

Women in Parliament 1945-2003

Dataset Codebook

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II. VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS

Country Identification

countryn	Country name. Source: United Nations Statistics Division.
unid	United Nations country code. Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

Notes on unid: Country births and deaths result in some split records.

200	Czechoslovakia	1993 → 203 (Czech Republic) and 703 (Slovakia)
230	Ethiopia	1993 → 231 (no longer includes Eritrea)
278	German Dem. Rep. (1949)	1991 → 276 (Germany)
280	Fed. Rep. of Germany (1949)	1991 → 276 (Germany)
720	Democratic Yemen (S) (1967)	1990 → 887 (Yemen)
810	USSR	1991 → 51 (Armenia), 031 (Azerbaijan), 112 (Belarus), 233 (Estonia), 268 (Georgia), 398 (Kazakhstan), 417 (Kyrgyzstan), 428 (Latvia), 440 (Lithuania), 498 (Republic of Moldova), 643 (Russian Federation), 762 (Tajikistan), 795 (Turkmenistan), 804 (Ukraine), and 860 (Uzbekistan)
886	Yemen Arab Rep (N)	1990 → 887 (Yemen)
890	SFR Yugoslavia	1992 → 070 (Bosnia and Herzegovina), 191 (Croatia), 704 (Slovenia), 807 (FYR Macedonia), 891 (Yugoslavia / Serbia-Montenegro)

We could not locate UN country codes for Turkish or Greek Cyprus, North or South Vietnam, so we created codes for them. Vietnam is coded 704, so we coded North Vietnam 7041 and South Vietnam 7042, and Cyprus is coded 196, so we coded Turkish Cyprus as 1961 and Greek Cyprus as 1962.

polityid	Polity and COW country code. Source: The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Database (Cingranelli and Richards 2004).
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Region

region	UN region code. 5—South America, 9—Oceania, 11—Western Africa, 13—Central America, 14—Eastern Africa, 15—Northern Africa, 17—Middle Africa, 18—Southern Africa, 21—North America, 29—Caribbean, 30—Eastern Asia, 35—South-eastern Asia, 39—Southern Europe, 62—South-central Asia, 145—Western Asia (Middle East), 151—Eastern Europe, 154—Northern Europe, and 155—Western Europe. Source: United Nations Statistics Division. Available online at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm .
regionfull	12 category region code. 1='Asia', '2'=Caribbean, '3'=Central America, '4'=Eastern Europe, '5'=Middle East, '6'=North Africa, '7'=Other Europe, '8'=Pacific Islands, '9'=Scandinavia, '10'=South America, '11'=Southern Africa, '12'=Western Industrialized.

regionconcise 7 category region code. 1='Asia', 2='Caribbean and Latin America, 3='Eastern Europe, 4='Middle East, 5='Africa, 6='Other Europe, Western Industrialized, Scandinavia, 7='Pacific Islands.

Parliament Data

p1945 Percent of parliamentary body that was female for a given year, 1945-2003. Values: 0.0%-48.8%, '-99'=true missing, '-88'=missing due to coup d'état, '.'=no parliament in session. Sources: *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*, Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995; Inter-Parliamentary Union Statistical Archive, <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm>.

Notes on p1945: In some cases the percents in this variable differ from those give by the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Some percents have been altered, removed or added. These cases include: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Macedonia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu. For more detail, see *CodingNotes.xls—Percent Revisions*. See also *CodingNotes.xls—Percent Resolutions*

startsov Year in which country became sovereign. '.'=missing. Sources: *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*, Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995; CIA World Factbook <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>; U.S. State Department Background Notes, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/>.

Notes on startsov: The baseline source for this variable was *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*. Based on other sources, in some cases the startsov year has been changed from that given by *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*. These cases include: Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Germany (Democratic Republic), Germany, Iran, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Romania, and the Russian Federation. For more detail, see *CodingNotes.xls—Date Revisions*. It is worth noting that the IPU was inconsistent in its treatment of communist countries. Sometimes the IPU restarted date of sovereignty when a country transitioned to communist rule (e.g., China). Other times it did not (e.g., Cuba). We view the incorporation of communist government as a regime change rather than the creation of a new country. Therefore, we change communist country sovereignty dates to appropriate pre-communist dates (e.g., China to -221) unless a border change accompanies the communist transition.

endsov Year in which country dissolved/lost sovereignty. Sources: *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*, Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995; CIA World Factbook, <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>, U.S. State Department Background Notes, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/>.

frstprlmt Year of first parliament. '9999'=event has not yet occurred; '.'=missing. Original Source: *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*, Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995; CIA World Factbook, <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>; U.S. State Department Background Notes, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/>, various other sources as noted in *CodingNotes.xls—Parliament Irregularities*.

Notes on frstprlmt: The baseline source for this variable was *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*. Based on other sources, in some cases the firstparliament year has been changed from that given by *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*. These cases include:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Norway, Palau, Moldova, Singapore, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Vanuatu. For more detail, see *CodingNotes.xls—Date Revisions*.

frstsffrg	Year in which the first suffrage rights were granted to some women; see comments in <i>CountryData.xls</i> for more detail. ‘.’=event did not occur before universal suffrage. Source: <i>Women in Parliaments 1945-1995</i> , Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995.
univsffrg	Year in which suffrage rights were granted to all women. ‘9999’=event has not yet occurred. Source: <i>Women in Parliaments 1945-1995</i> , Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995.
frststand	Year in which the first rights to stand for election were granted to some women. ‘.’=event did not occur before universal right to stand for election. Source: <i>Women in Parliaments 1945-1995</i> , Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995.
univstand	Year in which rights to stand for election were granted to all women. ‘9999’=event has not yet occurred. Source: <i>Women in Parliaments 1945-1995</i> , Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995.
frstmp	Year in which first female was elected to parliament. ‘9999’=event has not yet occurred, ‘.’=missing. Original Source: <i>Women in Parliaments 1945-1995</i> , Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1995.

