

Yamada – Appendix

Table A1. Result of the 1946 Japanese General Election

Party	n of Votes	Vote Share (%)	n of Seats	Seat Share (%)
Liberal	13,505,746	24.4	141	30.3
Progressive	10,350,530	18.7	94	20.2
Socialist	9,924,930	17.9	93	20
Cooperative	1,799,764	3.3	14	3
Communist	2,135,757	3.9	5	1.1
Misc.	6,488,032	11.7	38	8.2
Independent	11,244,120	20.3	81	17.4
Total	55,448,879		466	

Comment: In 1946, the GHQ began to purge war-era Japanese leaders from public office (Baerwald, 1977). According to “Modern Japan in archives” at the National Diet Library, “On 4 January 1946 (Showa 21), GHQ issued two directives to the Japanese Government: "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies, and Other Groups" (SCAPIN548), and "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office" (SCAPIN550). The latter listed seven different categories of undesirables, including war criminals, career Army and Navy personnel, and extreme nationalists, and ordered the purge of such individuals from public office.”¹

Table A2. Results of the 1947 Japanese General Election

Party	n of Votes	Vote Share (%)	n of Seats	Seat Share (%)
Socialist	7,176,882	26.2	143	30.7
Liberal	7,312,524	26.7	131	28.1
Democrats	6,960,270	25.4	124	26.6
National Cooperative	1,915,948	7.0	31	6.7
Communist	1,002,883	3.7	4	0.9
Farmer	214,754	0.8	4	0.9
Misc.	1,174,662	4.3	17	3.6
Independent	1,603,684	5.9	12	2.6
Total	27,361,607		466	

¹ <http://www.ndl.go.jp/modern/e/cha5/description07.html>.

Table A3. The Results of the Japanese General Elections 1949-1955

Election Day	Party	Conservatives			Socialists			Communist	Misc.	Independents	Total	
		Democratic	Democratic Liberal	Cooperatives	Socialist	Labor-Farmer						
Jan. 23, 1949	Votes	4,798,352	13,420,269	1,041,879	4,129,794	606,840	2,984,780	1,602,496	2,008,109	30,592,519		
	Seats	69	264	14	48	7	35	17	12	466		
Oct 1, 1952	Party	<u>Reform</u>	<u>Liberal</u>		<u>Left</u>	<u>Right</u>						
	Votes	6,429,450	16,938,221	...	3,398,597	4,108,274	261,190	896,765	949,036	2,355,172	35,336,705	
	Seats	85	240		54	57	4	0	7	19	466	
Apr. 19, 1953	Party		<u>Hatoyama</u>	<u>Yoshida</u>								
	Votes	6,186,232	3,054,688	13,476,428	...	4,516,715	4,677,833	358,773	655,990	152,050	1,523,736	34,602,445
	Seats	76	35	199		72	66	5	1	1	11	466
Feb. 27, 1955	Party	<u>Democratic</u>	<u>Liberal</u>									
	Votes	13,536,044	9,849,458	...	5,683,312	5,129,594	357,611	733,122	496,614	1,229,082	37,014,837	
	Seats	185	112		89	67	4	2	2	6	467	

* The underlined party names mean the change of the name of the party.

Table A5. Pearson's Correlation among three indices of ideology

	2nd (5pts)	3rd (10pts)
1st (5pts)	0.454	0.467
2nd (5pts)		0.545

Table A6. The Result of the 1996 Japanese Lower House Election

Party	N of Seats			Seats
	SM D	PR	Total	Share (%)
LDP	169	70	239	47.8
NFP	96	60	156	31.2
DPJ	17	35	52	10.4
JCP	2	24	26	5.2
SDP	4	11	15	3.0
Sakigake	2	0	2	0.4
Others, Independents	10	0	10	2.0
Total	300	200	500	100

Table A7. Descriptive Statistics of Japanese Voters' Recognition of Parties' Ideological Positions in 2003

	n	mean	std. dev.
LDP	850	6.8	2.4
DPJ	801	5.0	1.8
CGP	648	6.3	2.1
JCP	632	4.4	2.7
SDP	631	5.0	2.5

