Project *Pathways to Power*
The Political Representation of Citizens of Immigrant Origin in Seven European Democracies"

Codebook and Data Collection Guidelines
Work Package 1 on Descriptive Political Representation in Regional Parliaments

Final Version
February 2017

How to cite this document: 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 regional parliaments of the project Pathways to Power". Leicester: University of Leicester. http://www.pathways.eu/ and https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/WP1Descriptive

How to acknowledge the funding if you use the document or the data: Results presented in this paper/article/thesis have been obtained with data/documents produced within the project "Pathways to Power: The Political Representation of Citizens of Immigrant Origin in Seven European Democracies (PATHWAYS)". This project is/was funded by the ANR (France), DFG (Germany), ESRC (United Kingdom) and NWO (Netherlands) under the Open Research Area (ORA+) framework. The PATHWAYS consortium is formed by the University of Amsterdam (Prof. Jean Tillie), the University of Bamberg (Prof. Thomas Saalfeld), the University of Leicester (Prof. Laura Morales), and the CEVIPOF–Sciences Po Paris (Prof. Manlio Cinalli).

Data collection guidelines

WP1 Descriptive political representation of CIOs

REGIONAL data version, February 2017

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A. Goals, research questions and key definitions

- 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).
- The data matrix at the national level will include all MPs (i.e. whether CIO or non-CIO) elected in the Regional Chamber of each region for the latest complete legislative period.
- A data matrix will be produced for each country, including all regions. The consistency checks, data pooling, and the finalisation of the datasets will be conducted in Bamberg after the first delivery.
- The dataset will include information on all regional MPs:
  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").
- The Excel file data collection template include two different worksheets, one for the national level and one for the regional level. Use the regional level sheet for this part of data collection.
- 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 matrix

(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 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).

2) Websites of national and regional Parliaments:

- The official websites of 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 regional level is available for download in Excel or SPSS upon request through the parliamentary documentation/research services (e.g. the library or IT services of the assembly). 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).
- 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.

Note: The codebook used for the regional parliaments data collection is an abridged version of the codebook used for the national parliaments.

List of variables - WP1 Descriptive political representation of CIOs

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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
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.
RegionName	Name of region	Use the standard name of the region in country language	

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		(String variable)	
reg_id_NUTS	Unique identifier for regional level	Use NUTS classification of regions for each country (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics)[1]. 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 (2nd 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 1st or 2nd round is known
DistrictName	Full name of district in which elected	String variable	Write verbatim the name of the district.

[1] 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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
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		
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	If applicable, e.g. Spain

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
mp_id	Unique numerical ID per MP	Format: NUTS-MP 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.	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.
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-	The European Social Survey used a reduced version of this classification in its first 3 rounds.[2]

[2] 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.

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		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) 9- Not known	
OccupPrior	Last occupation / profession of the MP before first ever becoming a regional MP	(String variable) -88 No occupation (student, housework, etc.) -99-Not known	Describe with as much detail as you can get. The one that the MP had before first becoming a regional MP 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.'
OccupPriorISCO	Last occupation / profession of the MP before first ever 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[3] If none because only an MP and/or no previous occupation, use the ISCO code for politicians/elected officials (code 1111).
OccupPriorSector	Occupation sector when first elected	1-Public sector 2-Private sector 3-Non-profit sector -88- Not applicable (no occupation) -99-Not known	
KEY ELECTORAL AND PARLIAMENTARY TENURE VARIABLES			

[3] 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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
TypeDistrict	Type of electoral district	1 – Single member district 2 – Multi-member/list district	
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 if s/he had previously been elected to a seat. 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. Note: 'Elected' here also includes as a replacement.
NumElected	Number of times the MP has been elected to parliament	Two digits -99 – Not known	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. Note: 'Elected' here also includes as a replacement.
NumSeated	Number of times the MP has taken up the seat in parliament once elected	Two digits -99 – Not known	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.

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
			Note: 'Taking a seat' here also includes as a replacement.
YearFirstElect	Year when the MP was first elected to regional Parliament	Four digits -99 – Not known	For regional MPs we want to know when they were first elected to the regional parliament. 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.
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	Only if coded "0" for Variable "Rookie". If coded "1" for "Rookie" code -88. 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. 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.
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	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
	moment of taking up the seat until the end of the legislative 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 candidate in another tier -88 – not applicable, only one tier -99- Not known	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.
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	(string variable)	* Specific categories provided in Appendix 2

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
	MP joined at the beginning of his/her term	Use country-specific values agreed in Appendix 2 -99-Not known	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, Independent MP -99-Not known	See Appendix 2
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	Use values agreed in	See Appendix 2

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
	party	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[4] -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"[5] -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 for each country -88 Not applicable (not born in country) -99 Not known	Use the NUTS code you used to match the boundaries of your regional parliaments in Appendix 1 (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	This variable refers to the sources used to obtain the info on the place of birth.

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

[5] 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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		5-Personal blogs/webpages/social media profiles of MPs 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	
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
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	It refers to the sources used for the info on the country of nationality at birth.

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		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)	
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
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'

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
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 naturalization	(String variable) -88 Not applicable (not naturalized or date not known)	In this variable record all sources used to obtain the info 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	Use ISO 3166-1 codes	Country codes provided in Appendix 3

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
	born?	-99-Not known	
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 6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of birth not known)	It refers to the sources used for the info on the place of birth of the mother.
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	

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		-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 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 mother.
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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
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 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	It refers to the sources used for the info on the place of birth of the father.

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		-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) -99- Not known	Country codes provided in Appendix 3
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	It refers to the sources used for the info on the country of citizenship at birth of the father.

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		6-Wikipedia 7-Interviews 8-Other sources -88-Not applicable (country of nationality not known)	
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 language?	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	In countries officially multilingual, being a native speaker of any of the official languages qualifies for a Yes. 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. 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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
			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.
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 language not known)	It refers to the sources used for the info on the info on the native language.
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 'foreigness' 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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
			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 -88-Not applicable (No picture available)	It refers to the sources used for the picture of the MP. Prioritize better quality pictures.
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 can also be to an

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
			autochthonous ethnic minority (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 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)	Specify the sources used for the info on self-identification of MP as member of an ethnic minority.
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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
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			
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	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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		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 parliamentary group (parliamentary party in either chamber) 7-Regional party leader 8-National party leader -99-Not known	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 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).

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
			- 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 affiliation during the legislative term, 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
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	(Same list as for PartyCodeCMP) -88-Not applicable (ChangedParty=0)	If ChangedParty=1

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
	party joined?		
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
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.
NationalPrior	Ever a member of the national parliament prior to being elected a regional MP this legislative term?	0-No 1-Yes -88-Not applicable -99-Not known	**Only for Regional MPs** **Note:** This variable applies to regional 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 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 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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
			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.
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 Minister/Councilor 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.
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.
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 determine the list of positions that covers this group of

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
			members of national/regional government. Please note that this variable can apply to both national and regional MPs.
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
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	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

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
	legislative term		
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.
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.
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-	If MemberComm=1 Classification based on Mattson & Strøm (1995) Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		permanent committee of investigation 3-Permanent general law-making by function 4-Permanent specialised law-making by function 5-Permanent non-law making 6-Joint committees 7-Other -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0) -99-Not known	each legislative period Note on definitions: *Permanent vs ad-hoc or non-permanent committees*: 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 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	If MemberComm=1 Classification based on work by Valiente *et al.* Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for each legislative period.

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
		legislative functions and related to non-core issues -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0) -99-Not known	
MigrComm1	Immigration related committee 1	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) 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) -88- Not applicable (MemberComm=0) -99-Not known	If MemberComm=1 Derived from similar classification in gender studies - see also chapter by Wuest (2011) in Bird, Saalfeld & Wuest Note: Each country team will need to produce a list classifying each committee into these categories for each legislative period.

