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**#101-Denmark: Center Democrats (CD)**

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*\*Note: All code justifications which appear in ALL CAPS were part of the original ICPP project (Janda, 1980). All other code justifications were subsequently provided by Robert Harmel and Lars Bille.*

**Variable 8.01: Structural Articulation****1973-1990: 11**

"The party's organization follows the same basic outline as for other older Danish parties. In this case, the five components are the national conference, the national committee, the national executive, the praesidium (which overarches the governing and administrative units), and the parliamentary group organization."

**Variable 8.02: Intensiveness of Organization****1973-1990: 4**

Bille stipulates that the Center Democrats have not had organizational units whose coverage was less than 1000 voters. Instead, the party has been organized so that the "branch" is its smallest organizational unit.

Hence, Harmel and Bille apply the code of 4, which is maintained throughout the entire period.

**Variable 8.03: Extensiveness of Organization****1973-1990: 5**

For this variable, a code of 5 was decided upon for the entire period, but only after lengthy consideration of how to apply the coding scheme in this particular case. In its most "extensively organized" days, in the beginning years of the party, it had only a few thousand members spread across some 150 branches. This number of branches dropped steadily until a point in 1993, when the party only claimed 75 or fewer branches. Does so few branches constitute "no local units," thus justifying a code of 2? Does the scattering of so few branches across the entire country, which was true in this case, justify a code as high as 5? Harmel and Bille first considered giving a code of 5 for the earliest years and a code of 2 for the later years, but such coding would give the

impression of a much larger change than what actually occurred.

Hence, the coders were left with the unsatisfying conclusion that a code of 5 should be applied throughout the entire period.

**Variable 8.04: Frequency of Local Meetings**

(Note: This coding is based on more than just a "general impression" on Lars Bille's part. It is based on having read extensively, and heard about, how the local party units operate within each of the parties. Local board meetings are included in the coding for this variable.)

**1973-1990: 4**

From Lars Bille's knowledge of how the CD's local units operate, branch meetings (including board meetings) occur from 3 to 6 times a year.

**Variable 8.05: Frequency of National Meetings**

(Note: Lars Bille notes that his classifications of "national executive" and "national committee" (See Katz and Mair) fit in Janda's categories for this variable. He argues for adding together the numbers of meetings of the National Committee and the smaller National Executive, since both are "governing agencies" by Janda's classification scheme. Both deal in policy matters involving both internal and external politics.)

**1973-1990: 6**

The National Committee is required by rules to meet at least 4 times per year. The National Executive actually meets more often than that. According to Bille, the combined number of meetings per year is at least 12, justifying a code of 6 throughout.

**Variable 8.06: Maintaining Records**

**1973-1990: 13**

Bille notes that the party has had a publishing program, an archive in their office which is non-outstanding, and good membership lists throughout the period.

**Variable 8.07: Pervasiveness of Organization**

**1973-1990: 3**

The only formally organized ancillary organization is a very small youth organization, where the level of activity/control is high. Therefore, a code of 3 is appropriate throughout.

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**#102-Denmark: Christian People's Party (KrF)**

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*\*Note: All code justifications which appear in ALL CAPS were part of the original ICPP project (Janda, 1980). All other code justifications were subsequently provided by Robert Harmel and Lars Bille.*

**Variable 8.01: Structural Articulation****1970-1990: 11**

According to Bille: The party's organization follows the same basic outline as for other older Danish parties. The four components are the national conference, the national committee, the national executive, and the parliamentary group. See tables in Katz and Mair for supporting information.

**Variable 8.02: Intensiveness of Organization****1970-1990: 4**

Lars Bille stipulates that the Christian Peoples Party has not had organizational units whose coverage was less than 1000 voters. Instead, the party has been organized at the level of branch as its smallest organizational unit. Hence, we apply the code of 4, which is maintained throughout the entire period.

**Variable 8.03: Extensiveness of Organization****1970-1990: 5**

Bille argues that the code of 5 is appropriate throughout, since the party is best organized in rural or "provincial" areas, but its organizational units are actually scattered throughout the country. This has been true throughout the period since the party's founding in 1970.

