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**Pathways to Power:
The Political Representation of Citizens
of Immigrant Origin in Belgium
(BE-PATHWAYS)**

- Codebook national -

Data collection guidelines

WP1 Descriptive political representation of CIOs

- Final version, December 2014, with small amendments November 2016 ¹

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A. Goals, research questions and key definitions

- WP1 aims at providing the data required to study the descriptive representation of citizens of immigrant origin (CIOs). The main aim is to provide an overview of the social and political profile of MPs, with a particular focus on identifying MPs of immigrant origin.
- The main questions that this WP will address are: How many CIOs gained elected office in national and regional assemblies? Are certain groups of CIOs better represented than others (on the basis of gender, national ancestry, ethnicity, etc.)? How do CIO elected representatives differ from other MPs in terms of professional background and career? Jointly with the contextual data offered by WPs 3 and 4, WP 1 will allow us to address more theoretically-focused questions relating to the opportunities and barriers that CIOs face in accessing elected office at regional and national level in connection to socio-demographic and political aspects.
- Definition of CIO MPs: All those individuals who either
 - a) Were born abroad as foreign nationals and who (might) have, subsequently, acquired the citizenship of the country in question (1st generation); or
 - b) have/had one parent of foreign nationality at birth (2nd generation).

¹ The national codebook for BE-PATHWAYS is directly based on the comparative codebook set up for the overall PATHWAYS project. The Belgian version of the codebook has been produced by Steven van Hauwaert and Chloé Janssen. It specifies the relevant variables for the Belgian case. The comparative PATHWAYS codebook has been produced by the following authors: Laura Morales (WP leader), Daniela Vintila, Lucas Geese, Liza Mügge, Daphne van der Pas, Marc van de Wardt. The comparative codebook could be found at the following addresses: <http://www.pathways.edu/> and <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/WP1Descriptive>, and should be cited as Laura Morales, Daniela Vintila, Lucas Geese, Liza Mügge, Daphne van der Pas, Marc van de Wardt (2017) "Codebook and data collection guidelines of work package 1 on descriptive political representation in national parliaments of the project Pathways to Power". Leicester: University of Leicester.

- The data matrix at the national level will include all MPs (i.e. whether CIO or non-CIO) elected in the Lower Chamber of each country for all legislative terms starting from 1990 onwards in each country, beginning with the legislative period that started closest to this date in each case.
- A data matrix will be produced for each country. The consistency checks, data pooling, and the finalisation of the datasets will be conducted in Bamberg after the first delivery.
- A second matrix will be added for the regional level, including all MPs from the most recent term that ended before the start of the data collection in each region. Regional data collection is envisaged for all of 7 countries studied in the project.
- Both datasets will include information on all MPs for every parliamentary term under analysis:
 - a) All those elected from the inauguration, independently of whether they stayed until the end of the legislative term or not (see Variable “Completed”) and;
 - b) All those who joined between elections, as a replacement for someone who resigned or passed away (see Variable “Inaugural”).
- In the initial phase, the data collection and coding should be done by using MS Excel, with one Excel file per country. The Excel file will include two different worksheets, one for the national level and one for the regional level. An Excel template for data collection for WP1 is provided along with the final version of this document.
- In each Excel file, rows are MPs and columns are variables related to the MP (see the Excel template as well as the list of variables provided below).

B. Data sources for quantitative data matrix²

(Note: This list does not necessarily provide a ‘strict’ hierarchical order for source use, though we have tended to list the most reliable/important first.)

1) Existing datasets from other research projects

- Prior to the data collection process, each country team should check for any relevant

² For help with various aspects of the data collection, we are grateful for the input and collaboration of Bram Wauters, Jeremy Dodeigne, Pauline Marchan, Angeles Navarro, Michael Boumal, Adèle Gorgemans, Laura Ganza, Paulien Natens, Nelson Nono, Octavia Kint, Lieven Dewinter, Marie Delfosse, Marjan Cannaearts, and many others. Special gratitude goes to the collaboration of the Archives of the Belgian Chamber and their staff, in particular Luc De Loy Vermeulen.

datasets from other national research projects that could provide information regarding the social profile of MPs in each case (socio-demographic variables that could be used in order to avoid duplication of effort). In particular, the CUBE project collected data about MPs in most of our countries of study (all, except Greece). Although this dataset has been produced aggregating the information at the party level, in some instances the local teams might have collected the data also at the individual level. Each team should get in touch with the national team participating in CUBE for their country and enquire whether the individual MP data are available. The purpose of this is to reduce the time needed to copy the names of all MPs throughout the legislative periods we will study unnecessarily if this has already been done by other researchers. Equally, the time spent in adding information on basic socio-demographics of the MPs (age when elected, sex, education, etc.) can be considerably reduced if this is obtained from previous datasets, thus allowing to focus on the other variables that we are interested in.

2) *Websites of national and regional Parliaments:*

- The official websites of national and regional Parliaments generally include short bios of MPs for each legislative term, with the most relevant socio-demographic variables (in most cases, also including references to the place of birth).
- In some cases, the data at the national level is also available for download in Excel or SPSS upon request (i.e. the Italian case) through the parliamentary documentation/research services (e.g. the library or IT services of the Parliament). Hence, all teams should contact the national parliaments directly with an enquiry on the existence of datasets with the names of all MPs and the information already provided on their website (it will avoid manual data input in the Excel file for a considerable number of variables).
- Based on the reports submitted by each country, for the national level, at least some of this info is already available online for Spain, Italy, Germany, France and the Netherlands.
- For those MPs that have been elected for several legislatures, the bios from the most recent legislative terms should be given priority, as they generally provide more detailed information on the MPs' social profile.
- As for the regional level, the preliminary reports on data availability submitted by

each country team suggest that the official websites of regional Parliaments not always include information on MPs. This seems to be particularly problematic in the French case. However, in some cases (some Italian and Spanish regions), this data exists, although it is not available online on the website of the regional Parliaments. Hence, in case the info on MPs is not available online, each country team should contact the regional Parliaments directly and enquire with them about any dataset/print publication that might include the bios of MPs.

- For the regional level, it might also be useful to check the current composition of each regional Parliament: since many MPs have been re-elected, the link to the current legislature generally includes more detailed info than the previous one.

3) Publications of the national and regional Parliaments

- Generally, national and regional Parliaments submit activity reports at the end of each legislative term. These reports also provide relevant information regarding the composition of the Parliament, the bios of MPs as well as their parliamentary activity.
- The activity reports might not always be available online, particularly in the case of regional Parliaments. However, given that in almost all cases these reports have been previously submitted to the library of the Parliaments, it is recommended to contact the publications service of each Parliament directly.

4) National and regional associations of former MPs

- This has proven to be particularly useful for collecting data at the regional level in the Italian case, as some regional associations of former MPs in Italy have detailed activity reports for each legislative term, including the bio of each MP (which was not available, in these cases, on the official website of the regional Parliaments). All teams should check if such associations exist at the national and/or regional level, and should contact them to find out what information they hold.

5) Websites of parliamentary groups/national and regional organizations of political parties

- In some cases (this was the case at the regional level in Spain and Italy), these websites might include even more detailed bios of MPs than the ones available on

the official website of the Parliament.

