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SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON CONSTITUENCY SERVICE (1975-2021)

CODEBOOK

Keywords: : "constituency service", "service responsiveness", "constituency work", "constituency focus", "constituency effort", "constituency representation", "constituency preferences", "constituency influence", "constituency diversity", "constituent preferences", "constituent-representative", "geographic representation" "home style", "district focus", "political linkage" and "local representation".

Databases: Web of Science and Scopus

Timeframe: since 1975-2021

Questions the SLR aims to answer: How has constituency service been defined? Which research designs are commonly used when studying it? And what are its driving factors and political effects?

Name	Values and labels
1. Identification	
Authors	**Author(s) name**
N_authors	**Number of authors**
Year	**Year** the article was published
Title	**Title** of the study
Source	**Journal** where article was published
Keywords	**Keywords** listed in the study
Questions	**Research question(s)** as formulated by the author(s) in the article (copied as in the article) "Not explicitly formulated"= If the article does not include an explicit research question.
Goals	**Research goal(s)** as formulated by the author(s). Only small edits were made to the original text. *Note*: If not explicit, coders have written a short sentence.
2. Methodology	
Type_Article	**Type of article** (Single selection) 1= Empirical 2= Theoretical 3= Systematic reviews 4= Descriptive *Clarification*: Empirical articles are those with clearly established data collection and data analysis procedures that aim at testing hypotheses/explanations/ arguments. Theoretical articles focus on concept definition and formation, and theory building and normally do not include empirical research. Systematic review articles or review articles assess the studies in the field and identify research

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	avenues. Descriptive articles give detail accounts of specific cases, experiences; however, the explanatory approach and the methodology are often absent or vague.
Country	**Name of the country(ies)** covered in the article
SubRegion	**Name of the Sub Region(s)** covered in the article *Note*: See list of Sub Regions in the extra table below.
Region	**Name of the region(s)** covered in the article Africa Americas Asia Europe Oceania *Note*: See list of Sub Regions in the extra table below.
ResDesign1 ResDesign2	**Research Design** (Multiple choice, all that apply have been selected) 1= Case-study (single case) 2= Comparative (two or more cases) 3= Experimental or quasi-experimental
DataSource1 DataSource2 DataSource3 DataSource4 DataSource5 DataSource6	**Data sources** (Multiple choice, all that apply have been selected) 1= Elite interviews (e.g. party members, MPs, ministers, candidates) 2= Elite surveys (e.g. party members, MPs, ministers, candidates) 3= Citizen surveys (e.g., election surveys, public opinion data, polls, experimental design surveys) 4= Parliamentary speeches 5= Parliamentary questions 6= Bills and motions 7= Electoral data (e.g. list of running candidates, vote share on elections or primaries) 8= Constituency development funds / legislators operating budget 9= Biographical and official documentation (e.g. travel itineraries, staff memoranda, personal notes, personal or office diaries) 10= Traditional media (e.g. presence in news, interviews) 11= MP outreach strategies via social media or other tools (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, personal website, sending newsletter, franked mails) 12= Participant observation (e.g. fieldwork, notes) 13= Citizens' service requests (e.g. via email, letters, or other channel) 14= MPs responses to emails/letters sent by their constituents 15= Census data 16= Roll call behaviour (e.g. voting record/MPs voting justification) 17= Budget/ public spending data (e.g. allocated to a district / region or subnational level, budget for development - different from 8 which refers to legislators funds for constituency service) 18= Number of constituency houses/offices and staff 19= MPs or candidates biographic datasets/ career data (e.g. parliamentary, party, cabinet career, social profile, seniority) 20= Expert surveys 21= Representational allowance (e.g. representational accounts for franking, office expenditures, and travels) 22= Interviews with social groups (e.g. representatives from organisations)

