Legislative Resources, Corruption, and Incumbency

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Online Appendix

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List of Tables

List of Figures

Table A1: Country Elections Included in Our Analysis

Country	Election Years	Data Sources
Argentina	2001[1], 2003[1], 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017	W
Australia	2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016	W
Austria	2002, 2006, 2008, 2013, 2017	W
Belgium	2003, 2007, 2010, 2014	W
Benin	2003, 2007, 2011, 2015	W
Bolivia	2002, 2005, 2009, 2014	W; Legislatina (2019)
Brazil	2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018	W; Legislatina (2019)
Bulgaria	2001[1], 2005, 2009, 2013, 2014, 2017	W
Burundi	2005[2], 2010, 2015	W
Canada	2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015	W; CLEA (2019)
Chile	2001, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2017	W
Colombia	2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018	W; Legislatina (2019)
Costa Rica	2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018	W
Croatia	2000[2], 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015, 2016	W
Czech Republic	2002, 2006, 2010, 2013, 2017	W
Denmark	2001, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2015	W
Dominican Republic	2002, 2006, 2010, 2016	W; Legislatina (2019)
Ecuador	2002[2], 2006[2], 2007[3], 2009, 2013, 2017	W; Legislatina (2019)
El Salvador	2000[1], 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018	W; Legislatina (2019)
Finland	2003, 2007, 2011, 2015	W
France	2002, 2007, 2012, 2017	W
Germany	2002, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2017	W
Ghana	2000[2], 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016	W
Greece	2000, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2012, 2015, 2015	W
Guatemala	2003, 2007, 2011, 2015	W; Legislatina (2019)
Honduras	2001, 2005, 2009[2], 2013[2], 2017	W; Legislatina (2019)
Hungary	2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018	W
India	2004, 2009, 2014	W; CLEA (2019)
Indonesia	2004[1], 2009[1], 2014	W; CLEA (2019)
Ireland	2002, 2007, 2011, 2016	W; Elections Ireland (2019)
Israel	2003, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015	W
Italy	2001, 2006, 2008, 2013, 2018	W
Japan	2000, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2014, 2017	Reed and Smith (2018)
Kenya	2002[2], 2007[1], 2013, 2017	W
Liberia	2005[2], 2011, 2017[1]	W; CLEA (2019)
Malawi	2004[1], 2009[1], 2014	W
Mexico	2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018	W
Nepal	2008[2], 2013[1], 2017	W
Netherlands	2002, 2003, 2006, 2010, 2012, 2017	W
New Zealand	2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017	W; Nemoto (2014)
Nicaragua	2001, 2006, 2011, 2016	W; Legislatina (2019)
Niger	2004[2], 2009[2], 2011[2], 2016	W
Nigeria	2003[2], 2007[2], 2011[2], 2015	W; CLEA (2019)
Norway	2001, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2017	W

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Table A1: Country Elections Included in Our Analysis

Country	Election Years	Data Sources
	...Continued from previous page	
Pakistan	2002^2, 2008^2, 2013, 2018	W
Papua New Guinea	2002, 2007, 2012, 2017	W
Paraguay	2003, 2008, 2013, 2018	W; Legislatina (2019)
Peru	2000^2, 2001^2, 2006, 2011, 2016	W
Philippines	2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016	W
Poland	2001, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2015	W
Portugal	2002, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2015	W
Romania	2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016	W
Senegal	2001^2, 2007^1, 2012, 2017	W
Serbia	2000^2, 2003^2, 2007^2, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2016	W
Sierra Leone	2002^2, 2007, 2012, 2018	W; SLOEDP (2019)
Slovak Republik	2002, 2006, 2010, 2012, 2016	W
South Africa	2004^1, 2009, 2014	W
South Korea	2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016	Nemoto (2016)
Spain	2000, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2015, 2016	W
Sweden	2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018	W
Switzerland	2003, 2007, 2011, 2015	W
Taiwan	2001, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016	W
Tunisia	2004^2, 2009^2, 2011^2, 2014	W
Turkey	2002, 2007, 2011, 2015^2, 2015^2, 2018^2	W
Ukraine	2002, 2006, 2007, 2012, 2014	W
United Kingdom	2001, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2017	W
United States	2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018	Voteview (2019)
Zambia	2001^2, 2006^2, 2011^2, 2016	W

Notes: 1 = We are missing the necessary data to compute the incumbency rate for this election. 2 = Either this election or the preceding election was not held under democratic rule (according to Polity) and is thus excluded from our analysis. 3 = In 2007, Ecuador's national legislature changed from the National Congress to the Constituent Assembly. We choose to include this election but find similar results if it is excluded. For data sources, W = Collected by downloading files or scraping data from the official websites of country legislatures (current or archived via the Internet Archive Wayback Machine).

