I. Case selection

The data set includes all 3,501 representatives in the lower chambers of eleven EU and OECD member countries for the latest legislative period before 2013. The countries were selected, firstly, because they have one or more relevant minorities that are included into the parliamentary decision-making process (as indicated by the existence of a minority committee in parliament) and, secondly, because they have either minority districts or minority parties.

A table including the countries, legislative periods, minority committees, minority parties, and minority districts is provided in the text.

II. Time frame

The data covers the latest legislative period before 2013 in each country. All information at the individual-level refers to the original composition of the legislatures directly after the election as provided on parliamentary websites.

1. Identification Variables

country

Short description: Name of country

rep_id

Short description: Unique ID of representative

Time frame: 2008-2012 (Latest parliamentary election before 2013)

Data source(s): Parliamentary websites and parliamentary services on request (see case-specific notes)

Details: The coder generated a full list with as many rows per district as it has mandates assigned to representatives. Afterwards, the representatives and their features (see individual-level variables) were added to the list.

2. Individual-level Variables

rep_mincom

Short description: Member of a minority committee

Type: Binary

1 “member of a minority committee”

0 “no member of a minority p committee arty”

Time frame: 2008-2012 (Latest parliamentary election before 2013)

Data source(s): Parliamentary websites and parliamentary services on request (see case-specific notes)

Details: The coding of this variable included two steps:

1. Minority committees were identified. These are institutions that are either explicitly devoted to all minorities in a country or name concrete groups.
2. Committee membership of representatives was retrieved from Parliamentary websites or information provided by parliamentary services on request.

Notes A list of all minority committees is attached in Appendix 1.

rep_party

Short description: Name of parliamentary party to which the MP belongs

Type: string

Time frame: 2008-2012 (Latest parliamentary election before 2013)

Data source(s): Parliamentary websites and parliamentary services on request (see case-specific notes)

rep_minparty

Short description: Member of a minority party

Type: Binary

1 “member of a minority party”

0 “no member of a minority party”

Time frame: 2008-2012 (Latest parliamentary election before 2013)

Data source(s): (Volkens et al. 2013)

Details: The coding of this variable included two steps:

1. The parties were classified as minority party if (a) the party is an ethnic party according to the Manifesto Data Collection's (Volkens et al. 2013) or (b) the party can be recognized as an ethnic party through affiliation to a single group either as part of their names or as a key element of their manifesto (coding was conducted based on information provided on party websites).
2. Representatives were coded as minority party members or not according to their party affiliation and the classification of the party.

Notes: A list of all ethnic parties identified is attached in Appendix I.

rep_reservedseat

Short description: Reserved seat representative

Type: Binary

1 "representative elected on a reserved seat"

0 "representative not elected on a reserved seat"

Time frame: 2008-2012 (Latest parliamentary election before 2013)

Data source(s): Parliamentary websites and parliamentary services on request (see case-specific notes); Reynolds (2005).

Details: The coding of this variable included two steps:

1. The coder identified whether a country has reserved seats using Reynolds (2005) and Vukelic (2012)
2. The coder identified whether a representative was elected on a reserved seat mandate using information on parliamentary websites.

rep_female

Short description: Female MP

Type: Binary

1 "female"

0 "male"

Time frame: 2008-2012 (Latest parliamentary election before 2013)

Data source(s): Parliamentary websites and parliamentary services on request (see case-specific notes);

Details: The coder identified the gender of MPs based on the gender listed on parliamentary websites. If this information was not available, the following steps were conducted in order to determine MP's gender:

1) Analysis of photos on parliamentary websites
2) Analysis of photos in the media.

References

Reynolds, A. (2005) 'Reserved Seats in National Legislatures: A Research Note', *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 30 (2): 301-10.

Volkens, A., Lehmann, P., Merz, N., Regel, S., and Werner, A. (2013) 'The Manifesto Data Collection', Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), Accessed 7 August 2015. https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/.