	23= Interviews with MPs' team/staff 24= Legislative reports produced by MPs 25= General parliamentary activity/functioning (e.g. annual activity reports, budget reports) 26= Letters/emails sent to the legislator informing of constituency monitoring 27= Annual scorecards of politicians performance on a series of items/dataset on MPs' activities 28= (this code was merged with an existing category and hence deleted) 29= Citizen's evaluation of emails sent by the legislators (e.g. friendliness, helpfulness) 30= Recorded face-to-face/ telephone interactions in the constituency office of the MP 31= Campaign resources/spending/costs (e.g. political TV ads, posters, billboards)
DataAnalysis1 DataAnalysis2 DataAnalysis3	**Data Analysis** (Multiple choice, all that apply have been selected) 1= Quantitative (descriptive, bivariate) 2= Quantitative (statistical modelling, regression analysis, computer assisted text analysis) 3= Qualitative (content analysis, discourse analysis, ethnographic methods, interviews) 4= Quantitative and qualitative 5= Game theory/formal theory/theoretical modelling
3. Content	
Period	**Period** of analysis of the study *Note*: It might be a point in time (e.g. "2008"), or a period (e.g. 2008-2010)
Constserv_mean	**Constituency service meaning** (Definition of constituency service as provided in the article) *Note*: Only small edits were made to the definition as provided in the study. For example, references, brackets, quotation marks, introductory remarks were erased, for simplicity. A meaning was extracted even when the study used the term constituency service loosely or used other terms to refer to it. When the study lacked a clear theoretical definition, the empirical operationalization provided in the study was used to code the meaning (also marked as "Not explicitly defined" in the dataset).
Constserv_meancode1 Constserv_meancode2 Constserv_meancode3 Constserv_meancode4 Constserv_meancode5 Constserv_meancode6	**Constituency service meaning (code)** (Multiple choice, all that apply have been selected) 1= Home style, resources allocated to casework (e.g. time, money, staff, contacts) 2= Politicians self-presentation to the electorate (e.g. competence, qualifications, empathy) 3= Non-partisan and non-programmatic efforts to defend and advance the particularistic interests of the constituency 4= Geographic/territorial constituency representation 5= Bringing home development (e.g. club benefits, pork barrel, projects) 6= Promoting districts' interests in parliament / legislative representation of constituencies (e.g. questions and debate on motions and bills, roll-call behaviour, participation in committee deliberation, parliamentary questions and interpellations)

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	7= Being responsive to the constituencies / service responsiveness / communicative responsiveness (e.g. responding to citizens' service requests; promise of future responsiveness e.g. during the campaign) 8= Outreach activities (e.g. engagement in social media, online platforms, newsletters, sending franked mails, personal website) 9= Personal vote 10= Symbolic responsiveness 11= Constituency representational focus 12= Serving as an intermediary/broker between constituents and different levels of government (e.g. local/ provincial/regional/federal government)
Constserv_operat	**Constituency service operationalization** (Definition of constituency service as provided in the article). "No operationalization provided"= If the article does not measure constituency service empirically. *Clarification*: Coders have written how the studies measure constituency service, i.e. which indicators were used.
Constserv_status	**Constituency service status** (Is constituency service a dependent variable or independent variable?) 1= Dependent variable 2= Independent variable 3= Dependent and independent variable *Clarification*: studies may describe/explain constituency service as dependent variable or rely on constituency service as an explanatory factor of other political outcomes (i.e. independent variable). It is possible that some studies do both.
MacroMeso_expl1 MacroMeso_expl2 MacroMeso_expl3 MacroMeso_expl4 MacroMeso_expl5 MacroMeso_expl6 MacroMeso_expl7	**Macro and meso explanations** of constituency service tested in the study (If constituency service is the **dependent** variable) (Multiple choice, all that apply have been selected) 1= Electoral systems (e.g. PR, plurality, mixed, ballot structure, single vs multimember district, district magnitude) 2= Executive system (e.g. presidential, parliamentary, semipresidential) 3= System of govern (e.g. federal, unitary) 4= Parliamentary structure (e.g. bicameral, unicameral, regional parliaments) 5= Parliamentary rules and functioning (e.g. incentives/constraints on individual MPs) 6= Constituency funds 7= Candidate selection method 8= District demography (e.g. population size, density, age structure, ethnicity) 9= District geography (e.g. rural, urban, coastal, city, suburban, village, peripheral) 10= District wealth (e.g. resources, economic activities) 11= District electoral marginality/ or level of competitiveness (e.g. if it is or not a stronghold) 12= District political culture (e.g. characteristics of voting behaviour) 13= Party organisation (e.g. type of party or level within party) 14= Party ideology (e.g. left, right, conservative, liberal) 15= Party status in parliament (e.g. incumbent government, opposition) 16= Political context 17= Economic context 18= Election proximity 19= Decentralisation

