appendix a

List of Sources for Party Variables Used in the Study

1. **Percentage women** among the total of a party’s MPs and candidates were collected from Richard Katz and Peter Mair (1992) and from the published statistics from the Inter-Parliamentary Union (1997) and *Women in Parliament 1945–1995: A World Statistical Survey*. 1995. Geneva, Inter-Parliamentary Union.

2. **Party types** are taken from Lane and Ersson (1991).

3. **Percentage of a party’s votes and seats** in the election closest to but before 1975 through 1997 were collected from Richard Katz and Peter Mair (1992) and from the IPU website (www.ipu.org).

4. **Percentage of women** on the party’s **national executive** is collected from Katz and Mair (1992) and updated with data from Steinenger (2000) for Austria, and Galligan (1998) for Ireland. Unpublished data was collected by party experts (Professor Paul Webb of the University of Sussex for the British Conservative Party, Karina Pedersen of the University of Copenhagen for the missing data on Danish parties), and from the parties themselves (Vera Claes from the Belgian Socialist Party, Thomas Hansen of the Norwegian Liberal Party, and Rachel McLean, National Women’s Officer for the British Labour Party).

5. **Presence or absence of a party quota**: Initially collected from the Inter-Parliamentary Union (1992; 1995), Katz and Mair (1992), and then checked against the case study chapters in Lovenduski and Norris (1993), and also with data collected from country experts by Professor Richard Matland, University of Houston. Where there were any discrepancies among the data sources, I relied on the knowledge of the country experts.
6. Indices of Old and New Left politics: From Laver and Hunt (1992), I have added together both elite and voter-level scores of ideology based for each of the following issue positions. For each issue, a party could be scored from one to twenty; the lower the scores, the further left the party position on the issue. (I have recoded the variables in the opposite direction so that the sign of the relationship is clearer.) The variables break down as follows.

Old Left is based upon the addition of scores on these two issues:
(a) leader and voter adjusted mean scores on increased services
(b) leader and voter adjusted mean scores on public ownership

New Left is based upon the addition of scores on these two issues:
(a) leader and voter adjusted mean scores on pro-permissive social policy vs. anti
(b) leader and voter adjusted mean scores on environment vs. growth

7. Index of party centralization: The measure of party centralization in the data analysis is taken from Lane and Ersson (1987). They call it the “index of programmatic orientation,” and it is a summary variable. Parties that require a higher degree of party integration and uniformity in adherence to the party’s program score higher on this measure (Lane and Ersson, 1991: 126).

8. Level of candidate nomination: 1 = nom. at low level, 2 = other levels. I have supplemented Lane and Ersson (1987) scores for this measure by filling in data for missing parties upon the same criteria. I relied upon three sources that describe candidate selection: Gallagher (1991), Gallagher and Marsh (1988), and Norris (1996).
