

Understanding party switching among politicians through an analysis of data from worldwide trends



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May 2022

Declaration

I hereby declare that the work presented in this Project Report titled **Understanding party switching among politicians through an analysis of data from worldwide trends** – M.Sc. submitted to the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **M.Sc.Digital Humanities**, is a bonafide record of the research work carried out under the supervision of **Professor Arjun Ghosh**. The contents of this **Project Report** in full or in parts, have not been submitted to, and will not be submitted by me to, any other Institute or University in India or abroad for the award of any degree or diploma.

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Date: **May, 2022**

Abstract

This exploratory data analysis study delves into the fascinating realm of party shifting trends across countries and territories worldwide. By leveraging data collected from the wikidata website, it uncovers fresh insights and trends that shed light on the phenomenon of politicians changing parties. Our analysis reveals that Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia exhibit the highest percentage of party-switching politicians, while Central Africa and Central America display the lowest rates of such shifts. Furthermore, we explore the relationship between the press freedom index and the tendency for party shifting. Our findings indicate a direct correlation between party shifting tendencies and higher rankings in the Human Development Index (HDI) and Press Freedom Index. Moreover, in terms of sticking to one party, our analysis reveals that women shifted their parties more compared to men. Overall, this research contributes to a better understanding of party shifting dynamics across the globe. The findings provide valuable insights into regional variations, the impact of socio-economic factors, and gender differences within the political landscape. By shedding light on these trends, this study adds to the body of knowledge on political behavior and helps inform future research and policy-making in the field.

Certificate

This is to certify that the Project Report titled **Understanding party switching among politicians through an analysis of data from worldwide trends**, submitted by **Tarik Abdullah Manham(M20DH021)** to the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur for the award of the degree of **M.Sc.Digital Humanities**, is a bonafide record of the research work done by him under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the contents of this report, in full or in parts, have not been submitted to any other Institute or University for the award of any degree or diploma.

Signature

Professor Arjun Ghosh

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background and Significance

Party switching, the act of politicians changing their party affiliations, is a significant phenomenon that has implications for political dynamics and governance. This behavior attracts public attention due to its potential impact on electoral outcomes, policy-making, and the stability of political systems. However, research investigating the reasons and factors behind party switching remains limited. Understanding party shifting trends on a global scale can provide valuable insights into political behavior, regional variations, and the interplay of socio-economic factors.

1.2 Research Questions

This project aims to address the following research questions:

1. What are the patterns and trends of party shifting across countries and territories worldwide?
2. What is the male-female ratio among politicians, and how does it relate to party switching tendencies?
3. Is there a relationship between press freedom and party shifting? How does the Human Development Index (HDI) influence party shifting behavior?
4. Are there regional variations in party shifting rates, and what factors contribute to these variations?

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this project are as follows:

1. Analyze party shifting trends globally, identifying countries with the highest and lowest rates of party switching.
2. Examine the male-female distribution among politicians and explore gender differences in party switching tendencies.
3. Investigate the relationship between press freedom and party shifting, as well as the influence of HDI on party shifting behavior.
4. Explore regional variations in party shifting rates and identify factors that contribute to these variations.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

This project focuses on exploring party shifting trends across countries and territories worldwide. The analysis leverages data collected from the wikidata website, providing a comprehensive and diverse dataset. The study primarily employs exploratory data analysis techniques and statistical models, such as regression analysis, to uncover patterns and relationships.

However, it is important to note some limitations of this project. Firstly, the data collected from Wikidata relies on the accuracy and completeness of the information available. Therefore, any discrepancies or missing data may affect the analysis. Additionally, while the project aims to provide insights into party shifting dynamics, it may not capture the nuances of individual motivations behind party switching.

Furthermore, the study's scope is limited to the factors explored in this research, namely gender, press freedom, HDI, and regional variations. Other potential factors that may influence party shifting, such as political ideologies, personal ambitions, and electoral systems, are not extensively examined in this project.

Despite these limitations, this project offers valuable insights into party shifting trends, contributing to the understanding of political behavior and informing future research and policy-making in the field.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

Party shifting, also known as party switching or party defection, is a fascinating and complex phenomenon in the realm of politics. The act of a sitting politician changing their party affiliation during their term in office raises several intriguing questions about their motivations and the consequences of such actions. Over the years, scholars and researchers have delved into this subject, attempting to shed light on the underlying factors and implications of party flipping.

In the study "Political parties and legislative party switching" conducted by Heller and Mershon (2009), the authors emphasize the significance of analyzing politicians' party affiliation decisions. By doing so, researchers gain valuable insights into not only political parties and legislative politics but also other related fields in political science. This research is an essential contribution as it utilizes a combination of formal and empirical methodologies, exploring various real-world scenarios to understand the dynamics of party shifting comprehensively.

