

Actions by Elites & Leaders (ABEL) Dataset

Version: 1.0

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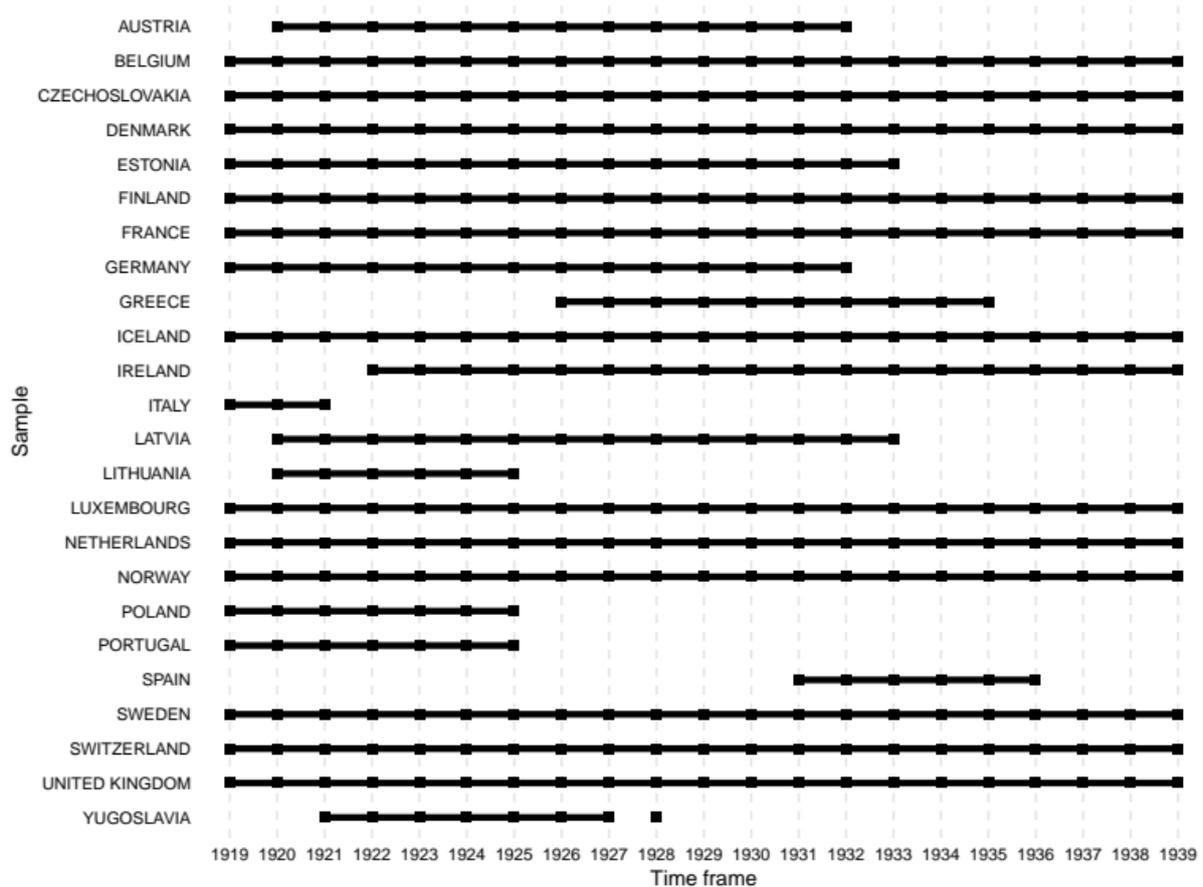
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Purpose

The Actions by Elites & Leaders (ABEL) dataset combines information on the actions and compositions of governments in Europe's interwar democracies (1919-1939). It identifies government and opposition parties, their ideological positions, their social basis, their parliamentary seats, and any actions governments take to weaken democratic institutions.

Data Units

At the most basic level the dataset includes political parties that gained parliamentary representation in Europe's inter-war democracies. These parties are nested within election-cycles of countries identified as democracies by the Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013, 2018) dataset.