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
ListOtherComm	Names of all other committees that the MP joined during legislative term	(String variable) -88-Not applicable (MemberComm=0 or NumComm=1) -99-Not known	In this variable list the names of all other committees that the MP joined during the legislative term other than those recorded in the committee 1 variables. 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. 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	0-No 1-Yes -99-Not known	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.

Variable Name	*Label*	*Values*	*Other observations*
	plenary debates, whip or equivalent role		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. 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. Note: Each team will provide the exact name of the body/roles recorded here for documentation purposes.
Obs	Other observations		Any other relevant observations related to the social profile of the MP which have not been captured by the other variables

Variable name	Question / comment & ANSWER
MonthsInto	Round up to the closest number of months. For example, if the MP has spent 3 months and 3 days, round up to 3 months; if the MP spent 3 months 20 days, round up to 4 months. For any number of days below 15, round up to the previous month. For any number of days 15 or above, round up to the following month.
Yearimmigr	Year of immigration, leave empty when not applicable.
LegislatNum	Count of legislative terms, use of the numeration provided by the parliament (eg. Latin, Greek numbers). If the parliament does not use any official numeration, either leave blank or put the year of the beginning of the legislative term.
RegionName	Region name in country language, For Greece in "Greeklish"
CMP Codes for parties	empty when CMP data does not apply.
elect_date1, elect_date2, LegislatBegin, LegislatEnd	Q: elect_date1 and elect_date2 ask for dates in the format DD-MM-YYYY, LegislatBegin and LegislatEnd in the format YYYY-MM-DD. ANSWER: If you want to avoid having to change across variables, just choose DD-MM-YYYY throughout. We can always correct these after the coding has finished.
Name	Q: The codebook says to include all names. In the Netherlands many people (especially Catholics in the South) have three or four names in their passport, but are known by only one name. For example, the mp Anton Johan Wijnand Duyvendak is known to the public exclusively as Wijnand Duyvendak. Johanna Catharina Huizinga-Heringa is known exclusively as Tineke Huizinga-Heringa, etc. If we only record their official names, it becomes hard for people using the data to look up extra information about parliamentarians, as the passport names are not actually used. ANSWER: I suggest that you add the 'given' name in parenthesis after the full names. In the examples you provide, the variable NAME would be: Anton Johan Wijnand (Wijnand) Johanna Catharina (Tineke) And SURNAME1: Duyvendak Huizinga-Heringa
Surname2	When more than two surnames, all goes to "surname2". For Greece, also the father's name in that column. Q: We assume that in the case were a women uses her maiden name and her husband's, both are recorded under Surname1, and not separately under Surname2. For example, Huizinga-Heringa is one name, and recorded

	under Surname1. ANSWER: This needs to follow standard practice in the country you're coding. If combined names are 'legally' used as a single surname, then put them both in Surname1. Usually, when they are hyphenated they always indicate they are used as a single surname and in some countries it also indicates that the husband has also adopted the combined two surnames. Instead, if we were coding Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton, Hillary Diane would go in Name, Rodham should be surname1 and Clinton should be surname2, as the husband did not take the Rodham part and she is intentionally using both separately. At the end of the day, it won't make a huge difference to our coding, so it's not something to loose sleep over.
mp_id	Q: For now, we are using the official parliamentary website's identifiers, as this ensures that mps that serve more than one term get one id. However, these ids are not purely numerical, e.g. vg9fgopqm2zh, and are not anonymous, so at a later stage we should translate these to new numerical ids, right? ANSWER: Yes, that's fine, use these ones for now and we will worry about anonymising them and changing to numerical IDs at a later stage. No worries.
WhichRegMP	Q: **WhichRegMP**, my understanding was that this variable will be filled (only for MPs with AlsoRegMP=1) when we have collected the regional data, and that it will be filled with the identifier that the MP has in the regional dataset. So if MP with national level id NL00387 was also in the regional parliament and is coded in the regional dataset with the id NL417, 'NL417' is what will be filled out here. Is this correct? Or is it supposed to be the NUTS code of the region for which he/she was a regional MP? A: You are absolutely right that **WhichRegMP** should only be filled in when AlsoRegMP=1 and that the value can only be assigned once you have collected the regional data and assigned and MP_id code to the regional MPs in the regional level database. So yes, the logic is as you describe it. Also, very importantly, we will have only a WhichRegMP value only for the national MPs whose terms coincide simultaneously with the regional assembly terms that we will be coding. In other words, 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. 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). The NUTS code of the region is **not** what this value should contain.
ParlGroupFirst **ParlGroupLast**	Q: In Germany, we have a few instances of MPs that left their Parliamentary Group without joining another one. They remained without affiliation until the end of the

	legislative term. Appendix 2 does not provide a code for that. Should we just code them as missing (-88)? ANSWER: I have added a note in the codebook so that whenever an MP was not a member of any parliamentary group either at the beginning or the end of the term, you specify this: If the MP did not join any parliamentary group write 'No group' Q: There are some instances where MPs left their original party, most of which we code as 'IndMP' for the new party variabels. However, some MPs form groups or parliamentary fractions. This is usually two MPs previously of another party working together, but sometimes it's the precursor of a new party. It is sort of between being independent and being in a party. Are we to code these 'groups' as parties? This would mean include them in the party appendix, even though most of them never officially register as parties. But if we code the MPs as independent, there is no way of seeing they that they are working together. A: The way we've decided to handle this is to add the name of these parliamentary groups/factions in the party appendix (Appendix 2) but only filling in the columns on parliamentary groups and explaining this on the Observations column of your national sheet. You can see an example of how Angeliki did this for Greece for the most recent parliamentary term on the version of Appendix 2 that should be in Moodle. This then allows you to give these MPs the correct classification for the group/faction in which they were operating. The only important thing is that these need to be formally recognised groups/factions with recognised rights in parliament rather than informal gatherings. Q: How I should proceed when a parliamentary group changes its name or composition during a legislative term? Concretely, the group led by the PS in the Ile-de-France started out as "PS et app" and became the "PSR et app" in 2012. Does that mean that for all counselors who are part of this group the ParlGroupFirst is "PS et app" and the ParlGroupLast is "PSR et app", even though they have not actively changed group? A: This is an important question and not an easy one. I think we should operate differently when the parliamentary group changes its name but **does not** change its composition, and when it changes **both name and composition in a meaningful way**. When the parliamentary group changes its name (ie. a rebranding exercise) but there is no meaningful change in its composition because it is still formed by mostly the same MPs from the same party (or parties), then you should keep the same name in ParlGroupFirst and