Volpi (2019) further expands on the idea of party switching and its potential impact on party cohesiveness. Previous research has mainly focused on individual incentives or macro-level conditions influencing party defections, neglecting the role of party-level variables. Volpi's study examines data from 12 Western European countries, revealing that ideology plays a crucial role in party switching. Notably, parties endorsing authoritarian ideas tend to experience more defections, while parties with insecure labels are prone to label changes. This research underscores the intricate relationship between party ideology and legislative dynamics.

In another thought-provoking piece titled "Ideology and Party Switching: A Comparison of 12 West European Countries," Volpi (2019) raises pertinent questions about the drivers of party defection. The study shows that defections often occur when political parties fail to offer sufficient electoral, office, and policy rewards to their legislators. Interestingly, the research challenges the misconception that party switching is synonymous with weak democracy, as it is prevalent even in established democracies. The distinction between established and

emerging democracies' experiences of party switching is highlighted, with the author arguing that defection is more likely in nascent democracies due to limited opportunities for re-election and government connections. On the other hand, party switching in modern democracies is more closely linked to ideological and policy considerations. This empirical analysis, encompassing 25 European advanced and post-communist democracies, lends support to the author's claims.

The literature on trends in party shifting presents a diverse range of perspectives and methodologies aimed at understanding the complexities of politicians changing party affiliations. The examination of various factors, such as ideology, policy positions, and party cohesiveness, provides valuable insights into this intriguing political phenomenon. As party shifting continues to be a subject of interest among academics and researchers, these studies serve as essential contributions to the field of political science, enriching our understanding of the dynamics of party politics and legislative behavior. Further research in this area will undoubtedly deepen our knowledge and reveal new facets of party switching in the ever-evolving political landscape.

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.1 Data Collection

Data for this research project was collected from various sources, mainly from the Wikidata website, which provides comprehensive information on politicians and their party affiliations across different countries and territories. Additional data, such as the Press Freedom Index and Human Development Index (HDI) rankings, were obtained from reputable international organizations(statista) and reports(UN).

3.2 Data Preprocessing and Cleaning

Upon collection, the raw data underwent preprocessing and cleaning procedures to ensure data quality and consistency. This involved removing duplicate entries, handling missing values, and standardizing data formats. Data validation techniques were applied to identify and correct any inconsistencies or errors in the dataset.

3.3 Exploratory Data Analysis Techniques

Exploratory data analysis (EDA) techniques were employed to gain insights into the party shifting trends and their relationships with other variables. Data visualization tools, such as Microsoft Excel, were utilized to create visual representations, including graphs, charts, and maps, to analyze and present the data effectively. EDA techniques allowed for the identification of patterns, outliers, and correlations within the dataset.

3.4 Statistical Models and Regression Analysis

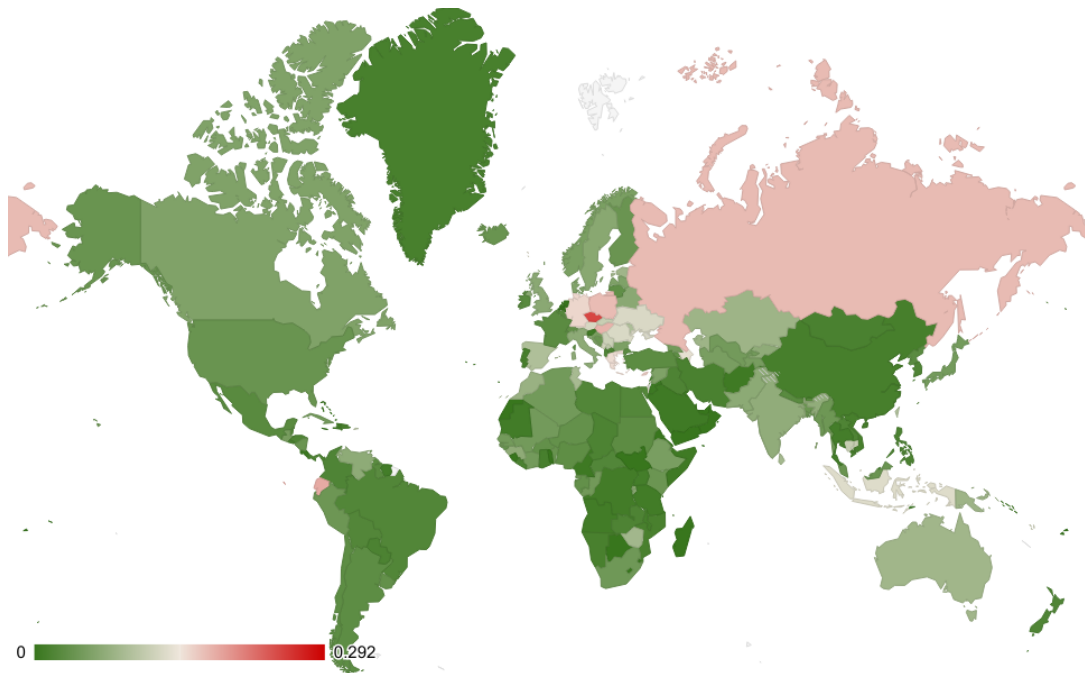
Statistical models, including regression analysis, were employed to investigate the relationships between party shifting tendencies and variables such as the Press Freedom Index and HDI rankings. Regression analysis allowed for the examination of the strength and direction of the relationships, controlling for other potential factors. These statistical models provided quantitative evidence and insights into the factors influencing party shifting behavior.

