

# **Documentation Notes for Parties, Governments, and Legislatures Data Set**

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We constructed a data set that provides information on political parties, governments, and legislatures for many of the OECD countries in the post-World War II period. We drew upon a number of sources. Two principal sources are the CMP (Comparative Manifesto Project) data set on the OECD countries constructed by our colleague, Andrea Volkens (2001), and the 2000 publication produced by Jap Woldendorp, Hans Keman, and Ian Budge, *Party Government in 48 Democracies (1945-1998): Composition-Duration-Personnel*. The Volkens machine-readable data set contains the CMP codings of party manifestos, as well as information on election and government dates, party strength in the lower house of the national parliament, votes for parties in elections to this legislative chamber, and information on whether the party was a member of the government coalition.<sup>1</sup> The Woldendorp, et al data handbook contains information on the dates of governments, party participation in the governing coalition, and the names of party members serving as cabinet members (as well as the ministries that they headed).<sup>2</sup> Our aim was to combine information from these two sources along with information we collected from national sources on the partisan composition of the upper chambers of national legislatures into a single (and consistent) data set that provided a fuller picture of the party, government, and legislative systems of the OECD countries than has been available previously.

The process of first integrating the Volkens (hereafter V) data set with the Woldendorp, et al (hereafter W) handbook information proved more difficult than we anticipated. The major problem centered on the identity of political parties.

The V data set identifies each party recorded with both the CMP party identification code and what is described as the Mackie and Rose party code. Through an oversight, the W volume mentions that it uses the Mackie and Rose codes to identify parties in government (p. 20). It turns out that the W volume adapted a coding scheme for party identification out of the *Keesing's Contemporary Archives/Record of World Events*.

Jap Woldendorp kindly provided a listing of many of these codes to us. Still, there were many inconsistencies between the two data sources, V and W, and these prompted a great deal of detective work. In addition, the chaotic quality of some party systems (leading the list are France, Italy, and Japan), further militates against a straightforward integration of the data from the two sources. In the end, we believe we have a relatively reliable coding of the parties and their attributes, but the likelihood that some error is incorporated in the data set cannot be denied.

These party identification problems cropped up as well in our efforts to code the partisan compositions of the second chambers of the national legislatures. Again, we tried our best to deal with these problems, but there can be no guarantee that we have been 100 percent successful in doing so.

Table 1 provides information on inconsistencies or errors we encountered and the way in which the relevant data was recoded. This is followed by a short list of the sources used for coding data on governments and the lower legislative chamber. Table 2 provides the list of sources used to construct the data on the upper legislative chamber. Table 3 provides a country-by-country list with the CMP code numbers and the Mackie Rose code numbers for the parties. It also provides two

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<sup>1</sup> This last variable, participation in a government, is alluded to frequently in the notes below. The label for this variable is REGBET.

<sup>2</sup> Additionally, their volume provides coding for a number of variables. These are (1) the reason for a government's termination, (2) the type of government (e.g., single party government, minimal winning coalition, etc.), (3) a five point scale measuring the ideological complexion of the government, (4) the number of lower house seats held by each party in the government coalition, and (5) the total number of seats in the lower house.

party name codes. These name codes are modifications and extensions of the name codes Andrea Volkens lists in the documentation of the CMP data set. In addition, where appropriate, notes on party names are provided. Table 4 provides an extension of the Volkens' list of parties not coded by the CMP.

Table 1: General Notes, Corrections, and Additions

Sweden	Government No. 26 (in W: No. 25), date of investiture 03/17/96, was not included in the V data set. It was introduced to the dataset. There was an election in 1994 and the PM of this government resigned in 1996. All other variables remained unchanged with the onset of this government.
Sweden	Government No. 27, date of investiture 09/21/98, was not listed in W. All required data was available from the European Journal of Political Research (36,3-4, 1999); these were coded and entered into the data set.
Sweden	Until 1970, the Swedish parliament had a bicameral structure. The upper house was abandoned with the elections held in 1970.
Norway	Government No. 25, date of investiture 10/25/96, was not included into the V data set. Reason for termination of government No. 24 was that the PM resigned. All other variables remained unchanged with the onset of this government.
Norway	Date of investiture for government No. 26 in the V data set was listed as 10/17/97; in W, the date of investiture is listed as 10/13/97.
Norway	The Norwegian Storting, the lower house, is split into two parts, the Odelsting and Lagting. Seat composition in both reflects the composition of the whole. Split has practical implications with respect to budgetary decisions. We treat the Norwegian parliamentary system as unicameral.
Denmark	Governments Nos. 23, 24 & 25 (date of investiture 09/10/82, 01/21/84 & 09/10/87): the Christian Peoples Party (CPP) was not included in the V data set, although it participated in these governments. These cases were added.
Denmark	Date of investiture for government No. 27 is listed as 12/18/89 in W. According to the European Journal of Political Research (26, 1994: 280) the date of investiture for this government was 12/18/90. This is alternative coding is shared by the V data set. The latter date is employed in our data set.
Denmark	Date of investiture for No. 30, date of investiture 03/23/98. This government was not provided in W. Data on cabinet composition have been drawn from the European Journal of Political Research. In the V data set the CDM, Centrum-Demokraterne (Centre Democrats) is listed as participating in the government. According to the European Journal of Political Research (36, 3-4, 1999: 373) it is not. In our data set we treat as outside of the government and set REGBET to 0 for CDM.
Denmark	Denmark eliminated its second legislative chamber in 1953. We coded the data for the partisan composition of this chamber based on the election 06.04.1946 from Keesing's and for the election 03.04.1951 from the Political Handbook of the World, (1952), p.52.
Finland	In the government No. 1, date of investiture 04/17/45, the Swedish Peoples Party (RKP/SFP) is listed as participating in the government, "REGBET=1", by V. According to W, the RKP/SFP is described as supporting the government without participating in it. We chose to rely on V and therefore did not change the value for "REGBET".
Finland	In the government No. 15, date of investiture 09/02/57, the Social Democratic Party (SDP/SKOG) is not included into the V data set. According to W, it did participate in the government. (ibid. 189). We included a record for the party in this government and set "REGBET"=1.

Finland	In government No. 40, date of investiture 12/30/82, a member of the Finnish Peoples Party (FPP/LKP) held the ministry for Industry and Trade but the party did not participate in the government. "REGBET" was set to 0 for this party in this government.
Finland	In government No. 46, date of investiture 04/13/95, the Swedish Peoples Party (RKP/SFP) participated in the government according to W. Since it is not included in the V data set. We included a record for this party in the data set in this context.
Iceland	In government No. 2, date of investiture 02/04/47, the minister of education, Johnsson, and the minister of agriculture, Asgeirsson, are listed as members of a party with the abbreviation "FP" (W, pp.273- 274). No party with this abbreviation is listed as participating in government. Johnsson is also reported as affiliated with the Progressive Party (PP) in governments Nos. 3-7 (W, p. 273). Therefore, we treated "FP" as a spelling error of "PP" for both ministers and change the codings accordingly.
Iceland	In government No. 22, date of investiture 04/23/95, both W and the V data set include an error. Both carry forward the coalition government of Independence Party (IP) and Social Democrats (SDP) from 1991, although they list members of the Progressive Party (PP) as ministers. In 1995 the Progressive Party (PP) is the coalition partner of the Independence Party, not the Social Democrats (European Journal of Political Research, 30, 1996: 368f) We changed "REGBET" to 0 for the Social Democrats and included the Progressive Party in the government. Data on the number of seats for the Progressive Party is from the European Journal of Political Research (30, 36)
Belgium	Government No. 1 & 2, dates of investiture 02/11/45 & 08/01/45, in the W set are not available in the V data set.
Belgium	In government Nos. 2 & 3, dates of investiture 04/01/46 & 08/02/46, W treats the Communist Party (KPB) as having participated in the governments and holding the Ministries of Health, Housing (government No 2 only), Social Affairs and Public Work. Data on the party are not listed in the V data set. We included the KPB with the CMP code 21220. (see Table 3f)
Belgium	Both W and the V data set report that the Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV) did not participating in the government No. 16, date of investiture 03/20/66, but held several ministries (among others the post of the Deputy Prime Minister). Probably this is due to a confusing succession of renaming and splitting of the Belgian Liberal Party. The Comparative Manifestos Project codes the Liberal Party (LP/PL, 1946-1968), it was renamed in 1961 as Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV/LP), and given the code 21420. The code number 21421 is given to the Party of Liberty and Progress (1971-1995), that was renamed in 1992 the Flemish Liberals and Democrats (VLD). Apparently, the code numbers 21420 and 21421 describe the same party, although it appears to be the case that the Liberals split in 1971 into a Flemish and a Francophone Party (PLP/PRLW/PRL, CMP code 21422) and the CMP code 21421 describes the Flemish Party, only.
Belgium	In government No. 27, date of investiture 05/18/80, the Francophone Liberals (PRL) participated in the government and held the Ministry of Defence according to W, but is not treated in the same way by the V data set. We treated the PRL as participating.
Belgium	In government No. 35, date of investiture 06/23/95, W (pp. 131-144) is not consistent in the use of the abbreviations for the Socialist Parties in Belgium. The Flemish Socialist Party is abbreviated their list of governments as BSP; in their list of cabinet members it is abbreviated SP. The French Socialist Party is abbreviated

	in their list of governments PSB, in their list of cabinet members it is abbreviated PS.
Luxembourg	The variable “VALVOTE” in the Volkens dataset was taken from Mackie and Rose (1991) and the European Journal of Political Research. In both sources “VALVOTE” included ca. 10.000 votes across all elections. We recalculated “VALVOTE” according to the reported votes for all parties in the each election, based on data reported in Mackie and Rose.
France	In government Nos. 2 & 3 (in W: Nos. 5 & 6), dates of investiture 01/17/47 & 05/08/47, the Conservatives (CONS) held the Ministry of Defence but did not participate in the government. We recoded REBET to 0 in these two cases.
France	In government No. 2 (in W: No. 5), date of investiture 01/17/47, the Union démocratique et socialiste de la résistance (UdSR) is treated not participating in the government but held the Ministry of Social Affairs. Until 10/23/47 the UdSR was included into the Parti républicaine radical et radical socialiste. (RSP, CMP code 31421). We coded the respective ministers as RSP ministers.
France	In government No. 26 (in W: No. 29), date of investiture 01/08/59, the RDA held a Ministry (category “Other”). According to Paloheimo (1984:76) the RDA was an ally of, or incorporated, in the UdSR. It was not possible to determine the exact meaning of the abbreviation RDA, but probably it belonged to the category of the numerous Gaullist splinter groups. We included it in the category GAUL as UdSR-RDA.
France	In the governments Nos. 29 –40 (in W: Nos. 32-43), dates of investiture 12/06/62 – 03/30/77, a problem regarding seats and the variable REGBET for the category “Conservatives” CMP code 31622 was included in the V data set. According to the CMP paper “Conservatives” include the Independants Républicains. Mackie and Rose (1991: 141) attach the code number 8 to the Conservatives and Independents and the code number 20 to the Independants Républicains. In the logic of the CMP coding, seats for the category “Conservatives” CMP code 31622 include the seats of both Conservatives (M/R code 8) and Independants Républicains (M/R code 20). However, in the V data set, only the seats for the Conservatives are reproduced. Additionally, they are listed as not participating in the governments Nos. 29-40. This is incorrect if the category “Conservatives” includes also the Independants Républicains. They participated in these governments. We attached our own CMP code, 31626, to the Independants Républicains and coded them independently from the Conservatives since they participated in governments when other conservative parties did not. Adding up all the seats for the conservative parties and groups would have resulted in a misleading picture of parliamentary power of the respective governments
France	In government Nos. 27 –30 (in W: Nos. 30-33), dates of investiture 04/15/62- 01/09/66, the Gauche Democats (GD) held the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry and Trade (government No. 33 only) and the Ministry of Public Works (government No. 30 only). We included them into the category GAUL.
France	In the governments No. 31 (in W: No. 34), date of investiture 04/08/67 ,the Fédération nationale des Républicains indépendants (VREP) is not included in the V data set, but was the coalition partner of the Union de la nouvelle république (UNR). According to W (p.213) government No. 32 (in W: No. 35), date of investiture 05/31/68, was a single party government by VREP. Alternatively, the V data set lists a single party government of the UNR. Probably the VREP was mistaken as a Gaullist Party in the V data set in both cases, and the UNR was

