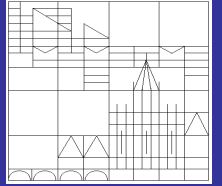




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Globalization and gender equality in the course of development

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Abstract

We empirically assess the influence of globalization on social institutions that govern female subjugation and gender equality in developing countries. Observing the progress of globalization for almost one hundred developing countries at ten year intervals starting in 1970, we find that economic and social globalization exert a decidedly positive influence on the social institutions that reduce female subjugation and promote gender equality.

JEL Classification: F57; O11; O57

Keywords: Globalization; Gender equality; Social institutions; Female subjugation

1. Introduction

Gender equality in the course of economic development is an important issue. The World Bank's World Development Report 2012, on Gender Equality and Development, provides a comprehensive analysis of gender aspects of economic development. The Report defines gender equality as a development objective in its own right and also notes the economic gains to be achieved by providing equality for the female population. The Report observes that various improvements in achieving gender equality have been made in the course of development, such as in education and literacy, in which women in some countries do better than men. The gender gap in labor-market participation has also been reduced. However, in productivity and incomes, substantial gender gaps remain.

We focus on gender and globalization. Aspects of globalization that adversely affect women are forced labor, child labor, and trafficking.¹ As noted by Hillman (2005), such negative aspects reflect the inadequacies of domestic institutions and policies of governments rather than being inevitable attributes of globalization. Social norms are also involved: for example, the social norm may be for parents to take advantage of the labor of their children (Katav-Herz, 2003).

We study empirically the prospects for achieving gender equality in developing countries in the context of institutional change that accompanies globalization. Our results indicate that institutional change associated with globalization differentially benefits women. Consequently, globalization is favorable for achievement of gender equality in the course of development.

In the next section we review the literature on gender and globalization. Section 3 describes our research framework and section 4 describes our data. Section 5 sets up the empirical model and describes the empirical strategy. Section 6 presents the regression

¹ On sexually exploited trafficked women, see Di Tommaso et al. (2009). On anti-trafficking policies, see Cho and Vadlamannati (2012).

results. Section 7 concludes and comments on ideology that insists that globalization can only be harmful, in particular for women.

2. Prior studies

There has been investigation of how globalization has affected the gender wage gap and women's employment opportunities (for a seminal study, see Boserup, 1970). From a theoretical viewpoint, since global competition impedes gender-based employment discrimination in low-income countries in which nepotism can be a cultural norm, the gender wage gap is predicted to diminish (cf. Becker, 1957). The Stolper-Samuelson theorem of the Heckscher-Ohlin model of international trade can also predict gains from globalization for women: low-income countries have a comparative advantage in the production of goods that are relatively intensive in low-skilled labor; where women are low skilled, they therefore gain from freer trade. High-skilled workers benefit when globalization results in a transfer of technology to low-wage countries;² where women are less skilled than men, globalization then benefits men more than women – but not necessarily at the expense of women. If women work in the agricultural sector, with that sector not engaged in international trade, female agricultural labor might be expected not to benefit from free international trade.³ There is evidence that potential host countries with a good human-rights record and small gender disparities have an advantage in attracting foreign direct investment (see Harms and Ursprung, 2002; Busse and Hefeker, 2007; and Busse and Nunnenkamp, 2009). There are various other aspects of globalization and income distribution or social justice (see for example Hillman, 2008). Overall, against the background of the range of influences, the empirical literature on globalization and gender equality has not been conclusive.

² See Acemoglu (1998). For empirical evidence, see Feenstra and Hanson (1997).

³ There are claims that, in developing countries, gender inequality in the labor market has been used strategically to secure advantages in international competition (Cagatay and Ertürk, 2004).

Data is a problem in studies of the relationship between globalization and gender. Empirical studies have had to use unreliable data on raw and residual gender wage gaps. In many countries, gender-specific wage data are not available, which compromises cross-country studies on shaky grounds.

In an empirical study, Oostendorp (2009) analyzed within-occupation wage gaps and found that in richer countries the occupational gender wage gap varies negatively with increasing economic development, FDI penetration, and foreign trade. However, there is little evidence of a reduction of the gender wage gap in developing countries, which are also in general often characterized by subjugation of women to men. There is however evidence of improvement in women's employment opportunities in poor countries in the course of globalization (Ozler, 2000) and of a shift in household bargaining power in favor of women (Aguayo-Tellez et al., 2010).

Because of the inadequacies of international wage data sets, scholars have settled for a research strategy that focuses on other links between globalization and the status of women. Thus Schultz (2007) appraises the potential productivity of men and women (and thereby, in an indirect manner, the gender wage gap) by considering gender-specific human capital as determined by the schooling record and health status of men and women. These indicators are, of course, also proxies for general wellbeing. Analyzing a cross-section of 70 countries observed at five year intervals between 1960 and 1980, Schultz finds that trade liberalization is linked to greater accumulation of human capital and increased gender equality.⁴

Neumayer and de Soysa (2007) propose that the female employment share and the gender wage gap are not ideal measures of gender-related aspects of employment because there are many other forms of discrimination. They use measures of women's labor rights

⁴The causal relationship running from gender equality in education to economic growth is analyzed in Abu-Ghaida and Klasen (2004). These authors estimate that countries which do not meet the Millennium Summit by 2005 goals will suffer a 0.1-0.3 percentage point lower per capita growth rate.

(right to work, hiring and promotion practices, freedom of choice of profession, etc.) and forced labor. In a global sample of countries and in a sub-sample of low-income or developing countries, they find that countries that are more open to trade and have higher penetration by foreign direct investment have better labor rights for women and exhibit a lower incidence of forced labor.

Richards and Gelleny (2007) investigate the influence of economic globalization on women's status using a dataset that contains 130 countries over 1982-2003. Women's status is measured by five indicators: the Gender-related Development Index (GDI), the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), and the CIRI economic, political and social rights indicator (Cingranelli and Richards 2005). The GDI and the GEM focus on gender inequality in outcomes: longevity, knowledge, standard of living, economic participation, political participation, and power over resources. The GDI and GEM have been criticized: Klasen and Schüler (2011) suggest improvements in the two indices. The CIRI shows outcomes insofar as the indexed rights are enforced. If, however, the basic human rights remain unenforced, as it is often the case in developing countries, it is not clear what the CIRI actually measures. Economic globalization is measured by Richards and Gelleny by foreign direct investment, trade openness, portfolio investment, and structural adjustment policy implementation (IMF and World Bank). The results show that especially trade openness has had a positive influence on the status of women as measured by these five indicators.

The human rights data of Cingranelli and Richards have been used in other empirical studies: Neumayer and de Soysa (2011) show, for example, that trade and investment linkages influenced empowerment of women over 1981-2007. They model globalization by trade and FDI spatially weighted variables, and show that spill-over effects via trade links improved women's economic and social rights in middle and high-income countries, but not in low-income countries. Spill-over effects via FDI links only improved economic rights in middle-income countries.

Cho (2011) shows that social aspects of globalization as measured by information flows, personal contacts, and cultural proximity especially influenced women's rights during 1981-2008. Cultural proximity also mitigated son preference in developing countries and more personal contacts decreased human trafficking.

3. Research framework

Dreher et al. (2012) show that social globalization as measured by the KOF index of social globalization especially increased empowerment rights during 1981-2004. In our study we follow a similar strategy. We do not attempt to identify globalization-induced effects on the gender wage gap directly but rather we investigate how globalization affects women's relative status as measured by a composite indicator capturing institutional arrangements that are expected to influence the labor-market prospects of women. We thus do not use specific aspects of relative welfare such as education or health, and nor do we focus entirely on labor markets. Our indicator of gender equality captures all aspects of the institutional environment that govern women's choice options. We use the new *Social Institutions and Gender Index* (SIGI) compiled by the OECD (cf. Branisa, Klasen and Ziegler, 2009a), which has been described as follows: "The innovation of SIGI is that it shows how social institutions affect gender inequality; thus, it focuses not on gender outcomes, but on institutions that affect such outcomes" (Klasen and Schüler 2011: 8).⁵

Our research framework is closely related to studies that use the SIGI as an explanatory variable in exploring the influence of gender inequality on socio-economic outcomes. Since the SIGI is so far only available for the year 2000, one has to content oneself with cross-country studies that do not readily lend themselves to causality testing. Branisa et al. (2009b) examine, for example, how institutions fostering gender equality (as measured by

⁵ For a critique of the well known UNDP gender-related indices, see Bardhan and Klasen, (1999) and Klasen and Schüler (2011).

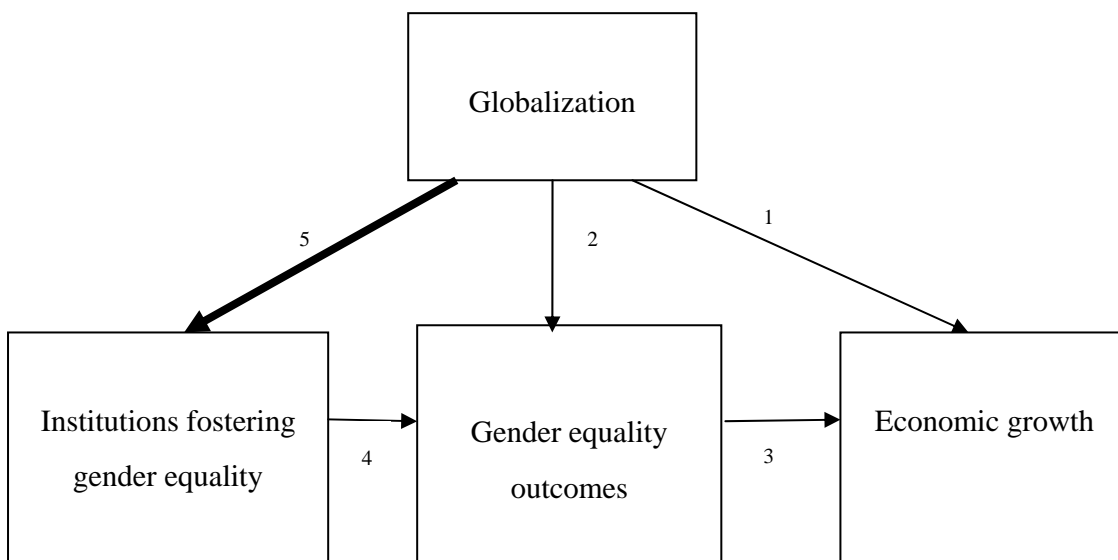
the SIGI and some of its sub-indices) are associated with female secondary schooling, fertility rates, child mortality, and governance (rule of law, voice, and accountability). The results presented by Jüttig et al. (2010) show that these institutions are also associated with labor market outcomes in developing countries: women's labor market participation, the quality of their jobs, and their working conditions vary positively with gender equality as measured by the SIGI. These results are of course vitally important for development economics because gender equality in education, health, employment, etc. – whether these aspects of gender equality are spurred by globalization or not – have been shown to increase economic growth (see for example, Dollar and Gatti 1999, Klasen 2002, Knowles et al. 2002, Klasen and Lamanna 2009, Schober and Winter-Ebmer 2011).

Figure 1 illustrates our contribution by summarizing the four strands of the empirical literature dealing with the globalization-growth nexus. The traditional macro view (arrow 1) focuses on the overall gains from global economic integration (trade and factor market liberalization) but implicitly subsumes in the estimated growth effects the contribution that accrues from the globalization-induced increase in gender equality. The literature primarily concerned with the globalization-induced changes in the socio-economic status of women is represented by arrow 2 and the literature that relates gender equality outcomes with economic performance by arrow 3. The influence of the institutional setting of gender relations on gender equality outcomes (arrow 4) has not yet been analyzed in great detail. The study by Jüttig et al. (2010) marks a promising debut. We focus on how globalization affects the design of institutions that appear to influence gender equality outcomes in the long run (arrow 5): we propose that it is the institutional structure that gives rise to sustainable progress in gender equality and thereby to economic development.

The advantage of our research strategy as compared to the more traditional approach that directly relates globalization to gender-equality outcomes is that the investigated channels of influence are less likely to be obfuscated by problems of reverse causality. Because

institutional change is subject to much inertia, a strong cross-country relationship between institutional design and the more volatile indicators of global integration lends credibility to the interpretation that it is indeed the institutions that (slowly) adjust to the ever-changing socio-economic environment and not vice versa. We make an attempt at substantiating our conclusions with respect to causality through the time-series dimension, which is however only available for our explanatory variables.