**Variable 8.04: Frequency of Local Meetings**

(Note: This coding is based on more than just a "general impression" on Lars Bille's part. It is based on having read extensively, and heard about, how the local party units operate within each of the parties. Local board meetings are included in the coding for

this variable.)

**1970-1990: 5**

Based on Lar Bille's knowledge of how the local units operate, a code of 5 (meets 7 to 11 times a year) is appropriate for the number of local board meetings and branch meetings.

**Variable 8.05: Frequency of National Meetings**

(Note: Lars Bille notes that his classifications of "national executive" and "national committee" (See Katz and Mair) fit in Janda's categories for this variable. He argues for adding together the numbers of meetings of the National Committee and the smaller National Executive, since both are "governing agencies" by Janda's classification scheme. Both deal in policy matters involving both internal and external politics.)

**1970-1990: 6**

The National Committee is required by rules to meet at least 4 times per year. The National Executive actually meets more often than that. According to Bille, the combined number is at least 12 meetings per year, justifying the code of 6 throughout.

**Variable 8.06: Maintaining Records**

**1970-1990: 13**

Bille notes that the party has had a publishing program, a non-outstanding archive, and extremely good membership lists throughout the period. Therefore, a code of 13 is appropriate for the entire period covered.

**Variable 8.07: Pervasiveness of Organization**

**1970-1990: 3**

There is no formal or informal organization with churches that would justify considering the latter as an ancillary organization for the party. The only formally organized ancillary organization is the youth organization, where the level of control/activity is high. A code of 3 is appropriate throughout.

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**#103-Denmark: Conservative People's Party (Conservative; KF)**

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*\*Note: All code justifications which appear in ALL CAPS were part of the original ICPP project (Janda, 1980). All other code justifications were subsequently provided by Robert Harmel and Lars Bille.*

**Variable 8.01: Structural Articulation****1950-1990: 11**

Bille says this should be coded as an 11 throughout the entire period 1950-90. Backup information is provided in his tables in Katz and Mair for the period 1960-1990. He confirms that nothing would have been substantially different in the 1950-1959 period.

The Conservatives have the same basic structure as all others of the older Danish parties. That is, there are five basic units of organization: the national conference, the national council, the national committee, and a smaller body which functions as a national executive, and the parliamentary group's organization. Selection procedures are clearly stipulated in party rules, and the functions of the various organs are clearly specified.

**Variable 8.02: Intensiveness of Organization****1950-1970: 5****1971-1990: 4**

It is probably appropriate to think that the smallest organizational units were, until the municipal reform act, at a level smaller in some cases than 1000 voters. With adoption of that act and subsequent reorganization of the parties at the local level, the code of 4 becomes appropriate. 1971 is the best guesstimate of when the latter organizational changes would have begun.

**Variable 8.03: Extensiveness of Organization****1950-1990: 6**

BECAUSE THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY COMPETES IN ALL DISTRICTS DURING ELECTIONS AND THE CANDIDATES ARE SELECTED BY THE LOCAL

PARTY UNITS, IT IS ASSUMED THAT COVERAGE IS RATHER THOROUGH. THE ELECTORAL DATA FOR THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY INDICATES THAT ITS STRENGTH IN THE THREE ELECTORAL REGIONS IS RELATIVELY EQUAL. (JANDA, 1980: 420)

Bille agrees that a 6 is appropriate throughout the period.

**Variable 8.04: Frequency of Local Meetings**

(Note: This coding is based on more than just a "general impression" on Lars Bille's part. It is based on having read extensively, and heard about, how the local party units operate within each of the parties. Local board meetings are included in the coding for this variable.)

**1950-1990: 5**

Based on Lar Bille's knowledge of how the local units operate, a code of 5 (meets 7 to 11 times a year) is appropriate for the number of local board meetings and branch meetings.

**Variable 8.05: Frequency of National Meetings**

(Note: Lars Bille notes that his classifications of "national executive" and "national committee" (See Katz and Mair) fit in Janda's categories for this variable. He argues for adding together the numbers of meetings of the National Committee and the smaller National Executive, since both are "governing agencies" by Janda's classification scheme. Both deal in policy matters involving both internal and external politics.)

