After Defeat: How Governing Parties Respond to Electoral Defeat
Replication Codebook

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A1 Overview

These replication files contain the data and code necessary to replicate all statistical findings of "After Defeat: How Governing Parties Respond to Electoral Defeat." Please see README.txt for software and computing information.

A2 Data

The folder "Data/" includes the following datasets that were used in the analysis:

1. **laver_hunt_party_org.csv**: The party organization measure from Schumacher et al. (2013) based on Laver and Hunt (1992). (See Appendix Figure A1.) The variable 'partyorgalt' comes from the Schumacher et al. (2013) replication data. All other variables are used for merging.

2. **params.csv**: The exogenous parameter values used in the Markov chain simulation.

3. **rtl.Rdata**: The main dataset – a data frame called 'dat' – used in our manuscript.

4. **simulation_output.csv**: The output from the Markov chain simulation (run in Mathematica).

A3 Variable definitions

We provide brief descriptions of each variable in our dataset 'dat' in rtl.Rdata in Table A1.

Variable	Source	Description
year	MARPOR	Year of election
country	MARPOR	Unique numeric code indexing countries
party	MARPOR	Unique numeric code indexing each party
elect	MARPOR	Unique numeric code indexing each election
decade	–	Decade of election (1940 = 1940s etc.)
lead_center	Calculated from MARPOR.	Indicator for a center platform in election $t + 1$. Coded from MARPOR's 'rile' variable. Center platforms are defined according to Equation (3) in the paper.
lose_power	Own coding, checked using Seki-Williams (2016) dataset	Binary indicator for loss of power. 1 indicates that a governing party (as of six months prior to the election) lost power in election t. 0 otherwise.
ls	Kenig, Rahat, and Hazan (2013) and extended by own coding	Binary indicator for a large selectorate. 1 indicates a large selectorate, meaning party leadership is selected by a party convention or a body implying broader participation such as an open or closed primary. 0 indicates a small selectorate, meaning that party leadership is selected by a body smaller than a party convention. NA indicates missingness.
ternary_class_factor	Calculated from MARPOR	Ternary classification of platforms (left = 1, center = 2, and right = 3) at election t based on Equation (3) in the paper. Factor variable.
ternary_class	Calculated from MARPOR	Ternary classification of platforms (left = -1, center = 0, and right = 1) at election t based on Equation (3) in the paper. (Rescaled version of ternary_class_factor.)
lead_ternary_class	Calculated from MARPOR	Ternary classfication of platforms (1 = left, 2 = center, and right = 3) at election t based on Equation (3) in the paper.

Variable	Source	Description
ternary_class_factorb	Calculated from MARPOR	Ternary classfication of platforms (-1 = left, 0 = center, and right = 1) at election t based on Equation (3) in the paper except using 3-election within-country moving averages and 3-election moving standard deviations.
ternary_class_factorb	Calculated from MARPOR	Ternary classfication of platforms (-1 = left, 0 = center, and right = 1) at election $t+1$ based on Equation (3) in the paper except using 3-election within-country moving average and 3-election moving standard deviation.
alt_ternary_class_factor	Calculated from MARPOR	Ternary classfication of platforms (1 = left, 2 = center, and right = 3) at election t based on Equation (3) in the paper except with a restriction that left parties cannot be classified as having right platforms and vice versa.
lead_alt_ternaryclass	Calculated from MARPOR	Ternary classfication of platforms (-1 = left, 0 = center, and right = 1) at election $t+1$ based on Equation (3) in the paper except with a restriction that left parties cannot be classified as having right platforms and vice versa.
delta_voteshare	Calculated from MARPOR	$VS_t - VS_{t-1}$ where VS is measured using MARPOR's voteshare variable.
voteshare	MARPOR	Party's voteshare at time t using MARPOR's voteshare variable.
outofcoaliton	Own coding, checked using Seki-Williams (2016) dataset	Binary indicator for loss of presence in governing coalition. 1 indicates that a coalition party (as of six months prior to the election) lost their presence in the governing coalition in election t.
cs	Calculated from MARPOR	Indicator for having one previous (lagged) platform in the data. This variable is used to condition the analyses in Tables 1 and 4 (etc.) such that there is an analogous sample to Table 2. 1 indicates that there is a previous platform available for a party in election $t-1$.
to_extreme	Calculated from MARPOR	Difference in platforms (MARPOR's 'rile' variable) at election $t+1$ and election t per Equation (2) in the main text.
to_extreme_t_1	Calculated from MARPOR	Difference in platforms (MARPOR's 'rile' variable) at election t and election $t-1$ per Equation (2) in the main text.
absolute_shift	Calculated from MARPOR	Absolute difference in platforms (MARPOR's 'rile' variable) at election $t+1$ and election t per Equation (1) in the main text.
absolute_shift_t_1	Calculated from MARPOR	Absolute difference in platforms (MARPOR's 'rile' variable) at election t and election $t-1$ per Equation (1) in the main text.
main_sample	Own coding, checked using Seki-Williams (2016) dataset	Indicator for a governing party before election t. 1 indicates the party was a governing party six months prior to the election at time t.
lead_govt_party2	Own coding, checked using Seki-Williams (2016) dataset.	Indicator for governing party status subsequent to election $t+1$.
TE	Calculated from MARPOR	Equivalent to 'to_extreme'/100 for the purpose of rescaling of coefficients in Table 4 (etc.).
AS	Calculated from MARPOR	Equivalent tto 'absolute_shift'/100 for the purpose of rescaling coefficients in Table 4 (etc.).
twoparty	Calculated from MARPOR	Indicator for (relatively) lower effective number of parties. 1 indicates that a country has a smaller number of parties (potentially approximating a two-party system in some periods). 0 indicates more than two parties.
weights1	Own calculation	Weights for Table 1 (etc.) to weight countries equivalently.
weights2	Own calculation	Weights for Figure A6 to weight countries equivalently with restricted platform definition..
weights3	Own calculation	Weights for Figure A5 to weight countries equivalently with moving-average definition of center platforms.
weights4	Own calculation	Weights for Table 2 (etc.) to weight countries equivalently.
weights5	Own calculation	Weights for Table 3 (etc.) to weight countries equivalently.
weights6	Own calculation	Weights for Table 4 (etc.) to weight countries equivalently.
edate	MARPOR	Election date.
rile	MARPOR	MARPOR platform right-left platform measure.

