The Reed-Smith

Japanese House of Representatives Elections Dataset

Codebook

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The dataset is updated whenever new elections occur. For the most recent version, please contact danielmsmith@fas.harvard.edu. If you find a mistake in the data, please also let us know.

DESCRIPTION

This panel dataset includes every single candidate who ran in any general election or by-election for the Japanese House of Representatives from 1947 to 2014. The data set includes a total of 27,545 observations, i.e., candidate-elections, for 10,060 unique individuals, across 25 general elections.

From 1947-1993, candidates competed for votes in multi-member districts (MMD) under the single non-transferable vote (SNTV) electoral system. Since electoral reform in 1994, candidates in the new mixed-member majoritarian (MMM) system compete in one of 300 (reduced to 295 in

2014) single-member districts (SMD), on a party list in one of 11 regional proportional representation (PR) blocs, or dual-listed in both tiers. Electoral variables in the data set that refer to SNTV/MMD or SMD election districts are denoted with "ku" ("district" in Japanese) whereas PR district variables are denoted with "pr."

The dataset is based on three separate datasets originally collected by Steven R. Reed, and then updated, expanded, and cleaned by Daniel M. Smith. The basic candidate information and electoral results were compiled from *Asahi*, *Yomiuri*, *Mainichi*, and other newspaper records, as well as official election statistics from the Japanese Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (*Sōmushō*). Some candidate background information was compiled from yearly almanacs such as *Seikan Yōran*, *Seiji Handbook*, *Kokkai Binran*, candidate website profiles, *Za Senkyo*, and *Wikipedia*. Other sources vary, as noted, for specific variables or groups of variables. We thank Yusaku Horiuchi, Kuniaki Nemoto, Amy Catalinac, and Petter Lindgren for their help in cleaning these data; Yusaku Horiuchi, Ko Maeda, Masaru Kohno, Benjamin Nyblade, Gary Cox, Matthew Carlson, and Mike Thies for providing some of the data for specific variables or years; and Shiro Kuriwaki, Anthony Volk, and Eric Xiao for research assistance.

Note on merging data: Because the Japanese characters used in names can vary across data sources, merging our data with other data sources based on the names of candidates can sometimes be difficult, and may require some manual merging of observations that do not match up. The personal identification codes in this updated version of the Reed-Smith data set differ from past versions due to corrected mistakes and the addition of new candidates. If you wish to merge this data set with older versions, we recommend merging on **KUCODE**, **YR** (keeping by-elections in mind), and **VOTE**, and then crosschecking **NAME_JP**. In the entire data set, there is only one instance of two candidates in the same district at the same election receiving the exact same number of votes (Gunma 1st District in 1952).

CANDIDATE IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES

PID = a unique, five-digit personal identification code for each individual candidate, assigned alphabetically based on **NAME_JP**.

NAME_JP (string) = the name of the candidate in Japanese (kanji, unless written in kana in election records). When two or more candidates have the exact same name, they are distinguished with numbers after the name. Note: some name characters may differ slightly from other sources due to variation in how characters can be written. For candidates who used different names, variations in kanji/kana, or aliases over time, we have picked a single name and kept it constant across observations.

ELECTORAL VARIABLES

LEGIS = the number of the legislature for which the election was held, beginning with the 23rd House of Representatives elected in 1947. By-elections are grouped with the legislature at the time of the election.

YEAR = the year of the election.

YR = the year of election coded as consecutive numbers, 1 (1947) through 25 (2014). By-elections are given half-year values, e.g., 1.5, 2.5, etc. All by-elections that were held between two general elections are given the same **YR** value, with the exception of Miyagi 6th District, which held two by-elections between the 1996 and 2000 general elections (1997 and 2000), so **YR** is coded 19.5 and 19.6, respectively.