Figure A1. Ideology and Voting in the 1972 LH Election

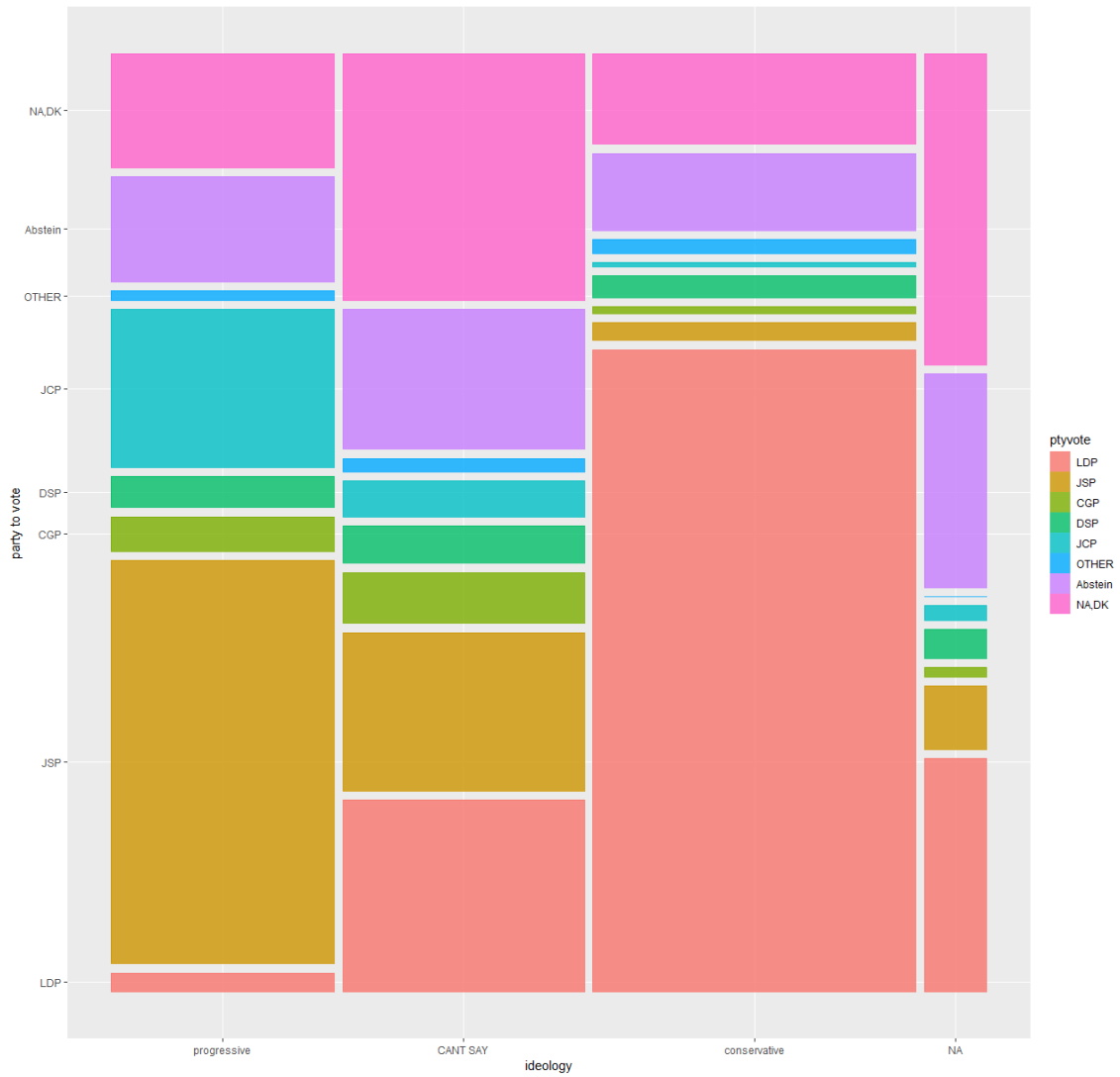


Figure A2. Ideology and Voting in the 1976 LH Election

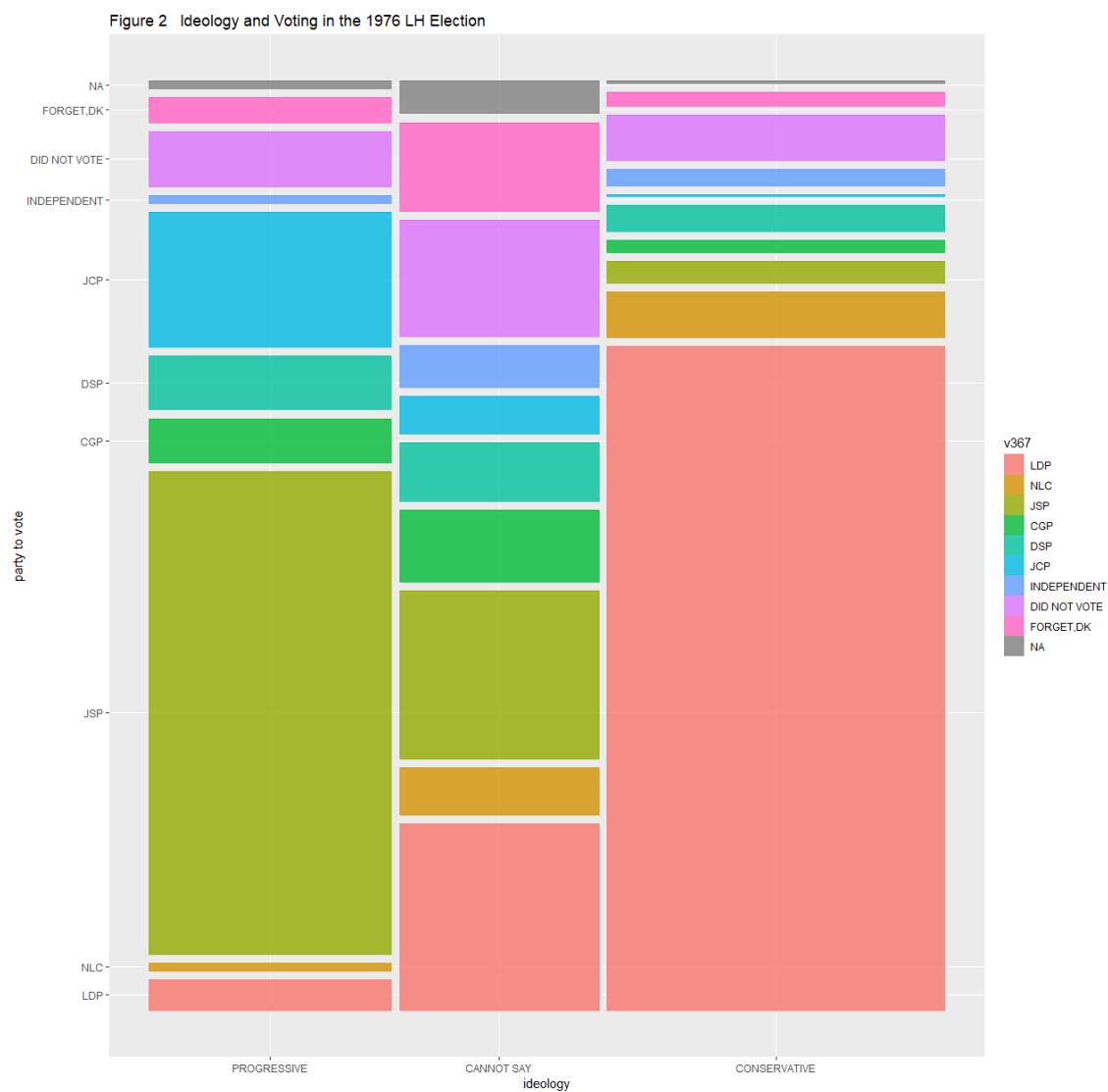


Figure A3. Ideology and Voting in the 1983 LH Election