Figure 1: The nexus between globalization, gender equality, and growth



A second distinguishing feature of our study is that, as we have noted, we do not use traditional measures of globalization such as trade policy restrictions, exposure to international trade, FDI penetration, etc.⁶ We acknowledge that globalization is a multi-faceted concept that cannot be captured by one or two economic indicators and therefore use the *KOF index of globalization*, which is an all-embracing indicator that encompasses the

⁶For a survey of these measures, see Schulze and Ursprung (1999).

three main dimensions of globalization, i.e. economic, political, and social globalization (cf. Dreher, 2006, and Dreher et al., 2008).

4. Data: Gender equality and globalization

4.1 The Social Institutions and Gender Index

To measure gender equality, we use the recently published *Social Institutions and Gender Index* (SIGI) that provides data for about 120 developing countries. The focus of this index is on social institutions related to gender equality. It is therefore ideally suited for our strategy of identifying the influence of globalization on the formal and informal norms of behavior that shape gender roles and women's opportunities in social life.

The SIGI is based on twelve institutional variables that are compiled in the OECD *Gender, Institutions and Development* database (cf. Branisa et al., 2009a) and roughly refer to the year 2000 (the data are available for only this year). With the help of these twelve variables, Morrison and Jüttig (2005) and Jüttig et al. (2008) construct five sub-indices: family code, civil liberties, physical integrity, son preference, and ownership rights. The family code sub-index measures women's decision-making power at home and encompasses the variables parental authority, inheritance, early marriage, and polygamy. The civil liberties sub-index measures women's opportunity to engage in social participation and is based on the two variables freedom of movement and freedom of dress. Physical integrity is associated with the variables violence against women and female genital mutilation. Ownership rights are measured by access to land, access to other property, and access to bank loans, and son preference is portrayed by a single variable (missing women). Apart from the single-variable sub-index son preference, the sub-index values result from rescaling the First Principal Component of a polychoric principal component analysis so that the final values range between 0 and 1.

The five dimensions of social institutions are then aggregated by computing the average of the squares of the sub-indices which range from 0 (no inequality) to 1 (complete inequality). This non-linear composition of the sub-indices is inspired by the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke poverty measures (Foster et al. 1984). Taking the squares of the sub-indices takes into account, first, that the denial of opportunities is associated with increasing marginal deprivation and, second, that high inequality in one dimension is not compensated by high equality in another dimension. We employ in our econometric model the reverse of the SIGI (i.e. $1 - \text{SIGI}$), which ranges from 0 (complete inequality) to 1 (equality) simply in order to associate positive coefficients with a positive influence of globalization on gender equality.

The composite *Social Institutions and Gender Index* (SIGI) is thus a broad measure of how severely women are institutionally constrained in their social lives. In other words, the SIGI is a measure of deprivation that captures one of the primary *causes* of gender inequality; it is not a measure of gender inequality in *outcomes*. This is why this index lends itself to be used in a study that attempts to uncover the long-run impact of globalization on gender equality. To be sure, the institutional foundations that constrain social behavior may not be directly linked to international economic integration. But then globalization is not merely an economic phenomenon. International integration also has very conspicuous political and social dimensions, and it is quite evident that these dimensions - which may well be connected to the economic dimension in intricate ways - are directly linked to changes in formal and informal norms of social behavior. It is one of the objectives of this study to disentangle the channels of influence that connect progressing globalization with the evolution of gender equality.

4.2 The KOF index of globalization

The KOF index (cf. Dreher, 2006, and Dreher et al., 2008) represents an attempt to measure globalization in the broad sense that has been accepted in the recent empirical literature. It covers 208 countries, includes 24 variables, and portrays the economic, social, and political dimensions of globalization. Each of these three dimensions is composed of further sub-dimensions. For example, economic globalization is measured by actual flows and stocks (trade, foreign direct investments, portfolio investments, and income payments to foreign nationals, each measured as a percentage of GDP) and restrictions (mean tariff rates, hidden import barriers, taxes on international trade, and capital account restrictions). Social globalization includes international tourism, the number of internet hosts and users, as well as the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA shops (per capita). Political globalization is measured by the number of foreign embassies, membership in international organizations, and the participation in U.N. Security Council missions (see Dreher et al., 2008, 43-44, for further details). In this study, we use the updated 2010 KOF index of globalization, which measures globalization on a scale of 1 to 100, where higher values represent higher levels of globalization.⁷

4.3 Correlation between the reversed SIGI and the KOF indices of globalization

To illustrate the association between globalization and gender equality, we present correlations between gender equality as measured by the reversed SIGI (overall) and the KOF globalization indices. Figure 2 suggests that overall globalization is positively associated with gender equality. The correlation coefficient between the overall KOF index of globalization and the reversed SIGI is 0.42. Similarly, the correlation between the KOF index of economic globalization and reversed SIGI is 0.58, and 0.45 between the KOF

⁷The KOF index has frequently been used to measure globalization in recent empirical research on the influence of globalization on human development and economic policy-making (see, for example, Bergh and Nilsson, 2010a, 2010b; Bjørnskov, 2010; Potrafke 2010; De Soysa and Vadlamannati, 2011; and Meinhard and Potrafke, 2012).

index of social globalization and the reversed SIGI. By contrast, political globalization is hardly associated with gender equality: the correlation coefficient between the KOF index of political globalization and reversed SIGI is 0.05. Gender equality and globalization are high in countries such as Singapore, Chile, and Argentina, and low in countries such as Sudan, Yemen, and Sierra Leone. Table A1 lists all countries included and details the individual values of the reversed SIGI and the overall KOF index. Correlations between the SIGI sub-indices and the KOF indices are available in the extended working paper version.

5. The empirical model

The basic econometric model has the following form:

$$Gender\ Equality_i = \alpha_j Globalization_{ij} + \sum_k \zeta_k x_{ik} + \sum_l \delta_l Region_{il} + \sum_m \gamma_m Legal\ Origin_{im} + u_i$$

with $i = 1, \dots, 99; j=1, \dots, 4; k=1, \dots, 3; l=1, \dots, 4; m=1, \dots, 3.$ (1)

The dependent variable $Gender\ Equality_i$ associates gender equality in country i with the value $1 - SIGI_i \in [0, 1]$; values close to unity of this reversed SIGI thus indicate high gender equality. $Globalization_{ij}$ denotes the j^{th} dimension of the KOF globalization index (overall, economic, social, and political dimension). In our base-line specification, we use the KOF globalization indices for the year 2000 and expect a positive influence of the four dimensions of globalization on gender equality. The vector x_i contains our political-economic control variables. We include the logarithm of real GDP per capita and the logarithm of total population – both for the year 2000. We also include the Democracy-Dictatorship dummy variable by Cheibub et al. (2010) for the year 2000. The Democracy-Dictatorship variable distinguishes between regimes in which executive and legislative offices are allocated in contested elections and those regimes in which this is not the case.

The variable assumes the value one for democracies and zero otherwise.⁸ $Region_{il}$ are regional dummy variables assuming the value one if country i belongs to region l and zero otherwise. We distinguish between four different regions: Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and South America. To avoid perfect collinearity between the region dummies, one of the region dummies serves as the reference category (here Africa). The estimated effects of the other region dummies can then be interpreted as deviations from the reference category. $Legal\ Origin_{im}$ are legal origin dummy variables (La Porta et al. 1999). We distinguish between three different legal origins: British, French and Socialist.⁹ Our reference category is British legal origin. Table A2 shows descriptive statistics of all variables.

We estimate the model with ordinary least squares (OLS) and robust standard errors.

6. Results

6.1 Basic results

Table 1 shows our base-line regression results. The control variables display the expected signs and are statistically significant in several cases. Per capita income is statistically significant at the 5% level in columns (3) and (5) and has in these estimates a positive sign. The numerical meaning of the estimated coefficients is that when GDP per capita increases by 1%, the reversed SIGI increases by about 0.03 points. Against the background of the standard deviation of about 0.93 of the logarithm of per capita income this is a sizable numerical effect: when the logarithm of per capita income increases by one standard deviation, the reversed SIGI increases by about 0.027 points (the reversed SIGI assumes values between 0.32 and 1 in our sample). Higher income is thus associated with more gender equality. Population size is statistically significant at the 5% level in column (1) and has a negative sign. This estimate indicates that gender equality as measured by the reversed

⁸ See Cheibub et al. (2010) for a more encompassing discussion on classifying democracies and dictatorships. The more traditional measures of democracy are the POLITY IV and the Freedom House indices. These indices have, however, been criticized on several grounds (Munk and Verkuilen 2002, Vreeland 2008, Cheibub et al. 2010).

⁹ We have no countries with Scandinavian and German legal origin in our sample.

SIGI is in a given country by 0.1 points higher than in an otherwise similar country if it has a 10% smaller population.¹⁰ In other words: when the logarithm of population size increases by one standard deviation the reversed SIGI decreases by about 0.02 points. The democracy variable has the expected positive sign and is statistically significant at the 5% level in columns (4) and (5) and indicates that the reversed SIGI is about 0.05 points higher in democracies than in dictatorships. The estimates of the regional dummy variables for Asia and Eastern Europe do not turn out to be statistically significant, while South American countries have a higher level of gender equality than Africa; this effect is statistically significant at the 1% level (at the 5% level in column 5). The coefficients of the socialist legal origin variable are statistically significant at the 1% level and indicate that gender equality is higher in countries with a socialist legacy as compared to countries with a British legal origin. The French legal origin variable does not turn out to be statistically significant.

Most importantly, the results reported in Table 1 show that globalization is positively associated with gender equality. The coefficients of the overall KOF index of globalization (for the year 2000) are statistically significant at the 1% level in column (1) and at the 5% level in column (2) and indicate that gender equality as measured by the reversed SIGI increases by about 0.0035 points if the overall KOF index of globalization increases by one point. Against the background of the standard deviation of 12.83 of the overall KOF index this is a numerically substantial effect: when the overall KOF index increases by one standard deviation, the reversed SIGI increases by about 0.045 points. The KOF indices of economic and social globalization (columns 3 and 4) are statistically significant at the 5% level and indicate that gender inequality as measured by the reversed SIGI increases by about 0.0015 points if the KOF index of economic globalization increases by one point and by about 0.0029 points if the KOF index of social globalization increases by one point. That

¹⁰ This effect is numerically quite big and entirely driven by China and India which have extremely high populations and rather little gender equality. When excluding China and India the coefficient of the logarithm of total population does not turn out to be significantly different from zero.

is, when the KOF index of economic globalization increases by one standard deviation (14.49 points), the reversed SIGI increases by about 0.022 points and when the KOF index of social globalization increases by one standard deviation (16.69 points), the reversed SIGI increases by about 0.048 points. The KOF index of political globalization (column 5) does not turn out to be statistically significant. The results thus lend credibility to our hypothesis that social globalization is an important driving force of institutions fostering gender equality.

Following up this conjecture, we use the fact the influence of globalization on institutions fostering gender equality is likely to take time. We therefore replaced the four KOF indices of globalization referring to the year 2000 by the three KOF indices of globalization for the years 1990, 1980 and 1970. Table 2 shows the results (we do not report the results of the control variables)¹¹. The association of the *overall* KOF index with the reversed SIGI (column 1) is positive and statistically significant at the 1% level for the years 1970 and 1980) but is not statistically significant for the year 1990. The KOF index of *economic* globalization does not turn out to be statistically significant. The KOF index of *social* globalization is statistically significant at the 10% level for the years 1990 and 1970 and at the 5% level for the year 1980. The KOF index of *political* globalization, finally, is statistically significant at the 5% level for the year 1980 but does not turn out to be statistically significant for the years 1990 and 1970. These results again indicate that social globalization has been the driving force of the institutions fostering gender equality.