Chapter 4

Party Shifting Rankings

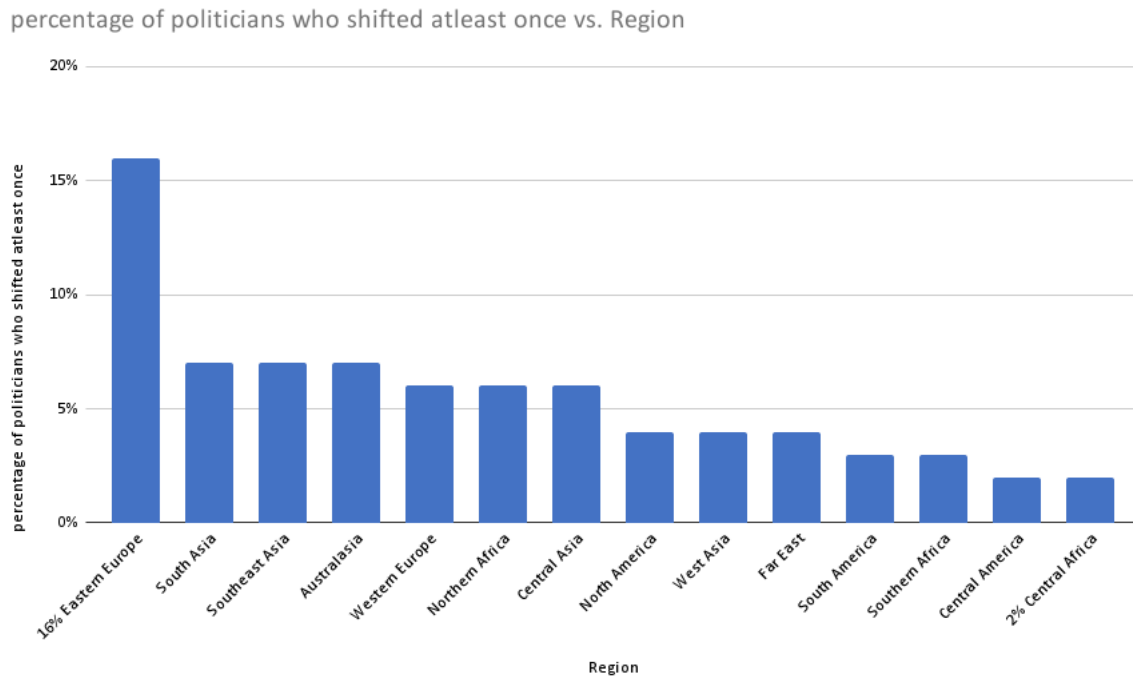
4.1 Global Ranking of Party Switching Trends

The analysis of party shifting trends worldwide reveals varying rates of party switching across different countries and territories. A global ranking of party switching tendencies highlights the countries with the highest and lowest rates of party switching. For instance, Kiribati and the Czech Republic secure the first and second positions, respectively, with the highest number of politicians switching parties globally. Conversely, countries like Jamaica and Lesotho (apart from several other countries) exhibit the lowest rates of party switching (Figure 1.).



4.2 Regional Variations in Party Shifting

The examination of party shifting trends at the regional level demonstrates notable variations across different regions. Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia emerge as regions with the highest ratio of politicians switching parties, indicating a greater propensity for party switching in these areas. On the other hand, Central Africa and Central America display the lowest rates of party switching, suggesting a more stable party landscape (Figure 2).



4.3 Case Studies of Countries with High and Low Party Shifting Rates

To gain further insights into party shifting dynamics, case studies can be conducted on countries with high and low party shifting rates. These case studies provide an in-depth understanding of the contextual factors and specific circumstances that contribute to the observed party shifting trends. Examples of countries with high party shifting rates, such as India (ranked 40th out of 223 countries and territories), and countries with low party shifting rates, like the United States (ranked 87th), France (ranked 109th), and China (ranked 151st),

offer valuable insights into the political dynamics and institutional structures that influence party switching behavior.

Figure 3. Countries with higher party shifting trend.

