

Electoral candidates as Difficult Political Data

Philipp Köker and Allan Sikk UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies

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www.electoralcandidates.org





Electoral Candidates in Central and Eastern Europe (ECCEE)

- 11 Central and East European democracies
- 70+ national elections, 1990-2016
- ca. 250,000 candidates
- ca. 1,500 parties
- Primary focus: candidate turnover (novelty/drop-out)



Parliamentary candidates: "difficult political data"

- Many more candidates than seats
- Candidate registers \rightarrow large-N data sets
- Features of 'Big Data': exhaustive and constantly generated
- Limited variables (name, party, district, result)





Challenges

- Qualitative/in-depth knowledge required
- Multiple languages
- Typescripts
- Inconsistent recording formats





How to match candidates between elections?

- Not all names unique (13.7% duplicates in election)
- How to squeeze out maximum information?
- Party / district
- Party (and district) instability \rightarrow congruence
- Fuzzy matching





Getting it right

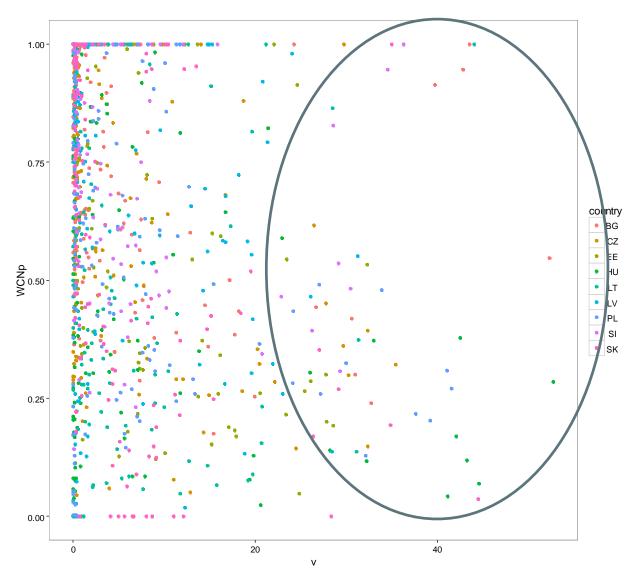
- Different electoral systems: PR open/closed, mixed, tiers
- Relative list placement (RLP): top ranked = 0, Mth = 1
- Weights: turnover matters more at the top
- Candidate importance drops fastest around RLP = V





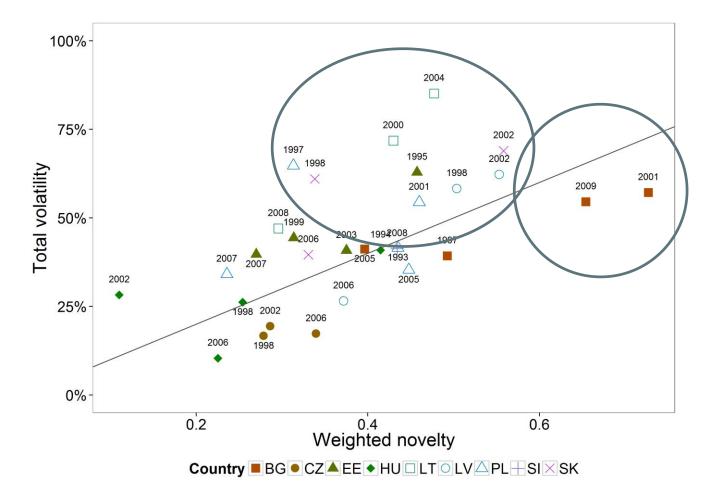


Candidates and party novelty





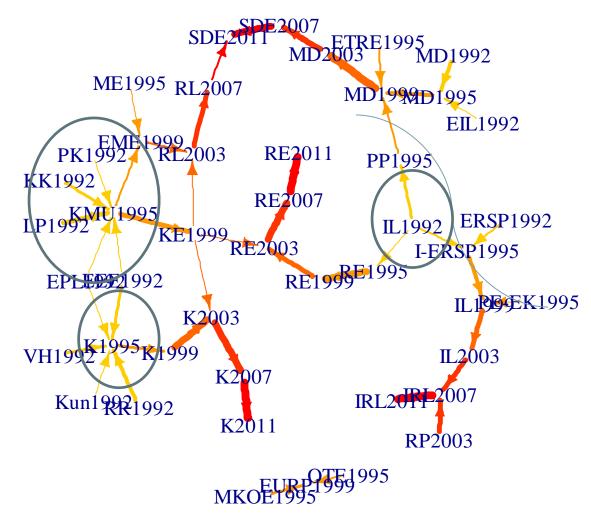
Volatility & weighted candidate novelty



Note: Black line for equality of WCN and total volatility. Source: Total volatility from Powell & Tucker (2013)



Candidate movement between political parties (Estonia, V > 5%)



Width of arrows is proportional to the overlap between candidates (weighted by list position), colour indicates time of elections (yellow – earlier elections, red – more recent elections).



Candidates and corruption

- Competing implications from existing research:
 - Corruption negatively affects MPs' renomination rates
 - Rise of clientelist structures make rejuvenation unlikely

- Our research shows:
 - > If corruption increases, less candidate change
 - > Only among governing parties





p.koeker@ucl.ac.uk | a.sikk@ucl.ac.uk

@PhilippKoeker | @AllanSikk



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