

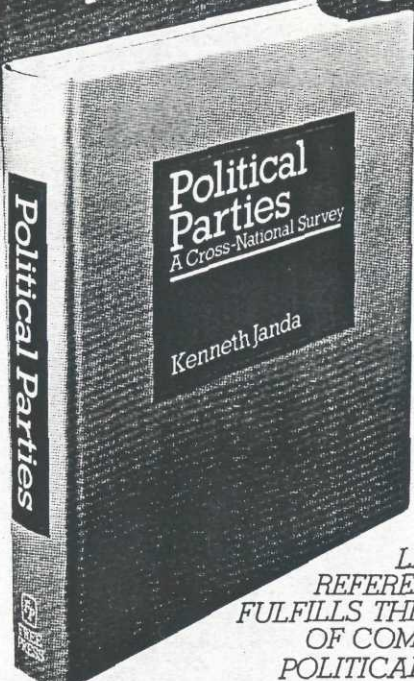
# The International Comparative Political Parties Project: 1980 to 2000

Kenneth Janda  
Northwestern University

Presentation before the Section on Political Organizations and Parties,  
American Political Science Association  
Annual Meeting, September 1, 2000  
Washington, D.C.

Twenty years ago, at the 1980 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, The Free Press announced the publication of my book: *Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey*. Below are the front-and-back images of the publisher's promotional brochure, retrieved from my dusty file drawers.

**Announcing  
A Major Publishing Event**



**Political Parties**  
A Cross-National Survey  
Kenneth Janda

**THE  
LANDMARK  
REFERENCE THAT  
FULFILLS THE PROMISE  
OF COMPARATIVE  
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**53 countries • 158 parties • 1,040 pages**

**New from The Free Press**

AND PROVIDES THE DATA BASE FOR THE NEXT  
GENERATION OF THEORY AND RESEARCH.

## Political Parties

A CROSS-NATIONAL SURVEY

Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University

In his now classic study, Maurice Duverger predicted that only through the development of truly cross-national, empirical research could any progress toward a theory of political parties be made. After more than a generation of inactive scholarly activity, however, many political scientists are still unable, in Duverger's words, "to describe the real workings of political parties."

Now a landmark study provides the international scope, broad conceptual framework, and carefully collected, large-scale data base to bring comparative political science a major step closer to this goal.

*Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey* is the first systematic, comprehensive, and empirically-based study of the world's political parties. The result of 15 years' research, this remarkable volume surveys 158 parties in 53 countries—more than half the world total—from 1950 to 1962, with an updating to 1978. It is also the first study to compare the characteristics of parties from widely divergent geographic and cultural areas, and of radically different natures.

Part One describes the conceptual framework. Broad enough to encompass virtually every dimension of party variation, the twelve basic concepts of the framework bring order to a mass of facts about the origins, activities, and consequences of political parties.

The concepts are measured by clusters of variables that tap every major aspect of party performance. The world-wide sample of parties is tested against these variables—which total more than 100—to illustrate the distribution of party characteristics. The results are

summarized by dozens of statistical tables. In addition, a separate chapter reports the intercorrelations among the variables, offering the opportunity to test classic propositions, and stimulating new research questions.

Part Two reports the findings for each country in chapter-by-chapter detail. The coded information in this section is accompanied by interpretative material on party history, and tables showing legislative and electoral trends over the time period, updated to 1978.

Dozens of tables, figures, and more than 600 easily-readable printouts complement the text, which devotes special attention to the design and innovative use of computer methods that characterize this monumental research effort.

Much more than an encyclopedic compendium of facts, *Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey* provides the rich conceptualization and unmatched data base necessary to realize the potential of comparative political science—set forth by pioneer theorists like Michels, Duverger, and Sartori—for explaining the political realities of the modern world. 91612 1,040 pages \$100.00

KENNETH JANDA is Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University, where he directed a staff of 95 in the International Comparative Political Parties project research for this book. In addition, 45 distinguished scholars from around the world served as outside consultants for the countries studied.