**1950-1990: 6**

There are no stipulations in the rules (see Katz and Mair), but Bille says the National Executive and National Committee combined meet at least 12 times per year times per year, justifying the code of 6. This includes both meetings of the National Committee and meetings of the National Executive. This has not changed throughout the period.

**Variable 8.06: Maintaining Records**

**1950-1980: 13**

**1981-1990: 16**

Bille corrects the original coding for this party, by noting that the press and information section was not really a research division. There was an archive, but no research division until 1982 (Bille, 1997, 208). Prior to this, the party secretariat acted as an agent for accomplishing some of the same tasks, though this was not an "institutionalized organizational resource" in the sense normally associated with a research division, per se. Hence, from 1950 through 1981, the score is 2+3+8 which equals 13. From 1982 through 1990, the score is 2+6+8 which equals 16.

### **Variable 8.07: Pervasiveness of Organization**

#### **1950-1990: 10**

Though coder Goff had recognized the existence of the strong relationship between the party and the Danish Employer's Confederation, the Federation of Danish Industries, and the Federation of Small Industries, she failed to adjust the code to take those organizations into account. Bille argues that the relationship between such commercial organizations and the Conservative Party was strong throughout the period, with the former doing many things on behalf of the Party, for their common good. However, there was no formal relationship reflected in party rules, cross-membership, or the like, and hence a code of 10 is more appropriate than a code of 11 or 12.

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**#105-Denmark: Liberal Party (Venstre; V)**

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*\*Note: All code justifications which appear in ALL CAPS were part of the original ICPP project (Janda, 1980). All other code justifications were subsequently provided by Robert Harmel and Lars Bille.*

**Variable 8.01: Structural Articulation****1950-1990: 11**

THE MOST IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OF THE VENSTRE PARTY IS THE PARLIAMENTARY (FOLKETING) GROUP. BASIC GOVERNING AGENCIES ARE THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE, AND A SECRETARIAT WHICH WORKS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE. (JANDA, 1980: 417)

**Variable 8.02: Intensiveness of Organization****1950-1970: 5****1971-1990: 4**

As a large membership party, it is probably appropriate to think that the smallest organizational units were, until the municipal reform act, at a level smaller in some cases than 1000 voters. With adoption of that act and subsequent reorganization of the parties at the local level, the code of 4 becomes appropriate. 1971 is the best guesstimate of when the latter organizational changes would have begun.

**Variable 8.03: Extensiveness of Organization****1950-1990: 6**

Bille disagrees with the code of 5 given by Northwestern coders. This is because, in spite of variant electoral success across regions, the party has definitely been organized, at the level of the smallest units, throughout the country, including the capital area. And this has been so throughout our period of 1950 through 1990. In fact, it has consistently had more locally organized units than any other Danish party.

**Variable 8.04: Frequency of Local Meetings**

(Note: This coding is based on more than just a "general impression" on Lars Bille's part. It is based on having read extensively, and heard about, how the local party units operate within each of the parties. Local board meetings are included in the coding for this variable.)

**1950-1990: 5**

Based on Lar Bille's knowledge of how the local units operate, a code of 5 (meets 7 to 11 times a year) is appropriate for the number of local board meetings and branch meetings.

**Variable 8.05: Frequency of National Meetings**

(Note: Lars Bille notes that his classifications of "national executive" and "national committee" (See Katz and Mair) fit in Janda's categories for this variable. He argues for adding together the numbers of meetings of the National Committee and the smaller National Executive, since both are "governing agencies" by Janda's classification scheme. Both deal in policy matters involving both internal and external politics.)

**1950-1990: 6**

Until 1971, the rules required the National Committee to meet at least twice per year. In 1975 this was changed to three times per year. In 1988, this was changed to four times per year. The National Executive met more than this throughout the period. Bille argues that the combined number was at least 12 per year, justifying a code of 6 throughout the period.