Table A2: Operationalization of Our Independent Variables

Variable	Description	Data Source
Legislative Resources Index	Gives equal weight to the four components below, rescaled to be a 0–100 scale	Authors
Number of Committees	Number of substantive, permanent committees	Authors
Staff per Legislator	Number of full-time, permanent staff divided by the number of MPs	Authors
Multiple Committees	Equal to 1 if a member can commonly serve on more than one committee and 0 otherwise	Authors
log(Salary/GNI per Capita)	Guaranteed minimum salary of an MP divided by the gross national income per capita	Authors
Corruption	Scores countries by their perceived levels of corruption from 0 (extremely clean) to 100 (extremely corrupt)	Transparency International (2000–2018, reverse scale of Corruption Perceptions Index)
Control Variables		
Bicameral	Equal to 1 if a country has a bicameral legislature and 0 if it has a unicameral legislature	IPU (2019)
Presidential	Equal to 1 if a country has a presidential system and 0 if a parliamentary or semi-presidential system	Elgie (2019)
Federal	Equal to 1 if a country has a federal system and 0 if it has a unitary system	IPU (2019)
ICPV	Incentive to Cultivate a Personal Vote index, which ranges from 1 to 12	Carey and Shugart (1995), Johnson and Wallack (2012), Authors
log(GDP per Capita)	GDP per capita (current US$), lagged 1 year	IMF (2019)
GDP Growth	Annual percentage change in real GDP growth, lagged 1 year	IMF (2019)

Notes: Data sources listed as "Authors" involve original data collection by scraping the official websites of country legislatures, direct contact with national legislative staff, and direct contact with country experts.

Table A3: Summary Statistics

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max	N
Incumbency Rate	47.29	(21.290)	0.00	89.70	266
Legislative Resources Index	41.19	(19.041)	3.91	90.33	266
Number of Committees	19.50	(10.173)	5.00	84.00	266
Staff per Legislator	5.69	(6.394)	0.40	29.70	266
Multiple Committees	0.61	(0.49)	0.00	1.00	266
log(Salary/GNI per Capita)	1.34	(0.895)	−0.15	4.48	266
Corruption	45.07	(22.897)	3.00	84.00	266
Control Variables					
Bicameral	0.51	(0.501)	0.00	1.00	266
Presidential	0.33	(0.471)	0.00	1.00	266
Federal	0.22	(0.416)	0.00	1.00	266
ICPV	5.28	(3.975)	1.00	12.00	266
log(GDP per Capita)	9.30	(1.401)	5.36	11.53	266
GDP Growth	2.92	(3.276)	−9.10	25.00	266

Notes: ICPV: Incentive to Cultivate a Personal Vote.

Table A4: Legislative Resources, Corruption, and Incumbency (Fixed Effects)

	DV: Incumbency Rate		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Legislative Resources	0.051		0.487***
	(0.053)		(0.108)
Corruption	−0.297***	−0.393**	0.082
	(0.073)	(0.180)	(0.108)
Legislative Resources × Corruption			−0.009***
			(0.002)
Observations	266	266	266
R^2	0.621	0.823	0.652
Control Variables	✓		✓
Year Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓
Country Fixed Effects		✓	

Notes: See Table A2 for list of control variables. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A5: Legislative Resources, Corruption, and Incumbency (Country-Level Analysis)

	DV: Incumbency Rate			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Legislative Resources	0.011	0.058	0.485**	0.523***
	(0.085)	(0.088)	(0.208)	(0.185)
Corruption	−0.720***	−0.342***	−0.378**	0.033
	(0.073)	(0.119)	(0.155)	(0.174)
Legislative Resources × Corruption			−0.009**	−0.009***
			(0.004)	(0.003)
Constant	77.138***	−5.430	59.308***	−29.576
	(4.647)	(22.271)	(8.481)	(22.687)
Observations	64	64	64	64
R^2	0.630	0.737	0.664	0.770
Control Variables		✓		✓