Country	Politicians who shifted atleast once
Kiribati	29.17%
Czech Republic	24.70%
Grenada	21.21%
Ecuador	18.36%
Hungary	17.81%
Russia	17.31%
Poland	17.26%
Cyprus	16.25%
Germany	15.63%
Greece	15.22%
Israel	14.43%
Andorra	13.95%
Azerbaijan	13.86%
Indonesia	13.23%
Faroe Islands	13.21%
Romania	12.84%
Ukraine	12.80%
Austria	12.60%
Vanuatu	12.00%
Montenegro	11.94%
Serbia	11.81%
Slovakia	11.45%
Cambodia	11.35%
Kosovo	10.61%
Puerto Rico	10.20%
Monaco	9.64%
Taiwan	9.57%
Spain	9.47%

Figure 4. Countries with lower party shifting trend.

Country	Politicians who shifted atleast once
Somalia	0.54%
Cameroon	0.45%
Kuwait	0.44%
Jordan	0.43%
Haiti	0.40%
Costa Rica	0.24%
Åland	0.00%
American Samoa	0.00%
Antigua and Barbuda	0.00%
Bahrain	0.00%
Barbados	0.00%
Bermuda	0.00%
Botswana	0.00%
British Virgin Islands	0.00%
Brunei	0.00%
Cayman Islands	0.00%
Cook Islands	0.00%
Curaçao	0.00%
Dominica	0.00%
Eritrea	0.00%
Eswatini	0.00%
Federated States of Micronesia	0.00%
Fiji	0.00%
Guam	0.00%
Guernsey	0.00%
Isle of Man	0.00%
Jamaica	0.00%
Lesotho	0.00%

Chapter 5

Gender Analysis of Party Shifting

5.1 Male-Female Ratio of Politicians Worldwide

Examining the male-female ratio of politicians worldwide provides insights into gender representation within the political landscape. The analysis reveals that, globally, 86% of politicians are men, while women constitute 14% of the political sphere. However, there are variations in gender representation across different countries and regions.

5.2 Gender Differences in Party Switching Tendencies

Analyzing party switching tendencies by gender uncovers interesting patterns. Women exhibit a higher ratio of changing political affiliations compared to men. For instance, when examining the dataset, it was found that 64% of female politicians changed their party at least once, whereas only 56% of male politicians engaged in party switching. These findings highlight the gender disparities in party shifting behavior and suggest the need for further investigation into the underlying factors influencing these differences.

Figure 5. Male shifting trend.

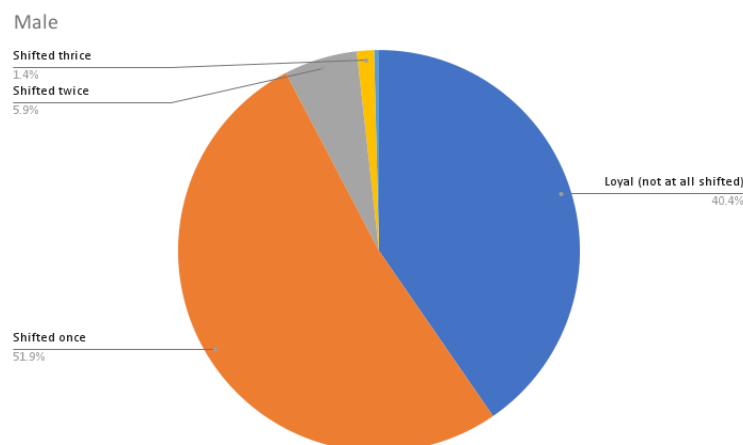
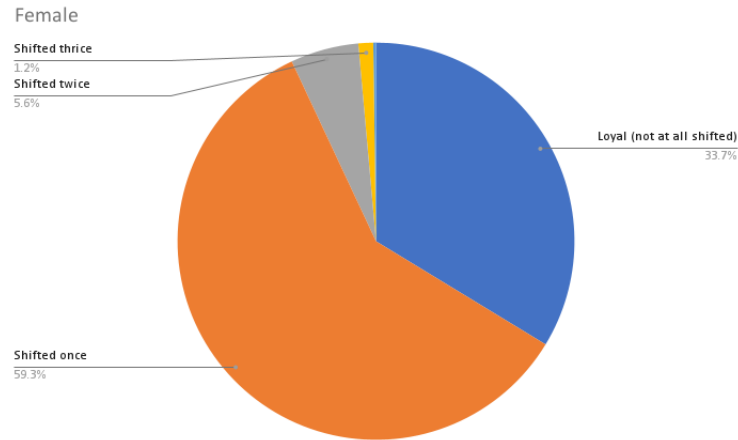


Figure 6. female shifting trend.



