**Supplementary Material**

for ‘Mothers and Fathers in Parliament: MP Parental Status and Family Gaps from a Global Perspective’

Supplementary Table S1: FsQCA Causal Conditions - Raw Scores

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parliament** | **MP Child Gap** | **Young Women**  **(% FMPs)** | **Female Parl. Committee Leaders (%)** | **Female**  **Labor Force Part. (%)** | **Per Capita Income (PPP USD)** | **Child Mortality Rate (‰)** | **Freedom**  **House**  **Rating** | **Lack of Corruption (CPI)** |
| Afghanistan 2010 | 1.96 | 51.6 | 0.07 | 19.4 | 2000 | 70.4 | not free | 15 |
| Armenia 2012 | 1.00 | 30.8 | 0.13 | 51.2 | 10060 | 13.4 | partly free | 35 |
| Armenia 2017 | 1.50 | 33.3 | 0.11 | 51.2 | 10060 | 13.4 | partly free | 35 |
| Belarus 2016 | 0.21 | 5.3 | 0.40 | 58.7 | 18140 | 3.9 | not free | 44 |
| Estonia 2014 | 0.70 | 44.4 | 0.09 | 56.5 | 31000 | 2.9 | free | 71 |
| Iceland 2016 | 0.34 | 33.3 | 0.50 | 73.2 | 53640 | 2.1 | free | 77 |
| Kazakhstan 2012 | 0.77 | 0.0 | 0.29 | 65.4 | 23440 | 11.4 | not free | 31 |
| Kazakhstan 2016 | 1.15 | 13.8 | 0.29 | 65.4 | 23440 | 11.4 | not free | 31 |
| Kyrgyzstan 2010 | 1.33 | 11.1 | 0.21 | 48.4 | 3620 | 21.1 | partly free | 29 |
| Kyrgyzstan 2015 | 1.64 | 26.3 | 0.22 | 48.4 | 3620 | 21.1 | partly free | 29 |
| Liechtenstein ‘17 | -0.45 | 0.0 | 0.00 |  | 80000 |  | free |  |
| Lithuania 2016 | 0.84 | 25.0 | 0.13 | 55.9 | 31030 | 5.3 | free | 59 |
| Monaco 2013 | 0.21 | 0.0 | 0.18 |  | 115700 | 3.4 | free |  |
| South Korea 2016 | 0.41 | 4.9 | 0.06 | 52.2 | 38260 | 3.4 | free | 54 |
| Switzerland 2015 | 0.39 | 20.0 | 0.42 | 62.9 | 65910 | 4.1 | free | 85 |
| Tajikistan 2010 | 1.51 | 0.0 | 0.10 | 45.5 | 3670 | 43.1 | not free | 21 |
| **QCA Calibration** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full membership | 1.50 | 50.0 | 0.40 | 66.6 | 40000 | 10.0 | free (0.95) | 66 |
| Non-membership | 0.50 | 10.0 | 0.10 | 50.0 | 10000 | 2.0 | not free (0.05) | 33 |
| Crossover Point | 1.00 | 30.0 | 0.25 | 33.3 | 25000 | 6.0 | 0.50 | 50 |

