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台灣新地方政治：個人政治網絡時代之新理論架構、資料庫和實證研究議程

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本研究具有政策應用參考價值：■否 □是，建議提供機關
（勾選「是」者，請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關）
本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現：□否 □是

中 華 民 國 115 年 04 月 30 日

中 文 摘 要 ： 本計畫以民主化後台灣地方政治的轉型為核心，回應既有研究對於傳統地方派系衰退與個人關係型政治網絡興起之討論。既有研究普遍指出，傳統地方派系在民主化後逐漸弱化，但對於取而代之的政治連結形式、其與政黨組織的關係，以及其對政治人物職涯、選舉競爭與地方治理的影響，仍缺乏一致的理論架構與系統性資料。本計畫因此提出「網絡與組織」觀點，將政治人物、正式職位、政黨與立法組織層級，以及家族與其他社會關係納入同一分析架構。

在計畫執行期間，研究團隊完成候選人與選舉、政黨領導、立法領導、政治人物線上履歷，以及政治家族關係資料的蒐集與整併，並透過唯一政治人物識別碼加以連結，建構台灣政治整合資料庫。此資料庫以政治人物履歷、職位經歷、政黨職務、立法領導職務與家族關係為基礎，支援對台灣地方政治、政黨組織、政治職涯與政治家族網絡的分析。計畫同時產出多個主題式分析資料集，包括地方議員履歷與職涯轉換資料、候選人履歷與職涯序列資料、地方黨部主委履歷資料，以及候選人與政治家族關係資料。

本報告記錄兩年計畫期間完成的主要成果。研究成果顯示，台灣地方政治不能簡化為傳統派系的單純衰退，也不能簡化為中央政黨對地方的單向控制。相反地，地方政治仍然透過正式職位、政黨組織、地方立法網絡、政治職涯與家族關係等多重連結而持續運作。計畫亦建立公開網站頁面，用以介紹整合資料庫、主題式資料集、相關研究成果與未來資料釋出規劃。由於資料仍在清理、驗證與文件化階段，完整資料庫尚未直接提供公開下載，但計畫已建立負責任資料分享的基礎。同時，本計畫支持多篇期刊論文與會議發表，並培訓學生研究助理與學生合作者，為後續研究台灣及比較東亞政治組織與政治網絡奠定資料與人才基礎。

中 文 關 鍵 詞 ： 地方政治；政黨組織；政治網絡；政治組織；政治職涯；政治家族關係

英 文 摘 要 ： This project examines the transformation of Taiwan’s local politics in the post-democratization era. Existing scholarship broadly agrees that traditional local factions have weakened, but debate continues over what has replaced them and how personal political networks shape party organization, political careers, elections, and local governance. The project addresses two related problems in the study of local politics: the lack of a shared framework for analyzing formal organization and informal networks together, and the lack of systematic data capable of tracing politicians across offices, organizations, and social relations.

To address these problems, the project develops a Networks and Organizations framework that jointly analyzes actors, positions, and organizational hierarchies. During the grant period, the research team collected and integrated data on

candidates and elections, party leadership, legislative leadership, online politician profiles, and political family ties. These materials were linked through unique official identifiers and organized into the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database. From this integrated database, the project generated curated analytical datasets on regional legislative candidates, politician resumes and career sequences, regional party leaders, and candidates with family ties.

The report documents several first-wave empirical outputs. The regional legislator analysis shows how local party dominance shapes candidate alignment and strategic non-alignment. The career-sequence analysis demonstrates how resume-style data can reveal multiple career tracks rather than a single hierarchy of political promotion. The regional party leadership analysis shows that local party offices combine central agents, locally embedded brokers, and party organizational insiders. The family-ties analysis documents the prevalence and measurement limits of political family relations, while also showing how family ties can be linked to candidate recruitment and electoral outcomes. These analyses are interpreted cautiously, especially where results remain descriptive or affected by profile-coverage bias.

In addition to research findings, the project produced an integrated database architecture, curated dataset pages, public website materials, article manuscripts, conference presentations, and student training outcomes. The data are not yet offered as a complete public download because the project is continuing to clean, validate, document, and prepare them for responsible sharing. Overall, the project has established the theoretical framework, empirical infrastructure, dissemination platform, and collaborative foundation needed for future research on Taiwan's political organization, political careers, and personal political networks.

英文關鍵詞：Local Politics; Party Organization; Political Networks; Political Organization; Political Careers; Political Family Ties

Chinese Language Abstract & Keywords

本計畫以民主化後台灣地方政治的轉型為核心，回應既有研究對於傳統地方派系衰退與個人關係型政治網絡興起之討論。既有研究普遍指出，傳統地方派系在民主化後逐漸弱化，但對於取而代之的政治連結形式、其與政黨組織的關係，以及其對政治人物職涯、選舉競爭與地方治理的影響，仍缺乏一致的理論架構與系統性資料。本計畫因此提出「網絡與組織」觀點，將政治人物、正式職位、政黨與立法組織層級，以及家族與其他社會關係納入同一分析架構。

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English Language Abstract & Keywords

This project examines the transformation of Taiwan's local politics in the post-democratization era. Existing scholarship broadly agrees that traditional local factions have weakened, but debate continues over what has replaced them and how personal political networks shape party organization, political careers, elections, and local governance. The project addresses two related problems in the study of local politics: the lack of a shared framework for analyzing formal organization and informal networks together, and the lack of systematic data capable of tracing politicians across offices, organizations, and social relations.

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English Keywords: Local Politics; Party Organization; Political Networks; Political Organization; Political Careers; Political Family Ties

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Introduction

The project began from a central puzzle in the study of Taiwan politics. Since democratization, scholars have consistently observed the weakening of traditional local factions, yet there is still disagreement about what has replaced them (Ting, 2019; Wang & Weng, 2019). Older factional organizations have not simply disappeared (Ting, Chao, & Li, 2018; Rigger, 2001). Rather, many of their functions have been reorganized through political parties, local councils, candidate careers, family relations, local associations, and other forms of personal and organizational linkage. This transformation raises a broader question: how should scholars study local political networks when informal ties, formal offices, and multilevel party organizations are intertwined?

The project was designed to address two obstacles that have limited cumulative research on this topic. The first is theoretical. Studies of Taiwan's local politics often focus either on electoral behavior, party competition, factional labels, or qualitative accounts of local networks, but they do not always share a common framework for connecting actors, offices, organizations, and social relations. The second is empirical. Relevant information is fragmented across electoral records, party rosters, legislative leadership lists, online biographies, public websites, and qualitative descriptions. Without integrated data, it is difficult to compare politicians across offices, trace career trajectories, identify organizational roles, or link formal positions to family and other personal networks.

To address these problems, the project developed a Networks and Organizations framework and used it to guide the construction of the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database. The framework treats political organization as a combination of position-position ties, position-actor ties, and actor-actor ties. This makes it possible to study formal hierarchy, officeholding, career movement, party leadership, legislative leadership, and family relations within a single empirical architecture. The database-building work therefore served both a substantive and methodological purpose: it supported immediate analyses of Taiwan's local politics while also creating reusable infrastructure for future research on political organization and networks.

This final report is submitted after two years of a broader research agenda because the grant period completed the core infrastructure and first wave of empirical outputs needed for the next stage of the project. The report summarizes the project objectives, theoretical framework, research design, data collection, database integration, public dissemination, empirical findings, publications, conferences, student training, difficulties, and recommendations for future development. The following section first reviews the original research objectives and explains how they were translated into completed outputs during the grant period.

Research Objectives

The original project pursued two linked goals: to advance a research agenda on Taiwan's changing local politics and to build the empirical infrastructure needed to study that agenda systematically. Substantively, the project asked how local political networks have changed in the post-democratization period, how personal and organizational ties shape political recruitment and electoral competition, and how these networks affect broader patterns of local governance and political development (Ting, 2019; Wang & Weng, 2019; Jeffery & Wincott, 2010). Empirically, the project aimed to overcome the fragmentation of existing data by linking candidates, elections, party leadership, legislative leadership, online profiles, and family-tie records into a reusable Taiwan Politics Integrated Database.

The project's first objective was to develop a framework for analyzing Taiwan's new local politics (Table 1). This objective was completed through the development of a Networks and Organizations approach that treats political organization as a combination of formal positions, assignments of actors to those positions, and social relations among actors. This framework guided the project's database design and the first wave of empirical analyses. It also provided a common language for connecting studies of candidate alignment, career sequences, regional party leadership, and political family ties.

The project's second objective was to construct the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database (Table 1). This objective was substantially completed during the grant period. The research team integrated preexisting candidates and elections data with newly collected data on central and regional party leadership, Legislative Yuan and regional legislative leadership, online politician profiles, and family relationships. These data were linked through unique official identifiers so that individual politicians could be tracked across elections, party offices, legislative offices, public profiles, and family networks. The database remains an expanding research infrastructure rather than a closed product, but its core architecture and several major data modules were completed during the two-year grant period.

The project's third objective was to use the database to produce empirical analyses and publication outputs (Table 1). This objective was partially completed and remains ongoing. The completed and near-completed analyses include work on regional legislative candidate alignment, political career sequences and clusters, regional party leadership selection, and political family ties. Several of these analyses have already generated manuscripts under review or in preparation, while others will be extended in future work as the database is further cleaned, documented, and expanded.

The project's fourth objective was dissemination and training (Table 1). This objective was also partially completed and remains ongoing. The project created public-facing pages for the Organization of Power Lab website, including pages for the integrated database and curated datasets. The project also supported conference presentations, workshops, student research

training, and co-authored manuscripts. Public download of the full integrated database is not yet available because the data are still being cleaned, validated, documented, and prepared for responsible sharing. However, the project established the foundation for future codebooks, repository deposits for article-specific datasets, and a possible query or download interface.

Table 1. Original Objectives and Completed Outputs

Objectives	**Specific goals**	**Completed output**	**Report location**	**Status**
1. Theoretical Framework	Develop a theoretical framework for Taiwan's new local politics	Networks and Organizations framework refined and applied to Taiwan local politics	Introduction; Literature Review and Theoretical Framework	Completed
2. Data Collection & Database Construction	Build the Taiwan Political Networks Database	Taiwan Politics Integrated Database constructed with linked candidate, party, legislative, profile, and family-tie data	Research Design; Database Integration	Substantially completed / ongoing
	Collect party leadership data	Central and regional party leadership data collected and integrated	Data Collection Completed; Appendix 1	Completed
	Collect legislative leadership data	Legislative Yuan and regional legislative leadership data collected and integrated	Data Collection Completed; Appendix 2	Completed
	Collect family-tie data	2,796 family relationship records linked to 1,043 unique officials and party leaders	Data Collection Completed; Family Ties; Appendix 3	Completed
3. Analysis & Publications	Produce empirical analyses using the database	Analyses of regional legislative candidates, career sequences, regional party leadership, and family ties	Research Results	Partially completed / manuscripts in progress
	Produce conference papers and publications	Conference presentations, under-review manuscripts, and in-preparation articles	Publications, Conferences, and Training	In progress
4. Dissemination & Training	Disseminate data publicly	Organization of Power Lab website created with database and curated dataset pages	Public Website and Data Dissemination	In progress
	Train student researchers	Student researchers recruited and trained; several student-led projects launched	Student Training	Completed / ongoing

Taken together, the grant advanced both the empirical data infrastructure and the article pipeline for the broader Taiwan politics research agenda. The main completed outputs are the theoretical framework, the integrated database architecture, major data modules, curated analytical datasets, public website pages, conference presentations, and student training. The main items that remain for future work are full public release of the database, expansion into additional formal and informal ties, completion of article revisions and submissions, and further comparative analyses using the same database model.

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

The project is motivated by a central debate in the study of Taiwan's post-democratization local politics. Existing scholarship broadly agrees that traditional local factions have weakened, but it remains unclear what has replaced them. Some accounts emphasize party centralization and nationalized electoral competition; others stress the continued importance of local factions, clientelistic networks, kinship ties, legislative brokers, and locally embedded political machines (Rigger, 2001; Ting, 2019; Ting, Chao, & Li, 2018; Wang & Weng, 2019). The result is a literature rich in qualitative insight but still limited by the absence of a shared framework and systematic data capable of connecting electoral behavior, party organization, officeholding, and personal networks.

The Taiwan case is especially important because democratization did not simply eliminate older forms of local organization. Instead, local political networks appear to have changed form. Older factional structures have been partly absorbed into parties, reworked through local councils, connected to family and business networks, and reshaped by national-level competition (Ting, Chao, & Li, 2018; Rigger, 2001). This means that local politics cannot be understood only through party labels or election returns. It also requires attention to the careers of individual politicians, the offices they hold, the party and legislative positions they occupy, and the social ties through which political resources are reproduced.

The project addresses this problem through a Networks and Organizations framework. The framework begins from three basic relational elements. Position-position ties capture formal organizational hierarchy, such as relations among national party offices, regional party offices, legislative leadership posts, and elected positions (Panebianco, 1988). Position-actor ties capture the assignment of people to offices, allowing the project to reconstruct political resumes and career trajectories. Actor-actor ties capture social relations among politicians, including family ties and other personal networks. These three relational forms can be combined to analyze substantively important patterns such as career mobility, dual office-holding, central-local party coordination, local brokerage, political families, and the reproduction of local political elites (Panebianco, 1988; Evans, 2012; Jeffery & Wincott, 2010).

This framework also directly shaped the project's database design. Because the project treats political organization as a set of linked positions, actors, and social relations, the database was designed to connect multiple tables through unique official identifiers. Candidate records, party leadership records, legislative leadership records, online profiles, and family relations were not treated as separate datasets. They were instead integrated into a single relational structure that allows researchers to move from electoral events to career histories, from career histories to party and legislative positions, and from those positions to family or other social ties.

The comparative contribution of the project is to move beyond a simple contrast between party-centered and faction-centered accounts of Taiwan politics. The first wave of findings suggests that local political organization is best understood as a layered structure in which formal party offices, legislative careers, regional dominance, and personal ties interact. Regional legislative candidates respond to local party dominance; political careers sort into distinct local, regional, and national tracks; regional party leaders combine central agents, local brokers, and party bureaucrats; and family ties provide a measurable basis for studying political reproduction (Reidhead & Zhang, 2025; Reidhead & Su, 2026a; Reidhead & Kao, 2026; Reidhead & Wen, 2026). These findings support the broader claim that Taiwan's new local politics is neither a story of factional persistence alone nor one of complete party centralization. It is a changing organizational field in which formal positions and personal networks must be studied together.

For the purposes of this final report, the theoretical framework is therefore not presented as a purely abstract contribution. It is the organizing logic behind the project's data infrastructure, empirical analyses, and future research agenda. By linking concepts to measurable relationships in the database, the project provides a foundation for cumulative research on local politics, party organization, candidate recruitment, career mobility, and informal political networks in Taiwan and in comparative East Asian perspective.

Research Design, Data, and Methods

The project was designed to build an integrated empirical infrastructure for studying Taiwan's local politics through the Networks and Organizations framework. The central methodological goal was to link formal organizational data, political career data, and selected social-tie data into a common database structure. Raw data were collected from electoral records, party leadership records, legislative leadership records, online politician profiles, and family relationship sources. These raw materials were cleaned, standardized, and formatted as source tables before being linked into the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database.

The project's workflow (Figure 1) moved from raw sources to an integrated database, then from the integrated database to curated analytical datasets, and finally from curated datasets to research outputs and dissemination. This workflow was necessary because the same political

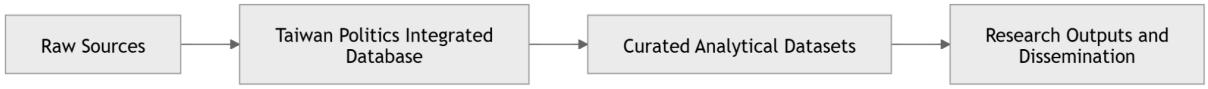
actor may appear in multiple forms: as a candidate, an elected official, a party leader, a legislative leader, a person with an online profile, and a family member of another politician. Treating these materials as separate datasets would reproduce the fragmentation that has limited prior research on local politics. Linking them makes it possible to study careers, organizations, and personal networks together.

Entity resolution and disambiguation were the most important technical tasks in the project. The team created a master list of officials and assigned unique official identifiers to distinguish individuals with similar or identical names. Candidate records were linked to party leadership records, legislative leadership records, online profiles, and family-tie records. Ambiguous cases required manual verification because the same Chinese name may refer to multiple political actors, and the same political actor may appear under slightly different names, offices, or source conventions across datasets. This disambiguation process was essential for preventing false links and for allowing later analyses to treat political careers as coherent longitudinal records.

After tables were linked, the team queried curated datasets for specific analyses. These curated datasets act as bridges between the integrated database and article-level research projects. For example, the project generated regional legislator resumes and career transitions for candidate-alignment analysis, candidate resumes and career transitions for career-sequence analysis, regional party leader resumes and career transitions for party-organization analysis, and candidate resumes with family ties for work on political families (Reidhead & Zhang, 2025; Reidhead & Su, 2026a; Reidhead & Kao, 2026; Reidhead & Wen, 2026). Each curated dataset is narrower than the full integrated database, but each inherits the broader database's linkage structure.

The project combines descriptive, comparative, and inferential strategies. Some outputs already include regression-based analyses, such as the regional legislator article and preliminary family-ties models (Reidhead & Zhang, 2025; Reidhead, 2026). Other outputs remain primarily descriptive or diagnostic, especially where the key task is to establish coverage, measure observation bias, or show how the database can support future inference. The report therefore distinguishes completed empirical claims from infrastructure-building outputs and future modeling agendas.

Figure 1. Data Workflow from Raw Sources to Research Outputs



The project collected data from multiple raw sources, integrated them into the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database, queried curated datasets for specific analyses, and used those datasets to generate research outputs and public dissemination materials.

Project Implementation

Project implementation proceeded through four connected activities: data collection, database integration, public dissemination, and research training. During the grant period, the team collected and standardized major data modules on party leadership, legislative leadership, online profiles, and family ties, and linked these modules to existing candidates and elections data. These activities produced the foundation for the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database and for multiple curated analytical datasets.

The project also moved beyond internal data construction by building public-facing infrastructure through the Organization of Power Lab website. The website now provides pages for the integrated database and curated datasets, with additional documentation and codebooks planned as data cleaning and validation continue. At the same time, the project trained student researchers in archival research, data management, coding, statistical analysis, and manuscript development. The implementation record therefore includes both research outputs and capacity-building outputs.

The following subsections document these implementation activities in more detail. Data Collection Completed summarizes what was collected and how the sequencing of collection changed during the grant period. Database Integration and Curated Datasets explains how the data were linked and transformed into research datasets. Public Website and Data Dissemination describes the current access and documentation strategy. Adjustments to the Original Work Plan explains why the project prioritized formal career data before informal ties and how that choice strengthened later stages of the project.

Data Collection Completed

During the two-year grant period, the project completed the major data collection modules needed to study Taiwan's local politics through linked careers, organizations, and networks. The original multi-year plan (Table 2) envisioned a sequential collection of party leadership, legislative leadership, political family ties, association leadership, faction ties, and business ties. By the end of the grant period, the team had completed the main formal organizational modules and the family-ties module: party leadership, legislative leadership, online politician profiles, and political family ties. These were linked to previously collected candidates and election data.

The completed database now includes several major data modules (Table 3). The candidates and elections module covers 1994-2024 and contains 103,464 candidate-election records from the Central Election Commission. The party leadership data include 53 central party leader records covering 1986-2025 and 576 regional party leader records covering 1951-2025. The legislative leadership data include 56 Legislative

Yuan leadership records covering 1928-2024 and 986 regional legislative leadership records covering 1940-2023. The project also collected 1,043 online politician profile records and 2,796 family relationship records, both based primarily on Wikipedia and other public online profiles. Together, these modules form the empirical foundation of the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database.

Table 2. Data Collection by Project Year

Project Year	**Data Collection**	**Status**
Prior Work	Candidates & Elections	Completed
Year 1	Party Leadership (Central & Regional)	Completed
Year 2	Legislative Leadership (Central & Regional)	Completed
Year 3	Political Family Ties	Completed
Year 4	Association Leadership	Future Work
Year 5	Faction Ties, Business Ties	Future Work

The project deliberately prioritized formal position data before informal social-tie data. Candidates and elections, party leadership, and legislative leadership records are generally easier to verify than family, factional, or business ties because they are tied to election records, party rosters, legislative records, local council records, public offices, and other institutional positions. These formal data also provided the most reliable basis for entity disambiguation. Once candidates, party leaders, legislative leaders, and online politician profiles were assigned unique official identifiers, the team could more accurately identify politician profiles, collect family relations, and connect family members back to officials already recorded in the database.

Party and legislative leadership data were collected from public and official online sources, including party websites, legislative websites, Legislative Yuan records, local council records, Wikipedia, and related public records. These records make it possible to observe whether politicians held central or regional party leadership positions, whether they held national or regional legislative leadership posts, and how these roles relate to electoral careers. The resulting data support the construction of politician resumes, party leader resumes, legislative leader resumes, and other curated analytical datasets for research on political careers, party organization, candidate alignment, and local political networks (Reidhead & Su, 2026a; Reidhead & Zhang, 2025; Reidhead & Kao, 2026).

Table 3. Data Collection Coverage and Record Counts

Dataset	Source Coverage Years	Records Collected	Main Sources	Documentation Link	Status
Candidates and elections	1994-2024	103,464 candidate-election records	Central Election Commission	https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/taiwan-candidates/	Completed
Central party leadership	1986-2025	53 central party leader records	Party websites; public records; Wikipedia	https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/taiwan-party-leaders/	Completed
Regional party leadership	1951-2025	576 regional party leader records	Party websites; public records; Wikipedia	https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/taiwan-party-leaders/	Completed
Legislative Yuan leadership	1928-2024	56 national legislative leader records	Legislative Yuan records; public records	https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/taiwan-legislative-leaders/	Completed
Regional legislative leadership	1940-2023	986 regional legislative leader records	Local council records; public records	https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/taiwan-legislative-leaders/	Completed
Online politician profiles	2025-2025	1043 profile records	Wikipedia; public online profiles	In progress	Data collection completed; Prepping for DB
Family relationships	2025-2025	2,796 family relationship records	Wikipedia; public online profiles	In progress	Data collection completed; Prepping for DB

The family-ties module represents a major addition to the original data infrastructure. The team collected 2,796 family relationship records linked to 1,043 unique elected officials and party leaders, covering 159 types of family relations. These include nuclear family relations, extended kinship, and relations through marriage. The main limitation is that

family-tie data depend heavily on online profile coverage. Prominent and successful politicians are more likely to have public profiles, and those profiles are more likely to contain family information. For that reason, family-tie analysis must account for observation bias before moving to stronger causal claims. Even with this limitation, the completed family-ties module provides a foundation for future analyses of political recruitment, electoral success, regional party leadership, and the reproduction of local political networks (Reidhead & Wen, 2026; Reidhead, 2026).