	ParlGroupLast and use the initial one (in this case PS et app) but add in the appendix 2 (attached for FR regions) in column L (Observations regarding parliamentary group) that on month M of year Y the group changed name from, e.g, PS et app. to PSR et app. When the parliamentary group changes its name and its composition in a meaningful way (eg because MPs from a different parliamentary group or party join, or because a number of MPs leave, or there is a party split, etc.), then this should be reflected in ParlGroupFirst and ParlGroupLast by using the different names in each, and you should also add a not in Appendix 2 in column L explaining the details of the name and composition change so that outsiders to the project will understand what happened in this case when they analyze the data. Q: Elisabeth Boyer was a candidate on the list of the left during the second round of the regional elections but was not elected at first. When Anne Hidalgo resigned as counselor to become major, however, Elisabeth Boyer, who had in the meantime left the Parti radical de gauche (PRG) to join the UMP was the next on the list and therefore the one to replace Mrs. Hidalgo. Thus, when Elisabeth Boyer first entered the regional council as a replacement she did so as a former member of the PRG, but joined the ranks of the MPCEI (Mouvement Populaire, Citoyens et Ecologistes Indépendants). In this case, how should I code the ParlGroupFirst for Mrs. Boyer? As PRG or MPCEI? A: What you need to do is code the MP as joining the MPCEI group in ParlGroupFirst because this is the accurate response. You should, however, indicate in PartyName that she was elected on the PRG/left list for PartyName, PartyAcronym, PartyCodeCMP and party_id. Because I understand that she left the PRG once the legislative term had already begun, you should code ChangedParty=1, and DateChangeParty1 will capture that she left the party before the date when she was elected (as marked by elect_date2). Also, make sure to explain the situation about this MP in the "Obs" (observations) cell.
DouCand	Q: **DueCand** has options (among others) '0 – double candidacy is not possible' and '-88 – Not applicable, only one tier'. The Netherlands has only one tier, so we used the code -88, but Jorge wanted to be sure that this should not be 0. A: About **DouCand**, your choice of –88 is the correct one. The first choice one has to make here is whether there is more than tier or not. If there is only one tier, -88 is the code to apply. If there is more than one tier, values 0 to 3 become relevant. In other words, the value of 0 is only relevant when there is more than 1 tier but double candidacy is not allowed. Of course, at a later stage

	people might choose to combine –88 and 0 for their own analyses into a new variable, but right now this is the way we have defined it so that it is possible for analysts to distinguish between cases where there is no double candidacy because there is only one tier from those where there is no double candidacy because the rules don't allow. If I am wrong, Lucas will correct me, but I don't think I am looking at the design of the item on the codebook. If I am right, then there are other teams who have made a mistake in the coding of this variable. As far as I can see from the Appendix 1 – Districts, France only has 1 tier, yet they have chosen the code of 0 for all Mps when a –88 should have been coded. Equally, the UK only has 1 tier level and a 0 value was chosen when a –88 should have been coded. These mistakes need to be corrected, but fortunately they are easily so because it is a constant for all of them.
OccupPrior	Q: The Codebook says "Last occupation / profession of the MP before first ever becoming an MP". We understand under "first ever becoming an MP" the point in time when the MP under observation first ever became an MP at NATIONAL as well as at REGIONAL level, but not at LOCAL level (councillors and mayors). A: Yes, you are doing this correctly. Just a clarification that 'ever becoming an MP' means in the type of parliament for which you're coding. Hence, if you're coding for the national parliament this means 'ever becoming a national MP', and if you're coding for the regional parliament this means 'ever becoming a regional MP'. Q: Regarding the occupation of the MPs before they entered politics (or became MP), if they were senator or mayor before entering the Lower House, would this be their prior occupation, or should we go back before they exercised any and all political functions. For example, one Belgian MP was first a senator for three legislators and before that he was a lawyer. What would be his prior occupation? A: Yes, if they were a senator or mayor (or any other professional political role) before they became an MP, then this is their occupation if s/he was not practising as a lawyer while a senator. The ISCO classification has a code for politicians (111 and subcodes) and you should use that one for such cases.
OccupCurrent	Current occupation of the MP, 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, use the ISCO code for politicians/elected officials (code 1111). Q: I first thought this meant current as in: at the time of

	coding (2015), but from the FAQ comment I gather that it is the occupation at the beginning of the legislative term. So for almost all this will be MP? ANSWER: In OccupPrior we want to know the occupation of the MP when s/he was ever first elected as an MP (i.e. the day before becoming an MP for the first time), and in OccupCurrent the occupation right before getting elected for the term that you are coding (i.e. the day before becoming an MP in the term for which you are coding). For the 'Rookies' the values of the two variables will be identical, but for those with longer tenures in parliament they might be different. For example, someone first elected into Parliament in 2002 might have been a University Lecturer in Law before getting elected, then continue in Parliament and start practicing as a Lawyer in 2009. If you were coding a term that starts in 2010 and you have the info that they were practicing as a Lawyer in 2009, you should code Lawyer in OccupCurrent. In essence, the point in time that we are interested in for OccupCurrent is the days/weeks before they got elected for the term that you are coding. If someone got elected in 2010, what was his/her occupation immediately before the 2010 election? Some/many might only have been MPs because they were already in parliament during the prior term and were not practising any other occupation. Another example: assume you are coding for the 2006-2010 term, and MP A was first elected as an MP in 2002 and he was a lawyer the day before first ever becoming an MP in 2002. Then you code OccupPrior as Lawyer. For the 2006-2010 term, you need to think about his occupation right before becoming an MP again in 2006. If he still was a lawyer (in addition to being an MP), then you code Lawyer again for OccupCurrent. If, as you say, in NL they are not allowed to do other work while they are MPs, then for OccupCurrent you should code 'MP only'. If, however, the MP's website or biography suggests that he was doing something else in addition to being an MP in 2006 right before getting re-elected (e.g. teaching at University), then OccupCurrent should reflect that profession.
OccupCurrentISCO and OccupPriorISCO	ISCO codes 2008, use all four digits of the codes, as much as possible. If not possible, because you don't get enough information use two or three digits.
ChangedParty	Date Change Party; leave empty if no party change applies.
ChangedParty, NewParty & PrevParty	Sometimes, the party of the MP changes name due to a 'rebranding' process or a 'refoundation' process that does not considerably change the organization. This can be said to be the case with the transformation of AP into PP in Spain, or of Synaspismos into Syriza in Greece (as well as other examples in Germany and France). In these

	cases, if the local team regards these parties to be the 'same' before and after the name change and do not trigger a change in the party ID code assigned by Pathways in Appendix 2, then we do NOT regard that the MP has changed parties and there should be no coding of the 'new' or 'previous' party variables due to the name change. If in doubt about specific cases, email Laura (as WP1 coordinator) and Luis (as the 'parties' sub-WP coordinator) for further advice.
TimeElectDistrict (and TimeElectTier)	code 0 when Rookie (0 years) Q: The question is to count number of time an MP has been previously elected in parliament. Yet, 0 is not an answering option in the excel coding scheme. ANSWER: Sorry, yes, this is a mistake in the data matrix. If you started coding, just go to final Value Labels sheet, cut the cells for that variable and place them one cell below, and add 0 on top. Do the same with TimeElectTier, which contains the same mistake. Q: (also relevant for Incumb): For Germany, the problems have to do with redistricting over time. The question is how we should face these changes with regard to the coding of these variables, which measure how often an MP got elected in his district (TimeElectDistrict) and whether an MP won his seat as an incumbent or contender. In fact there were quite a lot of minor changes in the district compositions in Germany. How we should treat an MP who got elected several times in a district that changed its boundaries just slightly. Is this still the same district? Or should we treat a district as a new one, as soon as an ever so slight change has occurred? If we opt for the second option, this will happen to be a very time consuming endeavour, because these changes are not very well documented over time. I personally think that minor changes do not completely change an MPs status as an incumbent or status as a "local hero". I would therefore code a redistricted constituency as the same one, if there is still a substantial overlap between the new and the old district. However, as it is likely that other country coders will also have to deal with redistricting, we need to make up a rule, I suppose. ANSWER: I agree, as a general rule, when an MP has been elected previously in a district that substantially overlaps with the one you are coding for a given legislative term, you should count it as the 'same' district. This answer also extends to the French situation of the 1986-88 proportional districts when the MP was elected in the 1986-88 term in a district that contains the single member district in which the MP was elected in the term for which you are coding (which are all post-1990). I have added the following note to the WP1 guidelines: "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." Q: For all intents and purposes, variables like TimeelectTier, TimeelectDistrict, Rookie, etc. they all refer to when MPs are actually elected, correct? This would mean, that an MP who was elected for the first time in 1993 but already replaced an MP in 1989 for four year, is a rookie in 1993 and this time between 1989 and 1993 does not count towards the number of times he is elected in a district or tier? The year of first election (YearfirstELect) would then also be 1993. A: If the replacement MPs really replace in all roles and for all purposes the titular MPs while they are in government, then you need to treat the date of first replacement as the first date for all these variables (TimeElectTier, TimeElectDistrict, Rookie, etc.). An MP is only a Rookie the first time they are either elected or take a seat in parliament. So in your example, someone who is elected as 'titular' MP in 1993 but already held the seat as a replacement MP in 1989 for 4 years is not a Rookie in 1993 anymore. For TimeElectTier and TimeElectDistrict, formally, replacement MPs are also elected with the titular MP, so if they eventually act as a replacement I suppose that the date when they take up the seat should be the time when the clock starts ticking.
Rookie	Q: If the MP was elected in a previous legislative term but did not take up the seat in that term, is s/he still a Rookie? ANSWER: No, 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. We have added 2 new variables to make the distinction between the number of times elected to parliament and the number of times taking the seat in parliament (NumElected and NumSeated). Please code these 2 variables for all the MPs and sorry for the late additions. Q: if a titular MP, who was elected for the first time but spent the past 5 legislations as a replacement and has been seated for 20 years, would be a rookie and have no 'parliamentary experience'? A: No. Anyone who has been seating in parliament for 20 years is certainly not a 'Rookie'! Q: Is a replacement without parliamentary experience a Rookie (even if s/he is not 'elected')?

