

Replication Data Codebook
Heather Stoll, 2011, “Dimensionality and the Number of Parties in Legislative Elections”, *Party Politics* 17 (3).

Note that missing data is coded “NA” in the first worksheet, set up for R, and “.” in the second worksheet, set up for STATA.

cny: The name of the country. Note: “US” is the United States and “UK” is the United Kingdom.

date: The date of the election in mm/dd/yyyy format.

year: The year of the election in yyyy format.

enepg: The effective number of electoral parties, calculated using Taagepera’s (1997) method of bounds, from Golder (2005).

mlg: The mean legislative lower tier district magnitude from Golder (2005).

majoritariang: A dummy variable for majoritarian electoral systems from Golder (2005). These electoral systems are those using plurality rule; absolute and qualified majority requirements; the alternative vote; or the single non-transferable vote.

rawdime: The measure of the raw ideological dimensionality of the party-defined space introduced by the paper, which builds upon the measure introduced by Stoll (2004).

rawdime1: An alternative measure of the raw ideological dimensionality where there are no country- or time-specific modifications to the CMP coding category-conflict associations listed in the paper’s Appendix. See the supplemental paper for more details.

rawdime2: An alternative measure of the raw ideological dimensionality where parties are allowed to differentially contribute to the calculation of the country—election saliences. That is, instead of calculating the country—election saliences by averaging over the parties competing in each country—election, which effectively normalizes all manifestos to the same length, the country—election salience is calculated by adding up the total number of quasi-sentences the competing parties devote to the conflict and dividing by the total number of quasi-sentences in these parties’ manifestos. This approach allows “wordier” parties to contribute more to the salience of a conflict for that country—election. See the supplemental paper for more details.

enid: The effective number of issue dimensions from Nyblade (2004).

eni: The effective number of issues from Nyblade (2004).

lijphart: The ideological dimensionality from Lijphart (1999). Note that this measure, unlike the other measures of dimensionality, is time invariant.

newparties: The number of new political parties from Tavits (2006).

- n.mol.alt.rv:** The corrected version of rawdim (see the Errata for a discussion).
- n.mol.rv:** The corrected version of rawdimalt2 (see the Errata for a discussion).
- n.mol.alt.unnor.rv:** The corrected version of rawdimalt1 (see the Errata for a discussion).