Database Integration and Curated Datasets

A central accomplishment of the project was integrating the collected data into the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database. The team first designed the database schema in dbdiagram.io (Figure 2), then implemented the database in SQLite (Figure 3). Source data originally stored in spreadsheets were cleaned, standardized, uploaded into database tables, and linked through primary and foreign keys. This relational structure matters because it allows information about elections, candidates, parties, legislative bodies, administrative units, online profiles, and family ties to be connected without collapsing them into a single flat file.

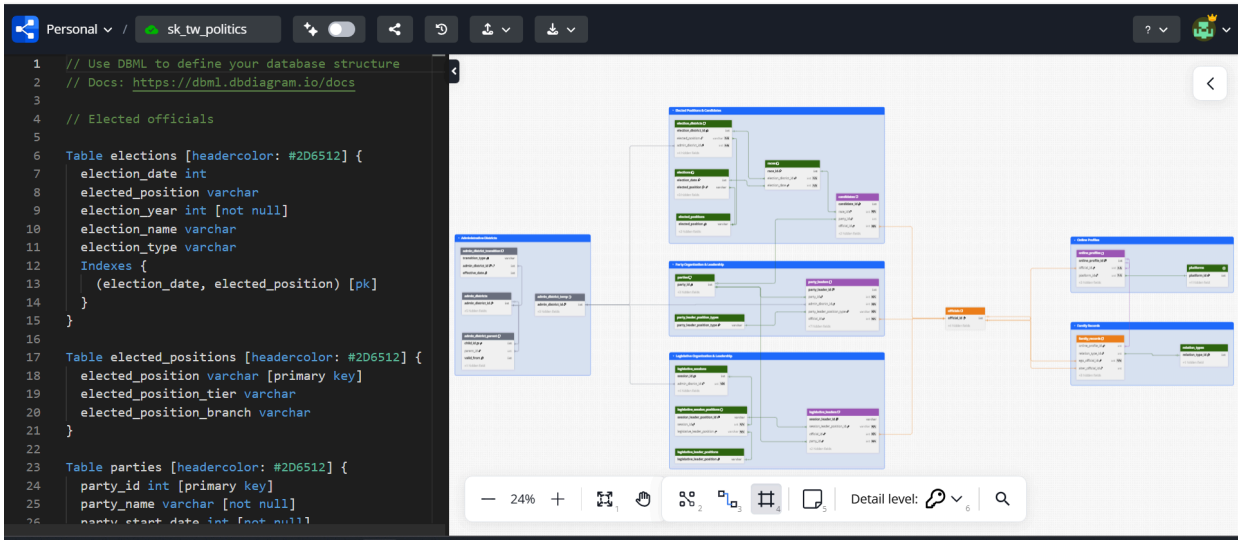
The use of SQLite and a formally designed schema supported the project's substantive goals. SQLite made it possible to store the database locally, query it reproducibly, and generate article-specific datasets from a shared source. The schema and foreign-key relationships helped clarify how political actors, positions, organizations, and events relate to one another. This structure also reduces duplication and makes errors easier to diagnose because records can be checked at the table level before being joined for analysis.

The most difficult integration task was disambiguation. The project created a master official table and assigned unique official identifiers to candidates, party leaders, legislative leaders, online profiles, and political family members. This made it possible to link records across tables and to construct resume-style political careers. Without this step, the project could not reliably distinguish different individuals with similar names or link the same individual across multiple roles and time periods. The procedures used to audit these linkages and diagnose remaining database issues are documented in Appendix A, the Taiwan Politics Database Audit Report.

Once the integrated database was built, the team queried curated datasets for specific research outputs. These include candidate resumes, party leader resumes, legislative leader resumes, all-official resumes, regional legislator resumes and career transitions, regional party leader resumes and career transitions, and candidate records joined to family-tie data. These curated datasets serve as bridges between the general database and individual manuscripts. They also improve reproducibility because article-level datasets can be regenerated from the same underlying database as cleaning, validation, and documentation improve. The structure,

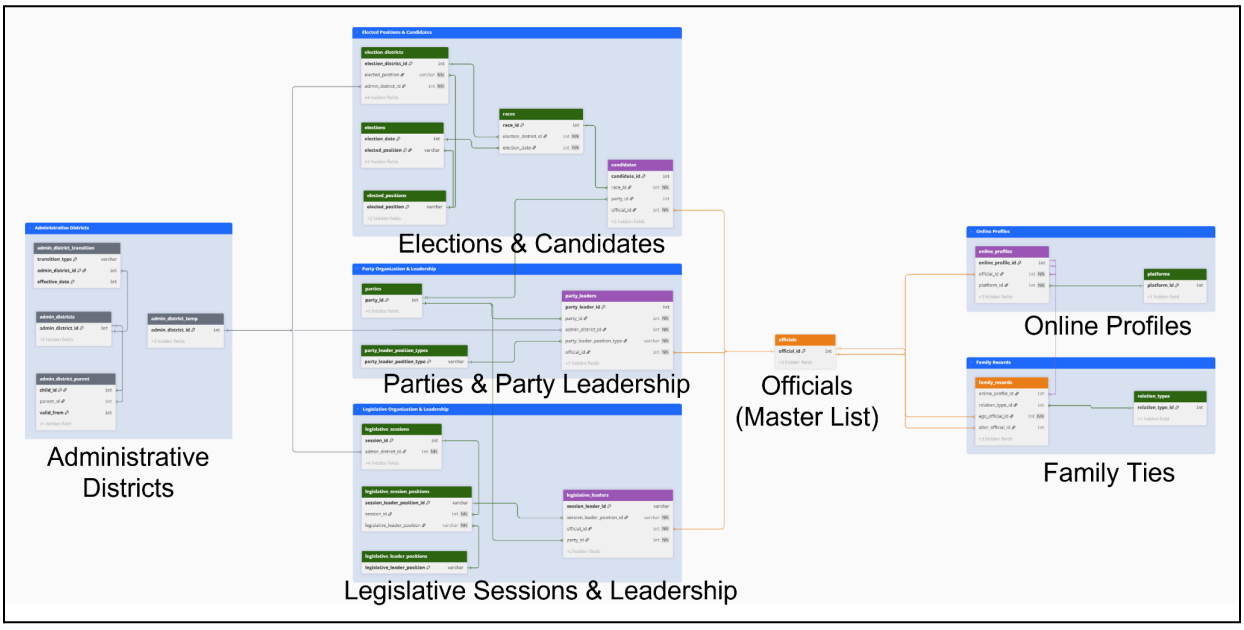
variables, and source fields for one major curated dataset are illustrated in Appendix B, the Party Leaders Codebook.

Figure 2. Designing the Taiwan Politics Database in dbdiagram.io



Note: https://dbdiagram.io/d/sk_tw_politics-688ac746cca18e685c8e11eb

Figure 3. Taiwan Politics Database Schema



Note: https://www.seouljake.com/static/twpolitics/twdb/schema_image_labeled.png

Public Website and Data Dissemination

The project created public-facing dissemination infrastructure through the Organization of Power Lab website. The website includes information about the lab team, projects, grants, databases, articles, and training. It also includes a dedicated page for the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database (Figure 4) and separate pages for curated datasets (Figure 5). These pages are designed to make the project visible to other researchers, document the relationship between grants, datasets, articles, and other research outputs, and provide a stable public location for future codebooks, documentation, database audits, sample datasets, and repository links. The current draft notes that the website already includes a page for the integrated database, separate curated dataset pages, and plans to add codebooks and links for each dataset.

The project's data sharing policy is deliberately staged. The Taiwan Politics Integrated Database and curated datasets are not currently available for download. The lab is continuing to clean, curate, validate, and document these data before making them publicly available. This staged approach is necessary because the database depends on extensive entity disambiguation and linkage across candidates, party leaders, legislative leaders, online profiles, and family members. Errors in these linkages could affect later analyses of political careers, family ties, party leadership, and candidate alignment. For this reason, the project does not present unfinished or insufficiently validated data as fully public.

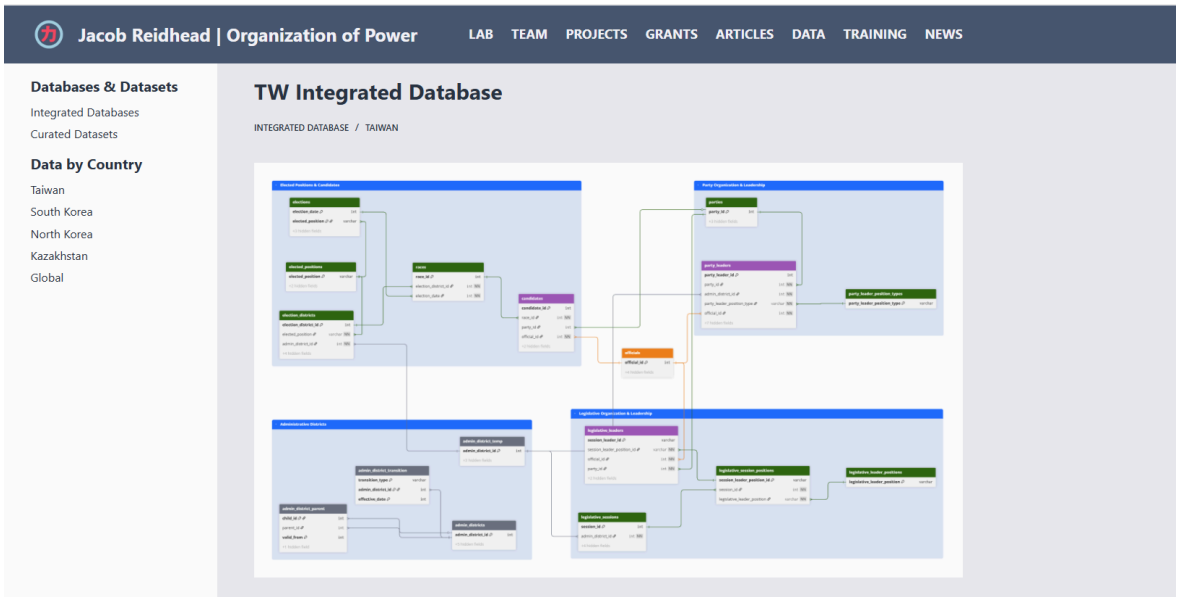
At the same time, the project is committed to responsible data dissemination. Datasets used in individual published articles will ordinarily be deposited in Harvard Dataverse or other repositories preferred by the relevant journals, including World Politics, Party Politics, or Comparative Political Studies. The lab website will provide links to these article-specific repositories when they become available. This approach allows the project to share publication-ready datasets while maintaining quality control over the larger integrated database and curated datasets that remain under active cleaning and documentation.

The public website also serves as the main access point for collaboration inquiries. Although the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database and curated datasets are not yet available for direct download, the lab remains open to collaboration and data-access discussions. Researchers interested in collaboration, data access, or related projects may contact Dr. Jacob Reidhead at reidhead@g.nccu.edu.tw. In future stages, contingent on funding and additional technical development, the project plans to expand this dissemination infrastructure by adding more complete codebooks, database audits, documentation of source coverage and variable definitions, and possibly a front-end query interface or formal data-request protocol.

This access policy balances openness with data reliability. The project aims to make its data infrastructure useful to external researchers, but only in a form that is sufficiently documented, validated, and responsibly curated. In the short term, the website documents the structure of the integrated database, the curated datasets generated from it, and the research outputs supported by

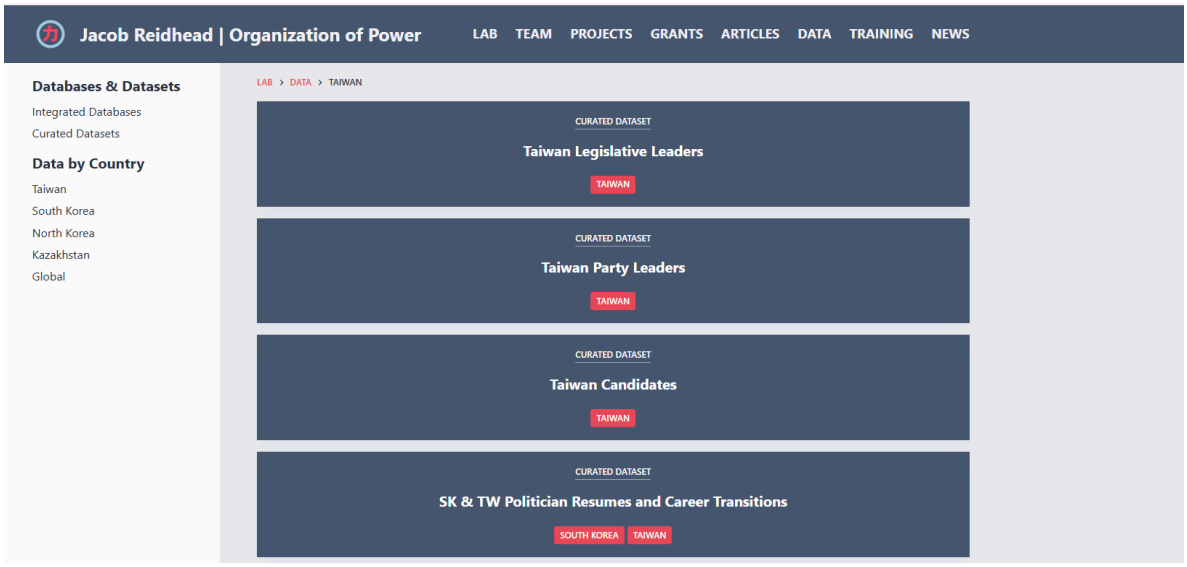
these data. In the longer term, the project will use the website, article repositories, and collaboration protocols to expand access while preserving the accuracy and integrity of the database.

Figure 4. Taiwan Politics Integrated Database on Organization of Power Lab Website



Note: https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/

Figure 5. Curated Datasets on Organization of Power Lab Website



Note: https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/

Adjustments to the Original Work Plan

The project largely followed the original plan to build a database for studying Taiwan's new local politics through the Networks and Organizations framework. The main adjustment was strategic sequencing. The original broader plan placed informal ties earlier in the research agenda, but the team prioritized formal career and organizational data first. Candidates and elections, party leadership, and legislative leadership provided the most reliable foundation for assigning unique official identifiers and linking individuals across datasets.

This adjustment strengthened rather than weakened the project. Formal position data made it easier to disambiguate officials, identify online profiles, and connect family members back to political actors already recorded in the database. It also allowed the team to produce first-wave article outputs on regional legislators, career sequences, and regional party leadership while continuing to build the family-ties module. As a result, the publication sequence shifted toward formal organizations and careers in the first wave, with family ties and other informal networks becoming the basis for subsequent articles.

The revised sequence also shaped the project's future agenda. Association leadership, faction ties, business ties, executive and judicial leadership, legislative voting data, budget data, public opinion data, and regional covariates remain future extensions rather than abandoned components. The adjustment therefore preserved the project's core objectives while improving the reliability of the data infrastructure and clarifying the pathway for future expansion.

Research Results

Overview of Main Empirical Findings

The empirical results presented in this section demonstrate how the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database supports a cumulative research agenda on local political organization, career mobility, party leadership, and family networks. The section summarizes four database-supported analyses (Table 4). The first examines regional legislative candidates and candidate alignment (Reidhead & Zhang, 2025). The second analyzes political career sequences and career clusters (Reidhead & Su, 2026a; Reidhead & Su, 2026b). The third studies regional party leadership as a bridge between central party organization and local political networks (Reidhead & Kao, 2026; Reidhead, 2026). The fourth documents the family-ties module and shows how political family relations can be linked to formal career and organizational data (Reidhead & Wen, 2026; Reidhead, 2026).

Table 4. Curated Datasets, Research Articles, Major Findings, and Publication Status

#	Curated Datasets	Research Article	Major Findings	Target Journal	Publication Status
1	TW Regional Legislator Resumes and Career Transitions	Regional Dominance and Strategic Non-Alignment: A Multi-Tier Theory of Candidate Alignment in Taiwan, 1994-2024	Regional party dominance shapes candidate alignment; non-indigenous candidates are more likely to align with the DPP where the DPP dominates local legislative seats.	World Politics	Under Review
		Beyond Strategic Non-Alignment: Mechanisms of Regional Candidate Alignment in Taiwan	Extends the regional dominance finding by examining the mechanisms linking local party strength, candidate strategy, and independent candidacy.	TBD	In Preparation
2	TW Candidate Resumes and Career Transitions	Introducing Taiwan Politician Resumes and Career Sequences Database	Introduces resume-style political career data and shows how fragmented election, party, and legislative records can be converted into longitudinal career sequences.	Party Politics	Under Review
		Political Career Stratification and Upward Mobility in Taiwan and South Korea	Political careers are stratified into multiple tracks rather than a single promotion ladder, with distinct local, regional, national, and leadership pathways.	JEAS	In Preparation
3	TW Regional Party Leader Resumes and Career Transitions	Dispatching Agents, Recruiting Brokers: Principal-Agent Tradeoffs in Taiwan's Regional Party Leadership Selection	Regional party leadership reflects a tradeoff between central control and local embeddedness; parties select central agents, local brokers, and party insiders under different regional conditions.	Party Politics	In Preparation
		Central Party Agents or Local Party Bosses? Party Centralization in Post-Democratic South Korea and Taiwan	Regional party offices are not simply instruments of central control; they remain shaped by local political careers, local legislative networks, and regional party conditions.	TBD	In Preparation
4	TW Candidate Resumes and Family Ties	Introducing Taiwan Political Family Ties Database	Introduces a family-ties module linking 2,796 family relationship records to 1,043 officials and party leaders, while documenting profile-coverage bias and measurement limits.	TBD	In Preparation
		Family Networks and Political Reproduction: Taiwan and South Korea Compared	Political family ties can be linked to recruitment and electoral outcomes; preliminary findings suggest stronger associations for challengers and regional legislative candidates.	TBD	In Preparation

The strongest completed finding comes from the analysis of regional legislative candidates. Using the Taiwan Regional Legislator Resumes and Career Transitions dataset, the project shows that local candidates do not simply follow national partisan incentives. Instead, candidate alignment is shaped by regional party dominance. In regions where the DPP is dominant in local legislative seats, non-indigenous candidates are more likely to align with the DPP and less likely to align with the KMT, even when the analysis accounts for national party strength, incumbency, prior electoral experience, regional context, age, and gender. This finding is substantively important because it shows that Taiwan's local party system is organized through regional power structures as well as national party competition.

The remaining empirical subsections are included because they show how the database expands the scope of research beyond a single article. The career-sequence analysis demonstrates that the integrated database can transform fragmented election, party leadership, and legislative leadership records into longitudinal political careers. The regional party leadership analysis uses these career records to study whether regional party chairs are central agents, local brokers, or party insiders. The family-ties analysis documents the first systematic step toward linking kinship relations to formal political careers and organizational positions. Together, these analyses show that the project produced not only individual findings, but also reusable data infrastructure for future research.

At this stage, the empirical results should be interpreted as a combination of completed findings, article drafts, and database demonstrations. Some analyses support direct publication claims, while others are descriptive or preliminary and require further modeling, validation, and manuscript development. This distinction is important. The final report does not claim that every empirical subsection provides a fully completed causal analysis. Rather, it documents how the grant created a linked data infrastructure that now makes such analyses possible.

Regional Legislative Candidates

The first empirical application of the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database examines candidate alignment among Taiwan’s regional legislative candidates. This analysis draws on the TW Regional Legislator Resumes and Career Transitions dataset, which combines Central Election Commission candidate and election records with resume-style indicators constructed from the project’s integrated database (Reidhead & Zhang, 2025). The reference manuscript restricts the analysis to regional legislative candidates running as KMT, DPP, or independent candidates, because these three alignment choices account for nearly all winning local legislative candidates. In the current manuscript version, the analytical sample includes 8,235 non-indigenous and 763 indigenous local KMT, DPP, and independent candidates between 1994 and 2024 (Table 5). The outcome of interest is candidate party alignment: whether a regional legislative candidate runs with the KMT, runs with the DPP, or runs as an independent.

The analysis asks whether regional legislative candidates align primarily with nationally dominant parties or with the parties that dominate politics in their own regions. The central finding is that regional dominance matters (Figure 6). Among non-indigenous candidates, DPP dominance in regional politics is associated with a clear shift away from KMT candidacy and toward DPP candidacy. The figure on "Local Candidate Party Alignment by Regionally Dominant Party in Local Seats" illustrates this pattern descriptively: when the DPP dominates local seats, non-indigenous candidate alignment with the KMT falls while DPP alignment rises. The accompanying summary statistics table establishes the basic contrast between non-indigenous and indigenous candidates, including differences in party affiliation, incumbency, prior wins, region type, age, and gender. Together, these descriptive results show why regional legislative candidates are a useful test case for studying local party dominance, candidate strategy, and the interaction between electoral careers and political organization.

The multinomial logistic regression table (Table 6) strengthens this descriptive pattern by estimating candidate alignment with the KMT as the reference category. The manuscript finds that, for non-indigenous candidates, regional party dominance in local seats remains a strong predictor of alignment with the DPP even after accounting for national party dominance, incumbency, prior electoral experience, region type, age, and gender. This result supports the article's argument that candidates in Taiwan's unitary system do not simply follow national partisan tides. Instead, they respond to regional power centers, including the party that controls local legislative seats and the regional party networks that shape recruitment, nominations, campaign support, and career opportunities.

The findings are especially important for the grant because they demonstrate how the project's linked career and organizational data can move beyond descriptive candidate lists toward a theory of local political networks (Reidhead & Zhang, 2025; Reidhead & Zhang, 2026). Regional legislative candidates are not treated only as isolated electoral competitors; they are positioned within overlapping structures of local party dominance, legislative institutions, career trajectories, and constituency-level constraints. The manuscript's contrast between non-indigenous and indigenous candidates further shows that independent candidacy can function as a strategic response to regional dominance rather than merely a sign of party-system weakness. This subsection therefore connects directly to the project's broader objective: to explain how Taiwan's new local politics are organized through formal positions, party structures, candidate careers, and locally embedded networks.

