VARIABLE EXPLANATIONS

Gendered Economic Policy Making: The Case of Public Expenditures on Family Allowances
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Overall analysis is based on three different samples that consist of balanced panel data.

The first sample covers 19 countries that are Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States from 1980 to 2008[1]. It is a full sample and includes countries, which has the complete data on family allowances (as a percentage of GDP) from the initial year of OECD Social Expenditure Database (1980). Therefore, variable **PubFamilyA** refers to ''public family allowances as a percentage of GDP'' for the analysis using first sample that takes place in the dataset called **''80gdp''**. The variable **lagPublicFamilyA** refers to past values of ''public family allowances as a percentage of GDP'' for the first sample.

The second sample, which takes place in the dataset called **''gdp95''**, covers 27 countries (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States) from 1995 to 2008. The variable **PubFamilyA** here also refers to ''public family allowances as a percentage of GDP'' and **lagPublicFamilyA** refers to past values of ''public family allowances as a percentage of GDP'' for the second sample.

The third sample is also a full sample, which takes place in the dataset called **''exp_95''**, and covers the same period and almost the same countries of the second sample. It excludes only Japan due to the absence of relevant data on family allowances as a percentage of total government spending. Different from the first two datasets, The variable **PubFamilyA** refers to ''public family allowances as a percentage of total government spending'' and **lagPublicFamilyA** refers to past values of ''public family allowances as a percentage of total government spending'' in the third dataset and analysis using the third sample.

The explanations for the rest of the variables in datasets are as following;

womenpar: The fraction of female parliamentarians (the percentage of female seats) in lower chambers of countries

thresh30: A threshold equal to 30 per cent of women over total parliamentary seats

thresh25: A threshold equal to 25 per cent of women over total parliamentary seats

thresh20: A threshold equal to 20 per cent of women over total parliamentary seats

thresh15: A threshold equal to 15 per cent of women over total parliamentary seats

[1] Year 2009 is excluded due to the missing observations on family allowances for Switzerland in this year.

rate_over65 : Population rate of the citizens above 65 years old.

rate_under15: Population rate of the citizens below 15 years old.

oldage_pmp : Public and mandatory private spending on old-age benefits as a percentage of GDP

unemp : unemployment rate as a percentage of civilian labor force

log_gdp : natural logarithms of GDP

gdp: PPP Converted GDP Per Capita (Chain Series), at constant prices in 2005 USD.

flfp : Female labor force participation rate and the female educational attainment for 15-44 year old women.

wedu1544: Female educational attainment for 15-44 year old women.

countrytm01-countrytm19 : Country-specific time trends for the first sample

countrytm01-countrytm27 : Country-specific time trends for the second sample

countrytm01-countrytm26: Country-specific time trends for the third sample

Year : a full set of year dummies

CN : a full set of country dummies