**Variable 8.06: Maintaining Records**

**1950-1985: 13**

**1986-1990: 16**

Bille corrects the original coding for the party, by noting that there was indeed a nonoutstanding archive throughout the period. Also, beginning in 1986, the party has had a research division of its own. Prior to this, the party secretariat acted as an agent for accomplishing some of the same tasks, though this was not an "institutionalized organizational resource" in the sense normally associated with a research division, per se. Hence the scores of 13 for the earlier period and a code of 16 for the later part.

## **Variable 8.07: Pervasiveness of Organization**

**1950-1990: 11**

Though party rules provide nothing pertaining to the farmers' organizations (including the Agricultural Council), Bille says the histories of the party and of the farmers' movement have been closely intertwined in fact. In all agricultural matters, the party and the movement have had very close cooperation. Thus, Bille argues for a code of 11 rather than the 6 given by the ICPP.

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**#106-Denmark: Progress Party (F)**

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*\*Note: All code justifications which appear in ALL CAPS were part of the original ICPP project (Janda, 1980). All other code justifications were subsequently provided by Robert Harmel and Lars Bille.*

**Variable 8.01: Structural Articulation**

**1972-1973: 1**

**1974-1976: 4**

**1976-1986: 6**

**1987-1990: 7**

Glistrup himself constituted all that could be thought of as national organization. However, some party sympathizers organized themselves spontaneously at the local level during this period. Hence, the code of 1 seems appropriate.

The party adopted its first party rules in 1974, which provided for a national executive (which they called the national committee, but which actually consisted of only five members), a national conference, and the parliamentary group. Selection procedures were specified, already in 1974, though the founder was allowed to choose the members of the executive as he saw fit. Likewise, the functions of the various organs were somewhat specified in the 1974 rules, though there was still some overlapping of functions. There was no clear cut consensus yet on what each body could and could not do. A code of 4 seems appropriate.

In 1976, the rules concerning the selection procedures were more clearly specified, and the functional differentiation was clarified at the same time in rules concerning the national committee. However, as long as Mogens Glistrup and those of a like mind remained in control of the party, functional specificity "in reality" probably remained below the threshold of "relatively clearly specified." It was not until 1987, when Glistrup's control was clearly waning, that we feel comfortable in judging that the "relatively clearly" threshold was passed. The national committee now adopted additional guidelines which furthered the institutionalization of rules and functions.

**Variable 8.02: Intensiveness of Organization**

**1972-1990: 4**

Lars Bille stipulates that the Progress Party has not had organizational units whose coverage was less than 1000 voters. Instead, the party has been organized at

the level of branch as its smallest organizational unit. Hence, we apply the code of 4, which is maintained throughout the entire period.

### **Variable 8.03: Extensiveness of Organization**

**1972-1990: 5**

Consistent with our thinking and coding for the Center Democrats, we apply a code of 5 throughout the period of the Progress Party's existence. Bille's data for the Katz and Mair project actually show more members and more local organizations for the Progress Party than for the Center Democrats, though the numbers are still so small as to suggest that the units are "scattered" rather than "found" throughout the country.

### **Variable 8.04: Frequency of Local Meetings**

(Note: This coding is based on more than just a "general impression" on Lars Bille's part. It is based on having read extensively, and heard about, how the local party units operate within each of the parties. Local board meetings are included in the coding for this variable.)

**1972-1990: 4**

From Lars Bille's knowledge of how the CD's local units operate, branch meetings (including board meetings) occur from 3 to 6 times a year.

### **Variable 8.05: Frequency of National Meetings**

(Note: Lars Bille notes that his classifications of "national executive" and "national committee" (See Katz and Mair) fit in Janda's categories for this variable. He argues for adding together the numbers of meetings of the National Committee and the smaller National Executive, since both are "governing agencies" by Janda's classification scheme. Both deal in policy matters involving both internal and external politics.)

**1972-1990: 6**

There is nothing stipulated in the rules. The party has a National Committee, but no National Executive. The National Committee meets monthly, justifying a code of 6.

### **Variable 8.06: Maintaining Records**

**1972-1975: 2**

**1976-1990: 9**

At first, the party had only a publishing program (2). Beginning roughly in 1976, the party should be coded as having a publishing program (2), a non-outstanding archive (3) and a membership list which was not particularly complete or accurate (4). Hence, during the latter years the party receives a total score of 9.