	A: Someone who has never been previously elected or has held a seat either as titular or replacement will be a Rookie the first time s/he is elected or takes up a seat.
NumElected & NumSeated	Q: How we should treat MPs entering the parliament as replacements. Should we consider them as "elected" and "seated" or not. Consider an MP entering the parliament in 1997 as a replacement. In 1998 this person again enters the parliament, but this time elected via a party list. When coding the legislative term 1998-2002 should we code NumElected with a "2" or "1"? The same question comes up with regard to NumSeated. A: 'Elected' and 'seated' in all of our relevant variables also includes as a replacement. So in this particular example, NumElected and NumSeated should be 2.
YearFirstElect	Q: What is meant by "national/regional"? That coders should indicate when a national MP was first elected to a national OR regional parliament. Or do we mean that for national MPs we want to know when they were first elected to a national parliament and that for regional MPs we want to know when they were first elected to a regional parliament? ANSWER: Yes, we mean that 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. Q: For the variable yearfirstelect, in France there is a common difference between "being elected" and "seating". It is quite common for someone to be elected several times without taking up his/her seat in parliament. I can interpret the variable to the letter here and refer exactly to when they were first elected; however, I can also follow the intention of the variable, and use the year when they first seated (which is what I would suggest). What would you advise here? ANSWER: Yes, please use here the interpretation of when they were first elected regardless of whether they took up the seat or not. More generally, for most variables, we are interested in either being elected or taking up the seat (e.g. as a replacement). So the rules are as follows: - For 'titular' MPs: the date when they were first elected, regardless of whether they took up the seat or not because they went on to join the gov't. This is so because we would otherwise treat as 'rookies' people who might have been elected into parliament several times but always went straight into gov't. - For replacement MPs start counting since the time they first took up the seat to replace a titular MP. This is so because counting from the date that both titular and replacement MP were jointly elected would be too fictitious for the replacement MP, but ignoring the period

	when s/he took up the seat as a replacement and counting only the period when s/he was elected as a titular MP would be misleading about seniority. Q: Given the earlier point about Rookie, this would mean that "YearsFirstElect" would also not reflect the first factual election, but rather the seated tenure of an MP (incl those periods when an MP was appointed, elected through by-elections and replaced the titular MP)? A: Yes, for the replacement MPs, the date used for YearFirstElect is the date when s/he first ever took up a seat. Q: If a replacement (who is a Rookie) enters parliament 2 years after election time T, is the 'YearsFirstElect' variable then T+2 or just T? A: T+2; the time when s/he takes up the seat.
YearsMPPrior	Q: It is stated that coders should add up all years an MP spent in parliament prior to the legislative period under consideration, even if there were interruptions. A: In this case, apply the equivalent rule as with MonthsInto: round up 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. Q: Does this count only for years spent in the National parliament, or for the Regional parliament too? ANSWER: Same answer as for YearFirstElect, we want here only the info about the same type of parliament you are coding for. So years in national parliament for national MPs and years in regional parliament for regional MPs. Q: The variable "YearsMPPrior" indicates this should only be coded when the Rookie variable is coded as 0. How do we code this variable when the rookie variable is coded as 1? Would this be -88? A: Yes, in this case it would be -88.
ContinuityMP	Q: Wouldn't it be more straightforward and effective to construct a variable providing the numbers of all the legislative periods in which a MP served in case s/he served in more than one period? ANSWER: Yes, that might have been a better solution, but also one that requires many more variables, one per legislative term (and in some countries we have up to 9!)). However, nobody proposed it as an alternative before and it is now too late to do this as many teams are too

	advanced in coding for this to be possible. Q: Also the first answering category is useless as we already know on the basis of the Rookie variable whether it is someone's first term. ANSWER: No, this is wrong. Here you are misunderstanding the response categories. If the MP is a Rookie, in this variable you have to code -88, not 1. In this variable we want to know which was the most recent prior term in which the MP had a seat. 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. Q: in the example it could be more clearly emphasized that it is about the last time the MP was elected. In the example you give, MP A should only receive a 1 if she was already elected in the 2004 elections and not if she joined the chamber somewhere between 2004-2008 as a replacement. ANSWER: No, this is again a misunderstanding. As per clarification above in relation to YearFirstElect, MP A will receive also a 1 (Elected in most recent prior elections) in ContinuityMP even if she joined the chamber in the middle of a term as a replacement. As replacements are also on the ballots, they are also 'elected'.
Completed	Q: As discussed, each MP will appear only once per legislature, regardless of how many times s/he left his/her seat throughout the legislature. Let's assume MP1 left for government and was replaced by MP2, who in turn gives the seat back to MP1 when the government falls halfway throughout the legislature. How are we to code the variable "completed" for these two MPs? ANSWER: I have clarified the label of Completed as follows: "Did MP stay continuously with no interruptions from the moment of taking up the seat until the end of the legislative term?" In your two examples, neither MP1 nor MP2 have completed in this sense, so both get a "No". Also, to cover some of these exceptional cases, we have added a new variable to capture which MPs left and never came back and which returned to their seats. MPback.
CountryRegBorn	Q: I could not find a file on Pathways moodle with NUTS codes of regions. Maybe it would be wise to upload an official document with the codes to make sure that we are on the same page? ANSWER: I've checked this because you should have included the reg_id_NUTS variable in Appendix 1, but