The dataset consists of three different levels of analysis:

1. The cabinet-level (ABEL-cabinets-v1.csv)
2. The party-level (ABEL-parties-v1.csv)
3. The election-level (ABEL-elections-v1.csv)

The cabinet-level includes all political parties that have won seats in a national-level parliament during the tenure of a given cabinet. It is time-variant and identifies the government participation and the number of parliamentary seats of parties since the last election.

In the future, the data will also contain information on actions by leaders and elites at the cabinet-level that alter the functioning of democracy, including power grabs, self-coups, moving an election, or rule by decree. Currently, the data is not yet ready to release due to quality checks.

The party-level includes each party only once. It is time-invariant and identifies support bases and other party characteristics that hardly change during the inter-war period.

The election-level includes information on votes and seats gained of each party in parliament for parties with at least 1 per cent of votes gained in the last election.

Definitions of Key Terms

Party

We include parties with at least one per cent (1 %) of votes or at least one seat gained in elections into the election sheet, but only parties with at least one seat in parliament into the party and cabinet sheets. We mostly follow ParlGov's definition (2021).

In case there are no or only few official parties, we code electoral alliances (joined lists of candidates) for elections and parliamentary groups for cabinets and parties (see for example Italy in 1919). Whenever possible, we note down in the country notes how parties and electoral alliances relate to each other. If only independents participated and if we cannot group them into electoral alliances or parliamentary groups, we do not code the election.

Cabinet

Cabinets are comprised of ministers. We code a government party, when a member of this party is a minister in the cabinet. Ministers are allowed to attend cabinet meetings and to cast a vote before the cabinet (ParlGov 2021). We do not consider junior ministers (e.g. Chief Secretaries and Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State in the UK). We code a cabinet change whenever the distribution of seats for a government party changes in parliament (e.g. through party splits or mergers and through elections) or when the combination of parties in the cabinet changes (e.g. through the inclusion of a new party). We do not code reshuffles of ministers.

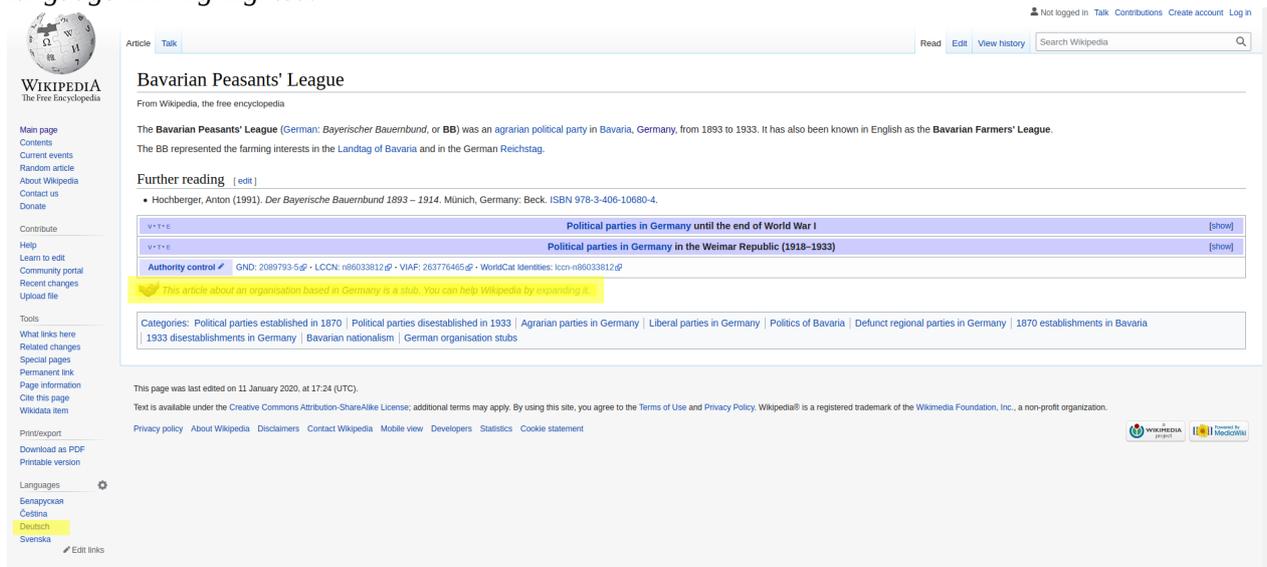
Election

We code all parliamentary elections and the democratic elections for constituent assemblies. We only code elections that took place in democratic periods following Boix, Miller and Rosato (2013, 2018).