Table 5. Summary Statistics of Key Indicators for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Regional Legislators

Variables	Count		Mean		Standard Deviation	
	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.
Candidate's Party: KMT	8234	763	0.376	0.557	0.484	0.497
Candidate's Party: DPP	8234	763	0.237	0.054	0.426	0.226
Candidate's Party: Independent	8234	763	0.386	0.389	0.487	0.488
Nat'l Dominant Party, Presidency: DPP	8234	763	0.545	0.544	0.498	0.498
Nat'l Dominant Party, Legislature: DPP	8234	763	0.251	0.298	0.433	0.457
Locally Dominant Party, Nat'l Seats: DPP	8234	763	0.387	0.393	0.487	0.489
Locally Dominant Party, Local Seats: DPP	8234	763	0.137	0.084	0.344	0.277
Region Type: City	8234	763	0.17	0.046	0.376	0.209
Region Type: County	8234	763	0.56	0.772	0.496	0.42
Region Type: Special Municipality	8234	763	0.27	0.182	0.444	0.386
Incumbent	8234	763	0.408	0.303	0.492	0.46
Number of Prior Electoral Wins	8234	763	0.957	0.477	1.329	0.851
Has Experience in Precint-Level Politics	8234	763	0.083	0.087	0.276	0.281
Age	8234	763	48.436	51.168	9.633	8.455
Male	8234	763	0.748	0.767	0.434	0.423

Figure 6. Local Candidate Party Alignment by Regionally Dominant Party in Local Seats

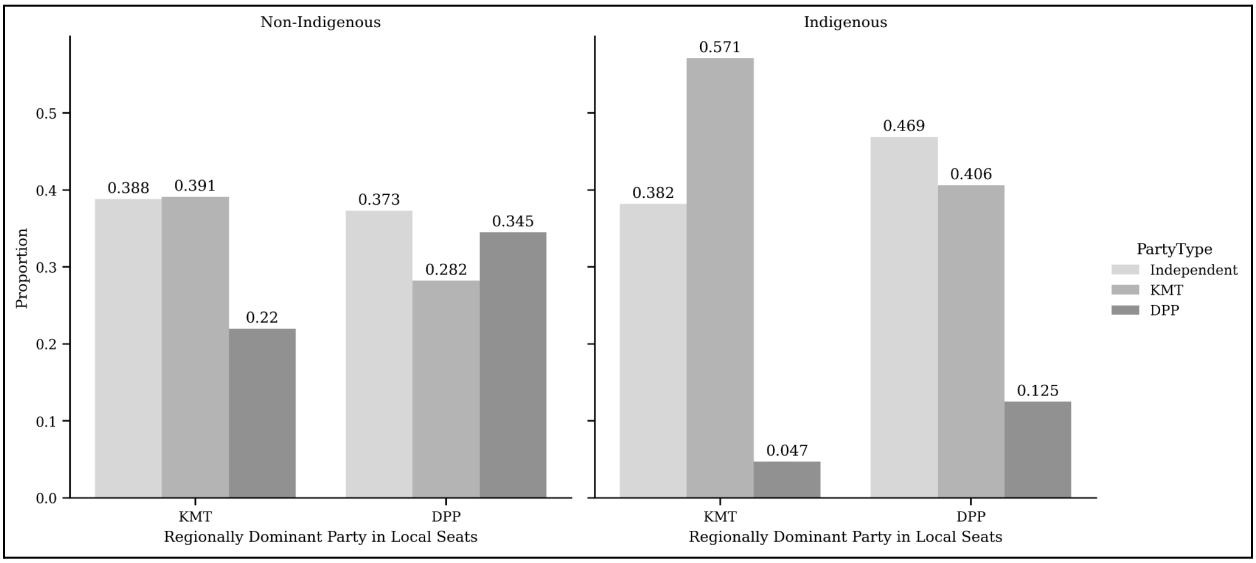


Table 6. Multinomial Logistic Regression of Party Alignment, with KMT as reference group

Level=DPP	(1) Non-Indig, Reduced		(2) Non-Indig, Full		(3) Indigenous, Reduced		(4) Indigenous,Full	
Nat'l Dom, Presidency: DPP	0.063	(0.076)	0.083	(0.078)	0.260	(0.502)	0.421	(0.545)
Nat'l Dom, Legislature: DPP	0.304***	(0.081)	0.440***	(0.093)	1.308**	(0.500)	1.117.	(0.647)
Reg Dom, Natl Seats: DPP	0.334***	(0.072)	0.243**	(0.075)	-0.306	(0.435)	-0.432	(0.472)
Reg Dom, Local Seats: DPP	0.679***	(0.087)	0.745***	(0.092)	1.644***	(0.485)	0.708	(0.576)
Region: County			-0.013	(0.085)			-1.408*	(0.711)
Region: Special			0.361***	(0.098)			0.688	(0.772)
Incumbent			-0.271***	(0.073)			-0.332	(0.487)
Local Experience			-0.390***	(0.117)			1.373	(1.132)
Prior Win Count			-0.012	(0.031)			-1.581**	(0.591)
Male			0.172*	(0.067)			0.302	(0.413)
Age			-0.035	(0.026)			0.739*	(0.301)
Age Squared			-0.000	(0.000)			-0.008*	(0.003)
Constant	-0.810***	(0.047)	0.837	(0.630)	-2.983***	(0.301)	-18.696*	(7.326)
Level=Independent	**(1)**		**(2)**		**(3)**		**(4)**	
Nat'l Dom, Presidency: DPP	0.347***	(0.063)	0.324***	(0.067)	0.361.	(0.206)	0.212	(0.225)
Nat'l Dom, Legislature: DPP	-0.063	(0.072)	0.326***	(0.086)	0.756***	(0.225)	1.293***	(0.284)
Reg Dom, Natl Seats: DPP	-0.012	(0.063)	0.038	(0.069)	-0.037	(0.206)	0.006	(0.224)
Reg Dom, Local Seats: DPP	0.342***	(0.083)	0.495***	(0.092)	0.767*	(0.299)	0.721*	(0.335)
Region: County			0.047	(0.073)			-0.257	(0.397)
Region: Special			0.010	(0.091)			-0.121	(0.449)
Incumbent			-1.178***	(0.068)			-1.497***	(0.247)
Local Experience			-0.499***	(0.106)			-0.163	(0.386)
Prior Win Count			-0.237***	(0.031)			-0.377*	(0.164)
Male			0.482***	(0.064)			0.229	(0.206)
Age			-0.094***	(0.023)			0.025	(0.087)
Age Squared			0.001***	(0.000)			-0.000	(0.001)
Constant	-0.180***	(0.039)	2.093***	(0.553)	-0.831***	(0.125)	-0.746	(2.225)
N	8234		8234		763		763	
Residual DF	8224		8208		753		737	
Log-Likelihood	-8759.019		-8193.244		-622.906		-549.327	
Pseudo R^2	0.012		0.076		0.04		0.153	
LLR Test of fitted vs null	211.512, p=0.0		1343.061, p=0.0		51.778, p=0.0		198.936, p=0.0	
LLR Test of full vs reduced			1131.549, p=0.0				147.158, p=0.0	

For the LLR Test of full vs reduced: Model 2 was compared to Model 1; Model 4 was compared to Model 3. p-values: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, .: 0.1

Political Career Sequences and Clusters

The second empirical application demonstrates the methodological value of the Taiwan candidate resumes and career transitions dataset (Reidhead & Su, 2026a). This analysis draws on the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database to convert fragmented election, party leadership, and legislative leadership records into longitudinal political career sequences. The manuscript reports a database of 50,206 political actors, 99.75 percent of whom appear as candidates, and uses these records to describe how Taiwanese political careers differ in depth, duration, and level of office. The analysis covers political career records assembled from the project's electoral, party, and

legislative leadership data, with the final coverage years to match the project data table. The central outcome is not a single election result, but a structured career trajectory: the sequence of offices contested, offices won, and leadership positions held by each political actor.

Assignment of Codes to Significant Events in Taiwan's Political Careers (Table 7) shows how the project translated heterogeneous resume records into comparable sequence data. Each career event is coded by office level, position type, and whether the politician took office. For example, winning a national legislative election, losing a national legislative election, winning a regional legislative election, and holding a regional party leadership position receive distinct codes. After events are sorted chronologically for each official, they can be concatenated into career sequences that summarize political movement over time. This procedure is important because it turns the integrated database into a reusable analytical infrastructure. Instead of treating elections, party offices, and legislative leadership posts as separate datasets, the project can analyze them as connected careers.

Distribution and Summary Statistics of Politician Careers by Career Cluster (Table 8) and *Distribution of Politicians by Career Cluster Across Key Political Offices* (Figure 7) summarize the main findings of the clustering analysis. The manuscript identifies a highly stratified political career structure. Most political actors have relatively short and limited careers, while a much smaller elite accumulates long sequences of offices and leadership positions. The database contains a large group of actors who never hold elected office, while party leaders and legislative leaders constitute only a very small share of the full political population. At the same time, higher-level actors have longer and more complex careers. Legislative leaders, for example, have substantially more resume items and longer career ranges than the average official, indicating that entry into leadership is typically preceded by extended political experience.

The cluster analysis shows that Taiwan's political careers are organized around multiple tracks rather than a single ladder (Reidhead & Su, 2026a; Reidhead & Su, 2026b). Grassroots incumbents, repeated local challengers, stable regional legislative winners, local executive figures, national legislative elites, and persistent national-level challengers follow distinct pathways. The figure on career-cluster distribution across key offices confirms that leadership positions draw from different career bases: national executive and national legislative leadership positions are concentrated among national-level winners, regional legislative leadership is rooted in stable regional legislative careers, and regional party leadership is more heterogeneous, combining party bureaucrats, local council veterans, and national-level politicians. These findings directly support the project's database-building objective. They show that the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database can do more than store records; it can reveal the organizational structure of political careers and provide a foundation for future research on recruitment, mobility, party organization, and local political networks.

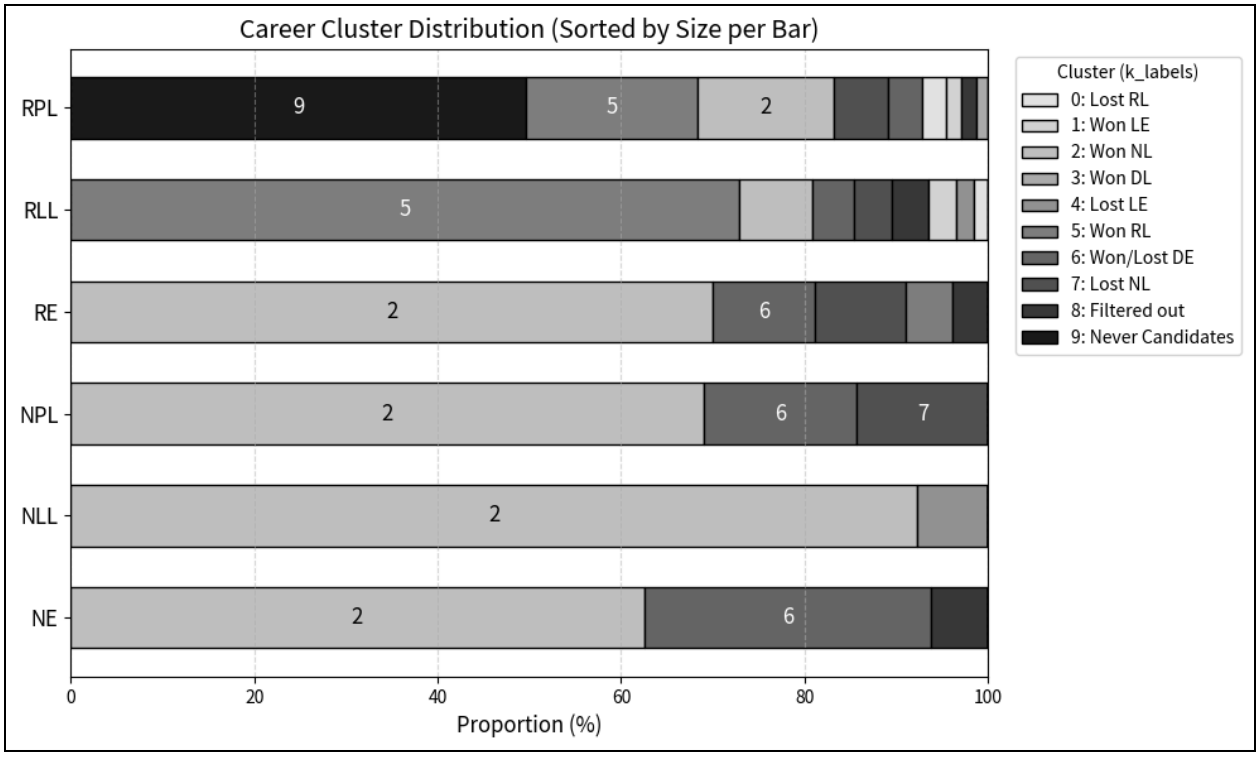
Table 7. Assignment of Codes to Significant Events in the Taiwan's Political Careers

Event Code	Position Code	Takesoffice	Positions	Description
A	NE	True	總統、副總統	Won National Executive
B	NE	False	總統、副總統	Lost National Executive Election
C	NL	True	區域立委、不分區立委、原住民立委、僑選立委	Won National Legislator
D	NL	False	區域立委、不分區立委、原住民立委、僑選立委	Lost National Legislator Election
E	RE	True	直轄市長、縣市長	Won Regional Executive
F	RE	False	直轄市長、縣市長	Lost Regional Executive Election
G	RL	True	直轄市議員、縣市議員	Won Regional Legislator
H	RL	False	直轄市議員、縣市議員	Lost Regional Legislator Election
I	DE	True	鄉鎮市長、直轄市山地原住民區長	Won District Executive
J	DE	False	鄉鎮市長、直轄市山地原住民區長	Lost District Executive Election
K	DL	True	鄉鎮市民代表、直轄市山地原住民區民代表	Won District Legislator
L	DL	False	鄉鎮市民代表、直轄市山地原住民區民代表	Lost District Legislator Election
M	LE	True	村里長	Won Local Executive
N	LE	False	村里長	Lost Local Executive Election
O	NLL	Any	院長、副院長	Held National Legislative Leader
P	NPL	Any	主席	Held National Party Leader
Q	RLL	Any	議長、副議長	Held Regional Legislative Leader
R	RPL	Any	主任委員	Held Regional Party Leader

Table 8. Distribution and Summary Statistics of Politician Careers by Career Cluster

	Count	Percentage	Avg Resume Items	Avg Age First Job	Avg Age First Resume Item	Avg Career Range (Years)
Cluster 0	1028	2.05%	4.05	47.98	45.04	13.83
Cluster 1	6247	12.45%	3.61	53.51	53.01	14.72
Cluster 2	435	0.87%	7.61	46.06	45.66	15.36
Cluster 3	2121	4.23%	3.64	50.44	49.24	15.04
Cluster 4	1746	3.48%	3.41	55.73	52.92	14.41
Cluster 5	1545	3.08%	5.62	43.69	43.08	17.63
Cluster 6	625	1.25%	3.94	48.26	47.22	13.47
Cluster 7	685	1.36%	4.39	46.56	47.51	9.24
Cluster 8	35650	71.03%	1.29	53.64	52.90	5.15
Cluster 9	108	0.22%	1.72	52.96	52.96	3.49

Figure 7. Distribution of Politicians by Career Cluster Across Key Political Offices



Regional Party Leadership

The third empirical application examines regional party leaders as a bridge between formal party organization and local political networks. This section draws on the TW Regional Party Leader Resumes and Career Transitions dataset, which links regional party chair records to the broader Taiwan Politics Integrated Database (Reidhead & Kao, 2026). The core question is what kinds of career trajectories lead politicians to become regional party leaders and whether these trajectories vary by party and by regional party dominance. The reference manuscript frames this as a party-side selection problem: parties must decide whether to place regional party offices in the hands of centrally connected agents, locally embedded brokers, or organizational insiders with limited electoral experience (Panebianco, 1988; Reidhead & Kao, 2026). In principal-agent terms, the regional party chair position sits at the boundary between central party control and local political brokerage.

The figures below summarize this tradeoff by showing the distribution of regional party leaders' highest prior political office across marginal covariates (Figure 8) and across the interaction of party and regional party dominance (Figure 9). The descriptive pattern supports a mixed interpretation rather than a simple story of central penetration or purely local embeddedness.

Regional party leaders are heterogeneous. Some have national-level experience, consistent with the idea that central parties may dispatch or rely on higher-level agents to manage regional organizations. Others have regional legislative experience, consistent with the recruitment of locally embedded brokers who already possess electoral networks, council ties, and constituency-level credibility. A third group has little or no prior elected-office experience, suggesting the continued role of professional party organizers and behind-the-scenes party workers. This composition indicates that regional party leadership is not a single career endpoint, but an organizational role filled through multiple pathways.

The interaction of party and regional dominance further clarifies the underlying principal-agent tradeoff (Table 9). When a party is regionally dominant, it has stronger incentives to rely on locally embedded figures who can preserve electoral coalitions, coordinate candidates, and manage local officeholders. When a party is weaker in a region, it may have stronger incentives to appoint figures with central ties, organizational loyalty, or non-electoral party experience. The manuscript therefore extends the earlier interim result on DPP local party chairs. The interim finding emphasized that DPP local party chairs were increasingly embedded in local legislative networks despite growing presidential influence at the center (Rigger, 2001; Reidhead, 2026). The newer analysis generalizes this point by treating regional party leadership as a broader selection problem across parties and regions: parties do not choose only between central control and local autonomy, but combine central agents, local brokers, and party bureaucrats depending on local organizational conditions.

These findings are important for the grant because they connect the project's data infrastructure directly to the study of party organization and local network politics. By linking party officeholders to candidate histories, legislative careers, and regional contexts, the project can observe how formal party positions are staffed by actors with different kinds of political capital. The regional party leadership analysis therefore shows why the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database is valuable: it makes it possible to study local party offices not as isolated administrative posts, but as nodes where central party authority, local electoral networks, legislative experience, and organizational loyalty intersect.

Figure 8. Distribution of Regional Party Leaders' Highest Level of Political Office, grouped by Marginal Covariates

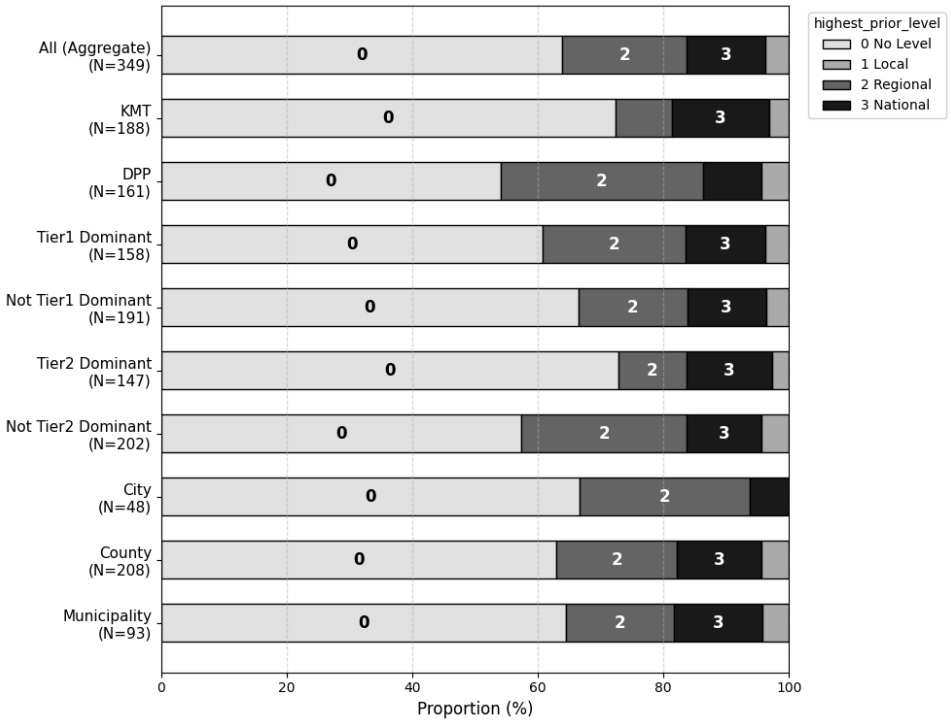


Figure 9. Distribution of Regional Party Leaders' Highest Level of Political Office, grouped by Interaction of Party and Regional Party Dominance

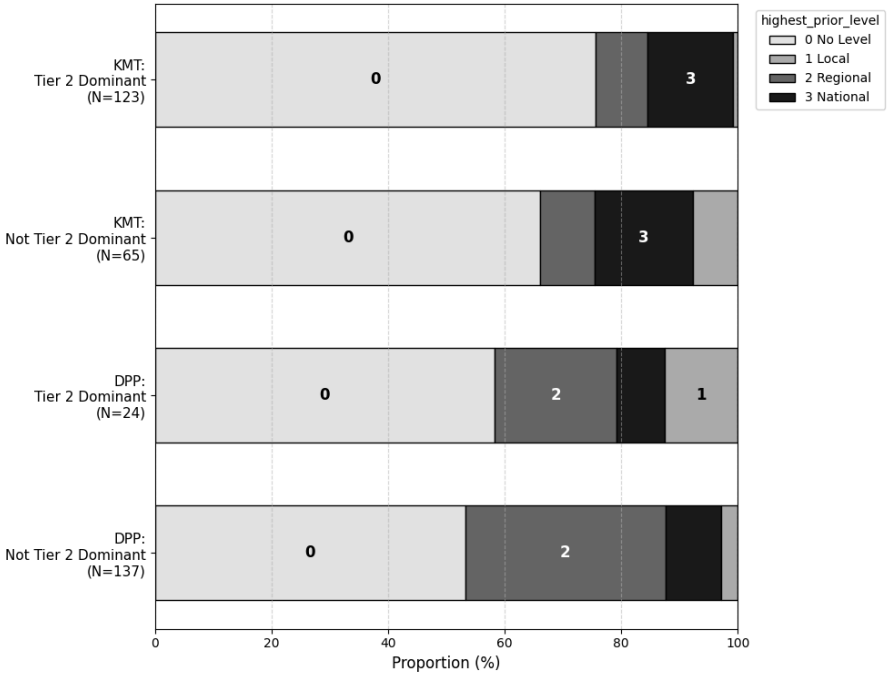


Table 9. Multinomial Logistic Regression of Regional Party Leaders' Highest Level of Political Office

Experience=1 Local	(1) m1		(2) m2		(3) m2.5		(4) m3		(5) m4.5	
Intercept	-2.520***	(0.393)	-2.673***	(0.410)	-2.663***	(0.422)	-12.316	(83.527)	-16.742	(887.832)
IsKMT	-0.600	(0.573)							-0.175	(0.643)
Tier1 Dominant			0.348	(0.596)	0.361	(0.738)			0.407	(0.741)
Tier2 Dominant			-0.828	(0.639)	-1.048	(1.095)			-0.842	(1.164)
Tier1 * Tier2 Dominant					0.258	(1.384)			0.244	(1.395)
Region (Municipality)							9.608	(83.528)	14.233	(887.832)
Region (County)							9.638	(83.528)	14.216	(887.832)
Experience=2 Regional	**(1)**		**(2)**		**(3)**		**(4)**		**(5)**	
Intercept	-0.515**	(0.175)	-1.044***	(0.206)	-1.196***	(0.224)	-0.901**	(0.329)	-0.102	(0.465)
IsKMT	-1.565***	(0.311)							-1.544***	(0.384)
Tier1 Dominant			0.695*	(0.295)	1.090**	(0.347)			1.033**	(0.363)
Tier2 Dominant			-1.312***	(0.330)	-0.573	(0.466)			0.277	(0.536)
Tier1 * Tier2 Dominant					-1.314*	(0.643)			-1.502*	(0.666)
Region (Municipality)							-0.421	(0.433)	-0.979*	(0.495)
Region (County)							-0.285	(0.375)	-0.735.	(0.436)
Experience=3 National	**(1)**		**(2)**		**(3)**		**(4)**		**(5)**	
Intercept	-1.758***	(0.280)	-1.618***	(0.250)	-1.816***	(0.288)	-2.367***	(0.604)	-2.830***	(0.714)
IsKMT	0.212	(0.346)							0.394	(0.398)
Tier1 Dominant			0.137	(0.346)	0.718	(0.465)			0.747	(0.468)
Tier2 Dominant			-0.140	(0.345)	0.405	(0.455)			0.268	(0.500)
Tier1 * Tier2 Dominant					-1.195.	(0.675)			-1.158.	(0.681)
Region (Municipality)							0.838	(0.677)	0.909	(0.689)
Region (County)							0.824	(0.639)	0.892	(0.647)
N	349		349		349		349		349	
Residual DF	343		340		337		340		328	
Log-Likelihood	-329.629		-335.303		-332.16		-341.819		-317.102	
Pseudo R^2	0.046		0.03		0.039		0.011		0.083	
LLR Test of fitted vs null	31.98, p=0.0		20.631, p=0.002		26.917, p=0.001		7.599, p=0.269		57.033, p=0.0	

p-values: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, .: 0.1

Note: The reference group, Experience = 0, is Regional Party Leaders who have never held political office.