	missed by W. We included the missing party (i.e., VREP in No. 31 and UNR in No. 32).
France	According to Paloheimo (1984: 78) the Centre Démocratie et Progés (CDP) participated in government No. 35 (in W: No. 38), date of investiture 07.07.72. According to W (p. 213) it did not participate, but did hold the Ministry of Education. (ibid., p. 217) W treats the PDM, probably the Centre du Progés et de la Démocratie Moderne CMP code 31522, as participating. The CDP was also not included into the V data set as a participating party; instead V includes the CMP code 31522. Paloheimo (1984, p.72) also gives information about years of parliamentary status and years of office in the government. According to him, the CDP held offices in the government in 1972 but had no parliamentary status in that year. Probably the CDP (a splinter group of the Centre démocrate (CD) that was renamed Centre du Progés et de la Démocratie Moderne (possibly PDM) in 1968) was established during the government No. 35 and its ministers changed their party membership accordingly. It gained parliamentary support in the next elections (1973). We coded the Minister that was reported to be a member of the CDP by W (p. 217) as CMP code 31522, because he likely belonged to this party at the time government 38 was inaugurated.
France	In the governments No. 38 (in W: No. 41), date of investiture 05/28/74, the Mouvement réformateur (REF) participated in the government and held the Ministry of Labour. However, it is not so treated in the V data set. We included it. However, the Comparative Manifestos Project provides two code numbers for this movement. In the CMP folder, it is listed as a joint programme of the Centre démocrate (CDS) and the Parti républicain radical et radical socialiste (RSP) with the code 31994; in the CMP paper it is listed as a Party (MR) with the code 31529. We included it with the CMP code 31529.
France	In the governments Nos. 38-40 (in W: Nos. 41-43), dates of investiture 05/28/74 – 03/30/77, the Mouvement des radicaux de gauche (MRG) participated in the government and held several offices, among others the Ministry of the Interior, but was not included into the V data set. We attached our own CMP code (31321) and coded them independently from the Parti Socialiste since the Mouvement des radicaux de gauche participated in governments in which the Socialist Party did not participate.
France	In government Nos. 40, 41, 46 (W: Nos. 43, 44, 49), dates of investiture 03/30/77, 04/04/78 & 03/20/86, the V data set lists GAUL as a member (REGBET=1). According to W (p. 213), no Gaullist party participated in this government. Instead of GAUL, the Rassemblement pour la République (RPR) is listed. It participated in these governments and held several offices, among others the Ministry of the Interior, but was not included into the V data set. For these governments the CMP Project includes RPR into the category “GAUL”. Our coding does the same.
France	According to W (p. 213) the Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF) did not participate in government No. 48 (in Woldendorp No. 51), date of investiture 06/28/88, but held several offices, among others the Ministry of the Interior. It was not included into the V data set. According to the European Journal of Political Research (22, pp. 402) the ministers “...are centrist personalities who, since 1988, have agreed to enter governments opening to the centre (ouverture). Some of them have never joined a political party, and some were previously members of the Radical Socialist Party, the Republican Party or the Democratic and Social Center (Centre des Démocrates sociaux – CDS).” (ibid) We coded them as NONAs, i.e., non-party members.

France	In government No. 49 (in W: No. 52), date of investiture 05/15/91, the Generation Ecologiste is treated by W as participating in the government and holding the Ministry of the Environment. The party was not included into the V data set for this government period. We included the party's minister as NONA since the V data set lists no green party in the parliament.
France	In government No. 49 (in W: No. 52), date of investiture 05/15/91, the Ministry of the Interior was held by Soisson. According to W (p. 216) this individual was a member of France Unie. However, the European Journal of Political Research (22, 1992: 402) reports that he was not a member of any party. The occupant of this office was recoded as non-party member (NONA).
France	In government Nos. 51-53 (in W: Nos. 54-56), dates of investiture 03/30/93 – 11/08/95, W (p. 214) list sthe Rassemblement pour la République (RPR) as participating in the government. In this case, the CMP Project did not include the RPR in the category "GAUL" (CMP code 31622), but lists it as a single party with the CMP code 31625. We followed the CMP Project in this case.
France	In government No. 54 (in W: No. 57), date of investiture 06/03/97, the Mouvement de Citoyens (MRC) and Parti des Radicaux de gauche (PRG) are treated as not participating in the government but holding the Ministry of the Interior. (W, p. 216, European Journal of Political Research, 34/3-4: pp. 395f). They were not included into the V data set and they have no CMP code. They have been coded as NONAs in our data set.
France	The history of the partisan composition of the French Sénat is hard to reproduce. Its members are elected to terms of nine years. Every three years, a third of them stands for (indirect) elections via the départements. Additionally, members of the Sénat tend to change their party affiliation from time to time. It was proved impossible to get data before 1954 (for the Conseil de la République, the Sénat of the 4 <sup>th</sup> Republic). We copied the data from 1954 back until 1951. For the 5 <sup>th</sup> Republic, we partly used a data collection on the political composition of cabinets, the assemblé nationale and the Sénat from 1958 until today that can found on the homepage of the French parliament. The rest of the data were derive from the available statistical yearbooks.
France	A problematic case proved to be the Independents républicains (31626). No CMP codings are available. Given their partnerships with the Gaullists (31621) and the Conservative faction (31622) we chose to average all of the ideological measures of the latter two parties and insert these values into the records of the Independents républicains.
Italy	In government No. 4, date of investiture 12/15/47, the Partito Socialista Italiano (PSI) is treated in the V data set as a participant in government. There is no other supporting evidence for this. To add to the confusion, W (p. 319) treats the Partito Socialista Democratico Italiono (PSDI), which is missing in the V data set, as participated in this government, even though this party did not come into existence until twenty five years later (i.e., 1972). We assume that the party that participated in this government was the Partito Socialista dei Lavoratori Italiani (PSLI), the predecessor of the PSDI. PSLI is coded as a participant in this government within our data set..
Italy	the Partito Socialista Italiano (PSI) is listed by W (p. 319) as participating in governments Nos. 22 & 24, dates of investiture 02/23/66 & 12/12/68.. However, the PSI did not then exist. It merged with the Partito Socialista dei Lavoratori Italiani (PSLI) into the Partito Socialista Unificato (PSU) which lasted from 1966-1969. (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p. 263, Fn. 16) The V data set includes the PSI in



	government No. 22 and the PSU in government No. 24. It was not possible to determine exactly when in 1966 the PSU was founded and so we treated PSI and PSDI as government participant in No. 22.
Italy	In the governments Nos. 26-28, date of investiture 03/27/70 - 02/27/71, W (p. 319f) include the PSU. It did not exist then (see above) but the merger of Socialists and Social Democrats split in 1969 between the elections from 1968 and 1972. The V data set also lists PSU as participating in these governments
Italy	In the governments Nos. 52 & 53, dates of investiture 04/29/93 & 05/07/93, there is a problem regarding the parties participating in the government. The Governor of the Central Bank, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi was nominated to the prime ministership after the Amato government resigned in 1993. Ciampi was the prime minister of a caretaker government and a few days after his nomination he presented a list with 24 ministers (members of the Democrazia Cristiana (DC), Partito Socialista Italiana (PSI), Partito Liberale Italiano (PLI), Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano (PSDI), Partito Democratica della Sinistra (PDS), the Lega Verde (LVERDE) and several independent members). This was the cabinet membership of government No. 52, which lasted for 8 days. However, the three PDS-ministers and the one Lega Verde minister resigned one day after their appointment because the old majority in the parliament blocked the Judiciary from prosecuting Bettino Craxi for corruption. They were replaced immediately by non-PDS and non-Green party members. That made for government No. 53, which W (p. 320) list DC, PSI, PDS and LVERDE as participating parties in government No. 52. In their list of cabinet members they include Savona, who held the ministry of Industry and Trade and is also listed in the category "Other" as a member of the Partito Repubblicano Italiano (PRI). (ibid. 335 & 346) According to the European Journal of Political Research (26, 1994: 347) Savona was an independent. In the category "Other," another PRI minister is to be found, Maccanico. He is not listed by the European Journal of Political Research as being in either for government No. 52 nor for government No. 53. The PRI is not listed as participating in the government here. W list members of the PSDI and PLI under "Public Works" and "Other" but do not regard them as participating in government No. 52. Several other errors are included in the cabinet lists for government 52 & 53: In the category "Other", government No. 52, Spini is to be found. He was minister for the environment and is listed in that category. In the same category, Savona is listed as a member of the PRI for both governments. He was independent (see above) and Minister for Industries. He is listed in this category. In government No. 53 "Other" includes also Paladini as a NONA. The proper spelling of the name is Paladin and he was not an independent but rather a member of the PSDI. The category "Public works" includes Merloni. He really held the ministry for public works but not as a member of DC but as an independent minister in both governments. The category "Industry/Trade" does not only include the above mentioned Savona with wrong party membership but also Baratta. He, like his colleague, was independent and not a member of the PSI in both governments. Sparventa is listed in the category "Economic Affairs" in both governments. He was responsible for the budget. According to W(p. 21), budget belongs to the finance category. He is listed there, too. Under the many ministers of Finance in these governments, Visco, a member of the PDS, is to be found. This party was definitely not participating in government No. 53 and Visco resigned with his two PDS-colleagues from his post in government No. 52. (see above) Another Minister of Finance was Mr. Gallo. He is listed as a NONA (W, p.330) According to the European Journal of Political Research (26, 1994: 347), he was a member of DC. We corrected these errors.