Party Coding Example

Consider the German party *Bavarian Peasants' League* (BPL; partyid 2701). The sources in the Germany folder contained no useful references to the BPL. In contrast, a Wikipedia search led to a “stub” page (Figure 1).¹

Figure 1: English Wikipedia Stub Page on the Bavarian Peasant's League. "Stub" disclaimer and German language link highlighted.



- Reichstagswahl 1932 II: 149.002 Stimmen, 3 Mandate
- Reichstagswahl 1933: 114.077 Stimmen, 2 Mandate

Siehe auch [Bearbeiten] [Quelltext bearbeiten]

- Bauernpartei

Literatur [Bearbeiten] [Quelltext bearbeiten]

- John Abbott: *Peasants in the rural public. The Bavarian Bauernbund 1893–1933*. Chicago, University of Illinois, Dissertation, 2000 (englisch; insbes. über Versuche, den Antisemitismus im BB voranzubringen; nicht gedruckt).
- Hannsjörg Bergmann: *Der Bayerische Bauernbund und der Bayerische Christliche Bauernverein 1919–1928 (= Schriftenreihe zur bayerischen Landesgeschichte. Bd. 81)*. C. H. Beck, München 1986, ISBN 3-406-10482-7 (Zugleich: Regensburg, Universität, Dissertation, 1982/1983).
- Thomas Gräfe: *Bayerischer Bauernbund*. In: Wolfgang Benz (Hrsg.): *Handbuch des Antisemitismus. Judenfeindschaft in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. Band 5: Organisationen, Institutionen, Bewegungen. de Gruyter u. a., Berlin u. a. 2012, ISBN 978-3-598-24078-2, S. 54–56.
- Derek Hastings: *Catholicism and the Roots of Nazism. Religious Identity and National Socialism*. Oxford University Press, Oxford u. a. 2010, ISBN 978-0-19-539024-7.
- Heinz Haushofer: *Der Bayerische Bauernbund 1893–1933*. In: Heinz Gollwitzer (Hrsg.): *Europäische Bauernparteien im 20. Jahrhundert (= Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte. Bd. 29)*. Fischer, Stuttgart u. a. 1977, ISBN 3-437-50189-5, S. 562–586.
- Anton Hochberger: *Der Bayerische Bauernbund. 1893–1914 (= Schriftenreihe zur bayerischen Landesgeschichte. Bd. 99)*. C. H. Beck, München 1991, ISBN 3-406-10680-3.
- Alois Hundhammer: *Geschichte des Bayerischen Bauernbundes*. Pfeiffer, Regensburg 1924, (Zugleich: München, Universität, Dissertation, 1923).
- Johann Kirching: *Der Bauernrebell. Das Leben des streitbaren Landtagsabgeordneten Franz Wieland (1850–1901). Ökonom in Hierbach, Post Straubing*. Pustet, Regensburg 2010, ISBN 978-3-7917-2271-9.

Weblinks [Bearbeiten] [Quelltext bearbeiten]

- Oliver Braun: *Bayerischer Bauernbund (BB), 1895–1933*. In: *Historisches Lexikon Bayerns*
- Programm des Bayerischen Bauernbundes von 1895 (Dokument als PDF-Datei; 207 KB)
- Programm des Bayerischen Bauernbundes von 1920 (Dokument als PDF-Datei; 224 KB)
- *Bayerns Bauern während der Novemberrevolution 1918/1919: Ursachen und Grenzen der Revolutionierung einer bäuerlichen Bevölkerung*; Artikel von Ulrich Linse zur Rolle des Bayerischen Bauernbundes während der Novemberrevolution 1918/19 in Bayern

Einzelnachweise [Bearbeiten] [Quelltext bearbeiten]

- ¹ Stefan Primbs: *Schlachtsteuer – Historisches Lexikon Bayerns*. Abgerufen am 21. Juni 2019.