### **Variable 8.07: Pervasiveness of Organization**

**1972-1990: 3**

The only formally organized ancillary organization is a youth organization, where the level of control/activity is high. A code of 3 is appropriate throughout.

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## #107-Denmark: Social (Radical) Liberals (RV)

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\*Note: All code justifications which appear in ALL CAPS were part of the original ICPP project (Janda, 1980). All other code justifications were subsequently provided by Robert Harmel and Lars Bille.

### Variable 8.01: Structural Articulation

1950-1990: 11

THE MOST IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OF THE RADICAL PARTY IS THE PARLIAMENTARY (FOLKETING) GROUP. BASIC GOVERNING ORGANS OF THE PARTY ARE: (1) THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE; (2) THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE; AND (3) THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (JANDA, 1980: 424)

"The structure and organisation of the RV is similar to that of other 'old' parties. The national conference elects members of the executive and approves programmes. The executive follows the familiar pattern of a few representatives of the national conference and a majority of *ex-officio* members from the *Folketing* group, Radical Youth, the Radical press and the local and regional party organisations" (Fitzmaurice, 1981: 114).

Bille notes that the executive does not actually include any *ex-officio* members from the *Folketing* group until 1981.

### Variable 8.02: Intensiveness of Organization

1950-1970: 5

1971-1990: 4

It is probably appropriate to think that the smallest organizational units were, until the municipal reform act, at a level smaller in some cases than 1000 voters. With the adoption of that act, and the subsequent reorganization of the parties at the local level, the code of 4 becomes appropriate. 1971 is the best estimate of when the latter organizational changes would have begun.

### Variable 8.03: Extensiveness of Organization

1950-1990: 6

The Radical party has local organizations in all areas of the country, but their coverage seems weaker in the densely populated areas. This information, which was inferred from the electoral data caused Janda to give an initial code of 5 for this variable.

During a review of the codes, Bille disagreed with the code of 5 for the Social Liberals (RV), and instead argued that a code of 6 is appropriate throughout the period. Bille justifies this change by stating that it is more accurate to say that the lowest level of organization is "found throughout the country", than it is to say it is just "scattered throughout the country."

#### **Variable 8.04: Frequency of Local Meetings**

(Note: This coding is based on more than just a "general impression" on Lars Bille's part. It is based on having read extensively, and heard about, how the local party units operate within each of the parties. Local board meetings are included in the coding for this variable.)

**1950-1990: 5**

Based on Lars Bille's knowledge of how the local units operate, a code of 5 (meets 7 to 11 times a year) is appropriate for the number of local board meetings and branch meetings.

#### **Variable 8.05: Frequency of National Meetings**

(Note: Lars Bille notes that his classifications of "national executive" and "national committee" (See Katz and Mair) fit in Janda's categories for this variable. He argues for adding together the numbers of meetings of the National Committee and the smaller National Executive, since both are "governing agencies" by Janda's classification scheme. Both deal in policy matters involving both internal and external politics.)

**1950-1990: 6**

The National Committee is, according to party rules, required to meet at least three times per year. The smaller National Executive meets more often than the National Committee, even though nothing is stipulated in the rules. Bille argues that a code of 6 (at least 12 times per year) is most appropriate for the National Executive and the National Committee combined. This does not change during the period.

### **Variable 8.06: Maintaining Records**

**1950-1990: 13**

Janda's original coding of this variable was scored as follows: 2- due to the publication of party-affiliated newspapers; 0- due to the lack of documentation of the existence of party archives although it is possible they do exist; and 8- due to the existence of party lists which are presumed to be of good quality, as all party members must register and are assessed dues on the basis of registration records.

Bille corrects the original coding for this party, by noting that there is indeed a type of party archive which has been in existence throughout our period. It is not, however, an "outstanding" archive. Records of the Secretariat of the party are from time to time delivered to the national archive. Hence, 3 points should be added to the 10 originally given to this party, for a total of 13. This applies throughout the period.