KEN (string) = the name of the prefecture (*ken*) containing the district (*ku*), in English. There are 47 prefectures. The numbers below correspond to the base for each district code (**KUCODE**).
NA = the candidate did not run in a district race (e.g., a pure PR candidate).
1: Hokkaidō
2: Aomori
3: Iwate
4: Miyagi
5: Akita
6: Yamagata
7: Fukushima
8: Ibaraki
9: Tochigi
10: Gunma
11: Saitama
12: Chiba
13: Tōkyō
14: Kanagawa
15: Niigata
16: Toyama
17: Ishikawa
18: Fukui
19: Yamanashi
20: Nagano
21: Gifu

22: Shizuoka
23: Aichi
24: Mie
25: Shiga
26: Kyōto
27: Ōsaka
28: Hyōgo
29: Nara
30: Wakayama
31: Tottori
32: Shimane
33: Okayama
34: Hiroshima
35: Yamaguchi
36: Tokushima
37: Kagawa
38: Ehime
39: Kōchi
40: Fukuoka
41: Saga
42: Nagasaki
43: Kumamoto
44: Ōita
45: Miyazaki
46: Kagoshima
47. Okinawa

KUNR = the number of the district within the prefecture. 0: a pure PR candidate.

KUNAME (string) = the name of the district, formed as **KEN** + **KUNR**, e.g., "Hokkaido 1." This is the official name of the district, and as with **KUCODE**, does not change when redistricting. For pure PR candidates, this variable is the name of the PR bloc, formed as **REGION** + bloc, e.g., "Hokkaido bloc."

KUCODE = the number of the district within the prefecture. Each code is created using the base code for each district (see the list below **KEN**) + **KUNR**. 0: a pure PR candidate.

KUCODER = same as **KUCODE**, however, when a district is split into two new districts, one

of the new districts retains the original district number. For example, in 1967 Tokyo 1st was split into a new Tokyo 1st and Tokyo 8th districts. We thus code **KUCODER** for Tokyo 1st as 1301 from 1947 through 1963 but as 1301.1 from 1967 through 1993. Other divided districts are handled analogously. One district was formed from a merger of two districts. In 1993, Kagoshima 1st was formed from the old Kagoshima 1st district and the old Amami single-member district. The code for Kagoshima 1st thus becomes 4601.1 in 1993. In a few cases, such as Hokkaido 13th, the name of the district changed (to Hokkaido 7th) but the boundaries did not. In these cases, **KUCODER** remains unchanged even as **KUCODE** changes. **KUCODER** resets following electoral reform, when many district boundaries changed, so **KUCODER** from 1996 should not be considered equal to pre-1996 **KUCODER**, even if the code does not change. Redistricting occurred again in 2003 and 2014, and **KUCODER** again includes .1 or .2 in some cases after the base code for affected districts. 0: a pure PR candidate.

REGION (string) = the name of the region containing the district, in English; also corresponds to the eleven post-1994 PR blocs.

PRCODE = the number of the PR regional bloc (see **REGION** above). 0: a pure district (MMD or SMD) candidate.

10000: *Hokkaido*
20000: *Tohoku*: Aomori; Iwate; Miyagi; Akita; Yamagata; Fukushima
30000: *Kita Kanto*: Ibaraki; Tochigi; Gunma; Saitama
40000: *Tokyo*
50000: *Minami Kanto*: Chiba; Kanagawa; Yamanashi
60000: *Hokuriku Shinetsu*: Niigata; Toyama; Ishikawa; Fukui; Nagano
70000: *Tokai*: Gifu; Shizuoka; Aichi; Mie
80000: *Kinki*: Shiga; Kyoto; Osaka; Hyogo; Nara; Wakayama
90000: *Chugoku*: Tottori; Shimane; Okayama; Hiroshima; Yamaguchi
100000: *Shikoku*: Tokushima; Kagawa; Ehime; Kochi
110000: *Kyushu*: Fukuoka; Saga; Nagasaki; Kumamoto; Oita; Miyazaki; Kagoshima; Okinawa

RESULT = the candidate's election result.
0: Lost the election.
1: Was elected in MMD or SMD in a general election.
2: Ran in SMD but lost; was elected via PR list (a "zombie").
3: Was elected as a pure PR list candidate.
4: Was elected midterm due to the resignation or death of sitting MP, either because the candidate was the runner-up within 3 months of the election under SNTV, or was in the next position on

the party list under MMM (so-called *kuriage tōsen*).
5: Was elected in a by-election.