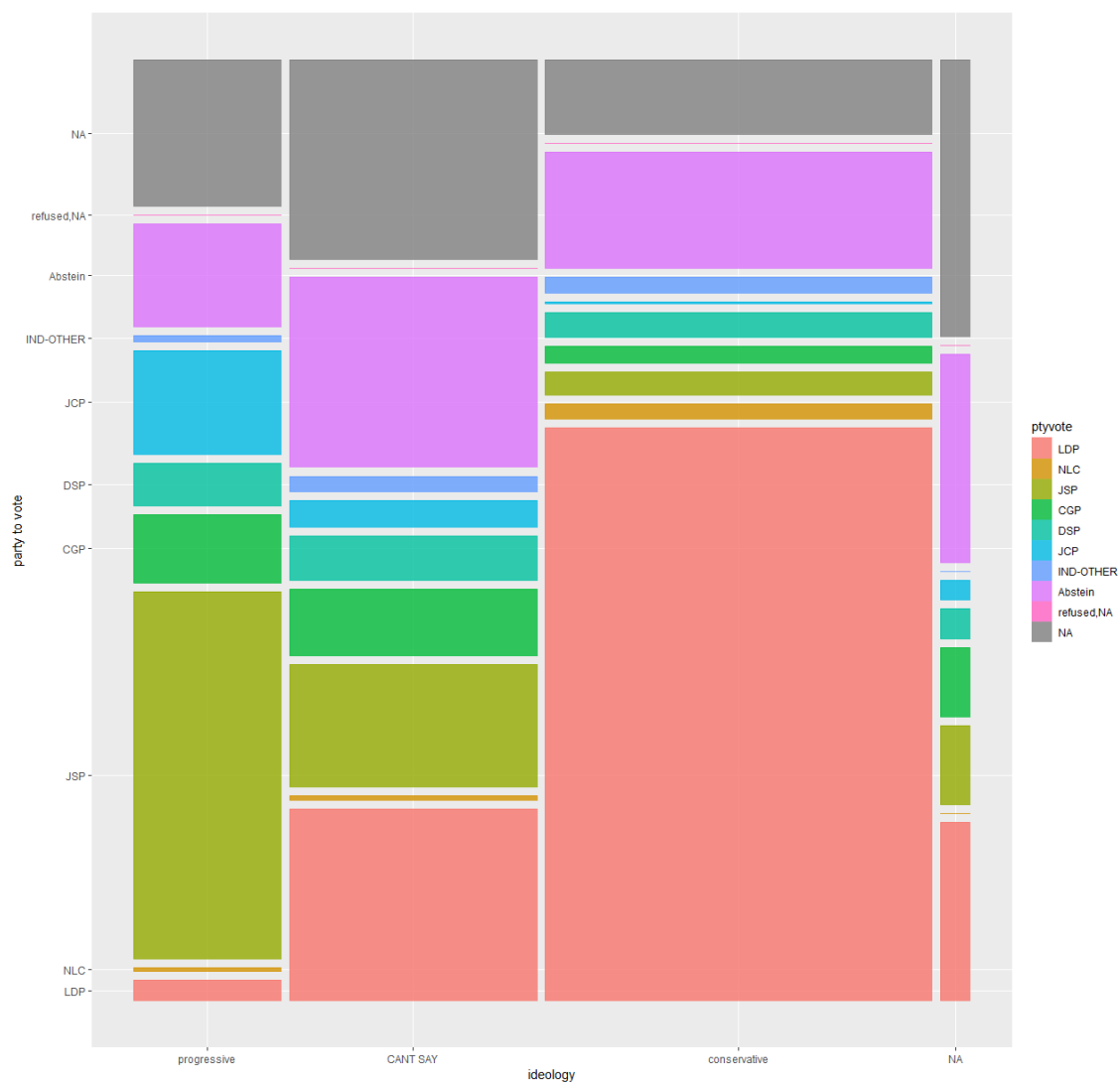


Figure A4. Stability of Ideology between the 1st and the 2nd waves in 1983

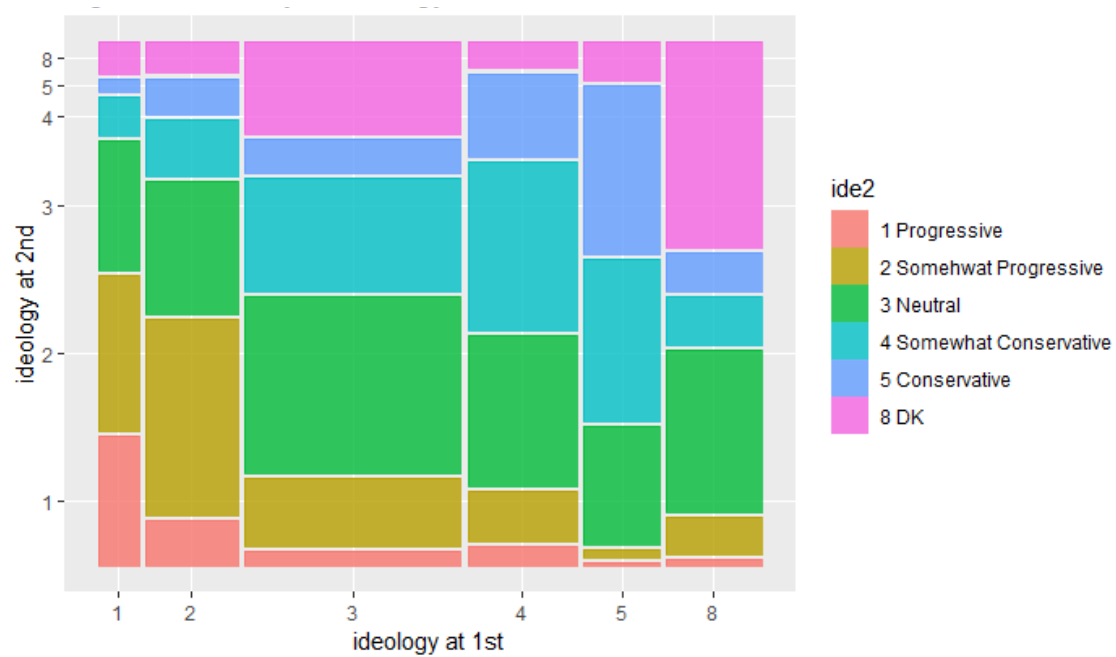
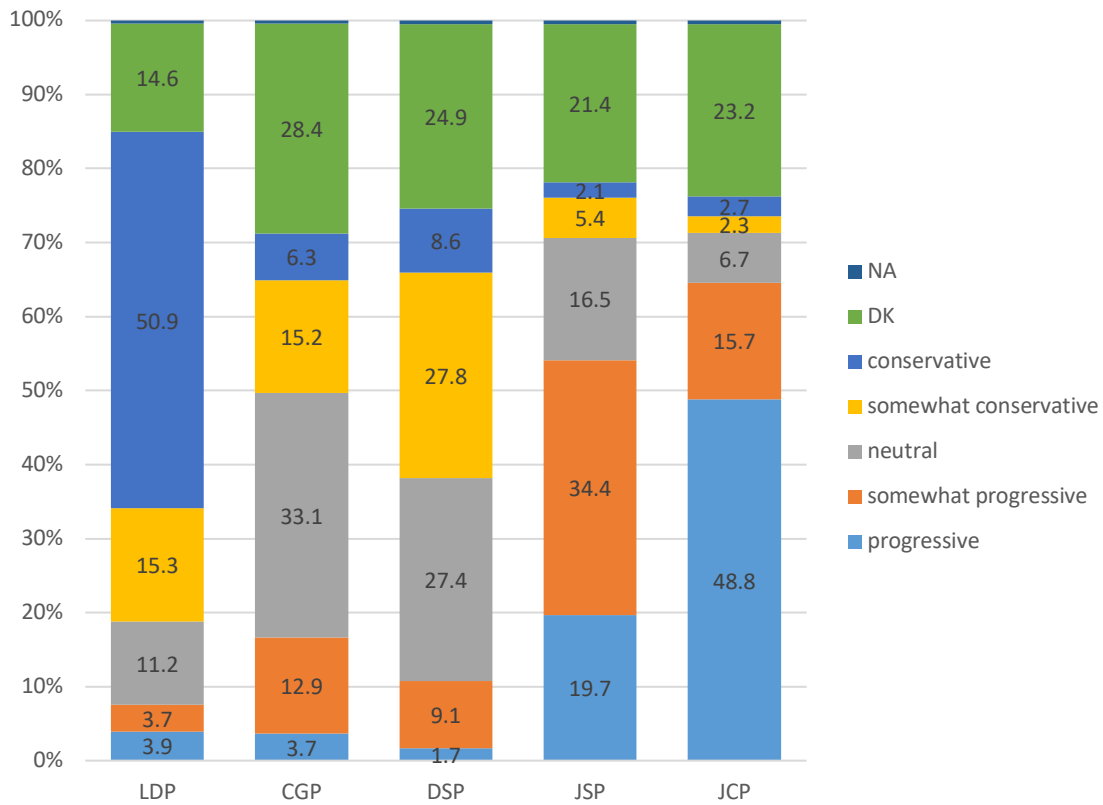
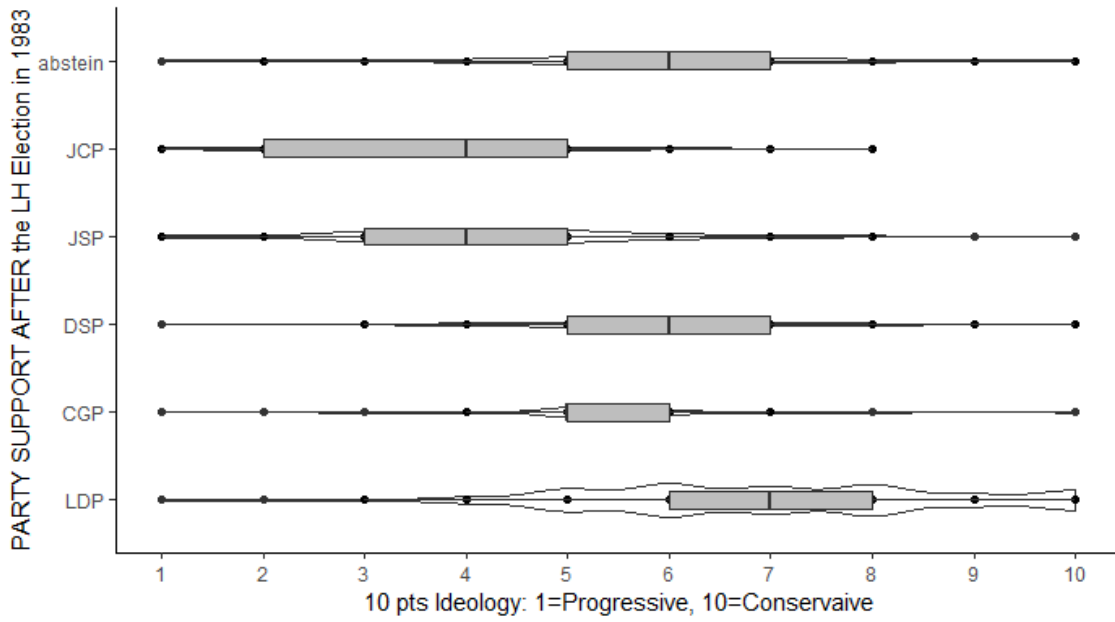