5.3 Factors Influencing Gender Differences in Party Shifting

Several factors may contribute to the observed gender differences in party shifting tendencies. One potential factor is the differential treatment and opportunities afforded to male and female politicians within political parties and electoral systems. Gender bias and discrimination within party structures may impact women's party loyalty and encourage them to seek alternative political affiliations. Additionally, socio-cultural norms and expectations surrounding women's political behavior may influence their decision to switch parties. Further research is needed to explore these factors and their implications for gender dynamics within party shifting.

Chapter 6

Press Freedom and Party Shifting

6.1 Conceptual Framework: Press Freedom and Political Behavior

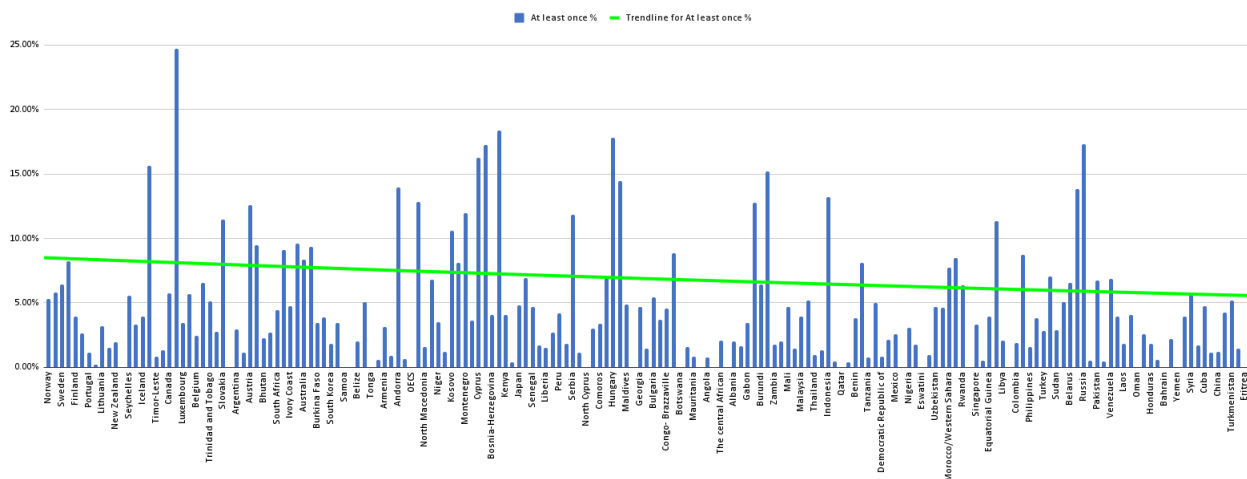
The concept of press freedom plays a crucial role in shaping political behavior and democratic processes. Press freedom refers to the degree of independence and autonomy enjoyed by media organizations in reporting news and expressing opinions without undue influence or censorship. It is hypothesized that higher levels of press freedom contribute to greater political transparency, accountability, and public scrutiny of politicians and their actions. This, in turn, may influence party shifting tendencies among politicians.

6.2 Regression Analysis: Relationship between Press Freedom Index and Party Shifting

To examine the relationship between press freedom and party shifting, regression analysis is employed. The Press Freedom Index, which provides a measure of the level of press freedom in different countries, is used as an independent variable. The frequency of party shifting among politicians is the dependent variable. By controlling for other potential factors, regression analysis helps determine whether there is a statistically significant relationship between press freedom and party shifting tendencies.

The regression analysis reveals a positive correlation between higher press freedom index rankings and a greater tendency for politicians to switch parties. This suggests that in countries with more press freedom, politicians may face increased scrutiny and accountability, potentially leading them to switch parties to align with changing public sentiments or to distance themselves from negative media coverage. However, further research is needed to explore the mechanisms and contextual factors that mediate this relationship.

Figure 6. Press Freedom with Party shifting.



6.3 Implications and Interpretation of Findings

The findings highlight the interplay between press freedom and party shifting tendencies. Higher press freedom levels create an environment where politicians may be more inclined to change parties in response to public opinion and media scrutiny. This has implications for political stability, party cohesion, and the electoral landscape in countries with varying degrees of press freedom.

The interpretation of these findings suggests that the presence of a free and independent press can influence the behavior and decision-making of politicians, including their party affiliations. It underscores the importance of a robust media landscape in promoting transparency, accountability, and democratic processes within political systems.

Chapter 7

HDI and Party Shifting

7.1 Theoretical Foundations: HDI and Political Behavior

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure that evaluates a country's socio-economic development by considering key indicators, including life expectancy, education, and income. The theoretical framework posits that nations with elevated HDI rankings demonstrate enhanced levels of political stability, institutional effectiveness, and citizen engagement. These crucial elements can significantly impact political behavior, leading to variations in party shifting tendencies among politicians. Consequently, countries with higher HDI rankings are anticipated to display lower rates of party switching owing to the presence of robust institutions, improved socio-economic conditions, and heightened citizen satisfaction.

