Reelection in 101 Democracies and Electoral Autocracies around the World (ReDrEAW), V2

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1 Details on reelection of legislators

1.1 Dataset description

This dataset contains individual-level data on all legislators serving in national lower house legislatures in 101 democracies and electoral autocracies with populations of approximately 300,000+ for multiple legislative periods during the 2000s. Countries that are included are defined as either an electoral/liberal democracy or as an electoral autocracy by the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project as of 2018.

Individual-level variables in the dataset include the legislator's name, election year, constituency (when available), political party (when available), and whether the person had been reelected out of the previous legislature. The legislative periods generally span all or some of the 2000s. A few countries have data that starts slightly earlier (e.g. 1996).

Countries included have information on at least two consecutive elections. This allows us to calculate the reelection rate for each legislature/country on the basis of the number of incumbents. Country-level variables in the dataset are the country name, three-digit ISO country code, legislature number (where numbers are used to designate legislatures), and the reelection rate.

1.2 Differences with V1

1. Number of countries: Dataverse V1 (deposit date 2024-08-26) contained individual-level data on one country that did not qualify for inclusion due to its small size (Seychelles) and on 11 countries for which we could not calculate reelection rates (Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, South Africa, and Uzbekistan), either because we had been unable to collect data on multiple elections or because reelection into consecutive legislatures was prohibited.
2. Reelection rates: In Dataverse V1, we did not provide calculated reelection rates by country/legislature, as we do in V2.

1.3 Principal investigators

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1.4 Contact

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1.5 Codebook authors

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1.6 How to cite this dataset

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1.7 Acknowledgments

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1.8 Funding

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2 Overview

2.1 Aims of the project

The aims of this project are twofold. First, we collect and assemble data on individual legislators and their incumbency status for as many elections as possible during the period between 1996 and 2018 (2019 for Ukraine). Second, we use this information to calculate the average reelection rate in each country for each legislature.

Reelection rates are calculated using data on the reentry of individual legislators into the lower house of representatives between 1996 and 2019. Data covers 101 countries. For 52 of them, data includes more than two consecutive election periods, producing multiple values of reelection rates; for the remaining 49 countries, we have only a single value.

Incumbency status is reported at the level of the individual legislator as 1 at time t if the legislator had reentered from the previous legislature $(t-1)$ and 0 otherwise. If a legislator had been present in some prior legislature other than the most recent, we do not consider her an incumbent. We code by legislator name, ignoring whether the individual was in the same or a different party or constituency.

2.2 Variables

- `country` = country name
- `country_code` = three-digit country ISO code
- `year` = election year
- `leg_name` = legislator name
- `leg_id` = within-country legislator ID

- `constituency` = constituency name (where available)
- `party` = party name (where available)
- `legislature` = legislative period (where legislatures are numbered in the country and if available)
- `source` = data source (CLEA, Everypolitician, Parliamentary website, Wikipedia, Other – with details). For more details about data sources by country, see the next section.
- `incumbent` = 1 at time t if the legislator had reentered from the previous legislature $(t-1)$ and 0 otherwise. The `incumbent` variable for each individual in the first observed year for that country is coded 0 by default.
- `reelection_rate` = The number of incumbents in the legislature divided by the total number of members of the legislature.

2.3 Countries and legislative periods included

2.3.1 Sources

CLEA: Kollman, Ken, Allen Hicken, Daniele Caramani, David Backer, and David Lublin. Constituency-Level Elections Archive (CLEA). Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan [producer and distributor], 2018. http://www.electiondataarchive.org/datacenter.html. Release: 19 November 2018 (accessed November 27, 2018).

Everypolitician: EveryPolitician open-source dataset on politicians. http://everypolitician.org (last accessed in November 2018).

Parliamentary website: Official website of the national parliament (see details under the list of countries below).

Psephos: Adam Carr's electoral archive. http://psephos.adam-carr.net (last accessed in 2018; for more details see under the list of countries below).

Wikipedia: The lists of elected legislators from Wikipedia (see details under the list of countries below).