Figure A5. Respondents' Perception of Parties' Ideological Position



Source: Wave 1 of JES I.

Figure A6. Ideological Distribution among Party Voters at the 1983 LH Election



**Figure A7
Ideological Distributions among Party Supporters
Before the 1993 LH Election**

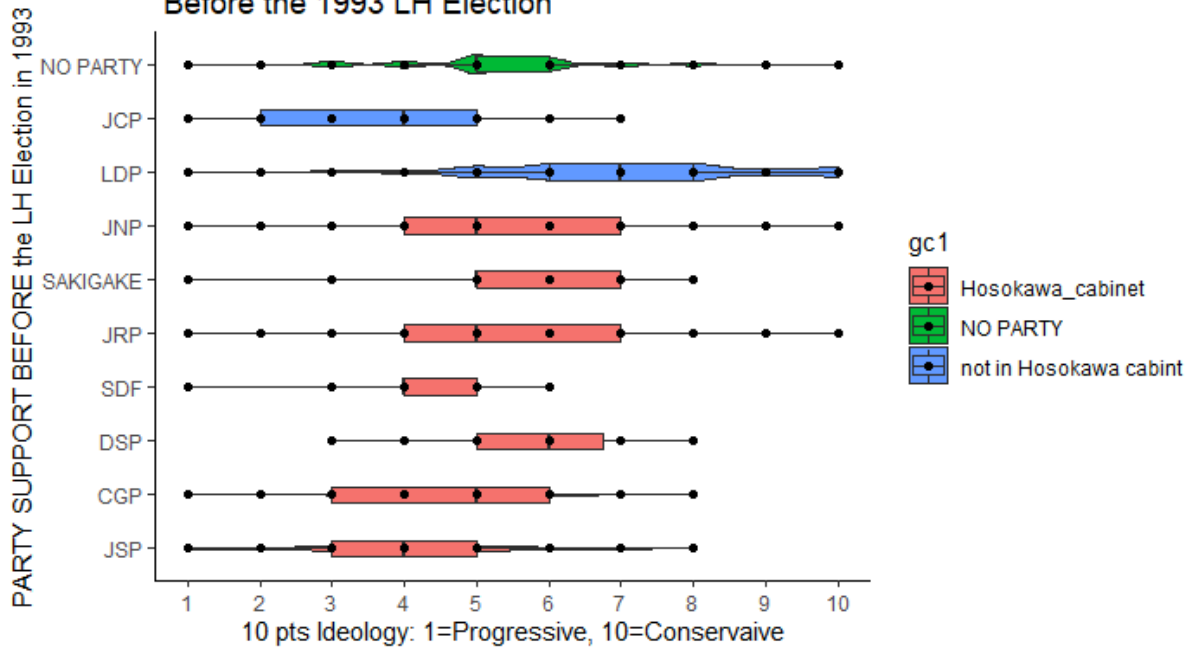


Figure A8
Ideological Distributions among Party Supporters
After the 1993 LH Election