Family Ties

The fourth empirical application documents the family-ties component of the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database (Reidhead & Wen, 2026). This dataset was created after the project had already linked candidates, party leaders, legislative leaders, and online politician profiles to unique official identifiers, making it possible to connect family members back to officials already recorded in the database. The completed family-ties module contains 2,796 family relationship records linked to 1,043 unique elected officials and party leaders, and it captures 159 types of family relations. These include nuclear family ties, extended kinship, and relations through marriage. In the report, "family relations" refers to all documented kinship relations found in politician profiles, while "political family relations" refers to the subset of those relations in which the related family member is also identifiable as a politician or political official in the integrated database.

The figures in this section describe the family-ties dataset through a hierarchical measurement process. Figure 10 reports Wikipedia or online-profile coverage by position type and electoral success. Figure 11 then asks, among officials with an online profile, whether any family relation

is documented. Figure 12 narrows this further to political family ties, meaning family relations to another political actor. This structure is important because family-tie data are affected by observation bias. Politicians who are more prominent, more electorally successful, or who hold higher-level offices are more likely to have public profiles, and those profiles are more likely to include family information. For this reason, the first stage of analysis is descriptive and diagnostic: it documents where family-tie data are most observable before using those data to make stronger causal claims.

The descriptive tables and figures nevertheless show that the family-ties module can support substantive analysis of political recruitment and electoral advantage. Data can compare winning and losing candidates across office types, allowing the project to examine whether politicians with documented political family ties are more likely to take office (Table 10). It also introduces gender as an important dimension: among candidates with Wikipedia profiles, female candidates show higher rates of political family ties than male candidates (Table 11).Women with Wikipedia profiles have political family ties at a rate of 39.1 percent, compared with 32.0 percent for men, and among candidates with any family tie, 67.4 percent of women have a specifically political family connection, compared with 55.7 percent of men.

The current analysis also includes preliminary models estimating the association between political family ties and electoral success (Reidhead & Wen, 2026; Reidhead, 2026). We find that political family ties are associated with higher predicted probabilities of taking office even after controlling for gender, region, party affiliation, and incumbency status (Figure 13). The strongest estimated gains appear among regional legislative candidates and challengers, where family ties may substitute for some of the name recognition, network access, and voter trust normally supplied by incumbency (Figure 14). These findings should be presented cautiously in the final report because the family-ties analysis remains affected by profile-coverage bias and is still being developed into article drafts. Even so, the section demonstrates the value of the project's data-building strategy. By linking family relations to formal careers and organizational positions, the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database can support future analyses of dynastic recruitment, candidate selection, electoral success, regional party leadership, and the reproduction of local political networks (Reidhead & Wen, 2026; Reidhead, 2026).

Figure 10. Wikipedia Coverage by Position Type and Electoral Success in Each Position

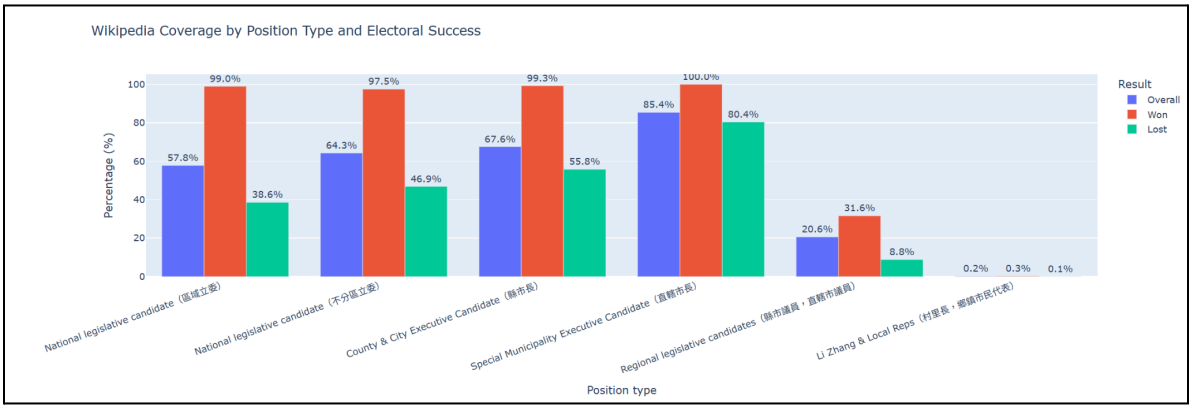


Figure 11. Family Ties Presence by Position Type and Electoral Success in Each Position (Among Those with Wiki Page)

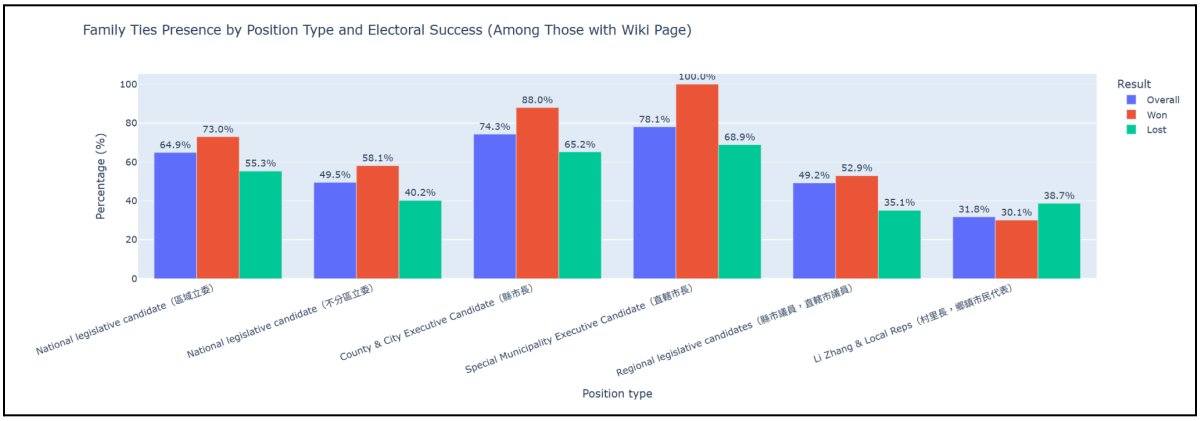


Figure 12. Political Family Ties Presence by Position Type and Electoral Success in Each Position (Among Those with Wiki Page)

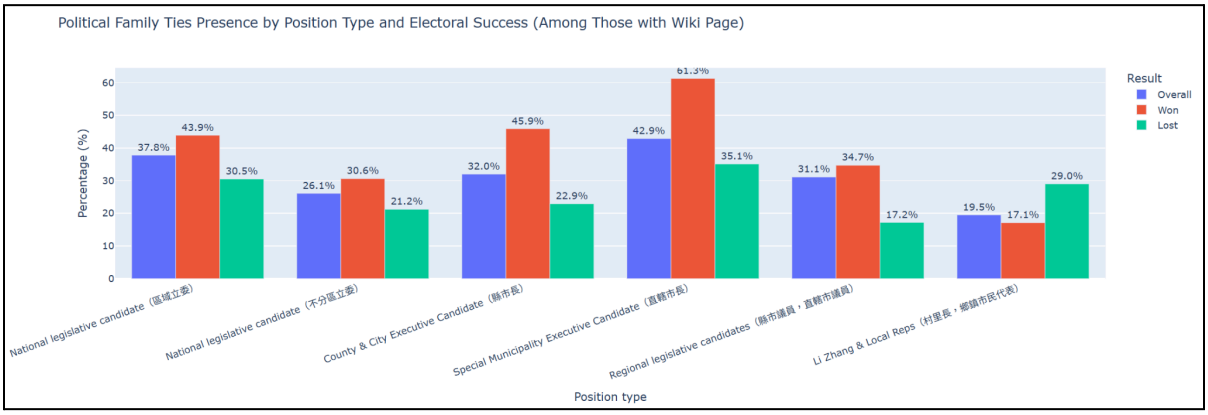


Table 10. Prevalence of Wiki Coverage & Political Family Ties Among Taiwanese Candidates by Office Type and Electoral Success

	Denominator	All Candidates	HasWikiPage=True	
Position type	Electoral Result / Nominator	Has Wiki Page	Has Family Tie	Has Political Family Tie
National legislative candidate（區域立委）	Overall	1804 (57.8%)	1171 (64.9%)	682 (37.8%)
National legislative candidate（區域立委）	Won	981 (99.0%)	716 (73.0%)	431 (43.9%)
National legislative candidate（區域立委）	Lost	823 (38.6%)	455 (55.3%)	251 (30.5%)
National legislative candidate（不分區立委）	Overall	662 (64.3%)	328 (49.5%)	173 (26.1%)
National legislative candidate（不分區立委）	Won	346 (97.5%)	201 (58.1%)	106 (30.6%)
National legislative candidate（不分區立委）	Lost	316 (46.9%)	127 (40.2%)	67 (21.2%)
County & City Executive Candidate（縣市長）	Overall	334 (67.6%)	248 (74.3%)	107 (32.0%)
County & City Executive Candidate（縣市長）	Won	133 (99.3%)	117 (88.0%)	61 (45.9%)
County & City Executive Candidate（縣市長）	Lost	201 (55.8%)	131 (65.2%)	46 (22.9%)
Special Municipality Executive Candidate（直轄市長）	Overall	105 (85.4%)	82 (78.1%)	45 (42.9%)
Special Municipality Executive Candidate（直轄市長）	Won	31 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	19 (61.3%)
Special Municipality Executive Candidate（直轄市長）	Lost	74 (80.4%)	51 (68.9%)	26 (35.1%)
Regional legislative candidates（縣市議員，直轄市議員	Overall	2489 (20.6%)	1225 (49.2%)	774 (31.1%)
Regional legislative candidates（縣市議員，直轄市議員	Won	1976 (31.6%)	1045 (52.9%)	686 (34.7%)
Regional legislative candidates（縣市議員，直轄市議員	Lost	513 (8.8%)	180 (35.1%)	88 (17.2%)
Li Zhang & Local Reps（村里長，鄉鎮市民代表）	Overall	154 (0.2%)	49 (31.8%)	30 (19.5%)
Li Zhang & Local Reps（村里長，鄉鎮市民代表）	Won	123 (0.3%)	37 (30.1%)	21 (17.1%)
Li Zhang & Local Reps（村里長，鄉鎮市民代表）	Lost	31 (0.1%)	12 (38.7%)	9 (29.0%)

Table 11: Prevalence of Political Family Ties by Candidate Gender and Electoral Success

	Denominator	All Candidates			HasWikiPage=True					
	Nominator	HasWikiPage			HasFamilyTie			HasPoliticalFamilyTie		
Position type	Electoral Result / Gender	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All candidates	Overall	4732 (29.9%)	3421 (28.5%)	1311 (34.1%)	2726 (57.6%)	1966 (57.5%)	760 (58.0%)	1608 (34.0%)	1096 (32.0%)	512 (39.1%)
All candidates	Won	3121 (42.1%)	2202 (40.8%)	919 (45.4%)	1909 (61.2%)	1331 (60.4%)	578 (62.9%)	1197 (38.4%)	787 (35.7%)	410 (44.6%)
All candidates	Lost	1611 (19.2%)	1219 (18.5%)	392 (21.5%)	817 (50.7%)	635 (52.1%)	182 (46.4%)	411 (25.5%)	309 (25.3%)	102 (26.0%)

Figure 13. The Dynastic Boost for Challengers: Political Family Ties and the Probability of Taking Office

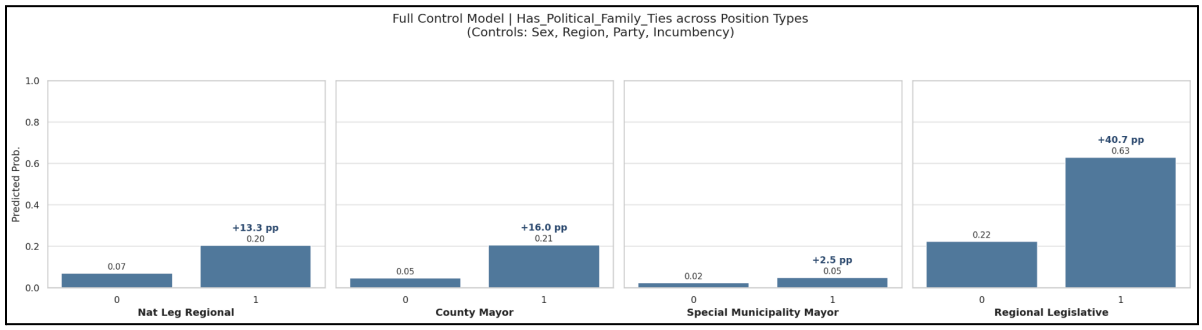
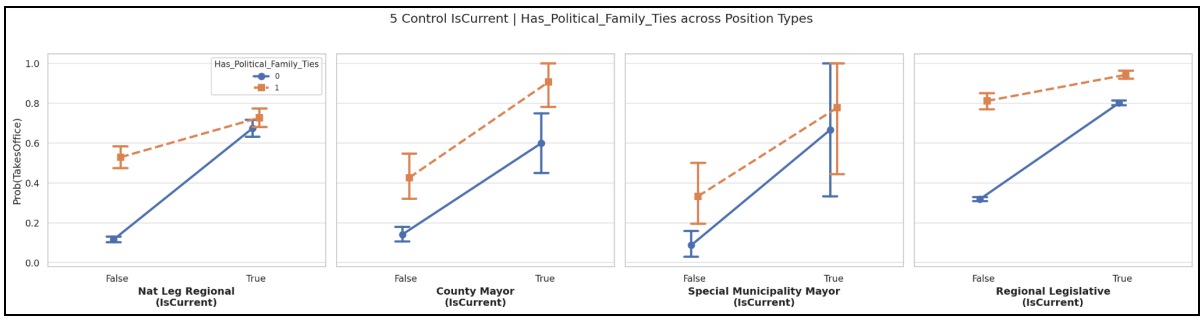


Figure 14. The Dynastic Boost for Challengers: Political Family Ties and the Probability of Taking Office by Incumbency Status



Synthesis of Findings

Taken together, the empirical subsections show that the project produced a data infrastructure capable of linking formal organizations, political careers, and informal networks. The central contribution is not a single isolated result, but the construction and use of linked data that make Taiwan's local political order more observable. The regional legislator analysis shows that candidate alignment responds to regional party dominance (Reidhead & Zhang, 2025). The career-sequence analysis shows that political careers are organized into distinct tracks rather than one simple ladder (Reidhead & Su, 2026a; Reidhead & Su, 2026b). The regional party leadership analysis shows that local party offices are staffed by a mix of central agents, local brokers, and party insiders (Reidhead & Kao, 2026; Reidhead, 2026). The family-ties analysis shows how kinship relations can be measured and linked to formal careers, while also documenting the limits created by profile-coverage bias (Reidhead & Wen, 2026; Reidhead, 2026).

The first theme is formal career structure. By linking electoral records, party leadership, and legislative leadership, the project shows that political careers can be studied as sequences of contested offices, offices won, and leadership positions held. This makes it possible to observe stratification across levels of office, the distinction between repeated challengers and stable winners, and the pathways through which some politicians move into leadership. These findings connect directly to the project's Networks and Organizations framework because they show how position-actor ties accumulate over time and produce patterned career trajectories.

The second theme is local organizational embeddedness. The regional legislator and regional party leadership analyses both show that local politics cannot be understood only through national party competition or formal central control. Regional party dominance shapes candidate alignment, and regional party leaders are often selected from locally embedded political careers. At the same time, some regional party leaders have national experience or non-electoral party backgrounds. This mixed pattern suggests that party organization is neither purely top-down nor purely local (Panebianco, 1988; Evans, 2012; Jeffery & Wincott, 2010). It is produced through the interaction of central party authority, regional electoral strength, local legislative networks, and organizational loyalty.

The third theme is the emergence and measurement of informal family networks. The family-ties module allows the project to move beyond formal offices and begin measuring actor-actor ties among politicians. The data distinguish general family relations from political family relations, and they reveal important differences by office type, electoral success, gender, and profile coverage. Because family-tie data are affected by observation bias, the current findings should be treated cautiously. Even so, the module establishes the basis for future research on dynastic recruitment, candidate selection, electoral advantage, and the reproduction of political networks.

Together, these findings demonstrate the value of the Networks and Organizations framework. Formal hierarchy is captured through position-position ties, careers are captured through

position-actor ties, and family relations are captured through actor-actor ties. The project shows that these ties can be linked empirically rather than discussed only conceptually. Beyond the grant period, this infrastructure will support additional research on party organization, career mobility, family politics, local governance, and comparative political networks in Taiwan and beyond.

Publications, Conferences, and Training

Publications

The project generated a pipeline of manuscripts and article drafts that draw directly on the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database and its curated analytical datasets (Table 12). These outputs fall into three categories: under-review manuscripts, in-preparation manuscripts, and conference or workshop papers that are being revised for publication. Each output is tied to a specific data module and therefore documents the relationship between data construction and article development.

The first under-review manuscript is Jacob Reidhead and Yang Zhang (2025), "Regional Dominance and Strategic Non-Alignment: A Multi-Tier Theory of Candidate Alignment in Taiwan, 1994-2024," submitted to World Politics. This manuscript uses the Taiwan Regional Legislator Resumes and Career Transitions dataset and reports the first major finding from the project: regional party dominance shapes candidate alignment in local legislative races. The second under-review manuscript is Jacob Reidhead and Chih-yi Su (2026a), "Introducing Taiwan Politician Resumes and Career Sequences Database," submitted to Party Politics. This manuscript introduces the politician resumes and career sequences database and demonstrates its utility for analyzing career trajectories and political mobility.

Several additional manuscripts are in preparation. Jacob Reidhead and Chih-yi Su (2026b) are developing "Political Career Stratification and Upward Mobility in Taiwan and South Korea" for Journal of East Asian Studies. Jacob Reidhead and Chia-Lin Kao (2026) are preparing "Dispatching Agents, Recruiting Brokers: Principal-Agent Tradeoffs in Taiwan's Regional Party Leadership Selection" for Party Politics. Jacob Reidhead (2026) is preparing "Central Party Agents or Local Party Bosses? Party Centralization in Post-Democratic South Korea and Taiwan." Jacob Reidhead and Liang-Ta Wen (2026) are preparing "Introducing Taiwan Political Family Ties Database." Jacob Reidhead (2026) is preparing "Family Networks and Political Reproduction: Taiwan and South Korea Compared." Jacob Reidhead and Yang Zhang (2026) are preparing "Beyond Strategic Non-Alignment: Mechanisms of Regional Candidate Alignment in Taiwan."

We anticipate submitting all of the articles below within the 2026 calendar year. All publications and manuscripts derived from this project will include the required NSTC acknowledgment in their final submitted or published forms.

Table 12. Final Publication List

#	Status	Authors	Submission Year	Target Journal	Title	Relation to Grant?
1	Under Review	Jacob Reidhead, Yang Zhang	2025	World Politics	Regional Dominance and Strategic Non-Alignment: A Multi-Tier Theory of Candidate Alignment in Taiwan, 1994-2024	Reports findings from Y1 data collection
2	Under Review	Jacob Reidhead, Chih-yi Su	2026	Party Politics	Introducing Taiwan Politician Resumes and Career Sequences Database	Introduces data collected in Y1
3	In Preparation	Jacob Reidhead, Chih-Yi Su	2026	JEAS	Political Career Stratification and Upward Mobility in Taiwan and South Korea	Reports findings from Y1 data collection
4	In Preparation	Jacob Reidhead, Chia-Lin Kao	2026	Party Politics	Dispatching Agents, Recruiting Brokers: Principal-Agent Tradeoffs in Taiwan's Regional Party Leadership Selection	Reports findings from Y1 data collection
5	In Preparation	Jacob Reidhead	2026	TBD	Central Party Agents or Local Party Bosses? Party Centralization in Post-Democratic South Korea and Taiwan	Reports findings from Y1 data collection
6	In Preparation	Jacob Reidhead, Liang-Ta Wen	2026	TBD	Introducing Taiwan Political Family Ties Database	Introduces data collected in Y2
7	In Preparation	Jacob Reidhead	2026	TBD	Family Networks and Political Reproduction: Taiwan and South Korea Compared	Reports findings from Y2 data collection
8	In Preparation	Jacob Reidhead, Yang Zhang	2026	TBD	Beyond Strategic Non-Alignment: Mechanisms of Regional Candidate Alignment in Taiwan	Follow-up on findings from Y1 data collection

Conferences and Workshops

The project disseminated its framework, database, and article findings through conferences and workshops in Taiwan, Korea, and the United States (Table 13). These presentations helped refine the theory, improve the empirical analyses, and introduce the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database to broader academic audiences. They also helped transform early article drafts into higher-quality manuscripts by generating feedback on the Networks and Organizations framework, regional party organization, candidate alignment, and database design.

Table 13. Final Conference and Workshop List

Conference	**Location**	**Date**	**Presentation Status**	**Title**	**NSTC Funds**
TSA	New Taipei, Taiwan	2024.11.23	Article Presented	Presidentialization and Machine Politics in the DPP? Rewiring Rational Hierarchies of Party Organization in Taiwan	No
Korean Sociological Association (KSA)	Seoul, Korea	2024.12.20	Article Presented	Central Party Agents or Local Party Bosses? Party Centralization in Post-Democratic South Korea and Taiwan	No
American Sociological Association (ASA)	Chicago, USA	2025.08.08	Article Presented	Wrangling Regional Politics: A Networks and Organization Theory of Agent Management in Multilevel Parties	No
NSYSU Political Science Workshop	Kaohsiung, Taiwan	2025.11.06	Research Presentation	Introducing the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database	No
TPSA	Taipei, Taiwan	2025.11.30	Two Posters Presented	TW Political Career DB, TW Political Families DB	No

The listed events include the Taiwan Sociological Association meeting in New Taipei on 2024.11.23, where the project presented "Presidentialization and Machine Politics in the DPP? Rewiring Rational Hierarchies of Party Organization in Taiwan"; the Korean Sociological Association meeting in Seoul on 2024.12.20, where it presented "Central Party Agents or Local Party Bosses? Party Centralization in Post-Democratic South Korea and Taiwan"; the American Sociological Association meeting in Chicago on 2025.08.08, where it presented "Wrangling Regional Politics: A Networks and Organization Theory of Agent Management in Multilevel Parties"; the National Sun Yat-sen University Political Science Workshop in Kaohsiung on 2025.11.06, where it presented "Introducing the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database"; and the

Taiwan Political Science Association meeting in Taipei on 2025.11.30, where the team presented two posters on the Taiwan Political Career Database and the Taiwan Political Families Database.