### CONTENTS

How to Use This Book  
Preface  
Acknowledgements  
Part One: Variables, Codes, and Summary Statistics  
Chapter 1 Introduction  
Chapter 2 Variable Coding and Data Quality  
Chapter 3 Institutionalization  
Chapter 4 Governmental Status  
Chapter 5 Social Attraction, Concentration, and Reflection  
Chapter 6 Issue Orientation  
Chapter 7 Goal Orientation  
Chapter 8 Autonomy  
Chapter 9 Degree of Organization  
Chapter 10 Centralization of Power  
Chapter 11 Coherence  
Chapter 12 Involvement  
Chapter 13 Electoral Data  
Chapter 14 Validating the Conceptual Framework  
Chapter 15 Continuity and Change: 1950-1978  
References  
Part Two: Information on Political Parties by Country  
Anglo-American Culture Area: United States of America, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand,

Canada, Ireland, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, India  
West Central Europe: Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Greece, Portugal  
Scandinavia and Benelux: Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, The Netherlands, Luxembourg  
South America: Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela  
Central America: Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua  
Asia and the Far East: Burma, Cambodia (now Kampuchea), Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Malaysia (now Malaysia)  
Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Middle East and North Africa: Sudan, Tunisia, Lebanon, Iran, Turkey  
West Africa: Dahomey (now Benin), Ghana, Guinea, Upper Volta, Togo  
Central and East Africa: Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville (now People's Republic of the Congo), Kenya, Uganda  
Sources Cited.

Although priced at \$100 in 1980 ("the first of the hundred-dollar books," my friends quipped), The Free Press sold out its printing of 1,000 copies and printed more copies a year or two later. By the mid-1980s, it was out of stock and out of print.

Even before the book was published, the quantitative data produced by the ICPP Project—with NSF funds—was publicly available. In 1979, the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research released the data as Study 7534 and published its accompanying codebook, *Comparative Political Parties Data 1950-1962*. Numerous scholars and students subsequently obtained and used the data files from the ICPSR, but the data codes cannot be thoroughly understood apart from the parent reference book. Unfortunately, I could not help the several persons—mainly from abroad (foreign sales exceeded domestic sales, 593 to 548)—who wrote asking how to obtain a copy.

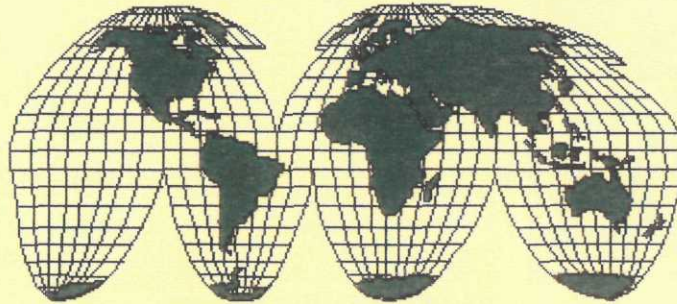
In 1997, I wrote the Simon and Schuster Company, which had absorbed The Free Press, requesting assignment of its copyright. The publisher obliged, and I began plans to republish its content on the Internet. This brochure announces the book's rebirth in electronic form, outlines an outgrowth of the original ICPP Project, and lays out a plan for the future.



This is an image of the ICPP "Home Page." The text below explains the three parts of the site.

Path: [janda.org/icpp](http://janda.org/icpp) = Home Page of the ICPP Project

## International Comparative Political Parties Project



The International Comparative Political Parties Project was founded at Northwestern University by Kenneth Janda under a 1966 grant from the U.S. National Science Foundation.

The buttons on this page link to three major phases of the ICPP Project as it has developed over the past four decades.

AUSTRALIAN  
**DEMOCRATS**

**ACCION**  
POP LA REPUBLICA



ПАРТИЯ  
ПЕНСИОНЕРОВ

**Fazilet Partisi**

**ICPP  
1980**

The major publication of the ICPP Project was Kenneth Janda, *Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey* (New York: The Free press, 1980). It provided information on 158 political parties operating from 1950 to 1962 in 53 countries representing all world regions, political cultures, and types of party systems. The book also traced the parties' histories through 1978. Long out of print, *Political Parties* now exists in its entirety at this web location--thanks to funds from the Provost's Office at Northwestern for the ICPP 2000 Initiative (see below)

**ICPP  
1990**

Building on concepts and data from the original ICPP Project, Robert Harmel at Texas A&M University and Kenneth Janda at Northwestern undertook a longitudinal assessment of "Environment, Performance, and Leadership in Party Change." Supported by a 1991 grant from the National Science Foundation, this study covered 19 parties in four countries: the U.S., U.K, Germany, and Denmark. Each party was coded on scores of variables dealing with the party's issue positions and organizational characteristics for each year from 1950 to 1990.