Notes for frstmp: In some cases the frstmp year has been changed from that given by *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*. These cases include: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. For more detail, see *CodingNotes.xls—Date Revisions*.

frstpres	Year in which first female was elected president of the country. ‘9999’=event has not yet occurred. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union.
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Notes on frstpres: All female presidents are recorded, we do not distinguish between powerful presidents and presidents with largely symbolic power. See Paxton, Pamela and Melanie Hughes, 2007, *Women, Politics, and Power: A Global Perspective*, pages, 80-85.

frstpm	Year in which first female was elected prime minister of the country. ‘9999’=event has not yet occurred. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union.
frsthdpmlt	Year in which first female was elected head of a parliamentary body. ‘9999’=event has not yet occurred. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union.
nelections	Number of elections held between 1945 and 2003. ‘9999’=no elections have occurred; ‘.’=missing.
thresh10	Year in which a country first attained 10% or more in their parliament. ‘9999’=event has not yet occurred. Note: This variable represents when a country <i>first</i> attained 10% or more in parliament. A country may drop below this threshold in later years.
thresh20	Year in which a country first attained 20% or more in their parliament. ‘9999’=event has not yet occurred. Note: This variable represents when a country <i>first</i> attained 20% or more in parliament. A country may drop below this threshold in later years.

thresh30 Year in which a country first attained 30% or more in their parliament. '9999'=event has not yet occurred. Note: This variable represents when a country *first* attained 30% or more in parliament. A country may drop below this threshold in later years.

Notes for Parliament Data: Limited parliamentary data is also available for two additional cases. Germany prior to 1949: startsov 1871, endsov1949, frstprlmt 1871, univsuff 1918, univstand 1918, frstmp 1919. Vietnam prior to 1955: startsov 1945, endsov 1954, frstprlmt 1946, univsuff 1946, univstand 1946, frstmp 1946.

Dates of sovereignty, first parliament, suffrage, first MP, etc. do not always follow an orderly progression for every country. That is, sometimes first parliament comes before sovereignty, sometimes suffrage comes before first parliament, etc. We have attempted to record information in a way that allows any researcher to recreate the maximum possible information related to significant events in a country's history. A few general rules were used and these are recorded in *CodingNotes.xls*. For example,

SOV Rule: for these countries transitioning to sovereignty in the last half of the 20th century, we change first parliament dates to match sovereignty dates as these can be viewed as technically new parliaments, in a new country, with the continuation of members of parliament elected prior to sovereignty. In some countries this appears particularly appropriate, as changes to the parliament, such as merging of parties, occurred upon independence (e.g., Congo). However, we keep first MP dates and suffrage dates before first parliament as a reminder that advances for women often occurred under colonial rule.

For countries whose sovereignty dates and first parliament dates were discrepant in the early part of the century, we decide on a case-by-case basis. For example, we acknowledge the long history of parliamentary elections before sovereignty for countries like Iceland, Finland, etc.

Similarly, the EE Rule states that for the Eastern European countries where the IPU recorded first parliament dates as the election of the parliament that was used at time of sovereignty, we change first parliament and first MP dates to match date of sovereignty. Our view is that it was technically a new parliament, in a new country, with the continuation of members of parliament from the previous regime. Again, we do not change suffrage dates that sometimes occurred very early in the century. This acknowledges the history of gains for women in some newly independent countries.

It is our hope that researchers can take this information and make decisions about coding that are appropriate for their individual analyses. For example, a researcher could decide to force all first MP dates to match date of sovereignty with a single line of programming code. Or, they could acknowledge variation due to issues like colonialism and include appropriate explanatory variables. The only place where we deleted information that might be relevant to some researchers is in percentage women in parliament. All percentages prior to sovereignty are deleted even if they were available in *Women in Parliaments 1945-1995*. Researchers wishing to use this data would need to obtain it from that publication.

Marxist-Leninist Ideology

marx_st Year country adopted Marxist-Leninist ideology. "0"=No Marxist-Leninist ideology. Sources: CIA World Factbook (2004); the New Book of World Rankings (1984); various online encyclopedias and websites.

marx_end Year country ended Marxist-Leninist ideology. "0"=No Marxist-Leninist ideology. Still Marxist countries are coded 9999. Sources:

CIA World Factbook (2004); the New Book of World Rankings (1984); various online encyclopedias and websites

Notes on Marxist-Leninist Ideology: In Afghanistan, Angola, and Poland, there is a period of war surrounding the beginning or end of Marxism in the country. The latest year for start of Marxist ideology and the earliest year for the end of Marxist ideology are used. For example, although October 1917 is the start of the revolution, 1918 is used as the start of Marxist-Leninism in the USSR because this is when the assembly was dissolved and industry was nationalized.