To capture the process of globalization, one may also want to include the change in the globalization indices. We have therefore included the change of the KOF indices between the year 2000 and the year 1970 in addition to initial levels of the globalization indices in the year 1970. The results in Table 3 show that the change in the *overall* KOF index has had

¹¹ We have used the logarithm of real GDP per capita and population for the years 1990, 1980 and 1970 as control variables. The democracy variable is not available for a battery of developing countries before 1991 and we have therefore excluded the democracy variable in these regressions. Inferences regarding the globalization variables do not change however when we include the democracy variable for the year 2000.

a positive influence on the reversed SIGI and is statistically significant at the 10% level in column (1) and at the 5% level in column (2). The initial level of globalization in 1970 is statistically significant at the 1% level in column (1) but does not turn out to be statistically significant in column (2). The change in the KOF index of *economic* globalization is statistically significant at the 1% level, the initial level of economic globalization in 1970 does not turn out to be statistically significant (column 3). The change in the KOF index of *social* globalization is statistically significant at the 10% level, the initial level of social globalization in 1970 is statistically significant at the 5% level (column 4). And both the change in the KOF index of *political* globalization and the initial level political globalization in the year 1970 do not turn out to be statistically significant (column 5). It thus transpires that the whole build-up of economic and social global integration over the last thirty years has had a positive influence on the contemporary relative status of women.

6.2 Robustness checks

We checked the robustness of our results in several ways. Gender equality was present in communist countries. We therefore excluded all Eastern European countries because their past institutions could bias our estimates. The results reported in Table 4 suggest however that excluding the Eastern European countries does not change our base-line estimates. We also re-estimated the regressions that use the globalization indicators for the years 1990, 1980 and 1970 without the Eastern European countries. The results are almost identical to the ones reported in Table 2.

Cultural traits are often believed to exert a strong influence on gender relations. Protestantism, for example, had a decidedly positive influence on gender equality in education (Becker and Woessmann 2009, 2010, Norton and Tomal 2009, Cooray and Potrafke 2011). Islam, on the other hand, has been shown to have a negative influence on gender equality (cf. Baliaoune-Lutz, 2006, and Neumayer and de Soysa, 2007). To control

for these cultural traits, we employ the data on religious fractionalization by Alesina et al. (2003). This database reports for each country in the period 1980-1998 the percentage of the population belonging to the three most widespread religions in the world. The database contains however many missing observations. The most complete data is available for Islam. We therefore focus on the share of a country's Muslim population. In Alesina's database the category "Muslim" is for some countries subdivided in "Shia Muslim" and "Sunni Muslim", for other countries this sub-division is not recorded. We therefore combine the available data to obtain a single variable that describes the share of Muslims in the total population of each country. The results reported in Table 5 show that the coefficient of this Muslim variable is statistically significant at the 1% level (at the 5% level in column 2) and has a negative sign. The numerical meaning is that gender equality decreases by about 0.001 points if the share of Muslims increases by one percentage point, implying that gender equality in a country with no Muslims is by 0.1 points higher than in an otherwise identical but purely Muslim country. Notice, that including the Muslim variable does not change the inferences with respect to the globalization variables. In fact, including the Muslim variable rather intensifies the influence of globalization, i.e. excluding the Muslim variable appears to induce some omitted variable bias.

We also included average years of schooling by Barro and Lee (2010) in order to capture a second dimension of culture (not reported here). Average years of total schooling in the population aged 15 (25) and over are statistically significant at the 1% level and have the expected positive signs. The effects indicate that one additional year of total schooling increases the reversed SIGI by about 0.01 to 0.02 points. Including the average years of total schooling does not change the inference that globalization had a positive influence on the reversed SIGI: the globalization variables remain statistically significant at the 5% or 10% level. The average years of schooling collected by Barro and Lee (2010) are however not available for the entire sample of 96 countries in the year 2000, but only for 83

countries. In particular, countries with low gender equality such as Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea and Nigeria are excluded. This explains the somewhat weaker globalization-induced effects when including the average years of total schooling.

We estimated the model using the SIGI and KOF indices in logarithms and also regressed the SIGI in logs on the KOF indices in levels: Inferences do not change at all (the results and the results described in the following are available in the extended working paper version).

We tested whether the results differ in sub-samples. We have therefore investigated globalization-induced effects in rich and poor countries, in democracies and autocracies, and in countries with large and small populations. To do so, we have included interaction terms and calculated marginal effects on how globalization influences the institutional root causes of gender equality given that a country is rich or poor, democratic or autocratic, large or small in population.

We tested whether the results are sensitive to real income per capita. To address this issue, we included a dummy variable that takes on the value 1 for rich countries that have a real GDP per capita above the sample mean (about 4800 USD) and 0 for poor countries that have a real GDP per capita below the sample mean. Moreover, we included the interaction of the globalization variables and this rich country dummy to identify potential differences between globalization-induced effects on the reversed SIGI in rich and poor countries. Following an alternative route, we also interacted the (log) real per capita GDP with our globalization variables. We normalized (mean zero, variance one) the globalization variables and the income before interacting. The marginal effects of the globalization variables have to be interpreted conditionally on the interaction with the income variable. The results show in both scenarios that the globalization-induced effects are stronger in poor countries than in rich countries. Because gender equality and globalization are less pronounced in poor countries, it is not surprising that in these countries, because the large

scope for improvement, globalization has an especially strong effect on institutions fostering gender equality.

We tested whether inferences are sensitive to political institutions. To deal with this issue, we used the Democracy-Dictatorship variables by Cheibub et al. (2010), which we interacted with the globalization variables. The dummy variable takes the value one for democracies and zero otherwise. The results show that the globalization-induced effects are stronger in democracies than in autocracies. This result is quite plausible: the role model of prosperous economies and societies changes the mindscape and aspirations of the population at large, which can, however, only advance their visions if the political system is geared towards responding to their wishes.

We tested whether inferences are sensitive to population size and interacted the (log) population with our globalization variables. We normalized (mean zero, variance one) the globalization variables and the population variable before interacting. The results show that, in line with the results discussed above, globalization has had a positive influence on the reversed SIGI in countries with an average population size. The globalization-induced effects are however much stronger in countries with large populations and are not statistically significant in countries with very small populations. We interpret this result to reflect the fact that countries with small populations are almost inevitably more open than countries with large populations, implying that the additional openness provided by globalization has a smaller impact on the mindset of the population at large and the political elites in particular.

The reported effects could also be driven or mitigated by idiosyncratic circumstances in individual countries. For this reason, we checked whether the results are sensitive to the inclusion/exclusion of particular countries such as China, India, and Singapore. Our results indicate that this is not the case.

The upper limit of the SIGI is censored to one, the lower limit to zero. For this reason one may well want to estimate a censored regression model (for example, Tobit) because the standard assumptions of OLS are, strictly speaking, not satisfied. It is important to note, however, that in the entire sample the dependent variable in no case assumes the value zero or one. While the reversed SIGI is never close to zero, it is in several cases close to one. We therefore estimated a Tobit model. Again, the results are very similar to the OLS base-line results.

Finally, we replaced the reversed SIGI index by its (reversed) sub-indices (family code, civil liberty, physical integrity, son preference, and ownership rights) to examine whether changes in the three kinds of globalization affected the five aspects of gender equality in the same manner. The results show that this is not the case. Changes in economic globalization and social globalization both have had a significant positive effect on women's ownership rights. Son preference is only affected by changes in economic globalization, we presume because economic globalization improves the labor market prospects of females, which, in turn, reduces the net cost of raising girls. Also physical integrity is only affected by changes in economic globalization, presumably because working women are less vulnerable to physical abuse. Social globalization thus neither affects son preference nor physical integrity. The suggested reason is that the respective traits are deeply rooted in people's mindsets and therefore take longer to adjust than the 30 years covered by our observation period. Civil liberty and family code however are both affected by social globalization, indicating that less ingrained conventions, such as asymmetric parental authority and early marriages, are more malleable and will change if alternative behavioral patterns become well-known. Soap operas are therefore perhaps not as bad as highbrow scholars may be inclined to believe.¹²

¹² The sub-indices are available for more countries than the overall SIGI. We use the sample of countries for which the overall SIGI is available. Inferences regarding the globalization-induced effects do not substantially change when we adjust the sample size for each sub-index of the SIGI.

We acknowledge that removing remaining concerns about endogeneity of the globalization variables would require regression results with instrumental variables. A valid instrumental variable would need to causally influence globalization and not be correlated with institutional root causes of gender equality. We believe that such a variable does not exist.

7. Conclusions

Views promulgated by NGOs, parts of the media, and in political discourse propose that globalization harms the poorest of the poor in the developing countries: indentured laborers, the sick, women, and children. The views are consistent with a political agenda that accommodates the discontents of global economic integration and that supports reestablishment of barriers to the international trade, investment, and migration (Heine and Thakur, 2011; Stiglitz 2002). Economic studies of globalization-induced effects on the well-being of the most deprived do not support the proposition that globalization benefits the rich in poor countries and disadvantages the poor but rather suggest that openness alleviates poverty. One is therefore left to speculate about the motives of the promoters of the anti-globalization movement. We note that opposition to globalization is consistent with the objective of regime security for autocratic rulers, who have incentives to impede development in low-income countries.¹³

We have considered one of the target groups of commiseration of the anti-globalization movement: women in developing countries. In contrast to other studies, we have not considered outcome-related aspects of the well-being of women such as indicated by the gender wage gap, female employment shares, education and health status of women, etc. We have rather focused on the institutions that guide women's daily life in the low-income

¹³ Economic development and growth result in an expanded middle class that demands accountability and transparency from government. See Hillman (2007) for a summary of the literature.

countries. To measure gender consequences of institutions, we have used the new OECD *Social Institutions and Gender Index* (SIGI) to identify the long-run consequences of globalization. We have used the multi-faceted KOF indicator of globalization to disentangle the impacts of the three major dimensions of globalization.

Our results are consistent with views and evidence that globalization strengthens institutions fostering gender equality.¹⁴ We find that it is principally the economic and social aspects of globalization that underlie the institutional change that drives gender equality. The tendency for subjugation of women in low-income countries enhances plausibility of our results.

Social integration is often controversial in low-income countries because of a perceived relation to “Americanization” (cf. Friedman 1999). As Dreher and Gaston (2007) succinctly put it, “globalization implies institutional convergence to some common (U.S.) benchmark.” In terms of gender, the U.S. benchmark entails institutions that disallow discrimination against women and promote equal economic opportunity. Global economic integration is, overall, beneficial for populations in the low-income countries, and it is beneficial for the ruling elites as long as the elites remain in a position to appropriate a substantial part of the benefits. However, social globalization, by empowering women, undermines the established social and political-economic order. Hence, in developing countries with strong ruling elites and in particular also male-dominated cultures, social globalization is demonized, by the established local ruling class, and by western apologists who, for reasons of ideological objections to markets, join in opposing globalization.

Our results suggest optimism regarding the effects of globalization on women in the development process. Through institutions, in the longer term, globalization is predicted to increase gender equality.

¹⁴The World Bank (2012, p. 271) proposes that: “The forces unleashed by trade openness, technological change and diffusion, and increased access to information have lifted some of the constraints to greater equality”.