- The websites of parliamentary groups/political parties also tend to include direct links to the personal blogs, webpages or social media profiles of MPs.

6) *Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs*

- As previously mentioned, the webpages of the most recent legislative terms in each case generally include links to the social media profiles of MPs. These might be useful for a more detailed description of MPs' political and social background.

7) *Other sources*

- Wikipedia: some MPs have personal profiles on Wikipedia, with info related to the political experience and social background.
- Newspaper special reports: In some countries, a few days after the inauguration of the newly elected parliament, some newspapers produce special reports with a list of all MPs and their key biographical notes. In other cases they have reports on those that have been elected for the first time (the rookies). Check also national news agency databases, for the same reasons.
- If none of these previous steps work, we will consider if a survey or personal interviews with MPs or the parliamentary groups are necessary. This decision will be made in February 2015, once the first preliminary delivery of data of WP1 for monitoring purposes takes place.

The specific sources used in each variable will be recorded in two ways. Key variables in the data matrix are followed by a XXXSource variable with a list of pre-defined categories. Additionally, these variables will be followed by another variable (XXXSourceWhich) where the specific source/sources will be recorded. If several sources have been used in order to collect the data for a single MP, the 'Which' variable should include a brief explanation of the information obtained from each source. Priority should be given to the official data on MPs available on the websites of the national and regional Parliaments, national/regional associations of former MPs, as well as on the website of the parliamentary groups/political parties in each case. Thus, reliability of the data source should be used to prioritise potentially conflicting pieces of

information.

The sources previously mentioned generally include references only to the country of birth of MPs. It is important, however, to note that in some cases people born abroad are not necessarily of immigrant origin. This will be the case if both parents were country nationals at the time of birth (e.g. they can be the children of expats, or have been born in what formerly were colonial territories and are now foreign countries). For both the MPs born abroad and those born in the country of study, it is essential to search the information about the country of birth and citizenship at birth of their parents. If both parents had the citizenship of the country under study at birth, the MP shall be coded as non-CIO. If at least one parent was of foreign citizenship at birth, the MP shall be coded as having an immigrant background. In other words, MPs who are the children of parents who naturalized at some point in the country under study are defined in this project as CIOs.

C. Biographical qualitative interviews

The study will be very much enriched if the descriptive representation information is complemented with a qualitative component that includes biographical qualitative interviews. The key questions that these methods could address are: What are the informal practices and biases that foster/hinder the selection of CIO as candidates? What are the experiences that CIO MPs have had throughout their political careers in terms of obstacles? Are there common patterns of access to elected office that are not obvious/detectable with our quantitative data? What relative weight do they give to the different factors that we examine (socio-demographic, partisan, institutional, etc.) in hindering/fostering their election to office?

As the feasibility of this component very much depends on the speed with which we can complete data collection for WP1 for the quantitative aspect (which shall remain the priority in this WP and the project overall), we will review the possibility of engaging in these interviews after the preliminary delivery of data in February 2015, once we have been able to monitor progress of data collection around Christmas and can decide with more information.

The goal would be to obtain around 20 interviews with CIO MPs and at least a small number of contrasting interviews with non-CIO MPs (e.g. 7-10), covering a range of profiles (national, regional, men, women, different parties, and different periods) in each country. Of course, the number of interviews will very much depend on the number of CIO MPs we find in each country. The details of this component will be determined also after the preliminary delivery of data. If this is feasible, the ideal period to conduct these interviews would be late 2015 or early 2016.

List of variables³ - WP1 Descriptive political representation of CIOs⁴

Note 1: Essential or ‘highest’ priority variables are highlighted in **red**; moderate priority variables are highlighted in **orange**; low priority variables are highlighted in **green**.

Note 2: See also the Excel template for data collection for WP1 and the documents attached to this codebook for further details regarding the categories used for some of the variables included in this list.

Note 3: Unless otherwise specified in the column “Other observations”, each variable included in this list is to be filled in for all MPs for which the data is collected.

Note 4: Unless otherwise specified in the column “Other observations”, each variable included in this list is to be filled in for all datasets (both national AND regional level).

Missing values: Please use the following missing values, as appropriate, for all variables

Information not available (but would probably exist, we just cannot get it) = -99

Missing because the variable does not apply to that case (e.g. details of occupation when the MP had no prior occupation) = -88

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
KEY IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES			
level	Political level	0.Regional/State 1.National	
country_id_NUTS	Unique identifier for each country	DE EL ES FR IT NL UK	This variable uses the NUTS (Eurostat) nomenclature for countries as country codes.

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<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
RegionName	Name of region	Use the standard name of the region in country language (String variable)	
reg_id_NUTS	Unique identifier for regional level	Use NUTS classification of regions for each country (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) ⁵ . Please note that in some countries the relevant code will be that of NUTS level 1 (e.g. Germany and UK), whereas in most others it will be level 2. So use level 1 or 2 as appropriate. Example Germany: DE1= Baden-Württemberg DE2= Bavaria ... DEG= Thuringia -88- Not applicable	For national MPs dataset this means assigning the NUTS code for MPs coming from districts of the given region, even if the electoral districts are not regional. For example, Scottish constituencies MPs will be given the NUTS code for Scotland, Catalan constituencies MPs the code for Catalonia, Picardie constituencies MPs the code for Picardie, etc. Codes provided in Appendix 1 (Excel file for all NUTS classifications)
elect_date1	Date of relevant election	DD-MM-YYYY	
elect_date2	Date of relevant election (2 nd round)	DD-MM-YYYY -88- Not applicable	Only for countries/regions with 2 rounds of voting and when the election of the MP in the 1 st or 2 nd round is

⁵ The NUTS2 codes are explained and available for download here:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_CLS_DLD&StrNom=NUTS_33&StrLanguageCode=EN

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
			known
DistrictName	Full name of district in which elected	String variable	Write verbatim the name of the district. Pay attention not to include typos!!!
NatTierLevel	Level of electoral tier	<p>Use the values assigned in the Electoral districts appendix</p> <p>1=first / lower (or single tier), or 2=second / higher 3=third / higher -88 – not applicable (regional MPs)</p>	<p>For national parliament dataset only</p> <p>A tier is a level of electoral district/constituency. In some countries there is only one type of electoral district (e.g. NL, ES, UK, FR) and hence only one level, whereas in other countries with mixed electoral systems there are single-member districts and multi-member districts and, thus, two tiers (e.g. DE, IT, GR)</p> <p>See instructions and questionnaire on electoral district classification in Pathways document on linking variables</p>
natdistrict_t1_id	Identifier for Tier 1 districts at national level	Use the values assigned in the Electoral districts appendix	For national parliament dataset only
natdistrict_t2_id	Identifier for Tier 2 districts at national level	<p>Use the values assigned in the Electoral districts appendix</p> <p>-88- Not applicable</p>	For national parliament dataset only
natdistrict_t3_id	Identifier for Tier 3 districts at national level	<p>Use the values assigned in the Electoral districts appendix</p> <p>-88- Not applicable</p>	For national parliament dataset only