Italy	In government No. 54, date of investiture 05/11/94, W (p.321) list the Freedom Alliance, consisting of Forza Italia (FI), Alleanza Nazionale (AN) and the Lega Nord (LN). According to the European Journal of Political Research (28,1995:396 & 399f) three more parties were participating in the government: the Centro Cristiano Democratico (CCD), a conservative splinter group of Democrazia Cristiana (DC), the Unione Democratica di centro (UDC), a splinter group of the Partito Liberale Italiano (PLI) and the Lista Panella, the list of the Radical Party leader Marco Pannella. The latter party held no ministry in the government but is included in the V data set under the CMP code 32310 for the Partito Radicale (PR). We included CCD with its CMP code 32521 and UDC into the PLI-code 32420.
Italy	The government No. 55, date of investiture 01/17/95, a caretaker government, was not included in the V data set. We included its cabinet members as NONAs.
Italy	The date of investiture for government 56 is 05/17/96 in the V data set but 05/18/96 in W. We used the European Journal of Political Research (1997, 32, 3-4: 420) to code those cabinet members who were identified as members of the olive tree coalition without any further affiliation in W (p. 321-347).
Italy	The cabinet No 57 was not included into the V data set. Data introduced for this government come from the European Journal of Political Research.
Italy	Sometimes there are problems in determining the size of party factions in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> house and associating them with CMP categories. The faction with the name of "Misto" (i.e. "mixed") is an example. It was in the Senato from 1948 onwards, having its own office and staff.. It was impossible to determine the faction's ideological orientation, if it had any. The number of independent Senatori is therefore rather high. Additionally, some (governing) parties constantly formed and withdrew from alliances in the Senato. Thus, in several legislative periods it was impossible to determine the exact number of seats for some groups, e.g. the Liberal and the Republican party. If both were obviously present in the legislative period, we divided the given number of seats by 2. If only one was listed, we attached the number of seats to this party, even if it remained unclear if it had formed an alliance with the other party or not
Spain	W (p. 482) shows government No. 1's date of investiture is given as 07/05/77. It is recorded as 07/04/77 in the Volkens database.
Spain	In the records related to government No. 4, date of investiture 12/03/82, a party with the cmpcode 33888 and the M/R code 51, the Popular Democratic Party, is listed with 21 seats. The prime minister of this government was Gonzalez. However, in the V data set, Calvo, a member of the Popular Democrats, is listed as the prime minister. We corrected this. We corrected it, as well, the codings for the variables "electora" and "valvote". Apparently these data values were carried over from government No. 3 and election No. 2.
Spain	Governments Nos. 4-7, dates of investiture 12/03/82 – 07/13/93, are reported as single Party government of the Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE) only. (W. p. 482) In the list of cabinet members another Party, the PSC appeared frequently (e.g. as Prime Minister, ibid. 483, Serra whose name is only Serra and not Serra Serra) In a note W(p. 482) explain, that PSC is a Catalan Party included into the PSOE. We found no trace of any PSC, but it might be the case that PSC is either a strange translation or a typing error of ERC, the Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (Catalan Republican Left, CMPcode 33905). However, the European Journal of Political Research (26, 1994: 424-426 & 22, 1992: 513f) did not report members of ERC or PSC as being in governments No. 6 & 7. Instead they indicate that both, W and the V data set have missed a major cabinet change of the

	Gonzales cabinet in 1991. This dealt with government No. 6, where the Prime Minister and several other ministers were replaced as a consequence of the so-called “Guerra affaire We included the PSC into the PSOE code. We did not include the missing cabinet for all ministers were still PSOE members.
Greece	Government No. 8 (in W: No 47) date of investiture 10/12/89, was not included into the V database. We included it.
Greece	Government No. 10 (in W: No 49), date of investiture 02/13/90, was not included into the V data set. The reason for the termination of the previous government is listed by W (p. 17) as “dissension within the government”, i.e. PASOK seemed to have left the coalition with ND. We included it and the associated data values that could be drawn from the election of government No. 9 (in W: No. 48). The government start date is given as 02/13/90.
Greece	The names of the prime ministers of the governments Nos. 12 & 13 (in W: Nos. 51 & 53), dates of investiture 10/13/93 – 09/24/96, Papandreou & Simitis were missing in the V data set. We added them.
Greece	The governments Nos. 8 & 10 (in W: Nos. 47 & 49), dates of investiture 10/12/89 & 02/13/90, were non-political caretaker governments. (W p. 240). Cabinet members are listed as NONAs (no party membership) and in part as members of their Parties in the cabinet records of W. We coded all as NONAs.
Portugal	V’s government No. 1, date of investiture 08/29/75, is not listed in W. We did not include it in our data set..
Portugal	Government No. 2 i V (in W: No. 1), date of investiture 07/23/76. is listed with date of investiture 07/16/76 in W (p. 448).
Portugal	The governments Nos. 4-6 (in W: Nos. 3 – 5) dates of investiture 08/29/78 – 08/01/79, are not included into the V data set. We included both in our data set.
Portugal	The Governments Nos. 7-9 (in W: Nos. 6-8), dates of investiture 01/03/80 – 09/04/81, consisted of an electoral alliance (Aliança Democratica (AD) of Partido do Centro Democrático Social (CDS), Partido Popular Monárquico (PPM), Partido Social Democrata (PSD) and others). We coded the ministers with their party memberships.
Germany	The government listed in W as No. 24, date of investiture 10/04/90, was not included into the V data set. We chose as well not to include it. The government and parliamentary situation did not change in any significant way during this transitional period immediately following unification. Two months later, a new election took place.
Germany	The government No. 26, date of investiture 10/27/98 was not listed in W. Data for this derive from the European Journal of Political Research
Germany	The members of the German second chamber (Bundesrat) or elected indirectly via the elections in the federal states (Länder). A special problem is posed by the German case for the structure of our data set. Every federal state has a number of votes in the Bundesrat. These votes are distributed proportionally according to the population of the respective federal states. Data provided by the Bundesrat itself usually lists the number of votes and the party affiliation of the governor of the respective federal state only. This is, however, not all the information necessary to understand the ideological composition the Bundesrat. The delegation represents the ideological preferences of the governing coalition in the Land, the delegates have no individual votes. We therefore constructed an additional data set with information about the governing coalition in the federal states, the ideological values for the governing parties and their ideological distance to the respective Bundesregierung for every given year:

	<p><i>Coalition is the same in Bund and Land= 1</i>  <i>Coalition is different, but the majority party in Bund and Land is equal = 2</i>  <i>The majority party in the coalition on the Bundeslevel is a minority party in the Landcoalition = 3</i>  <i>everything else = 4</i></p> <p>We assumed that in cases 1 &amp; 2 it is rather easy for a Federal government to bring an issue through the Bundesrat. In cases 3 and 4 it is generally more difficult, if not impossible, for the federal government to rely on support from the state delegation. The federal state of Baden-Württemberg (BW) came into existence in 1952. Before 1952, three federal states (Württemberg-Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern, and Baden) existed. We did not code the governments for these three states. Saarland (SAAR) was not a federal state before 1957. We included it from 1957 on. Note that we provisionally coded the Bundesrat file so the each yearly record reflects the governing Land coalition that held power for the longest time in that year.</p>
Switzerland	The government No. 21 was not included into the V data set. We included it using data drawn from the European Journal of Political Research (36, 3.4, 1999, pp. 348f).
United Kingdom	No sources could be found that provided full information on the partisan breakdown of the House of Lords in the post-World War II era. Data for the years: 1951/54, 1966, 1967/68, 1975/76, 1984/85 and 1998 were located in a variety of sources and these were used.
Ireland	For government No. 15, date of investiture 04/01/65, the V data set lists 04/01/64 as inauguration date. This is probably a typo. The date for the associated election is given as 04/07/65 in the V data set. According to Mackie and Rose (1991:229) this date is also correct. According to Keesing's, 1965 the inauguration date for the government was 04/21/65. We used this date.
Ireland	We could locate no sources of information that would allow us to construct a complete time series on the partisan composition of the Irish upper house.
Canada	For government 19, date of investiture 06/25/93, the Conservative party was listed with 2 seats in the V data set, W (2000:156) report 156 seats for this governing party. We used the W figure. The election date for this government is given as 10/25/93 in the V data set. According to W (p. 156) the reason for termination for the previous government was the resignation the respective prime minister, not a new election. We deleted the data for the election 10/25/93 and modified the other data appropriately.
Canada	In government No. 20, date of investiture 11/04/93, a cmpcode is listed that is not to be found in the CMPpaper or CMPfolder, i.e. 62952. Given the number of seats and votes reported, the party was the Bloc Québécois, cmpcode 62901. We changed the cmpcode to this value.
Canada	On its website, the Canadian Senate provides a list with all senators from 1887 on with party affiliation and date of appointment and resignation. From this list we computed our second chamber dataset for Canada for every year from 1945 until 1999
Australia	Government No. 29, date of investiture 10/21/98 was not listed in W. We drew the data on this from the European Journal of Political Research.
New Zealand	The governments Nos. 18-26, dates of investiture 08/19/87 – 08/12/97, are completely confused in W (pp. 403ff). It was not possible to “unmix” them nor can one reproduce the codings of W with the available sources. We recoded ourselves using the following sources:

	<p>Gov. 18: Europa Yearbook 1988, Vol. II.. pp. 1971ff  Gov 19: Europa Yearbook 1990, Vol II. Pp 1893ff  For government No. 20, date of investiture 09/05/90, it was impossible to find any information on the composition of the cabinet. It was a Labour government that was in office for a brief period (about two months), and we assumed that there was no change in cabinet composition from the 19<sup>th</sup> government.  Gov 21: European Journal of Political Research, 22, 1992: 479f.  Gov 22: European Journal of Political Research, 30, 1996: 421f  Gov 23: European Journal of Political Research, 30, 1996: 421f  Gov 24: European Journal of Political Research, 32, 1997: 453f  Gov 25: European Journal of Political Research, 34, 1998: 476f  Gov 26: European Journal of Political Research, 34, 1998: 477f  Note the source for the coding of government No. 27 is the European Journal of Political Research, 36,3-4 1999: 474f</p>
New Zealand	<p>For government No. 24, date of investiture 06/30/95, the V data set list two parties as participating in the government, the National Party (CMPcode 64620), and the New Zealand Future Party (CMPcode 64621). The latter did not participate in the respective government (W, p. 403, and European Journal of Political Research, 30, 1996: 421ff). We corrected REGBET for the New Zealand Future Party to 0 and the value given for the number of governing parties.</p>
New Zealand	<p>For government No. 25, date of investiture 02/28/96, the V data set lists 10/12/96 as election date. This appears to be incorrect. According to W (p. 403), the reason for termination for the government before was a broadening of the coalition, not a new election. We deleted the data for the election from 10/12/96.</p>
Japan	<p>In government No. 22 (in W: No. 37), date of investiture 08/09/93, W (p. 357) list the SDP (Socialist Party of Japan) as participating in the government with 7 seats in the lower house. According to the European Journal of Political Research (26, 1994: 355) the party held 70 seats. In this government W (p. 362) list Eda in the category "Education" without party membership, not even a NONA. In fact, Eda was a member of the DSP (Minshu-Shakai-to, Democratic Socialist Party). We coded him as such.</p>
Japan	<p>In government No. 23 (in W: No, 38), date of investiture 04/28/94, an electoral alliance, KAIS was a participating member. It consisted out of Shinsei-to (CMPcode 71622), Nihon Shin-to (CMPcode 71952 or 71902), Minshu Shakaito (CMPcode 71321) and other minor parties. We coded the ministers as members of their respective party. We also categorized the minister of labour, Hatoyama, who, according to W (p. 362) was a member of the party KAIKAKU, as a NONA, given the information available in the European Journal of Political Research (28, 1995, 409).</p>
Japan	<p>In governments Nos. 24 &amp; 25 (in Woldendorp Nos. 39 &amp; 40), dates of investiture 06/30/94 &amp; 01/11/96, the SDPJ is listed as participating. In government No. 41, date of investiture 11/07/96, it is also listed as supporting the government without participating. According to the European Journal of Political Research (30, 1996: 399-402 &amp; 32, 3-4, 1997: 428-430) there was no such party participating in elections or government formations. We coded it as CMPcode 71320, Nihon Shakai-to (Japan Socialist Party/Social Democratic Party, SDP).</p>
Japan	<p>Government No. 27 was not included into the V data set. We included it. There was no change in the partisan composition of the cabinet..</p>



## Data Sources on Cabinets and Lower Houses of National Parliaments

*Europa Yearbook*. Various Issues.