	you didn't. I have warned Jorge about this and you will have to correct it.
NationalC	Q: For none of the MPs we managed to prove their nationality at birth. Since newly borns receive the Dutch nationality if one of the parents has the Dutch nationality, we need information on the nationality of the parents at the moment when the child is born. I tried online genealogy websites; yet, of course not every family has such a webpage. In Lisbon I hope to find out how the other country teams tackle this variable. ANSWER: We discussed this at Lisbon. The highest level of certainty for the Reliability variables should only be used when you have direct evidence that the response is the correct one. For the other possibilities (apparently reliable, not very reliable), the key aspect is to make a judgement about whether you can reasonably fill in this variable with the information you already have from the country of birth of the MP, the country of birth of the parents and their nationality. If all of the information that you have suggests that the MP must have had Dutch nationality at birth (e.g. because both parents were born in NL and are of Dutch nationality, and the MP was also born in NL) then it is not really a 'wild' guess to say that his/her nationality at birth was Dutch. If all the other information you've obtained makes this the only possible answer (because of citizenship acquisition rules in the country), you can confidently code it as such. In this example, if the MP was born in NL, both parents were born in NL and are of Dutch nationality and there is no indication from the names or any other biographical aspect that this individual might not have been of Dutch nationality at birth, you can code the MP as with nationality at birth and as 'apparently reliable'. What you need to be careful is about those cases where you don't have enough information to make such a judgement because you don't have the information of the country of birth and nationality of the parents (or the nationality rules in your country are such that you cannot be too sure). In these cases, you need to think about the level of certainty around your answers and reflect them here the corresponding Reliability variable. As discussed at Lisbon, use the analogy of money betting when making a decision. If you would bet, e.g. €50, that the MP was a Dutch national at birth, then I'd say that you're pretty confident about the pieces of information that have led you to such a decision, and hence you can say that the information is 'apparently reliable'. If you're not sure if you would bet them because you might loose them, then reflect that uncertainty in the corresponding variable about reliability (as 'not very reliable'). If you are certain that you would not bet that amount of money because the risk of losing the bet is far too high,

	then do not suggest the nationality at birth with the info that you have and leave it as 'not known', at least for now. More specific rules about when to code what are not possible because the nationality rules vary too much across countries for any rules of thumb to cover well all cases and because certainty about the information can vary a lot depending on many factors.
NationalC	Q: What if the MP has a double nationality at birth? Only code the nationality of country of the legislature? ANSWER: Yes, we are here interested only on the nationality of the country of the legislature. This question is not about all the nationalities at birth the MP might have, we only want to know if s/he had the nationality at birth of the country for which you are coding.
MotherBornC & FatherBornC	Q: Same comment as above ANSWER: Same answers.
MotherNatC & FatherNatC	Q: Our coders have done some mistakes due to different wordings of NationalC, MotherNatC and FatherNatC. The first variable's wording (NationalC) says "Born as a national citizen of the *country of parliament*". The other variables' wording (MotherNatC and FatherNatC) says "Was the MP's mother/father born as a national of the *country*?" Because of this difference ("country of parliament" vs. "country") some coders thought that the reference country for the citizenship of the parents of an MP was the country they were born in and not the country of parliament (which is in our case Germany). My sense is that the coding rules of variables should be the same for MPs as well as their mothers and their fathers. Am I right in this respect? If that's right, I suggest to change the wordings of MotherNatC and FatherNatC to "Was the MP's mother/father born as a national of the *country of parliament*?" in order to rule out ambiguities. A: Yes, you're right that it should have said country of parliament in all of them. Sorry, we thought it was obvious from the previous wording, but it is clear that it is not. I have amended this in the codebook and the Excel file for future reference, but please check with all those coding for your case study and if this will require correction for your country case.
IdentifiableMinority	Q: As for the foreignness of the name, should coders consider given names and surname? I would suggest that they only consider the surname, as people might receive foreign sounding given names (e.g. Charly) for other reasons than descent. Also I was wondering whether we correctly understood form the instructions that coders should in the first place trust their gut feeling when interpreting the foreignness of a name, or should they always consult the onomap website? ANSWER: No, they should consider both name and

	surname. You might be right that sometimes people have foreign sounding names for other reasons, but also some people (especially women) might have Dutch sounding surnames because they married someone and the name might be the only thing that does not sound 'Dutch'. Yes, ONOMAP should only be used for the cases when the coder is hesitating.
NatSpeaker	Take into consideration the country of birth of the MP, the country in which the MP got his/her education and the citizenship, country of birth and native language of the parents. See examples on most recent WP1 instructions.
EthnicID & Ethnicity	Q: For the variable ethnicity, does this only refer to a "foreign" ethnicity? For example in Belgium there are certain MPs who self-identify as walloon, flemish or even Belgian (which is based on cultural elements so it could be considered an ethnicity as such). Would they take these values for the variable Ethnicity or does this only refer to Turkish, Moroccan, etc. (i.e. foreign ethnicities)? A: Yes, this is (in my view) made quite clear in the codebook: " Note: This ethnic self-identification can also be to an autochthonous ethnic minority (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. " Hence, if the MP is explicitly emphasising any autochthonous ethnic identity (Walloon, Flemish or even Belgian) on their websites, biographies or interviews that should also be included. Q: how rigid should this binary measure be? For example, some MPs say they are 'half Afro-Caribbean', or make some references to Irish, Scottish, or Welsh heritages and backgrounds… these seem worth coding as in the UK explicit references to 'ethnicity' is usually totally reserved to conversations about race, rather than immigrant origin/autochthonous culture heritage. A: see the codebook notes to this variable and the FAQs for more details about this. Essentially, any ethnic identity they mention, whether 'autochthonous' or of foreign origin should be recorded in the EthnicID and Ethnicity variables. So all your examples would qualify as an EthnicID. Q: Should no mention of previous party roles be coded as '0- No', or '-99 not known'? A: Please note that for this variable (and others) you need to search beyond the MPs own website. Thus, you need to check at least in any Wikipedia profile, in any standard almanac about MPs (e.g. Who is Who sort of thing, or Who are my MPs websites), as well as on their party

	websites to see if you find any information about their ethnic self-identification. If you have checked all these various sources and found no information about any statement on ethnic ID, then code as '0-No'. In fact, for this variable -99 not known is only relevant if – for whatever reason – you don't seem to find any info online about an MP so that you could check this (e.g. for MPs seating in the mid-1990s this might happen in some countries). Q: In Belgium, can we assume all MPs from the VB automatically self-identify as Flemish (because the party is pro-Flanders and pro-independence of Flanders)? A: This is again, tricky. Again, in consultation with Luis Ramiro, our suggestion is that all MPs of parties who clearly and unequivocally advocate the independence/secession of a region/group from the state can be considered to reasonably signal that they self-identify with that minority/ethnic group. However, please note that this needs to be related to clear and obvious pro-independence/pro-secession parties and not all parties that include the minority/ethnic group name in the party name would automatically qualify. If in doubt, consult with Laura and Luis for specific case-by-case solutions. In all such cases, code in SourceEthnicID with category 8 – Other sources and clearly state in SourceEthnicIDWhich that this was inferred from membership of the pro-independent/pro-secession party.
SourceEthnicID	Q: Of a coder decides that someone does not identify with an ethnic group should they still list the sources that they consulted before reaching this conclusion? ANSWER: Ideally, they should summarize them, yes. It doesn't need to be a full comprehensive list, but a summary of the type of sources consulted.
ReligID & Religion	Q: We are also having an on-going debate about how to code religion in Belgium. Since it is a real non-issue in Belgium and there is nothing available in the public sphere (most of the times not even for the Christian-Democratic MPs), we have three options. 1) We suppose most of them are Catholic, which is probably also true since they got married in churches, got baptised, etc. 2) We suppose they are non-religious, as they do not practice (regularly) and most aggregate statistics confirm Belgium is largely non-religious. 3) We code it as -99 since we technically cannot find anything out there to support either of the two earlier approaches. We would very much like your take on this, to make sure we are also in line with what is going on in other countries. A: Please note that there are 2 variables for religion. On ReligID, you only mark 'yes' if the MP explicitly states their religious affiliation (or lack of it) somewhere (on their website, in an interview, in wikipedia, on a piece