NSTC funds were not used for these listed events; however, the conference and workshop record nevertheless demonstrates the grant's broader impact because the presentations promoted the database, trained collaborators in presenting research, and helped transform the project's first-wave analyses into publishable manuscripts.

Student Training

Student training was a major capacity-building component of the project. The project recruited and trained both grant-funded research assistants and student collaborators in archival research, data entry, data management, statistical analysis, literature review, and manuscript development. Training was linked directly to the project's research design. Students did not simply perform clerical tasks; they contributed to the construction of linked political career and family-tie data, helped manage and analyze curated datasets, and supported the development of co-authored manuscripts, conference presentations, posters, and independent research projects.

The student training table (Table 14) distinguishes among several types of participation. Grant-funded contributors included Chia-Lin Kao, Chih-yi Su, Liang-Ta Wen, Ruo-Ting Kao, Ming Hao Chen, Chun Lan Hsu, Cheng Chia Wang, and Jong-sung Shin. Their contributions included literature review, statistical analysis, data management, archival research, data entry, and administrative support. The table also identifies student collaborators who were not funded by NSTC, including Zhang Yang and Zhang Jingyun. Zhang Yang contributed literature review and statistical analysis for a co-authored journal article, while Zhang Jingyun used lab data for an MA thesis project. This distinction is important because the project's broader training impact extended beyond grant-funded personnel, but the report should not imply that every collaborator listed was financially supported by the grant.

The project also supported concrete student outputs. Student collaborators contributed to co-authored journal articles, article presentations, conference posters, and thesis development. Chih-yi Su contributed to co-authored journal work, presented an article at IPSA 2025, and presented a poster at TPSA 2025. Liang-Ta Wen contributed to co-authored journal work and presented a poster at TPSA 2025. Chia-Lin Kao and Zhang Yang contributed to co-authored journal articles, while Zhang Jingyun developed an MA thesis using lab data (Reidhead & Kao, 2026; Reidhead & Zhang, 2025; Zhang, 2026). These outputs show that the project functioned not only as a data-building initiative, but also as a training platform for students working on Taiwan politics, political careers, party organization, and political family networks. Overall, the student training component expanded the project's research capacity and helped seed follow-on publications, presentations, and student-led projects.

Table 14. Final Student Training Matrix

#	Name	Degree & Major	Affiliation	Role	Collaboration Period Under This Grant	NSTC Funds	Research Contributions	Publications & Presentations
1	Chia-Lin Kao 高嘉琳	PhD candidate, Political Science	Rutgers	student collaborator	2024.03 ~2024.07	Yes	literature review, statistical analysis	co-authored journal article
2	Zhang Yang 張洋	MPhil, Politics and Public Admin	Hong Kong Metropolitan University	student collaborator	2024.09 ~	No	literature review, statistical analysis	co-authored journal article
3	Zhang Jingyun 張瀞云	MA student, Political Science	NSYSU	student collaborator	2025.09 ~	No	statistical analysis	MA thesis using our lab data
4	Chih-yi Su 蘇芷儀	BS student, Economics and Mathematical Science	NCCU	student collaborator, research assistant	2024.03 ~2025.07	Yes	data management, statistical analysis	co-authored journal article; Presented an article at IPSA 2025; Presented a poster at TPSA 2025
5	Liang Ta Wen 温亮達	BS student, Finance and Mathematical Science	NCCU	student collaborator, research assistant	2025.07 ~2025.07	Yes	data management, statistical analysis	co-authored journal article; Presented a poster at TPSA 2025
6	Ruo-Ting Kao 高若庭	BA student, Korean	NCCU	research assistant, administrative assistant	2024.05 ~2025.05	Yes	archival research, data entry	
7	Ming Hao Chen 陳明浩	BS student, Computer Science	NCCU	research assistant	2025.10 ~2025.12	Yes	data management	

8	Chun Lan Hsu 許郡蘭	Graduated	Unaffiliated	research assistant	2024.03 ~2024.06	Yes	archival research	
9	Cheng Chia Wang 王澄嘉	BA, Korean	NCCU	research assistant	2024.04 ~2024.07	Yes	archival research	
10	Jong-sung Shin 辛鐘成	BA, Global Studies	NCCU	research assistant	2024.04 ~2024.10	Yes	archival research	

Difficulties and Constraints

The main technical challenge was entity disambiguation and linkage. The project linked candidates, party leaders, legislative leaders, online profiles, and family members across multiple sources. This required assigning unique official identifiers to political actors and verifying ambiguous cases (Figure 15). Name ambiguity, inconsistent source formats, changes in office titles, incomplete biographical information, and variation across party and legislative sources all created linkage problems. These difficulties were expected in a project that integrates fragmented political data, and addressing them became one of the project's most important methodological contributions.

The family-ties module introduced additional difficulties. Family relations were collected primarily from online profiles, especially Wikipedia and related public sources (Figure 16). This required identifying likely politician profile pages, manually verifying profile matches, using simplified HTML replicas of profile pages to assist data entry, linking entry forms to relationship records, and structuring the resulting data for upload into the integrated database (Figure 17). This hybrid workflow made family-tie collection possible, but it also made clear that family-tie data are unevenly observed.

Observation bias is therefore a central limitation. Politicians who hold higher office, win elections, or attract public attention are more likely to have online profiles. Among those with profiles, some are more likely than others to have family information recorded. This means that the absence of an observed family tie cannot automatically be treated as the absence of a real family tie. The project addresses this problem by reporting profile coverage, family-tie presence among those with profiles, and political family-tie presence among those with profiles before using family ties in stronger empirical models.

A further constraint concerns the publication timeline. Several manuscripts were revised repeatedly as the theory and methods improved. This delayed publication in the short term, but it also strengthened the quality of the final outputs by moving some papers from narrower area-studies framing toward broader comparative and theoretical contributions. The report should present these delays as part of the normal process of developing high-quality research from newly built data infrastructure, not as a failure of the project.

These constraints shaped the future research agenda. The project now has clearer procedures for disambiguation, profile verification, family-tie extraction, codebook development, and curated dataset construction. Future work can build on these procedures to expand coverage, improve diagnostics, add new source domains, and support stronger inferential analysis.

Figure 15. Manual verification of Wikipedia politician profiles

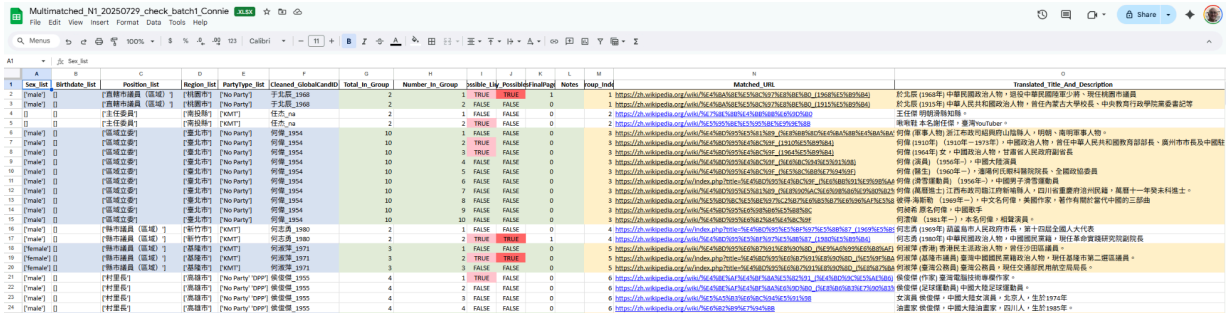


Figure 16. Simplified HTML replica of Wikipedia politician profile including links for data entry

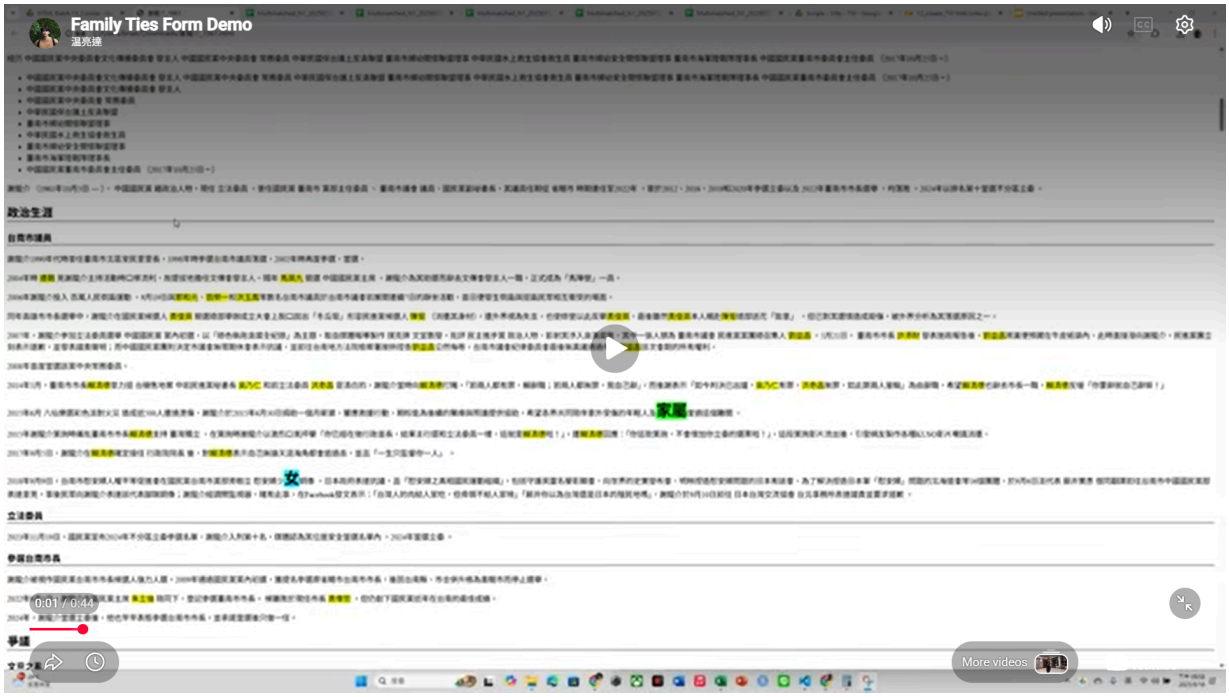
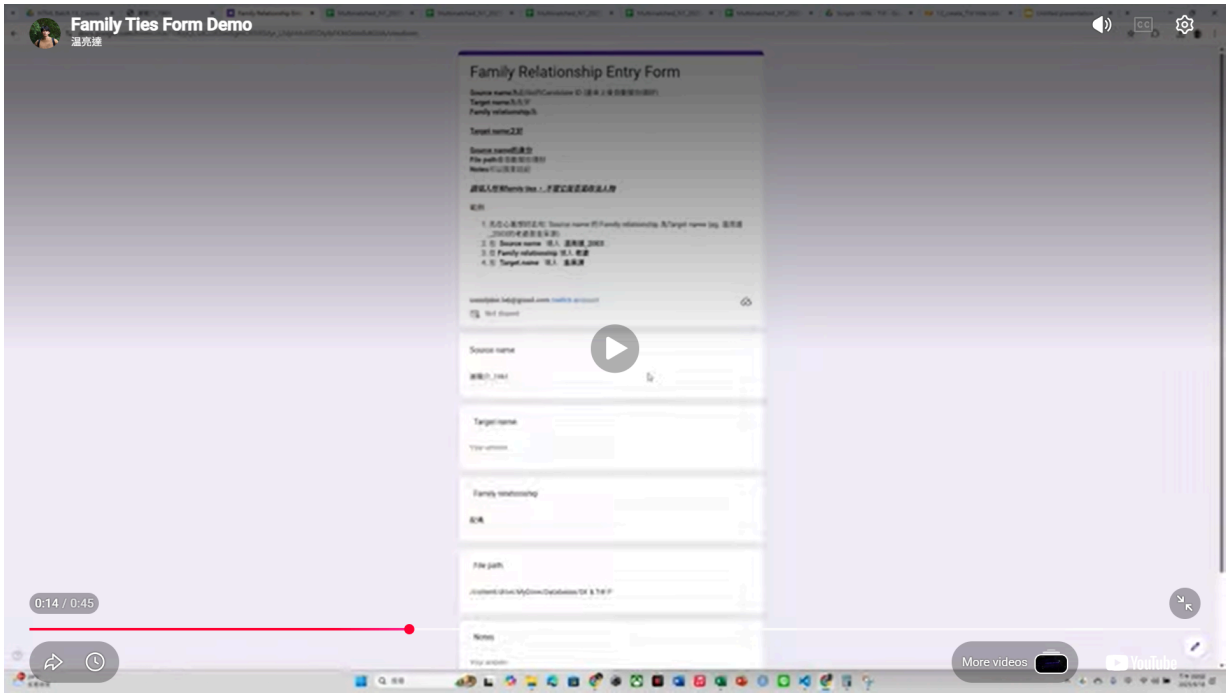


Figure 17. Family Relation Entry Form, linked to HTML replica of Wikipedia politician profile



Conclusions and Recommendations

The project makes three completed contributions to the study of Taiwan politics and to the broader comparative study of political organization. First, it developed and applied a Networks and Organizations framework for studying local politics as an interaction among formal positions, organizational hierarchies, political careers, and social ties. Second, it constructed the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database by linking candidate and election records, party leadership records, legislative leadership records, online profiles, and family relationship records through unique official identifiers. Third, it generated curated analytical datasets that have already supported under-review and in-preparation manuscripts on regional legislative candidates, political career sequences, regional party leadership, and family ties.

The central substantive lesson from the project is that Taiwan's post-democratization local politics cannot be understood only as the decline of old local factions or the expansion of national party control. The empirical sections show that local politics is structured through multiple linked mechanisms: candidate alignment responds to regional party dominance; political careers follow distinct local, regional, and national tracks; regional party leadership combines central agents, local brokers, and party insiders; and family ties provide a measurable, if unevenly observed, channel of political reproduction. These findings remain partly descriptive

and partly inferential, but together they show the value of building an integrated data infrastructure before making stronger causal claims.

The completed project also created a foundation for future work beyond the two-year grant period. The database now provides a reusable structure for querying additional datasets, linking new sources, updating existing records, and connecting formal organizational roles with informal social ties. The following recommendations identify the most important next steps for database expansion, collaboration and dissemination, and future research.

Database Expansion

The next stage of database development should focus on expanding both coverage and diagnostics. First, the project should add administrative-unit tables and ensure that all candidate, party, legislative, and family records are linked consistently to county, city, special municipality, township, district, and village-level units where relevant. Second, the project should update existing tables every two to three years so that the database remains current for elections, party leadership, legislative leadership, and online profiles. Third, the team should build additional database diagnostics for missing data, duplicate records, inconsistent names, ambiguous official identifiers, implausible dates, and incomplete source documentation.

Substantively, the highest-priority extensions are association leadership, executive and judicial branch leadership, faction ties, business ties, legislative voting data, budget and tax-revenue data, public opinion data, and population and economic covariates by administrative unit. These additions would allow the database to move beyond elected and party positions toward a fuller picture of Taiwan's local political field. They would also make it possible to study whether politicians' formal careers, informal family networks, organizational posts, and local socioeconomic environments reinforce one another.

Collaboration and Dissemination

The Organization of Power Lab website should continue to serve as the public-facing entry point for the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database. In the short term, the website should maintain clear pages for the integrated database, curated datasets, codebooks, database schema, audit reports, and project-related publications. Each page should distinguish between publicly downloadable data, sample data, documentation-only pages, and data available by collaboration request. This will make the dissemination strategy transparent without implying that all data are already publicly downloadable.

For published articles, the project should upload replication datasets to Harvard Dataverse or the repository preferred by the journal. For the integrated database and larger curated datasets, the project should continue cleaning, validating, and documenting the data before broader release. In the medium term, the team should consider building a query or download interface that allows users to search by official, office, party, region, year, career type, or family relation. The project

should also seek collaborators through conference panels, workshops, social media posts, edited volumes, and comparative data-building partnerships.

Future Research Agenda

The most immediate research agenda is to complete and submit the manuscripts already developed from the grant-supported data. These include articles on regional candidate alignment, politician resumes and career sequences, regional party leadership, and political family ties. Together, these papers demonstrate how the same integrated database can support distinct but connected analyses of candidate strategy, elite mobility, party organization, and political reproduction.

The next wave of research should focus on linking the family-ties module more directly to formal career outcomes. Promising questions include whether political family ties predict electoral success, whether dynastic advantages are stronger for challengers than incumbents, whether women candidates rely more heavily on family networks, and whether family ties affect access to party leadership or legislative leadership. These analyses should continue to account for observation bias caused by uneven online-profile coverage.

A broader comparative agenda should use the Taiwan database alongside parallel data from South Korea and other East Asian democracies. The same Networks and Organizations framework can be used to compare how parties recruit candidates, manage regional organizations, select local brokers, and reproduce political families across different institutional settings. This comparative work would extend the project from a Taiwan-focused infrastructure project into a more general research program on political organization, local power, and democratic representation in East Asia.

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Summary of Contributions

- Developed a Networks and Organizations framework for studying Taiwan's post-democratization local politics as an interaction among formal positions, political careers, party organizations, legislative institutions, and personal networks.
- Constructed the Taiwan Politics Integrated Database by linking candidates and elections, party leadership, legislative leadership, online politician profiles, and family relationship records through unique official identifiers.
- Completed major data modules, including 103,464 candidate-election records, 53 central party leadership records, 576 regional party leadership records, 56 Legislative Yuan leadership records, 986 regional legislative leadership records, 1,043 online politician profile records, and 2,796 family relationship records.
- Produced curated analytical datasets on regional legislative candidates, politician resumes and career sequences, regional party leaders, and candidates with family ties, creating reusable infrastructure for future research.
- Generated first-wave empirical findings showing that Taiwan's local politics cannot be reduced either to the decline of traditional factions or to simple central party control; local party dominance, local legislative networks, career trajectories, and family ties continue to shape political organization.
- Showed that regional party dominance affects candidate alignment in local legislative races, indicating that candidates respond to regional power structures as well as national party competition.
- Demonstrated that Taiwanese political careers follow multiple tracks rather than a single promotion ladder, with distinct pathways for local challengers, regional legislative actors, local executives, national politicians, party leaders, and legislative leaders.
- Showed that regional party leadership is staffed through a mix of central agents, locally embedded brokers, and party organizational insiders, clarifying how central party authority and local political networks interact.
- Built the first systematic family-ties module for the project, distinguishing general family relations from political family relations and creating a foundation for future research on dynastic recruitment, candidate selection, electoral success, and political reproduction.
- Created public-facing dissemination infrastructure through the Organization of Power Lab website, including pages for the integrated database, curated datasets, database schema, documentation, and future data-sharing materials.
- Produced a publication pipeline consisting of two manuscripts under review and six manuscripts in preparation, all drawing directly on grant-supported data collection and database construction.
- Presented project findings and database outputs at academic conferences and workshops in Taiwan, South Korea, and the United States, including TSA, KSA, ASA, NSYSU, and TPSA.

- Recruited and trained student researchers and collaborators in archival research, data entry, data management, statistical analysis, literature review, and manuscript development.
- Supported student outputs including co-authored journal manuscripts, conference presentations, posters, and an MA thesis using lab data.
- Established a long-term research platform for comparative work on political organization, political careers, local party networks, and family politics in Taiwan, South Korea, and East Asia more broadly.

Appendix A. Taiwan Politics Database Audit Report

The Taiwan Politics Database Audit Report is attached to the end of this document. The full, interactive version of this report may be found at https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/taiwan-party-leaders/

Appendix B. Party Leaders Codebook

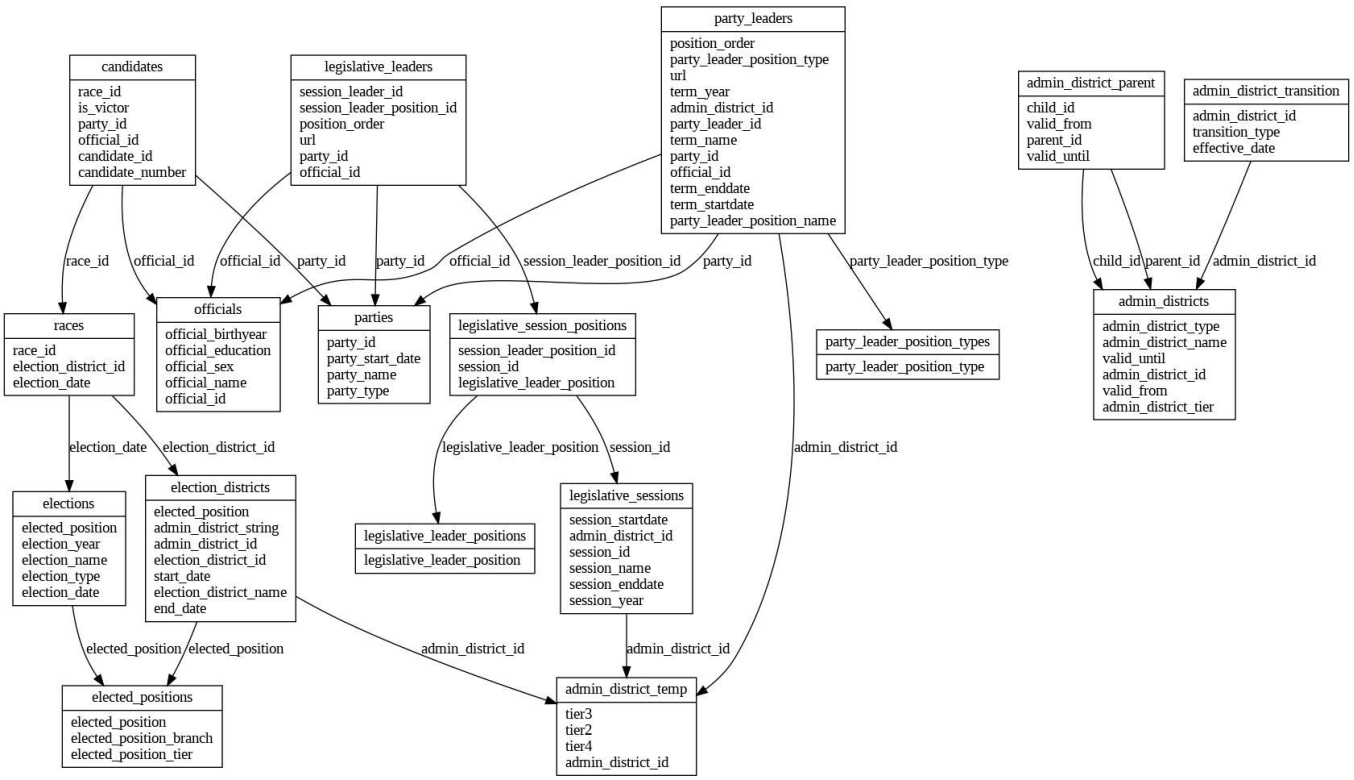
The Party Leaders codebook is attached to the end of this document. The full, interactive version of this codebook may be found at https://seouljake.com/data/tw-politics-database/taiwan-party-leaders/

Table of Contents

Introduction

This report compares the TWDB schema definition with the current MySQL database.