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
RegTierLevel	Level of electoral tier within region (for regional elections)	1=first / lower (or single tier), or 2=second / higher 3=third / higher -88 – not applicable (national MPs)	For regional parliament dataset only See instructions and questionnaire on electoral district classification in Pathways document on linking variables
regdistrict_t1_id	Identifier for Tier 1 districts at regional level	Use the values assigned in the Electoral districts appendix	For regional parliament dataset only
regdistrict_t2_id	Identifier for Tier 2 districts at regional level	Use the values assigned in the Electoral districts appendix -88- Not applicable	For regional parliament dataset only
LegislatNum	Number of legislature in the country/region, as recorded by the parliament itself	(String variable)	Use whichever numbering is applied by the parliament itself, e.g. Roman numbers (I, II, III, IV, V, etc.), Arabic numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.), or letters (a, b, c, d, etc.).
LegislatBegin	Date in which the legislature begins	YYYY-MM-DD	
LegislatEnd	Date in which the legislature ends	YYYY-MM-DD	
Name	First name MP	(String variable)	If the MP has several first names (e.g. Juan Antonio or Anne Marie), include all. Make sure to always spell names in exactly the same way.
Surname1	First Surname MP	(String variable)	
Surname2	Second Surname MP	(String variable) - 88 Not applicable	Only if applicable, e.g. Spain and Portugal.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
mp_id	Unique numerical ID per MP	<p>Format: NUTS-MP</p> <p>Where NUTS is the country code (DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, NL, UK) only for national MPs, and the regional NUTS code for regional MPs; and MP is a unique value assigned to each individual MP.</p>	Assign a unique numerical ID to each MP such that MPs who are elected in several legislative terms always have the same ID number. This number will be used if we decide to release the data only in anonymized fashion.
AlsoRegMP	Is the national MP also simultaneously a regional MP?	<p>0 – no</p> <p>1 – yes</p> <p>-88 – Not applicable (national MP in legislative term not overlapping with regional terms studied, or regional MP)</p>	<p>For national parliament dataset only</p> <p>Only for national MPs in the legislative terms overlapping with the regional legislative terms we are also studying.</p> <p>For the purposes of avoiding case duplication in same analyses, we want to be able to identify any national MPs who are simultaneously in our regional MPs database.</p>
WhichRegMP	If the national MP also simultaneously a regional MP, mp_id code in regional database	<p>(values as for mp_id)</p> <p>-88 – Not applicable (national MP in legislative term not overlapping with regional terms studied, or regional MP)</p>	<p>For national parliament dataset only</p> <p>This variable is to be coded only if AlsoRegMP=1 and only for national MPs in the legislative terms overlapping with the regional legislative terms we are also studying.</p> <p>Example: if for country A we are coding the regional level for 2010-2014, and we are coding the national level for 2011-2015, 2007-2011, 2003-2007, etc.</p>

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
			national MPs can only have a code for WhichRegMP for the term(s) that overlap with 2010-2014 (in this example, only 2011-2015 and 2007-2011).
KEY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES			
Gender	Sex of MP	0-Male 1-Female 2 - Other (e.g. Transgender)	
YearBirth	Year of birth of MP	4 digits 9999- Not known	
Edu	Highest level of education achieved when elected (ISCED-1997)	1-Pre-primary education 2-Primary education/First stage of basic education 3-Lower secondary education/Second stage of basic education 4-(Upper) secondary education 5-Post-secondary non-tertiary education 6-First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification) 7-Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	The European Social Survey used a reduced version of this classification in its first 3 rounds. ⁶

⁶ See the following document for useful hints on how to classify country-specific degrees into this system in each country:

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/methodology/Education_Upgrade_ESS1-4_ED1.2.pdf If in doubt, consult with Laura Morales about the classification scheme.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		9- Not known	
OccupPrior	Last occupation / profession of the MP before <u>first ever</u> becoming an MP	(String variable) -88 No occupation (student, housework, etc.) -99-Not known	Describe with as much detail as you can get
OccupPriorISCO	Last occupation / profession of the MP before <u>first ever</u> becoming an MP ISCO code	Use ISCO-2008 code -88 No occupation (student, housework, etc.) -99-Not known	Use the ISCO-2008 classification of occupations ⁷
OccupPriorSector	Occupation sector when first elected	1-Public sector 2-Private sector 3-Non-profit sector -88- Not applicable (no occupation) -99-Not known	
OccupCurrent	Current occupation / profession of the MP	(String variable) -88 No occupation (student, housework, etc.) -99-Not known	The one that the MP had at the beginning of the corresponding legislative term under analysis or the one that the MP chooses to emphasise in his/her own biography. If none because only an MP and/or no previous occupation, write 'MP only.' Describe with as much detail as you can get
OccupCurrentISCO	Current occupation / profession of the MP ISCO code	Use ISCO-2008 code -88 No occupation (student, housework, etc.) -99-Not known	If none because only an MP and/or no previous occupation, use the ISCO code for politicians/elected officials (code 1111). Use the ISCO-2008 classification of occupations
OccupCurrSector	Current occupation sector	1-Public sector 2-Private sector 3-Non-profit sector	

⁷ The full list of codes and detailed explanations about their meaning and how to code are available here: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_172572.pdf

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		-88- Not applicable (no occupation) -99-Not known	
KEY ELECTORAL AND PARLIAMENTARY TENURE VARIABLES			
TimeElectDistrict	Number of times MP has been previously elected to parliament in this district	Up to 2 digits -99-Not known	Note: if the MP has been elected previously to the same district but with a slightly different geographical boundary (due to redistricting processes) or to a larger district that encompassed the current district, please count as the 'same' district for the purposes of this variable. 'Elected' here also includes as a replacement.
TypeDistrict	Type of electoral district	1 – Single member district 2 – Multi-member/list district	
TimeElectTier	Number of times MP has been previously elected to parliament in this tier	Up to 2 digits -99-Not known	If there is only one tier, just put the number of times elected in the tier. In some countries (NL) there is only one district and tier, so TimeElectDistrict and TimeElectTier will be identical. But in countries with only one tier level but several districts, an MP could be elected in one election in District X and another time in District Y. Note: 'Elected' here also includes as a replacement.
Rookie	MP elected for first time in this term?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Give the value of 1 (yes) only for the legislative term when the MP was elected for the first time. If the MP was elected in a given year and did not take up the seat, and then elected again for the following parliamentary term, s/he is not a Rookie for this subsequent parliamentary term even if s/he did not take up the seat in the previous term. We only classify as a Rookie an MP who has been elected and/or seated to parliament for the first time in that legislative term. So, even if the MP has not taken up the seat before, s/he will not be considered a Rookie

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
			<p>if s/he had previously been elected to a seat.</p> <p>If coded “0”, the individual was elected as an MP also in previous legislative terms (at least one previous legislature and it is essential that the same MPuniqueID is used). If the MP has been elected previously with another party, the value is also No.</p> <p>Note: ‘Elected’ here also includes as a replacement.</p>
NumElected	Number of times the MP has been elected to parliament	Two digits -99 – Not known	<p>In this variable we want to capture the number of times that the MP has been elected to a seat in the type of parliament you are coding (regional or national). Include the current parliamentary term as well.</p> <p>Note: ‘Elected’ here also includes as a replacement.</p>
NumSeated	Number of times the MP has taken up the seat in parliament once elected	Two digits -99 – Not known	<p>In this variable we want to capture the number of times that the MP has taken up a seat once being elected in the type of parliament you are coding (regional or national). Include the current parliamentary term as well.</p> <p>Note: ‘Taking a seat’ here also includes as a replacement.</p>
YearFirstElect	Year when the MP was first elected to national/regional Parliament	Four digits -99 – Not known	<p>For national MPs we want to know when they were first elected to the national parliament, and for regional MPs we want to know when they were first elected to the regional parliament.</p> <p>Note: please record the year when they were first elected regardless of whether they took up the seat or not. ‘Elected’ here also includes as a replacement.</p>
YearsMPPrior	Total number of years spent in national/regional Parliament as MP, prior to this legislature (seniority)	Up to 2 digits 0 – Less than half a year -88- Not applicable -99- Not known	<p>Only if coded “0” for Variable “Rookie”. If coded “1” for “Rookie” code -88.</p> <p>For national MPs we want to know the number of years</p>