*European Journal of Political Research*. Various issues.

Frears, J.R. (1981). *France in the Giscard Presidency*. London.

Mackie, Thomas and Richard Rose(1991). *The International Almanac of Electoral History*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. London:McMillan.

Paloheimo, Heikki (1984). *Governments in Democratic Capitalist States, 1950-1983. A Data Handbook*. Turku.

Woldendorp, Jan, Hans Keman, and Ian Budge (2000) *Party Government in 48 Democracies (1945-1998)*. Dordrecht : Kluwer.

Andrea Volkens (2000) OECD45-98.SAV Data Set on Party Manifestos, Membership in Governing Coalition, Seats in Lower House, Electoral Results. (plus documentation of this data set along with Documentation on the overall Comparative Manifestos Project Data Set ). Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung.

Table 2: Data Sources Used for Information on Party Composition of Second Chambers

Country	Sources:
Sweden	Hadenius, Stig (1997) <i>The Riksdag in Focus</i> . Arlöv.
Denmark	<i>Keesing's Contemporary Archive of the World</i> . 1946 <i>Political Handbook of the World</i> . 1952.
Belgium	Institut National de Statistique : <i>Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique</i> . Bruxelles. Various issues. Laureys, Véronique, et al (1999) <i>L'histoire du Sénat de Belgique</i> . Buxelles. Sénat de Belgique (1995). <i>Manuel Biographique 1995</i> . Bruxelles. Sénat de Belgique (1999). <i>Manuel Biographique 1999</i> . Bruxelles.
Netherlands	Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics : <i>Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands</i> . Amsterdam. Various issues.
France	Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économique: <i>Annuaire Statistique de la France</i> . Paris. Various issues. <a href="http://www.assemble-nat.fr/connaissance/collection/2.asp">http://www.assemble-nat.fr/connaissance/collection/2.asp</a>
Italy	Istituto Nazionale dell'Informazione (1995). <i>I Deputati e Senatori del dodicesimo Parlamento Repubblicano</i> . Roma. Istituto Nazionale di Statistica. <i>Annuario Statistico Italiano</i> . Roma. Various issues. Istituto Nazionale dell'Informazione (1993). <i>I Deputati e Senatori del nono Parlamento Repubblicano</i> . Roma.
Spain	Patterson, Samuel C. and Anthony Mughan (1999). <i>Senates. Bicameralism in the contemporary world</i> . Ohio.
Germany	Deecke, Carsten (1998). <i>Verfassungsrechtliche Anforderungen an die Stimmenverteilung im Bundesrat</i> . Berlin. Schindler, Peter, (1983). <i>Datenhandbuch zur Geschichte de Deutschen Bundestages</i> . Bonn. Statistisches Bundesamt.. Bonn. Various issues. <i>Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland</i>
Austria	<a href="http://www.parlament.gv.at/pd/doep/a3.htm">http:// www.parlament.gv.at/pd/doep/a3.htm</a>
Switzerland	Dokumentationszentrale/Parlamentsdienste (2001) <i>Im Ständerat vertretene Parteien</i> . Bern. Answer to email-query: Trivelli, Laurent (1975). <i>Le Bicamérisme. Institutions comparées. Études historique, statistique et critique des rapports entre le Conseil National et le Conseil des États</i> . Lausanne.
United Kingdom	Bromhead, P. A. (1958). <i>The House of Lords and contemporary politics</i> . London George, C. F. St. (1953). The composition of the House of Lords, in <i>Parliamentary Affairs</i> , Vol. VII, No. 1, pp. 60-67. Shell, Donald (1988). <i>The House of Lords</i> . Oxford. Vincent, J. R. (1966). The House of Lords, in <i>Parliamentary Affairs</i> , XIX/4, pp. 475-485. Weir, Stuart, and David Beetham (1999). <i>Political Power and Democratic Control in Britain</i> . London, New York
Ireland	
United States	U.S. Census Bureau. <i>Statistical Abstract of the United States</i> . Washington D.C. various issues



Canada	<a href="http://www.parl.gc.ca/information/about/people/Senate/SenIdx.asp?Language=E">http://www.parl.gc.ca/information/about/people/Senate/SenIdx.asp?Language=E</a>
Australia	<a href="http://www.aph.gov.au/senate/pubs/briefs/briefone.htm">http://www.aph.gov.au/senate/pubs/briefs/briefone.htm</a>
Japan	Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. <i>Japan Statistical Yearbook</i> . Tokyo. Various issues

Table 3: List of Parties coded in the CMP with country codes, party-codes (CMP & Mackie and Rose), party names, frequencies (F) and notes<sup>3</sup>

Table 3a: SWEDEN

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
11	11000	-999	SWE:Independent	Swe:NONA	13	
11	11110	23	SWE:Ecology Party	Swe:NoMR-Gre	6	
11	11220	10	SWE:VK Communist Party	Swe:NoMR-VK;	27	
11	11320	5	SWE:SSA Social Democrats	SDA	27	Socialdemokratiska Arbetarepartiet (Social Democratic Labour Party)
11	11420	18	SWE:FP Peoples Party	FP	27	Folkpartiet (People`s Party) renamed Folkpartiet Liberalerna (Liberal People`s Party) in 1990
11	11520	20	SWE:KDS Christian Democrats	KDS	6	Kristdemokratiska Samhällspartiet (Christian Democratic Community Party)
11	11620	6	SWE:MS Moderate Unity Party	MUP	27	Hogerpartiet (Right Party) renamed Moderata Samlingspartiet (Moderate Coalition Party) in 1969
11	11810	7	SWE:CP Centre Party	BF/CP	27	Bondeforbundet (Agrarian Party) renamed Centerpartiet (Centre Party) in 1957
11	11951	24	SWE:NYD New Democracy	Swe:NoMR-NYD	1	

<sup>3</sup> We attached our own code for the independents, i.e. Country code + 000 and in those parties, which were participating in governments and had no CMP code attached in OECD45.98d.sav

Table 3b: NORWAY

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
12	12220	9	NOR:NKP Communist Party	Nor:NoMR-NKP	6	
12	12221	14	NOR:SLP Socialist Left Party	Nor:NoMR-SV	20	
12	12320	4	NOR:DNA Labour Party	AP	26	Det Norske Arbeiderparti (Norwegian Labour Party)
12	12410	16	NOR:DLF Liberal Peoples Party	Nor:NoMR-DLF	2	
12	12420	1	NOR:Ven Liberals	LIB	26	Venster (Liberal Party)
12	12520	10	NOR:KF Christian Peoples Party	CPP	26	Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian People`s Party)
12	12620	2	NOR:Hoyre Conservatives	CON	26	Høyre (Conservative Party)
12	12810	7	NOR:S P Centre Party	CP	26	Bondepartiet (Farmers` Party) renamed Senterpartiet (Centre Party) in 1959
12	12951	15	NOR:FP Progress Party	Nor:NoMR-FrP	13	

Table 3c. DENMARK

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
13	13000	-999	DEN:Independent	Den:NONA	7	
13	13210	18	DEN:VS Left Socialist Party	Den:NoMR-FK	12	
13	13220	9	DEN:DKP Communist Party	Den:NoMR-DKP	24	
13	13229	24	DEN:Enhedslisten	Den:NoMR-EL	2	
13	13230	16	DEN:SF Socialist Peoples Party	Den:NoMR-SF	21	
13	13320	4	DEN:Soc Social Democratic Party	SD	30	Socialdemokratiet (Social Democratic Party)
13	13330	20	DEN:CD Centre Democrats	CDM	14	Centrum-Demokraterne (Centre Democrats)
13	13410	5	DEN:RadVen Radical Liberal Party	RAD	30	Det Radikale Venster (Radical Party)
13	13420	6	DEN:Ven Liberal Party	LIB	30	Venster (Liberals)
13	13421	15	DEN:DU Independent Party	Den:NoMR-DU	9	
13	13422	17	DEN:LC Liberal Centre	Den:NoMR-Mp-	2	
13	13520	19	DEN:KristFol Christian Peoples Party	CPP	16	Kristeligt Folkeparti (Christian People`s Party)
13	13620	1	DEN:Kons Conservative Peoples Party	CON	30	Konservative Folkeparti (Conservative People`s Party)
13	13951	21	DEN:Frem Progress Party	Den:NoMR-FP	14	
13	13952	10	DEN:Rets Justice Party	JP	24	Retsforbudn (Justice Party)
13	13953	13	DEN:DS Danish Union	Den:NoMR-DS	1	

Table 3d: FINLAND

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
14	14000	-999	FIN:Independent	Fin:NONA	27	
14	14110	20	FIN:SVL Green Union	Greens	6	Vihreä Liitto (Green Union or Green League)
14	14221	13	FIN:SKDL Peoples Democratic Union	SKDL	43	Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto (Finnish People`s Democratic Union)
14	14222	22	FIN:DEVA Democratic Alternative	Fin:NoMR-DE	2	
14	14223	23	FIN:VL Left Wing Alliance	VL	3	Vasemmistoliitto (Left Wing Alliance)
14	14310	15	FIN:TPSL Social Democratic League	TPSL	9	Tyävään ja Pienviljelijäin Sosialdemokraattinen Liitto (Social Democratic League of Workers and Smallholders)
14	14320	1	FIN:SSDP Social Democrats	SDP;SKOG	46	Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue (Finnish Social Democrats)
14	14420	9	FIN:LKP Liberal Peoples Party	FPP/LKP	42	Kansallinen Edistyspuolue (National Progressive Party) renamed Suomen Kansanpuolue (Finnish People`s Party) in 1951 renamed Liberaalinen Kansanpuolue (Liberal People`s Party)
14	14430	25	FIN:NSP Young Finns	Fin:NoMR-NS	1	
14	14520	16	FIN:SKL Christian League	SKL	20	Suomen Kristillinen Liitto (Finnish Christian Union)
14	14620	8	FIN:KK National Coalition	KOK	46	Kansallinen Kokoomus (National Coalition)
14	14810	4	FIN:KC Centre Party	KESK	46	Maalaisliitto (Agrarian Union) renamed Keskustapuolue (Centre Party) in 1965 and then renamed Suomen Keskusta (Finnish Centre) in 1988
14	14820	17	FIN:SMP Finnish Rural Party	FRP	22	Suomen Pientalonpoikien Puolue (Finnish Smallholder`s Party) renamed Suomen Maaseudun Puolue (Finnish Rural Party) in 1966. The Rural Party changed its name to True Finns in 1995. The Rural Party went bankrupt after the disastrous parliamentary election.
14	14951	2	FIN:Swedish People`s Party	RKP/SFP	46	Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue/Svenska Folkpartiet (Swedish People`s Party). This party is listed with the CMP code 14951 in

						the original data set. However in the CMP folder and in the CMP paper it is listed with the CMP code 14901.
14	15951 15320 15220	23 14 7	FIN: The Alliance	TA		Four Parties built the The Alliance an electoral alliance aiming at unifying the parties of the left (election 8 May 1999)