INC = the candidate's incumbency status.
Note: this variable codes only parliamentary incumbency, and does not take into account whether the candidate was an incumbent in the same district in which s/he ran.
0: Not an incumbent; did not win the by-election; was not promoted through the PR list or within 3 months of the election due to a resignation.
1: Won in MMD or SMD in the last general election; did not resign in the midterm.
2: Ran in SMD but lost; won a PR seat in the last election as a so-called "zombie."
3: Won a PR seat in the last election as a pure PR candidate.
4: Promoted in the midterm through the PR list, or in cases of exit within 3 months under SNTV electoral system, due to a death or resignation.
5: Won a by-election; including zombie incumbents who resigned to win in the SMD.
6: Won the last election but resigned in the midterm (does not include those running in a by-election who resigned a seat in PR to run in the SMD).
7: Incumbent from a different district who changed districts (e.g., Oota Kazumi, Yoshino Masayoshi, etc.). This does not apply to incumbents whose geographical base didn't change, but district number did (i.e., due to redistricting or due to moving from PR to SMD). In such cases (e.g., Hosono Goshi in 2003), and in 1996, there can be two district incumbents (**INC** = 1).

PARTY_JP = the candidate's party affiliation at the time of the election, in Japanese.

PARTY_EN = the candidate's party affiliation at the time of the election, in English.

PARTY_ID = the candidate's party affiliation code. See the **PARTY APPENDIX** below for a complete list.

CAMP = a code for the ideological camp of the candidate.
1: Conservative camp
2: Socialist camp
3: Kōmeitō camp
4: NFP/DPJ/Ozawa Liberals/TPJ camp (post-reform)
5: Communist camp
8: Right-wing camp
9: Independents, no camp, or camp unknown

KU_VOTE = the raw number of valid votes won by the candidate in the SNTV/SMD district.

KU_TOTVOTE = the total number of valid votes cast in the SNTV/SMD district in that election. The value of this variable in elections pre-1958 may not be the same as that obtained by adding the votes of all the candidates in the district because of the presence of fringe candidates who are not included in the data set. Note: a candidate's vote share can be calculated with **KU_VOTE / KU_TOTVOTE**.

KU_ELECTORATE = the total number of eligible voters in the SNTV/SMD district for that election. Note: dividing **KU_TOTVOTE** by **KU_ELECTORATE** will yield slightly different figures from official turnout because official figures include invalid votes.

KU_RANK = the rank order of the candidates in the SNTV/SMD district.

KU_M = district magnitude; the number of Diet members elected in the SNTV/SMD district.

KU_ NCAND = the raw number of candidates in the SNTV/SMD district.

PR_PARTYVOTE = the raw number of valid votes won by the candidate's party in the PR district.

PR_TOTVOTE = the total number of valid votes cast for all parties in the PR district in that election. Note: the vote share of the party in the PR district can be calculated with **PR_PARTYVOTE / PR_TOTVOTE**.

PR_ELECTORATE = the total number of eligible voters in the PR district for that election. Note: Dividing **PR_TOTVOTE** by **PR_ELECTORATE** will yield slightly different figures from official turnout because official figures include invalid votes.

PR_M = district magnitude; the number of Diet members elected from the PR district.

PR_PARTYSEATS = number of seats won by the party in the PR district.

PR_RANK = the candidate's initial position on the party list in the party PR district.

PR_NCAND = the number of candidates on the party list in the party PR district.

PR_RERANK = the candidate's re-ranked position on the party list in the party PR district (after SMD candidates removed from the list). Coded 0 if dual-listed candidate removed from the list

due to winning an SMD. Coded 999 if dual-listed candidate failed to qualify because of a low SMD performance (less than 1/10 of SMD vote).

BYELECTION = 0 if a general election, 1 if a by-election or a special election.

BYCAUSE (string) = the reason for the by-election.

MTENTRY = a dummy variable coded 1 if the candidate entered the legislature midterm (i.e., through a by-election).

MTEXIT = a dummy variable coded 1 if the candidate exited the legislature midterm (i.e., due to death or resignation).

PREWRUNS = the number of times the candidate ran in the prewar period.

PREWWINS = the number of times the candidate won in the prewar period.

RUN1946 = coded 1 if the candidate ran in 1946. Note: may overlook some very fringe candidates.

WIN1946 = coded 1 if the candidate was elected in 1946.