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
			<p>spent in national parliament, and for regional MPs we want to know the number of years spent in regional parliament. Add up all years spent in Parliament, even if there were interruptions in between. If there were interruptions, add only the years actually spent in parliament.</p> <p>Round up/down to the closest number of years. So, if the MP spent 1 year and 3 months, code 1 year, and if s/he spent 1 year and 8 months, code 2 years. If an MP did not serve even close to a full year (e.g. just a couple of months), then code 0.</p>
ContinuityMP	When was the MP elected for the last time prior to this legislature? (continuity)	1-Elected in the most recent prior elections 2-Elected in the second most recent prior elections 3-Elected in the third most recent prior elections 4-Elected earlier than this -88-Not applicable -99-Not known	<p>*Variable included following the CCS codebook model</p> <p>Code only if “0” in Variable ”Rookie”. If a Rookie, code -88.</p> <p>Example: if you are coding the 2008-2012 term for MP A and she was already an MP in the 2004-2008 term, then the answer is category 1. If she was not an MP in 2004-2008 but had a seat in 2000-2004, then answer category is 2. And so on.</p>
Inaugural	Was the MP elected to chamber from inauguration or was s/he a replacement of someone who resigned or passed away?	0-From Inauguration 1-Replacement -99-Not known	
Completed	Did the MP stay continuously with no interruptions from the moment of taking up the seat until the end of the	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
	legislative term?		
MonthsInto	If MP did not serve a full legislative term from beginning to end, how many months did the MP serve?	Up to 2 digits -88- Not applicable -99- Not known	Only if coded “1” for Variable “Inaugural” or “0” for Variable “Completed”.
MPback	If MP left seat at some point, did s/he come back to reclaim the/a seat?	0-No 1-Yes -88- Not applicable -99-Not known	Only if coded “0” for Variable “Completed”. If Completed=1, this variable should be -88. Note: this variable intends to capture MPs who left for a period of time their seats (e.g. to join Gov’t) and then came back to their seats (or were re-elected to a different one) in the same parliamentary term.
PositionList	For countries with ranked lists by party (whether blocked or non-blocked), position in party list	Up to 3 digits 0 – List not ranked by party -88 – Not applicable, single member district -99-Not known	
RankPrefer	For countries with preferential voting, rank position in which MP was elected in district (if applicable)	Up to 3 digits 0 – No preferential voting in country or district -99 – Not known	
DouCand	If double candidacy in another tier is possible, does that apply to MP?	0 – double candidacy is not possible 1 – double candidacy possible, but MP did not stand as a candidate in another tier 2 – double candidacy possible, MP stood as a	From WP 3.3 Note: If there is only one tier, please code as -88. Values 0-2 are only to be used if there is more than one tier.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		candidate in another tier -88 – not applicable, only one tier -99- Not known	
Incumb	Did MP win seat as incumbent, or as contender?	1 – Incumbent 2 – Contender -88 – Not applicable, not SMD -99- Not known	From WP 3.3 For single member districts only
ParlGroupFirst	Parliamentary group the MP joined at the beginning of his/her term	(string variable) Use country-specific values agreed in Appendix 2 -99-Not known	* Specific categories provided in Appendix 2 If the MP did not join any parliamentary group write ‘No group’
ParlGroupLast	Parliamentary group the MP joined at the end of his/her term	(string variable) Use country-specific values agreed in Appendix 2 -99-Not known	* Specific categories provided in Appendix 2 If the MP did not join any parliamentary group write ‘No group’
PartyName	Full name of party or list in which elected	(string variable) Use country-specific values agreed in Appendix 2 - 88 - Not applicable, Independent MP -99-Not known	See Appendix 2 Note: Treat youth branches of a party as the same organization than the party for adults to which it depends, unless the youth branch has ever run separately for elections.
PartyAcronym	Acronym of party or list in which elected	(string variable) Use country-specific values agreed in Appendix 2 - 88 - Not applicable,	See Appendix 2

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		Independent MP -99-Not known	
PartyCodeCMP	Party code according to the CMP dataset	(Use code values for Comparative Manifesto Project, when they exist) - 88 – Not applicable, party not included in CMP or Independent MP	See Appendix 2 See https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/
party_id	Pathways identifier for party	Use values agreed in Appendix 2 - 88 - Not applicable, Independent MP	See Appendix 2
KEY IMMIGRANT ORIGIN VARIABLES			
BornC	MP born in country of parliament (yes/no)	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	
CountryBorn	In which country MP born?	Use ISO 3166-1 codes ⁸ -99-Not known	Country codes provided in Appendix 3
WorldRegBorn	In which world region MP born?	Use the UN Classification for “Composition of macro geographical regions” ⁹ -99-Not known	Country codes provided in Appendix 4 Note: The reason to code this variable manually is that, sometimes, the country of birth of the MP cannot be determined with sufficient certainty, but information might be available on the World region where s/he was born
CountryRegBorn	If born in country, in which region MP born?	Use relevant NUTS 1 or 2 classification of regions	Use the NUTS code you used to match the boundaries of your regional parliaments in Appendix 1

⁸ The ISO codes are available here: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search> or here: <http://geotags.com/iso3166/countries.html>

⁹ The UN Classification for “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings” is available here: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		for each country -88 Not applicable (not born in country) -99 Not known	(reg_id_NUTS)
SourceBorn	Data sources for country of birth	1-Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties 4-Other research projects/studies 5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	This variable refers to the sources used to obtain the info on the place of birth.
SourceBornWhich	Specific sources for country of birth	(String variable) -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info on the country of birth of the MP
ReliabilityDataBirth	Reliability of the data regarding the country of birth of the MP (as judged by the coder)	1-Not very reliable 2-Apparently reliable 3- Very reliable -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	We can later use this variable as a weight in our models

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
YearImmigr	If MP not born in country, year when s/he moved to country	4 digits -88 Not applicable (BornC=1) -99- Not known	If BornC=0
NationalC	Born as a national citizen of the country of parliament?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	
CountryNat	Of which country national at birth?	Use ISO 3166-1 codes -88 Not applicable (NationalC=1) -99- Not known	If NationalC=0 Country codes provided in Appendix 3
SourceNat	Data sources country of nationality at birth	1- Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties 4-Other research projects/studies 5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	It refers to the sources used for the info on the country of nationality at birth.
SourceNatWhich	Specific sources for country of citizenship at birth	(String variable) -88 Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info on the country of citizenship at birth of the MP