Table 3e: ICELAND

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
15	15220	14	ICE:USP United Socialist Party	USP/PA	22	Sósiálistaflokkurinn (United Socialist Party) renamed Alþýðubandalagid (People`s Alliance) in 1956
15	15320	7	ICE:SD Social Democrats	SDP	22	Alþýðuflokkurinn (Social Democratic Party)
15	15321	22	ICE:SDF Social Democratic Federation	ICE:NoMR-BJ	1	
15	15322	20	ICE:ULL Union of Liberals and Leftist	ULL	4	Samtök Frjálslyndra og Vinstri Manna (Union of Liberals and Leftists)
15	15620	13	ICE:IP Independence Party Ifx	IP	22	Sjálfstaedisflokkurinn (Independence Party)
15	15621	24	ICE:CP Citizens Party	CP	3	Borgaraflokkurinn (Citizens` Party)
15	15710	17	ICE:NPP National Preservation Party	ICE:NoMR-TF	1	
15	15810	8	ICE:PP Progressive Party	PP	22	Framsóknarflokkurinn (Progressive Party)
15	15951	23	ICE:Women`s Alliance	ICE:NoMR-WL	6	

Table 3f: BELGIUM

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
21	21000	-999	BEL:Independent	BEL:NONA	7	
21	21111	26	BEL:Ecolo	BEL:NoMR-ECO	6	
21	21112	27	BEL:Agalev	BEL:NoMR-AGA	6	
21	21220	10	BEL:KPB/PCB Communist Party	KPB/PCB	5	Communist Party. No CMP code was attached to this party by the CMPteam. The KPB is listed as a party represented in the government for which no programmatic data was available (CMP, Appendix 5, Missing Election Programs). We attached a code consisting of the country code (21) and the code attached to Communist Parties in other countries by the CMP team (220).
21	21320	3	BEL:PSB-BSP Socialist Party	BSP/SP	35	Belgische Socialistische Partij (Flemish Socialist Party) renamed in Socialistische Prtj (Flemish Socialist Party) in 1980
21	21322	31	BEL:PS Francophone Socialist Party	PSB/PS	11	Parti Socialiste (Francophone Socialist Party)
21	21420	2	BEL:PLP-PVV Liberal Party	LP/PVV	17	Liberale Partij/Partie Libéral (Liberal Party) renamed Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang/Parti de la Liberté et du Progrés (Party of Liberty and Porgress) in 1961, see CMP code 21421
21	21421	21	BEL:PVV Flemish Liberal Party	PVV/VLD	18	Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang renamed Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten (Flemish Liberals and Democrats) in 1992
21	21422	22	BEL:PRL Francophone Liberal Party	PLP;PRLW;PRL	17	Parti de la Liberté et du Progrés (Party of Liberty and Progress) renamed Parti des Réformes et de la Liberté de Wallonie (Francophone Liberals) in 1976 renamed Parti Réformateur Libéral (Francophone Liberals) in 1979.
21	21423	36	BEL:PRL/FDF	BEL:NoMR-PRL	1	



**Table 3f: BELGIUM, cont.**

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
21	21424	23	BEL:PLDP Brussels Liberal Party	BEL:NoMR-PL-	12	
21	21520	1	BEL:PSC-CVP Christian Peoples Party	CVP	35	Christelijke Volkspartij (Christian People`s Party)
21	21522	20	BEL:PSC Francophone Christian Peoples Party	PSC	19	Parti Social Chrétien (Christian Social Party)
21	21911	18	BEL:RW Walloon Rally	RW	14	Rassemblement Wallon (Walloon Rally)
21	21912	14	BEL:FDF French-Speaking Front	FDF	20	Front Démocratique des Bruxellois Francophones (Francophone Democratic Front)
21	21913	8	BEL:DU Flemish Peoples Union	VU	26	De Volksunie (Peoples` Union)
21	21914	29	BEL:Vlaams Block	BEL:NoMR-VB	11	

Table 3g: NETHERLANDS

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
22	22000	-999	NET:Independents	NTH:NONA	4	
22	22110	38	NET:GL Green Left	NTH:NoMR-GL	3	
22	22310	32	NET:PPR Radical Political Party	PPR	8	Politieke Partij Radicalen (Radical Political Party)
22	22320	23	NET:PvdA Labour Party	PvdA	22	Partij vand de Arbeid (Labour Party)
22	22330	29	NET:D 66 Democrats 66	D66	12	Democraten '66 (Democrats '66)
22	22420	24	NET:VVD Liberal Party	VVD	22	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (People`s Party for Freedom and Democracy)
22	22521	34	NET:CDA Christian Democratic Appeal	CDA	8	Christen.Democratisch Appel (Christian Democratic Appeal)
22	22522	2	NET:KVP Catholic Peoples Party	KVP	14	Katholieke Volkspartij (Catholic People`s Party)
22	22523	1	NET:ARP Anti -Revolutionary Party	ARP	14	Anti-Revolutionaire Partij (Anti-Revolutionalry Party)
22	22524	30	NET:DS 70 Democratic Socialists 70	DS70	4	Democratische Socialisten '70 (Democratic Socialists '70)
22	22525	6	NET:CHU Christian Historical Union	CHU	14	Christelijk-Historische Unie (Christian Historical Union)

Table 3h: LUXEMBURG

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
23	23111	26	LUX:GL Green List	LXB:NoMR-GL	3	The Green Party
23	23112	23	LUX:GA Green Alternative	LXB:NoMR- GA	2	
23	23220	7	LUX:PCL/KPL Communist Party	CP	17	Parti Communiste Luxembourgeois/Kommunistesch Partei vu Lëtzeburg (Communist Party)
23	23320	2	LUX:POSL/LSAP Socialist Workers`Party	SWP	17	Parti Ouvrir Socialiste Luxembourgeois/Letzeburger Sozialistesche Arbeiterpartei (Socialist Workers Party) Dei Lenk/ the left
23	23420	16	LUX:PD/DP Democratic Party	DP	17	Groupement Patriotique et Démocratique (Patriotic and Democratic Group) renamed Groupement démocratique ( Democratic group) in 1954, and then renamed Parti Démocratique/Demokratesch Partei (Democratic Party) in 1959
23	23520	1	LUX:PCS/CSV Christian Social Party	CSP	17	Part Chrétien Social/Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei (Christian Social People`s Party)
23	23951	24	LUX:Action Committee f. Democracy and Pen. Jus.	LXB:NoMR- AD	3	

Table 3i: FRANCE

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
31	31000	-999	FRA:Independents	FRA:NONA	30	
31	31110	28	FRA:Ecologistes Greens	Greens	4	
31	31111	34	FRA:GE Generation Ecologiste	Generation E	1	
31	31220	9	FRA:PCF Communist Party	PCF	54	Parti Communiste Française
31	31320	1	FRA:PS Socialist Party	SFIO/PSF	54	Section française de l'internationale ouvriere, since 1969 the Parti socialiste.
31	31321	25	FRA:MRG Left Radicals	MRG	15	The Mouvement des radicaux de gauche (MRG) is a breakaway radical group, since 1972 closely allied to PSF. (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.141f and 143, Fn. 13) According to W (p. 214) the PS includes the MRG since 1981. We attached our own CMP code, for the Mouvement des radicaux de gauche were participating in governments in which the Socialist Party did not participate. Adding up all the seats for the two socialist parties would have resulted in a misleading picture of parliamentary power of the respective governments.
31	31421	2	FRA:RRS Radical Socialist Party	RSP	35	Parti républicaine radical et radical socialiste
31	31521	13	FRA:MRP Popular Republican Movement	MRP	30	Mouvement Républicain Populaire
31	31522	21	FRA:Democratic Centre	CD;PDM	5	Centre démocrate (CD). It was not possible to clarify the meaning of the abbreviation "PDM" (used by W p.215). According to Paloheimo (1984:71 & 77) they belong to the same category like the Centre démocrate. (cf. Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.142, Fn 9), that was renamed Centre du Progés et de la Démocratie Moderne (possibly PDM) in 1968 (CMP paper, 9).

**Table 3i: FRANCE, cont.**

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
31	31523	23	FRA:Centre Democratie et Progres	CDP;CDS	5	Centre Démocratie et Progrés. According to Mackie and Rose (1991, pp.142, Fn 9 & 143, Fn 15) the CDP was a splinter group from CD. This Party formed the Centre des Démocrates sociaux (CDS) in 1976. They became part of the UDF in 1978. (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.142, Fn 9)
31	31529	26	FRA:Mouvement reformateur	REF	5	(see special notes on the dataset) Mouvement reformateur, electoral alliance of the Parti républicaine radical et radical socialiste (RSP), Centre démocrate (CD), Centre republicain (a splinter form the RSP) and the Parti social démocrate (former member of the Socialist Party opposed to an alliance with the Communist Party) in 1974. (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.143, Fn. 13). Like the Gauche democrats in the category "GAUL" the Mouvement reformateur can be seen as a link between Gaullists and Conservatives.
31	31621	14	FRA:Gaullists	GAUL includes:	50	See special notes in the documentation.
				UdSR		Union démocratique et socialiste de la résistance=right wing socialist (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.142, Fn1)
						Note:The Parti républicaine radical et radical socialiste. (RSP, 31421) included the UdSR until 23.10.47 (rather electoral alliance than inclusion, cf. Mackie and Rose, 1991 p.142, Fn1).
				UdSR-RDA		It was not possible to clarify the meaning of RDA with the available literature. Assume that it was a right-wing socialist group that was an ally of or included in the UdSR.
				RGR		Rassemblement des Gauches Républicaines (Mackie and Rose 1991:142, Fn 1) This is an electoral alliance of right wing socialist parties (in Mackie and Rose, p. 142, Fn 1 incl RPS, in Paloheimo, 1984 p. 75, excl. RPS)
				URAS		With the available sources it was impossible to determine the exact meaning of this abbreviation. Accordig to Paloheimo (1984:71 & 74) URAS belongs to the Gaullists.



