

What is BAPOLCON?

BAPOLCON is a database that contains 2439 records of all MPs who have occupied a seat since 1977 (constituent legislature) until 2019 (13th legislature) in Congress.

The main objective of the database is showing the social profile of the Spanish parliamentary elite. All MPs are organised according to their electoral district, electoral list, party and parliamentary group. The main sociodemographic variables are sex, age, place of birth, educational level and profession. In addition, the database includes political variables such as their position within the party, their participation in local politics or whether they have a position of responsibility in the Chamber.

The database has the peculiarity of being dynamic. It has been updated including the substitutions of MPs that take place during the legislature. The criteria followed is counting only the MPs holding a seat for the longest period during the legislature in case they are substituted or substitute,

BAPOLCON has been built over the years thanks to the following research projects “Ciudadanía y parlamentarios en tiempos de crisis y renovación democrática: el caso comparado de España en el contexto del sur de Europa” (CSO2016-78016-R) and “La elite política autonómica en la España democrática (1980-2005)” (BSO200302596).

Bapolcon has been built and updated by Xavier Coller, Andrés Vázquez, Manuel Portillo, Pablo Domínguez, Andrés Benítez, Beatriz Carrasco, Ana María Gómez, José Luís Gómez, Álvaro Mariscal, Iván Pérez, Fernando Ramírez de Luis and Daniel Valdivia.

The sources are the official website of the Congress of Deputies of Spain, Senate and the 17 regional chambers, the official websites of political parties, social networks of MPs, press clippings and direct contact with politicians.

For further information, please email the main author Xavier Coller (xaviercoller@upo.es) or read the following article:

Coller, X. et al. (2014) Problemas y soluciones para la construcción de bases de datos de políticos. *Revista Española de Ciencia Política*. 1 (34), 169–198.