

Quota Adoption and Reform over Time (QAROT), Version 1, 1947-2015

(Hughes, Paxton, Clayton, and Zetterberg 2017)

DATA FILE:

Country-year data on quota adoption and reform, type of quota, quota thresholds, placement mandates, sanctions for non-compliance, and quota effectiveness is saved in .csv format as **QAROTdata_HughesPaxtonClaytonZetterberg_CountryYear_V1_August2017.csv**. Data are provided for 190 countries for the years 1947-2015.

CITATION:

When using the data, please cite the dataset and an article that introduces the data:

Hughes, Melanie M., Pamela Paxton, Amanda Clayton, and Pär Zetterberg. 2017. *Quota Adoption and Reform Over Time (QAROT), 1947-2015*. [Computer file]. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], <http://doi.org/10.3886/E100918V1>.

Hughes, Melanie M., Pamela Paxton, Amanda Clayton, and Pär Zetterberg. Forthcoming. "Global Gender Quota Adoption, Implementation, and Reform." *Comparative Politics*.

CODING DESCRIPTION:

The QAROT dataset is the result of harmonizing data from two independent coding efforts. Melanie Hughes and Pamela Paxton began collecting data on quotas in 2006 (Paxton, Hughes, and Green 2006; Hughes, Krook, and Paxton 2015). In 2014, Amanda Clayton and Pär Zetterberg independently collected a second dataset on quota adoption and effects (Clayton and Zetterberg 2015). Both datasets had information on the timing of first quota adoption and implementation. In the few cases where the data disagreed, we followed up with additional research. Data on quota reforms, placement mandates, and reserved seats are from Hughes and Paxton. All authors collectively coded additional measures of reserved seats and ensured the data were complete through December 2015.

Sources of data on quotas include: the Global Database of Quotas for Women and associated reports (International IDEA 2016); national constitutions and secondary laws; local newspapers; reports from local, regional, and international NGOs and election observers; academic research; consultation with country experts; as well as our own case-specific knowledge, including in-country interviews. We gratefully acknowledge data collected by Bush (2011), Krook (2009), and Dahlerup et al. (2014).

QAROT is available publicly to researchers in a country-year format. The country-year dataset contains the variables as described below and is also tagged with commonly used country IDs (UN Country Code) to be easily merged with other off-the-shelf data sources or other academic datasets. A second, quota-year, format, which includes text fields with specifics on the policies and our coding decisions, is available from the authors upon request.

LIST OF VARIABLES:

country	country name
year	year
code	ISO country code
code.year	combined ISO country code and year
adopted.quota	dummy--country has adopted a gender quota as part of its constitution or secondary law. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota is introduced in the constitution or secondary law and in all subsequent years, unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.
implemented.quota	dummy--country has implemented a gender quota in an election. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota has been implemented in an election -- whether or not the law was followed -- and in all subsequent years, unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.
first.adopt.flag	dummy--first year of quota adoption. Coded '1' in the year a gender quota was first adopted and '0' thereafter. Coded for all years.
first.implement.flag	dummy--first year of quota implemented. Coded '1' in the year a gender quota was first implemented and '0' thereafter. Coded for all years.
adopted.reform.flag	dummy -- flags the year that a reform was adopted. Reforms include changing the quota threshold; adding or strengthening placement mandates; and/or adding or strengthening sanctions for noncompliance. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
implemented.reform.flag	dummy -- flags the year that a reform was implemented. Reforms include changing the quota threshold; adding or strengthening placement mandates; and/or adding or strengthening sanctions for noncompliance. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
quota.reform.number	number of reforms to the original quota that are adopted. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
implemented.reform.number	number of reforms to the original quota that are implemented. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

type	string variable identifying quota type. 'seats' denotes a national quota that reserves a certain percentage of seats in the legislature for women. 'candidate' denotes a national gender quota that requires all parties to field a certain percentage of female candidates or nominees. 'both' denotes hybrid quotas that use a mix of both types. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
percent.stated.threshold	the legislative threshold stipulated by the quota. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
percent.of.seats	the percent of legislative seats to which the quota applies. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
de.facto.threshold	the product of these two figures which creates the de facto threshold; calculated as percent.stated.threshold multiplied by percent.of.seats. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
sanctions	dummy -- does a candidate quota include a sanction for noncompliance. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
sanctions.strength	Sanctions are coded "strong" only if parties are stopped from participating in the election if they do not comply with the quota rules. If parties are fined or lose state funding, sanctions are coded as "weak." Coded only for country-years where a quota with sanctions for noncompliance was present.
placement	dummy -- does a candidate quota include placement mandates. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
placement.strength	placement mandates as coded "strong" if they specify an order that meets or exceeds the threshold set by the quota. For example, if a quota with a 30% threshold requires that women are on every third position on a party list (33%), the placement mandate would be coded strong. Alternatively, placement mandates are coded "weak" if they are not specific (e.g., "place in winnable positions") or require a lower share of women than the legislated threshold (e.g., every 10 candidates for a 15% quota). Coded only for country-years where a quota with placement mandates was present.
reserved.separate.tier	dummy -- indicates a reserved seat quota is filled through special women's electoral districts or lists. Coded only for country-years where a reserved seat quota was present.
reserved.best.loser	dummy -- indicates a reserved seat quota is filled through a "best-loser" system. Coded only for country-years where a reserved seat quota was present.

reserved.indirect	dummy -- indicates a reserved seat quota is filled through indirect elections. Coded only for country-years where a reserved seat quota was present.
reserved.unspecified	dummy -- indicates a reserved seat quota where there is no legislated mechanism for filling seats. Coded only for country-years where a reserved seat quota was present.
effective.quota	dummy -- effective quota is coded 1 if a county has a quota that reaches a 10 percent de facto threshold for either candidate or reserved seat quotas. Further, candidate quotas are only coded as effective if they have strong sanctions for noncompliance and / or have strong placement mandates. Reserved seats are only coded as effective if they have a legal mechanism specified to fill the reserved seats. This variable indicates a minimally functioning quota that can be included in a wide range of models to control for an important structural feature of political competition. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.
women.rep	The percent women in the national legislature, lower house. Sources: Paxton, Green, and Hughes (2008); Inter-Parliamentary Union (2016). Coded for all years.

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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS:

For further questions or concerns regarding the use of this data, contact:

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