Supplementary Table S2: FsQCA Causal Conditions - Calibrated Scores

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parliament** | **MP Child Gap** | **Young Women**  **(% FMPs)** | **Female Parl. Committee Leaders (%)** | **Female**  **Labor Force Part. (%)** | **Per Capita Income (PPP USD)** | **Child Mortality Rate (‰)** | **Freedom**  **House**  **Rating** | **Lack of Corruption (CPI)** |
| Afghanistan 2010 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Armenia 2012 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.10 | 0.55 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.65 | 0.10 |
| Armenia 2017 | 0.95 | 0.57 | 0.08 | 0.55 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.65 | 0.10 |
| Belarus 2016 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 0.05 | 0.35 |
| Estonia 2014 | 0.29 | 0.89 | 0.05 | 0.73 | 0.70 | 0.85 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Iceland 2016 | 0.05 | 0.57 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Kazakhstan 2012 | 0.33 | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.93 | 0.40 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Kazakhstan 2016 | 0.65 | 0.14 | 0.48 | 0.93 | 0.40 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Kyrgyzstan 2010 | 0.83 | 0.11 | 0.33 | 0.45 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.65 | 0.05 |
| Kyrgyzstan 2015 | 0.95 | 0.42 | 0.33 | 0.45 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.65 | 0.05 |
| Liechtenstein ‘17 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |  | 0.95 |  | 0.95 |  |
| Lithuania 2016 | 0.34 | 0.4 | 0.10 | 0.71 | 0.70 | 0.65 | 0.95 | 0.80 |
| Monaco 2013 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.25 |  | 0.95 | 0.82 | 0.95 |  |
| South Korea 2016 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.56 | 0.90 | 0.82 | 0.95 | 0.70 |
| Switzerland 2015 | 0.05 | 0.28 | 0.80 | 0.85 | 0.95 | 0.75 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Tajikistan 2010 | 0.95 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.42 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |

*Note:* For Freedom House Rankings, ‘Partly Free’ (0.65) was set above the crossover point of 0.50.

Supplementary Table S3: FsQCA Causal Conditions and Outcome – Data Sources

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome** | **Data Sources** |
| MP Child Gaps | Compiled from member bios posted on national parliament (lower or single house) websites with additional data on Afghanistan from the Wolesi Jirga Directory and on South Korea from Namuwiki (나무위키) and other Korean language Internet sources. |
| **Causal Conditions** | **Data Sources** |
| Young Women (under age 40) as % of FMPs | Parliament websites |
| Females (as %) of all Parl. Committee Leaders | Parliament websites |
| 2016 Child Survival Rate  (under age five) | World Health Organization: *World Health Report 2018: Monitoring Health for the SDGs* |
| 2016 Female Labor Force Participation (%) | World Bank: *World Development Indicators* (as searched on August 14, 2018) <https://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi> |
| 2017 USD Per Capita Income (PPP) | Same as above except for Monaco and Liechtenstein obtained from CIA World Factbook  (as searched on August 14, 2018).  <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/> |
| 2017 Lack of Corruption (CPI) | Transparency International: Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) <https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption\_perceptions\_index\_2017> |
| 2018 Political Freedom (FH) | Freedom House: Freedom in the World 2018  <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-2018-table-country-scores |

Supplementary Table S4: QCA Solution Formulas for the Outcome of High Child Gaps

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Complex Solution:**  Frequency cutoff: 1; Consistency cutoff: 0.89;  Solution coverage: 0.77; Solution consistency: 0.93 | Cases with ≥ 0.5 member-ship | Raw Coverage | Unique Coverage | Consistency |
| 1) ~PCI\*~CSR\*~FH\*~CPI\*~FLPC\*~YFMP | Kazakhstan, Tajikistan | 0.51 | 0.15 | 0.91 |
| 2) ~PCI\*~FLPR\*~CSR\*~CPI\*~FLPC\*~YFMP | Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan | 0.46 | 0.05 | 0.94 |
| 3) ~PCI\*~FLPR\*~CSR\*~FH\*~CPI\*~FLPC | Afghanistan,  Tajikistan | 0.48 | 0.13 | 0.95 |
| 4) ~PCI\*FLPR\*~CSR\*FH\*~CPI\*~FLPC\*YFMP | Armenia | 0.32 | 0.03 | 1.00 |
| **Parsimonious Solution:**  Frequency cutoff: 1; Consistency cutoff: 0.89; Solution coverage: 1; Solution consistency: 0.77 |  |  |  |  |
| 1) ~CSR | Afghanistan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan | 0.98 | 0.09 | 0.78 |
| 2) ~CPI\*~FLPC | Same as above | 0.86 | 0.00 | 0.86 |
| 3) ~PCI\*~FLPC | Same as above | 0.91 | 0.02 | 0.89 |

*Notes:* ~ indicates ‘not’ (i.e. low). \* indicates ‘logical and’.