TOTCRUNS = the total number of times since 1947 (election time *t* inclusive) that the candidate has ever run in an election, including by-elections, and regardless of district or jiban. Note: for the total number of prewar and postwar runs, add **TOTCRUNS** + **PREWRUNS + RUN1946**.

TOTCWINS = the total number of times since 1947 (election time *t* inclusive) that the candidate has ever won in an election, including by-elections, and regardless of district or jiban. Note: For the total number of prewar, 1946, and postwar wins, you can add **TOTCWINS** + **PREWWINS + WIN1946**. This variable is NOT exactly the same as the total number of terms served because a few candidates (such as Machimura Nobutaka in Hokkaido 5th District in 2010) resigned their seats midterm and then were re-elected in a by-election. This must be calculated using **PID**, **RESULT**, and **LEGIS** after dropping losing candidates. Previous wins (election time $t - 1$) must also be calculated.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

These data are based on municipality-level census data, but all variables are aggregated to the district-level. All inter-census year data are estimated values. Data for by-elections are estimated as

the mean of the values of the preceding and following general election, or simply the values of the most recent election if it was held the same year. Note: these variables are not available for all years.

Data up to 2004 come from: "Horiuchi, Yusaku and Masaru Kohno. 2004. Japanese Election District-Level Census Data (JEDC Data). Version: 23 April 2004. A machine-readable data file." **POPDID** for 2014 kindly provided by Ko Maeda.

POPTOTAL = the total population of the district. Note: this variable is incomplete.

POPMALE = the number of males in the district. Note: this variable is incomplete.

POPFEMALE = the number of females in the district. Note: this variable is incomplete.

POPUNDER15 = the number of people under the age of 15 in the district. Note: this variable is incomplete.

POPOVER65 = the number of people over the age of 65 in the district. Note: this variable is incomplete.

POPDID = the number of people living in census-defined "densely inhabited districts." Note: this variable is incomplete.

POPDENSITY = the proportion of people living in census-defined "densely inhabited districts." Equal to **POPDID/POPTOTAL**. Note: this variable is incomplete.

CANDIDATE BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Unless otherwise noted, each of these variables is a dummy variable coded 1 for candidates who have the relevant background characteristic. We used many sources in coding the data, including yearly almanacs and Wikipedia biographies, but many entries are based solely on newspaper summaries that are, in turn, based on candidate self-reports. The data should thus be considered somewhat noisy. The user should also note that an entry of 1 indicates that the candidate had the particular background characteristic but an entry of 0 does not necessarily indicate that the candidate did not have that characteristic.

DEPURGEE = the candidate had been purged by the US Occupation and was able to run again starting in a later election (most candidates returned in 1952).

FEMALE = the candidate is a female.

BYEAR = the year of birth of the candidate. Birth year is missing for one by-election candidate (Kubo Haruzou) in 1948.

AGE = the age of candidate at the time of the election. Some ages are estimated by subtracting the election year from the year of birth, and thus may be (at most) one year off. Age is missing for one by-election candidate (Kubo Haruzou) in 1948.

DEATH = a dummy variable coded 1 if the individual died in office or between elections. This variable is based on Diet eulogies and biographical sources.

BORNINKU = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate is running in the district containing his/her place of birth. Note: this variable is incomplete.

BORNINKEN = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate is running in the prefecture containing his/her place of birth. Note: this variable is incomplete.

HC = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has served in the House of Councillors or prewar House of Peers.

ASSY = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has served in either a municipal assembly or prefectural assembly.

GOV = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has served as the elected governor of a prefecture. Unelected prewar bureaucratic governors and vice-governors are coded as bureaucrats from the Home Ministry.

MAYOR = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has served as a municipal mayor.

SEC = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate served as a secretary to a member of the Diet.

BCRAT = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has served in the national bureaucracy.

LOCBUR = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate was employed as a local-level civil servant, including any office in the municipal and prefectural bureaucracy. The most common post is vice-governor but any post is coded.

NEWS = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate worked for a newspaper, news magazine or television news program.

UNION = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has a background in the labor union movement.

AGRI = a candidate who is an official of Nōkyō or a similar organization, or has a background in the prewar agricultural movements. 1: Official of an agricultural organization, usually the Nōkyō. After 1996, any connection to agriculture. 2: Active in the prewar *nōmin undō*.