Normdaten (Körperschaft): GND: 2089793-5 (P) | LCCN: n86033812 (P) | VIAF: 263776465 (P)

Kategorien: Bayerische Geschichte (19. Jahrhundert) | Bayerische Geschichte (20. Jahrhundert) | Partei (Deutsches Kaiserreich) | Partei (Weimarer Republik) | Bauernpartei | Gegründet 1895 | Aufgelöst 1933

Figure 2: German Wikipedia Page on the Bavarian Peasant's League. Further readings highlighted.

1 A Wikipedia stub is an incomplete entry that lacks references. Do not rely on Wikipedia stubs because they are not reliable sources.

Following the link to the German Wikipedia entry reveals far more information with several references and further readings (Figure 2). I first tried to track down some of the books and dissertations, but could not access them online.

The screenshot shows the 'Historisches Lexikon Bayerns' webpage for the 'Bayerischer Bauernbund (BB), 1895-1933'. The navigation bar at the top includes 'Epochen', 'Themen', 'Karte', 'Medien', 'Artikel', 'Autoren', 'Das Lexikon' (highlighted), 'English', and 'Kontakt'. A search bar contains the text 'Historisches Lexikon Bayerns durchsuchen'. Below the search bar, there are links for 'Erweiterte Suche', 'Versionsgeschichte', and 'Druckversion'. The main heading is 'Bayerischer Bauernbund (BB), 1895-1933' by Oliver Braun. The text describes the party's founding in 1895 and its political stance. A table of contents on the left lists sections like 'Entstehungsvoraussetzungen und erste Gründung in Niederbayern', 'Entwicklung und Geschichte bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg', 'Führungspersonal und Mitgliederzahlen' (highlighted), 'Politisches Selbstverständnis und programmatische Ausrichtung' (highlighted), 'Der Bauernbund in der Revolution von 1918', 'Parlamentarische Vertretung und Regierungsbeteiligung', 'Niedergang und Auflösung 1933', 'Dokumente', and 'Literatur'. Two portraits of Karl Gandorfer are shown on the right, with a caption: 'Karl Gandorfer (1875-1932), (Amtliches Jahrbuch des Bayerischen Landtags, München 1920, 147)'.

Figure 3: Historical Lexicon of Bavaria webpage for the Bavarian Peasants' League. Links to "About us" section and relevant information on party variables highlighted.

Next, I consulted the entries in the further readings section and found a detailed description of the party's history and its programmatic orientation in the Historical Lexicon of Bavaria (Figure 3). A quick look into the Lexicon's "About us" section (Impressum) revealed that it was administered by the Bavarian State Library, a trustworthy academic institution. In the "Political self-image and programmatic orientation" section (translated from German), the Lexicon provides the following relevant information:

Even if the Bauernbund movement initially came into being as an agrarian-medium-sized organization with primarily economic-political goals, it saw itself - in contrast to the Reichs-Landbund or the Christian farmers' associations - from the beginning as a political party with the aim of entering parliaments. The farmers' union appeared as a determined opponent and declared challenger to the established Center Party, the traditional political home of the Bavarian rural population. Like the center - from 1918 the Bavarian People's Party (BVP)- and the Christian farmers' associations, although firmly rooted in the rural-agrarian Catholic milieu, the farmers' union was decidedly anti-clerical and very critical of the nobility as well as the church and state authorities and the bureaucracy. It

was therefore given the label "Social Democracy of the Flat Country" (Bergmann, Bauernbund, 19). The various farmers' federation programs from 1897 emphasized not only economic and agricultural policy demands, but also the independence of Bavaria, basic democratic principles, the separation of state and church, the nationalization of the school system and the abolition of religious school supervision. Against the background of these basic programmatic lines, however, the Bauernbund was shaped throughout its existence by internal party disputes between a moderate and a left, more radical wing.²

Based on this source, I coded the relevant variables in Table 1 below.