Other: Other sources include publicly available repositories for the following countries:

- Paasha Mahdavi, 2015, "Replication data for: Explaining the Oil Advantage: Effects of Natural Resource Wealth on Incumbent Reelection in Iran," https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/28583, Harvard Dataverse, V1 (accessed December 3, 2018)
- Fiva, J. H. and D. M. Smith (2022): "Norwegian Parliamentary Elections, 1906–2021" (version 2022), downloaded from https://www.jon.fiva.no/data/FivaSmith2022.zip (accessed August 16, 2022).
- Yonatan L. Morse, 2021, Replication data ("Biographical Dataset of Cameroonian Legislators") for: "The Legislature as Political Control: Change and Continuity in Cameroon's National Assembly (1973-2019)," https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X2

1000288, downloaded from https://sites.google.com/site/yonatanmorse/home/data-1?authuser=0 (accessed June 29, 2022).

- Candidate-level dataset of U.S. Federal House election returns from 1996 to 2016. Lewis, Jeffrey B., Keith Poole, Howard Rosenthal, Adam Boche, Aaron Rudkin, and Luke Sonnet (2024). Voteview: Congressional Roll-Call Votes Database, downloaded from https://voteview.com/ (accessed August 25, 2024).

Source	Number of countries
CLEA	14
Everypolitician	60
Fiva and Smith (2022)	1
Lewis et. al (2024) VoteView Data	1
Mahdavi (2015)	1
Morse (2021)	1
Parliamentary website	16
Psephos	4
Wikipedia	3

2.3.2 Countries

List of data sources and legislative election years by country (the first election year for each country is dropped when reelection rates are calculated):

1. Afghanistan: 2005 from CLEA, 2010 from Parliamentary website, http://wolesi.website/pve/page.aspx?Cat=101 (accessed November 24, 2018)
2. Albania: 2009 and 2013 from Everypolitician
3. Angola: 2012 and 2017 from Everypolitician
4. Armenia: 2012 and 2017 from Everypolitician
5. Australia: 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016 from Everypolitician
6. Austria: 1999, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2013, 2017 from Parliamentary website, https://www.parlament.gv.at/WWER/PARL/index.shtml?xdocumentUri=%2FWWER%2FPARL%2Findex.shtml&PR=&R_BW=BL&GP=ALLE&BL=ALLE&STEP=2010&feldRnr=3&FR=ALLE&M=M&ascDesc=ASC&NRBR=NR&FBEZ=FW_008&view=&WK=ALLE&LISTE=&jsMode=&requestId=3255FF8670&W=W&letter=%22,%20i,%20%22&WP=ALLE&R_WF=FR&listeId=8&filterJq=%22 (accessed November 23, 2018)
7. Azerbaijan: 2010 and 2015 from Everypolitician

8. Bangladesh: 2008 from Wikipedia (accessed June 6, 2022) and 2014 from Parliamentary website http://www.parliament.gov.bd/index.php/en/mps/members-of-parliament/former-mp-s/list-of-10th-parliament-members-english (accessed June 6, 2022)
9. Barbados: 1999, 2003, 2008 from CLEA
10. Belarus: 2012 and 2016 from Everypolitician
11. Belgium: 1999, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2014 from Parliamentary website, http://www.dekamer.be (accessed December 8, 2018)
12. Botswana: 2009 from Wikipedia (accessed Nov 26, 2018), 2014 from Everypolitician
13. Brazil: 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014 from Parliamentary website, https://www2.camara.leg.br/transparencia/dados-abertos/dados-abertos-legislativo/webservices/deputadosr (accessed June 28, 2022)
14. Bulgaria: 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2014, 2017 from Everypolitician
15. Burkina Faso: 2012 and 2015 from Everypolitician
16. Burundi: 2010 and 2015 from Everypolitician
17. Cabo Verde: 2011 and 2016 from Everypolitician
18. Cambodia: 2013 from Everypolitician, 2018 from Parliamentary website, http://www.nac.org.kh/group-article/115 (Google translated, accessed Nov 7, 2018)
19. Cameroon: 1997, 2002, 2007, 2013. Yonatan L. Morse, 2021, Replication data ("Biographical Dataset of Cameroonian Legislators") for: "The Legislature as Political Control: Change and Continuity in Cameroon's National Assembly (1973-2019)", https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X21000288 downloaded from https://sites.google.com/site/yonatanmorse/home/data-1?authuser=0 (accessed June 29, 2022).
20. Canada: 1997, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015 from Parliamentary website, https://www.ourcommons.ca (accessed December 7, 2018)
21. Chile: 1997, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013 from Everypolitician
22. Colombia: 2006, 2010 from Psephos
23. Cote d'Ivoire: 2012 from Everypolitician, 2016 from Psephos
24. Croatia: 2000, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015, 2016 from Parliamentary website, https://www.sabor.hr/en/mps (accessed August 14, 2022)
25. Cyprus: 2011 and 2016 from Everypolitician
26. Czech Republic: 2002, 2006, 2010, 2013 from Parliamentary website, http://www.psp.cz (accessed December 7, 2018)
27. Denmark: 1998, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2015 from Everypolitician
28. El Salvador: 2015 from Everypolitician, 2018 from Psephos