**ICPP  
2000**

With funds from Northwestern University to promote involvement of undergraduate students in faculty research, nine undergraduates participated in the 2000 Summer Camp for Political Party Research. Their work laid the basis for the ICPP 2000 Initiative, which seeks to update the data on the existing parties in the project through contributions from scholars across the world via the Internet.



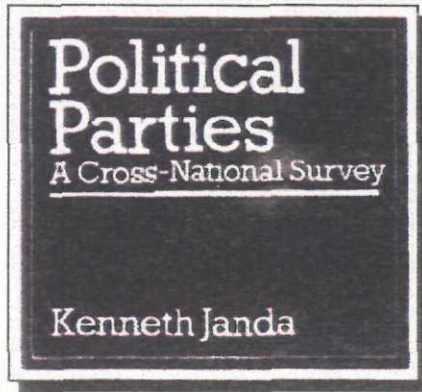
AUSTRALIAN  
LABOR  
PARTY





Pressing the *ICPP 1980* button takes you to the "Home Page" of the book. Here is the top part:

Path: > [ICPP Home Page](#) > [Home Page of \*Political Parties\* book](#)



Graphic from original book jacket.

*Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey* was originally published in 1980 by The Free Press, a Division of Macmillan Publishing Company, New York. ISBN 0-02-916120-7.

*Political Parties* went out of print in the mid-1980s. The Free Press surrendered copyright to me in 1997. I began to post this web version in April 2000. My [students at Northwestern](#) helped complete it in August 2000.

This version of *Political Parties* conforms closely to the printed volume, which covered 1,019 pages in 8.5" by 11" format. For readability on a computer screen, the double-columned text was converted to single columns. To facilitate citing the book, all pagination of this version matches pages in the printed version

## CONTENTS

<b>How-to-Use</b>	<b>HOW TO USE THIS BOOK</b> ix
<b>Preface</b>	<b>PREFACE</b> xi
<b>Acknowledgments</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> xv
<b>Part One</b>	<b>PART ONE: VARIABLES, CODES, AND SUMMARY STATISTICS</b>
<b>Part Two</b>	<b>PART TWO: INFORMATION ON POLITICAL PARTIES BY COUNTRY</b>
<b>Part Three</b>	<b>PART THREE: [unpublished in book due to length] BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON PARTY POLITICS, 1950-62</b>

The lower part reprints this descriptive information from the 1980 dust jacket:

This is the first systematic, comprehensive, empirically-based study of political parties around the world. The result of more than fifteen years' work, this encyclopedic volume is a unique handbook for the comparative analysis of party politics and a rich source of information on political parties. It looks at 158 political parties operating in 53 countries from 1950 to 1962, with a further tracing of these parties' histories through 1978. Fifty countries were randomly selected for detailed study--five from each of ten cultural-geographic regions--to provide a representative sample of party systems. Three other countries--the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada--were included for substantive interest. The countries represent all regions, political cultures, and types of party systems in the world.

Within each country, all parties--legal and illegal--meeting minimum standards of strength and stability were chosen for study, including not only "competitive" parties but also those with "restrictive" or "subversive" orientations. Over 3,500 primary and secondary sources were consulted in scoring the parties on more than one hundred variables, each measuring a major concept. For example, the party's "year of origin" or age is one measure of its degree of "institutionalization." These variables and concepts constitute the study's conceptual framework, which contends that most of the cross-national variation in political parties can be analyzed under only ten general concepts: institutionalization, governmental status, social support, issue orientation, goal orientation, autonomy, degree of organization, centralization of power, coherence, and involvement.

Over 1,000 pages long, this massive study is organized into two parts. Part One outlines the conceptual framework, explains the operationalization of the variables for research, and summarizes the ratings of the parties separately for two time periods--1950-1956 and 1957-1962--allowing for party change over time. Part Two devotes a section to party politics in each country, discussing each party in detail. The scores assigned to the parties on the variables are accompanied by comments about the party's practice and the availability of information to judge party practice.