If you do not speak the language of a Wikipedia article that seems to provide relevant information, use Google Translate and copy the Wikipedia URL into the left box. A link to the translated website will appear in the right box (see Figure 4). Alternatively, try DeepL.

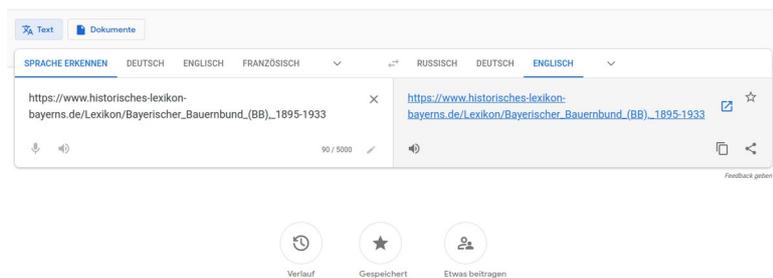


Figure 4: Google Translate webpage that translates the *Historical Lexicon of Bavaria's* entry for the *Bavarian Peasants' League*. Link to the translated version on the right.

2 Braun, Oliver (2006). „Bayerischer Bauernbund (BB), 1895-1933.“ *Historisches Lexikon Bayerns*. Accessed on 18 Mar 2021 at: [http://www.historisches-lexikon-bayerns.de/Lexikon/Bayerischer_Bauernbund_\(BB\)_1895-1933](http://www.historisches-lexikon-bayerns.de/Lexikon/Bayerischer_Bauernbund_(BB)_1895-1933)

Variable	Value	Evidence
left_right	Center-left (2)	The descriptor "Social Democracy of the Flat Country" links the BPL to the Social Democratic Party of Germany – a center-left party. The statement, "the Bauernbund was shaped throughout its existence by internal party disputes between a moderate and a left, more radical left, more radical wing", highlights that the party is on the left of the political spectrum but its moderate wing seems to suggest not too radical an agenda.
rel_claim_flag	No (0)	The statement "the farmer's union was decidedly anti-clerical" and the goal to abolish "religious school supervision" provide evidence against a religious claim.
lin_claim_flag	Yes (1)	The party's programs emphasize the "the independence of Bavaria" – clear evidence of a claim to represent the linguistically distinct Bavarians.
eth_base_group	Bavarians	Both the name of the party (Bavarian Peasants' League) and its association with Bavarian farmers point to Bavarians as the key support group of the party.
rural_claim_flag	Yes (1)	The source describes the party as "firmly rooted in the rural-agrarian Catholic milieu" and as advancing "agricultural policy demands." These are clear indicators of a rural claim.
antisys	No (0)	The party supported basic democratic principles and does not fit the definition of an anti-system party.
violent_wing_name	NA	While the source does not explicitly describe the absence of violent wing, the description of the party allows one to conclude that it pursued its goals by non-violent, electoral means.
factions	moderate faction radical-left faction	According to the source, the BPL experienced internal party disputes between a moderate and a left, more radical wing. We can thus report two factions.

Variable descriptions

Cabinet-level variables

party_id

Type	Integer
Value Range	
Level	Party
Description	Unique party ID
Sources	ParlGov

election_id

Type	Integer
Value Range	
Level	Cabinet
Description	Unique election ID
Sources	ParlGov

cabinet_id

Type	Integer
Value Range	
Level	Cabinet
Description	Unique government ID
Sources	ParlGov

cabinet_name

Type	String
Value Range	
Level	Cabinet
Description	Name of prime minister and number of cabinet formed.
Sources	ParlGov

year

Type	Integer
Value Range	[1919; 1939]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Year of election or cabinet change
Sources	ParlGov

month

Type	Integer
Value Range	[1; 12]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Month of election or cabinet change.
Sources	ParlGov