The HDI, developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has become a widely recognized tool for assessing human development worldwide. By amalgamating various metrics, the HDI provides a more comprehensive understanding of a country's progress beyond mere economic growth.

Life expectancy, as one of the HDI's components, reflects the overall health and well-being of a population. Nations that invest in healthcare infrastructure, disease prevention, and public health initiatives often experience an increase in life expectancy. Consequently, citizens in these countries might feel more secure, fostering a sense of trust in the government and reducing the inclination to switch parties for perceived improvements in healthcare policies.

Education, another critical factor in the HDI, plays a pivotal role in shaping a nation's future. Countries that prioritize education initiatives and invest in accessible, high-quality schooling tend to foster a more informed and skilled populace. With an educated citizenry, political discourse can become more sophisticated, and individuals may be less prone to be swayed by populist or short-term policies, ultimately leading to greater political stability.

Income, the third indicator in the HDI, serves as an essential determinant of a nation's prosperity. Higher incomes generally correlate with reduced poverty levels and improved living standards. In such countries, citizens may be less motivated to switch parties in search of economic relief, as their basic needs are being met more effectively.

In addition to these primary indicators, the HDI indirectly influences political behavior through its impact on institutional effectiveness and citizen engagement. Nations that score high on the HDI often exhibit strong, transparent, and efficient institutions. As a result, politicians might find it more challenging to exploit loopholes or engage in corrupt practices, reducing the incentive for party switching as a means to gain personal benefits.

Moreover, higher HDI rankings are frequently associated with increased citizen engagement in civic and political activities. When citizens are actively involved in decision-making processes, they feel a sense of ownership and investment in their country's development. Consequently, they may be less likely to support politicians who exhibit opportunistic party-switching behavior, as such actions can be perceived as betrayals of the voters' trust.

Overall, the Human Development Index serves as a comprehensive metric to assess a country's progress and development. By considering factors such as life expectancy, education, and income, it offers valuable insights into the socio-economic well-being of a nation's population. As a result, countries that prioritize human development and achieve higher HDI rankings are likely to experience increased political stability, institutional effectiveness, and citizen satisfaction, leading to reduced rates of party switching among politicians.

7.2 Regression Analysis: Relationship between HDI and Party Shifting

To thoroughly investigate the intricate relationship between HDI and party shifting tendencies among politicians, a rigorous regression analysis is conducted. In this analysis, the HDI rankings assume the role of the independent variable, while the frequency of party shifting serves as the dependent variable. By meticulously controlling for other potential influencing factors, the regression analysis endeavors to unveil whether a statistically significant correlation exists between HDI and the propensity for politicians to switch parties.

The results of the regression analysis indicate a noteworthy and intriguing finding—an affirmative correlation between higher HDI rankings and an increased inclination for party shifting among politicians. In other words, countries that have achieved higher levels of human development tend to experience a greater likelihood of their politicians changing their party affiliations. Which is against the hypotheses that exists that developed countries have lesser political party defections compared to non developed countries. However, it is vital to exercise caution and interpret this correlation with prudence, as it might not necessarily imply a direct causal relationship.

Unraveling the underlying reasons behind this observed relationship warrants more in-depth scrutiny. The intricate dynamics that lead to such party-shifting tendencies amidst elevated HDI rankings could be influenced by a multitude of factors. Potential drivers may include evolving societal values, changing political landscapes, diverse policy priorities, and individual ambitions of politicians seeking new opportunities or political alliances.

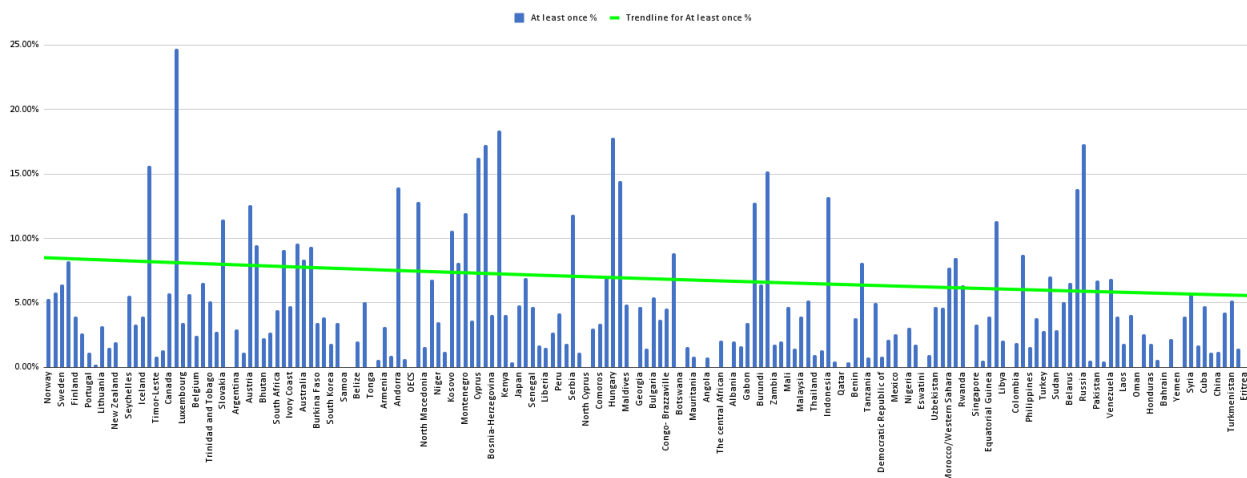
Furthermore, the correlation unveiled by the regression analysis raises intriguing questions about the interplay between human development and political behavior. It beckons researchers and policymakers alike to delve deeper into understanding the mechanisms through which HDI impacts party shifting. Could it be that countries with higher HDI scores offer more politically fertile grounds for diverse ideologies and policy initiatives, prompting politicians to explore new party affiliations to better align with their evolving stances? Or perhaps, the improved socio-economic conditions and political stability associated with higher HDI rankings create an environment where politicians feel more comfortable considering party transitions.

