**3 Codebook for:**

**Members of the Australian House of Representatives Dataset 1946-2019**

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Data format: CSV

Time period: 1945-2019 (18th Parliament to 45th Parliament)

Form: Event History Data

Data size:??

1. **phid** *(A unique identifier for the MHR)*
2. **Name** *(First name followed by surname)*
3. **Party**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LP | Liberal Party of Australia |
| ALP | Australian Labor Party |
| IND | Independent |
| CP | Australian Country Party |
| NP | National Party of Australia |
| LNP | Liberal National Party of Queensland |
| CLP | Country Liberal Party |
| LM | Liberal Movement |
| DEM | Australian Democrats |
| NCP | National Country Party |
| GRN | Australian Greens |
| KAP | Katter's Australian Party |
| IND LAB | Independent Labor |
| LCL | Liberal and Country League |
| CP-LP | Australian Country Party - Liberal Party of Australia |
| LANG LAB | Lang Labor |
| PUP | Palmer United Party |
| UAP | United Australia Party |
| DLP | Democratic Labor Party |
| HAN | Pauline Hanson’s One Nation |
| NXT | Nick Xenophon Team |
| NDP | Nuclear Disarmament Party |
| LDP | Liberal Democratic Party |
| GWA | Greens Western Australia |
| FFP | Family First Party |
| AMEP | Australian Motor Enthusiasts’ Party |
| CA | Centre Alliance |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. **Electorate** *(Electoral District)*
2. **State** *(Federal State or Territory)*
3. **Start** *(beginning of period)*

Periods are time intervals in the career of a parliamentarian. The first period for each MHR begins upon first entry to parliament. A period termination occurs in the following scenarios:

* A federal election occurs
* A change of prime minister
* The beginning of a new ministry
* A change in MHR status (e.g. from backbench to a ministry or parliamentary position)
* An MHR dies or retires from politics

1. **Stop** *(end of period)*
2. **ExitReason** *(The reason for the end of the period)*
3. **Title** *(Name of parliamentary position)*

NA Backbencher

1. **Position** *(Classification of the types of parliamentary position the MHRs can take)*

G1 Ministers in the cabinet (SEDEPE v.09: 1)

G2 Ministers outside the cabinet and ministers of state (SEDEPE v.09: 2)

G3 Junior ministers (SEDEPE v.09: 4)

O Opposition members

GB Governing party backbench (SEDEPE v.09: NA)

GP Members in governing party holding official chamber positions (such as speaker)

OP Members in opposition party holding official chamber positions (such as speaker)

OUT Parliamentarians out of parliament to return later.

OUT1 Minister in cabinet but not in parliament.

OUT1 Minister out of cabinet but not in parliament.

OUT1 Parliamentary secretary not in parliament.

T1 Minister in cabinet but not in the party elected to govern. Denoted with a ‘T’ because these appointments occur in the period of transition between an outgoing government and the ministry of a new governing party.

T2 As above

T3 As above

1. **Move** *(Is the position the MP will take after the current period seen as a promotion, sideways move, or demotion?)*

0 no move no change in position

1 Up moved to a more senior position

2 Sideways moved to a similar position

3 Down moved to a less senior position

4 Chamber appointed to an official chamber position such as speaker

5 Out exits the legislature

1. **PolicyArea1:14** *(Ministers have held up to 14 portfolios concurrently (see the ‘Duumvirate’, a short lived ministry in which Gough Whitlam and his deputy Lance Barnard held all ministerial positions before the election of the cabinet by the ALP caucus days later. SEDEPE v.11)*

1 PM or equivalent

2 Vice or deputy PM

3 without portfolio

4 finance / treasury / budget

5 economy

6 justice

7 foreign affairs

8 defence

9 interior

10 agriculture

11 fisheries, sea

12 industry

13 commerce

14 social affairs

15 health

16 labour, employment

17 family, youth

18 transport

19 construction, housing, urbanization

20 environment

21 research, technology

22 culture

23 foreign trade

24 posts, telecommunications

25 sports

26 foreign aid

27 civil service

28 public works

29 energy

30 planning, land management

31 regional affairs

32 war veterans, refugees and repatriation

33 relations with parliament

34 education

35 information

36 leisure, tourism

37 consumer affairs

38 food

39 women (gender–equal opportunities?)