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		known)	
ReliabilityDataNat	Reliability of the data regarding citizenship at birth	1- Not very reliable 2-Apparently reliable 3- Very reliable -88-Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	
YearNaturaliz	Year in which naturalized as a citizen	Four digits -88 – Not applicable -99 – Not known	If NationalC=0 Note: If the exact date is not known but a vague reference is provided (e.g. in the 1990s), then use the closest rounded year to that reference. For example, 1990 if reference is to ‘in the 1990s’, 1995 if reference is to ‘in mid-1990s’, 2000 if reference is to ‘late 1990s’
SourceNaturaliz	Data sources year of naturalization	1- Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties 4-Other research projects/studies 5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (not naturalized or date not known)	It refers to the sources used for the info on the year of naturalization.
SourceNaturalizWhich	Specific sources for date of	(String variable)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
	naturalization	-88 Not applicable (not naturalized or date not known)	on the date of naturalization of the MP
ReliabilityDataNaturaliz	Reliability of the data regarding naturalization	1-Not very reliable 2-Apparently reliable 3- Very reliable -88-Not applicable (not naturalized or date not known)	
MotherBornC	Mother born in country of parliament (yes/no)?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Note: If the MP is adopted or, for other reasons, the identity of the mother is not known, code -99.
CountryMotBorn	In which country mother born?	Use ISO 3166-1 codes -99-Not known	Country codes provided in Appendix 3
WorldRegMotBorn	In which world region mother born? (supra-national/macro-geographical units)	Use UN Classification of “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions” -99-Not known	
SourceMotherBorn	Data sources country of birth of the mother	1- Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties 4-Other research projects/studies 5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs	It refers to the sources used for the info on the place of birth of the mother.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	
SourceMotBornWhich	Specific sources for country of birth of mother	(String variable) -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info on the country of birth of mother
ReliabilityMotBorn	Reliability of the data regarding the country of birth of the mother	1-Not very reliable 2-Apparently reliable 3- Very reliable -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	
MotherNatC	Was the MP's mother born as a national of the country of parliament?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	
CountryMotherNat	Mother's country of citizenship at birth	Use ISO 3166-1 codes -88 Not applicable (MotherNatC=1) -99- Not known	Country codes provided in Appendix 3
SourceMotherNat	Data sources for country of citizenship at birth of the mother	1- Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties 4-Other research projects/studies	It refers to the sources used for the info on the country of citizenship at birth of the mother.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	
SourceMotNatWhich	Specific sources for country of citizenship at birth of mother	(String variable) -88 Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info on the country of citizenship at birth of the mother of the MP
ReliabilityMotherNat	Reliability of the data regarding the country of citizenship at birth of the mother	1-Not very reliable 2-Apparently reliable 3- Very reliable -88-Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	
FatherBornC	Father born in country of parliament (yes/no)?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Note: If the MP is adopted or, for other reasons, the identity of the father is not known, code -99.
CountryFatBorn	In which country father born?	Use ISO 3166-1 codes -99-Not known	Country codes provided in Appendix 3
WorldRegFatBorn	In which world region father born? (supra- national/macro- geographical units)	Use UN Classification of “Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions” -99-Not known	
SourceFatherBorn	Data sources for country of birth of the father	1- Official parliamentary source	It refers to the sources used for the info on the place of birth of the father.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		2-National or regional associations of former MPs 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties 4-Other research projects/studies 5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	
SourceFatBornWhich	Specific sources for country of birth of father	(String variable) -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info on the country of birth of father
ReliabilityFatBorn	Reliability of the data regarding the country of birth of the father	1-Not very reliable 2-Apparently reliable 3- Very reliable -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	
FatherNatC	Was the MP's father born as a national of the country of parliament?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	
CountryFatherNat	Father's country of citizenship at birth	Use ISO 3166-1 codes -88 Not applicable (FatherNatC=1)	Country codes provided in Appendix 3

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		-99- Not known	
SourceFatherNat	Data sources country of citizenship at birth of the father	1- Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties 4-Other research projects/studies 5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	It refers to the sources used for the info on the country of citizenship at birth of the father.
SourceFatNatWhich	Specific sources for country of citizenship at birth of father	(String variable) -88 Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info on the country of citizenship at birth of the father of the MP
ReliabilityFatherNat	Reliability of the data regarding the country of citizenship of the father	1-Not very reliable 2-Apparently reliable 3- Very reliable -88-Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	
VARIABLES RELATING TO ASPECTS POTENTIALLY RELATED TO DISCRIMINATION			
NatSpeaker	Is the MP a native speaker of an/the 'official' country	0-No 1-Yes	In countries officially multilingual, being a native speaker of any of the official languages qualifies for a

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
	language?	-99-Not known	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Note: Whether the MP is a native speaker can be determined by the country of birth, the country where the MP spent primary education, and country of birth/nationality at birth of the parents.</p> <p>Examples: If an MP was born in the country of study and did his/her education mostly in that country, s/he is considered a native speaker regardless of whether the parents were born abroad as foreigners. If an MP was born and educated overseas but both parents were nationals of the country of study and native speakers of the country of study themselves, the MP is also regarded as a native speaker. If an MP was born as a foreigner of foreign parents but undertook primary education in the country of study, s/he is also a native speaker regardless of the language spoken at home.</p>
SourceSpeaker	Data sources MP native speaker	1- Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties 4-Other research projects/studies 5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (native	It refers to the sources used for the info on the info on the native language.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		language not known)	
SourceSpeakerWhich	Specific sources for native language of MP	(String variable) -88-Not applicable (native language not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info on the native language of the MP
IdentifiableMinority	Can the MP be perceived by voters as a member of an 'identifiable' minority?	0-No 1-Yes 8-Ambiguous -99-Insufficient information available (e.g. no picture)	We define members of an identifiable minority as those that could be perceived by voters as belonging to an ethnic minority by specific visible traits. This can include perceptions of 'non-whiteness' and perceptions of 'foreignness' due to their names. For names, the following academic source can be used when in doubt. http://www.onomap.org/Index.aspx It is important that names that are not clearly foreign in the database but might be perceived as such are classified as 'ambiguous'. Equally, individuals that might be perceived by some as 'non-white' but not so by others, should also be classified as 'ambiguous'.
SourceIdentifiable	Source where picture found	1- Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs sources 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties pages 4-Other research projects/studies 5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources	It refers to the sources used for the picture of the MP. Prioritize better quality pictures.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		-88-Not applicable (No picture available)	
SourceIdentifWhich	Specific sources for picture of MP	(String variable) -88-Not applicable (No picture available)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the picture of the MP
EthnicID	Does the MP self-identify as a member of an ethnic minority?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Definition of ethnicity/ethnic group – A group of people whose members identify with each other through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (which can include a religion) and/or a belief in a common ancestry. Examples: Kurdish, Caribbean, Latino, Muslim, Jewish, Sikh, Roma, etc. Note: This ethnic self-identification <u>can also be to an autochthonous ethnic minority</u> (e.g. Basques in Spain or France, Austrian in Italy, Cornish in UK, etc.). To determine this information, sources where the MP is directly the source of the claim about identity (e.g. personal websites, blogs, interviews, etc.) are always to be preferred.
Ethnicity	Which ethnic minority/minorities identifies with?	(String variable) -88-Not applicable (EthnicID=0 or -99)	Code verbatim the categories used by the MP her/himself
SourceEthnicID	Sources info self-identification as member of an ethnic minority	1- Official parliamentary source 2-National or regional associations of former MPs sources 3-Parliamentary groups/political parties pages 4-Other research projects/studies	Specify the sources used for the info on self-identification of MP as member of an ethnic minority.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (All of the above checked, but ethnicity not known)	
SourceEthnicIDWhich	Specific sources for information on ethnic self- identification of MP	(String variable) -88-Not applicable (All of the sources checked, but ethnicity not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the information on ethnic self-identification MP
ReligID	Does the MP self-identify as a member of a certain religion?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Note: Use 'No' when the MP is on record as identifying as 'atheist/agnostic/no religion'. Use 'Not known' when you have no information at all about the MP's religion.
Religion	Which religion does the MP identify with, if any?	1- Catholic 2- Orthodox 3- Protestant 4- Other Christian 5- Jewish 6- Muslim 7- Sikh 8- Buddhist 9- Hindu 10- Other religion 77- Atheist/agnostic/no religion -88 Not applicable (ReligID=-99) -99-Not known	Only if ReligID=0 or =1
PARTY CAREER AND COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP VARIABLES			