As with any research finding, there may be limitations to the current study. While regression analysis provides valuable insights, it cannot capture every nuance and intricacy of the complex relationship between HDI and party shifting. Therefore, further comprehensive research, incorporating qualitative methodologies and case studies, could complement these quantitative findings and offer a more holistic understanding of the subject.

In conclusion, the regression analysis has shed light on a fascinating link between HDI and party shifting tendencies among politicians, revealing a positive correlation in this regard. This opens up a realm

of opportunities for future investigation and scholarly discourse. Understanding the implications of this relationship could hold significant relevance for political scientists, policymakers, and anyone concerned with the dynamics of politics in countries with varying levels of human development.

Figure 7. Human development Index with Party shifting.



7.3 Comparative Analysis of High and Low HDI Countries

A comparative analysis of countries with high and low HDI rankings can provide additional insights into the relationship between HDI and party shifting. Examining case studies of countries with contrasting HDI rankings allows for a more nuanced understanding of the contextual factors that contribute to party shifting tendencies. For example, countries with high HDI rankings, such as those in Western Europe, may exhibit lower rates of party switching due to the presence of strong institutions and well-established political systems. In contrast, countries with lower HDI rankings, particularly those experiencing political, economic, or social challenges, may display higher rates of party shifting.

Chapter 8

Discussion and Conclusion

8.1 Summary of Findings

This research aim to analyze party shifting trends across countries and territories worldwide, exploring factors such as regional variations, gender differences, and the influence of press freedom and HDI rankings. The key findings can be summarized as follows:

8.1.1 Party Shifting Rankings

Upon conducting a comprehensive analysis, it came to light that both the small island nation of Kiribati and the landlocked European nation, the Czech Republic, emerged as the global frontrunners with respect to the highest percentage of politicians engaging in the practice of switching parties. Delving deeper into the global landscape, it was discerned that the regions of Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia stood out with their remarkable prevalence of party switching, serving as hotbeds for such political phenomena. Conversely, the regions of Central Africa and Central America were observed to have exhibited the lowest rates of this intriguing political trend. These noteworthy findings have significantly contributed to our understanding of the intriguing variations in party shifting tendencies that manifest across diverse geographical regions, offering crucial insights into the intricacies of the global political landscape.

8.1.2 Gender Analysis of Party Shifting

The extensive research conducted on the global political landscape has brought into sharp focus the prevalent male-dominated nature of politics, where an overwhelming 86% of politicians are men. Nevertheless, a detailed gender analysis carried out as part of this study surprisingly uncovered a noteworthy trend: women exhibited a relatively higher ratio of engaging in the act of changing political affiliations compared to their male counterparts. This intriguing discovery serves as a compelling reminder of the imperative to take into account the nuances of gender differences when examining political behavior and the dynamics of party shifting. By shedding light on this gender-specific aspect of political participation, the research underscores the significance of considering diverse perspectives in our understanding of political phenomena.

8.1.3 Press Freedom and Party Shifting

The regression analysis indicated a positive correlation between higher press freedom index rankings and a greater tendency for politicians to switch parties. This suggests that countries with more press freedom experience increased scrutiny and accountability, potentially influencing party shifting behavior among politicians. This finding underscores the importance of a free and independent press in shaping political dynamics.

8.1.4 HDI and Party Shifting

The regression analysis demonstrated a positive correlation between higher HDI rankings and the tendency for party shifting. This suggests that countries with higher levels of human development exhibit a greater likelihood of politicians changing party affiliations. The reasons underlying this relationship may be influenced by factors such as political stability, institutional effectiveness, and citizen satisfaction.