40 European affairs

41 other

99 not known

1. **Sex**

1 male

2 female

3 other

1. **DoB** *(date of birth)*

NK not known

1. **DoD** *(date of death)*

NA still alive

NK not known

1. **Education** *(SEDEPE v.22)*

1 primary only

2 primary & secondary only

3 higher education non university

4 university / college

5 military education

6 post-graduate

99 not known

1. **EducationTitle** *(education in written form)*
2. **Uni1** *(University of first degree SEDEPE v.22)*

NK Not known

NA Not applicable

1. **Uni2** *(University of second degree)*

Same as University1

1. **Uni3** *(University of third degree)*

Same as University

1. **Sub1** *(Academic field of first degree. If more than one field, use the two first digits to indicate the first field of higher education and the two last to indicate the other*

*field of higher education, e.g. 0405 if mathematics and chemistry, 0708 if social*

*sciences and law SEDEPE v.23)*

0001 agronomy

0002 economics / business / management

0003 engineering

0004 mathematics / computer science

0005 biology / chemistry / physics

0006 humanities

0007 social sciences

0008 law

0009 medicine

0010 military

0011 other

NA not applicable

NK not known

1. **Sub2** *(Academic field of second degree)*

Same as Subject 1

1. **Sub3** *(Academic field of second degree)*

Same as Subject 1

1. **Military** *(If the politician has served in the military)*
2. **PrinOcc** *(Main occupation description prior to any political occupation SEDEPE v.25)*

1 no (previous) occupation (including unemployed)

2 self-employed: professional (accountant, architect, lawyer, medical doctor etc.)

3 self-employed: small businessman

4 self-employed: farmer, fisherman

5 employed: professional (accountant, architect, lawyer, medical doctor etc.)

6 employed: middle management (department head, technician etc.)

7 employed: top management / director / CEO

8 employed: other white-collar worker

9 employed: blue-collar worker

10 education: school teacher

11 education: university professor

12 full-time politician (paid by party organisation, parliament, government; think

tanks; living off politics)

13 full-time interest group official (trade union)

14 full-time interest group official (employers’ association)

15 International organization top management

16 International organization other

17 unemployed

18 other

NK not known

1. **PrinSect** *(Sector of PrinOcc SEDEPE v.26)*

1 Public sector

2 Private sector

NA not applicable

NK not known

1. **PriorPol** *(Highest extra-legislative party position before entry to the House of Representatives[[1]](#footnote-1))*

P1 Federal or state executive (Considered the highest form of party involvement as a non-parliamentary member)

P2 National or state delegate (Can be generalised as the next most senior role at a central party level)

P3 Branch executive (Involvement represents senior involvement at a very localised level of the party machine)

C Participation in union/rural Associations (Data under this section is based on any formal role in either union or rural associations as listed by parliamentarians)

S1 Federal staffer (Indicates working for a member of either the Senate or the House as an electoral officer, ministerial adviser, or campaign manager.)

S2 State/Territory staffer (Indicates working for a member of a state or territorial legislature.)

G Youth wing, student politics and local branch membership.

1. **LocExp** *(SEDEPE v.34. Local political experience before entering the House)*

0 No office

1 Head of local executive (Mayor/President of Provincial or departmental government…)

2 Member of local executive

3 Member of local Council/parliament

NK not known

1. **RegExp** *(SEDEPE v.35. Regional (state level) political experience before entering the House)*

0 No office

1 Head of regional executive

2 Member of regional executive

3 Member of regional parliament

NK Not known

1. **SenExp** *(Did the member sit in the senate prior to entry in to the House of Representatives?)*

*0 no*

1 yes

NK not known

1. **Chamber** *(While this data only includes politicians who have served in the House of Representatives since 1946, it includes periods in which those members sat in the senate too. Later versions of the data will include all federal politicians, with full information on senators. This variable indicates which house – if any – the politician is a member.)*
2. **ElectedGoverningParty** *(Is the politician a member of the party elected to government? This holds true from the day the election is won)*
3. **Ministry** *(Denoting the Prime Minister and which ministry is currently in effect. Note that ministries do not perfectly overlap with elections)*
4. **Ministrable** *(Is the politician a member of the same party or coalition as the current PM)*

**Statement on Contributions to this Data**

Dates of entry and exit and unique identifiers in relational database form thanks to Samuel Spencer of Aristotle Metadata.

Birthdates and prior professions of representatives before 1996 from Australian Political Facts[[2]](#footnote-2), updated and modified with archival research.

1. Adapted and modifying Van Onselen, P. (2004) Pre-parliamentary backgrounds of Australian major party MPs*. The Journal of Legislative Studies*, 10:4, pp.84-106 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. McAllister, Ian; Malcolm Mackerras and Carolyn Brown Boldiston (1997) *Australian Political Facts*, Second edition, Melbourne: Macmillan [↑](#footnote-ref-2)