	news about him/her going to services regularly, etc.). If you have no information whatsoever on the MP's religiosity, then you code ReligID as 'no'. The variable 'Religion' is only relevant if ReligID=1 (yes) or =0 (no), so if you did not get any information on the MP's religious affiliation you leave it blank. Now, your question is also when to infer that someone is a Catholic. My position here is that if an MP signals their religiosity through their practices, that should also count. For example, in Spain, MPs can choose whether to swear their inauguration on the Bible or on the Constitution. I would say that all of those who swear on the Bible are choosing to signal that they are religious in doing so. You cannot infer from swearing on the Constitution, however, that they are atheist, as they might just be of a different religion. Equally, if they got married in a Catholic church they are signaling that they are Catholic, even if perhaps not practicing regularly, as long as civil weddings are allowed in Belgium (they are not, for example in Israel). So anyone who got married in a Catholic church should be classified as yes in ReligID=1 and Catholic in Religion. I would not count baptisms of the MP at all because they had no 'choice' (I was baptised and I am an atheist). You could, instead, count the baptising of their children if that info comes across your way. Q: How strict does the self-determination element have to be? I can find many sources listing religious orientations of MPs, but sometimes they themselves don't make a public thing of it. Should I still code in MPs who do not publicly talk about their religion but are as listed by religious groups/bodies or other sources as religious? Also, what is the substantive difference here between 'No' and 'Not Known'? And also where does 'Atheist/Agnostic' fit in regarding that? A: If the sources are public, reliable and most likely based on the knowledge about the religious practices of the MP, use them as a proxy of self-identification. Whenever you're using sources other than the MP for their religiosity, make a note about this in the Obs column for that MP. In ReligID use 'No' when the MP is on record as identifying as 'atheist/agnostic/no religion', and choose that category for the variable Religion. Use 'Not known' in ReligID when you have no information at all about the MP's religion and leave Religion blank in that case. Q: (in Belgium) For those MPs who are part of a Christian-Democratic party, (i) can we assume in Religion that they are Christian/Catholic, and (ii) can we assume they are Christian/Catholic when they say they are religious without specifying which religion? A: That's a tricky one. I've discussed also with Luis Ramiro to have another view on this. We both agree that

	you cannot automatically assume that all MPs in Christian-Democratic parties are/remain believers if you find no information at all about their religiosity (such as in statements or descriptions that they regularly attend church). So in that case, ReligID should still be -99 (not known). However, if they do say they are religious without specifying which religion you should code 1 in ReligID and can assume that they are Christian. Given that the vast majority of Christians in Belgium are Catholics, it is on average a safe assumption that they will be Catholic (Religion=1). This, however, might not be the case in other countries with more heterogeneity in Christian faiths and Christian-Democratic parties that are not divided along denominations, and in those cases a -99 (Not known) code will be more appropriate for Religion.
YearsParty, PrevPartyYears, YearFirstAffiliation	Q: It is unclear what is meant by "joining" a party. E.g.: becoming a party member? Carrying out paid labour for the party? Occupying a political office on behalf of the party? ANSWER: Usually, becoming a party member, but if some MPs refer to less 'formal' forms of engagement as their first partisan-defining experience, that could also be used if the party is one that is not too strict with party membership. For example, if a party does not really have 'card-carrying' memberships, you don't have to be too strict about this. But ideally, and usually, party membership. Q: Some MPs give vague references or time scales for when they first joined party/parties, how do I code these? Can I give a good, informed estimate? A: Yes, round up/down to sensible years depending on the information they provide (or that other websites provide, always check other possible sources first). For example, if they say that they joined the party in the mid-1970s, then code '1975'. If they say early 1990s, then code 1990. If they say late 2000s, then code 2009.
MemberComm	Q: MemberComm, NumComm, WhichCommMember1: should we only consider full committee memberships, or deputy memberships as well? Does the term "second membership" relate to a deputy function or to a second full membership? A: Deputy memberships are counted as well. All the variables for xxxComm2 relate to the second committee for which you are recording information of those in which the MP was a member (full or deputy). The first committee is the one in which the MP has been a member for longest, whereas the second committee is the one (which is different to the 1st) in which the MP has had the highest-level position. So, in principle, unless the MP was a deputy member in all the committees s/he joined, it is

	unlikely that you would choose a committee where the MP was a deputy member for committee 2.
WhichCommMember1 and WhichCommMember2	Q: According to the codebook we have to provide information about the committee in which the MP served the longest and the one in which s/he had the highest position. In case multiple committees qualify as such we have to select the one that is listed first on his/her website. Since Dutch MPs tend to be members of many committees at the same time and we cannot rely on personal websites to find out about committee memberships, I was wondering how we should select the 2 committees that are to be coded. On the basis of the data we will get from Montesquieu we could first isolate the committee(s) in which the MP served the longest and the committee(s) in which s/he had the highest position. In case there are multiple committees in a group we could randomly draw one and include that one in the codebook? A: yes, if an MP has been in more than one committee for the same length of period and/or 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. Just make a note of this in the Observations column for the given MP indicating among which committees this random selection was undertaken. Q: Committee 1 refers to the longest membership, committee 2 to the highest position. We interpreted this such that this can be the same committee. Now I'm doubting whether this is correct, because the second committee variable (highest position) is only to be coded if the MP was in more than one committee (NumComm>1). A: this points to a misunderstanding that we need to clarify so that we ensure that all teams have understood it correctly, as it is true that the codebook leaves room for ambiguity. The logic of these two sets of variables on Committee1 and Committee2 is that we are using them to provide information about 2 of the 'most relevant' committees for the MP when the MP joins more than one committee. We determine relevance by length of tenure and seniority in the committee. However, the whole point is to get the detailed information about the type of committees these 2 committees are, so it is implicit in the instructions (sorry, it should have been explicit!) that committee1 and committee2 cannot be the same committee because then we are just duplicating the information in the two sets of variables, which would be a waste of time and matrix space. Thus, the logic that should be applied is the following: - Committee1 variable is always filled in as long as the MP serves in at least one committee. So, if the MP serves in only 1 committee, that's the info you fill in for the

Committee1 variables.
- If the MP serves in more than 1 committee in Committee1 you fill in the information for the committee in which s/he has served the longest period. If s/he has served in more than 1 committee for an identically longer period of time, choose the one listed first in their biography. If you can rely on no website information, choose randomly among the committees with the same length of period.
- If the MP serves in more than 1 committee, in Committee2 you fill in the information for the committee which is different from Committee1 and in which s/he has served in the most senior position. Thus, you need to exclude the committee used for Committee1 from the pool of committees you are considering for Committee2. Among the remaining ones, you choose the one in which they acted in the most senior capacity. If more than one with the same seniority, then again use their website bios if that is available to choose the first mentioned. If no website reference of this kind is available, then choose randomly.

Q: Committee 1 refers to the longest membership, committee 2 to the highest position. We interpreted this such that this can be the same committee. Now I'm doubting whether this is correct, because the second committee variable (highest position) is only to be coded if the MP was in more than one committee (NumComm>1). Say we have an MP who was in 5 committees:

Committee A	2 timepoints	chair
Committee B	2 timepoints	member
Committee C	2 timepoints	member
Committee D	2 timepoints	member
Committee E	1 timepoint	member

We don't have exactly the length of the committee membership, but we know whether the MP was on two or one committee lists (at different timepoints in the term). Because our estimate of committee membership length is the same for committee A – D, we take a random sample out of these for Committee1. But the random sample could pick Committee A, in which case we can't code it anymore for Committee2, even though it is committee in which the MP held the highest position. So depending on the random selection, we either have or do not have a committee to code as committee2.