day

Type	Integer
Value Range	[1; 31]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Day of election or cabinet change.
Sources	ParlGov

seats

Type	Integer
Value Range	Z
Level	Cabinet
Description	Number of party seats in parliament.
Sources	ParlGov

cabinet_party

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Binary flag whether party is included in government or not. We identify cabinet representation by ministerial portfolios. If a party holds any ministry, this variable takes the value of “1“. Otherwise code as “0”.
Sources	ParlGov

prime_minister

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Binary flag whether the party leads the government by holding the office of prime minister, chancellor, head of government etc.
Sources	ParlGov

Cabinet event variables

event_type

Type	Categorical variable
Value Range	[1:6]
Level	Cabinet
Description	1: Executive rule 2: Power grab 3: Attempted power grab 4: Postponing elections 5: Party ban 6: Restrictions on opposition
Sources	Individual country histories.

execrule_flag

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Binary flag that indicates whether cabinet rules by executive decree or emergency powers. Put differently, laws need not be approved by the legislatures. These are exceptional periods and not regular instruments of Presidential rule. For example, the Brüning Cabinet in Germany ruled by executive decree (1930-1932).
Sources	Individual country histories.

powergrab_flag

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Binary indicator whether government abolishes or weakens important checks on the executive. Such checks include independent courts, electoral commissions, and parliamentary oversight rights, among others. Our understanding of the government is a broad one. Actors such as the head of government, cabinet members, heads of state (monarchs, presidents), constitutional courts, or parliaments can execute power grabs. An example would be the German Parliament's vote for the Enabling Act in 1933 that allowed Hitler to rule without parliamentary approval. We also consider breaches of informal institutions / established norms as

	power grabs. However, we are aware that such events are difficult to identify. One example is the Italian king's decision to appoint Mussolini without consulting parliamentary groups in 1922.
Sources	Individual country histories.

attempted_power_grab

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0;1]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Binary flag whether government tries to abolish or weaken important checks on the executive. Such checks include independent courts, electoral commissions, and parliamentary oversight rights, among others. Our understanding of the government is a broad one. Actors such as the head of government, cabinet members, heads of state (monarchs, presidents), constitutional courts, or parliaments can execute power grabs. For example, during the 1920s the Portuguese government asked the Parliament to rule by decree, but the Parliament voted against it.
Sources	Individual country histories.

elecmove_flag

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Binary indicator whether government postpones or fails to hold scheduled elections.
Sources	Individual country histories.

abolish_flag

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Binary indicator whether government bans at least one other parties. Our understanding of the government is a broad one. Actors such as the head of government, cabinet members, heads of state (monarchs, presidents), constitutional courts, or parliaments can ban parties.
Sources	Individual country histories.

restrict_flag

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Cabinet
Description	Binary indicator whether government restricts opposition's ability to organize, campaign, or take seats in parliament. Examples might include the physical intimidation of opposition parties (e.g., by the SA in Germany), imprisonment or legal prosecution of opposition politicians (e.g., Hitler imprisoning the Communists after the burning of the Reichstag in 1933), or withholding financial resources to opposition parties that they are guaranteed by law. These actors need to be officially associated with the ruling parties, for example their youth organizations, their paramilitary groups or the state actors such as the police and the military.
Sources	Individual country histories.

event_date

Type	Date
Value Range	[1919-01-01; 1939-12-31]
Level	Cabinet
Description	One of the following dates: Start date, end date, event date, original election date; conditional on event_type
Sources	Individual country histories.