**Table 3i: FRANCE, cont.**

XLAN	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
D						
31	31621	14	FRA:Gaullists	GAUL includes:	50	See special notes in the documentation.
				GD		Gauche democrates (Paloheimo, 1984:76) or Fédération de la Gauche démocrate socialiste (in Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.142, Fn 1 identified as an alliance of Rassemblement des Gauches Républicaines (RGR) and the Socialist Party (SFIO) in 1967 & 1968) This formation may be understand as a link between Gaullists and Conservatives. Pisani and Fauré, former members of GD (W, p.219), founded (among others, the leader of this formation was Giscard d`Estaing) the Fédération nationale des Républicains indépendants (VREP), that are coded as Conservatives (CMP paper, 9). In 1977 they were renamed in Parti Républicain and merged with the Union pour la démocratie française (UDF) in 1978. (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.142, Fn. 8)
				UNR		Union pour la nouvelle Republique (CMP paper, 9)
				UdT		Union Démocratique du Travail (ibid.)
				UDR		Union des démocrates pour la république (Mackie and Rose, 142, Fn 5)
				RPR		Rassemblement pour la République. According to the Comparative Manifestos Project (CMP paper, 9) the RPR is included in the category "GAUL". On the same page it is coded as single Party with the code 31625. We included it as both a sub-division of GAUL and as single party.
31	31622	12	FRA:Conservatives	CONS includes:	50	see special notes in the documentation.
				PAY		Parti paysan
				ARS		Action républicaine et sociale. Note: According to the CMP paper (ibid. 9) and Mackie and Rose (1991:142, Fn 4) ARS belongs to the Conservatives. According to Paloheimo (1984:71,74) they belong to the Gaullists.

**Table 3i: FRANCE, cont.**

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
31	31623	15	FRA:Poujadists	FRA:NoMR-POU	5	
31	31624	30	FRA:UDF	UDF	14	Union pour la démocratie française. “A federation of the Republican Party [see notes on Gauche Démocrates GD, SF], the Radical [Socialist? SF] Party, the Centre des Démocrates sociaux and other minor centrist and conservative groups.” (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.143, Fn. 15)
31	31625	31	FRA:Rassemblement pour la R, publique	RPR	4	Rassemblement pour la République. According to the Comparative Manifestos Project (CMP paper, 9) the RPR is included in the category “GAUL”. On the same page it is coded as single Party with the 31625. We included it as both a sub-division of GAUL and as single party.
31	31626	20	FRA:Independent Republicans	IND/VREP	12	Independants républicains/Fédération nationale des Républicains indépendents, We attached our own CMP code here, for the Républicains indépendents were participating in governments in which other conservative parties did not participate. Adding up all the seats for the conservative parties and groups would have resulted in a misleading picture of parliamentary power of the respective governments see notes on GAUL:GD and on CONS in the special notes in the documentation.
31	31720	29	FRA:FN National Front	FRA:NoMR-FN	9	
31	31997	35	FRA:MPF+CNI	FRA:NoMR-MPF	1	



Table 3j: ITALY

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
32	32000	-999	ITA:Independents	ITA:NONA	16	
32	32110	45	ITA:Greens	LVERDE	10	Federazione dei Liste Verdi, the Green Party
32	32210	32	ITA:PDUP Proletarian Unity	ITA:NoMR-PdU	12	
32	32211	37	ITA:DP Proletarian Democracy	ITA:NoMR-DP	7	
32	32212	46	ITA:RC New Communists	ITA:NoMR-RC	6	
32	32220	11	ITA:PCI Communist Party	PCI; PDS	56	Partito Comunista Italiano Italiano, renamed in Partito Democratico della Sinistra (PDS) in 1990
32	32310	34	ITA:PR Radical Party	PR	22	Partito Radicale, renamed in Lista Panella in 1992, Lista Panella Riformatori in 1994, and then Lista Sgarbi-Panella in 1996
32	32320	3	ITA:PSI Socialist Party	PSI	48	Partito Socialista Italiano
32	32321	54	ITA:RI Italian Renewal	RI	1	Rinnovamento Italiano
32	32322	31	ITA:Partito Socialista Unificato	PSU	7	merger of the Partito Socialista dei Lavoratori Italiani (PSLI) and the Partito Socialista Italiano (PSI) into the Partito Socialista Unificato (PSU) 1966-1969. (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.263, Fn. 16)
32	32330	23	ITA:PSDI Social Democratic Party	PSLI/PSDI	42	Partito Socialista dei Lavoratori Italiani, renamed Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano in 1972, Italian Socialdemocrats.
32	32410	4	ITA:PRI Republican Party	PRI	53	Partito Repubblicano Italiano
32	32420	19	ITA:PLI Liberal Party	NDU/PLI;UDC	53	the Unione Democratica Nazionale (NDU) was the predecessor of the Partito Liberale Italiano (PLI). (Mackie and Rose, 1991, p.263, Fn. 7) The Unione Democratica di centro (UDC) was a splinter group of the Partito Liberale Italiano (PLI) that joined the right wing electoral alliance of Berlusconi in 1994 (European Journal of Political Research, 28, 1995:396 & 399f)

**Table 3j: ITALY, cont.**

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
32	32520	17	ITA:DC Christian Democratic Party	DC/PPI;UD	56	Democrazia Cristiana, renamed Partito Popolare Italiano in 1994. The Unione Democratica (UD) was a tiny group of secular democrats that joined the Partito Popolare Italiano (PPI) list in the olive tree coalition in 1996. (European Journal of Political Research, 1997, 32, 3-4:420)
32	32521	97	ITA:CCD Centro Cristiano Democratico	CCD	1	Centro Cristiano Democratico (CCD) was a conservative splinter group of Democrazia Cristiana (DC), that that joined the right wing electoral alliance of Berlusconi in 1994 (European Journal of Political Research, 28, 1995:396 & 399f)
32	32610	50	ITA:FI Forza Italia	FI	3	Forza Italia, Silvio Berlusconi's newly formed right wing Party that won the election of 1994 in two electoral alliances with the Alleanza Nazionale (AN) in the Polo di Buon Governo in the South of Italy and with the Lega Nord (LN) in the Polo della Libertà in the North of Italy as most important coalition partners.
32	32710	24	ITA:MSI-DN Social Movement	MSI/MSI-DN/A	52	Movimento Sociale Italiano (MSI) renamed Movimento Sociale Italiano – Destra Nazionale (MSI-DN) in 1972, renamed Alleanza Nazionale (AN) in 1994. Italian (neo-)Fascists, they participated in the Berlusconi-governments.
32	32720	47	ITA:Lega Nord	LN	6	Lega Nord, regional Party in North Italy that refused to cooperate with the fascist Party Alleanza Nazionale (AN) in the Berlusconi list in the electoral campaign in 1994. However, in 2001, they did cooperate with the fascists.
32	32951	48	ITA:LR La Rete	ITA:NoMR-LR	5	
32	32991	51	ITA:PI Pact for Italia	ITA:NoMR-PI	2	
32	32992	52	ITA:AD Democratic Alliance	ITA:NoMR-AD	3	

Table 3k: SPAIN

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
33	33000	-999	SPA:Independents	SPN:NONA	4	
33	33220	2	SPA:PCE,PSUC Communists	SPN:NoMR-PCE	8	
33	33320	1	SPA:PSOE Socialist Party	PSOE/PSC	8	Partido Socialista Obrero Español. PSC is the Woldendorp abbreviation for ERC, the Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (Catalan Republican Left, 33905) It was included in the PSOE from 1982 until 1993. (Woldendorp et al, 2000:482)
33	33430	28	SPA:UCD Democratic Centre	UCD	4	Unión de Centro Democrático, center conservatives.
33	33512	50	SPA:CDS Centre Democrats	SPN:NoMR-CDS	4	
33	33610	29	SPA:AP,PP Popular Alliance	AP/PP	8	Alianza Popular, renamed Partido Popular in 1989, Right Wing of the Spanish Party system. (Huber/Inglehart, 1995:96)
33	33611	44	SPA:CiU Convergence and Unity	SPN:NoMR-CiU	7	
33	33888	51	SPA:Popular Dem. Party	SPN:NoMR-PDP	2	
33	33889	52	SPA:Liberal Party	SPN:NoMR-LP	1	
33	33901	41	SPA:Basque Left	SPN:NoMR-BL	3	
33	33902	15	SPA:Basque Nationalists	SPN:NoMR-BN	8	
33	33903	59	SPA:Basque Solidarity	SPN:NoMR-BS	3	
33	33904	36	SPA:Aragonese Regionalist Party	SPN:NoMR-PAR	3	
33	33905	3	SPA:Catalan Republican Left	SPN:NoMR-ERC	8	
33	33906	35	SPA:Partidu Andalucista	SPN:NoMR-PA	1	

Table 31: GREECE

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
34	34000	-999	GRE:Independents	GRE:NONA	3	
34	34210	4	GRE:KKEes Communists	GRE:NoMR- KK	8	
34	34211	47	GRE:Coalition left and Progress	SAP/SYN	6	Synaspismos tis Aristeras kai tis Proodu, Progressive Left Coalition (abbreviated SAP in the CMP and SYN in Woldendorp etal, 2000:239)
34	34313	37	GRE:PASOK	PASOK	13	Panhellinio Socialistiko Kinema (Panhellenic Socialist Movement)
34	34314	59	GRE:DIKKI	GRE:NoMR-DI	1	
34	34510	32	GRE:EDIK Democratic Centre	GRE:NoMR-ED	3	
34	34511	36	GRE:ND New Democracy	ND	13	Nea Dimokratia (New Democracy)
34	34512	58	GRE:Pola Political Spring	GRE:NoMR-Po	2	
34	34610	38	GRE:EP National Alignment	GRE:NoMR-EP	2	

Table 3m: PORTUGAL

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
35	35000	-999	POR:Independents	POR:NONA	11	
35	35110	16	POR:PEV Greens	POR:NoMR- PEV	3	
35	35210	7	POR:UDP Popular Democratic Union	POR:NoMR- UDP	11	
35	35220	2	POR:PCP Communist Party	PCP	11	Partido Comunista Português
35	35310	5	POR:MDP Democratic Movement	POR:NoMR- MDP	6	
35	35311	4	POR:PSP Socialist Party	PSP	13	Partido Socialista Portuguêsa
35	35312	17	POR:PRD Democratic Renewal Party	POR:NoMR- PRD	2	
35	35313	3	POR:PSD Social Democrats	PPD/PSD	13	Partido Popular Democrático, renamed in Partido Social Democráta in 1976 (no year in CMP paper or folder)
35	35314	1	POR:CDS Centre Social Democrats	CDS/PP	13	Partido do Centro Democrático Social, renamed in Partido Popular (PP) in 1995.
35	35315	18	POR:ID Democratic Intervention	POR:NoMR-ID	1	
35	35316	14	POR:Independent Social Democrats	POR:NoMR- ASD	2	
35	35710	8	POR:Popular Monarchist Party	PPM	9	Partido Popular Monárquico
35	35951	20	POR:National Solidarity Party	POR:NoMR- PSN	1	
35	35994	19	POR:United Democratic Coalition	POR:NoMR- UDC	2	
35	35229	19	POR: Unified Democratic Coalition	UDC(PCP- PEV)		Comprises PCP, PEV, and Intervencao Democratica
35	35211	33	POR: B.E.	B.E.		Coalition of Democratic People's Union (Uniao Democratica Popular – UDP) and Socialist revolutionary Party (Partido Socialista Revolucionario – PSR) and Politica XXI

Table 3n: GERMANY

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
41	41000	-999	GER:Independents	GER:NONA	2	
41	41111	51	GER:The Greens	B90-Greens	5	Bündnis 90/Die GRÜNEN
41	41220	28	GER:KPD Communist Party	GER:NoMR-KPD	1	
41	41221	52	GER:PDS Party for Democratic Socialism	GER:NoMR-PDS	3	
41	41320	2	GER:SPD Social Democrats	SPD	26	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands
41	41420	38	GER:FDP Free Democratc Party	FDP	26	Freie Demokratische Partei
41	41521	36	GER:CDU-CSU Christian Democratic Union	CDU;CSU	26	Christlich-Demokratische Union; Christlich-Soziale Union
41	41522	1	GER:DZ Centre Party	GER:NoMR-DZ	4	
41	41620	41	GER:DP German Party	DP	6	Deutsche Partei
41	41711	40	GER:WAV Economic Reconstruction League	GER:NoMR-WAV	1	
41	41712	42	GER:DKP-DRP German Reich Party	GER:NoMR-DRP	1	
41	41911	39	GER:BP Bavarian Party	GER:NoMR-BP	1	
41	41912	43	GER:SSW South Schleswig Voters League	GER:NoMR-SSW	1	
41	41951	45	GER:GB-BHE Refugee Party	GBHE	3	Gesamtdeutscher Block/Bund der Heimatvertriebenen und Entrechteten

Table 3o: AUSTRIA

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
42	42000	-999	AUT:Independents	AUS:NONA	5	
42	42110	15	AUT:GA Green Alternatives	AUS:NoMR-GA	4	
42	42320	1	AUT:SPO Socialists	SPO	20	Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs
42	42420	11	AUT:FPO Freedom Party	VdU/FPO	20	Verband der Unabhängigen, renamed Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs in 1956, and later renamed Die Freiheitlichen in 1995
42	42421	17	AUT:LF Liberal Forum	AUS:NoMR-LF	2	
42	42520	2	AUT:OVP Peoples Party	OVP	20	Österreichische Volkspartei.