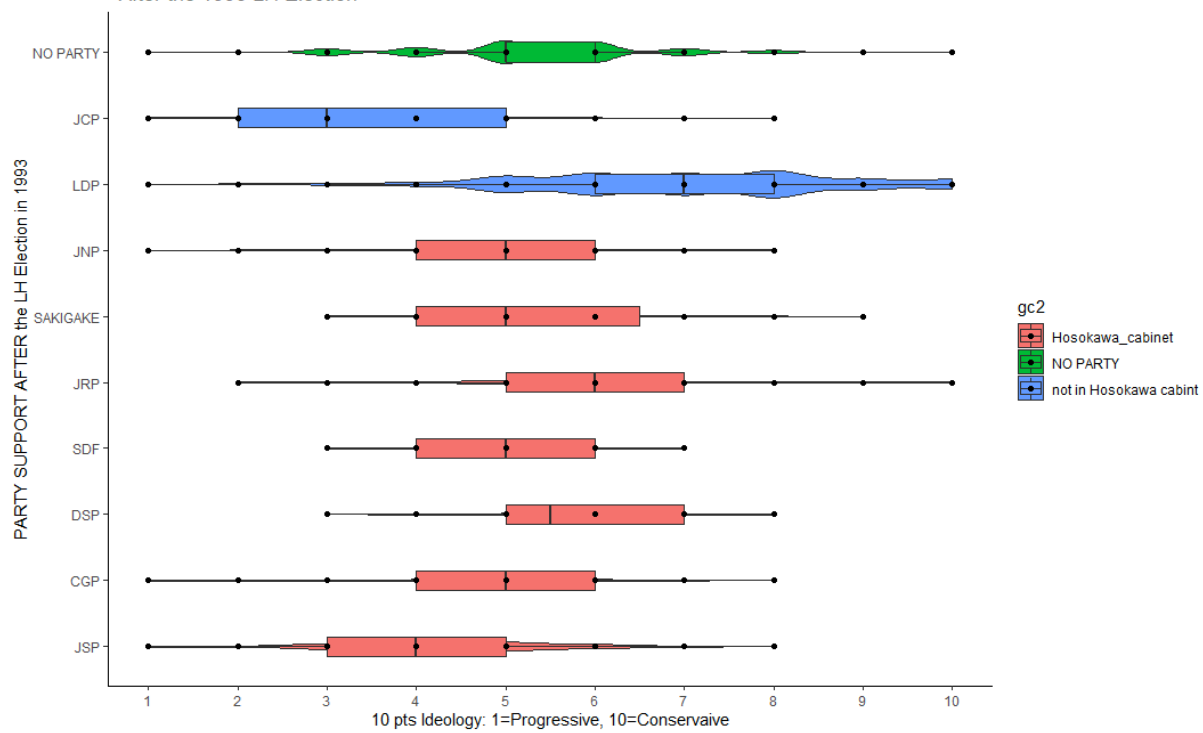


Figure A9. Ideological Distributions among Party Supporters After the 1995 LH Elections

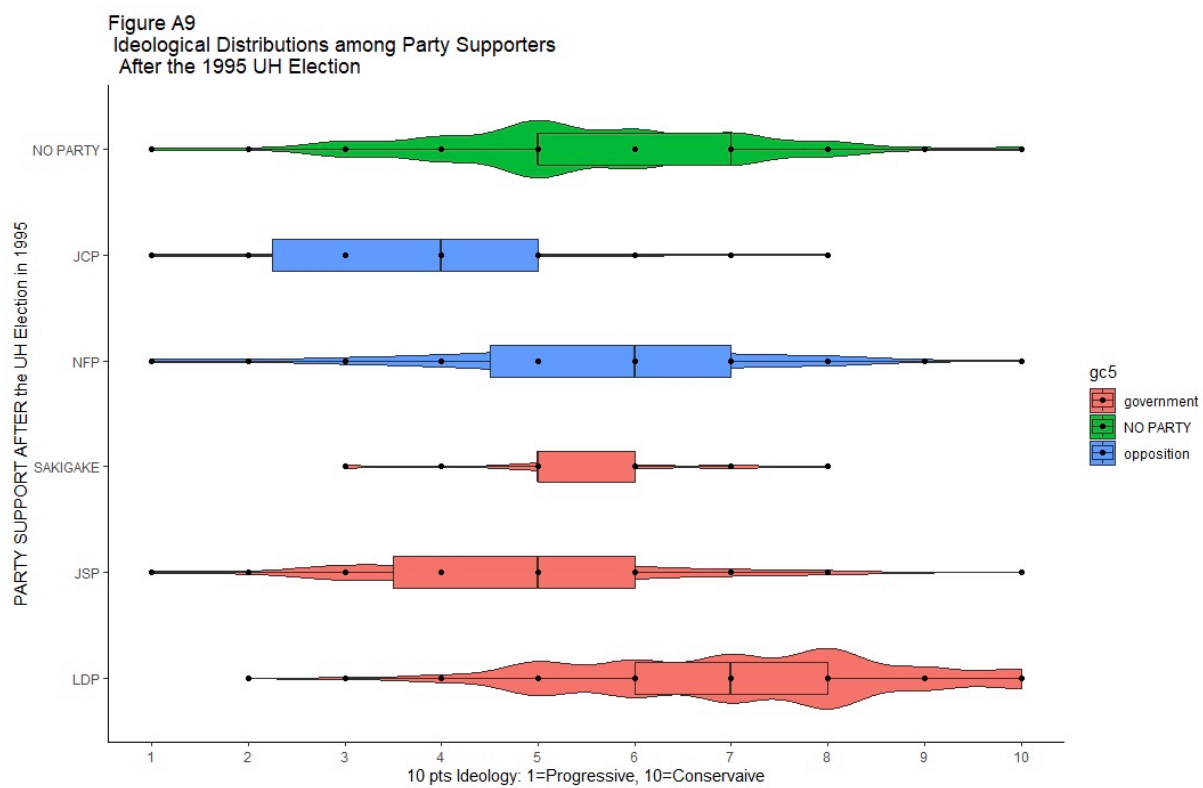


Figure A10. Distribution of Voters' Recognition to Ideological Position of Each Party in 2003 (Asahi-Today Survey)