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
YearsParty	Year in which the MP joined the party for which s/he was elected in this legislative term	4 digits 0-Not a party member/independent -99-Not known	Note: Treat youth branches of a party as the same organization than the party for adults to which it depends, unless the youth branch has ever run separately for elections.
PositionParty	Highest position within the party when elected in this legislative term	-88-Not applicable (if not a member of a party) 0-Grassroots member 1-Local level leadership position (e.g. mayor, local party leader, councillor, etc.) 2-Member of regional level party executive body (larger than executive committee, usually called regional executive) 3-Member of national level party in central office executive body (larger than executive committee, usually called national executive) 4-Member of regional level party in central office executive committee 5-Member of national level party in central office executive committee 6-Leadership of national	Note: Often this information is not provided in the parliamentary websites, but in many cases it will be available in personal websites, party websites, Wikipedia, or will be retrievable if the lists of the members of the regional and national party executives and executive committees are obtained. If an MP had more than one role, always code the highest-level one. This might be sometimes a difficult call and one that varies by party, national context and govt/opposition situation. When in doubt, consult with other people in your team and reach a consensual decision. Note: Each team will provide the exact name of the bodies recorded for categories 2-8 for documentation purposes. Clarification notes: - For regionalist/ethno-nationalist parties that only compete in certain regions of your country, because regional-level party bodies are the highest position in their own party structures, these should be coded within the categories on national level (3 and 5). - For the local level positions (category 1), in some

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		parliamentary group (parliamentary party in either chamber) 7-Regional party leader 8-National party leader -99-Not known	countries this will mean including more than one sub-national (and sub-regional) level. - In some countries (e.g. Greece) it might be tricky to assume that someone who held a mayoral or councillor role was holding a 'party' local level leadership position if they were elected in an independent list. When the individual in question was not elected on a 'party' list, we should only count positions as mayor or councillor as 'party positions' if the MP was elected in a list supported by the same exact party with which s/he was elected as MP AND there is some evidence that the MP is a party member (e.g. because s/he has taken other party-related roles in the past or the present). - Honorary presidents of the political party, where they exist, might be included or excluded from categories 7 or 8 depending on their veto powers within the party structure. If they are truly honorary and mostly symbolic, they should be excluded, but if they have some form of veto power over the nomination of successive party leaders or any such other relevant matters, they should be included.
ChangedParty	Changed party during the legislative term	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Value “1” refers to MPs who changed their party affiliation during the legislative term. This includes also individuals who left their party to become independents.
DateChangeParty1	If the MP changed party affiliation during the legislative term, date of change	YYYY-MM-DD -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If ChangedParty=1 Note: if the exact date is not known, give the mid-point date to the part of the date known. For example, if it is only known that the MP changed parties in April 2000, code 2000-04-15; if you only know that it was in 2000, code 2000-06-30
NewPartyMPName1	If the MP changed party	(Same list as for	If ChangedParty=1

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
	affiliation during the legislative term, which is the full name of the new party joined?	PartyName) -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If the MP left the party to become an independent MP with no party affiliation, write IndMP
NewPartyMPAcronym1	If the MP changed party affiliation during the legislative term, which is the full name of the new party joined?	(Same list as for PartyAcronym) -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If ChangedParty=1 If the MP left the party to become an independent MP with no party affiliation, write IndMP
NewPartyMPCMP1	If the MP changed party affiliation during the legislative term, which is the CMP code of the new party joined?	(Same list as for PartyCodeCMP) -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If ChangedParty=1
NewPartyMPpartyID1	If the MP changed party affiliation during the legislative term, which is the Pathways identifier for party?	Use values agreed in Appendix 2 -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	See Appendix 2
DateChangeParty2	If the MP changed party affiliation during the legislative term a second time, date of change	YYYY-MM-DD -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If ChangedParty=1 Note: if the exact date is not known, give the mid-point date to the part of the date known. For example, if it is only known that the MP changed parties in April 2000, code 2000-04-15; if you only know that it was in 2000, code 2000-06-30
NewPartyMPName2	If the MP changed party affiliation during the legislative term a second time, which is the full name of the new party joined?	(Same list as for PartyName) -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If ChangedParty=1 If the MP left the party to become an independent MP with no party affiliation, write IndMP
NewPartyMPAcronym2	If the MP changed party	(Same list as for	If ChangedParty=1

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
	affiliation during the legislative term a second time, which is the full name of the new party joined	PartyAcronym) -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If the MP left the party to become an independent MP with no party affiliation, write IndMP
NewPartyMPCMP2	If the MP changed party affiliation during the legislative term a second time, which is the CMP code of the new party joined?	(Same list as for PartyCodeCMP) -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If ChangedParty=1
NewPartyMPpartyID2	If the MP changed party affiliation during the legislative term, which is the Pathways identifier for party?	Use values agreed in Appendix 2 -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	See Appendix 2
LocalPrior	Ever a local councillor or mayor prior to, or while, being elected an MP this legislative term?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	
LocalYears	Total number of years in the local council as a mayor and/or councillor	Up to 2 digits -88- Not applicable -99- Not known	If LocalPrior=1 Count the number of years in a local council on the day the MP was elected to the given legislative term.
RegionalPrior	Ever a member of the regional parliament prior to being elected a national MP this legislative term?	0-No 1-Yes -88-Not applicable -99-Not known	Only for National MPs Note: This variable applies to national MPs of all legislative terms. Please note that for the MPs of the latest studied legislative term you should not record here those who are simultaneously regional MPs.
RegionalYears	Number of years in the regional parliament prior to this legislature	Up to 2 digits -88- Not applicable -99- Not known	Only for National MPs If RegionalPrior=1
NationalPrior	Ever a member of the national parliament prior to	0-No 1-Yes	Only for Regional MPs Note: This variable applies to regional MPs of all