Notes: See Table A2 for list of control variables. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A6: Legislative Resources, Corruption, and Incumbency (Index Components)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				DV: Incumbency Rate				
No. of Committees	−0.02	0.86***						
	(0.17)	(0.26)						
No. of Committees × Corruption		−0.02***						
		(0.005)						
Staff per Legislator			0.02	1.35***				
			(0.38)	(0.39)				
Staff per Legislator × Corruption				−0.03***				
				(0.01)				
Multiple Committees					4.74*	14.66***		
					(2.80)	(5.53)		
Multiple Committees × Corruption						−0.22*		
						(0.12)		
log(Salary/GNI per Capita)							−3.60	11.61**
							(2.26)	(5.12)
log(Salary/GNI per Capita) × Corruption								−0.23***
								(0.07)
Corruption	−0.34***	0.01	−0.34***	−0.11	−0.32***	−0.19	−0.35***	−0.17
	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Constant	−4.64	−28.78	−4.53	−17.81	−8.01	−15.93	9.97	7.08
	(21.40)	(22.48)	(21.64)	(20.98)	(21.89)	(21.65)	(25.49)	(24.63)
Observations	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266
R^2	0.55	0.58	0.55	0.59	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.59
Control Variables	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: See Table A2 for list of control variables. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.
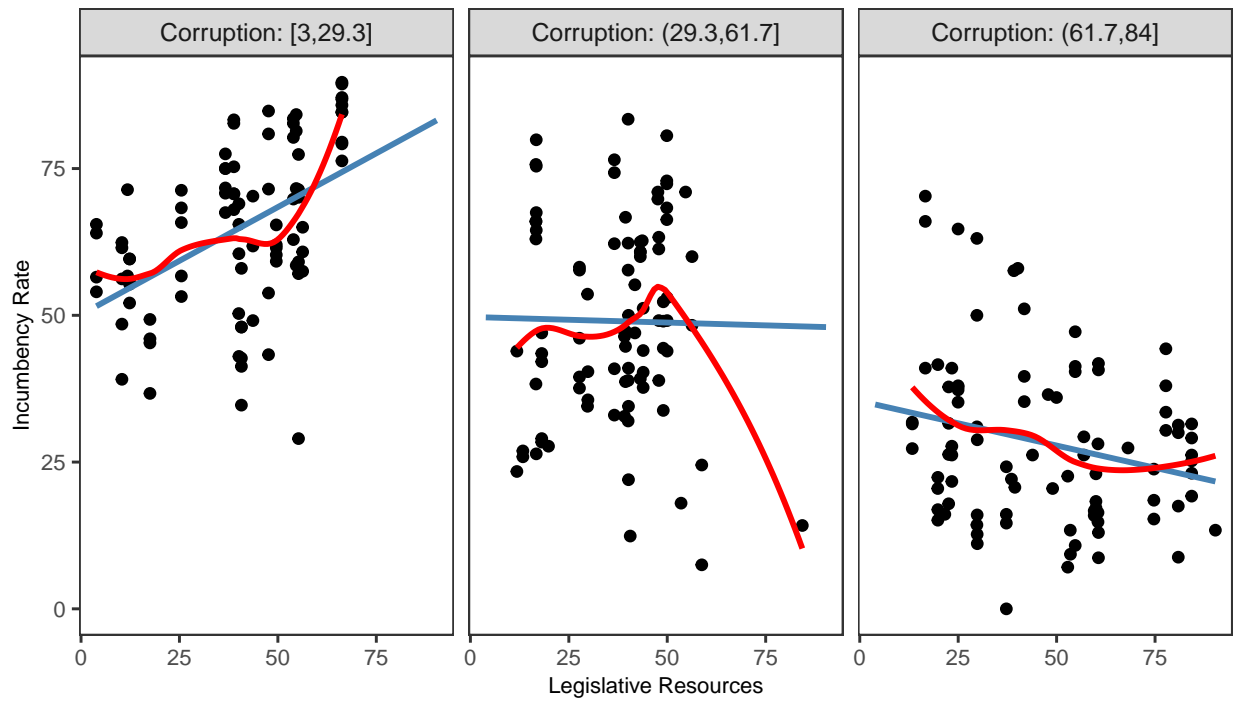
Figure A1: Marginal Effect of Corruption on Incumbency Rate by Legislative Resources
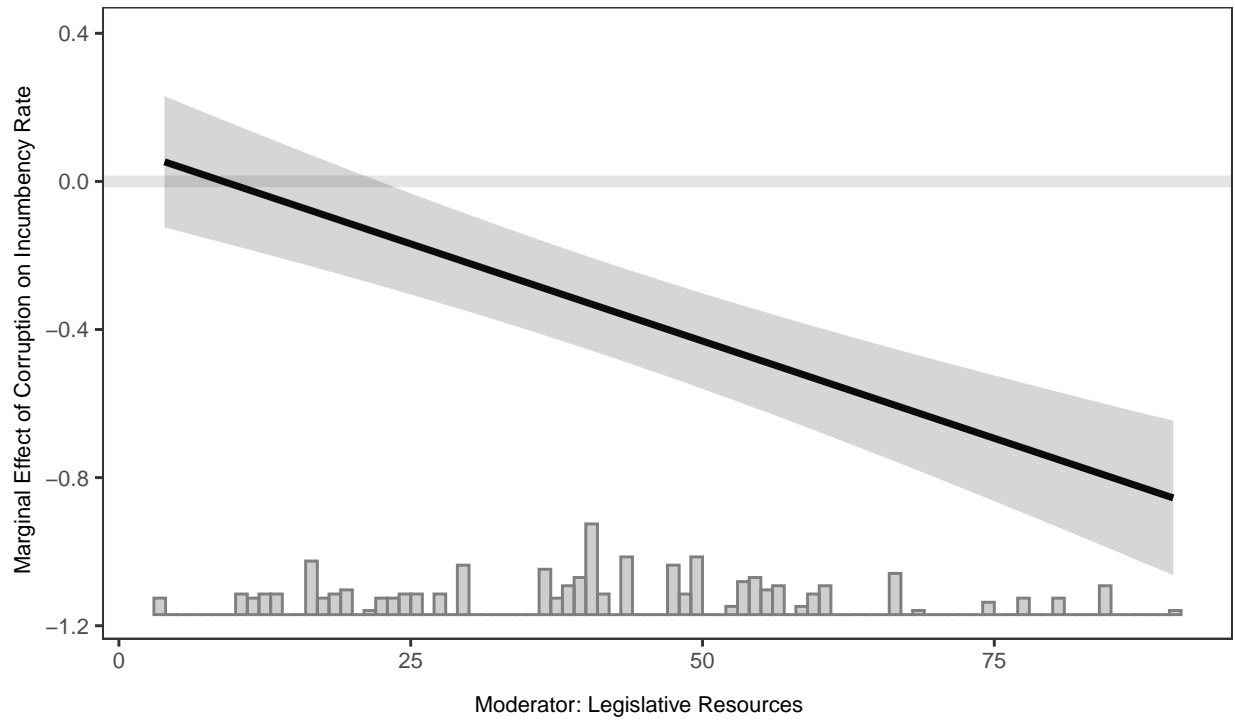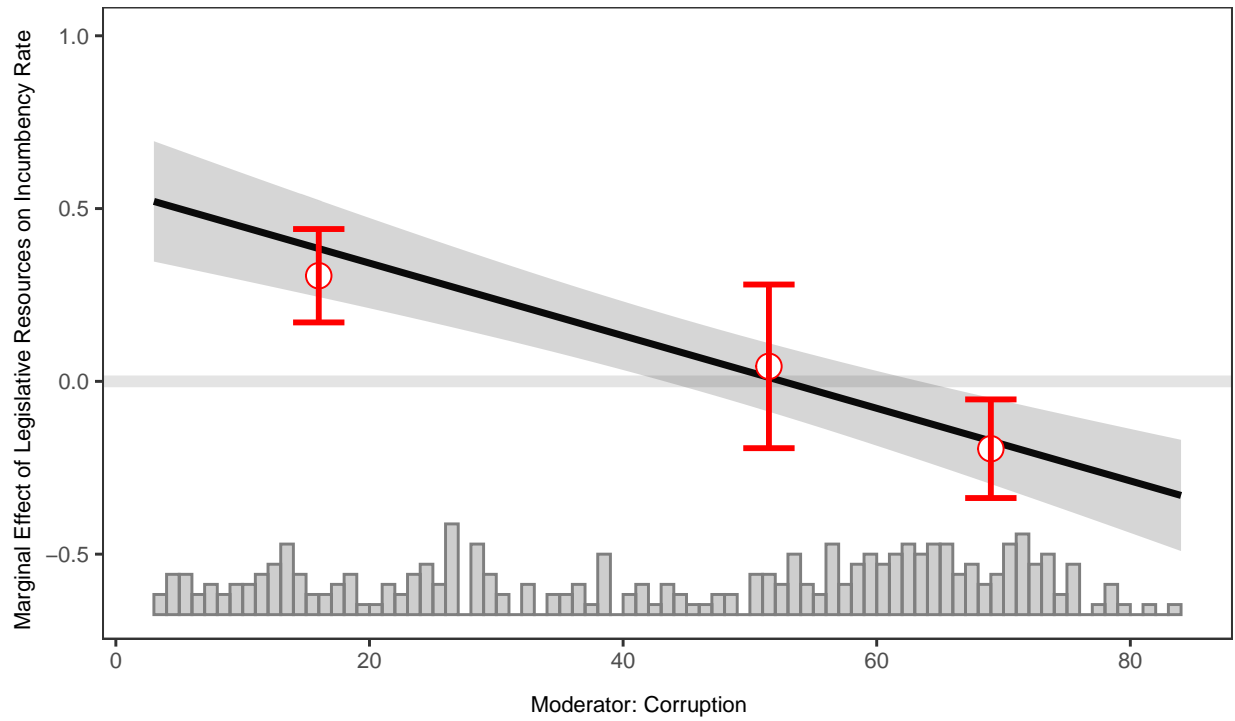