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	20= District cleavages/ salient issues 21= District magnitude/ redistricting 22= Party size 23= Party system (e.g. party strength, fragmentation, institutionalisation) 24= Regime features (e.g. autocracy, hybrid, democracy, degree of political competition) 25= Country level of welfare state 26= Quality of elections 27= Information dissemination on MPs performance 28= Digitalization/modernization (e.g. the role of internet on MP-constituents communication) 29= Financial contributions from a subs-constituency to the legislator 30= Quotas (e.g. for female candidates, youth) 31= Political devolution 32= Campaign costs (e.g. political TV ads, posters, billboards) *Clarification*: These variables refer to macro and meso level factors that explain constituency service, and its change over time and space.
MP_expl1 MP_expl2 MP_expl3 MP_expl4 MP_expl5 MP_expl6 MP_expl7 MP_expl8 MP_expl9	**Individual (MP) explanations** of constituency service tested in the study (If constituency service is the **dependent** variable) (Multiple choice, all that apply have been selected) 1= Expertise/ professionalization (e.g. combination between academic qualifications and professional career) 2= Seniority/tenure (e.g. number of legislative terms served) 3= Party career (e.g. positions within the party; length of party membership) 4= Legislative career (e.g. positions within the parliament, chair/member of committee) 5= Localness (e.g. political experience, resident or native to district) 6= Gender 7= Motivation/ interests/ ambition 8= Electoral vulnerability/safety (e.g. electoral margins, chances of winning) 9= Self-expressed legislative role orientation/ representative foci 10= Ideology or policy preferences 11= Perceptions of candidate selection methods 12= Cabinet experience 13= Age 14= Ethnicity or nationality 15= Expectation of electoral consequences for reduced or increased constituency work 16= Perception of electoral risk in the next elections 17= Campaign spending/MP's perceived resources 18= Intra-party competition/co-partisan competition 19= Re-election prospect 20= MP registered interests (which they submit to the parliament) 21= (this code was merged with an existing category and hence deleted) 22= Professional category 23= Social Class 24= Cohort (the Parliament during which an MP was first elected) 25= Leverage of MP (e.g. ability to solve problems/to act) 26= Incumbency 27= MPs evaluation of his/her constituency (e.g. how rural/urban the constituency is, the relevant issues and groups, etc.) 28= MPs media profile (e.g. number of times an individual MP is mentioned in daily newspapers) 29= MPs campaign style (e.g. personalised or party centred)