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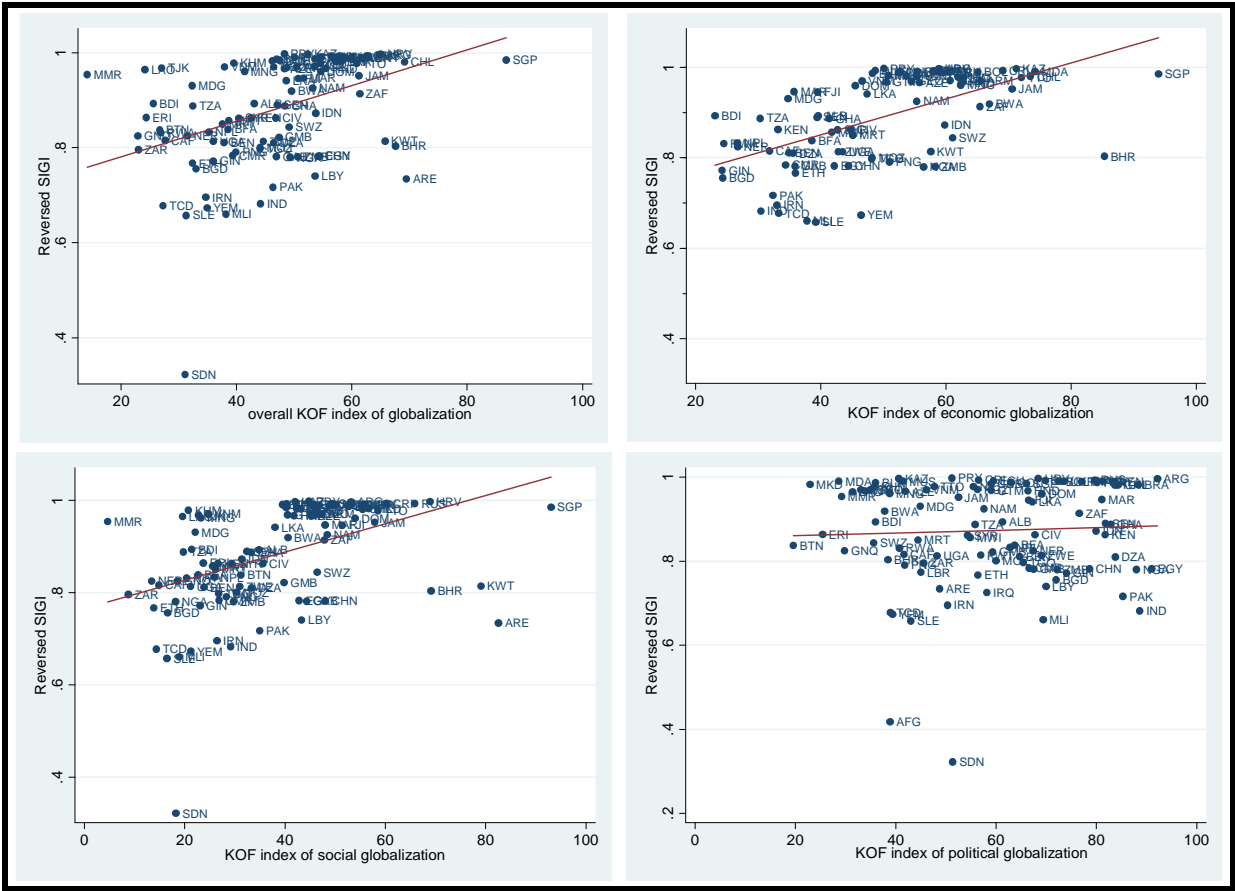


Figure 2: Gender equality = reversed SIGI and KOF indices of globalization (year 2000).

Correlation coefficients between the reversed SIGI and the overall globalization index 0.42, the economic globalization index 0.58, the social globalization index 0.45 and the political globalization index 0.05. Source: Branisa et al. (2009) and Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008).

Table 1: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0038*** [3.95]	0.0032** [2.62]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0015** [2.12]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0029** [2.53]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.001 [1.11]
log GDP per capita		-0.0037 [0.26]	0.0270** [2.21]	-0.0100 [0.66]	0.0337** [2.20]
log Population		-0.0140* [1.96]	-0.0021 [0.32]	-0.007 [1.01]	-0.0164 [1.43]
Democracy		0.0341 [1.57]	0.0238 [1.29]	0.0451** [2.00]	0.0473** [2.12]
Asia		-0.005 [0.16]	-0.0417 [1.36]	-0.0186 [0.64]	-0.0332 [0.80]
Eastern Europe		-0.0312 [0.72]	-0.0377 [0.84]	-0.0696 [1.45]	-0.0614 [1.11]
South America		0.0836*** [2.89]	0.0737*** [2.67]	0.0794*** [2.68]	0.0824** [2.62]
Legal Origin (French)		0.0277 [0.92]	0.0065 [0.29]	0.0287 [0.95]	0.0097 [0.35]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1524*** [4.46]	0.1269*** [3.49]	0.1580*** [4.33]	0.1770*** [4.54]
Constant	0.7055*** [14.45]	0.8178*** [7.03]	0.5758*** [4.44]	0.8436*** [7.71]	0.6384*** [4.49]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.18	0.51	0.59	0.51	0.51

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table 2: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

Lagged KOF Indices.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
KOF index of globalization 1990 (overall)	0.0017 [1.11]			
KOF index of globalization 1990 (economic)		0.0007 [0.84]		
KOF index of globalization 1990 (social)			0.0023* [1.79]	
KOF index of globalization 1990 (political)				-0.0005 [0.53]
KOF index of globalization 1980 (overall)	0.0042*** [3.70]			
KOF index of globalization 1980 (economic)		0.0012 [1.38]		
KOF index of globalization 1980 (social)			0.0025** [2.16]	
KOF index of globalization 1980 (political)				0.0014* [1.86]
KOF index of globalization 1970 (overall)	0.0038*** [2.84]			
KOF index of globalization 1970 (economic)		0.0009 [1.09]		
KOF index of globalization 1970 (social)			0.0029* [1.93]	
KOF index of globalization 1970 (political)				0.0001 [0.07]

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%. All regressions including control variables.

Table 3: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	0.0034*	0.0058**			
	[1.86]	[2.16]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0041***	0.0017			
	[3.82]	[1.39]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0031***		
			[3.17]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			0.0009		
			[1.19]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0037*	
				[1.89]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0022**	
				[2.20]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0013
					[1.26]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					0.0001
					[0.15]
log GDP per capita		-0.0011	0.0335**	-0.0085	0.0342**
		[0.08]	[2.63]	[0.59]	[2.25]
log Population		-0.0246**	-0.0132*	-0.0135	-0.0163
		[2.33]	[1.80]	[1.50]	[1.41]
Democracy		0.0288	0.0124	0.0433*	0.0505**
		[1.39]	[0.70]	[1.92]	[2.15]
Asia		-0.0027	-0.03	-0.0156	-0.0269
		[0.09]	[1.02]	[0.52]	[0.64]
Eastern Europe		-0.0384	-0.048	-0.0678	-0.069
		[0.81]	[1.16]	[1.45]	[1.19]
South America		0.0818***	0.0530*	0.0766**	0.0997***
		[2.80]	[1.82]	[2.44]	[3.17]
Legal Origin (French)		0.0253	-0.0006	0.0254	0.0145
		[0.88]	[0.03]	[0.85]	[0.49]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1486***	0.1158***	0.1497***	0.1674***
		[4.05]	[3.28]	[4.02]	[4.37]
Constant	0.7017***	0.9034***	0.6405***	0.9048***	0.6421***
	[14.16]	[7.71]	[4.94]	[7.29]	[4.43]
Observations	94	92	82	92	95
R-squared	0.18	0.52	0.61	0.51	0.5

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;
*** significant at 1%

Table 4: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000. Eastern European countries excluded.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0035*** [3.61]	0.0033** [2.58]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0015* [1.82]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0029** [2.36]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0013 [1.34]
log GDP per capita		-0.0071 [0.46]	0.0257* [1.95]	-0.0112 [0.71]	0.0300* [1.93]
log Population		-0.0162** [2.12]	-0.0039 [0.53]	-0.0088 [1.17]	-0.0212* [1.70]
Democracy		0.0407* [1.72]	0.0272 [1.37]	0.0512** [2.08]	0.0518** [2.16]
Asia		-0.0022 [0.07]	-0.0386 [1.25]	-0.0166 [0.57]	-0.0265 [0.63]
South America		0.0817*** [2.74]	0.0744** [2.61]	0.0779** [2.54]	0.0821** [2.56]
Legal Origin (French)		0.0294 [0.96]	0.0069 [0.30]	0.0299 [0.98]	0.0106 [0.38]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1537*** [4.52]	0.1267*** [3.50]	0.1590*** [4.38]	0.1807*** [4.61]
Constant	0.7105*** [14.31]	0.8541*** [7.02]	0.6019*** [4.39]	0.8667*** [7.60]	0.6872*** [4.71]
Observations	91	89	79	89	92
R-squared	0.16	0.49	0.56	0.49	0.49

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;
*** significant at 1%

Table 5: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000. Muslim variable included.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0033*** [2.96]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)		0.0014** [2.08]		
KOF index of globalization (social)			0.0027** [2.47]	
KOF index of globalization (political)				0.0016* [1.74]
log GDP per capita	0.0003 [0.02]	0.0332*** [2.66]	-0.0017 [0.12]	0.0329*** [2.42]
log Population	-0.0145** [2.02]	-0.0033 [0.49]	-0.0076 [1.03]	-0.0222* [1.87]
Democracy	0.0309 [1.63]	0.0271* [1.69]	0.0418** [2.13]	0.0379** [2.04]
Asia	0.014 [0.49]	-0.0232 [0.76]	-0.0001 [0.00]	0.0033 [0.08]
Eastern Europe	-0.0293 [0.72]	-0.0318 [0.72]	-0.0631 [1.33]	-0.0441 [0.88]
South America	0.0394 [1.21]	0.0398 [1.54]	0.0397 [1.19]	0.0375 [1.09]
Legal Origin (French)	0.0591* [1.85]	0.0353* [1.69]	0.0572* [1.77]	0.0459 [1.53]
Legal Origin (socialist)	0.1475*** [4.54]	0.1233*** [3.46]	0.1517*** [4.32]	0.1705*** [4.78]
Muslim	-0.0009*** [2.93]	-0.0007** [2.24]	-0.0009*** [2.79]	-0.0011*** [3.04]
Constant	0.8011*** [6.92]	0.5472*** [4.49]	0.8083*** [7.52]	0.6788*** [5.11]
Observations	95	85	95	98
R-squared	0.6	0.65	0.59	0.6

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table A1. List of countries included.

Country	SIGI_INV	KOF_ov_2000	Country	SIGI_INV	KOF_ov_2000
Afghanistan	0.42		Kuwait	0.81	65.78
Albania	0.89	43.09	Kyrgyzstan	0.97	53.59
Algeria	0.81	46.51	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.96	24.16
Argentina	1.00	64.88	Liberia	0.77	
Armenia	0.97	50.50	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.74	53.65
Azerbaijan	0.97	48.31	Macedonia	0.98	46.25
Bahrain	0.80	67.56	Madagascar	0.93	32.35
Bangladesh	0.76	33.02	Malawi	0.86	38.70
Belarus	0.99	47.01	Mali	0.66	38.22
Benin	0.81	37.93	Mauritania	0.85	37.60
Bhutan	0.84	26.72	Mauritius	0.99	50.09
Bolivia	0.99	57.02	Moldova	0.99	54.75
Botswana	0.92	49.58	Mongolia	0.96	41.41
Brazil	0.98	58.11	Morocco	0.95	51.65
Burkina Faso	0.84	38.59	Mozambique	0.80	44.16
Burundi	0.89	25.62	Myanmar	0.95	14.16
Cambodia	0.98	39.59	Namibia	0.92	53.23
Cameroon	0.78	39.37	Nepal	0.83	35.24
Central African Republic	0.82	27.65	Nicaragua	0.98	54.58
Chad	0.68	27.32	Niger	0.82	31.53
Chile	0.98	69.18	Nigeria	0.78	49.34
China	0.78	54.21	Pakistan	0.72	46.38
Colombia	0.99	53.64	Papua New Guinea	0.79	39.95
Congo, Democratic Republic	0.80	23.04	Paraguay	1.00	48.33
Costa Rica	0.99	62.60	Peru	0.99	57.06
Croatia	1.00	65.10	Philippines	0.99	56.54
Cuba	0.98	47.52	Russian Federation	0.99	62.98
Côte d'Ivoire	0.86	46.88	Rwanda	0.83	26.91
Dominican Republic	0.96	54.60	Senegal	0.89	47.10
Ecuador	0.99	54.57	Sierra Leone	0.66	31.32
Egypt	0.78	54.42	Singapore	0.98	86.77
El Salvador	0.99	57.78	South Africa	0.91	61.38
Equatorial Guinea	0.82	22.94	Sri Lanka	0.94	48.65
Eritrea	0.86	24.40	Sudan	0.32	31.11
Ethiopia	0.77	32.39	Swaziland	0.84	49.15
Fiji	0.95	50.76	Syrian Arab Republic	0.86	40.42
Gabon	0.78	46.92	Tajikistan	0.97	27.06
Gambia	0.82	47.40	Tanzania	0.89	32.49
Georgia	0.97	46.49	Thailand	0.99	58.72
Ghana	0.89	48.41	Togo	0.80	44.15
Guatemala	0.97	48.73	Trinidad and Tobago	0.98	60.86
Guinea	0.77	36.01	Tunisia	0.98	57.26
Honduras	0.97	55.51	Uganda	0.81	36.01
Hong Kong Special Administrative	0.99		Ukraine	0.99	59.91
India	0.68	44.23	United Arab Emirates	0.73	69.50
Indonesia	0.87	53.74	Uruguay	0.99	62.90
Iran	0.70	34.72	Venezuela	0.99	61.62
Iraq	0.72		Viet Nam	0.97	37.98
Jamaica	0.95	61.24	Yemen	0.67	34.93
Kazakhstan	1.00	52.41	Zambia	0.78	50.65
Kenya	0.86	42.54	Zimbabwe	0.81	44.68

Table A2. Data description and sources.