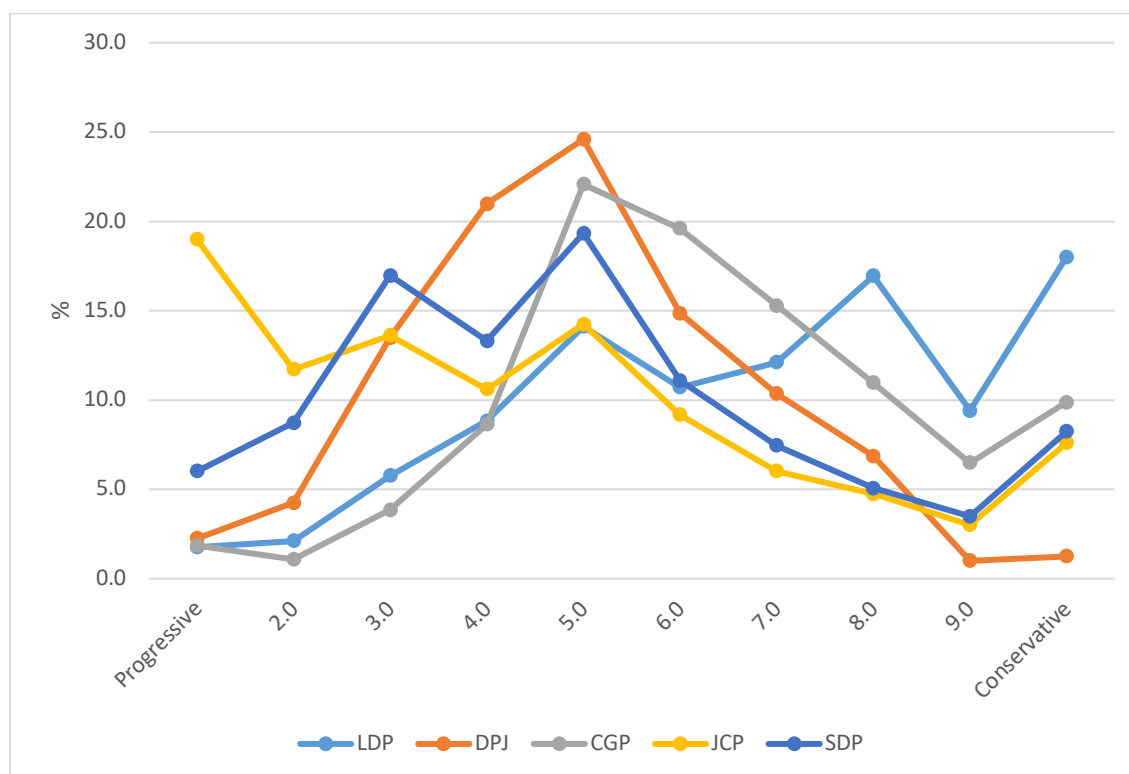
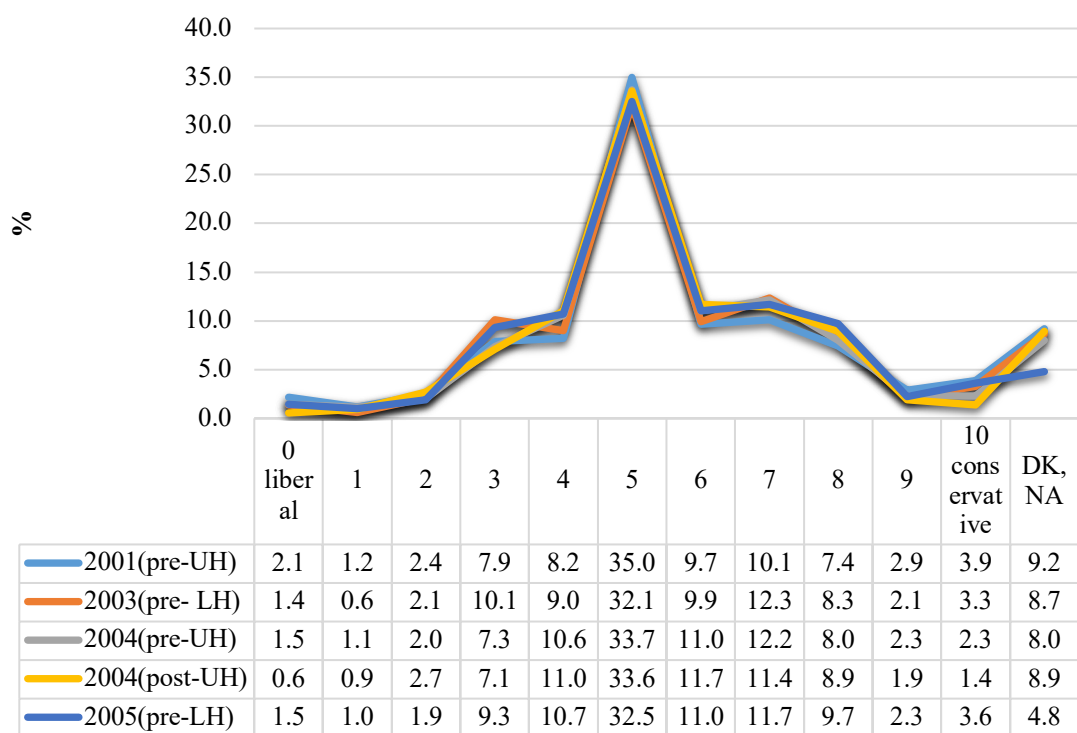
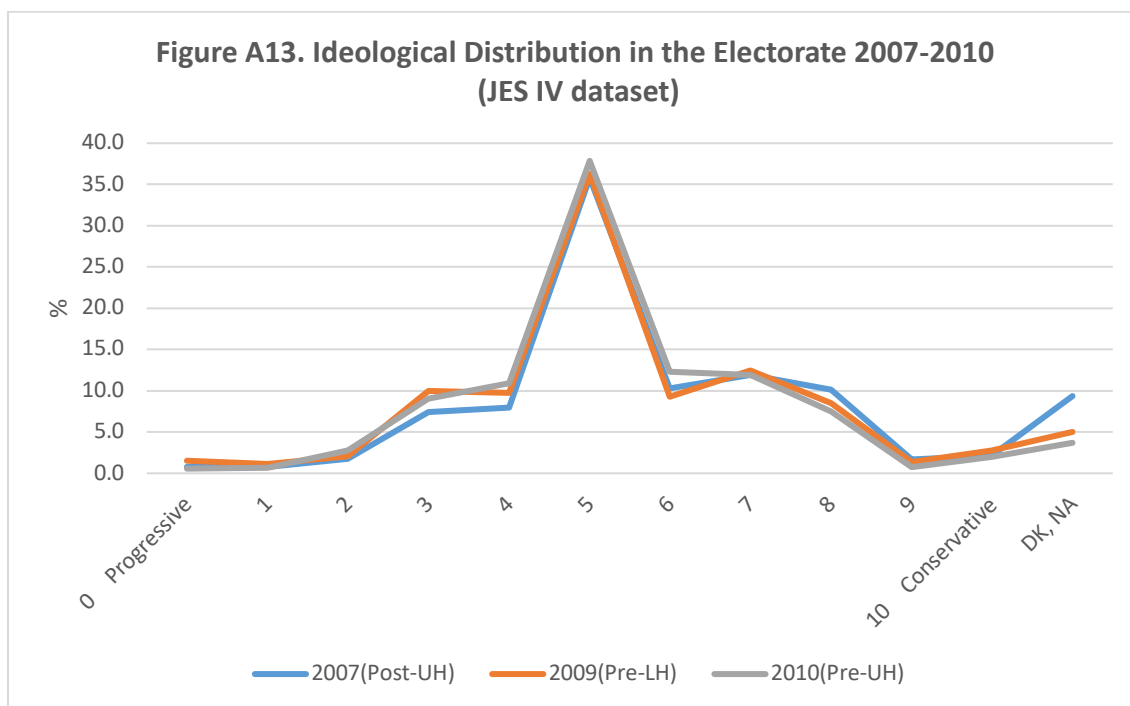
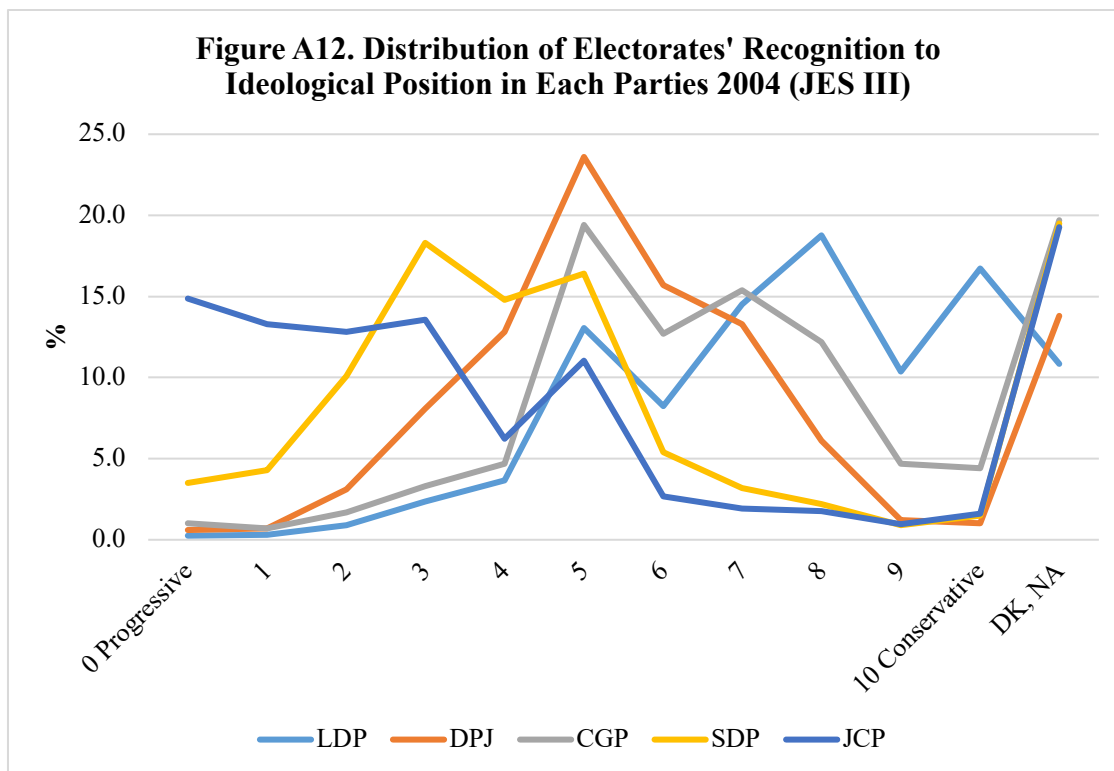