### **Variable 8.07: Pervasiveness of Organization**

**1950-1968: 11**

**1969-1990: 8**

Janda originally assigned a code of 3 for this variable throughout the period. In his justification Janda notes that the Radical party supports a youth group which it probably controls to a high degree. There is no mention in the literature of ancillary organizations other than the youth group.

Lars Bille says that the Social Liberals (RV) were formed in 1905 as a split from the liberal party, primarily to be the party of the smallholders (as opposed to the large farmers, who remained with the Liberals). These smallholders were organized independently as the Smallholders Association, which worked for/with the party in many regards. This situation continued until the late 1960's, when the declining number of small farmers made them relatively insignificant. A code of 11 was thus deemed appropriate for this period.

(Note that this differs from the original code given by the ICPP project. The information about the youth organization was correct, but the original coders were apparently unaware of the Smallholders Association.)

Since then, what is essentially the same, though smaller group, is now organized as the Danish Family Agricultural Association. This group continues to work with the party, but is much smaller and less significant than in the earlier days. It is not so much that the organized group includes a small proportion of the smallholders, but rather that

the organized smallholders make up a very small proportion of the population as a whole and of farmers in general.

Bille says an 8 is appropriated for the period beginning roughly in 1969, since the level of control by the party is probably less than was the case earlier.

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**#108-Denmark: Social Democratic Party (SD)**

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*\*Note: All code justifications which appear in ALL CAPS were part of the original ICPP project (Janda, 1980). All other code justifications were subsequently provided by Robert Harmel and Lars Bille.*

**Variable 8.01: Structural Articulation****1950-1990: 11**

THE MOST IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY IS THE PARLIAMENTARY (FOLKETING) GROUP. THE BASIC GOVERNING AGENCIES ARE THE NATIONAL CONGRESS (500 VOTING, 300 NON-VOTING MEMBERS), THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ABOUT 55 MEMBERS), THE PARTY CONFERENCE (500 MEMBERS), AND THE PARTY COUNCIL (ABOUT 10 MEMBERS). MEMBERSHIP IN ALL ORGANS IS BY PRESCRIBED SELECTION-EITHER ELECTIVE OR AUTOMATIC APPOINTMENT DUE TO BEING A TRADE UNION LEADER OR EDITOR OF THE PARTY PRESS.

**Variable 8.02: Intensiveness of Organization****1950-1970: 5****1971-1990: 4**

As a large membership party, it is probably appropriate to think that the smallest organizational units were, until the municipal reform act, at a level smaller in some cases than 1000 voters. With adoption of that act and subsequent reorganization of the parties at the local level, the code of 4 becomes appropriate. 1971 is the best guesstimate of when the latter organizational changes would have begun.

**Variable 8.03: Extensiveness of Organization****1950-1990: 6**

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ALTHOUGH THEIR STRENGTH IS VARIABLE. IN SOME AREAS LOCAL UNITS COMPRISE A VILLAGE, WHEREAS IN OTHERS THEY ARE SMALLER THAN MUNICIPAL SUBDIVISIONS. (JANDA, 1980: 414)

Bille agrees that a code of 6 is appropriate throughout the period.

**Variable 8.04: Frequency of Local Meetings**

(Note: This coding is based on more than just a "general impression" on Lars Bille's part. It is based on having read extensively, and heard about, how the local party units operate within each of the parties. Local board meetings are included in the coding for this variable.)

**1950-1990: 5**

Based on Lar Bille's knowledge of how the local units operate, a code of 5 (meets 7 to 11 times a year) is appropriate for the number of local board meetings and branch meetings.

**Variable 8.05: Frequency of National Meetings**

(Note: Lars Bille notes that his classifications of "national executive" and "national committee" (See Katz and Mair) fit in Janda's categories for this variable. He argues for adding together the numbers of meetings of the National Committee and the smaller National Executive, since both are "governing agencies" by Janda's classification scheme. Both deal in policy matters involving both internal and external politics.)