Choosing *ICPP 2000* at the *ICPP Home Page* delivers you here:

Path: [ICPP Home Page](#) > [ICPP 2000 Initiative](#)

## ICPP Project -- 2000 Initiative\*

The 2000 Initiative invites scholars and political observers to update data on the existing parties in the ICPP project via the World Wide Web.

The International Comparative Political Parties Project is described in Kenneth Janda, *Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey* (New York: The Free Press, 1980). According to the publisher's book jacket:

This is the first systematic, comprehensive, empirically-based study of political parties around the world. The result of more than fifteen years' work, this encyclopedic volume is a unique handbook for the comparative analysis of party politics and a rich source of information on political parties. It looks at 158 political parties operating in 53 countries from 1950 to 1962, with a further tracing of these parties' histories through 1978. Fifty countries were randomly selected for detailed study—five from each of ten cultural-geographic regions—to provide a representative sample of party systems. Three other countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada—were included for substantive interest. The countries represent all regions, political cultures, and types of party systems in the world.

Press the buttons below for more information about the ICPP Project and the 2000 Initiative

1980 Book  
online

A Selected  
Bibliography

Research &  
Researchers

Country  
Consultants

Updated  
Data

If you have detailed knowledge about parties in any of the project's 53 countries, you may wish to become a Country Consultant to the ICPP Project, which will give you privileged access to the ICPP data. **If so, please click on the *Country Consultants* button.**

You will then see a list of variables about the parties in the ICPP Project and instructions about coding procedures, which involves filling out forms on our website and submitting them to the ICPP Project at Northwestern University.

\*A "Summer Camp" at Northwestern University was organized in 2000 to engage undergraduate students in political party research. Supported with university funds, nine students worked intensively over eight weeks. Their work laid the basis for the ICPP 2000 Initiative, an ongoing effort to update the data in the ICPP Project through contributions via the Internet from scholars across the world.

The main objective of the **ICPP Project 2000 Initiative** is to code all major parties in our original 53 countries entering the 21st century on all relevant variables in the project's conceptual framework. Having such data available would provide parties' scholars with comparable data on party politics extending over half a century.

Unlike the original ICPP Project, which relied on teams of students consulting library materials to code parties on the variables, the 2000 Initiative will invite scholars across the world to code the parties on variables via the Internet. This part of the project is still in design stages, but it will involve filling out forms linked to a vast database. The information in the forms would be subject to data quality checks, and the database itself would be dynamic, changing as new information was submitted.

I hope to complete the design by the end of the 2000-2001 academic year, and to make it operational by the summer of 2001. If you have thoughts about the design that you wish to share with me, please write. My address is [k-janda@northwestern.edu](mailto:k-janda@northwestern.edu).

In the meantime, check in occasionally at <http://janda.org/icpp> for further developments.



Kenneth Janda  
**Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey**  
 New York: The Free Press, 1980  
 PART ONE. VARIABLES, CODES, AND SUMMARY STATISTICS. D.01

CHAPTER 1	<a href="#">Introduction</a>	3
CHAPTER 2	<a href="#">Variable Coding and Data Quality</a>	12
CHAPTER 3	<a href="#">Institutionalization</a>	19
CHAPTER 4	<a href="#">Governmental Status</a>	29
CHAPTER 5	<a href="#">Social Attraction, Concentration, and Reflection</a>	41
CHAPTER 6	<a href="#">Issue Orientation</a>	53
CHAPTER 7	<a href="#">Goal Orientation</a>	78
CHAPTER 8	<a href="#">Autonomy</a>	91
CHAPTER 9	<a href="#">Degree of Organization</a>	98
CHAPTER 10	<a href="#">Centralization of Power</a>	108
CHAPTER 11	<a href="#">Coherence</a>	118
CHAPTER 12	<a href="#">Involvement</a>	126
CHAPTER 13	<a href="#">Electoral Data</a>	133
CHAPTER 14	<a href="#">Validating the Conceptual Framework</a>	135
CHAPTER 15	<a href="#">Continuity and Change: 1950-1978</a>	162
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	170

