

## The Global Impact of Quotas, in 2006: Cross-National Dataset Codebook

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## II. DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

### Country Identification

**country** Country name

### Region

**regeu1**

- 1 = Western Europe
- 2 = Africa
- 3 = Middle East
- 4 = Asia
- 5 = Eastern Europe and FSU
- 6 = Scandinavia
- 7 = Western Europe
- 8 = Pacific

**me** Whether a country is in the Middle East. Source: regeu1.  
 1 = if in Middle East  
 0 = if not

**scand** Whether a country is in Scandinavia. Source: regeu1.  
 1 = if in Scandinavia  
 0 = if not

### Women's Representation (dependent variable)

**yrlastele** Reports the year of the most recent election that took place before or in 2006. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2006). *PARLINE Database on National Parliaments* [Online], <http://www.ipu.org/parline/parlinesearch.asp>.

**rep2006** The percentage of women in lower house or unicameral parliaments as of April 31, 2006. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2006). *Women in National Parliaments: Situation as of 31 April 2006* [Online], <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>.

**rep06** The logit transformation of *rep2006*. If *rep2006* is 0, we replace 0 with 0.01.  
 $rep06 = \log((rep2006/100)/(1-(rep2006/100)))$

### Quota data

**cpq** Whether a country has a compulsory party quota. Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Systems. (2006). *Global Database of Quotas for Women* [Online], <http://www.quotaproject.org>.  
 1 = if there is a compulsory party quota  
 0 = if there is no compulsory party quota

**quota** Whether a country has a quota, be it a compulsory party quota, reserved seats, women-only list, or voluntary party quota in effect for the most recent election. For compulsory party quotas, we do not distinguish between different kinds of placement mandates in closed-list systems (i.e., the location of women on party lists) or whether there are legal sanctions for noncompliance. We code countries as having voluntary party quotas if either the largest or second largest winning party in the most recent election had quota regulations. Countries where quotas were later revoked (e.g., Denmark, Egypt, Ghana, Venezuela, countries of the former Soviet Union) are

not coded as having quotas. Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Systems. (2006). *Global Database of Quotas for Women* [Online], <http://www.quotaproject.org>.

- 1 = if there is a quota
- 0 = if there is no quota

**reslist** Whether a country has a reserved seat or women-only list quota. Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Systems. (2006). *Global Database of Quotas for Women* [Online], <http://www.quotaproject.org>.

- 1 = if there are reserved seats or a women-only list
- 0 = if there are no reserved seats or no women-only list

**vpq** Whether the largest or second largest winning party in the most recent election had voluntarily adopted quota regulations. Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Systems. (2006). *Global Database of Quotas for Women* [Online], <http://www.quotaproject.org>.

- 1 = if there is a voluntary party quota
- 0 = if there is no voluntary party quota

### Controls

**attitude** The weighted average of responses to the statement (D059), "On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do." Source: World Values Survey Association. (2006). *Online Data Analysis of the World Values Survey* [Online], <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>.

*Notes on attitude:* Our coding seeks to mimic that of Paxton, P. and Kunovich, S. (2003). Women's Political Representation: The Importance of Ideology. *Social Forces* 82 (1): 87-114.

**mdmh** Mean district magnitude for lower house or unicameral parliaments: the average number of representatives elected by each electoral district in the country. Source: Beck, T., Clarke, G., Groff, A., et al. (2001). New Tools in Comparative Political Economy: The Database of Political Institutions. *World Bank Economic Review*, 15 (1), 165-176.

888 = No information available

*Notes on mdmh:* For missing data in Beck et al, we use information from Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2006). *PARLINE Database on National Parliaments* [Online], <http://www.ipu.org/parline/parlinesearch.asp>.

**electfam04** A categorical variable on the type of electoral system for national legislature. Source: Reynolds, A., Reilly, B. & Ellis, A. (2004). Annex A: The electoral systems of 213 independent countries and related territories. *Electoral system Design: The New International IDEA Handbook* [Online], <http://www.idea.int/publications/esd/upload/annexes-4.pdf>.

- 1 = Plurality system
- 2 = PR system
- 3 = Mixed system

*Notes on electfam04:* Countries such as Libya with indirect election systems are excluded. Countries that receive a "T" in the Reynolds et al dataset are replaced with values from the IPU's Parline database.

- fh01** Freedom house categorical variable, for year of 2001. Source: Freedom House. (2005). *Freedom in the World Rankings* [Online], <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=15&year=2004>.  
 1 = Not free  
 2 = Partly free  
 3 = Free
- govleft** Whether the largest party in government is left-leaning in ideology. Source: Beck, T., Clarke, G., Groff, A., et al. (2001). New Tools in Comparative Political Economy: The Database of Political Institutions. *World Bank Economic Review*, 15 (1), 165-176.  
 1 = if largest party is left-leaning  
 0 = if largest party is not left-leaning  
 blank = information not available or country not listed
- ngobeij** Number of women's NGOs at Beijing. Source: United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (n.d.). List of accredited non-governmental organizations who were represented at the fourth world conference on women [Online], <http://www.gdrc.org/ngo/attendee>.
- nyrrun** Number of years women have been able to run for office. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2006). *Women's Suffrage* [Online]. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/suffrage.htm>.
- yrindep** Year of independence. Not used in final analyses but in robustness checks. Used to split the sample into countries that received independence before and after 1945. Source: CIA. (2005). *CIA World Factbook* [Online], [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/).
- protodom** Whether 70 percent or more of a country's population is Protestant. Sources: CIA. (2005). *CIA World Factbook* [Online], [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/) and the New York Times Almanac (2001).  
 1 = if dominant (70% or more of population) religion is Protestant  
 0 = if not
- cathdom** Whether 70 percent or more of a country's population is Catholic. Sources: CIA. (2005). *CIA World Factbook* [Online], [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/) and the New York Times Almanac (2001).  
 1 = if dominant (70% or more of population) religion is Catholic  
 0 = if not
- musdom** Whether 70 percent or more of a country's population is Muslim. Sources: CIA. (2005). *CIA World Factbook* [Online], [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/) and the New York Times Almanac (2001).  
 1 = if dominant (70% or more of population) religion is Muslim  
 0 = if not
- other** Whether 70 percent or more of a country's population is of another religion. Sources: CIA. (2005). *CIA World Factbook* [Online],

www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/ and the New York Times Almanac (2001).

1 = if dominant (70% or more of population) religion is Buddhist, Jewish, Eastern Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, or Hindu  
0 = if not

- edsec** The number of girls enrolled in secondary school as a percentage of the total number of secondary school students. Source: World Bank. (2005). *Database of Gender Statistics* [Online], <http://genderstats.worldbank.org/genderstats/query/default.htm>.
- gdp01pcln** Log GDP per capita in 2001. Source: World Bank. (2005). *World Development Indicators* [Online], <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/>.
- gdppi01** Whether a country is "post-industrial". Source: gdp01pcln.  
1 = if country is post-industrial ( $\text{gdp01pcln} \geq 8$ )  
0 = if country is not post-industrial ( $\text{gdp01pcln} < 8$ )
- ngobpop** *ngobeij* per 1 million inhabitants.
- prelect** Whether a country has a proportional-representation party list electoral system. Source: electfam04.  
1 = if the electoral system is PR-list  
0 = if otherwise