Table 3p: SWITZERLAND

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
43	43110	19	SWI:Greens	SWZ:NoMR-GRÜ	17	
43	43320	5	SWI:SPS-PSS Social Democrats	SP	49	Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz
43	43321	12	SWI:LdU-ADI Independents	SWZ:NoMR-LdU	49	
43	43420	4	SWI:FDP-PRD Radical Democrats	FDP	49	Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei der Schweiz
43	43520	1	SWI:CVP-PDC Christian Democrats	CVP	49	Christlich Demokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz
43	43530	8	SWI:EVP-PEP Protestants Peoples Party	SWZ:NoMR-EVP	5	
43	43710	14	SWI:S D Democrats	SWZ:NoMR-NA/	4	
43	43810	6	SWI:BGB-SVP Peoples Party	BGB/SVP	49	Schweizerische Bauern-,Gewerbe- und Bürgerpartei, renamed Schweizerische Volkspartei in 1971.
43	43951	22	SWI:FPS Freedom Party	SWZ:NoMR-FPS	5	



Table 3q: UNITED KINGDOM

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
51	51320	6	UK:Labour Party	LAB	20	Labour Party
51	51330	20	UK:Social Democrats	UK:NoMR-SDP	3	
51	51420	2	UK:Liberal Party	UK:NoMR-Libe	20	
51	51620	1	UK:Conservative Party	CON	20	Conservative Party

Table 3r: IRELAND

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
53	53000	-999	IRE:Independents	IRE:NONA	1	
53	53110	24	IRE:Green Party	IRE:NoMR-Gre	5	
53	53220	19	IRE:WP Workers Party	IRE:NoMR-WP	6	
53	53221	26	IRE:Democratic Left	SDL	3	Democratic Left
53	53320	8	IRE:Labour Party	LAB	21	Irish Labour Party
53	53420	25	IRE:PDP Progressive Democratic Party	PD	6	Progressive Democratic Party
53	53520	14	IRE:Fine Gael	FG	21	Fine Gael (Tribe of Gaels)/United Ireland Party
53	53620	10	IRE:Fianna Fail	FF	21	Fiana Fáil (Warriors of Destiniy)
53	53714	17	IRE:CnP Republican Party	CNP	8	Clann na Poblachta (Republican Party)
53	53810	15	IRE:CnT Party of the Land	CNT	6	Clann na Talmhan (Party of the Land)

Table 3s: UNITED STATES

XLAN D	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
61	61320	1	USA:Democrats	DEM	25	Democratic Party
61	61620	8	USA:Republicans	REP	25	Republican Party

Table 3t: CANADA

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
62	62320	8	CAN:NDP New Democratic Party	CAN:NoMR-CCF	21	
62	62420	2	CAN:Liberal Party	LIB	21	Liberal Party of Canada
62	62620	1	CAN:Con Progressive Conservative Party	CON	21	Progressive Conservative Party
62	(62621) 62622	17	CAN:RP Reform Party	CAN:NoMR-RPC	2	The Reform Party was renamed into Canadian Alliance
62	62901	18	CAN:Bloc Québécois	CAN:NoMR-Blo	2	
62	62951	10	CAN:Social Credit	CAN:NoMR-Soc	13	

Table 3u: AUSTRALIA

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
63	63000	-999	AUL:Independents	AUL:NONA	1	
63	63320	1	AUL:ALP Labour Party	ALP	29	Australian Labour Party
63	63321	27	AUL:ADP Australian Democratic Party	AUL:NoMR-AD	4	
63	63330	21	AUL:Democratic Labour Party	AUL:NoMR-DLP	16	
63	63620	18	AUL:LP Liberal Party	LIB	29	Liberal Party of Australia
63	63810	7	AUL:NCP National Country Party	NP	29	National Party of Australia

Table 3v: NEW ZEALAND

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
64	64320	3	NEW:Labour Party	LAB	26	Labour Party
64	64321	20	NEW:Alliance	NZL:NoMR-All	5	
64	64620	9	NEW:National Party	NP;UP;ROC	26	National Party (NP); United Party (UP) Labour and NP MP`s, incorporated the Future New Zealand Party in 1994; Right of Center Party (ROC) faction of NP, changed its name to Conservative Party in 1995
64	64621	21	NEW:NZ First	NZF	5	New Zealand Future Party
64	64951	11	NEW:Social Credit/Democratic Party	NZL:NoMR-Soc	18	
64	64110	16	NEW: Green Party	GREEN		Green Party of Aotearoa
64	64420	24	NEW: Act New Zealand	ACT		Act New Zealand

Table 3w: JAPAN

XLAND	CMPCODE	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F	NOTES
71	71000	-999	JAP:Independents	JPN:NONA	3	
71	71220	31	JAP:JCP Kyesanto	CP	26	Nihon Kyosan-to (Japan Communist Party)
71	71320	35	JAP:JSP Shakaito	SDP	26	Nihon Shakai-to (Japan Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party)
71	71321	44	JAP:DSP Minshu	DSP	25	Minshu-Shakai-to (Democratic Socialist Party)
71	71322	47	JAP:SDF Shaminren	SHAM	9	Shaminren (Social Democratic Federation)
71	71530	45	JAP:CGP Komeito	KOME	22	Komei-to (Clean Government Party)
71	71620	43	JAP:LDP Jiyuminshuto	LDP	26	Jiyu-Minshu-to (Liberal Democratic Party), split in 1993 into two parties LDP and Shin (Shinsei-to, Japan Renewal Party) 71622. (European Journal of Political Research, 26, 1994:359)
71	71621	46	JAP:NLC Shin Jiyu Club	NLC	11	Shin Jiyu Club (New Liberal Club)
71	71622	48	JAP:JRP Shinsei To	SHIN	4	Shinsei-to (Japan Renewal Party)
71	71623	52	JAP:Shinshinto	JPN:NoMR-NFP	1	
71	71624	53	JAP:DPJ Nihon Minshuto	JPN:NoMR-DPJ	1	Is listed as DP in the election of 2000. CMP code is identical.
71	71625	57	JAP: LP Jiyu-to	LP		Party was formed January 1998 by the former leader of NFP
71	71626	58	JAP: NCP Hoshu-to	NCP		Splinter from Jiyu-to (Party 57), formed in April 2000.
71	71901	49	JAP:Sakigake	SAKI	5	Sakigake (New Party). The CMP code 71901 is used in the original data set. It is not possible to find this code in either the CMP paper or the CMP folder. In both of these the party is given the code 71951.
71	71902	51	JAP:Japan National Party	JNP	4	Nihon-Shin-to. (Japan New Party). The CMP code 71902 is the one used in the original data set. It is not possible to find this code in either the CMP paper or the CMP folder. In both of these the party is given the code 71952.





Table 4: List of Parties not coded in the CMP (CMP code=-999) with country codes, party-codes (Mackie and Rose, if available), party names and frequencies (F)

XLAND	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F
11	21	SWE: Citizes Coalition	CC	3
11	22	SWE: Middle parties	MP	3
11	-999	SWE: Other	Swe:NoMR-O	27
12	-999	NOR: Coastal Party	Nor:NoMR-CP	1
12	-999	NOR: Peoples´ Action	Nor:NoMR-PA	2
12	-999	NOR: Red Electoral Alliance	Nor:NoMR-REA	2
12	-999	NOR: Other	Nor:NoMR-O	26
13	-999	DEN: Ind. Non-Party Candidates	Den:NoMR-INP	1
13	-999	DEN: Dansk Volke Party	Den:NoMR-DVP	1
13	8	DEN: Schleswig Party	Den:NoMr-SP	10
13	-999	DEN: Other	Den:NoMR-O	27
14	18	FIN: Ecological Party	Fin:NoMR-EP	1
14	19	FIN: Finnish Peoples´ Party	Fin:NoMR-FPP	4
14	14	FIN: Liberal League	Fin:NoMR-LL	4
14	18	FIN: Constitutional Peoples´ Party	Fin:NoMR-CPP	5
14	-999	FIN: Other	Fin:NoMR-O	46
15	-999	ICE: Peoples´ Movement	Ice:NoMR-PM	1
15	-999	ICE: Equality & Justice	Ice:NoMR-E&J	3
15	-999	ICE: Other	ICE:NoMR-O	20
21	-999	BEL: Radical Reformers Upright	Bel:NoMR-RFU	1
21	6	BEL: Dissident Catholics	Bel:NoMR-DC	2
21	33	BEL: Front National	Bel:NoMR-FN	2

**Table 4: List of Parties not coded in the CMP (CMP code=-999) with country codes, party-codes (Mackie and Rose, if available), party names and frequencies (F), cont.**

XLAND	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F
21	16	BEL: Walloon Front	Bel:NoMR-WF	2
21	17	BEL: Walloon Workers' Party	Bel:NoMR-WWP	2
21	13	BEL: Democratic Union	BEL:NoMR-DU	5
21	28	BEL: Respect for Labour	Bel:NoMR-RFL	8
21	10	BEL: Communist Party	Bel:NoMR-Com	25
21	-999	BEL: Other	BEL:NoMR-O	35
22	37	NET: Evangelical Peoples' Party	Nth:NoMR-EPP	1
22	-999	NET: General Association of Elderly People	Nth:NoMR-GAE	1
22	33	NET: Roman Catholic Party	Nth:NoMR-RCP	1
22	-999	NET: Union 55+	Nth:NoMR-U55	1
22	31	NET: Middle Class Party	Nth:NoMR-MCP	2
22	-999	NET: Socialist Party	Nth:NoMR-SP	2
22	25	NET: Catholic National Party	Nth:NoMR-CNP	3
22	36	NET: Center Party	Nth:NoMR-CP	3
22	35	NET: Reformed Political Federation	Nth:NoMR-RPF	6
22	28	NET: Farmers' Party	Nth:NoMR-FP	8
22	27	NET: Pacifist Socialist Party	Nth:NoMR-PSP	13
22	26	NET: Reformed Political Union	Nth:NoMR-RPU	16
22	10	NET: Communist Party	Nth:NoMR-Com	18
22	-999	NET: Other	NET:NoMR-O	22
22	14	NET: Political Reformed Party	Nth:NoMR-PRP	22
23	20	LUX: Enrôlés de force	LXB:NoMR-EDF	1
23	21	LUX: Independent Socialists	LXB:NoMR-IS	1