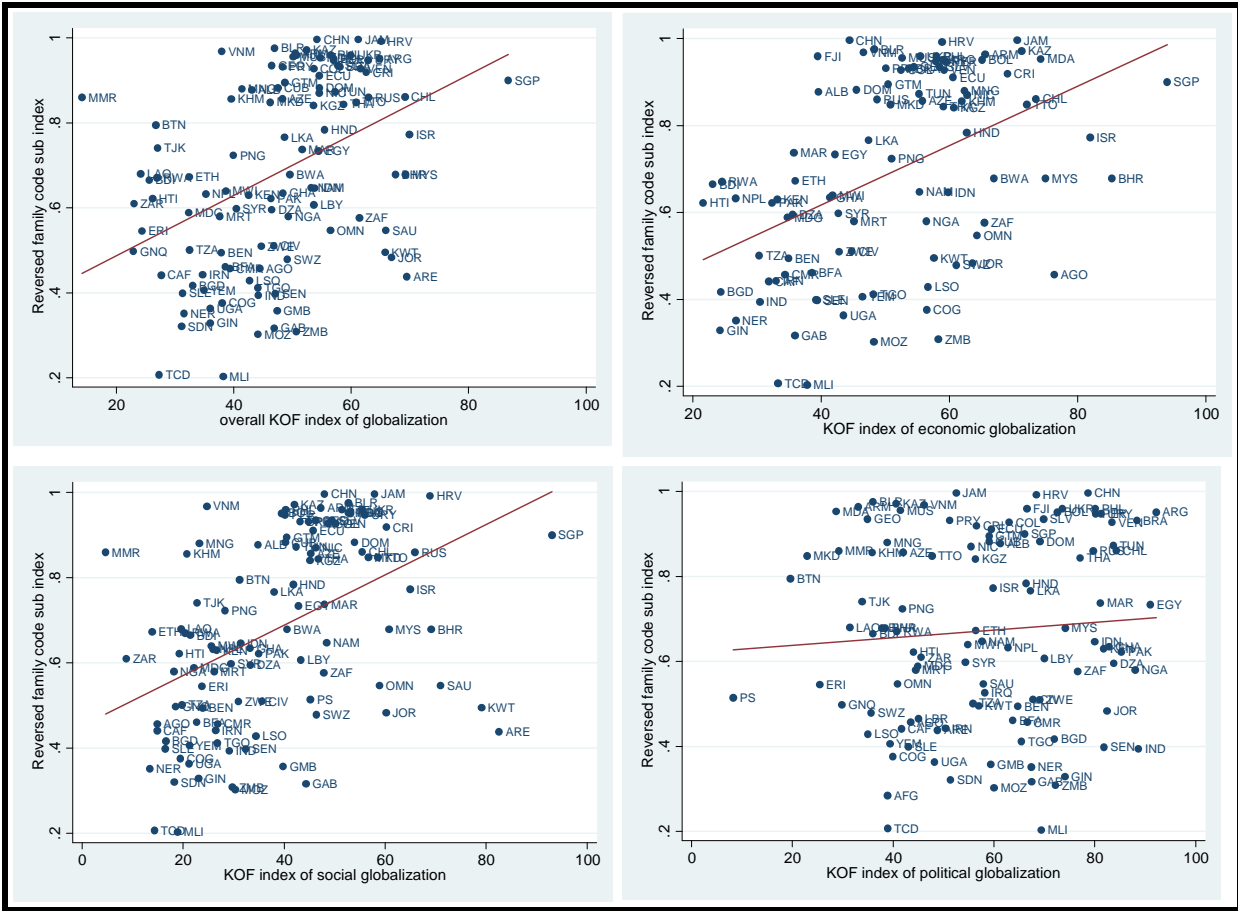
Variable	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Source
SIGI	102	0.13	0.12	0	0.68	Branisa et al. (2009)
Family code	102	0.31	0.23	0	0.80	Branisa et al. (2009)
Civil liberties	102	0.14	0.25	0	1	Branisa et al. (2009)
Physical integrity	102	0.35	0.19	0	0.97	Branisa et al. (2009)
Son preference	102	0.14	0.25	0	1	Branisa et al. (2009)
Ownership rights	102	0.30	0.27	0	1	Branisa et al. (2009)
KOF index of globalization (overall) 2000	98	46.57	12.83	14.16	86.77	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (economic) 2000	86	49.64	14.49	23.11	93.97	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (social) 2000	98	37.62	16.69	4.65	93.04	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (political) 2000	101	58.60	18.20	19.64	92.19	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (overall) 1990	96	34.21	10.96	9.66	81.43	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (economic) 1990	84	39.11	15.00	11.62	94.77	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (social) 1990	96	26.22	13.48	3.45	84.00	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (political) 1990	99	42.09	18.50	6.30	78.30	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (overall) 1980	95	33.43	10.23	11.55	76.16	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (economic) 1980	83	36.69	15.46	11.37	92.03	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (social) 1980	95	25.34	12.82	3.47	81.12	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (political) 1980	98	43.41	18.35	6.30	83.75	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (overall) 1970	94	29.37	8.91	11.08	60.38	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (economic) 1970	82	34.43	14.15	12.14	85.55	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (social) 1970	94	24.56	11.39	4.17	56.32	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
KOF index of globalization (political) 1970	97	31.65	14.97	6.30	79.98	Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008)
GDP per capita (real) 2000	101	4932.50	5984.63	292.76	32246.91	Penn World Tables 6.3 Summers and Heston (1991)
Population (total) 2000	102	46225.67	160743.00	491.48	1268853.00	Penn World Tables 6.3 Summers and Heston (1991)
GDP per capita (real) 1990	91	3710.08	4542.69	358.26	31180.96	Penn World Tables 6.3 Summers and Heston (1991)
Population (total) 1990	102	39486.64	141206.20	371.10	1148365.00	Penn World Tables 6.3 Summers and Heston (1991)
GDP per capita (real) 1980	87	2872.94	5188.91	324.83	40009.61	Penn World Tables 6.3 Summers and Heston (1991)
Population (total) 1980	101	32419.79	119740.30	256.01	984736.40	Penn World Tables 6.3 Summers and Heston (1991)
GDP per capita (real) 1970	87	920.69	1045.47	136.27	6346.48	Penn World Tables 6.3 Summers and Heston (1991)
Population (total) 1970	101	26354.24	98883.35	219.54	820403.30	Penn World Tables 6.3 Summers and Heston (1991)
Democracy 2000	100	0.42	0.50	0	1	Cheibub et al. (2010)
Africa	102	0.42	0.50	0	1	own calculation
Asia	102	0.30	0.46	0	1	own calculation
Eastern Europe	102	0.07	0.25	0	1	own calculation
South America	102	0.19	0.39	0	1	own calculation
Legal Origin (UK)	102	0.31	0.47	0	1	La Porta et al. (1999)
Legal Origin (French)	102	0.49	0.50	0	1	La Porta et al. (1999)

Table A2. Data description and sources (continued).

Legal Origin (socialist)	102	0.20	0.40	0	1	La Porta et al. (1999)
Muslim	101	30.67	38.72	0	99.89	Alesina et al. (2003)
Avg. years of total schooling in the population aged 15 and over 2000	89	6.10	2.42	1.05	10.68	Barro and Lee (2010)
Avg. years of total schooling in the population aged 15 and over 1990	89	5.20	2.36	0.90	10.39	Barro and Lee (2010)
Avg. years of total schooling in the population aged 15 and over 1980	89	4.16	2.23	0.22	9.43	Barro and Lee (2010)
Avg. years of total schooling in the population aged 15 and over 1970	89	3.10	1.98	0.05	8.41	Barro and Lee (2010)
Avg. years of total schooling in the population aged 25 and over 2000	89	5.63	2.55	0.89	10.80	Barro and Lee (2010)
Avg. years of total schooling in the population aged 25 and over 1990	89	4.59	2.40	0.28	10.07	Barro and Lee (2010)
Avg. years of total schooling in the population aged 25 and over 1980	89	3.46	2.16	0.03	9.15	Barro and Lee (2010)
Avg. years of total schooling in the population aged 25 and over 1970	89	2.57	1.89	0	8.24	Barro and Lee (2010)

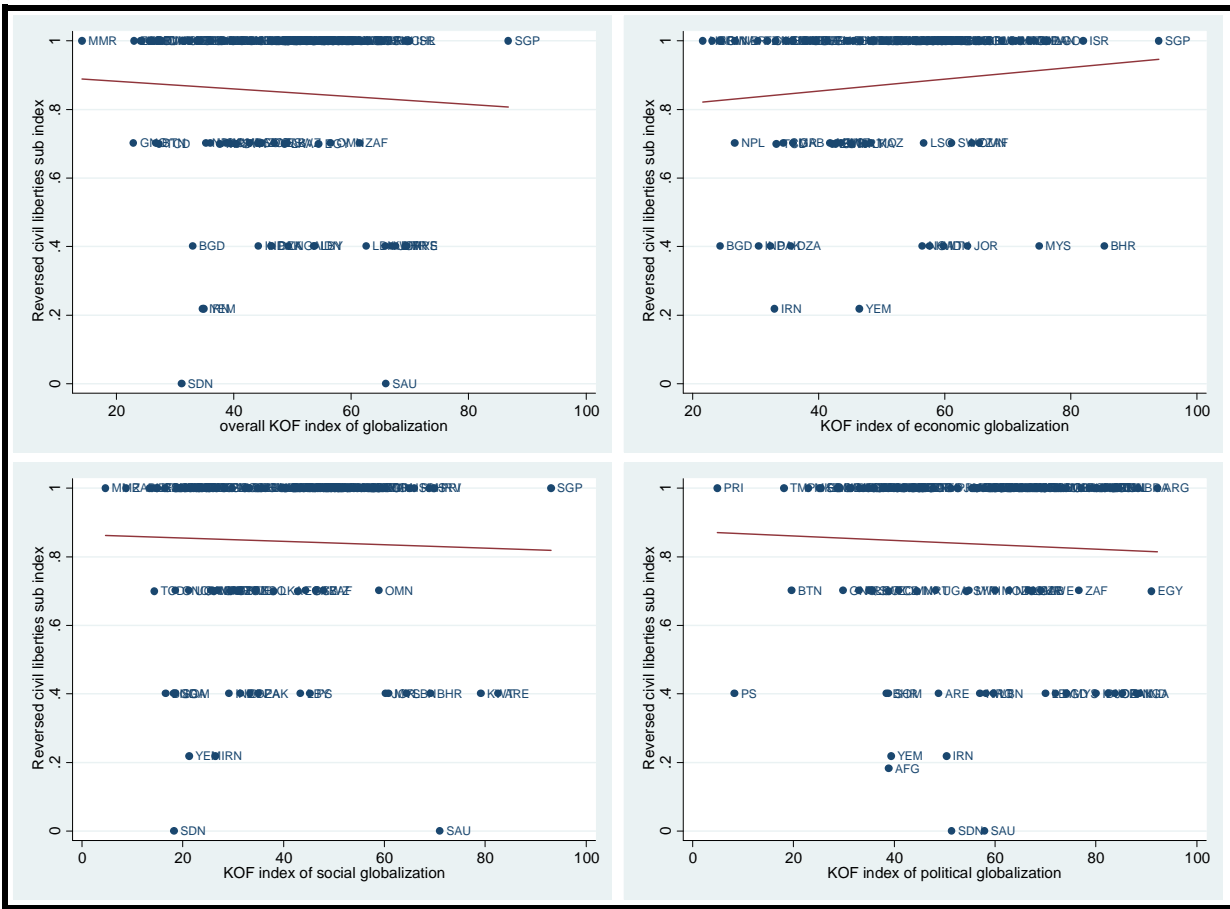
Additional Figures and Tables

Figure A1: Gender equality = reversed family code sub-index and KOF indices of globalization (year 2000).