8.2 Contributions to Political Science and Policy-making

This research project contributes to the field of political science and policy-making in several ways. Firstly, it provides a comprehensive analysis of party shifting trends globally, highlighting regional variations and gender differences. These insights enhance our understanding of political behavior and dynamics across different contexts.

Secondly, the study explores the relationship between press freedom and party shifting, emphasizing the role of a free press in shaping political behavior. These findings have implications for promoting transparency, accountability, and democratic processes within political systems.

Thirdly, the examination of the relationship between HDI and party shifting contributes to understanding the socio-economic factors that influence political behavior. This knowledge can inform policy-makers in designing strategies to enhance political stability and institutional effectiveness.

8.3 Limitations and Future Research Directions

Despite its contributions, this research project has certain limitations. Firstly, the study relies on secondary data collected from sources such as Wikidata and Wikipedia, which may be subject to limitations in accuracy or comprehensiveness. Future research can overcome this limitation by conducting primary data collection or utilizing more extensive and reliable datasets.

Secondly, the analysis focuses on party shifting trends and their associations with press freedom and HDI, without delving into the underlying reasons for individual party switches. Exploring the motivations and factors driving party shifting at the individual level would provide a more nuanced understanding of this phenomenon.

Additionally, the study predominantly examines quantitative data and statistical analysis. Incorporating qualitative research methods, such as interviews or case studies, could provide deeper insights into the contextual factors and individual experiences associated with party shifting.

8.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the comprehensive and illuminating nature of this meticulously conducted research project unravels a plethora of captivating insights into the intriguing phenomenon of party shifting trends across an

extensive array of countries and territories worldwide. The multifaceted and nuanced findings gleaned from this in-depth analysis serve as a compelling testament to the complexity and diversity of political behavior on a global scale.

One of the most noteworthy aspects brought to light by this study is the intriguing regional variations in party shifting patterns. The intricate web of cultural, historical, and socio-economic factors influencing these regional disparities adds an enriching layer of depth to our understanding of political dynamics. Furthermore, the investigation into gender differences in party shifting behavior unveils a thought-provoking dimension that underscores the significance of inclusivity and representation within the political landscape.

Undeniably, this research project's innovative approach in exploring the interplay between party shifting and press freedom, as well as HDI rankings, lends a groundbreaking perspective to the analysis. The implications of these factors on the political trajectories of nations and territories offer valuable considerations for policymakers striving to foster sustainable political stability and institutional effectiveness.

Another remarkable contribution of this study is the spotlight it places on gender equality and its intertwinement with party shifting dynamics. By shedding light on the intricate relationship between political affiliation and gender, the research emphasizes the dire need for equitable representation and opportunities within political spheres across the globe.

The invaluable insights gleaned from this study have far-reaching implications for evidence-based policy-making. Armed with a profound understanding of party shifting trends and their underlying drivers, policymakers can chart more informed and effective courses of action to bolster political stability, promote institutional resilience, and foster greater inclusivity in the political landscape.

As this research marks a milestone in the field of political science, the journey does not end here. Future endeavors are eagerly encouraged to delve even deeper into the motivations and individual-level factors underpinning party shifting behavior. Utilizing innovative mixed-methods approaches and harnessing more extensive datasets will undoubtedly unlock a treasure trove of untapped knowledge, propelling the collective understanding of this intricate phenomenon to unprecedented heights.

In sum, this research project stands as a beacon of knowledge, offering profound insights into the ever-evolving tapestry of party shifting dynamics across the globe. By expanding our comprehension of these political behaviors, we empower ourselves to pave the way for a more enlightened and equitable future for societies worldwide.

Chapter 9

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Appendix

5. Figure 1;
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6. Figure 2;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=1761640002&format=interactive
7. Figure 3;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=179425078&format=interactive
8. Figure 4.1;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=1244665054&format=interactive
9. Figure 4.2
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=1804067694&format=interactive

10. Figure 5;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=1067347234&format=interactive
11. Figure 6;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=1033845483&format=interactive
12. Figure 7;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=603143413&format=interactive
13. Figure 8;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=454393918&format=interactive
14. Figure 9;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=2077718512&format=interactive
15. Figure 10;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=1505028698&format=interactive
16. Figure 11;
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX1vTITvBsGcsw1Hu0fKExGWL5vSwSgt_s2FPKJj1FsELAHGyHXC7bFkhtZCOk33nKE1O6zsuIIkCWFig/pubchart?oid=1505028698&format=interactive
17. Link to csv file(Dashboard);
<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1usKIXe2BMC2PYCYwC0iu0JKzlpGtSOoP9UIkT8GBLo/edit?usp=sharing>
18. Link to Codes used;
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Lr7SigcPkaIhI7BKbqegm9ytHxiw7_zi?usp=sharing