**Table 4: List of Parties not coded in the CMP (CMP code=-999) with country codes, party-codes (Mackie and Rose, if available), party names and frequencies (F), cont.**

XLAND	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F
23	18	LUX: Independent Movement	LXB:NoMR-IM	2
23	6	LUX: Independents of the East	LXB:NoMR-IOE	2
23	19	LUX: Social Democratic Party	LXB:NoMR-SDP	2
23	-999	LUX: Other	LXB:NoMR-O	13
31	-999	FRA: Moderates	FRA:NoMR-M	3
31	-999	FRA: Other Left	FRA:NoMR-OL	4
31	19	FRA: Unified Socialist Party	FRA:NoMR-USP	9
31	-999	FRA: Other	FRA:NoMR-O	59
32	-999	ITA: Southern League	ITA:NoMR-SL	1
32	-999	ITA: Others I	ITA:NoMR-OI	2
32	-999	ITA: Southern Action List	ITA:NoMR-SAL	2
32	35	ITA: Continuous Struggle	ITA:NoMR-CS	3
32	-999	ITA: Lega Autonoma Veneta	ITA:NoMR-LAV	3
32	-999	ITA: Pensioneers	ITA:NoMR-P	3
32	41	ITA: Venetian League	ITA:NoMR-VL	3
32	36	ITA: Workers' Vanguard	ITA:NoMR-WV	3
32	16	ITA: Action Party	ITA:NoMR-AP	4
32	18	ITA: Common Man Front	ITA:NoMR-CMF	4
32	42	ITA: Lombard League	ITA:NoMR-LL	4
32	22	ITA: Sicilian Independence	ITA:NoMR-SI	4
32	26	ITA: Community Front	ITA:NoMR-CF	5
32	27	ITA: Popular Monarchist Party	ITA:NoMR-PMP	5
32	39	ITA: Trieste List	ITA:NoMR-TL	6

**Table 4: List of Parties not coded in the CMP (CMP code=-999) with country codes, party-codes (Mackie and Rose, if available), party names and frequencies (F), cont.**

XLAND	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F
32	-999	ITA: Others II	ITA:NoMR-OII	8
32	15	ITA: Sardinian Action Party	ITA:NoMR-SAP	14
32	20	ITA: Monarchist Party	ITA:NoMR-MP	29
32	28	ITA: Val D´Aosta Union	ITA:NoMR-VAU	35
32	25	ITA: South Tyrol Peoples ´Party	ITA:NoMR-STP	51
32	-999	ITA: Others	ITA:NoMR-O	56
33	37	SPA: Catalan Center Party	SPA:NoMR-CCP	1
33	39	SPA: Democratic Convergence & Left of Catalonia	SPA:NoMR-DCC	1
33	38	SPA: Democratic Union of Catalonia	SPA:NoMR-DUC	1
33	54	SPA: Galician Coalition	SPA:NoMR-GC	1
33	-999	SPA: Galician Nationalist B	SPA:NoMR-GNB	1
33	-999	SPA: Others II	SPA:NoMR-OII	1
33	32	SPA: Popular Socialist Party	SPA:NoMR-PSP	1
33	-999	SPA: Canary Coalition	SPA:NoMR-CC	2
33	55	SPA: Canary Islands Group	SPA:NoMR-CIG	2
33	47	SPA: Canary Peoples ´Union	SPA:NoMR-CPU	2
33	45	SPA: National Union	SPA:NoMR-NU	2
33	49	SPA: Navarre Peoples ´Union	SPA:NoMR-NPU	2
33	35	SPA: Andalusian Socialist Party	SPA:NoMR-ASP	3
33	36	SPA: Aragonese Regionalist Party	SPA:NoMR-ARP	3
33	41	SPA: Basque Left	SPA:NoMR-BL	3
33	48	SPA: Valencian Union	SPA:NoMR-VU	4
33	46	SPA: Herri Batasuna	SPA:NoMR-HB	7

**Table 4: List of Parties not coded in the CMP (CMP code=-999) with country codes, party-codes (Mackie and Rose, if available), party names and frequencies (F), cont.**

XLAND	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F
33	-999	SPA: Others	SPA:NoMR-O	8
34	-999	GRE: JointPASOK	GRE:NoMR-JP	1
34	39	GRE: New Liberal Party	GRE:NoMR-NLP	2
34	-999	GRE: Others II	GRE:NoMR-OII	2
34	44	GRE: Democratic Renewal	GRE:NoMR-DR	3
34	-999	GRE: Ecologists Alternative	GRE:NoMR-EA	3
34	25	GRE: United Democratic Left	GRE:NoMR-UDL	3
34	35	GRE: Communist Party (Interior)	GRE:NoMR-CPI	5
34	43	GRE: Independent Muslim List	GRE:NoMR-IML	5
34	-999	GRE: Others	GRE:NoMR-O	13
35	11	POR: Reformists	POR:NoMR-R	1
35	13	POR: Union of Socialist and Dem. Lefts	POR:NoMR-USD	2
35	-999	POR: Others	POR:NoMR-O	13
41	-999	GER: Other	GER:NoMR-O	26
42	5	AUT: Communist Party	AUS:NoMR-CP	3
42	-999	AUT: Others	AUS:NoMR-O	20
43	20	SWI: Feminist Green Alternative	SWZ:NoMR-FGA	1
43	5	SWI: Swiss Democrats	SWZ:NoMR-SD	1
43	-999	SWI: Free List	SWZ:NoMR-FL	4
43	10	SWI: Free Market Party	SWZ:NoMR-FMP	4
43	22	SWI: Swiss Motorists	SWZ:NoMR-SM	4
43	17	SWI: United Socialist Party	SWZ:NoMR-USP	4
43	25	SWI: Christian Social Party	SWZ:NoMR-CSP	5

**Table 4: List of Parties not coded in the CMP (CMP code=-999) with country codes, party-codes (Mackie and Rose, if available), party names and frequencies (F), cont.**

XLAND	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F
43	24	SWI: Federal Democratic Union	SWZ:NoMR-FDU	5
43	23	SWI: League of the Tessins	SWZ:NoMR-LOT	5
43	20	SWI: Alternative Greens	SWZ:NoMR-AG	8
43	-999	SWI: Others	SWZ:NoMR-O	9
43	18	SWI: Progressive Organizations	SWZ:NoMR-PO	12
43	16	SWI: Republican Movement	SWZ:NoMR-RM	12
43	15	SWI: Vigilance	SWZ:NoMR-V	12
43	17	SWI: Autonomous Socialists	SWZ:NoMR-AS	16
43	2	SWI: Democrats	SWZ:NoMR-D	24
43	14	SWI: National Action	SWZ:NoMR-NA	24
43	8	SWI: Protestant Peoples' Party	SWZ:NoMR-PPP	44
43	-999	SWI: Others	SWZ:NoMR-O	48
43	9	SWI: Communist Party	SWZ:NoMR-CP	49
43	3	SWI: Liberal Conservatives	SWZ:NoMR-LC	49
51	10	UK: Communist Party	UK:NoMR-CP	1
51	5	UK: Independent Labour Party	UK:NoMR-ILP	1
51	14	UK: National Liberal Party	UK:NoMR-NLP	1
51	-999	UK: Sinn Féin	UK:NoMR-SF	1
51	28	UK: Ulster Polpulist Unionist Party	UK:NoMR-UPU	1
51	-999	UK: United Kingdom Unionist Party	UK:NoMR-UKU	1
51	24	UK: Democratic Unionist Party	UK:NoMR-DUP	2
51	12	UK: Plaid Cymru	UK:NoMR-PC	9

**Table 4: List of Parties not coded in the CMP (CMP code=-999) with country codes, party-codes (Mackie and Rose, if available), party names and frequencies (F), cont.**

XLAND	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F
51	20	UK: Social Democrats & Labour Party	UK:NoMR-SDL	9
51	17	UK: Ulster Unionists & Loyalists	UK:NoMR-UUL	9
51	11	UK: Scottish National Party	UK:NoMR-SNP	10
51	-999	UK: Others II	UK:NoMR-OII	11
51	7	UK: United Ireland	UK:NoMR-UI	14
51	-999	UK: Others	UK:NoMR-O	16
53	20	IRE: National H-Bloc Committee	IRE:NoMR-NBC	1
53	16	IRE: National Labour	IRE:NoMR-NL	1
53	18	IRE: National Progressive Democrats	IRE:NoMR-NPD	1
53	-999	IRE: Sinn Féin	IRE:NoMR-SF	1
53	21	IRE: Socialist Labour Party	IRE:NoMR-SLP	1
53	-999	IRE: Socialist Party	IRE:NoMR-SP	1
53	9	IRE: Communist Party	IRE:NoMR-CP	2
53	6	IRE: Sinn Féin II	IRE:NoMR-SF2	2
53	23	IRE: Democratic Socialist Party	IRE:NoMR-DSP	3
53	-999	IRE: Others II	IRE:NoMR-OII	18
53	-999	IRE: Others	IRE:NoMR-O	21
61	-999	USA: Socialist Party	USA:NoMR-SP	1
61	-999	USA: Others II	USA:NoMR-OII	3
61	-999	USA: Others	USA:NoMR-O	25
62	11	CAN: Bloc populaire canadien	CAN:NoMR-BPC	2
62	6	CAN: Communist Party	CAN:NoMR-CP	2
62	-999	CAN: Independent MPs	CAN:NoMR-I	2

**Table 4: List of Parties not coded in the CMP (CMP code=-999) with country codes, party-codes (Mackie and Rose, if available), party names and frequencies (F), cont.**

XLAND	MRCODE	XMRCNAM2	PNAMEFSF	F
62	12	CAN: Ralliement des créditistes	CAN:NoMR-RDC	3
62	-999	CAN: Others II	CAN:NoMR-OII	9
62	-999	CAN: Others	CAN:NoMR-O	21
63	19	AUL: Lang Labour Party	AUL:NoMR-LLP	1
63	-999	AUL: Others II	AUL:NoMR-OII	10
63	-999	AUL: Others	AUL:NoMR-O	29
64	-999	NEW: New Labour Party	NZL:NoMR-NLP	1
64	-999	NEW: ACT	NZL:NoMR-ACT	2
64	-999	NEW: United	NZL:NoMR-U	2
64	-999	NEW: Others	NEW:NoMR-O	26
71	-999	JAP: Min kai ren	JAP:NoMR-MKR	1
71	-999	JAP: United Democratic Socialists	JAP:NoMR-UDS	4
71	-999	JAP: Independent MPs	JAP:NoMR-I	5
71	-999	JAP: Others II	JAP:NoMR-OII	10
71	-999	JAP: Others	JAP:NoMR-O	25