CELEB = a candidate who has high name recognition due to accomplishments outside of politics. Includes: movie or TV actor; TV or radio newsperson or commentator; print journalist/columnist; professional or Olympic athlete, or owner/manager/coach of a team; author, musician, or artist.

EDUC = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has a background in education, as a teacher, school administrator, or university professor.

BUSI = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has been a company president, manager, director, or other similar type of business executive, or leadership involvement with Chamber of Commerce. Does **not** include non-management business employees.

LAW = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has a background as a lawyer.

MED = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has a background in the medical profession (e.g., doctor, dentist, nurse, hospital administrator).

RELIG = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has an active background working in a religious organization, including Soka Gakkai, Aum Shinrikyo, Kofuku no Kagaku, Seicho no Ie, etc.

POLICE = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has a background in the police.

PUBCORP = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has a background in a public corporation.

MILI = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate has a background in the military.

JUKU = the candidate was trained at a political "juku." 1: Matsushita Seikei Juku; 2: Ishin Juku; 3: Ozawa Juku.

KOBO = a dummy variable equal to 1 if the candidate was recruited through a party open recruitment contest.

FACTION_JP = a code for the faction to which an LDP or LDP-affiliated candidate belonged

FACTION_EN = a code for the faction to which an LDP or LDP-affiliated candidate belonged

FACTIONID = a code for the faction to which an LDP or LDP-affiliated candidate belonged. See **FACTION APPENDIX** below. Note: This variable does not trace factional changes that occur between elections. We thank Kuniaki Nemoto for his help in cleaning this variable for the SNTV/MMD period.

JIBAN AND FAMILY TIES

The following variables code a candidate's bailiwick (jiban) and types of succession between candidates, including dynastic succession. Family relationships between candidates were collected by Daniel M. Smith for the book, *Dynasties and Democracy: The Inherited Incumbency Advantage in Japan* (Stanford University Press, 2018). Coding of some family ties is based on verified ties in previous datasets on elected members compiled by Naoko Taniguchi, Tetsuhisa Matsuzaki, and Shigeru Inaida. Other ties, especially those of unelected candidates, are originally identified in this dataset based on newspaper archives, candidate webpages, and other sources.

JIBAN = a counter that stays the same when one candidate is succeeded by another in a district. Whenever one candidate is clearly a successor to a retiring candidate, the counter is not changed. A candidate is coded a successor in any one of the following cases:

(1) Only one candidate from the party retires and only one new candidate runs.
(2) A newspaper or some other source names the new candidate as a successor. Newspaper or case study accounts supersede any other data.
(3) A new candidate is related to a retiring candidate, i.e., a hereditary candidate.
(4) We also code a candidate as having the same jiban as a previous candidate even if there was no direct succession whenever the candidate is related to the previous candidate and there is reason to think the local organization stayed intact because one of the two candidates had been elected to another office, such as mayor, governor, or the House of Councillors. In these cases, see **JIBANGAP**.

The jiban number changes whenever district lines are redrawn. When Tokyo 1st is split into Tokyo

1st and Tokyo 8th, for example, all jiban numbers change even for the candidates who remain the same. The jiban number also changes when a candidate changes camps (but not parties within the same camp). For example, Takase Den of Tochigi 1st district ran for the Socialists between 1946 and 1949 but changed to the Democrats after 1952. His jiban code thus changes in 1952. There are very few of these cases, but changing camps usually changes a candidate's vote substantially, indicating that the support base has indeed changed. In contrast, the support base should be expected to be more stable for candidates who change parties within camps, especially in the case of LDP candidates who run as independents. All of the jiban codes changed after 1994 under the new electoral system. *Pure PR candidates do not have a jiban code.*

JIBANGAP = the number of elections between candidacies for a jiban. This variable is intended for use in analyzing kin-successions within districts that include a gap between the predecessor's final run and the successor's first run. Also applies for non-succession cases where a jiban exits and then re-enters (e.g., if a candidate runs for another office).

JIBANGAP_NOBYE = same as above, but by-elections are excluded. This is for analyses that drop by-elections.