Figure A11. Ideological Distribution among Japanese Electorate 2001-2005 (JES III Survey)





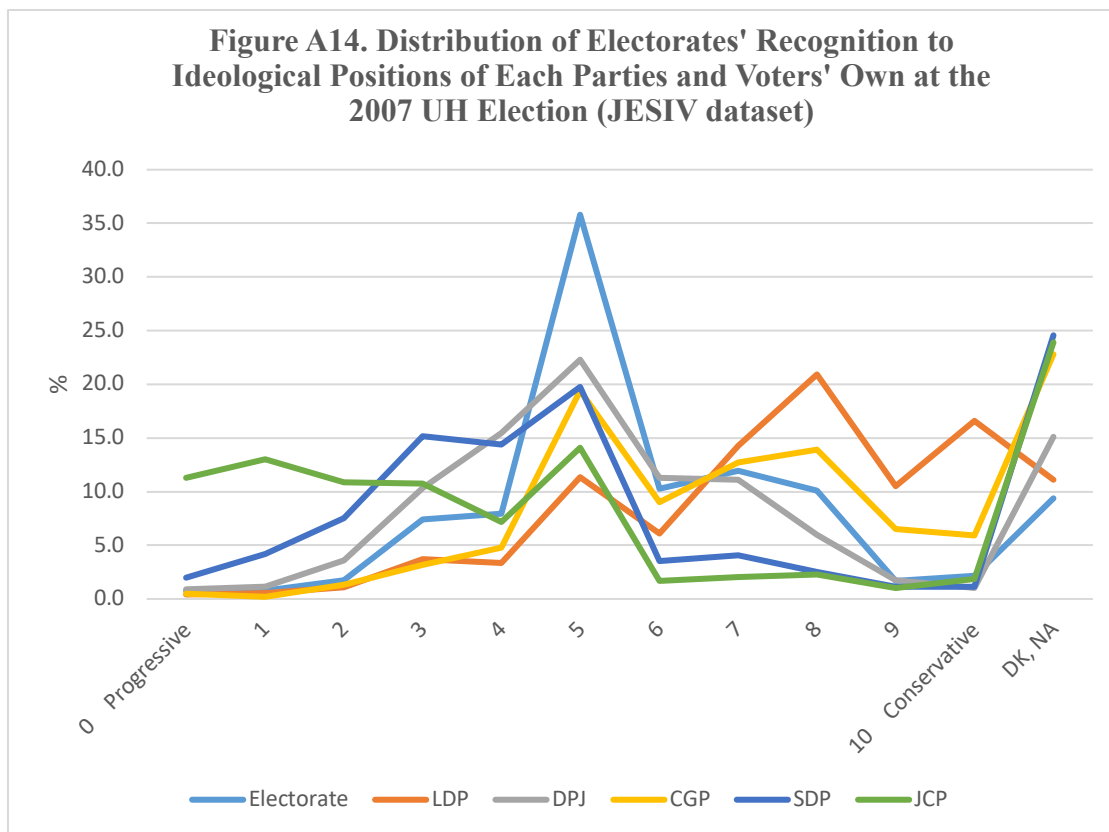


Figure A15. Electorates' Recognition to the New Parties on Left-Right Scale (Asahi-Today 2012)