Supplementary Table S5: QCA Solution Formulas for Outcome Negation (Low Child Gaps)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Complex Solution:**  Frequency cutoff: 1; Consistency cutoff: 1;  Solution coverage: 0.66; Solution consistency: 1 | Cases with ≥ 0.5 member-ship | Raw Coverage | Unique Coverage | Consistency |
| 1) PCI\*FLPR\*CSR\*FH\*CPI | Iceland, Estonia, Lithuania, South Korea, Switzerland | 0.58 | 0.48 | 1.00 |
| 2) ~PCI\*FLPR\*CSR\*~FH\*~CPI\*FLPC\*~YFMP | Belarus | 0.19 | 0.09 | 1.00 |
| **Parsimonious Solution:**  Frequency cutoff: 1; Consistency cutoff: 1;  Solution coverage: 0.72; Solution consistency: 0.98 |  |  |  |  |
| 1) CSR | Iceland, Estonia, Korea, Belarus, Switzerland, Lithuania | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.98 |

*Notes:* ~ indicates ‘not’ (i.e. low). \* indicates ‘logical and’.

Supplementary Table 6S: Country Background Information

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Territory | World Region | Regime Type | Electoral System | MP Family Data Available | Women in Parliament (%) |
| Afghanistan | West Asia | Electoral Autocracy | SNTV | Marital, Children | 23.6 |
| Armenia | Caucuses | Electoral Autocracy | List PR | Marital, Children | 24.2 |
| Belarus | East Europe | Electoral Autocracy | FPTP | Marital, Children | 34.5 |
| Bhutan | South Asia | Electoral Democracy | FPTP | Marital | 14.9 |
| Costa Rica | Latin America | Liberal Democracy | List PR | Marital | 45.6 |
| Estonia | East Europe | Liberal Democracy | List PR | Marital, Children | 28.7 |
| French Polynesia | Oceania | Electoral Democracy | List PR | Children | 49.1 |
| Georgia | Caucuses | Electoral Democracy | Parallel | Marital | 14.8 |
| Iceland | West Europe | Liberal Democracy | List PR | Marital, Children | 38.1 |
| India | South Asia | Electoral Democracy | FPTP | Marital | 12.6 |
| Jordan | West Asia | Closed Autocracy | List PR | Marital | 15.4 |
| Kazakhstan | Central Asia | Electoral Autocracy | List PR | Marital, Children | 27.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Central Asia | Electoral Democracy | List PR | Marital, Children | 19.2 |
| Liechtenstein | West Europe | Liberal Democracy | List PR | Marital, Children | 12.0 |
| Lithuania | East Europe | Electoral Democracy | Parallel | Marital, Children | 21.3 |
| Mauritius | Africa | Electoral Democracy | Block | Marital | 11.6 |
| Monaco | West Europe | Liberal Democracy | Parallel | Marital, Children | 33.3 |
| Russia | East Europe | Electoral Autocracy | Parallel | Marital | 15.8 |
| South Korea | East Asia | Liberal Democracy | Parallel | Children | 17.1 |
| Sri Lanka | South Asia | Electoral Democracy | List PR | Marital | 5.3 |
| Switzerland | West Europe | Liberal Democracy | List PR | Children | 32.5 |
| Tajikistan | Central Asia | Electoral Autocracy | Parallel | Marital, Children | 19.0 |
| Tonga | Oceania | Electoral Democracy | FPTP | Marital | 7.4 |
| Uganda | Africa | Electoral Autocracy | FPTP | Marital | 34.9 |
| Zambia | Africa | Electoral Autocracy | FPTP | Marital | 18.0 |

*Data Sources:* Regime type classifications come from the Varieties of Democracy (V-DEM) database (https://www.v-dem.net/en/). Electoral systems are coded by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design#). Women in parliament data are for February 2019 and come from the Inter-Parliamentary Union (http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm). All websites were accessed on 29 November 2019.