CRUNS = the number of times since 1947 (election time *t* inclusive) that the candidate has run in the same jiban, including by-elections. Note: does not count when the candidate runs in a different jiban, and excludes pure PR runs. For the total number of times the candidate has run since 1947 regardless of district or jiban, use **TOTCRUNS**.

CWINS = the number of times since 1947 (election time *t* inclusive) that the candidate has *won* in the same jiban, including by-elections, and including "zombie" winners who get a seat through PR. Note: does not count when the candidate wins in a different jiban, and excludes pure PR wins. For the total number of times the candidate has won since 1947 regardless of district and tier, use **TOTCWINS**.

JRUNS = the number of elections since 1947 (election time *t* inclusive) that the jiban has fielded a candidate in the district, including by-elections. Excludes pure PR candidates (who do not have a jiban code).

JWINS = the number of elections since 1947 (election time *t* inclusive) that the jiban has fielded a candidate who won in the district, including by-elections, and including "zombie" winners who get a seat through PR. Excludes pure PR candidates (who do not have a jiban code).

BEQUEATH = coded 1 if an outgoing candidate bequeathed his/her jiban to a non-kin

successor (*kōkeisha*); coded 2 if bequeathed to a kin successor (*seshū*, hereditary candidate).
Notes: Includes by-election successions. Includes purged candidates' children bequeathing back to their parents. Because jiban codes changed between 1993 and 1996, most candidates have no code for 1993. The exception is candidates who were succeeded by relatives in the same geographic area (in a new SMD) in 1996; these candidates are coded as 2.

BEQUEATH_NOBYE = Same as above, except that by-elections are excluded. Successions are coded for the observations preceding/succeeding the by-election. This is for analyses that drop by-elections.

INHERIT = coded 1 if an incoming candidate inherited his/her jiban from a non-kin predecessor; coded 2 if inherited from a kin predecessor. Note: Includes by-election successions; includes depurgees who "re-inherit" their seats from a relative—these depurgee successors are counted as kōkeisha, but NOT nisei or seshu; their placeholder family members before 1952 are coded as nisei/seshu. Because jiban codes changed between 1993 and 1996, most candidates have no code for 1996. The exception is candidates who succeeded relatives in the same geographic area (in a new SMD) in 1996; these candidates are coded as 2.

INHERIT_NOBYE = Same as above, except that by-elections are excluded. Successions are coded for the observations preceding/succeeding the by-election. This is for analyses that drop by-elections.

POST_LOCAL = coded 1 if candidate had a future family member in *local* politics. As these relationships are more difficult to identify, this variable should not be considered a complete record.

POST_CAND = coded 1 if the candidate preceded a relative as a candidate, regardless of whether either candidate was elected. Note: may not capture unsuccessful candidates to the House of Councillors.

POST_MP = coded 1 if the candidate preceded a future relative who was successfully elected to office. Does not include relatives of unsuccessful dynastic hopefuls (see **POST_CAND**), but does code unsuccessful candidates whose future relatives were successful.

PRE_LOCAL = coded 1 if candidate had a past family member in *local* politics. As these relationships are more difficult to identify, this variable is likely to be incomplete. Includes individuals who also served in national-level politics.

PRE_CAND = coded 1 if the candidate succeeded a relative as a candidate, regardless of whether

either candidate was elected.

PRE_MP = coded 1 only if the candidate is related by blood or marriage (e.g., child, grandchild, sibling, spouse, son-in-law, or other such close relative) to a politician who had previously *served* in the national legislature (either chamber), or executive (cabinet), regardless of district, or continuity. Does not vary over time for a given candidate. Note: different from **JUNIOR**, which is only coded 1 for elected members.

SESHU= coded 1 if the candidate directly succeeded his or her relative in the same district. May vary over time if a candidate does not initially inherit a jiban, but then later does (e.g., after moving districts). Note: **SESHU** is technically a **KOKEISHA** who is **NISEI**, but not all **NISEI** are necessarily either.

JUNIOR = coded 1 if the candidate 1) served in office, e.g., was successfully elected, and 2) succeeded a relative in office. Does not include unsuccessful dynastic hopefuls (see **NISEI**).

CABLEGACY = coded 1 if the candidate is a nisei whose relative previously served in cabinet. May vary over time if a candidate's relative is serving concurrently and is appointed to cabinet.