Party-level variables

family_name

Type	String
Value Range	
Level	Party
Description	<p>AGR = Agrarian Agrarian parties have a support base mainly comprised of small or large scale farmers and claim to support the interests of farmers.</p> <p>CHR = Christian democracy Christian parties have a support base mainly comprised of Christians, claim to represent Christian values and apply these values to economic and cultural policy making. They furthermore do not speak out against democratic rule.</p> <p>COM = Communist Communist parties claim to support the interests of workers and lower class people. They campaign against representative democracy, although they might support forms of Soviet democracy.</p> <p>CON = Conservative Conservative parties aim at preserving traditional institutions, values and hierarchies in their country. For the interwar period, this might include parties that demand a (partial) restoration of the monarchies or that defend the social, economic and political positions of the old elite.</p> <p>FAS = Fascist Fascist parties are openly anti-democratic and aim at putting into power a single leader. They share a nationalist homogeneous image of “the people”, are militaristic and believe that opponents to the leader are traitors who should be strongly punished.</p> <p>LIB = Liberal Liberal parties have a mainly urban support base, claim to represent modern secular values in opposition to traditional (Christian) values and / or demand only marginal involvement of the state and the Church in either economic or “private” cultural issues.</p> <p>SOC = Social democracy/Socialist Social democratic and socialist parties have an (extreme) left-wing political platform but support the ideal of representative democracy. They claim to represent the interests of the workers, lower class people and marginalized groups, and aim at reducing social and economic inequalities.</p> <p>SPI = Special issue Special issue parties only support the interest of a very specific and clearly defined part of the countries’ population or a narrow cause. One example is the Schleswig Party of Denmark.</p> <p>Not available = missing / no applicable party family included</p>
Sources	Evidence can be found in party names (sometimes misleading!), party programs, and statements by party leaders as well as historical studies that describe the party. Further evidence is taken from ParlGov (2021).

left_right

Type	Integer
Value Range	[1; 5]
Level	Party
Description	<p>Economic left-right ordering of political parties (1=extreme left, 2=moderate left, 3=center, 4=moderate right, 5=extreme right).</p> <p>We follow the CHESS expert survey’s classification: “Parties can be classified in terms of their stance on economic issues such as privatization, taxes, regulation, government spending, and the welfare state. Parties on the economic left want government to play an active role in the economy. Parties on the economic right want a reduced role for Government” (Bakker et al. 2020, 22).</p> <p>For parties included in the ParlGov data base (ParlGov 2021), we recode the 11-point state-market scale and classify parties the following way: 0:1 as “extreme left”, 2:4 as “moderate left”, 5 as “centre”, etc.</p> <p>We code missing information as 6=NA.</p> <p><u>We provided the following additional coding instructions:</u></p> <p>1) total control of the state over the economy, planned economy, no property rights (ex: Stalinist USSR) 2) semi-total control of the state over the economy, partial property rights (ex: nowadays China) 3) intervention of the state in the economy, property rights recognized by the authority (ex: nowadays Sweden) 4) minor intervention of the state in the economy, property rights recognized by the authority (ex: '80 UK and USA) 5) no intervention of the state in the economy (currently no examples coming to mind. You could find this in anarchist or radical liberal parties)</p>
Sources	Evidence can be found in party names, party programs, and statements by party leaders as well as historical studies that describe such claims. Further evidence is taken from ParlGov (2021).

rel_claim_flag

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Party
Description	Binary flag whether party claims to act on behalf of or attracts disproportional electoral support from a specific religious group.
Sources	Evidence can be found in party names, party programs, and statements by party leaders as well as historical studies that describe such claims.

lin_claim_flag

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Party
Description	Binary flag whether party claims to act on behalf of or attracts disproportional electoral support from a specific linguistic group.
Sources	Evidence can be found in party names, party programs, and statements by party leaders as well as historical studies that describe such claims.

eth_base_group

Type	String
Value Range	
Level	Party
Description	Character value of party's linguistic or religious base. If there is no evidence that party represents a specific group, we code the country's majority group.
Sources	Evidence can be found in party names, party programs, and statements by party leaders as well as historical studies that describe such the parties. Some further literature can be found in the dropbox folder "21-2-Interwar_Europe_Ethnicity".

majnat_claim

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0;1]
Level	Party
Description	Binary flag whether the party persistently, publicly and explicitly claims to represent the interests of the ethnic majority in the country or speaks out against proposed or existing rights of ethnic minorities (see list of ethnic groups by country).
Sources	Evidence can be found in historical studies that describe parties in the interwar period. Information on the ethnic groups by country can be found in the Dropbox folder “21-2-Interwar_Europe_Ethnicity”.