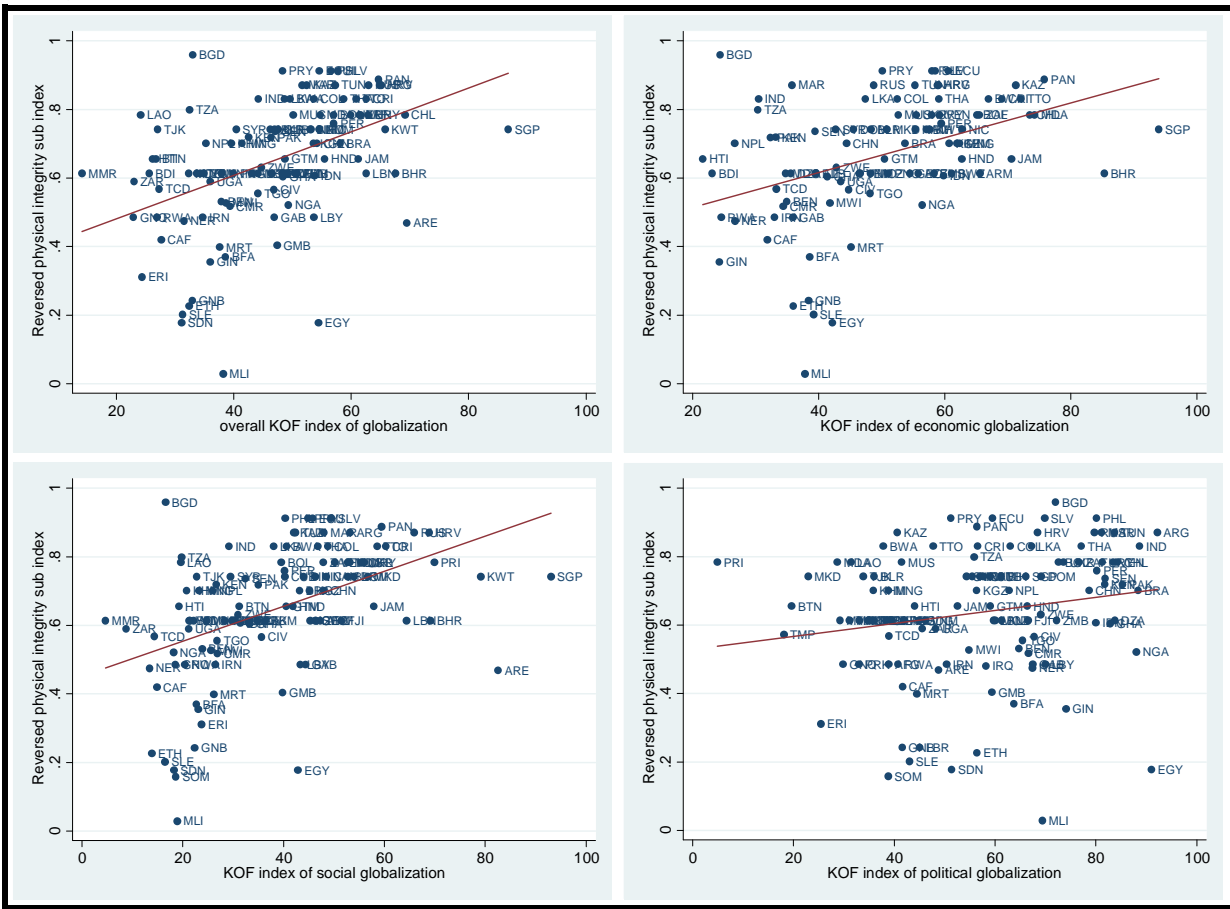
Correlation coefficients between the reversed family code sub-index and the overall globalization index 0.42, the economic globalization index 0.46, the social globalization index 0.46 and the political globalization index 0.07. Source: Branisa et al. (2009) and Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008).

Figure A2: Gender equality = reversed civil liberties sub-index and KOF indices of globalization (year 2000).



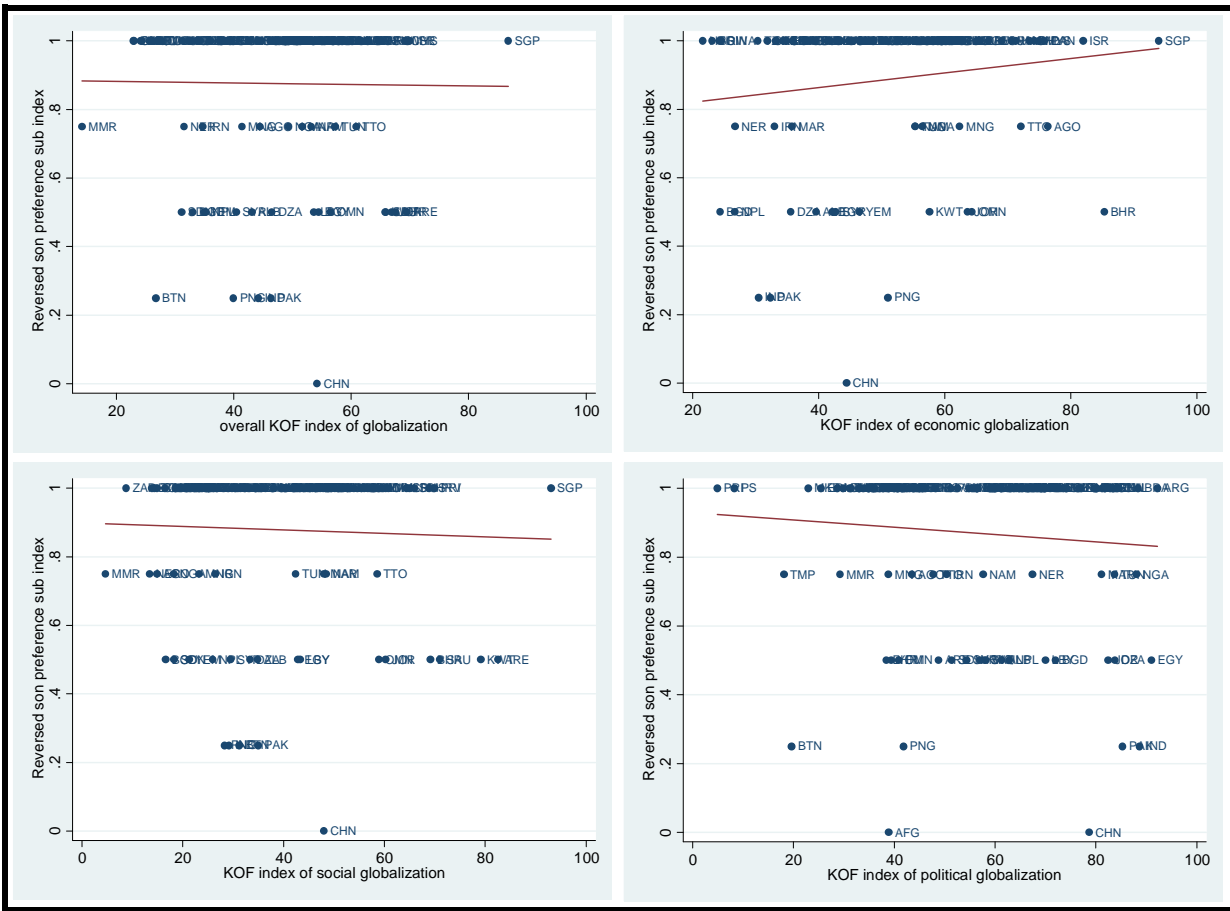
Correlation coefficients between the reversed civil liberties sub-index and the overall globalization index -0.06, the economic globalization index 0.12, the social globalization index -0.03 and the political globalization index -0.05. Source: Branisa et al. (2009) and Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008).

Figure A3: Gender equality = reversed physical integrity sub-index and KOF indices of globalization (year 2000).



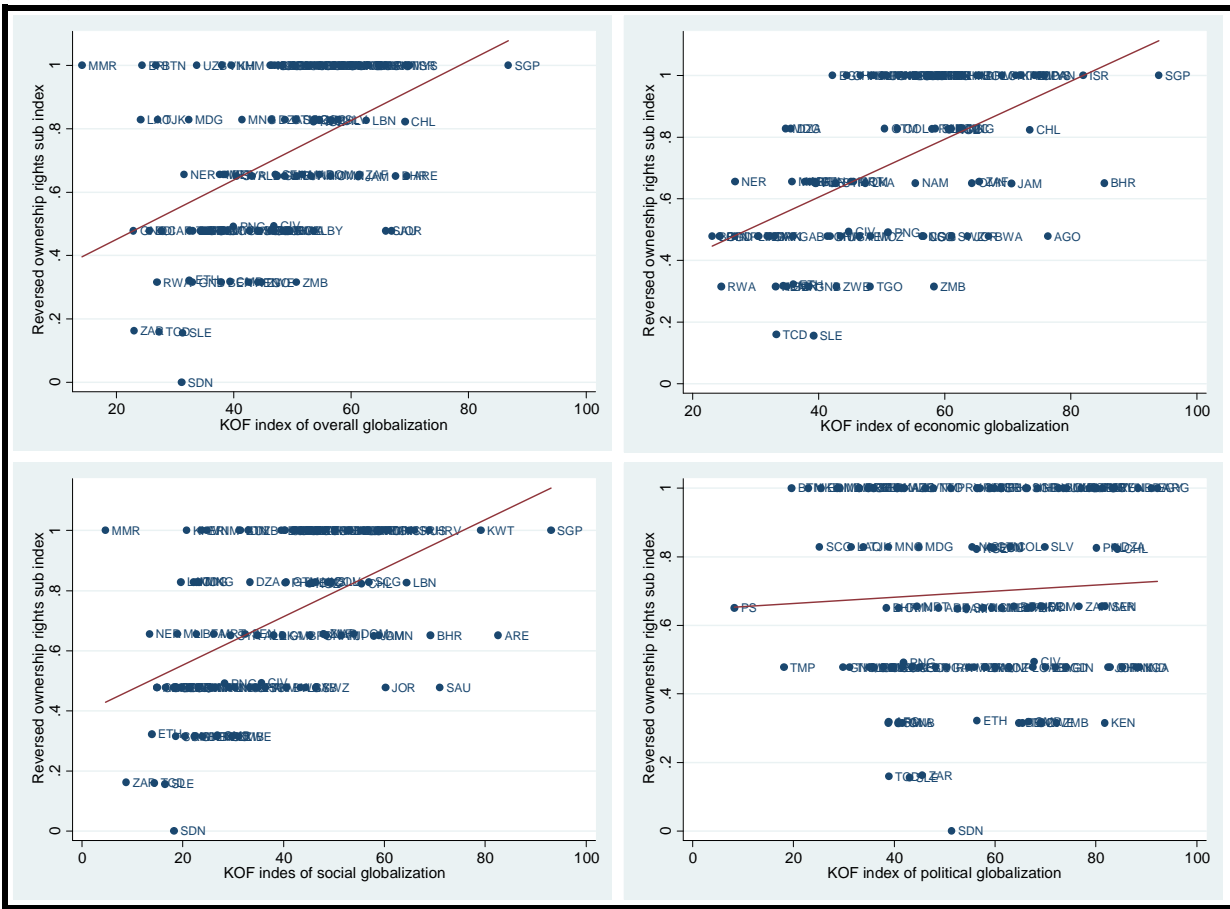
Correlation coefficients between the reversed physical integrity sub-index and the overall globalization index 0.45, the economic globalization index 0.42, the social globalization index 0.46 and the political globalization index 0.19. Source: Branisa et al. (2009) and Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008).

Figure A4: Gender equality = reversed son preference sub-index and KOF indices of globalization (year 2000).



Correlation coefficients between the reversed son preference sub-index and the overall globalization index -0.01, the economic globalization index 0.15, the social globalization index -0.04 and the political globalization index -0.09. Source: Branisa et al. (2009) and Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008).

Figure A5: Gender equality = reversed ownership rights sub-index and KOF indices of globalization (year 2000).