Part 1 lays out the concepts and methodology of the book. By design, the Internet pages match the print edition, so citing the Internet equals citing the print edition. The information is identical in both, but the Internet version accommodates and exploits the new technology. The print edition is double-column, but the Internet version is single column. The print edition has tables, but the Internet version has graphs. See these sample pages:

**Basic Variable 2.03**  
**Cabinet Participation**

Some parties are not strong enough to win leadership of the national government (measured by variable 2.02) but are able to gain access to governmental policy making by entering governing coalitions with other parties. While it would be desirable to ascertain the importance and number of ministries a coalition partner holds, this kind of detail is unavailable in the literature. We seek to determine the *fact* of participating in a governing coalition rather than the amount of governing responsibility the party acquires, and we look for participation in the cabinet at any level. Of course, the party's control of the coalition through the office of prime minister is measured in variable 2.02.

Obviously, variable 2.03 applies most directly to parliamentary systems, but it also seems applicable—albeit to a lesser degree—to cabinets in presidential systems. When the Democratic president of the United States, John Kennedy, named Douglas Dillon, a Republican, as secretary of the treasury, for example, he acted in recognition of the status of the opposition party in American politics.

**Operational Definition.** In scoring "cabinet participation," we make no judgments concerning the importance of the cabinet within the political system, and we do not evaluate the importance of the cabinet appointee within his party. In the preceding example, for instance, it can be argued that Dillon, while unquestionably a Republican, was never a Republican Party leader; therefore, the Republican Party should not be credited with

cabinet participation during the Kennedy administration. On the other hand, acceptance of an opposition party member into the government may reflect the opposition's *capacity for indirect influence within the system*. Our coding incorporates the latter argument. We credit a party with cabinet participation if any member of the party holds a front-line cabinet position, including the premiership. Following the operational definition for BV202, we express cabinet participation as a proportion of the total years that the party was represented in each half of the period.

**Coding Results.** Virtually every party that claims the government leader (BV202) also participates in the cabinet (BV203), whereas the reverse is not true. This results in higher mean scores for BV203 as shown in Tables 4.3a and 4.3b. The average cabinet participation rate during each part of the period was approximately .50, with participation somewhat greater for the second half. The mean AC codes for both periods were high, and there was no significant correlation between the quality of our data and our scores for the variables. Those who wish to distinguish between "important" and "unimportant" cabinet participation in the substantive analysis of our data are reminded that they need to adjust some of our scores according to their own criteria.

**Basic Variable 2.04**  
**National Participation**

Parties are often loosely characterized as solely "regional" or truly "national" in operation. Several factors may underlie this rough classification, including the

TABLE 4.3a

SUBFILE	FIRST	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)			
BV203R	CABINET PARTICIPATION, RECORDED	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)
.00-.05	0	47	34.8	34.8	
.06-.15	1	5	3.7	3.7	
.16-.25	2	1	.7	.7	
.26-.35	3	7	5.2	5.2	
.36-.45	4	8	5.9	5.9	
.46-.55	5	2	1.5	1.5	
.56-.65	6	10	7.4	7.4	
.66-.75	7	9	6.7	6.7	
.76-.85	8	6	4.4	4.4	
.86-.95	9	4	2.9	2.9	
.96-1.05	10	40	29.6	29.6	
TOTAL		135	100.0	100.0	

VARIABLE	BV203	CABINET PARTICIPATION
MEAN		.488


---

VARIABLE	AC203	
MEAN		8.119

TABLE 4.3b

SUBFILE	SECOND	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)			
BV203R	CABINET PARTICIPATION, RECORDED	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)
.00-.05	0	44	29.9	30.1	
.06-.15	1	2	1.4	1.4	
.16-.25	2	11	7.5	7.5	
.26-.35	3	12	8.2	8.2	
.36-.45	4	1	.7	.7	
.46-.55	5	6	4.1	4.1	
.56-.65	6	1	.7	.7	
.66-.75	7	10	6.8	6.8	
.76-.85	8	3	2.0	2.0	
.86-.95	9	1	.7	.7	
.96-1.05	11	35	23.4	23.7	
BLANK		1	.7	MISSING	
TOTAL		147	100.0	100.0	