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	30= MPs Staff 31= Level of education 32= MPs empathy/proximity/closeness with constituents 33= Religion 34= MPs mail contacts (e.g. letters, postcards, emails, fax correspondence) 35= MPs personal contact (in person visits) 36= MPs wealth 37= MPs presence on social media *Clarification*: These variables refer to individual-level factors that explain constituency service and its change over time and space.
Citizen_expl1 Citizen_expl2 Citizen_expl3 Citizen_expl4 Citizen_expl5 Citizen_expl6 Citizen_expl7 Citizen_expl8	**Voters/citizens explanations** of constituency service (If constituency service is the **dependent** variable) (Multiple choice, all that apply have been selected) 1= Citizens' preferences: MP gender 2= Citizens 'preferences: MP age 3= Citizens' preferences: MP party affiliation / ideology 4= Citizens' preferences: MP behaviour/ role orientation 5= Citizens' preferences: MP legislative experience 6= Citizens' views on how MPs allocate time to the constituency 7= Citizens' views on how MPs allocate time to national policy work 8= Citizens' perception of MPs who work as local party "bosses" 9= Citizens' party/ideology 10= Citizens' level of education 11= Citizens' gender 12= Citizens' age 13= Citizens' ethnicity / nationality 14= Citizens' occupation 15= Citizens' income 16= Citizens registered to vote in the constituency of the MP 17= Citizens support for the incumbent in the constituency 18= Citizens' religion 19= Citizens' localness 20= Citizens' expectations of MPs role 21= Citizens' evaluation of MPs style (e.g. leadership, competence, credit, empathy) 22= Citizens' place/region (e.g. urban vs. non-urban/south vs. north) 23= Citizens' political interest/ political knowledge 24= Citizens' perceptions of political parties 25= Citizens' exposure to different media sources 26= Citizens' preferences: MP policy positions (MP own beliefs and principles vs constituents' interests) *Clarification*: These variables refer to citizen-level explanations, namely who/what citizens prefer in MPs, and what they want/expect terms of consistency service provision. These variables are common in surveys and experimental designs.
Effects_Constserv1 Effects_Constserv2 Effects_Constserv3 Effects_Constserv4	**The effects of constituency service** (If constituency service is the **independent** variable) (Multiple choice, all that apply have been selected) 1= Candidate/MP re-selection (e.g. winning nomination through primaries or list placement) 2= Candidate/MP re-election

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	3= Candidate electoral support in district/ electoral performance/ incumbency advantage 4= Citizens' evaluation of MP representational focus (e.g. local vs. national issues, constituent servants vs policy experts) 5= Citizens' evaluation/perception of MPs (e.g. trust in the MP, performance/ job approval, evaluation of MPs' responses) 6= Ticket splitting 7= Willingness to run for office 8= Party vote/party electoral performance 9= Strength of committee system 10= Management of crisis 11= Authoritarian regime durability 12= Citizens' reported vote 13= Legislator responsiveness 14= Decision making/policy positions 15= Attitudes towards outside experts, bureaucratic, professionals 16= Role of political parties 17= Role of community groups

Note: "NA"= Not applicable (if text variables) or "-999" (if numeric variable) was used if the variable did not apply.

List of Regions and Sub Regions

Africa	**Americas**	**Asia**
Northern Africa Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean Northern America Antarctica	Central Asia Eastern Asia South-eastern Asia Southern Asia Western Asia
Europe	**Oceania**	
Eastern Europe Northern Europe Southern Europe Western Europe	Australia and New Zealand Melanesia Micronesia Polynesia	

Source: United Nations Statistics: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/

Variables Recoded

Mapping the field
(See Figure 3 in the paper)

Recoded variable	**Original variable**
Quantitative	1= Quantitative (descriptive, bivariate) 2= Quantitative (statistical modelling, regression analysis, computer assisted text analysis)
Qualitative	3= Qualitative (content analysis, discourse analysis, ethnographic methods, interviews)
Mixed	4= Quantitative and qualitative
Formal Theory	5= Game theory/formal theory/theoretical modelling

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Note for the research design graph: Experimental studies are often applied in single cases, which means in the dataset they are coded as "experimental" and "case study". However, in Figure 4 these studies are clustered solely under "experimental".

Meanings of constituency service
(See Figure 4 in the paper)

Recoded variable	Original variable
Home-style and casework	1= Home styles/ casework, 2=Politicians self-presentation
Non-partisan and non-programmatic efforts	3= Non-partisan, non-programmatic effort to advance constituency interests
Constituency (geographic, territorial) representation	4= Geographic, territorial constituency representation, 11= Constituency representational focus
Particularistic benefits (e.g. pork barrel, club goods)	5= Bringing development home
Promoting district's interests in parliament	6= Promoting district interest in parliament
Responsiveness (e.g. service, symbolic)	7= Being responsive to constituencies/ service responsiveness, 10= Symbolic responsiveness
Outreach (e.g. online engagement, newsletters)	8= Outreach
Personal vote	9= Personal vote
Brokerage	12= Broker between constituents and levels governments

