CODEBOOK

Data have been collected from the Website of the Ministry of Interior (https://dait.interno.gov.it/elezioni/anagrafe-amministratori), the OpenPolis Website (https://politici.openpolis.it/) and Regions' official websites.

Regions and Legislature Identification

1. **Term**
   Numeric variable that identifies the legislature, providing a numeric value for each legislature considered in the dataset. It goes from 6 to 10.
2. **Election_date**
   Date variable (MM/DD/YYYY) that identifies when the election for the associated legislature has been held.
3. **Region_code**
   Numeric variable, ranging from 1 to 20, associated with each of the 20 Italian regions as provided by the Italian Institute for Statistics (ISTAT).
4. **Region_name**
   Name of the Region.
5. **Spec_statute_region**
   Numeric dichotomous variable indicating regions with a special statute:
   1: Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Val d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige, Sardegna, Sicilia
   0: all the other regions
6. **RAI**
   Numeric variable that identifies the Regional Authority Index for each Region and each term (Hooghes et. al. 2016). The variable goes from 12 to 19.
7. **Gender_quotas**
   Numeric dichotomous variable indicating whether elections were held with gender quotas.
   0: No
   1:Yes
8. **Quotas_strenght**
   Numeric variable that identifies the strength of quotas, defined in terms of the number of instruments to promote gender equality included in the electoral law under which elections took place. These instruments comprehend candidate quotas, double preferences, zipping, and sanctions for parties that do not respect such rules. The variable goes from 0 to 3.
9. **Macro_region_1**
   Numeric variable that identifies the geographical area that corresponds to electoral districts for European Union Elections/Territorial units for statistics (NUTS). The districts are 5:
   1: North-West (Piemonte, Val d'Aosta, Liguria, Lombardia)
   2: North-East (Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Trentino-Alto Adige)
   3: Centre (Lazio, Marche, Toscana, Umbria)
   4: South (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Puglia)
   5: Islands (Sardegna, Sicilia)
10. **Macro_region_2**
    Numeric variable that identifies the geographical area divided into:
    1: North
    2: Centre

3: South

11. **No_of_Councillors**
    Number of total seats that each region allows at the same time during the legislature.
12. **No_of_Reg_Ministers**
    Number of ministerial seats that each region allows at the same time during the legislature.

Politicians' identification and characteristics

13. **ID**
    Numeric variable that identifies each politician in the dataset.
14. **Title**
    String variable that identifies the title (when mentioned in the original dataset) of the politicians:
    ARCH: Architect
    AVV: Lawyer
    DOTT: Doctor
    ING: Engineer
    INS: Teacher
    MAG: Judge
    MED: Medical Doctor
    NOT: Notary
    PROF: Professor
    RAG: Accountant
    ON: Member of the Parliament
15. **Date_of_birth**
    Date variable (MM/DD/YYYY) which identifies the politician's date of birth.
16. **Place_of_birth**
    String variable that identifies the politician's place of birth.
17. **Surname**
    String variable expressing the politician's surname.
18. **Name**
    String variable expressing the politician's name.
19. **Gender**
    String variable identifying the politician's gender:
    M: Male
    F: Female
20. **Gender_code**
    Numeric dichotomous variable identifying the politician's gender:
    0: Male
    1: Female
21. **Age**
    Numeric variable that identifies politicians' age at the moment of their election.
22. **Education**
    String variable that expresses the politicians' study level.
23. **Education_code**
    Numeric variable that expresses the educational level:
    1: Primary education

2: Lower secondary education
3: Upper secondary education
4: Tertiary education

24. Profession

String variable that expresses the politicians' former occupation (in Italian).

25. Profession_coding_1

Numeric variable that expresses the politician's former occupation according to an adaptation of the SEDEPE classification (Blondel & Thiébault 1991; Dowding & Dumont 2009):

Profession_coding_1	Profession
1	farmer
2	industry, business, banking
3	professional (excluding law)
4	legal profession
5	judge
6	teacher
7	university teacher, etc. (excluding law)
8	law professor
9	civil servant
10	senior civil servant
11	military
12	journalist media
13	cadre engineer technician
14	white-collar employee
15	blue-collar employee
16	other
17	unemployed
18	full-time politician
19	full-time union official
20	full-time business association official
22	housewife
23	no previous occupation
24	clergy
25	economist
26	health sector
27	retired
28	student

26. Profession_coding_2

Numeric variable that expresses the politicians' former occupation according to ISTAT professional classification.

Profession_coding_2	Profession
1	Legislators, entrepreneurs, and senior management
2	Intellectual, scientific, and highly skilled professions
3	Technical jobs
4	Executive jobs in office work
5	Professional jobs in business and service activities
6	Artisans, skilled workers, and farmers
7	Plant operators, fixed and mobile machinery workers and vehicle drivers
8	Unskilled occupations
9	Armed forces

27. Councillor

Numeric dichotomous variable that identifies if the politician was a councillor during that term:

0: No

1:Yes

28. Reg_Minister

Numeric dichotomous variable that identifies if the politician was a regional minister during that term:

0: No

1:Yes

29. non_elective_Reg_Minister

Numeric dichotomous variable that identifies if the politician was a non-elective regional minister during that term:

0: No

1:Yes

30. Vice_Pres_Council

Numeric dichotomous variable that identifies if the politician was the vice president of the council during that term:

0: No

1:Yes

31. Vice_Pres_Region

Numeric dichotomous variable that identifies if the politician was the vice president of the region during that term:

0: No

1:Yes

32. Pres_Council

Numeric dichotomous variable that identifies if the politician was the president of the council during that term:

0: No

1:Yes

33. Pres_Region

Numeric dichotomous variable that identifies if the politician was the president of the region during that term:

0: No

1:Yes

34. Starting_date_Minister

Date variable (MM/DD/YYYY) that identifies when the Minister came into office.

35. End_date_Minister

Date variable (MM/DD/YYYY) that identifies when the Minister left the office.

36. Duration_office_minister

Numeric variable expressing the number of days the Minister was in office.

37. Incumbent

Numeric dichotomous variable indicating if the politician was incumbent in that term.

0: No

1: Yes

38. No_mandates

Numeric variable expressing how many mandates the politician served (including the actual term).

39. No_pre_mandates

Numeric variable identifying how many mandates the politician served before the actual term.

40. No_mandates_as_Minister

Numeric variable expressing how many mandates as Minister the politician served (including the actual term).

41. No_pre_mandates_as_Minister

Numeric variable identifying how many mandates as Minister the politician served before the actual term.

42. Party_or_list_name

String variable that identifies the name of the party or non-partisan list (*liste civiche*) with which the politician was elected.

43. Party_abbrev

String variable that identifies the abbreviation of the name of the party with which the politician was elected.

44. Civic_list

Dichotomous variable that identifies if the politician was elected in a non-partisan list (*lista civica*):

0: No

1:Yes

45. Left_right_1

Numeric variable expressing the left-right scale of the party drawn from the *lrgen* variable of the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (Europe Dataset). In the case of non-partisan lists, we reported the value of the president's party they supported.

46. Left_right_2

A categorical variable that assesses parties' ideology on the basis of the left_right_1 variable. There are four categories:

1 (Left): left_right_1<=3

2 (Centre-Left): left_right_1>3 & left_right_1<=5

3 (Centre-Right): left_right_1>5 & left_right_1<8

4 (Right): left_right_1>=8

47. Galtan

Numeric variable expressing the gal/tan scale of the party drawn from the *galtan* variable of the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (Europe Dataset). In the case of non-partisan lists, we reported the value of the president's party they supported.