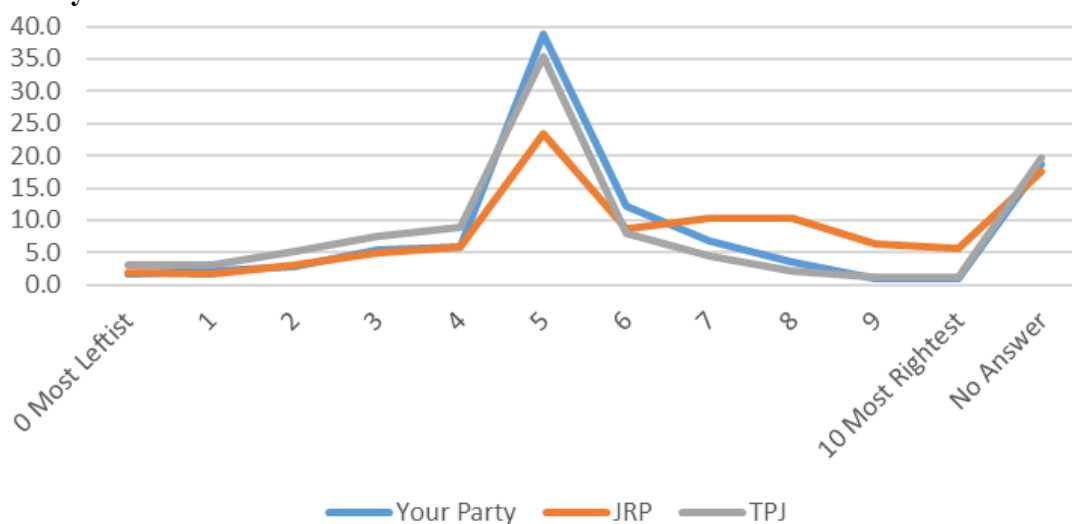
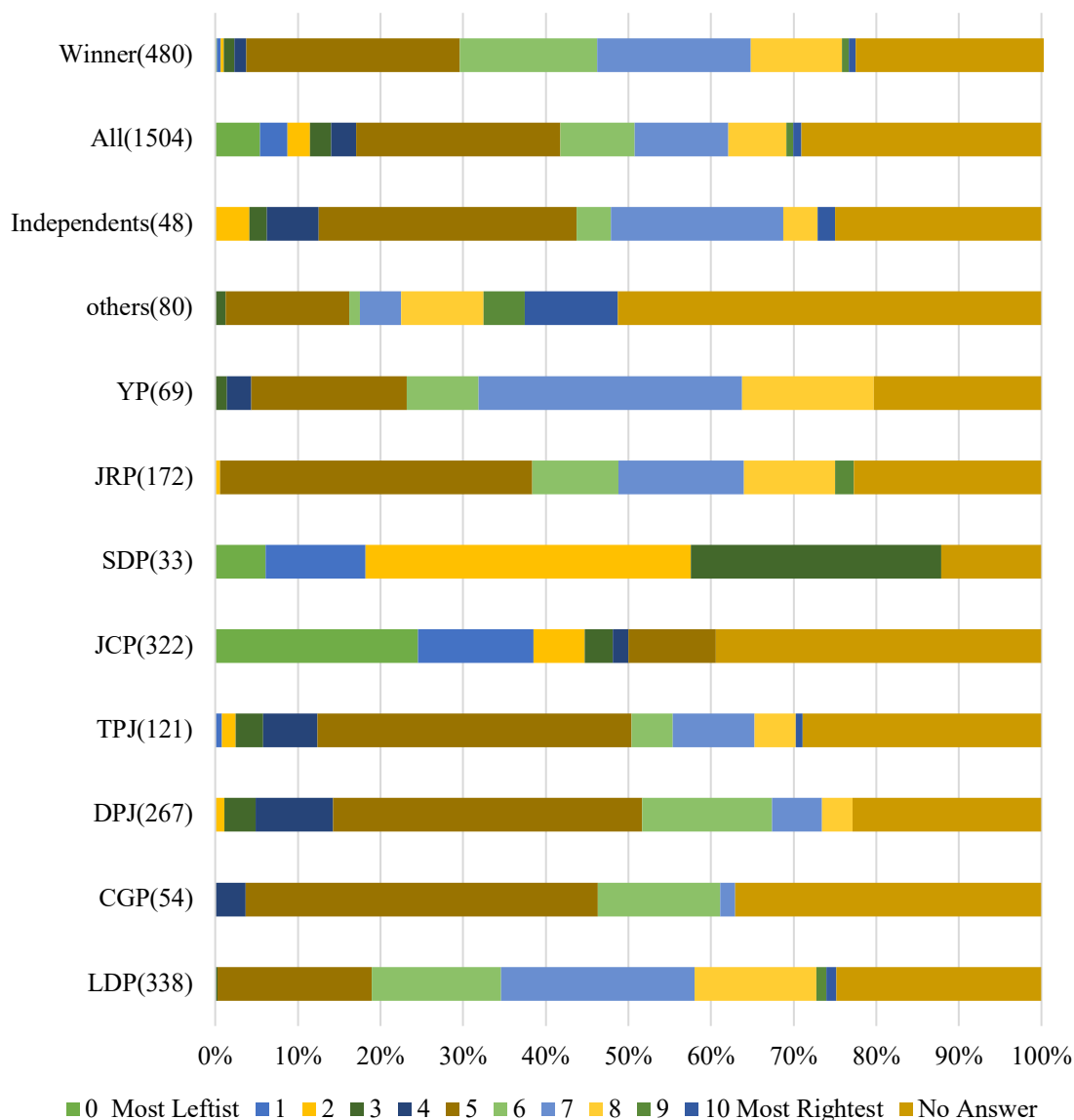


Figure A16. Ideological Distribution among the Candidates in the Lower House Election (Asahi-Todai 2012)



	0 Most Leftist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Most Rightist	No Answer
LDP (338)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	16%	23%	15%	1%	1%	25%
CGP (54)	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	43%	15%	2%	0%	0%	0%	37%
DPJ (267)	0%	0%	1%	4%	9%	37%	16%	6%	4%	0%	0%	23%
TPJ (121)	0%	1%	2%	3%	7%	38%	5%	10%	5%	0%	1%	29%
JCP (322)	25%	14%	6%	3%	2%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%
SDP (33)	6%	12%	39%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%
JRP (172)	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	38%	10%	15%	11%	2%	0%	23%
YP (69)	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	19%	9%	32%	16%	0%	0%	20%
others (80)	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	15%	1%	5%	10%	5%	11%	51%
Independents (48)	0%	0%	4%	2%	6%	31%	4%	21%	4%	0%	2%	25%
All (1504)	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	25%	9%	11%	7%	1%	1%	29%
Winner (480)	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	26%	17%	19%	11%	1%	1%	23%