Schema Structure



▼ Tables

Show table names only

table_name	column_name	data_type	constraint_type
admin_district_parent	child_id	int	PRIMARY KEY
	parent_id	int	nan
	valid_from	int	PRIMARY KEY
	valid_until	int	nan
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	tier2	varchar	UNIQUE
	tier3	varchar	UNIQUE
	tier4	varchar	UNIQUE
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	effective_date	int	PRIMARY KEY
	transition_type	varchar	PRIMARY KEY
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	admin_district_tier	int	nan
	admin_district_type	varchar	nan
	valid_from	int	nan
	valid_until	int	nan
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	candidate_number	int	UNIQUE
	is_victor	int	NOT NULL
	official_id	int	NOT NULL
	party_id	int	nan
	race_id	int	NOT NULL

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	elected_position_tier	varchar	nan
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	elected_position	varchar	UNIQUE
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	start_date	int	nan
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	election_date	int	PRIMARY KEY
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	election_type	varchar	nan
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	party_id	int	NOT NULL
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	position_order	int	UNIQUE
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	url	varchar	nan
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	session_id	int	PRIMARY KEY
	session_name	varchar	nan
	session_startdate	int	nan
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	official_name	varchar	UNIQUE
	official_sex	varchar	nan
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	position_order	int	UNIQUE
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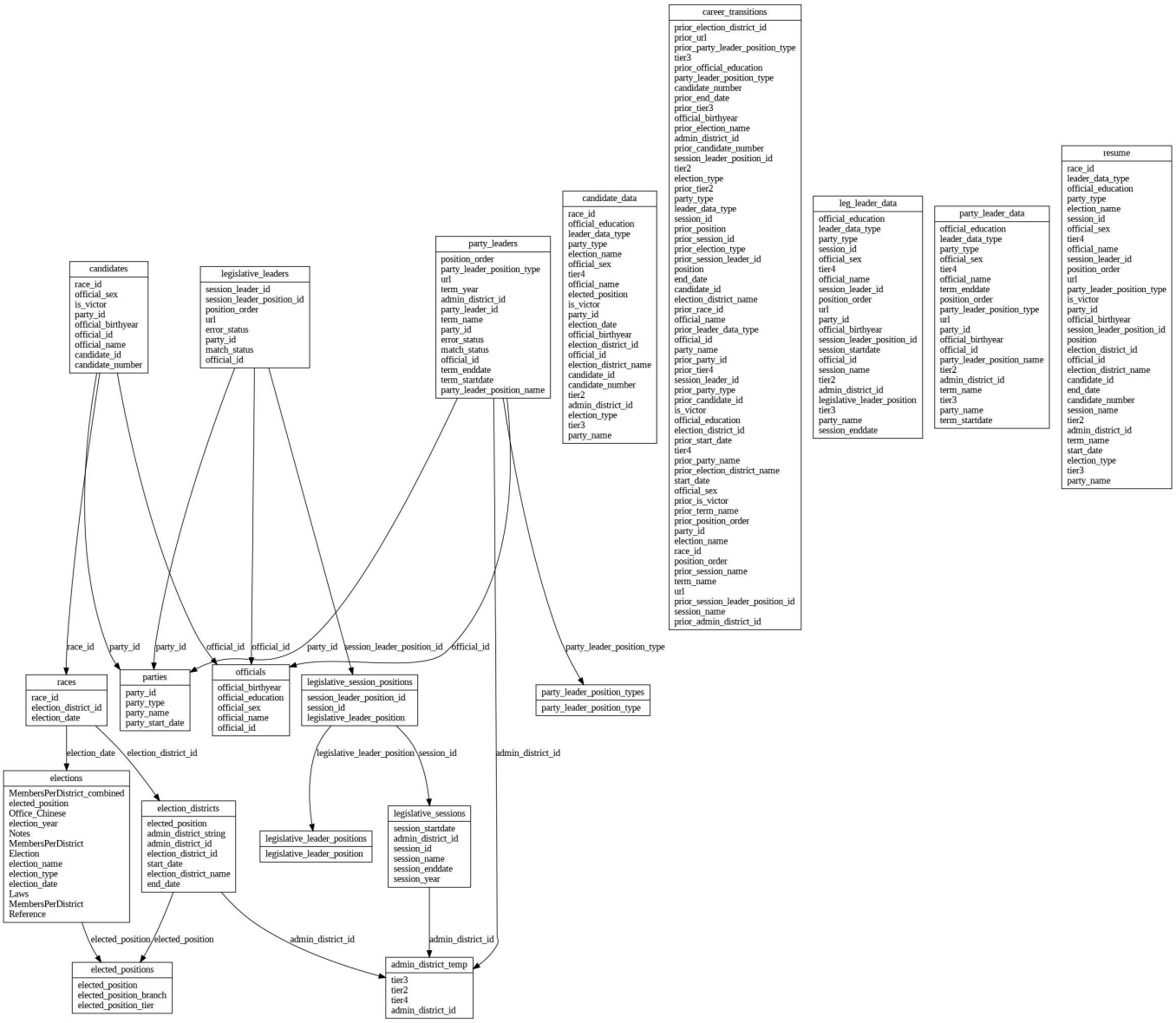
	term_name	varchar	nan
	term_startdate	int	NOT NULL
	term_year	int	NOT NULL
	url	varchar	nan
races	election_date	int	NOT NULL
	election_date	int	UNIQUE
	election_district_id	int	NOT NULL
	election_district_id	int	UNIQUE
	race_id	int	PRIMARY KEY

▼ Foreign Keys

primary key	foreign key
admin_district_temp.admin_district_id	election_districts.admin_district_id
	legislative_sessions.admin_district_id
	party_leaders.admin_district_id
admin_districts.admin_district_id	admin_district_parent.child_id
	admin_district_parent.parent_id
	admin_district_transition.admin_district_id
elected_positions.elected_position	election_districts.elected_position
	elections.elected_position
election_districts.election_district_id	races.election_district_id
elections.election_date	races.election_date
legislative_leader_positions.legislative_leader_position	legislative_session_positions.legislative_leader_position
legislative_session_positions.session_leader_position_id	legislative_leaders.session_leader_position_id
legislative_sessions.session_id	legislative_session_positions.session_id
officials.official_id	candidates.official_id
	legislative_leaders.official_id
	party_leaders.official_id
parties.party_id	candidates.party_id
	legislative_leaders.party_id
	party_leaders.party_id
party_leader_position_types.party_leader_position_type	party_leaders.party_leader_position_type
races.race_id	candidates.race_id

Database Structure



▼ Tables

Show table names only

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	official_sex	varchar	nan
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	party_name	varchar	nan
	party_type	varchar	nan
	race_id	int	NOT NULL
	tier2	varchar	nan
	tier3	varchar	nan
	tier4	varchar	nan
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	candidate_number	int	NOT NULL
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	official_id	int	NOT NULL
	official_name	text	nan
	official_sex	text	nan
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	race_id	int	UNIQUE
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	election_date	int	PRIMARY KEY
	election_date	int	NOT NULL
	election_name	varchar	nan
	election_type	varchar	nan
	election_year	int	NOT NULL
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	official_name	varchar	nan
	official_sex	varchar	nan
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	party_name	varchar	nan
	party_type	varchar	nan
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	session_leader_position_id	varchar	NOT NULL
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	tier3	varchar	nan
	tier4	varchar	nan
	url	varchar	nan
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	match_status	text	nan
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	party_id	int	NOT NULL
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	legislative_leader_position	varchar	NOT NULL
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	session_leader_position_id	varchar	NOT NULL
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	official_education	varchar	nan
	official_id	int	NOT NULL
	official_name	varchar	nan
	official_sex	varchar	nan
	party_id	int	NOT NULL
	party_leader_position_name	varchar	nan
	party_leader_position_type	varchar	NOT NULL
	party_name	varchar	nan
	party_type	varchar	nan
	position_order	int	NOT NULL
	term_enddate	int	nan
	term_name	varchar	nan
	term_startdate	int	NOT NULL
	tier2	varchar	nan
	tier3	varchar	nan
	tier4	varchar	nan
	url	varchar	nan

table_name	column_name	data_type	constraint_type
party_leader_position_types	party_leader_position_type	varchar	PRIMARY KEY
	party_leader_position_type	varchar	NOT NULL
party_leaders	admin_district_id	int	UNIQUE
	admin_district_id	int	NOT NULL
	error_status	text	nan
	match_status	text	nan
	official_id	int	NOT NULL
	party_id	int	UNIQUE
	party_id	int	NOT NULL
	party_leader_id	int	PRIMARY KEY
	party_leader_id	int	NOT NULL
	party_leader_position_name	varchar	nan
	party_leader_position_type	varchar	UNIQUE
	party_leader_position_type	varchar	NOT NULL
	position_order	int	UNIQUE
	position_order	int	NOT NULL
	term_enddate	int	nan
	term_name	varchar	nan
	term_startdate	int	NOT NULL
	term_year	int	NOT NULL
	url	varchar	nan
races	election_date	int	UNIQUE
	election_date	int	NOT NULL
	election_district_id	int	UNIQUE
	election_district_id	int	NOT NULL
	race_id	int	PRIMARY KEY
	race_id	int	NOT NULL
resume	admin_district_id	int	nan
	candidate_id	int	nan
	candidate_number	int	nan
	election_district_id	int	nan
	election_district_name	varchar	nan
	election_name	varchar	nan
	election_type	varchar	nan
	end_date	int	nan
	is_victor	int	nan
	leader_data_type	varchar	NOT NULL
	official_birthyear	int	nan
	official_education	varchar	nan
	official_id	int	NOT NULL
	official_name	varchar	nan
	official_sex	varchar	nan
	party_id	int	nan
	party_leader_position_type	varchar	nan
	party_name	varchar	nan
	party_type	varchar	nan
	position	varchar	nan
	position_order	int	nan
	race_id	int	nan

table_name	column_name	data_type	constraint_type
	session_id	int	nan
	session_leader_id	varchar	nan
	session_leader_position_id	varchar	nan
	session_name	varchar	nan
	start_date	int	nan
	term_name	varchar	nan
	tier2	varchar	nan
	tier3	varchar	nan
	tier4	varchar	nan
	url	varchar	nan

▼ Foreign Keys

primary key	foreign key
admin_district_temp.admin_district_id	election_districts.admin_district_id
	legislative_sessions.admin_district_id
	party_leaders.admin_district_id
elected_positions.elected_position	election_districts.elected_position
	elections.elected_position
election_districts.election_district_id	races.election_district_id
elections.election_date	races.election_date
legislative_leader_positions.legislative_leader_position	legislative_session_positions.legislative_leader_position
legislative_session_positions.session_leader_position_id	legislative_leaders.session_leader_position_id
legislative_sessions.session_id	legislative_session_positions.session_id
officials.official_id	candidates.official_id
	legislative_leaders.official_id
	party_leaders.official_id
parties.party_id	candidates.party_id
	legislative_leaders.party_id
	party_leaders.party_id
party_leader_position_types.party_leader_position_type	party_leaders.party_leader_position_type
races.race_id	candidates.race_id

Audit Tables

Tables only in schema	Tables only in current DB
admin_district_parent	candidate_data
admin_district_transition	career_transitions
admin_districts	leg_leader_data
	party_leader_data
	resume

Audit Fields and Constraints

Note: In the live database, columns that are part of a primary key are always treated as NOT NULL even if the schema file does not explicitly mark them as NOT NULL. Such implied NOT NULL constraints on primary key columns are ignored in this section.

Show rows with issues only

Table	DB fields	DB constraints	Schema fields	Schema constraints
admin_district_parent			child_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
admin_district_parent			parent_id (int)	
admin_district_parent			valid_from (int)	PRIMARY KEY
admin_district_parent			valid_until (int)	
admin_district_temp	admin_district_id (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	admin_district_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
admin_district_temp	tier2 (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	tier2 (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
admin_district_temp	tier3 (varchar)	UNIQUE	tier3 (varchar)	UNIQUE
admin_district_temp	tier4 (varchar)	UNIQUE	tier4 (varchar)	UNIQUE
admin_district_transition			admin_district_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
admin_district_transition			effective_date (int)	PRIMARY KEY
admin_district_transition			transition_type (varchar)	PRIMARY KEY
admin_districts			admin_district_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
admin_districts			admin_district_name (varchar)	
admin_districts			admin_district_tier (int)	
admin_districts			admin_district_type (varchar)	
admin_districts			valid_from (int)	
admin_districts			valid_until (int)	
candidate_data	admin_district_id (int)			
candidate_data	candidate_id (int)	NOT NULL		
candidate_data	candidate_number (int)	NOT NULL		
candidate_data	elected_position (varchar)			
candidate_data	election_date (int)			
candidate_data	election_district_id (int)			
candidate_data	election_district_name (varchar)			
candidate_data	election_name (varchar)			
candidate_data	election_type (varchar)			
candidate_data	is_victor (int)	NOT NULL		
candidate_data	leader_data_type (varchar)	NOT NULL		
candidate_data	official_birthyear (int)			
candidate_data	official_education (varchar)			
candidate_data	official_id (int)	NOT NULL		
candidate_data	official_name (varchar)			
candidate_data	official_sex (varchar)			
candidate_data	party_id (int)			
candidate_data	party_name (varchar)			
candidate_data	party_type (varchar)			
candidate_data	race_id (int)	NOT NULL		
candidate_data	tier2 (varchar)			
candidate_data	tier3 (varchar)			
candidate_data	tier4 (varchar)			
candidates	candidate_id (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	candidate_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
candidates	candidate_number (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	candidate_number (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
candidates	is_victor (int)	NOT NULL	is_victor (int)	NOT NULL

Table	DB fields	DB constraints	Schema fields	Schema constraints
candidates	official_birthyear (bigint)			
candidates	official_id (int)	NOT NULL	official_id (int)	NOT NULL
candidates	official_name (text)			
candidates	official_sex (text)			
candidates	party_id (int)		party_id (int)	
candidates	race_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	race_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
career_transitions	admin_district_id (bigint)			
career_transitions	candidate_id (double)			
career_transitions	candidate_number (double)			
career_transitions	election_district_id (double)			
career_transitions	election_district_name (text)			
career_transitions	election_name (text)			
career_transitions	election_type (text)			
career_transitions	end_date (double)			
career_transitions	is_victor (double)			
career_transitions	leader_data_type (text)			
career_transitions	official_birthyear (bigint)			
career_transitions	official_education (text)			
career_transitions	official_id (bigint)			
career_transitions	official_name (text)			
career_transitions	official_sex (text)			
career_transitions	party_id (bigint)			
career_transitions	party_leader_position_type (text)			
career_transitions	party_name (text)			
career_transitions	party_type (text)			
career_transitions	position (text)			
career_transitions	position_order (double)			
career_transitions	prior_admin_district_id (double)			
career_transitions	prior_candidate_id (double)			
career_transitions	prior_candidate_number (double)			
career_transitions	prior_election_district_id (double)			
career_transitions	prior_election_district_name (text)			
career_transitions	prior_election_name (text)			
career_transitions	prior_election_type (text)			
career_transitions	prior_end_date (double)			
career_transitions	prior_is_victor (double)			
career_transitions	prior_leader_data_type (text)			
career_transitions	prior_official_education (text)			
career_transitions	prior_party_id (double)			
career_transitions	prior_party_leader_position_type (text)			
career_transitions	prior_party_name (text)			
career_transitions	prior_party_type (text)			
career_transitions	prior_position (text)			
career_transitions	prior_position_order (double)			
career_transitions	prior_race_id (double)			
career_transitions	prior_session_id (double)			
career_transitions	prior_session_leader_id (text)			
career_transitions	prior_session_leader_position_id (text)			
career_transitions	prior_session_name (text)			

Table	DB fields	DB constraints	Schema fields	Schema constraints
career_transitions	prior_start_date (text)			
career_transitions	prior_term_name (text)			
career_transitions	prior_tier2 (text)			
career_transitions	prior_tier3 (text)			
career_transitions	prior_tier4 (text)			
career_transitions	prior_url (text)			
career_transitions	race_id (double)			
career_transitions	session_id (double)			
career_transitions	session_leader_id (text)			
career_transitions	session_leader_position_id (text)			
career_transitions	session_name (text)			
career_transitions	start_date (text)			
career_transitions	term_name (text)			
career_transitions	tier2 (text)			
career_transitions	tier3 (text)			
career_transitions	tier4 (text)			
career_transitions	url (text)			
elected_positions	elected_position (varchar)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	elected_position (varchar)	PRIMARY KEY
elected_positions	elected_position_branch (varchar)		elected_position_branch (varchar)	
elected_positions	elected_position_tier (varchar)		elected_position_tier (varchar)	
election_districts	admin_district_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	admin_district_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
election_districts	admin_district_string (varchar)	NOT NULL	admin_district_string (varchar)	NOT NULL
election_districts	elected_position (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	elected_position (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
election_districts	election_district_id (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	election_district_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
election_districts	election_district_name (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	election_district_name (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
election_districts	end_date (int)		end_date (int)	
election_districts	start_date (int)		start_date (int)	
elections	Election (rule text)			
elections	Laws (text)			
elections	MembersPerDistrict (text)			
elections	MembersPerDistrict_combined (text)			
elections	Notes (text)			
elections	Office_Chinese (text)			
elections	Reference (text)			
elections	elected_position (varchar)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	elected_position (varchar)	PRIMARY KEY
elections	election_date (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	election_date (int)	PRIMARY KEY
elections	election_name (varchar)		election_name (varchar)	
elections	election_type (varchar)		election_type (varchar)	
elections	election_year (int)	NOT NULL	election_year (int)	NOT NULL
leg_leader_data	admin_district_id (int)			
leg_leader_data	leader_data_type (varchar)	NOT NULL		
leg_leader_data	legislative_leader_position (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	official_birthyear (int)			
leg_leader_data	official_education (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	official_id (int)	NOT NULL		
leg_leader_data	official_name (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	official_sex (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	party_id (int)	NOT NULL		
leg_leader_data	party_name (varchar)			

Table	DB fields	DB constraints	Schema fields	Schema constraints
leg_leader_data	party_type (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	position_order (int)	NOT NULL		
leg_leader_data	session_enddate (int)			
leg_leader_data	session_id (int)			
leg_leader_data	session_leader_id (varchar)	NOT NULL		
leg_leader_data	session_leader_position_id (varchar)	NOT NULL		
leg_leader_data	session_name (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	session_startdate (int)			
leg_leader_data	tier2 (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	tier3 (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	tier4 (varchar)			
leg_leader_data	url (varchar)			
legislative_leader_positions	legislative_leader_position (varchar)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	legislative_leader_position (varchar)	PRIMARY KEY
legislative_leaders	error_status (text)			
legislative_leaders	match_status (text)			
legislative_leaders	official_id (int)	NOT NULL	official_id (int)	NOT NULL
legislative_leaders	party_id (int)	NOT NULL	party_id (int)	NOT NULL
legislative_leaders	position_order (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	position_order (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
legislative_leaders	session_leader_id (varchar)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	session_leader_id (varchar)	PRIMARY KEY
legislative_leaders	session_leader_position_id (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	session_leader_position_id (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
legislative_leaders	url (varchar)		url (varchar)	
legislative_session_positions	legislative_leader_position (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	legislative_leader_position (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
legislative_session_positions	session_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	session_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
legislative_session_positions	session_leader_position_id (varchar)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	session_leader_position_id (varchar)	PRIMARY KEY
legislative_sessions	admin_district_id (int)	NOT NULL	admin_district_id (int)	NOT NULL
legislative_sessions	session_enddate (int)		session_enddate (int)	
legislative_sessions	session_id (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	session_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
legislative_sessions	session_name (varchar)		session_name (varchar)	
legislative_sessions	session_startdate (int)		session_startdate (int)	
legislative_sessions	session_year (int)	NOT NULL	session_year (int)	NOT NULL
officials	official_birthyear (int)	UNIQUE	official_birthyear (int)	UNIQUE
officials	official_education (varchar)		official_education (varchar)	
officials	official_id (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	official_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
officials	official_name (varchar)	UNIQUE	official_name (varchar)	UNIQUE
officials	official_sex (varchar)		official_sex (varchar)	
parties	party_id (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	party_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
parties	party_name (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	party_name (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
parties	party_start_date (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	party_start_date (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
parties	party_type (varchar)		party_type (varchar)	
party_leader_data	admin_district_id (int)	NOT NULL		
party_leader_data	leader_data_type (varchar)	NOT NULL		
party_leader_data	official_birthyear (int)			
party_leader_data	official_education (varchar)			
party_leader_data	official_id (int)	NOT NULL		
party_leader_data	official_name (varchar)			
party_leader_data	official_sex (varchar)			
party_leader_data	party_id (int)	NOT NULL		
party_leader_data	party_leader_position_name (varchar)			

Table	DB fields	DB constraints	Schema fields	Schema constraints
party_leader_data	party_leader_position_type (varchar)	NOT NULL		
party_leader_data	party_name (varchar)			
party_leader_data	party_type (varchar)			
party_leader_data	position_order (int)	NOT NULL		
party_leader_data	term_enddate (int)			
party_leader_data	term_name (varchar)			
party_leader_data	term_startdate (int)	NOT NULL		
party_leader_data	tier2 (varchar)			
party_leader_data	tier3 (varchar)			
party_leader_data	tier4 (varchar)			
party_leader_data	url (varchar)			
party_leader_position_types	party_leader_position_type (varchar)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	party_leader_position_type (varchar)	PRIMARY KEY
party_leaders	admin_district_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	admin_district_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
party_leaders	error_status (text)			
party_leaders	match_status (text)			
party_leaders	official_id (int)	NOT NULL	official_id (int)	NOT NULL
party_leaders	party_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	party_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
party_leaders	party_leader_id (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	party_leader_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
party_leaders	party_leader_position_name (varchar)		party_leader_position_name (varchar)	
party_leaders	party_leader_position_type (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	party_leader_position_type (varchar)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
party_leaders	position_order (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	position_order (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
party_leaders	term_enddate (int)		term_enddate (int)	
party_leaders	term_name (varchar)		term_name (varchar)	
party_leaders	term_startdate (int)	NOT NULL	term_startdate (int)	NOT NULL
party_leaders	term_year (int)	NOT NULL	term_year (int)	NOT NULL
party_leaders	url (varchar)		url (varchar)	
races	election_date (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	election_date (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
races	election_district_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE	election_district_id (int)	NOT NULL; UNIQUE
races	race_id (int)	NOT NULL; PRIMARY KEY	race_id (int)	PRIMARY KEY
resume	admin_district_id (int)			
resume	candidate_id (int)			
resume	candidate_number (int)			
resume	election_district_id (int)			
resume	election_district_name (varchar)			
resume	election_name (varchar)			
resume	election_type (varchar)			
resume	end_date (int)			
resume	is_victor (int)			
resume	leader_data_type (varchar)	NOT NULL		
resume	official_birthyear (int)			
resume	official_education (varchar)			
resume	official_id (int)	NOT NULL		
resume	official_name (varchar)			
resume	official_sex (varchar)			
resume	party_id (int)			
resume	party_leader_position_type (varchar)			
resume	party_name (varchar)			
resume	party_type (varchar)			
resume	position (varchar)			

Table	DB fields	DB constraints	Schema fields	Schema constraints
resume	position_order (int)			
resume	race_id (int)			
resume	session_id (int)			
resume	session_leader_id (varchar)			
resume	session_leader_position_id (varchar)			
resume	session_name (varchar)			
resume	start_date (int)			
resume	term_name (varchar)			
resume	tier2 (varchar)			
resume	tier3 (varchar)			
resume	tier4 (varchar)			
resume	url (varchar)			

Audit Foreign Keys

▼ Foreign keys only in DB

(none)

▼ Foreign keys only in schema

primary key	foreign key
admin_districts.admin_district_id	admin_district_parent.child_id
	admin_district_parent.parent_id
	admin_district_transition.admin_district_id

Audit Errors

▼ Table: legislative_leaders

match_status	error_status	count
10	no match (after 1992)	22
	no match (before 1992)	516
11	no error	400
1N	multiple matches	59
N1	multiple matches	37
NN	multiple matches	6

▼ Table: party_leaders

match_status	error_status	count
10	IsCandidate=1 but no match	46
	no error	215
11	IsCandidate=0/null but match	78
	no error	231
1N	IsCandidate=0/null but match	14
	IsCandidate=1 but multiple matches	49
N1	IsCandidate=1 but multiple matches	18
NN	IsCandidate=1 but multiple matches	7

Dataset Codebook: party_leader_data

Introduction

This is the codebook for party_leader_data.