29. Estonia: 2011 and 2015 Everypolitician
30. Finland: 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015 from Everypolitician
31. France: 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017 from Everypolitician
32. Gambia: 2007, 2011, 2017 from CLEA
33. Georgia: 2012 and 2016 from Everypolitician
34. Germany: 1998, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2017 from Everypolitician
35. Ghana: 2012 and 2016 from Everypolitician
36. Greece: 1996, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2012 (two legislative elections in May and June 2012), 2015 (two legislative elections in January and September 2015 – labelled as 2015 and 2016 respectively) from Everypolitician
37. Guatemala: 2011 and 2015 from Everypolitician
38. Hungary: 2014 and 2018 from Everypolitician; 2010 added from Wikipedia later for other purposes (2010 vs 2014 legislatures are not compared, therefore, the incumbency status in 2014 is not coded)
39. Iceland: 1999, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2013 from Everypolitician
40. India: 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 from Parliamentary website, http://164.100.47.194/Loksabha/Members/lokprev.aspx (accessed November 23, 2018)
41. Indonesia: 2009 and 2014 from CLEA
42. Iran: 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008. Paasha Mahdavi, 2015, "Replication data for: Explaining the Oil Advantage: Effects of Natural Resource Wealth on Incumbent Reelection in Iran", https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/28583, Harvard Dataverse, V1 (accessed December 3, 2018)
43. Ireland: 1997, 2002, 2007, 2011, 2016 from Everypolitician
44. Israel: 1999, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015 from Everypolitician
45. Italy: 1996, 2001, 2006, 2008, 2013, 2018 from Parliamentary website, http://documenti.camera.it/apps/nuovosito/deputato/ricercadeputato/risultato.asp?selezione=A (accessed September 27, 2018)
46. Jamaica: 2002, 2007, 2011, 2016 from CLEA
47. Japan: 2014 and 2017 from Everypolitician
48. Kazakhstan: 2007, 2012, 2016 from Wikipedia
49. Kenya: 2013 and 2017 from Parliamentary website, http://www.parliament.go.ke (accessed December 8, 2018) (10th and 11th legislatures were retrieved from the snapshots of the official website via web.archive.org dated March 13, 2013 and April 26, 2013 respectively)

50. Kosovo: 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2014 from Everypolitician
51. Kyrgyzstan: 2010 and 2015 from Everypolitician
52. Latvia: 2010, 2011, 2014 from Everypolitician
53. Lebanon: 2009 from Everypolitician, 2018 from Wikipedia (accessed December 7, 2018)
54. Lesotho: 2015 and 2017 from CLEA
55. Liberia: 2011 and 2017 from CLEA
56. Lithuania: 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016 from Parliamentary website, https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=35357&p_k=2 (accessed June 1, 2022)
57. Luxembourg: 1999, 2004, 2009, 2013 from CLEA
58. Malawi: 2004, 2009, 2014 from CLEA
59. Malaysia: 1999, 2004, 2008, 2013 from Everypolitician
60. Maldives: 2009 and 2014 from CLEA
61. Malta: 1998, 2003, 2008, 2013, 2017 from Parliamentary website, https://parlament.mt/en/14th-leg/political-groups/ (accessed August 16, 2022)
62. Mauritius: 2010 and 2014 from CLEA
63. Mongolia: 2008, 2012, 2016 from Everypolitician
64. Myanmar: 2010 and 2015 from CLEA
65. Namibia: 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 from Everypolitician
66. Netherlands: 2012 from Parliamentary website https://www.houseofrepresentatives.nl/members_of_parliament/members_of_parliament (the 2012 legislature retrieved from the snapshot of the official website via web.archive.org dated Jan 21, 2013; accessed August 14, 2022) and 2017 from Everypolitician
67. New Zealand: 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 from Everypolitician
68. Nigeria: 2007 from Psephos, 2011 from CLEA
69. Norway: 1997, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2017. Fiva, J. H. and D. M. Smith (2022): "Norwegian Parliamentary Elections, 1906–2021" (version 2022), downloaded from Jon H. Fiva's website https://www.jon.fiva.no/data/FivaSmith2022.zip on August 16, 2022.
70. Pakistan: 2002 and 2008 from CLEA, 2013 from Parliamentary website, http://www.na.gov.pk/en/all_members.php (accessed Fall 2017)
71. Peru: 2000, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 from Parliamentary website, http://www.congreso.gob.pe/eng (accessed March 20, 2019)
72. Philippines: 2013 and 2016 from Everypolitician
73. Poland: 1997, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2015 from Everypolitician