terr_claim

Type	Integer
Value Range	[0;2]
Level	Party
Description	Categorical variable whether party demands more autonomy for a specific region within the current nation state (1), demands secession of a specific region from the nation state (2) or makes no such claims (0).
Sources	Evidence can be found in historical studies that describe parties in the interwar period.

rural_claim

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Party
Description	Binary flag whether party claims to act on behalf of or attracts disproportional electoral support from rural constituencies, i.e. farmers.
Sources	Evidence can be found in party names, party programs, and statements by party leaders as well as historical studies that describe such claims.

antisys

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Party
Description	Binary flag whether party aims to implement a non-representative democratic system of government such as monarchy, fascist dictatorship, communist dictatorship, Soviet democracy, or other forms of political systems that are not representative democracies.
Sources	Evidence can be found in party names, party programs, and statements by party leaders as well as historical studies that describe such claims.

violent_wing_flag

Type	Double Precision
Value Range	[0; 1]
Level	Party
Description	Binary flag whether party has a violent wing, i.e., members of the party or an extra-party organization that answers to party leaders and commits acts of violence against political opponents or the state. Examples include the NSDAP's Sturmabteilung (SA) or the Social Democrats "Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold" in Germany.
Sources	Evidence can be found in historical studies that describe parties, paramilitary organizations, and political violence in the interwar period. Additionally conduct a google search that combines the name of the party and "violent wing" or "violence".

violent_wing_name

Type	String
Value Range	
Level	Party
Description	Name of violent wing. Please use (without white spaces) as a separator in case there is more than one wing (Windows: AltGr + <).
Sources	Evidence can be found in historical studies that describe parties, paramilitary organizations, and political violence in the interwar period. Additionally conduct a google search that combines the name of the party and "violent wing" or "violence".

factions

Type	String
Value Range	
Level	Party
Description	Character value of party factions (multiple factions possible). Examples include the “Spartakusbund” in Germany’s Independent Social Democrats (USPD) that split off the USPD and formed the Communist Party of Germany in December 1918.
Sources	Evidence can be found in historical studies that describe parties and party systems. Additionally, conduct google searches that combine the name of the party with “split”, “merger”, and “factions”. Please use (without white spaces) as a separator in case there is more than one faction (Windows: AltGr + <).

faction_count

Type	Integer
Value Range	
Level	Party
Description	Number of party factions; Code the maximum number of factions that existed at the same time if there is some variation in the faction_count in the interwar period.
Sources	Evidence can be found in historical studies that describe parties and party systems. Additionally, conduct google searches that combine the name of the party with “split”, “merger”, and “factions”. Minimum coding for factions, if there are any: 2. If no factions, coded as 0.

parentid

Type	Integer
Value Range	
Level	Party
Description	Party ID of party that this party was previously part of. We do not code party alliances in which parties kept their organizational identity as former parents.
Sources	Evidence can be found in historical studies that describe parties and party systems. Additionally, conduct google searches that combine the name of the party with “split” and “merger”. Please use (without white spaces) as a separator in case there is more than one parent.

childid

Type	Integer
Value Range	
Level	Party
Description	Party ID of party/parties that split from this party. We only code first-generation descendants. For example, Germany’s Social Democrats split into Social Democrats (SPD) and Independent Social Democrats (USPD) in 1917. The SPD would feature the party of the USPD in this variable but not the party id of the Communist Party of Germany (KPD), which split from the USPD in 1918.
Sources	Evidence can be found in historical studies that describe parties and party systems. Additionally, conduct google searches that combine the name of the party with “split” and “merger”. Please use (without white spaces) as a separator in case there is more than one child.

References

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Boix, Carles, Michael K. Miller & Sebastian Rosato. 2013. “A Complete Data Set of Political Regimes, 1800-2007.” *Comparative Political Studies* 46(12): 1523-54.

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