VARIABLE	BV203	CABINET PARTICIPATION
MEAN		.514


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VARIABLE	AC203	
MEAN		8.137

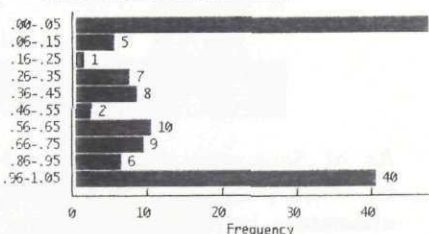
**Basic Variable 2.03**  
**Cabinet Participation**

Some parties are not strong enough to win leadership of the national government (measured by variable 2.02) but are able to gain access to governmental policy making by entering governing coalitions with other parties. While it would be desirable to ascertain the importance and number of ministries a coalition partner holds, this kind of detail is unavailable in the literature. We seek to determine the *fact* of participating in a governing coalition rather than the amount of governing responsibility the party acquires, and we look for participation in the cabinet at any level. Of course, the party's control of the coalition through the office of prime minister is measured in variable 2.02.

Obviously, variable 2.03 applies most directly to parliamentary systems, but it also seems applicable—albeit to a lesser degree—to cabinets in presidential systems. When the Democratic president of the United States, John Kennedy, named Douglas Dillon, a Republican, as secretary of the treasury, for example, he acted in recognition of the status of the opposition party in American politics.

**Operational Definition.** In scoring "cabinet participation," we make no judgments concerning the importance of the cabinet within the political system, and we do not evaluate the importance of the cabinet appointee within his party. In the preceding example, for instance, it can be argued that Dillon, while unquestionably a Republican, was never a Republican Party leader; therefore, the Republican Party should not be credited with cabinet participation during the Kennedy administration. On the other hand, acceptance of an opposition party member into the government may reflect the opposition's *capacity for indirect influence within the system*. Our coding incorporates the latter argument. We credit a party with cabinet participation if any member of the party holds a front-line cabinet position, including the premiership. Following the operational definition for BV202, we express cabinet participation as a proportion of the total years that the party was represented in each half of the period.

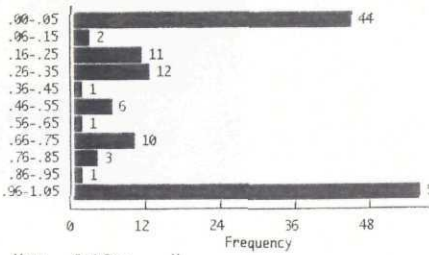
TABLE 4.3a  
 Mid 1950s: Cabinet Participation, Recoded



Variable	Mean	Std Dev	N	Label
V203A	.49	.42	135	CABINET PARTICIPATION
Q203A	8.12			QUALITY CODE ADEQUACY-CONFIDENCE SCORE

**Coding Results.** Virtually every party that claims the government leader (BV202) also participates in the cabinet (BV203), whereas the reverse is not true. This results in higher mean scores for BV203 as shown in Tables 4.3a and 4.3b. The average cabinet participation rate during each part of the period was approximately .50, with participation somewhat greater for the second half. The mean AC codes for both periods were high, and there was no significant correlation between the quality of our data and our scores for the variables. Those who wish to distinguish between "important" and "unimportant" cabinet participation in the substantive analysis of our data are reminded that they need to adjust some of our scores according to their own criteria.

TABLE 4.3b  
 Early 1960s: Cabinet Participation, Recoded



Variable	Mean	Std Dev	N	Label
V203B	.52	.43	146	CABINET PARTICIPATION
Q203B	8.14			QUALITY CODE ADEQUACY-CONFIDENCE SCORE

**Basic Variable 2.04**  
**National Participation**

Parties are often loosely characterized as solely "regional" or truly "national" in operation. Several factors may underlie this rough classification, including the



Choosing *ICPP 1990* at the ICPP Home Page delivers you here:

Path: > [ICPP Home Page](#) > [Home Page of Party Change Study, 1950 to 1990](#)

## Longitudinal Study of Party Change, 1950-1990\*

A research project co-directed by

Robert Harmel, *Texas A&M University*, and Kenneth Janda, *Northwestern University*

Building on concepts and data from the original ICPP Project, Robert Harmel and Kenneth Janda undertook a longitudinal assessment of "Environment, Performance, and Leadership in Party Change" from 1950 to 1990. Their study covered 19 parties in four countries--the U.S., U.K, Germany, and Denmark--from the original set of 53 countries reported in Kenneth Janda, *Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey*.