A: this points to a misunderstanding that we need to clarify so that we ensure that all teams have understood it correctly, as it is true that the codebook leaves room for ambiguity. The logic of these two sets of variables on Committee1 and Committee2 is that we are using them to

	provide information about 2 of the 'most relevant' committees for the MP when the MP joins more than one committee. We determine relevance by length of tenure and seniority in the committee. However, the whole point is to get the detailed information about the type of committees these 2 committees are, so it is implicit in the instructions (sorry, it should have been explicit!) that committee1 and committee2 cannot be the same committee because then we are just duplicating the information in the two sets of variables, which would be a waste of time and matrix space. Thus, the logic that should be applied is the following: - Committee1 variable is always filled in as long as the MP serves in at least one committee. So, if the MP serves in only 1 committee, that's the info you fill in for the Committee1 variables. - If the MP serves in more than 1 committee in Committee1 you fill in the information for the committee in which s/he has served the longest period. If s/he has served in more than 1 committee for an identically longer period of time, choose the one listed first in their biography. If you can rely on no website information, choose randomly among the committees with the same length of period. - If the MP serves in more than 1 committee, in Committee2 you fill in the information for the committee which is different from Committee1 and in which s/he has served in the most senior position. Thus, you need to exclude the committee used for Committee1 from the pool of committees you are considering for Committee2. Among the remaining ones, you choose the one in which they acted in the most senior capacity. If more than one with the same seniority, then again use their website bios if that is available to choose the first mentioned. If no website reference of this kind is available, then choose randomly. Given the fact that you don't have the info regarding the length of tenure in committees, in this particular example, we would proceed as follows: - We would code Committee A as Committee2 because we know that this is the only one for which the MP has the highest position and that Committee A has the same estimated membership length as Committees B, C and D -We would code Committee1 by randomly picking from Committee B, C or D as they share the same estimated length of membership, but the MP only served as "ordinary member" in each one of them.
RoleCommMember	Q: What is the difference between a ordinary member and a party spokesperson? Every member speaks on behalf of his or her party in that committee. ANSWER: In some parliamentary systems, each party

	has a designated spokesperson for each committee. This might not be the case in all. The spokesperson would be the person who sets the official position of the party on the committee when there are more than one party representative in any given committee. In other words, if there is disagreement between two MPs of the same party in a committee, the one who can claim to be the one to speak the official line of the party.
PositionParty	Q: Could you clarify the difference between the executive body and the executive committee of a party? ANSWER: As the parenthesis indicates, it is a matter of size of the group of people making the decisions. In most parties, there is an Executive body composed of all the people with a say in the direction the party takes between party conferences. In some larger parties, this might be 40-50 people. It might meet 2 or 3 times per year. The Executive committee is usually much smaller and only contains the 'board of directors' of the party, the small group of people who manage the party on a weekly/monthly basis. You might want to have a look at: Poguntke, Thomas. 1998. "Party Organisations." In *Comparative Politics. The Problem of Equivalence*, ed. Jan W. van Deth. London: Routledge. 156-79. Q: To which category does a vice-leader of the parliamentary group belong? ANSWER: Usually to the executive committee, but you will need to look that up on the website of the party itself to see if the name of the individual in question is listed among the members of the executive committee. You should not assume it a priori, you need to check the info on the party websites for this. Q: we were wondering whether leadership positions in the parliamentary group (a score of 6 on the variable Position) may also include leadership positions in the First Chamber (Eerste Kamer) like the secretary and the (deputy) leader of the group in the First Chamber? Currently, only members with leadership positions (the "fractiebestuur") in the Second Chamber, receive a 6 on this variable. ANSWER: Yes, an MP who held a parliamentary party leadership role in the other chamber's parliamentary party should also receive a value of 6 in this variable, as s/he was holding a parliamentary-related leadership position at the time of being elected. Q: Code 6 "Leadership of parliamentary group (parliamentary party)". The variable asks for the position within the party on election day. When coding national MPs, does this code include parliamentary party group

	leadership positions in regional parliaments, as well? A: No, I've clarified this in the codebook, that code 6 is restricted to national parliamentary party in either chamber. Q: Should no mention of previous party roles be coded as '0- Grassroots', or '-99 not known'? A: Please note that for this variable (and others) you need to search beyond the MPs own website. Thus, you need to check at least in any Wikipedia profile, in any standard almanac about MPs (e.g. Who is Who sort of thing, or Who are my MPs websites), as well as on their party websites to see if you find any information about their party roles at the time when they were elected for the given term. If you have checked all these various sources and found no information about any position in the party among the ones we classify in PositionParty, then classify as Grassroots. In fact, for this variable -99 not known is only relevant if – for whatever reason – you don't seem to find any info online about an MP so that you could check this (e.g. for MPs seating in the mid-1990s this might happen in some countries). Q: Should we code 'party advisors' in any of the categories? A: No, if the MP was not in an elected party position as well, you should not give any category higher than 0 to that individual in PositionParty. Thus, the MP will be assigned either a -88 (not a party member then) or 0 (grassroots) value in PositionParty. Being a party advisor is an occupation, and the relation is one of employment. As such, it will/should be captured by the Occupation variables instead. You can, however, make a note of this in the Observations variable if, for any reason, this role is not captured in the Occupation variables. 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 countries this will mean including more than one sub-national (and sub-regional) level. For example, in Spain and Italy this will include municipalities and provinces because they are both part of the local level governance structure. In the Netherlands, however, it should not include the provinces because these are the level we use as 'regional' level. In France, this could include both the municipalities and the prefectures, if relevant. Etc. - 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. After discussion with Thomas, Jorge and Luis, it has been decided that 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 certain conditions are met: 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). [These simple rules would, nevertheless, still prove problematic when coding MPs for regional parliaments in Greece, as 'technically' they are not 'party' MPs and it might get complicated to actually establish whether the lists are the same at the local and regional level and of which party the regional MP is a member of. Yet, because the default will be not to assume that they held a local leadership role, implementing that rule might still allow us to detect the regional MPs that are clearly 'party people' with prior leadership roles at the local level.] - 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.
GovRoleCurrentNatTime and GovRoleCurrentRegTime and GovRolePastNatTime and GovRolePastRegTime	If more than one role or several across several periods, then sum up the total number of months.
GovRoleCurrentNat	Q: In the Netherlands you cannot be a minister/secretary of state and MP at the same time. SO this question is not applicable for the Netherlands, or did I not correctly understand the question? ANSWER: I have slightly reworded the coding instructions to be clearer about this. It now says: Did the MP serve as a national cabinet minister during this legislative term?
GovRoleCurrentReg	Q: does this indicate really the simultaneous engagement in the national legislature and the regional executive (double mandate) or does it refer to any regional executive function exercised during the legislature? For example, an MP who - after he was elected - left national parliament after two months to take up an executive role on the regional level, would this MP have code 0 or 1 for