Correlation coefficients between the reversed ownership rights sub-index and the overall globalization index 0.46, the economic globalization index 0.55, the social globalization index 0.52 and the political globalization index 0.06. Source: Branisa et al. (2009) and Dreher (2006) and Dreher et al. (2008).

Table A1: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = log reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Dependent variable logged.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0046*** [3.46]	0.0045** [2.30]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0018** [2.10]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0040** [2.41]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0016 [1.21]
log GDP per capita		-0.0086 [0.45]	0.0317** [2.17]	-0.016 [0.83]	0.0460* [1.94]
log Population		-0.0204* [1.91]	-0.0028 [0.35]	-0.0107 [1.17]	-0.0259 [1.38]
Democracy		0.047 [1.48]	0.0269 [1.19]	0.0623* [1.79]	0.0667** [2.04]
Asia		0.0002 [0.00]	-0.0534 [1.42]	-0.0187 [0.49]	-0.0453 [0.67]
Eastern Europe		-0.0438 [0.81]	-0.05 [0.93]	-0.0959 [1.58]	-0.0967 [1.16]
South America		0.0851** [2.19]	0.0811** [2.46]	0.0798** [2.02]	0.0783* [1.73]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0493 [0.98]	0.0069 [0.25]	0.0503 [1.00]	0.0212 [0.48]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1904*** [3.96]	0.1490*** [3.46]	0.1978*** [3.89]	0.2334*** [3.97]
Constant	-0.3543*** [4.97]	-0.1875 [1.31]	-0.4862*** [3.11]	-0.1573 [1.16]	-0.4514** [2.08]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.15	0.42	0.56	0.42	0.42

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A2: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = log reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Dependent and globalization variables logged.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
log KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.1790*** [2.84]	0.1802* [1.99]			
log KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0808* [1.90]		
log KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0029** [2.53]	
log KOF index of globalization (political)					0.059 [0.95]
log GDP per capita		-0.0035 [0.19]	0.0322** [2.18]	-0.0317 [1.49]	0.0505** [2.12]
log Population		-0.0212* [1.88]	-0.0037 [0.47]	-0.0116 [1.24]	-0.0212 [1.27]
Democracy		0.0454 [1.48]	0.0265 [1.17]	0.0646* [1.88]	0.0703** [2.08]
Asia		0.0055 [0.12]	-0.0488 [1.30]	-0.0134 [0.36]	-0.0524 [0.80]
Eastern Europe		-0.0357 [0.66]	-0.047 [0.87]	-0.1009 [1.64]	-0.0999 [1.20]
South America		0.0891** [2.30]	0.0832** [2.49]	0.0615 [1.46]	0.0747 [1.64]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0496 [0.97]	0.0051 [0.19]	0.0554 [1.12]	0.0225 [0.50]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1838*** [3.92]	0.1446*** [3.31]	0.1899*** [3.84]	0.2294*** [3.94]
Constant	-0.8178*** [3.30]	-0.6979** [2.58]	-0.7032*** [3.27]	-0.5691*** [2.91]	-0.6700** [2.55]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.13	0.42	0.56	0.45	0.41

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A3: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

China and India excluded.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0038*** [3.98]	0.0031** [2.45]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0012* [1.67]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0035*** [3.05]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0009 [0.98]
log GDP per capita		-0.0005 [0.03]	0.0328*** [2.79]	-0.0136 [0.87]	0.0366** [2.39]
log Population		-0.0073 [0.97]	0.0062 [1.04]	0.0017 [0.27]	-0.0092 [0.74]
Democracy		0.0349 [1.63]	0.0253 [1.41]	0.0465** [2.08]	0.0485** [2.20]
Asia		-0.0062 [0.20]	-0.0446 [1.47]	-0.0221 [0.77]	-0.0353 [0.84]
Eastern Europe		-0.0476 [1.15]	-0.0656* [1.72]	-0.0998** [2.33]	-0.0777 [1.42]
South America		0.0801*** [2.79]	0.0747*** [2.71]	0.0711** [2.45]	0.0787** [2.52]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0233 [0.75]	-0.002 [0.09]	0.0253 [0.82]	0.0049 [0.17]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1624*** [4.91]	0.1470*** [5.05]	0.1743*** [5.16]	0.1851*** [4.78]
Constant	0.7072*** [14.46]	0.7379*** [6.51]	0.4738*** [3.90]	0.7776*** [7.32]	0.5594*** [3.90]
Observations	96	94	84	94	97
R-squared	0.19	0.52	0.62	0.53	0.51

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A4: Regression Results.
 Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)
Tobit with robust standard errors.
 KOF Index 2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0038*** [3.97]	0.0032*** [2.76]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0015** [2.24]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0029*** [2.66]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.001 [1.17]
log GDP per capita		-0.0037 [0.27]	0.0270** [2.34]	-0.01 [0.69]	0.0337** [2.31]
log Population		-0.0140** [2.06]	-0.0021 [0.33]	-0.007 [1.06]	-0.0164 [1.50]
Democracy		0.0341 [1.65]	0.0238 [1.37]	0.0451** [2.10]	0.0473** [2.23]
Asia		-0.005 [0.17]	-0.0417 [1.43]	-0.0186 [0.67]	-0.0332 [0.84]
Eastern Europe		-0.0312 [0.75]	-0.0377 [0.89]	-0.0696 [1.52]	-0.0614 [1.16]
South America		0.0836*** [3.04]	0.0737*** [2.83]	0.0794*** [2.82]	0.0824*** [2.75]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0277 [0.97]	0.0065 [0.31]	0.0287 [1.00]	0.0097 [0.37]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1524*** [4.69]	0.1269*** [3.69]	0.1580*** [4.55]	0.1770*** [4.76]
Constant	0.7055*** [14.53]	0.8178*** [7.39]	0.5758*** [4.69]	0.8436*** [8.11]	0.6384*** [4.71]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;
 *** significant at 1%

Table A5: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Globalization-induced effects in rich and poor countries (threshold sample mean 4800 USD).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0048*** [3.34]	0.0041** [2.07]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0019** [2.06]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0052*** [2.82]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0004 [0.30]
Rich country	0.2022** [2.03]	0.0909 [0.83]	0.0413 [0.45]	0.1694* [1.78]	-0.0906 [1.11]
KOF index of globalization (overall) *Rich country	-0.0035* [1.82]	-0.0012 [0.66]			
KOF index of globalization (economic) *Rich country			-0.0007 [0.49]		
KOF index of globalization (social) *Rich country				-0.0032* [1.79]	
KOF index of globalization (political) *Rich country					0.0011 [1.14]
log GDP per capita		-0.0217 [0.81]	0.0267 [1.45]	-0.0375 [1.55]	0.0459 [1.60]
log Population		-0.0142* [1.96]	-0.0021 [0.31]	-0.0069 [0.96]	-0.0151 [1.23]
Democracy		0.0339 [1.55]	0.0241 [1.30]	0.0475** [2.07]	0.0477** [2.15]
Asia		0.0064 [0.17]	-0.0412 [1.27]	-0.0029 [0.09]	-0.0422 [0.86]
Eastern Europe		-0.029 [0.64]	-0.0386 [0.86]	-0.0661 [1.26]	-0.0598 [1.10]
South America		0.0833*** [2.77]	0.0713** [2.48]	0.0702** [2.22]	0.0753** [2.32]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0293 [0.96]	0.005 [0.22]	0.0279 [0.96]	0.0057 [0.19]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1507*** [4.41]	0.1222*** [3.23]	0.1434*** [3.87]	0.1682*** [4.16]
Constant	0.6517*** [9.55]	0.9100*** [5.40]	0.5650*** [3.38]	0.9748*** [6.76]	0.5787*** [2.66]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.22	0.52	0.59	0.54	0.51

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A6: Marginal effects.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Globalization-induced effects in rich countries (threshold sample mean 4800 USD).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0013 [1.07]	0.0029** [2.19]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0011 [0.87]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0020 [1.53]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0015* [1.69]

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A7: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Globalization-induced effects in rich and poor countries (income continuous).

Globalization and income are normalized (mean 0, variance 1) before interacting.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0470*** [2.67]	0.0409** [2.46]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0216** [2.02]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0665*** [3.01]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0174 [1.11]
log GDP per capita	0.0098 [0.59]	-0.004 [0.29]	0.0242** [2.20]	-0.0173 [1.12]	0.0352** [2.45]
KOF index of globalization (overall) * log GDP per capita	-0.0125 [1.45]	-0.0041 [0.47]			
KOF index of globalization (economic) * log GDP per capita			0.0026 [0.35]		
KOF index of globalization (social) * log GDP per capita				-0.0179* [1.85]	
KOF index of globalization (political) * log GDP per capita					0.0088 [0.79]
log Population		-0.0146* [1.96]	-0.0018 [0.26]	-0.0086 [1.20]	-0.0169 [1.47]
Democracy		0.033 [1.57]	0.0239 [1.30]	0.0445** [2.03]	0.0499** [2.26]
Asia		-0.0021 [0.07]	-0.043 [1.36]	-0.0099 [0.36]	-0.0351 [0.84]
Eastern Europe		-0.029 [0.67]	-0.0392 [0.86]	-0.0725 [1.44]	-0.0647 [1.16]
South America		0.0828*** [2.82]	0.0748** [2.62]	0.0643** [2.07]	0.0768** [2.42]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0281 [0.92]	0.0069 [0.30]	0.0297 [1.02]	0.0055 [0.19]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1485*** [4.54]	0.1309*** [3.30]	0.1408*** [4.01]	0.1760*** [4.45]
Constant	0.8893*** [83.80]	0.9477*** [16.92]	0.8639*** [13.13]	0.9088*** [15.84]	0.9707*** [11.53]
Observations	97	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.23	0.51	0.59	0.54	0.51

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A8: Marginal effects.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Globalization-induced effects in rich countries (income continuous).

Globalization and income are normalized (mean 0, variance 1) before interacting.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	0.0751**	0.0482*			
	[2.46]	[1.75]			
Minimal			0.0171		
income			[0.93]		
				0.0991***	
				[2.94]	
					-0.0037
					[0.11]
	0.0160	0.0306			
	[0.72]	[1.52]			
Maximal			0.0282		
income			[1.42]		
				0.0214	
				[0.86]	
					0.0391
					[1.36]

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A9: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Globalization-induced effects in democracies and autocracies.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0019 [1.57]	0.0028* [1.93]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0015 [1.54]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0027** [2.03]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0007 [0.74]
Democracy	-0.1894** [2.24]	-0.0412 [0.45]	0.0178 [0.28]	0.0027 [0.05]	0.0152 [0.29]
KOF index of globalization (overall) * Democracy	0.0048*** [2.99]	0.0016 [0.92]			
KOF index of globalization (economic) *Democracy			0.0001 [0.11]		
KOF index of globalization (social) * Democracy				0.0012 [0.89]	
KOF index of globalization (political) * Democracy					0.0005 [0.69]
log GDP per capita		-0.004 [0.28]	0.0270** [2.19]	-0.0104 [0.70]	0.0345** [2.25]
log Population		-0.0141** [1.99]	-0.0022 [0.32]	-0.0064 [0.89]	-0.0165 [1.43]
Asia		-0.0063 [0.21]	-0.0414 [1.32]	-0.0183 [0.64]	-0.0365 [0.88]
Eastern Europe		-0.0382 [0.88]	-0.0379 [0.84]	-0.0803 [1.63]	-0.0619 [1.11]
South America		0.0716** [2.54]	0.0730*** [2.65]	0.0679** [2.35]	0.0800** [2.52]
Legal Origin (french)		0.026 [0.84]	0.0062 [0.27]	0.0278 [0.91]	0.0098 [0.36]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1514*** [4.45]	0.1265*** [3.40]	0.1560*** [4.19]	0.1788*** [4.66]
Constant	0.7706*** [12.32]	0.8405*** [7.19]	0.5784*** [4.39]	0.8533*** [7.87]	0.6469*** [4.49]
Observations	97	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.26	0.52	0.59	0.52	0.51

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A10: Marginal effects.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Globalization-induced effects in democracies.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0067*** [6.65]	0.0044*** [3.18]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0016* [1.81]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0039*** [3.11]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0012 [1.38]