Number of rows: 658

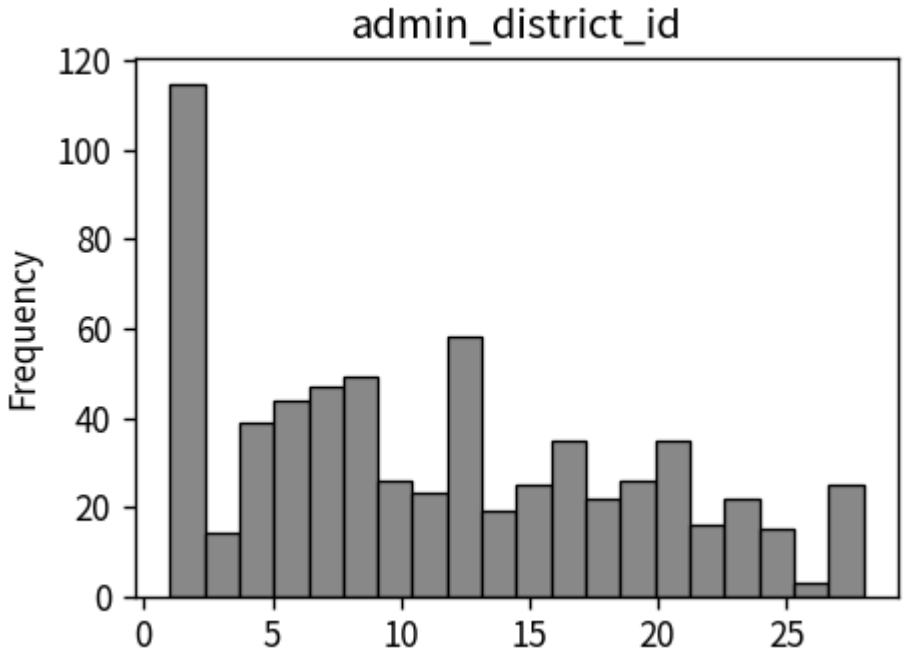
Number of fields: 20

Dataset Structure

Field	Data type	Constraints
admin_district_id	int64	NOT NULL
leader_data_type	object	NOT NULL
official_birthyear	int64	nan
official_education	object	nan
official_id	int64	NOT NULL
official_name	object	nan
official_sex	object	nan
party_id	int64	NOT NULL
party_leader_position_name	object	nan
party_leader_position_type	object	NOT NULL
party_name	object	nan
party_type	object	nan
position_order	int64	NOT NULL
term_enddate	int64	nan
term_name	object	nan
term_startdate	int64	NOT NULL
tier2	object	nan
tier3	object	nan
tier4	object	nan
url	object	nan

Field Descriptions

admin_district_id



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

int64

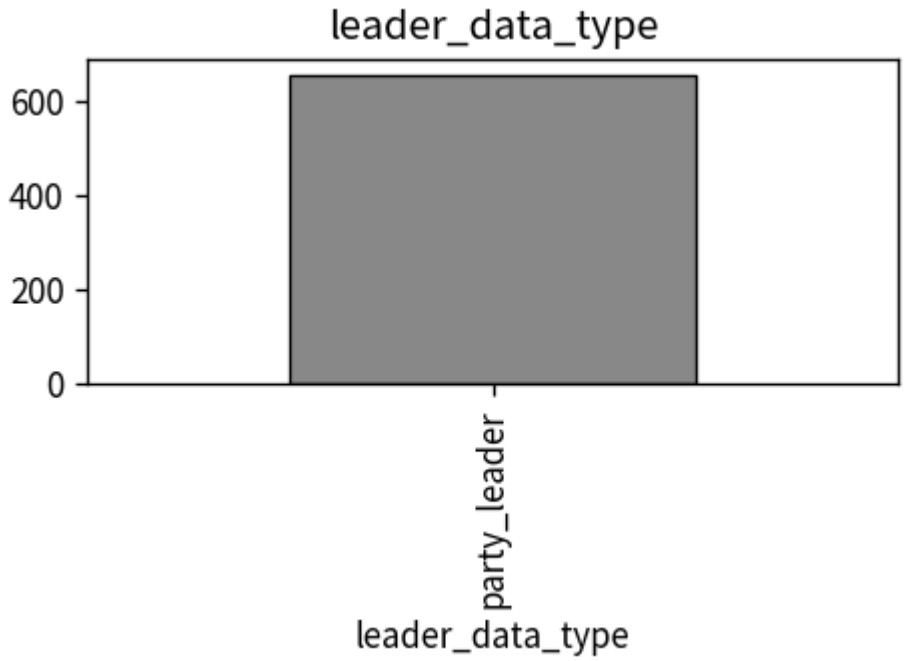
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658.0
mean	11.288753799392097
std	7.664694681677908
min	1.0
25%	5.0
50%	10.0
75%	17.0
max	28.0

Distribution of Values

value	count
1	83
7	47
6	44
2	32
13	30
12	28
10	26
9	26

leader_data_type



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

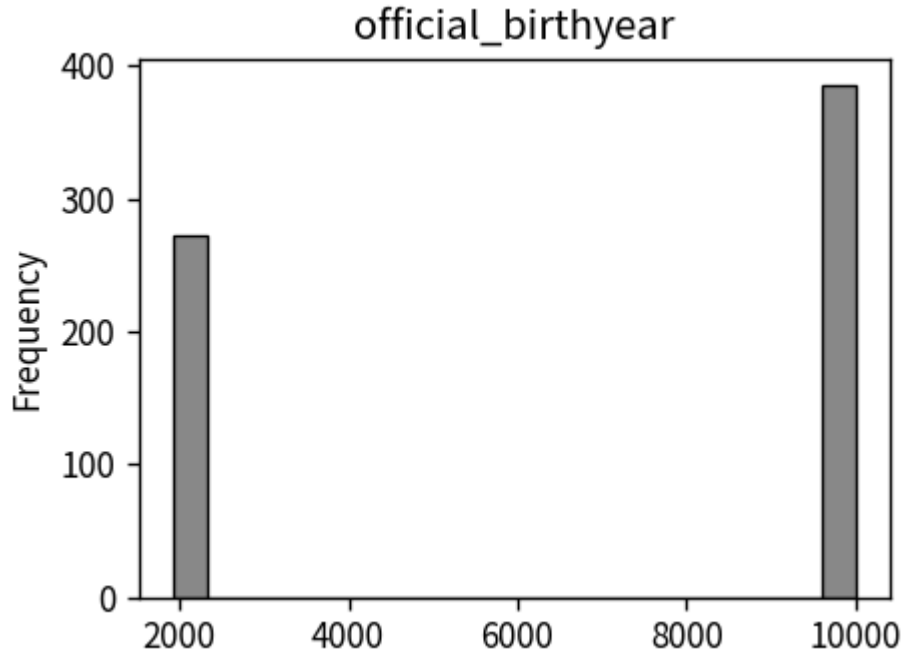
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	1
top	party_leader
freq	658

Distribution of Values

value	count
party_leader	658

official_birthyear



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

int64

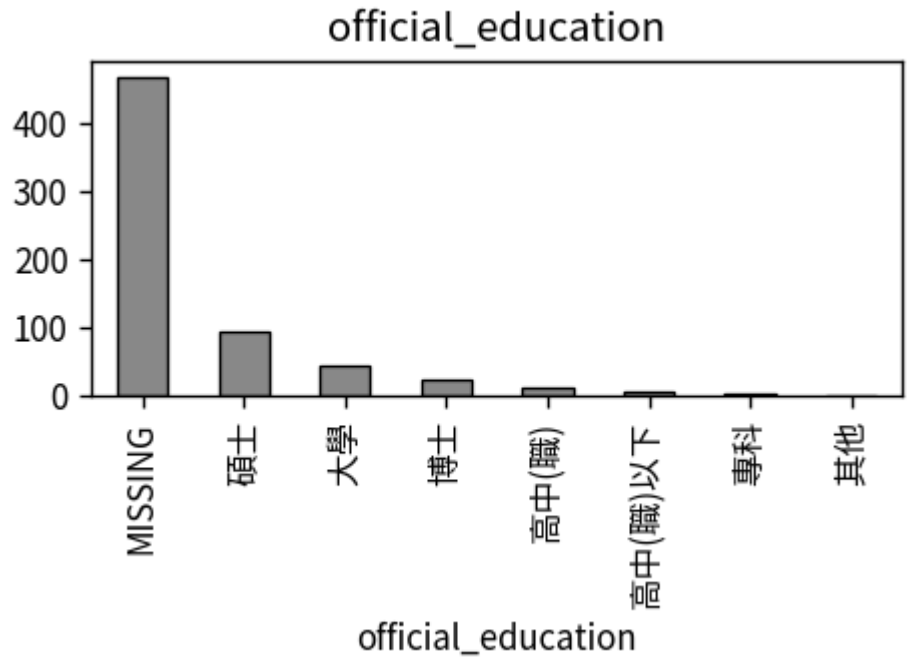
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658.0
mean	6675.419452887538
std	3962.290867243078
min	1923.0
25%	1961.0
50%	9999.0
75%	9999.0
max	9999.0

Distribution of Values

value	count
9999	386
1951	17
1956	17
1960	16
1962	15
1954	13
1965	13
1958	12

official_education



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

Summary Statistics

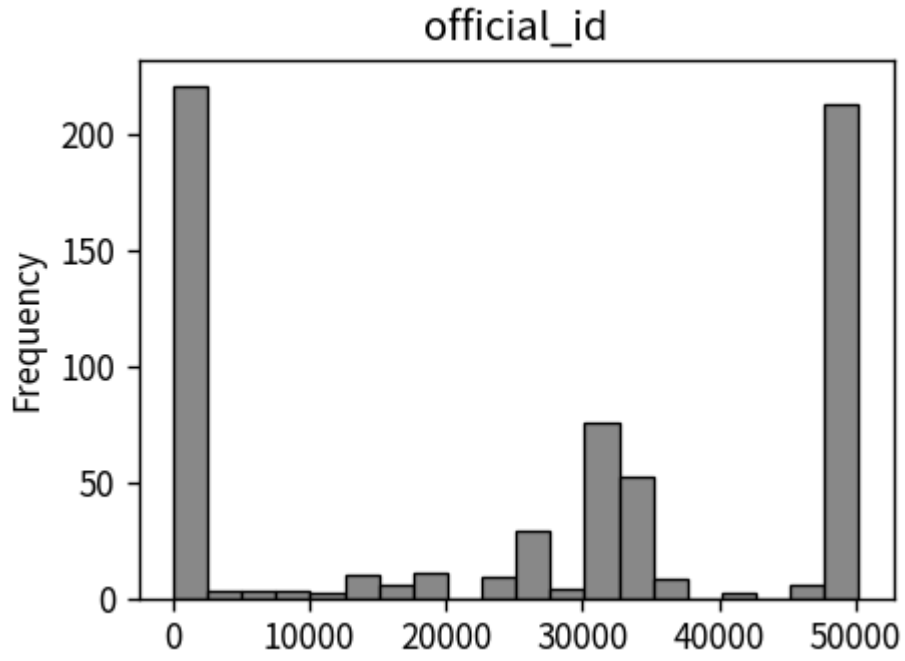
stat	value
count	658
unique	8
top	MISSING
freq	468

Distribution of Values

value	count
MISSING	468
碩士	95
大學	46
博士	26
高中(職)	12
高中(職)以下	6

value	count
東科	1

official_id



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

int64

Summary Statistics

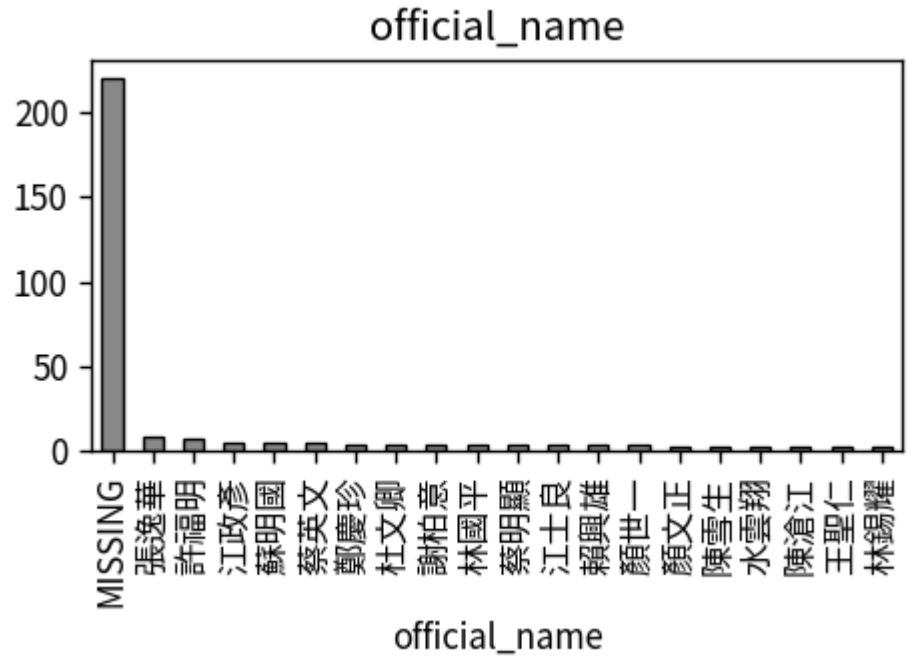
stat	value
count	658.0
mean	25972.323708206688
std	20984.172657476807
min	0.0
25%	0.0
50%	31448.5
75%	50135.75

stat	value
max	50241.0

Distribution of Values

value	count
0	220
50177	9
50146	7
50169	5
50113	5
33224	5
50164	4
27287	4

official_name



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

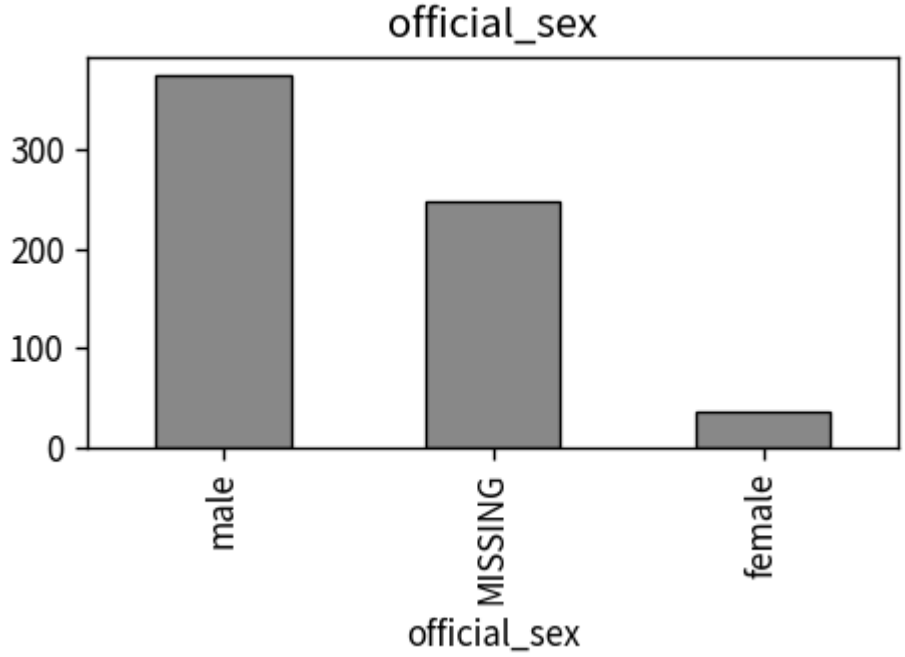
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	287
top	MISSING
freq	220

Distribution of Values

value	count
MISSING	220
張逸華	9
許福明	7
江政彥	5
蘇明國	5
蔡英文	5
鄭慶珍	4
林文卿	4

official_sex



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

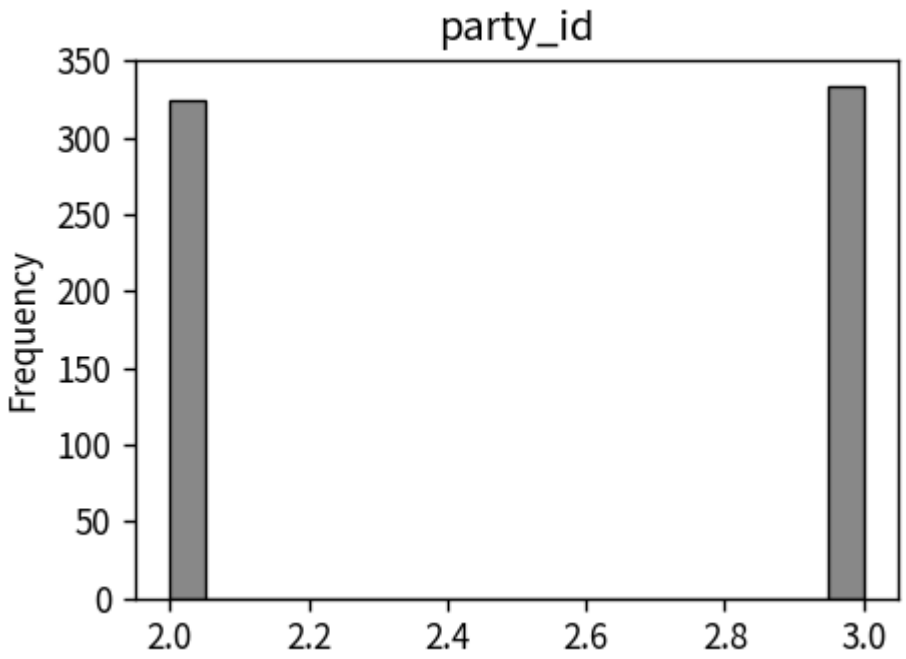
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	3
top	male
freq	374

Distribution of Values

value	count
male	374
MISSING	248
female	36

party_id



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

int64

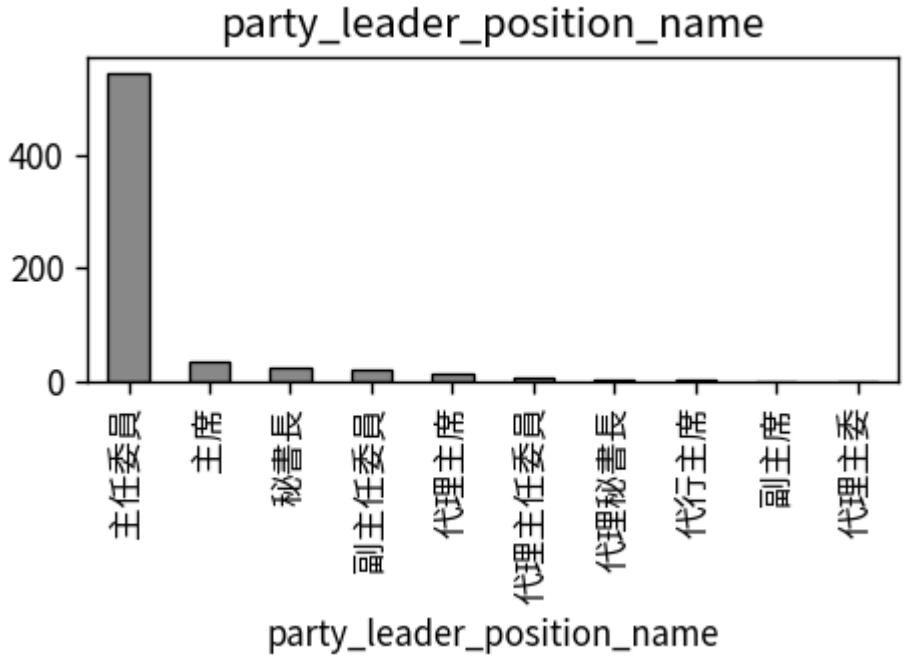
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658.0
mean	2.507598784194529
std	0.5003225840354703
min	2.0
25%	2.0
50%	3.0
75%	3.0
max	3.0

Distribution of Values

value	count
3	334
2	324

party_leader_position_name



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

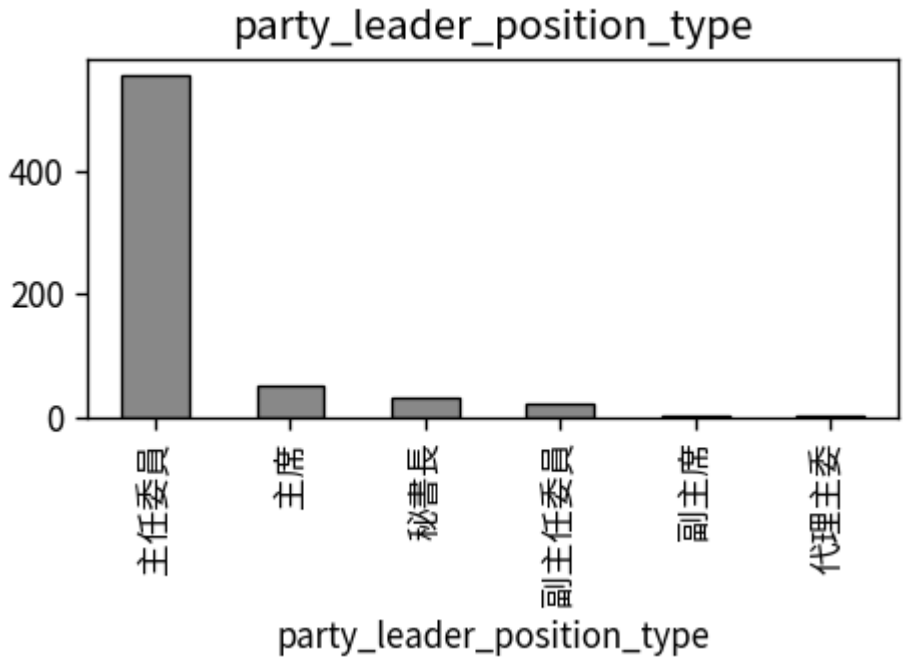
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	10
top	主任委員
freq	546