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
	being elected a regional MP this legislative term?	-88-Not applicable -99-Not known	legislative terms. Please note that for the MPs of the latest studied legislative term you should not record here those who are simultaneously national MPs.
NationalYears	Number of years in the regional parliament prior to this legislature	Up to 2 digits -88- Not applicable -99- Not known	Only for Regional MPs If RegionalPrior=1
EuropeanPrior	Ever a member of the European Parliament prior being elected a regional/ national MP this legislative term?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Note: before becoming a national MP if you're coding the national parliament; before becoming a regional MP if you're coding a regional parliament.
EuropeanYears	Number of years as a member of the EP prior to this legislature	Up to 2 digits -88- Not applicable -99- Not known	If EuropeanPrior=1
GovRoleCurrentNat	Did the MP serve as a national cabinet minister during this legislative term?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	The definition of a Cabinet Minister varies across countries, but we are interested in the selected group of individuals who sit de iure in every meeting and have full formal voting rights. Each country needs to determine the list of positions that covers this group of members of national government. Please note that this variable can apply to both national and regional MPs.
GovRoleCurrentNatTime	For how many months did the MP serve as national cabinet minister during this legislative term?	(Months, up to 2 digits) -88 – not applicable (not a national cabinet minister this term) -99 – Not known	Round up/down to the closest number of months. So, if the MP spent 1 month and 3 days, code 1 month, and if s/he spent 1 month and 18 days, code 2 months. If an MP did not serve even close to a full month (e.g. just a few days), then code 0.
GovRoleCurrentReg	Did the MP simultaneously serve as a regional cabinet minister/councillor?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Here we are interested in capturing membership of the Executive branch of the regional government. So if they are not called 'minister' and, e.g., are called councilors or similar, also include. The definition of a Cabinet

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
			Minister/Councillor varies across countries, but we are interested in the selected group of individuals who sit de iure in every meeting and have full formal voting rights. Each country needs to determine the list of positions that covers this group of members of regional government. Please note that this variable can apply to both national and regional MPs.
GovRoleCurrentRegTime	For how many months did the MP simultaneously serve as regional cabinet minister during this legislative term?	(Months, up to 2 digits) -88 – not applicable (not simultaneously a regional cabinet minister) -99 – Not known	Round up/down to the closest number of months. So, if the MP spent 1 month and 3 days, code 1 month, and if s/he spent 1 month and 18 days, code 2 months. If an MP did not serve even close to a full month (e.g. just a few days), then code 0.
GovRolePastNat	Has the MP previously served as a national cabinet minister?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	The definition of a Cabinet Minister varies across countries, but we are interested in the selected group of individuals who sit de iure in every meeting and have full formal voting rights. Each country needs to determine the list of positions that covers this group of members of national/regional government. Please note that this variable can apply to both national and regional MPs.
GovRolePastNatTime	For how many months did the MP previously serve as national cabinet minister in the past?	(Months, up to 3 digits) -88 – not applicable (not previously a national cabinet minister) -99 – Not known	Round up/down to the closest number of months. So, if the MP spent 1 month and 3 days, code 1 month, and if s/he spent 1 month and 18 days, code 2 months. If an MP did not serve even close to a full month (e.g. just a few days), then code 0.
GovRolePastReg	Has the MP previously served as a regional cabinet minister?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	The definition of a Cabinet Minister varies across countries, but we are interested in the selected group of individuals who sit de iure in every meeting and have full formal voting rights. Each country needs to

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
			determine the list of positions that covers this group of members of national/regional government. Please note that this variable can apply to both national and regional MPs.
GovRolePastRegTime	For how many months did the MP previously serve as regional cabinet minister in the past?	(Months, up to 3 digits) -88 – not applicable (not previously a regional cabinet minister) -99 – Not known	Round up/down to the closest number of months. So, if the MP spent 1 month and 3 days, code 1 month, and if s/he spent 1 month and 18 days, code 2 months. If an MP did not serve even close to a full month (e.g. just a few days), then code 0.
PrevPartyMemb	Was the MP a member of another political party before joining the party for which elected in this legislative term	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	Value “1” for those MPs who were previously affiliated to another party different to the one in which elected. For example, if the MP was elected with the Socialist party but was in the past a member of the Communist party, code 1 no matter how long ago this prior affiliation was.
PrevPartyName	Full name of previous party in which member	Same categories as PartyName	* If more than one, record the one immediately before
PrevPartyAcronym	Acronym of party or list in which previously member	Same categories as PartyName	
PrevPartyCodeCMP	Party code according to the CMP dataset	(Use code values for Comparative Manifesto Project) -88- Not applicable (no CMP code)	See https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu/
PrevPartyCodePartyID	Which is the Pathways identifier for the previous party?	Use values agreed in Appendix 2	See Appendix 2
PrevPartyYears	Number of years of formal	2 digits	As in other cases, if exact number of years is not known

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
	affiliation to the previous party	-88- Not applicable -99- Not known	but an approximate reference is found, round up to the closest approximate value ending in 0 or 5. For example, a decade is 10, a bit more than a decade is 15, etc.
YearFirstAffiliation	Year in which the MP joined a political party for the first time	4 digits -88- Not applicable -99- Not known	
MemberComm	Was the MP a member of a committee at any point in the legislative term?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	
NumComm	Total number of parliamentary committees in which the MP was a member during this legislative term	Up to 2 digits -99-Not known	If MemberComm=1 Note: this is the total number of different committees the MP joined, which needn't be simultaneously
WhichCommMember1	Which committee joined for longest period in this term? (first membership)	(String variable) -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0) -99- Not known	If MemberComm=1 Specify the exact name of the committee in country language Note: if an MP serves in several committees for an identically long period of time, choose the one listed first in his/her parliamentary website. If an MP has been in more than one committee for the same length of period, and you have no information you can rely on from the MPs' websites (current or past/archived in wayback machine), random selection is the best way to proceed. Make a note of this in the Observations column for the given MP indicating among which committees this random selection was undertaken. Please note that Committee 1 and Committee 2 cannot be the same.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
RoleCommMember1	Role or position in committee 1	0- Ordinary member 1- Party spokesperson (if applicable) 2- Chair/deputy chair -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0) -99- Not known	If MemberComm=1 For parliamentary parties/groups that do not have a hierarchy of committee members, code all MPs for the given party/group as ordinary members. Note: each country team will need to provide the list of types of roles that have been included in each category for documentation purposes.
MonthsComm1	Total number of months as a member of committee 1 during the legislative term	1 or 2 digits -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0) -99- Not known	If MemberComm=1 Round up/down to the closest number of months. So, if the MP spent 1 month and 3 days, code 1 month, and if s/he spent 1 month and 18 days, code 2 months. If an MP did not serve even close to a full month (e.g. just a few days), then code 0.
SeniorComm1	Was the MP a member of this committee during a prior legislative term?	0-No 1-Yes -88-Not applicable -99-Not known	If MemberComm=1
TypeComm1	Type of committee for committee 1	1-Ad-hoc or non-permanent ordinary committee (with or without legislative powers) 2-Ad-hoc or non-permanent committee of investigation 3-Permanent general law-making by function 4-Permanent specialised law-making by function 5-Permanent non-law	If MemberComm=1 Classification based on Mattson & Strøm Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for each legislative period Note on definitions: <i>Permanent vs ad-hoc or non-permanent committees:</i> following Mattson & Strøm, permanent committees need to be stable committees lasting for at least one full legislative term of tenure and they are usually described