Macro and Meso explanations
(See Figure 5 in the paper)

Recoded variable	Original variable
Political Institutions	1= Electoral systems, 2= Executive system, 3= System of govern, 4= Parliamentary structure, 5= Parliamentary rules and functioning, 6= Constituency funds, 7= Candidate selection method, 19= Decentralisation, 23= Party System, 24= Regime features, 30= Quotas, 31= Political devolution
District characteristics	8= Demography, 9= Geography, 10= Wealth, 11= District electoral marginality/ or level of competitiveness, 12= Political culture, 20= District cleavages/ salient issues, 21= District magnitude/ redistricting
Political party*	3= Party organisation, Party ideology, 15= Status, 22= Party size
Context	16= Political context, 17= Economic context, 18= Election proximity, 25= Welfare State, 26= Quality of elections / election monitoring, 27= Information dissemination on MPs performance, 28= Digitalization/modernization, 29= Financial contributions from a sub-constituency to the legislator, 32= Campaign costs

Note: *In Figure 5, party-level factors were clustered under the category political institutions.

Individual (MP)-Level Explanations
(See Figure 6 in the paper)

Recoded variable	Original variable

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Political career	2= Seniority/tenure, 3= Party career, 4= Legislative career, 26= Incumbency, 12= Cabinet experience
Socio-demographic profile	1= Expertise/ professionalization, 6= Gender, 13=Age, 14= Ethnicity or nationality, 22= Professional category , 23= Social Class, 24=Cohort, 31= Level of education, 33= Religion
Localness	5= Localness
Election prospects	8= Electoral vulnerability/safety, 15= Expectation of electoral consequences for reduced or increased constituency work, 16= Perception of electoral risk in the next elections, 18= Intra-party competition/co-partisan competition, 19= Re-election prospect
Personal motivation/ style	7= Motivation/ interests/ambition, 9= Self-expressed legislative role orientation/ representative foci, 25=Leverage of MP, 28= MPs media profile, 29= MPs campaign style, 32= MPs empathy/ proximity/closeness with constituents, 34= MPs mail contacts, 35= MPs personal contact, 37= MPs presence on social media
Ideology	10= Ideology or policy preferences/party group
Other factors	11= Perceptions of candidate selection methods, 17= Campaign spending/MPs perceived resources, 20= MPs registered interests, 27= MPs evaluation of his/her constituency,30= MPs Staff, 36= MPs wealth

Citizen-Level Explanations
(See Figure 7 in the paper)

Recoded variable	**Original variable**
Citizens' preference: MPs sociodemographic profile	1= Citizens' preferences: MP gender, 2= Citizens' preferences: MP age
Citizens' preference: MPs political profile	3= Citizens' preferences: MP party affiliation / ideology, 5= Citizens' preferences: MP legislative experience, 26= Citizens' preferences: MP source of policy opinions
Citizens' preference: MP role orientation	4= Citizens' preferences: MP Behaviour/role, 6= Citizens' views on how MPs allocate time to the constituency, 7= Citizens' views on how MPs allocate time to national policy work, 8= Citizens' perception of MPs who work as local party "bosses", 20= Citizens' Expectations of MPs Role, 21= Citizens' evaluation of MPs style
Citizens' sociodemographic profile	10=Citizens' level of education, 11=Citizens' gender, 12=Citizens' age 13= Citizens' ethnicity / nationality, 14= Citizens' occupation, 15= Citizens' income, 18= Citizens' religion, 19= Citizens' localness 22= Citizens' place/region
Citizens' political profile	9= Citizens' party/ideology, 16= Citizens registered to vote in the constituency of the MP, 17= Citizens support for the incumbent in the constituency, 23= Citizens' political interest / political knowledge, 24= Citizens' perceptions of political parties, 25= Citizens' exposure to different media sources