DYNASTY = coded 1 if the candidate is part of a family with at least one elected member.

FAMILY (string) = name of the family to which the candidate belongs.

PRE_FAM (string) = list of relatives who preceded the individual in national politics.

POST_FAM (string) = list of relatives who followed the individual into national politics.

FAMILYNOTES (string) = Records other miscellaneous information about family ties, such as ties to local politicians.

KULEGACY = coded 1 if **any** predecessor ran in the same district.

KENLEGACY = coded 1 if **any** predecessor ran in the same prefecture.

PREDRELATION = relationship of a legacy candidate to nearest family predecessor.
1: father
2: father-in-law, adoptive father
3: brother, half-brother

4: grandfather/great grandfather
5: uncle/great uncle; including uncles who adopt their nephews
6: mother
7: mother-in-law, adoptive mother
8: sister, half-sister
9: grandmother/great grandmother
10: aunt/great aunt
11: spouse
12: cousin
13: other relative, such as second cousins, younger relatives (e.g., nephews), siblings-in-law, and more distant in-laws; also includes any cases where the exact relationship could not be determined.

SAMENAME = coded 1 if the legacy candidate had the same last name as his/her nearest family predecessor; 2 if the candidate has the exact full name.

NAMECHANGE = coded 1 if the candidate changed his/her name to be the same as his/her nearest family predecessor (e.g., an adopted son-in-law, or wife). Does not include name changes that did not result in matching name with predecessor.

GENERATION = temporal order of generations that the candidate would be (number of previous *elected* individuals, plus one for the candidate) within **FAMILY**.

PREDEATH = coded 1 if a hereditary successor whose predecessor died in office.

FAMILYHISHO = coded 1 for predecessors who have employed a male family member as their personal secretary; 2 if female family member (based on same last name in political almanacs, or other verified ties). Note: this variable is incomplete for MPs elected before 1980.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE VARIABLES

EXP = the amount (in yen) of the candidate's declared campaign expenditures. Note: Available only for nominal district candidates (no PR) in general elections from 1967 on. Data for 1967 through 1990 were provided by Gary Cox and Michael Thies.

LIMIT = the official limit (in yen) for campaign expenditures in that district for that election. Note: Available only for nominal districts (no PR) in general elections from 1967 on. Data for 1967 through 1990 were provided by Gary Cox and Michael Thies.

TOTEXP = the total amount of campaign expenditures declared by all candidates in that district for that year. Note: Available only for nominal districts (no PR) in general elections from 1967 on. Data for 1967 through 1990 were provided by Gary Cox and Michael Thies.

POST-ELECTORAL APPOINTMENT VARIABLES

These variables are based on Cabinet Office (Kantei) official records: http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/rekidainaikaku/index.html.

CABAPPT = (Cabinet appointment) Dummy variable coded 1 if the individual was appointed to a cabinet post during that term (including prime minister).

CABEXP = (Cabinet experience) Dummy variable coded 1 for all observations subsequent to an individuals' first cabinet appointment.

JUNAPPT = (Junior appointment) Dummy variable coded 1 if the individual was appointed to a junior ministerial post during that term.

JUNEXP = (Junior experience) Dummy variable coded 1 for all observations subsequent to an individuals' first junior ministerial appointment. Note: this variable may be incomplete for those who were appointed before WWII.

PM = Dummy variable coded 1 if the individual served as prime minister during that term.

SPEAKER = Dummy variable coded 1 if the individual served as Speaker of the House during that term.

VICESPEAKER = Dummy variable coded 1 if the individual served as Vice Speaker of the House during that term.