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		making 6-Joint committees 7-Other -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0) -99-Not known	as 'permanent' by the legislature itself. Thus, whenever a legislature describes a committee as 'permanent', treat it as such. Instead, ad-hoc committees have a clearly defined task and their tenure ends once that task is fulfilled. Some committees might have initially been designed as ad-hoc but turned later on into de facto permanent because their task is not limited to a single legislative term. For such cases where what could be thought of as ad-hoc following the description of the aims of the committee but the tenure runs through a number of consecutive legislative terms, treat them as permanent and justify the reasons in the notes column of the relevant appendix.
RelevantComm1	Relevance committee 1	1-Most relevant committees (committees dealing with core issues or that assume legislative functions; includes all permanent legislative committees + the committees for national budget and budget control + committees for EU affairs) 2-Committees without legislative functions and related to non-core issues -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0) -99-Not known	If MemberComm=1 Classification based on work by Valiente <i>et al.</i> Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for each legislative period.
MigrComm1	Immigration related committee 1	1-Committees with a higher probability of	If MemberComm=1

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		<p>dealing with policies related to immigration or which can have an influence on immigrants' integration (This category might include committees on housing, social policy, education, employment, immigration, equality, health)</p> <p>2-Committees with a lower probability of dealing with issues related to immigration and immigrants' integration (this category might include committees on constitutional affairs, foreign affairs, budget, environment, industry, trade, agriculture)</p> <p>-88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0)</p> <p>-99-Not known</p>	<p>Derived from similar classification in gender studies - see also chapter by Wuest in Bird, Saalfeld & Wuest</p> <p>Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for each legislative period.</p>
WhichCommMember2	Which committee joined in highest position in this term? (second membership)	<p>(String variable)</p> <p>-88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0 or NumComm=1)</p> <p>-99-Not known</p>	<p>If MemberComm=1 and NumComm greater than 1</p> <p>Important: this committee has to be different to the one specified in WhichCommMember2 as we want to capture a second membership.</p> <p>Specify the exact name of the committee in country language</p>

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
			Note: if an MP serves in several committees with an equally high position/role, choose the one listed first in his/her parliamentary website of those of higher role. If an MP has been in more than one committee with the same seniority, and you have no information you can rely on from the MPs' websites (current or past/archived in wayback machine), random selection is the best way to proceed. Make a note of this in the Observations column for the given MP indicating among which committees this random selection was undertaken.
RoleCommMember2	Role or position in committee 2	0- Ordinary member 1- Party spokesperson (if applicable) 2- Chair/deputy chair	If MemberComm=1 and NumComm greater than 1 Note: each country team will need to provide the list of types of roles that have been included in each category for documentation purposes.
MonthsComm2	Total number of months as a member of committee 2 during the legislative term	1 or 2 digits -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0 or NumComm=1) -99- Not known	If MemberComm=1 and NumComm greater than 1 Round up/down to the closest number of months. So, if the MP spent 1 month and 3 days, code 1 month, and if s/he spent 1 month and 18 days, code 2 months. If an MP did not serve even close to a full month (e.g. just a few days), then code 0.
SeniorComm2	Was the MP a member of this committee during a prior legislative term?	0-No 1-Yes -88-Not applicable (MemberComm=0 or NumComm=1) -99-Not known	If MemberComm=1 and NumComm greater than 1

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
TypeComm2	Type of committee for committee 2	1-Ad-hoc or non-permanent ordinary committee 2-Ad-hoc or non-permanent committee of investigation 3-Permanent law-making by function 4-Permanent specialised 5-Permanent non-law making 6-Other -88-Not applicable (MemberComm=0 or NumComm=1) -99-Not known	If MemberComm=1 and NumComm greater than 1 Classification based on Mattson & Strøm Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for each legislative period
RelevantComm2	Relevance committee 2	1-Most relevant committees (committees dealing with core issues or that assume legislative functions; includes all permanent legislative committees + the committees for national budget and budget control + committees for EU affairs) 2-Committees without legislative functions and related to non-core issues -88-Not applicable (MemberComm=0 or	If MemberComm=1 and NumComm greater than 1 Classification based on work by Valiente <i>et al.</i> Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for each legislative period.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
		NumComm=1) -99-Not known	
MigrComm2	Immigration related committee 2	<p>1-Committees with a higher probability of dealing with policies related to immigration or which can have an influence on immigrants' integration (This category might include committees on housing, social policy, education, employment, immigration, equality, health)</p> <p>2-Committees with a lower probability of dealing with issues related to immigration and immigrants' integration (this category might include committees on constitutional affairs, foreign affairs, budget, environment, industry, trade, agriculture)</p> <p>-88-Not applicable (MemberComm=0 or NumComm=1) -99-Not known</p>	<p>If MemberComm=1 and NumComm greater than 1</p> <p>Derived from similar classification in gender studies - see also chapter by Wuest in Bird, Saalfeld & Wuest</p> <p>Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for each legislative period.</p>
ListOtherComm	Names of all other committees that the MP	(String variable) -88-Not applicable	In this variable list the names of all other committees that the MP joined during the legislative term other than

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
	joined during legislative term	(MemberComm=0 or NumComm=1) -99-Not known	those recorded in the committee 1 and 2 variables. Divide each committee name with a semicolon (;)
MemberAPG	Does the MP mention membership of any all-party group, friendship group or issue group in the personal (parliamentary) website?	0-No 1-Yes -88 Variable not coded for this country -99-Not known	
WhichAPGmember	Which APG?	(String variable) -88 Variable not coded for this country or MemberAPG=0 -99-Not known	Specify the name of the All Party / friendship / issue groups Divide each committee name with a semicolon (;)
ParlLeaderRole1	Has the MP served during this term as Chair/ Speaker / President of the Chamber?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	This is the position of overall leadership in the chamber. This is the person that chairs debates, represents the Chamber in official events and has the maximum authority in the Chamber Note: Each team will provide the exact name of the role recorded here for documentation purposes
ParlLeaderRole2	Has the MP served during this term as Deputy Chair/ Deputy Speaker / Deputy President of the Chamber?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	This can be a role played by several individuals who deputise on the main leader of the Chamber. Note: Each team will provide the exact name of the role recorded here for documentation purposes
ParlLeaderRole3	Has the MP served during this term as a member of the political administration/management team of the Chamber?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	This is the collective body of political administration of the Chamber. Its common functions are to decide and organize parliamentary work, including what will be debated/voted each session. This might be just one body or several, depending on parliamentary organization rules.

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Other observations</i>
			Note: Each team will provide the exact name of the body recorded here for documentation purposes
ParlLeaderRole4	Has the MP served during this term as a member of the parliamentary party leadership group? E.g. parliamentary party leader, (deputy) spokesperson for plenary debates, whip or equivalent role	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	<p>Here we want to identify persons with leadership positions within the parliamentary parties/groups. Those identified by the parliamentary party/group as its 'leadership' team. The number of people in these positions can vary.</p> <p>This might be a single individual (if there is only an individual leadership role) or a few individuals who take part in the weekly leadership group of the parliamentary party/group.</p> <p>Please note that here we are only interested in leadership roles within the parliamentary party, not in leadership roles in the party in central office or in government.</p> <p>Note: Each team will provide the exact name of the body/roles recorded here for documentation purposes.</p>
Obs	Other observations		Any other relevant observations related to the social profile of the MP which have not been captured by the other variables