Summary Statistics: Collection of Data

In order to study the legislative behavior of legislators in the Chamber of Deputies, I collected a dataset containing different variables that reflect legislative effort. The dataset includes five different terms (*Legislaturas LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV*). It is considered the full range of variables proposed by Dal Bó and Rossi, among data of roll call votes and floor speeches to obtain measures of ideology positioning and party discipline. This section provides an overview of the data and how it was collected.

The following table summarizes the collected data. There are 500 available seats for each term in the Chamber. If a legislator withdrew after taking protest, a substitute takes the place, however for this exercise the legislative activity of the substitute was not considered.

Table 1: Summary Statistics: Collection of Data

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max	N
Number of Committees	2.651	1.458	0	11	2500
Floor Speech Interventions	16.97	34.7	0	923	2450
Floor Attendance	161	53.20	1	210	2500
Roll Call Votes	568.6	173.0491	1	800	2500
Bills Proposed	10	14.49	1	284	2500

Unit of observation: legislator

Descriptive Statistics

The following tables contain descriptive statistics in observables across type of legislators (RP vs SSD) and under type of electoral rules (Pre- Post Electoral Reform). *Legislaturas* LX, LXI, LXII and LXIII fall under the period before the Electoral Rule, there are no reelection incentives. *Legislatura* LXIV corresponds to legislators that have reelection incentives.

Table 2: Electoral Reform

Variable	Long Track	Short Track	Difference of means
Floor attendance (%)	0.897	0.819	0.0775**
			(0.00478)
Number of Committees	2.77	2.62	0.151**
			(0.04649)
Number of floor speeches	18.392	16.649	1.74
			(1.266418)
Number of bills introduced	10.8	10.0	0.756
			(0.6968)
Vote with Party (%)	0.842	0.759	0.0824**
			(0.0053)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Short track corresponds to legislators that served from Legislatura LX to LXIII (Pre Electoral Reform). The number of observations is 2500. Significant at the 5% level

Table 3: Differences between **Type of Legislators**

Variable	PR	SSD	Difference of means
Floor attendance (%)	0.822	0.844	-0.0222**
			(0.00516)
Number of Committees	2.649	2.652	−0.003
			(0.0605)
Number of floor speeches	21.6	15.8	5.76**
			(0.0017)
Number of bills introduced	12.0	8.97	3.07**
			(0.651)
Vote with Party (%)	0.767	0.782	-0.0142**
			(0.0050)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. PR corresponds to proportional representation legislators. The number of observations is 2500. ** Significant at the 5% level

Table 4: Differences between period, within Type: **Proportional Representation**

Variable	Pre	Post	Difference of means
Floor attendance (%)	0.803	0.891	-0.0880**
			(0.0085)
Number of Committees	2.635	2.705	-0.07
			(0.0774)
Number of floor speeches	22.4	19.1	3.33
			(2.14)
Number of bills introduced	12.2	11.5	0.702
			(1.30)
Vote with Party (%)	0.749	0.840	-0.0904**

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. PR corresponds to proportional representation legislators. The number of observations is 2500. ** Significant at the 5% level

Table 5: Differences between period, within Type of Legislator: **Single Seat District**

Variable	Pre	Post	Difference of means
Floor attendance (%)	0.829	0.900	-0.0707**
			(0.0055)
Number of Committees	2.61	2.82	-0.206**
			(0.0576)
Number of floor speeches	15.0	18.3	-3.35
			(2.12)
Number of bills introduced	8.62	10.4	-1.73**
			(0.7676)
Vote with Party (%)	0.766	0.843	-0.0772**

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Pre corresponds to the period before the Electoral Reform; Post, after the Electoral Reform. The number of observations is 2500. Significant at the 5% level