	the variable GovRoleCurrentReg? A: Yes here we are interested in double mandates, so simultaneous tenure in the national parliament and in the regional executive (for national MPs), and simultaneous legislative and executive tenure for regional MPs. I have deleted the parenthesis for greater clarity.
MemberAPG	Q: What is meant by an all-party-group and a friendship group? Are coders only allowed to infer this from personal websites? ANSWER: These are common only in certain parliaments. In the UK, the all-party-groups are like formal gatherings of MPs who are interested in a given topic, but these groups don't necessarily have an 'official' role in parliament. They are like 'associations' of MPs who are interested in a given topic. We refer to any such formalized but unofficial groups/committees that might exist in your parliament. Here we ask only if any are mentioned by the MP in any of their websites, if they don't mention any, don't go around looking for this info. Only if it pops up clearly in their own websites.
ParlLeaderRole1	Q: What is meant by a speaker? One could say that all 150 MPs are speakers in parliament? ANSWER: Yes, one could say that, but this is the 'technical' name for the "President" of the chamber (the House of Commons) in the UK. So find the equivalent in the Netherlands. Please see the note with clarifictions in the last column for that variable. We are interested in the person who presides the sessions, decides who speaks when and for how long, and reprimands MPs when they speak for too long or start insulting each other. In other words, the person who moderates debates and 'leads' the parliamentary proceedings. Clarification notes: - Just to reiterate that we are excluding all administrative positions within the parliament that are covered by civil servants rather than MPs. We are only interested in the positions held by MPs. - These variables always relate only to the parliament that you are coding for at each time. In other words, if you are coding information for national parliament MPs, here we are only interested in whether the MP holds any of these roles in that national parliament.
ParlLeaderRole2	Q: Seems to overlap with ParlLeadRole3, because the Deputy Chairs together form the Presidium ANSWER: This might be the case in NL but not necessarily in all countries where the collective body might include many more people than just the Chair or President and the Deputy Chair(s)/Deputy President(s) of

	the chamber. For instance, the leaders of each parliamentary party will be included in that wider collective body in some countries. Clarification notes: - Just to reiterate that we are excluding all administrative positions within the parliament that are covered by civil servants rather than MPs. We are only interested in the positions held by MPs. - These variables always relate only to the parliament that you are coding for at each time. In other words, if you are coding information for national parliament MPs, here we are only interested in whether the MP holds any of these roles in that national parliament.
ParlLeaderRole3	Q: We have 3 parliamentary committees that are concerned with the administration and the management of the chamber. The presidium, the credentials committee and the procedure committee (see http://www.houseofrepresentatives.nl/members_of_parliament/committees). Does the credentials committee (checks whether elections were fair) also fall under this category? ANSWER: Only committees that have core management functions on a weekly/monthly basis during the full legislative term should be included here. Credential committees that meet only at the beginning of the term and then only meet if new MPs need to be accredited should not be included for this variable. Q: And should we code this variable as yes if MP is only a substitute? ANSWER: Yes, code as a 'yes' even if MP is only a substitute, as s/he will be more involved than other MPs who have no other roles in the daily management of the chamber. Clarification notes: - Just to reiterate that we are excluding all administrative positions within the parliament that are covered by civil servants rather than MPs. We are only interested in the positions held by MPs. - These variables always relate only to the parliament that you are coding for at each time. In other words, if you are coding information for national parliament MPs, here we are only interested in whether the MP holds any of these roles in that national parliament. - All positions within committees and parliamentary groups are excluded from ParlLeaderRole3 unless they are explicitly included in some other parliamentary body explicitly in charge of the political administration/management of the Chamber.

ParlLeaderRole4	Clarification notes: - Just to reiterate that we are excluding all administrative positions within the parliament that are covered by civil servants rather than MPs. We are only interested in the positions held by MPs. - These variables always relate only to the parliament that you are coding for at each time. In other words, if you are coding information for national parliament MPs, here we are only interested in whether the MP holds any of these roles in that national parliament. - In some countries, the secretary of the parliamentary group will also qualify for ParlLeaderRole4, depending on the power assigned, you need to judge this for your own country/case.
LocalPrior	Q: the option 'Alderman' is not listed. I would say that this role should be included; yet, since coding is already on its way I can also understand that you don't want to include it at a later stage. So I am happy to hear your thoughts on this. ANSWER: please do not read the list of roles in LocalPrior as excluding country-specific variations of local-government roles. Local government arrangements vary across countries and here we want to include any experience of political office at the local level. So, yes, the Dutch Aldermen have to be included. It is just that this 3 types of roles are not necessarily common across countries, where the roles are mostly two: councillors and mayors (the latter being also councillors in some countries but not in others).
Incumb	Q: For the variable “Incumbent”, how would this work exactly for the replacements? Are they just automatically contenders because the titular MP is the incumbant, or should we look back at the MP initially elected in that district in the previous election to determine incumbency? A: If the MP wins a seat after being the incumbent of that same seat, even as a replacement, s/he is an incumbent. Q: When we look back at the previous legislature and there has been both a titular and a replacement MP in the seat, what are the criteria for incumbency? Do we compare the current MP with the MP who was originally elected (the titular MP) in the previous election, or with the one who has the longest tenure (often the replacement when the MP takes up governmental responsibilities)? A: This is not the most effective way of thinking about it. You do not need to determine which of the two (titular or replacement MP is the ‘real’ incumbent). If MP A has been elected in District X in the 2012 elections, you just need to determine if s/he was an MP in the prior 2007-2012 term for that same district. If s/he held the seat (regardless of whether titular or replacement) in the previous term, even if only for a portion of the term, then

	the variable Incumb needs to be 'yes'.
CountryBorn & CountryRegBorn	Q: We have come across some German MPs that were born on German territory within the borders of the Third Reich, but outside today's Germany. Which NUTS-Code should we assign to them in CountryBorn & CountryRegBorn? A: If they were born in territory that was Germany when they were born, then I would simply assign them Germany's NUTS code. This logic should be extended to colonial territories for all countries (e.g. Spain, UK, etc.)
PrevPartyMemb, PrevPartyName, PrevPartyAcronym, PrevPartyCodeCMP, PrevPartyYears, YearFirstAffiliation. (p. 35 in the codebook).	Q: The big question is here, what a previous party actually is. For example, there are some MPs that were members of the Socialist Unity Party (the one state party in the GDR, the SED) before 1990. Should this (non-democratic) party be included? Another issue are party mergers: How should we treat a previous party membership with a party that merged with the current party or with other parties to become the current party, the MP belongs to nowadays? This is of special concern for the German Greens when they formed in the 1980's. Plus, this is also important with regard to many other parties that formed before the first democratic elections in the GDR in 1990, but shortly later merged with the established parties from the west. Furthermore, some "previous parties" were not considered by the CMP data and neither by the PATHWAYS Appendix 2, for example a couple of minor communist parties or the already mentioned parties that formed for the first democratic elections in the GDR in 1990. Should we append these parties to the Appendix 2 and generate codes for them? A: The underlying logic of this variable is that we are interested in 'organizational mobility' or 'organizational discontinuity/change'. So a previous party is one that can be reasonably be considered sufficiently distinct to the one the MP is currently affiliated to. A non-democratic party also counts for this. If the MP naturally joined the current party because of a merger of his/her original party with others, then we will not treat that as a previous party but as if the original party had 'changed names'. If the MP was in 1982 a member of party X and party X merges with party Y to form party Z, then s/he has not really changed parties, it is just that her/his party has transformed a bit/lot and now has a different name. We will treat in the same way mergers through absorption (i.e. if party Y 'absorbs' party X and only the name of party Y is kept after the merger). It is a different matter if only a number of people in party X decides to joint party Y, so be careful with mergers that produce splits, etc. Any parties that you capture through these variables and that were not listed already in Appendix 2 will need to be added to Appendix 2 and Pathways codes will need to be generated for them. You might also want to add clarification notes to Appendix 2 about how you have

	treated the mergers/splits in each case in the notes/observations variable of that Appendix. Q: how are Youth organizations of political parties coded? Does this count as membership of the 'mature' political party (so that we also attach the CMP codes etc)? Or do they count as different parties? As no parties? A: Youth organizations of political parties are treated as the same as their 'mother' party organization **unless** they have ever run as a separate organization for elections. For all variables relating to political parties, we will not treat membership in the youth organization as a 'previous' membership but as the same continuous members.