Distribution of Values

value	count
主任委員	546
主席	34
秘書長	26
副主任委員	20
代理主席	15
代理主任委員	8
代理秘書長	5
代行主席	2

party_leader_position_type



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

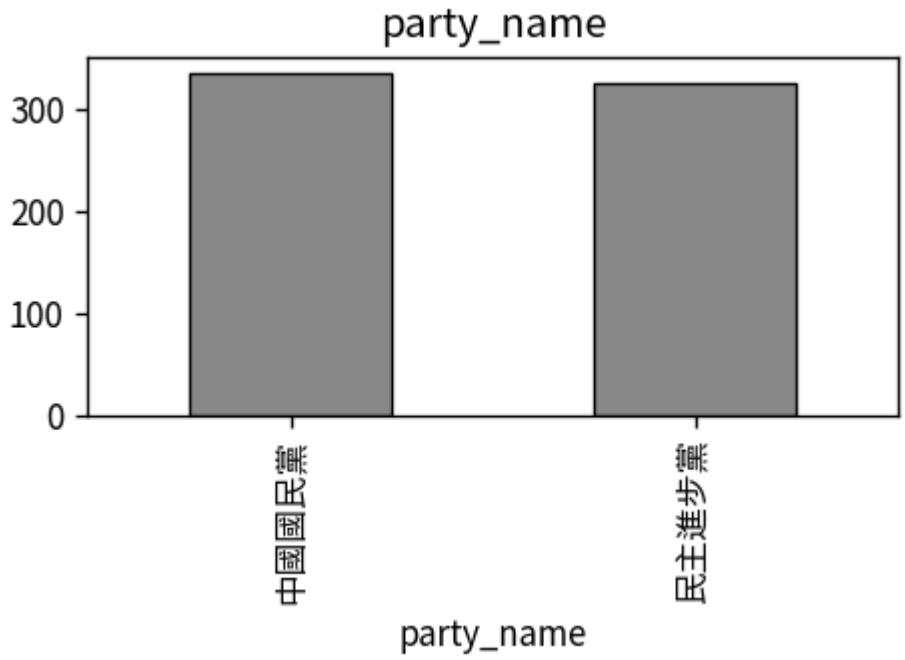
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	6
top	主任委員
freq	554

Distribution of Values

value	count
主任委員	554
主席	51
秘書長	31
副主任委員	20
副主席	1
代理主委	1

party_name



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

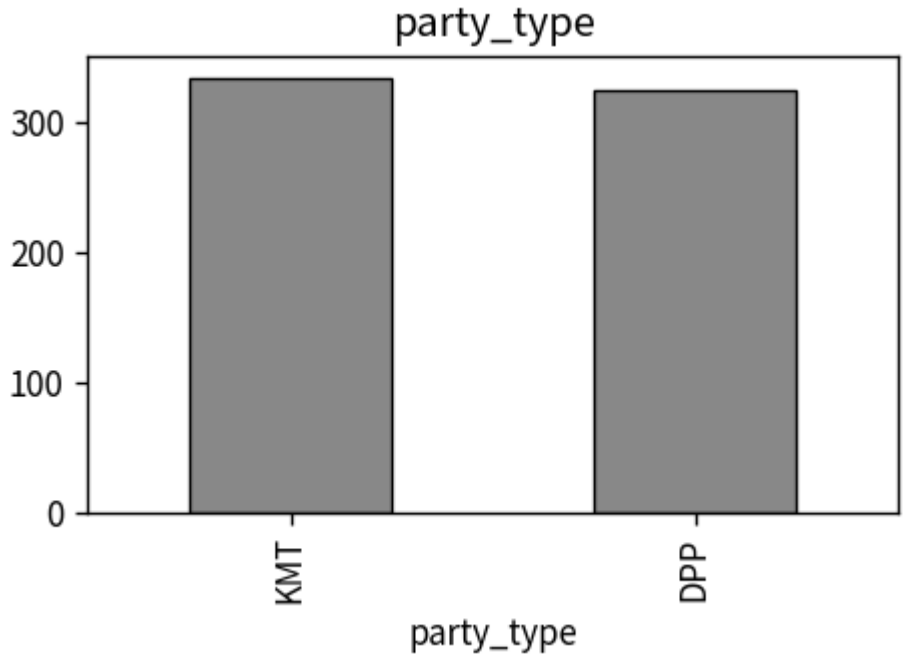
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	2
top	中國國民黨
freq	334

Distribution of Values

value	count
中國國民黨	334
民主進步黨	324

party_type



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

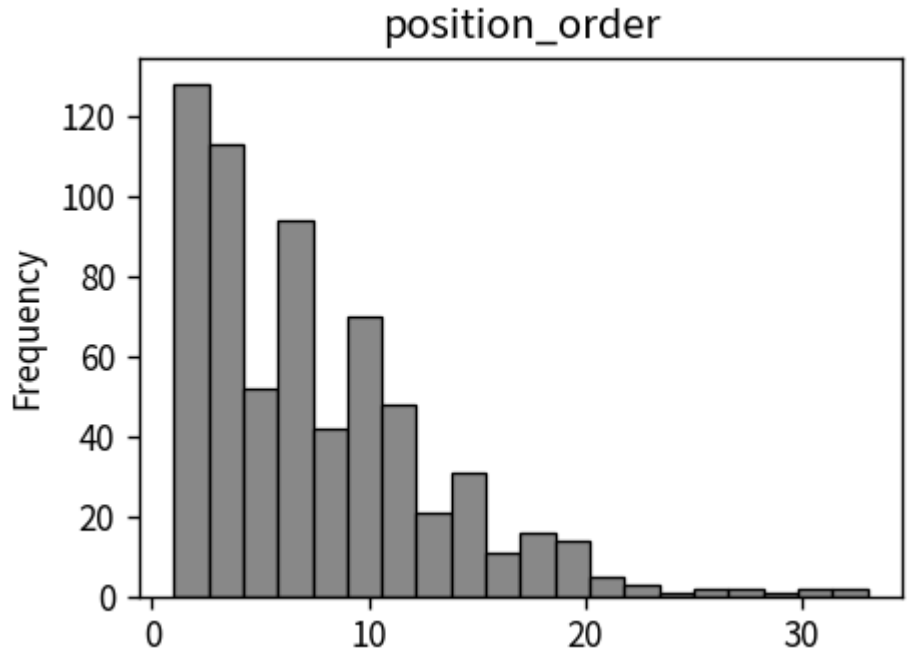
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	2
top	KMT
freq	334

Distribution of Values

value	count
KMT	334
DPP	324

position_order



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

int64

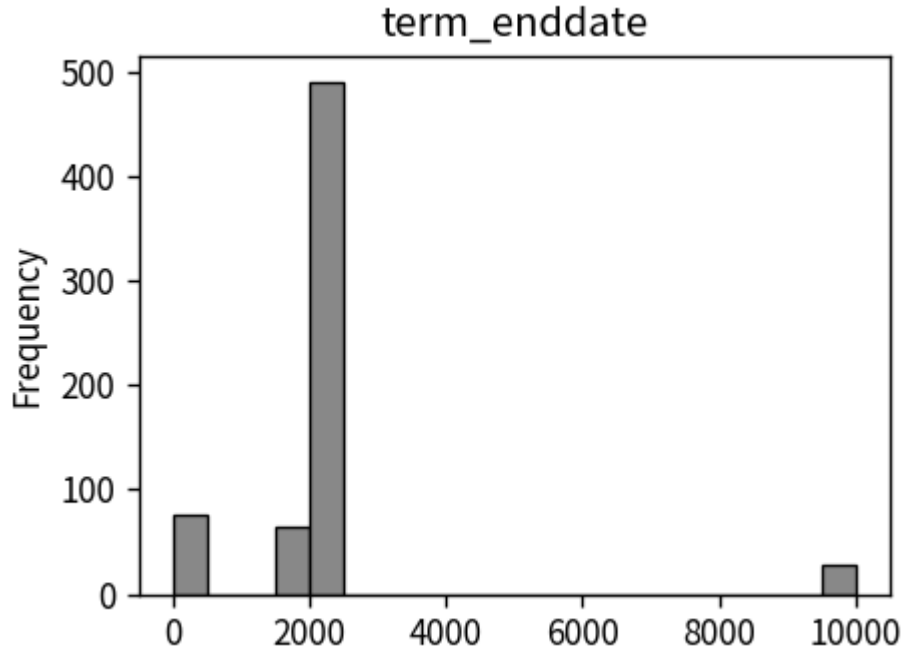
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658.0
mean	7.458966565349544
std	5.60568749251336
min	1.0
25%	3.0
50%	6.0
75%	10.0
max	33.0

Distribution of Values

value	count
1	68
2	60
3	57
4	56
5	52
6	48
7	46
8	42

term_enddate



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

int64

Summary Statistics

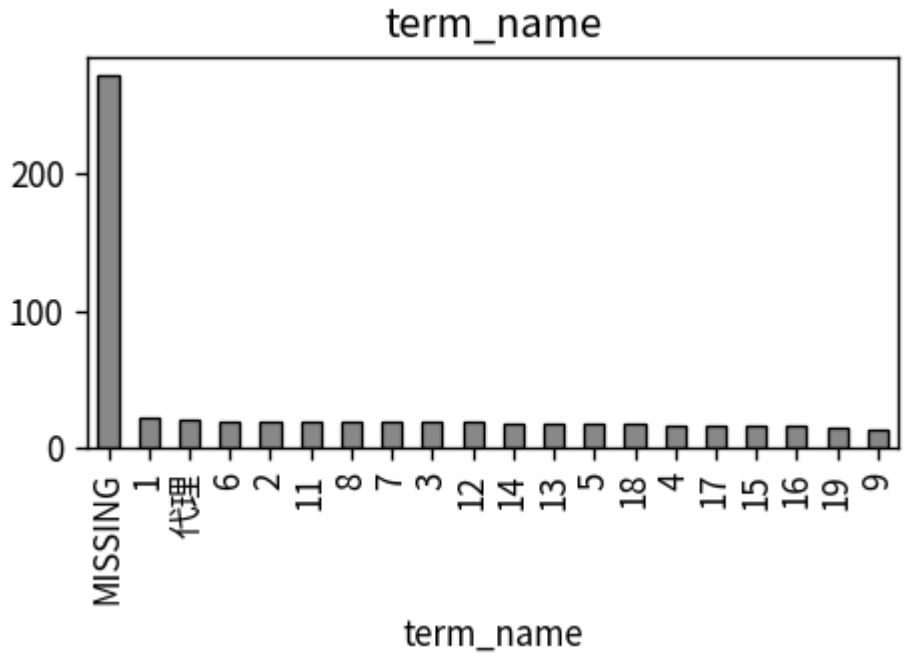
stat	value
count	658.0
mean	2110.3297872340427
std	1753.3168061082677
min	0.0
25%	2003.0
50%	2012.0
75%	2020.0
max	9999.0

Distribution of Values

value	count
0	75
2024	45

value	count
2016	44
2012	40
2020	34
2010	34

term_name



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

Summary Statistics

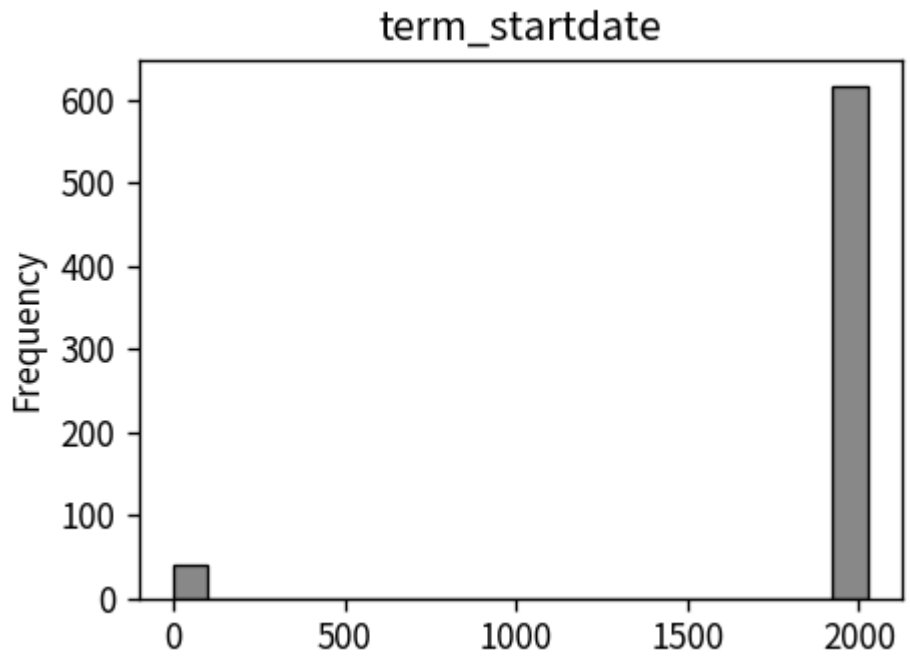
stat	value
count	658
unique	29
top	MISSING

stat	value
freq	272

Distribution of Values

value	count
MISSING	272
1	23
代理	21
6	20
2	20
11	20
8	20
7	20

term_startdate



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

int64

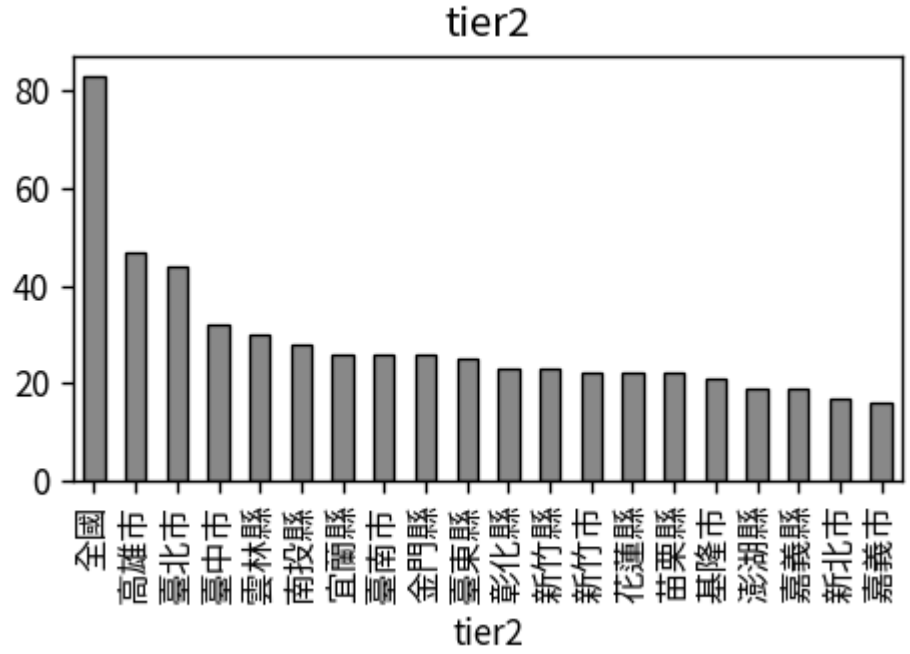
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658.0
mean	1885.1686930091184
std	486.4516324131689
min	0.0
25%	2004.0
50%	2012.0
75%	2018.0
max	2025.0

Distribution of Values

value	count
2012	44
0	41
2016	41
2020	40
2010	36
2024	33
2022	30
2008	29

tier2



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

Summary Statistics

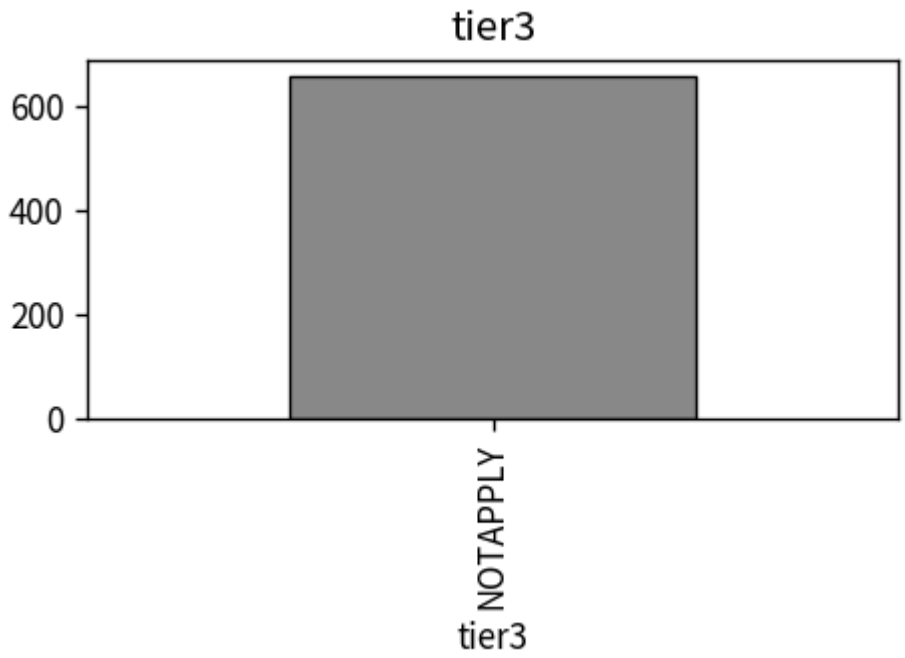
stat	value
count	658
unique	28
top	全國
freq	83

Distribution of Values

value	count
全國	83
高雄市	47
臺北市	44
臺中市	32
雲林縣	30
南投縣	28

value	count
宣蕙影	26

tier3



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

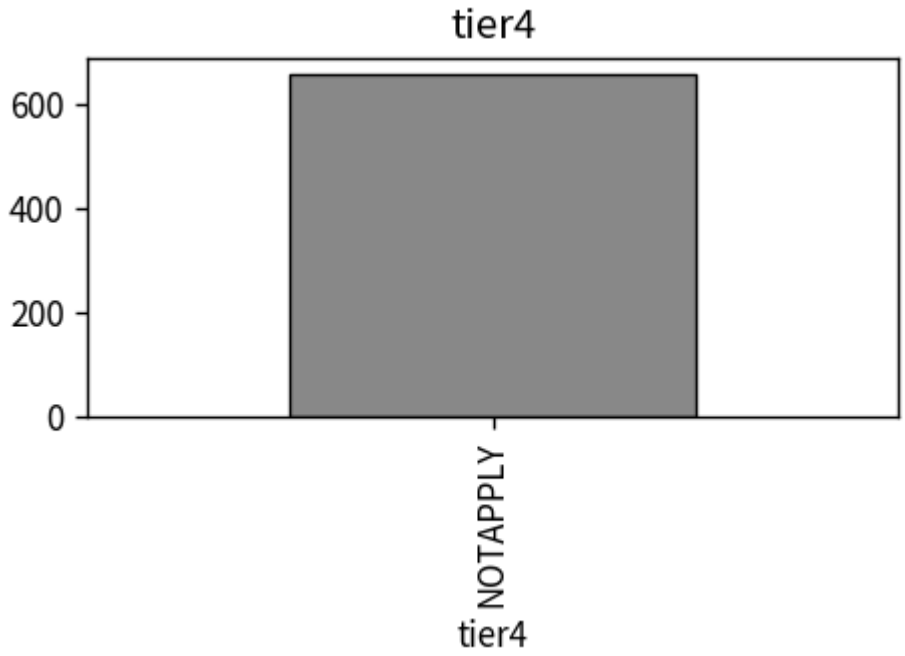
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	1
top	NOTAPPLY
freq	658

Distribution of Values

value	count
NOTAPPLY	658

tier4



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

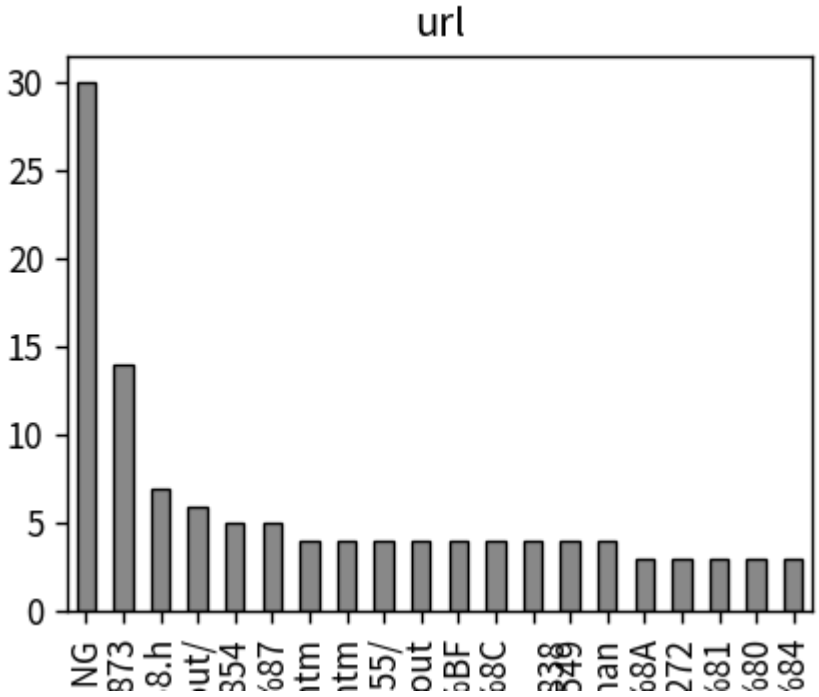
Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	1
top	NOTAPPLY
freq	658

Distribution of Values

value	count
NOTAPPLY	658

url



Description

(no description provided)

Data Type

object

Summary Statistics

stat	value
count	658
unique	484
top	MISSING
freq	30

Distribution of Values

value
MISSING
https://newtalk.tw/news/view/2015-02-11/56873
https://tw.news.yahoo.com/%E5%9C%8B%E6%B0%91%E9%BB%A8%E7%AB%B9%E7%B8%A3
https://dpptaipei.org.tw/about/
https://news.ltn.com.tw/news/politics/breakingnews/3928854
https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/%E8%94%A1%E8%8B%B1%E6%96%87
https://www.epochtimes.com/b5/10/1/27/n2800845.htm