Notes: Marginal effects plot is generated using Model 4 in Table 1 and the `interflex` R package (Hainmueller, Mummolo, and Xu 2019).

# Figure A2: Raw Data for Figure 2

Notes: Raw data plot is generated using the `interflex` R package (Hainmueller, Mummolo, and Xu 2019).

Figure A3: Binning Estimator for Figure 2

Notes: Marginal effects plot with binning estimator is generated using Model 4 in Table 1 and the `interflex` R package (Hainmueller, Mummolo, and Xu 2019).

Figure A4: Legislative Word Count and Legislative Resources
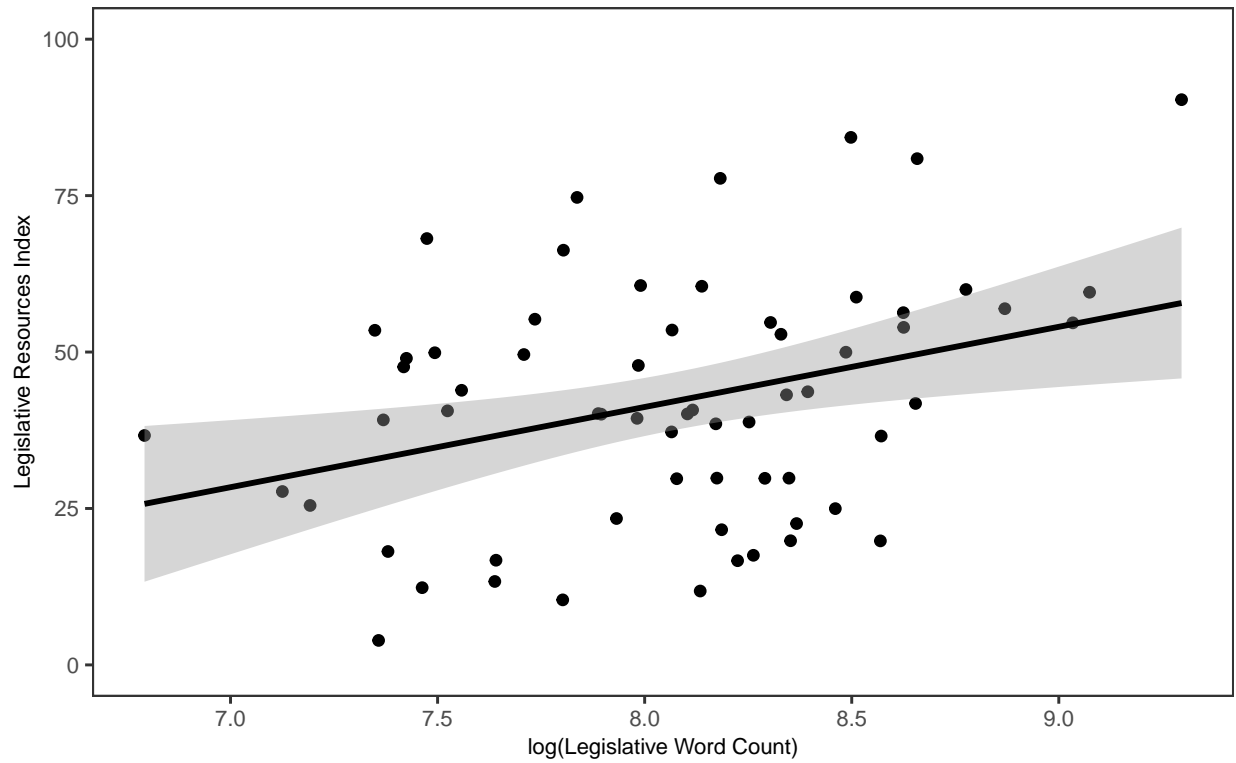
Notes: log(Legislative Word Count) is the natural logarithm of the number of words in the constitution that discuss the lower or unicameral chamber of the legislature.

Data Sources

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