**1950-1990: 6**

What the original coders refer to as the National Executive is what Bille would call the National Committee. His National Executive is a smaller body, which meets more often than the National Committee. Hence, instead of the code of 4 originally assigned to the SD, Bille argues for a code of 6, indicating 12 or meetings per year. Included in the total figure are meetings of both the National Committee and the National Executive. From 1950 through 1972, the National Executive alone was required to meet monthly. From 1973 onward, the rules require the National Executive to meet twice monthly.

**Variable 8.06: Maintaining Records**

**1950-1990: 16**

Bille agrees with the coding and with the justification provided in the original data set. The only addition: the party also has had its own, outstanding archive throughout

the entire period. In 1986, the party also created its own research division, though in this case the code does not change as a result of that action.

#### **Variable 8.07: Pervasiveness of Organization**

##### **1950-1990: 12**

Originally, the ICPP coded this as a 9. However, that assumed "relatively few members" of the labor movement were involved in the unions involved in close cooperation with the party. According to Bille, that was an incorrect interpretation of the proportion of laborers involved. Hence, a code of 12 is more appropriate.

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**#109-Denmark: Socialist People's Party (SF)**

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*\*Note: All code justifications which appear in ALL CAPS were part of the original ICPP project (Janda, 1980). All other code justifications were subsequently provided by Robert Harmel and Lars Bille.*

**Variable 8.01: Structural Articulation****1959-1990: 11**

According to Bille, the party's organization follows the same basic outline as for other older Danish parties. The four components are the national congress (later called conference), the national committee, the national executive, and the parliamentary group. See his tables in Katz and Mair for backup information.

**Variable 8.02: Intensiveness of Organization****1959-1990: 4**

Lars Bille stipulates that the Socialist Peoples Party has not had organizational units whose coverage was less than 1000 voters. Instead, the party has been organized with the level of branch as its smallest organizational unit.

Hence, we apply the code of 4, which is maintained throughout the entire period.

**Variable 8.03: Extensiveness of Organization****1959-1973: 4****1974-1983: 5****1984-1990: 6**

Bille's data for the Katz and Mair project show marked increases in the numbers of local units at two points: 1974 and 1984. Prior to 1974, the most intensive level of organization was limited to the most urban areas, with total population in the range of 1/3 to 2/3 of the population. Beginning in 1974, the number of local units increased, with the result being a scattering of the smallest units all over the country (i.e. now including rural areas). The code of 6 is more appropriate for the period starting in 1984 since now it becomes more accurate to say that the lowest level of organization is "found throughout the country" than to say it is just "scattered throughout the country."

**Variable 8.04: Frequency of Local Meetings**

(Note: This coding is based on more than just a "general impression" on Lars Bille's part. It is based on having read extensively, and heard about, how the local party units operate within each of the parties. Local board meetings are included in the coding for this variable.)

**1959-1990: 5**

Based on Lar Bille's knowledge of how the local units operate, a code of 5 (meets 7 to 11 times a year) is appropriate for the number of local board meetings and branch meetings.

**Variable 8.05: Frequency of National Meetings**

(Note: Lars Bille notes that his classifications of "national executive" and "national committee" (See Katz and Mair) fit in Janda's categories for this variable. He argues for adding together the numbers of meetings of the National Committee and the smaller National Executive, since both are "governing agencies" by Janda's classification scheme. Both deal in policy matters involving both internal and external politics.)

**1959-1990: 6**

In 1959, a new rule required the National Committee to meet at least 4 times per year. In 1968, this was changed to at least 3 times per year. This is all that is stipulated in the rules. The National Executive, though not required to do so by rules, has met more often than that. According to Bille, the combined number would be at least 12 per year.

**Variable 8.06: Maintaining Records****1950-1990: 13**

In 1959, a new rule required the National Committee to meet at least 4 times per year. In 1968, this was changed to at least 3 times per year. This is all that is stipulated in the rules. The National Executive, though not required to do so by rules, has met more often than that. According to Bille, the combined number would be at least 12 per year.

## **Variable 8.07: Pervasiveness of Organization**

**1959-1990: 3**

The only formally organized ancillary organization is the youth organization. Less formal organizations of women have also played an important role in party politics. The latter would probably fall short of being considered an "ancillary organization," however. The code of 3 seems appropriate throughout the period, since the level of control/activity for the youth organization is high.