Each party in the Harmel-Janda study was coded on numerous variables dealing with the party's issue positions and organizational characteristics annually from 1950 to 1990.

Link to country essays from the ICPP 1980 and 2000 sites	Click on the party names for information posted on the 19 parties in the Harmel-Janda study
<b>00-United States</b> <a href="#">party system 1950-1962</a> <a href="#">party system 1963-2000</a>	<a href="#">001 Democratic Party</a> <a href="#">002 Republican Party</a>
<b>01-United Kingdom</b> <a href="#">party system 1950-1962</a> <a href="#">party system 1963-2000</a>	<a href="#">011 Labour Party</a> <a href="#">012 Conservative Party</a> <a href="#">013 Liberal Party</a> <a href="#">014 Social Democratic Party</a>
<b>12-Germany</b> <a href="#">party system 1950-1962</a> <a href="#">party system 1963-2000</a>	<a href="#">121 Christian Democratic Union (CDU)</a> <a href="#">122 Social Democratic Party (SPD)</a> <a href="#">123 Free Democratic Party (FDP)</a> <a href="#">124 Green Party</a>
<b>20-Denmark</b> <a href="#">party system 1950-1962</a> <a href="#">party system 1963-2000</a>	<a href="#">201 Social Democratic Party</a> <a href="#">202 Moderate Liberal or Left (Venstre) Party</a> <a href="#">203 Conservative People's Party, Konservative Folkeparti</a> <a href="#">204 Social Liberal or the Radical Left Party (Radikale Venstre)</a> <a href="#">205 Socialist People's Party</a> <a href="#">206 Progress Party</a> <a href="#">207 Center Democratic Party</a> <a href="#">208 Christian People's Party</a> <a href="#">209 Left Socialist Party</a>

[Papers and publications employing data from the Harmel-Janda study](#)

\*Supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation, Joint Grants SES-911249 and SES-9112357

As of September 1, 2000, not all the information on these parties has been posted. Users will ultimately be able to navigate to all parties as they can do now by clicking on the Danish Social Democrats:

Path: [ICPP](#) > [ICPP1990](#) > [Danish Social Democratic Party Index](#)

Social Democratic Party of Denmark, 209

The party's scores, by year, from 1950 to 1990 on basic variables describing its:  
*External Relations*      *Internal Organization*

Issue Orientation	Organizational Complexity
5.01 Government Ownership of Means of Production	8.01 Structural Articulation
5.02 Government Role in Economic Planning	8.02 Intensity of Organization
5.03 Redistribution of Wealth	8.03 Extensiveness of Organization
5.04 Social Welfare	8.04 Frequency of Local Meetings
5.05 Secularization of Society	8.05 Frequency of National Meetings
5.06 Support of the Military	8.06 Maintaining Records
5.07 Alignment with East/West Blocs	8.07 Pervasiveness of Organization
5.08 Anticolonialism	<b>Organizational Power</b>
5.09 Supranational Integration	9.01 Nationalization of Structure
5.10 National Integration	9.02 Selecting the National Leader
5.11 Electoral Participation	9.03 Selecting Parliamentary Candidates
5.12 Protection of Civil Rights	9.04 Allocating Funds
5.13 Interference with Civil Liberties	9.05 Formulating Policy
5.14 State Department Left-Right Rating	9.06 Controlling Communications
5.15 Soviet Expert Left-Right Rating	9.07 Administering Discipline
5.16 Immigration	9.08 Leadership Concentration
5.17 Rights of Women	<b>Coherence</b>
5.18 Industrial Relations	10.01 Legislative Cohesion
5.19 Environmental Policy	10.02 Ideological Factionalism
	10.03 Issue Factionalism
	10.04 Leadership Factionalism
	10.05 Strategic or Tactical Factionalism

These concepts come from the framework in Kenneth Janda, *Political Parties: A Cross-National Survey*. For detailed explanations of these selected concepts and their indicator variables, see

- [Issue orientation](#)
- [Organizational Complexity](#)
- [Organizational Power](#)
- [Coherence](#)