74. Portugal: 1999, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2015 from Everypolitician
75. Romania: 2012 and 2016 from Everypolitician
76. Russia: 2003, 2007, 2011, 2016 from Parliamentary website, http://www.duma.gov.ru/ (accessed Fall 2017)
77. Serbia: 2014 and 2016 from Everypolitician <!–>
78. Seychelles: 2011 from CLEA and 2016 from Parliamentary website, http://nationalassembly.sc/index.php/elected-members/ (accessed Nov 27, 2018)–>
79. Sierra Leone: 2012 from Everypolitician, 2018 from Psephos
80. Singapore: 1997, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2015 from Everypolitician
81. Slovakia: 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2012, 2016 from Everypolitician
82. Slovenia: 2014 and 2018 from Everypolitician
83. Solomon Islands: 2006, 2010, 2014 from CLEA
84. South Korea: 2012 and 2016 from Everypolitician
85. Spain: 2000, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2016 from Parliamentary website https://www.congreso.es/en/busqueda-de-diputados (accessed August 14, 2022)
86. Suriname: 2010 and 2015 from Everypolitician; 2005 from Wikipedia later for other purposes (2005 vs 2010 legislatures are not compared, therefore, the incumbency status in 2010 is not coded)
87. Sweden: 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014 from Everypolitician
88. Switzerland: 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015 from Everypolitician
89. Taiwan: 2012 and 2016 from Everypolitician
90. Tanzania: 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 from Everypolitician
91. Togo: 2013 from Everypolitician, 2007 from Psephos
92. Trinidad and Tobago: 2010 from Psephos and 2015 from Everypolitician
93. Turkey: 1999, 2002, 2007, 2011, 2015 (two legislative elections in June and November 2015 – labelled as 2015 and 2016 respectively) from Everypolitician
94. Turkmenistan: 2008 and 2013 from Everypolitician
95. Uganda: 2011 and 2016 from Everypolitician
96. United Kingdom: 1997, 2001, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2017 from Everypolitician
97. Ukraine: 1998, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2012, 2014, 2019 from Parliamentary website, https://data.rada.gov.ua/open/data/mps-all (accessed August 18, 2020)

98. United States: 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016. Candidate-level dataset of U.S. Federal House election returns from 1996 to 2016. Lewis, Jeffrey B., Keith Poole, Howard Rosenthal, Adam Boche, Aaron Rudkin, and Luke Sonnet (2024). Voteview: Congressional Roll-Call Votes Database. https://voteview.com/ (accessed August 25, 2024)

99. Vanuatu: 2012 and 2016 from Everypolitician

100. Venezuela: 2010 and 2015 from Everypolitician

101. Zambia: 2011 and 2016 from Everypolitician

102. Zimbabwe: 2013 from Everypolitician, 2018 from the list of MPs and Senators declared elected after 30 July 2018 harmonized elections http://veritaszim.net/node/3107 (accessed November 20, 2018)

3 Data collection and coding procedures

3.1 General information

Data were collected between 2017 and 2022.

3.2 Coding reelection

In general, to identify a legislator as reelected, we need to confirm that she was elected to a legislature at a time $t-1$ and then again at time t. In practice, this means we are looking for the same name in two consecutive legislatures. This task is straightforward yet time-consuming if it is to be completely accurate. Because we are working with small numbers of legislators in each legislative period, we aimed for 100 percent accuracy, which ruled out fuzzy matching. We cleaned and matched legislator names by hand, assigning legislator IDs to match legislator names. We coded a legislator from country C as reelected at time t if a person with the same legislator ID appears in the dataset among country C legislators at time $t-1$.