PARTY APPENDIX

Codes for **PARTYID**:

1: Liberal Party (日本自由党/自由党/吉田派の自由党); Democratic Liberal Party (民主自由党); Liberal Democratic Party (LDP, 自民党)

1.5: Liberal Democratic Party-affiliated independents (LDPI, 無所属（自民）); Liberal Party-affiliated independent (無所属（自由）)

2: Japan Socialist Party (日本社会党); Left Socialist Party (左派社会党); Social Democratic Party (社会民主党)

2.5: JSP-affiliated independents

3: Kōmeitō (公明党)

3.5: Kōmeitō-affiliated independents

4: Democratic Socialist Party (DSP, 民主社会党); Right Socialist Party (右派社会党)

4.5: DSP-affiliated independents and Okinawa Social Mass Party (沖縄社会大衆党)

5: Japan Communist Party (共産党)

5.5: JCP-affiliated independents and Okinawa Citizen's Party (沖縄人民党)

6: The second largest conservative party before the formation of the LDP, i.e., Democrats (民主党 1947/日本民主党); Reform Party (改進党)

7: National Cooperative Party (国民協同党)

8: Reform Socialist Party (社会革新党); Cooperative Party (協同党)

9: Hatoyama Liberals (鳩山派の自由党)

10: Independent (無所属)

11: New Liberal Club (新自由クラブ)

11.5: NLC-affiliated independent

12: Sakigake (さきがけ)

12.5: Sakigake-affiliated independent

13: Japan New Party (日本新党)

13.5 JNP-affiliated independent

14: Renewal (新生党)

15: New Frontier Party, NFP (新進党)

15.5: NFP-affiliated independent

16: Democratic Party of Japan, DPJ (民主党); Democratic Party, DP (民進党)

16.5: DPJ or DP-affiliated independent

17: Ichirō Ozawa's Liberal Party (自由党)

17.5: Liberal Party-affiliated independents

18: Liberal Alliance (自由連合).

19: Social Democratic League (社民連)

19.5: SDL-affiliated independent

20: Japan Farmers Party (日本農民党)
21: New Farmers Party (農民新党)
22: Labor-Farmer Party (労働者農民党)
23: Reconstruction Party (日本再建連盟)
24: Progressive Party (進歩党)
25: Conservative Party (保守党)
26: New Socialist Party (新社会党)
27: New Liberal Party (新自由党)
28: Mushozoku no Kai (無所属の会)
29: Reform Club (改革クラブ); New Renaissance Party, NRP (新党改革)
30: Democratic Reform League, DRL (民主改革連合)
31: People's New Party, PNP (国民新党)
32: New Party Japan, NPJ (新党日本)
33: New Party Daichi (新党大地)
34: Your Party (みんなの党)
    34.5 Your Party-affiliated independent
35: Japan Restoration Party, JRP (日本維新の会); Japan Innovation Party, JIP (維新の党); Initiatives for Osaka, IFO (おおさか維新の会); Ishin no Kai (日本維新の会)
36: Tomorrow Party of Japan, TPJ (未来の党); People's Lives First Party (生活の党); Liberal Party of Ozawa post-2014 (自由党)
37: Party of Hope (希望の党)
38: Happiness Realization Party (幸福実現党)
39: Party for Future Generations (次世代の党); Party for Japanese Kokoro, PJK (日本のこころを大切にする党、日本のこころ)
40: Reform Club (改革の会) Hatoyama Kunio and Nishioka Takeo's party in 1994; inter-electoral only
41: Constitutional Democratic Party. CDP (立憲民主党)
42: Democratic Party of the People (国民民主党)
99: Minor (諸派 or other minor party as noted in **PARTYJP**)

FACTION APPENDIX

Codes for **FACTION_ID**:

0: No faction
1: Fukuda
2: Nakasone
3: Tanaka
4: Miki
5: Sato
6: Komoto
7: Ohira
8: Miyazawa
9: Kono
10: Mori
11: Ikeda
12: Mitsuzuka
13: Suzuki
14: Kishi
15: Ono
16: Watanabe
17: Hashimoto
18: Ishii
19: Maeo
20: Fujiyama
21: Abe
22: Yamazaki
23: Obuchi
24: Takeshita
25: Horiuchi
26: Kawashima
27: Kato
28: Funada
29: Tsushima
30: Shiina
31: Komura
32 Eto/Kamei
33: Machimura
34: Nakagawa

35: Ibuki
36: Kamei
37: Mizuta
38: Ishibashi
39: Nikai
40: Murakami
41: Koga
42: Hiranuma
43: Ozato
44: Tanigaki
45: Nukaga
46: Aso
47: Matsumura
48: Ishida
49: Ichimada
50: Nikaido
51: Kaya
52: Kishida
53: Ishihara
54: Oshima
55: Hosoda
56: Ishiba