Variable	Source	Description
ctry_mean	Calculated from MARPOR	Mean of all party platforms in country c (time-invariant).
ctry_sd	Calculated from MARPOR	Standard deviation of all party platforms in country c (time-invariant).
ctry_rile_ma	Calculated from MARPOR	Country-specific 3-election moving average of party platforms.
ctry_rile_sd2	Calculated from MARPOR	Country-specific 3-election moving standard deviation of party platforms.
left	Calculated from MARPOR	Indicator for left parties (per definition in mauscript).
p_mean_wvs_recentm	Word Values Survey	Average respondent left-right platform in surveys in year or two preceding election (see A8). 0 is imputed when there was not a WVS wave in the two years preceding the election.
wvs_missing	World Values Survey	Indicator for missingness of WVS survey measure. 1 indicates missingness.
p_mean_eb_recentm	EuroBarometer	Average respondent left-right platform in surveys in year or two preceding election (see A8). 0 is imputed when there was not a EuroBarometer wave in the two years preceding the election.
eb_missing	EuroBarometer	Indicator for missingness of EuroBarometer survey measure. 1 indicates missingness.
p_mean_ess_recentm	European Social Survey	Average respondent left-right platform in surveys in year or two preceding election (see A8). 0 is imputed when there was not a ESS wave in the two years preceding the election.
ess_missing	European Social Survey	Indicator for missingness of EuroBarometer survey measure. 1 indicates missingness.
lead_centerb	Calculated from MARPOR	Indicator for a center platform in election $t+1$ according to ternary_class_factorb definition (based on moving averages and moving standard deviations).
lead_alt_center	Calculated from MARPOR	Indicator for a center platform in election $t+1$ according to alt_ternary_class_factor definition (restricted based on party classification).
to_extreme_lt	Calculated from MARPOR	Platform shift to the extreme between elections t and $t+1$ using logit-transformed platform measure.
to_extreme_lt_t_1	Calculated from MARPOR	Platform shift to the extreme between elections $t-1$ and t using logit-transformed platform measure.
med_to_extreme	Calculated from MARPOR	The median platform shift to the extreme from election t to election $t+1$ for all parties contesting both elections in country c.
med_absolute_shift	The median absolute platform shift from election t to election $t+1$ for all parties contesting both elections in country c.	
absolute_shift_lt	Calculated from MARPOR	Absolute distance of platform shift between elections t and $t+1$ using logit-transformed platform measure.
absolute_shift_lt_t_1	Calculated from MARPOR	Absolute distance of platform shift between elections $t-1$ and t using logit-transformed platform measure.

Table A1: Variables in the 'dat' data frame.