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A11: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed family code sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0071*** [4.73]	0.0023 [1.18]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0008 [0.50]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0030* [1.85]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					4×10 ⁻⁵ [0.03]
log GDP per capita		0.0499* [1.79]	0.0859*** [3.37]	0.0341 [1.25]	0.0750*** [4.13]
log Population		0.0038 [0.36]	0.0144 [1.24]	0.0096 [0.90]	0.0062 [0.40]
Democracy		0.0698** [2.11]	0.0578* [1.86]	0.0787** [2.41]	0.0760** [2.36]
Asia		0.0101 [0.20]	-0.0302 [0.68]	-0.0043 [0.08]	0.0005 [0.01]
Eastern Europe		-0.0184 [0.24]	-0.092 [1.48]	-0.0624 [0.79]	-0.0205 [0.31]
South America		0.2429*** [4.73]	0.2491*** [5.21]	0.2315*** [4.37]	0.2477*** [5.17]
Legal Origin (french)		-0.0214 [0.55]	-0.0472 [1.15]	-0.0157 [0.40]	-0.0318 [0.88]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.2946*** [5.29]	0.3371*** [8.52]	0.3040*** [5.59]	0.2907*** [5.36]
Constant	0.3451*** [4.64]	0.0115 [0.05]	-0.2706 [1.35]	0.0805 [0.37]	-0.1013 [0.53]
Observations	107	105	94	105	108
R-squared	0.18	0.65	0.69	0.65	0.65

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;
*** significant at 1%

Table A12: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed civil liberties sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	-0.0011 [0.57]	0.0038 [1.45]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0009 [0.48]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0031 [1.25]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0017 [1.14]
log GDP per capita		-0.0547 [1.63]	0.0078 [0.26]	-0.0454 [1.11]	-0.0088 [0.31]
log Population		-0.0324** [2.28]	-0.0157 [1.03]	-0.0235* [1.85]	-0.0411** [2.10]
Democracy		0.1184*** [2.78]	0.0899** [2.41]	0.1413*** [3.25]	0.1343*** [3.23]
Asia		-0.2657*** [3.90]	-0.3152*** [4.37]	-0.2847*** [4.41]	-0.2825*** [4.19]
Eastern Europe		-0.3234*** [3.51]	-0.3595*** [4.21]	-0.3702*** [4.04]	-0.3497*** [3.93]
South America		0.0586 [0.97]	0.0444 [0.78]	0.0368 [0.61]	0.0529 [0.90]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0503 [0.91]	0.0219 [0.48]	0.0704 [1.27]	0.0401 [0.76]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.4661*** [6.67]	0.4437*** [6.36]	0.4860*** [7.11]	0.4972*** [6.70]
Constant	0.9054*** [9.70]	1.3402*** [5.12]	0.8868*** [3.30]	1.2274*** [4.07]	1.1255*** [4.24]
Observations	113	110	96	111	114
R-squared	0.00	0.49	0.51	0.48	0.5

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;
*** significant at 1%

Table A13: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed physical integrity sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0064*** [4.94]	0.0021 [1.26]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.001 [0.75]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0013 [0.71]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0012 [0.98]
log GDP per capita		0.0239 [1.02]	0.0461** [2.02]	0.0389 [1.29]	0.0515** [2.40]
log Population		0.0137 [1.34]	0.0177 [1.59]	0.0186* [1.84]	0.0082 [0.58]
Democracy		0.0115 [0.34]	-0.009 [0.27]	0.0282 [0.82]	0.0293 [0.88]
Asia		0.1133** [2.42]	0.1031* [1.86]	0.1045** [2.15]	0.1122** [2.47]
Eastern Europe		0.1610** [2.56]	0.1824** [2.60]	0.1386** [1.99]	0.1454** [2.41]
South America		0.2042*** [3.79]	0.1978*** [3.18]	0.1918*** [3.53]	0.1980*** [3.95]
Legal Origin (french)		-0.0659 [1.49]	-0.0906* [1.95]	-0.0519 [1.16]	-0.0555 [1.34]
Legal Origin (socialist)		-0.0186 [0.37]	-0.0746 [1.38]	-0.0049 [0.09]	0.0162 [0.31]
Constant	0.3532*** [5.39]	0.1746 [0.86]	0.0606 [0.25]	0.0477 [0.20]	0.0082 [0.04]
Observations	105	103	90	104	107
R-squared	0.21	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.44

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A14: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed son preference sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	-0.0002 [0.14]	0.0038 [1.45]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0034* [1.87]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0021 [0.73]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					-0.0001 [0.06]
log GDP per capita		-0.0445 [1.45]	-0.0262 [0.91]	-0.0364 [1.06]	0.0143 [0.42]
log Population		-0.0316 [1.37]	-0.0206 [0.85]	-0.0254 [0.98]	-0.0258 [0.97]
Democracy		0.0409 [0.90]	0.0235 [0.55]	0.0481 [1.10]	0.063 [1.30]
Asia		-0.2139*** [2.72]	-0.2317*** [2.82]	-0.2227** [2.61]	-0.2759*** [3.10]
Eastern Europe		-0.2188 [1.50]	-0.1473 [0.92]	-0.2271 [1.33]	-0.2732* [1.84]
South America		0.0293 [0.44]	0.0223 [0.34]	0.0339 [0.49]	0.0144 [0.21]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0537 [1.02]	0.0265 [0.49]	0.0483 [0.92]	0.025 [0.51]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.2652** [2.52]	0.1614 [1.25]	0.2537** [2.27]	0.2791*** [2.76]
Constant	0.8866*** [11.68]	1.3282*** [3.85]	1.1364*** [3.07]	1.3093*** [4.23]	1.0100** [2.59]
Observations	113	111	97	112	115
R-squared	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.3

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A15: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed ownership rights sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0094*** [4.67]	0.0059*			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0034** [2.35]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0061*** [2.74]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.001 [0.56]
log GDP per capita		0.0367 [0.93]	0.1317*** [5.20]	0.0179 [0.45]	0.0879*** [3.44]
log Population		-0.0035 [0.26]	0.0295*** [2.67]	0.0098 [0.68]	-0.0064 [0.35]
Democracy		0.0615 [1.42]	0.0922*** [2.65]	0.0800* [1.92]	0.0681* [1.69]
Asia		0.0948 [1.34]	-0.0096 [0.19]	0.0642 [0.91]	0.0905 [1.48]
Eastern Europe		0.0232 [0.20]	-0.0932 [1.19]	-0.0448 [0.39]	0.0482 [0.48]
South America		0.1792** [2.39]	0.0936 [1.50]	0.1622** [2.19]	0.2128*** [3.31]
Legal Origin (french)		0.1034** [2.19]	0.1143*** [2.75]	0.1114** [2.42]	0.0741* [1.69]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.3422*** [4.22]	0.3995*** [7.93]	0.3510*** [4.58]	0.3240*** [4.43]
Constant	0.2624** [2.50]	-0.0491 [0.15]	-0.9852*** [4.33]	0.029 [0.09]	-0.2031 [0.75]
Observations	113	110	96	111	114
R-squared	0.21	0.58	0.72	0.59	0.56

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;
*** significant at 1%

Table A16: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed family code sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0082*** [4.94]	0.0028 [1.29]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0014 [0.78]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0034* [1.78]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					-0.0003 [0.23]
log GDP per capita		0.0454 [1.44]	0.0802*** [2.87]	0.029 [0.94]	0.0788*** [3.71]
log Population		0.0006 [0.06]	0.0117 [0.93]	0.0075 [0.70]	0.0073 [0.42]
Democracy		0.0545 [1.50]	0.0442 [1.26]	0.0654* [1.83]	0.0657* [1.91]
Asia		0.0319 [0.58]	-0.0178 [0.36]	0.0176 [0.32]	0.0076 [0.15]
Eastern Europe		0.0069 [0.09]	-0.0679 [1.03]	-0.04 [0.49]	-0.0069 [0.10]
South America		0.2450*** [4.25]	0.2438*** [4.27]	0.2360*** [4.00]	0.2506*** [4.84]
Legal Origin (french)		-0.0145 [0.34]	-0.0367 [0.78]	-0.0111 [0.26]	-0.0272 [0.69]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.2722*** [4.57]	0.3142*** [6.94]	0.2809*** [4.86]	0.2715*** [4.62]
Constant	0.3097*** [3.78]	0.0604 [0.25]	-0.223 [0.96]	0.1312 [0.56]	-0.1109 [0.52]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.22	0.64	0.69	0.65	0.65

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A17: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed civil liberties sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0014 [0.74]	0.0071** [2.48]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0009 [0.35]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0084*** [3.31]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0028* [1.76]
log GDP per capita		-0.0927** [2.62]	-0.0043 [0.14]	-0.1316*** [3.36]	-0.0304 [1.07]
log Population		-0.0361** [2.38]	-0.0158 [0.95]	-0.0188 [1.56]	-0.0497** [2.33]
Democracy		0.0877** [2.00]	0.0750* [1.81]	0.1153** [2.55]	0.0988** [2.32]
Asia		-0.2208*** [2.81]	-0.3095*** [3.67]	-0.2567*** [3.61]	-0.2410*** [3.02]
Eastern Europe		-0.2732** [2.58]	-0.3460*** [3.44]	-0.3895*** [3.80]	-0.2843*** [2.77]
South America		0.0671 [1.00]	0.0674 [0.92]	0.0455 [0.71]	0.092 [1.46]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0458 [0.76]	0.0096 [0.19]	0.0539 [0.90]	0.0059 [0.10]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.4192*** [5.83]	0.4360*** [5.20]	0.4404*** [6.37]	0.4512*** [5.83]
Constant	0.7974*** [8.29]	1.5304*** [5.60]	0.9908*** [3.26]	1.6983*** [6.08]	1.3297*** [5.13]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.01	0.47	0.5	0.5	0.48

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A18: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed physical integrity sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0063*** [4.64]	0.002 [1.02]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0007 [0.48]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0018 [0.87]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0011 [0.80]
log GDP per capita		0.0223 [0.89]	0.0429* [1.84]	0.0195 [0.66]	0.0435* [1.95]
log Population		0.0111 [1.07]	0.0147 [1.30]	0.0154 [1.53]	0.0066 [0.44]
Democracy		0.0157 [0.42]	-0.0063 [0.17]	0.0225 [0.61]	0.0264 [0.73]
Asia		0.1182** [2.43]	0.1068* [1.89]	0.1099** [2.22]	0.1115** [2.35]
Eastern Europe		0.1566** [2.24]	0.1862** [2.47]	0.1338* [1.71]	0.1431** [2.14]
South America		0.1945*** [3.21]	0.1949*** [2.74]	0.1923*** [3.18]	0.1947*** [3.56]
Legal Origin (french)		-0.0583 [1.26]	-0.0878* [1.84]	-0.0579 [1.26]	-0.0613 [1.44]
Legal Origin (socialist)		-0.0121 [0.23]	-0.0739 [1.38]	-0.009 [0.17]	0.0137 [0.26]
Constant	0.3563*** [5.14]	0.2146 [1.02]	0.127 [0.50]	0.226 [1.02]	0.1064 [0.49]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.20	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.41

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A19: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed son preference sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0008 [0.45]	0.0046 [1.66]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0046** [2.28]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0024 [0.68]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					-0.0004 [0.21]
log GDP per capita		-0.0575* [1.79]	-0.035 [1.09]	-0.043 [1.04]	0.0163 [0.41]
log Population		-0.0333 [1.37]	-0.0223 [0.86]	-0.025 [0.91]	-0.0216 [0.70]
Democracy		0.042 [0.86]	0.0216 [0.46]	0.0551 [1.14]	0.0753 [1.37]
Asia		-0.2229** [2.60]	-0.2331** [2.51]	-0.2374** [2.62]	-0.3087*** [3.08]
Eastern Europe		-0.2147 [1.31]	-0.1448 [0.81]	-0.2408 [1.23]	-0.3018* [1.73]
South America		0.02 [0.27]	-0.0146 [0.19]	0.0253 [0.32]	-0.0007 [0.01]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0818 [1.46]	0.0784 [1.37]	0.0777 [1.37]	0.0512 [0.96]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.2703** [2.40]	0.1707 [1.24]	0.2702** [2.22]	0.3035*** [2.72]
Constant	0.8395*** [9.96]	1.3918*** [3.72]	1.1421*** [2.73]	1.3249*** [3.90]	0.9537** [2.11]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.00	0.3	0.31	0.29	0.32

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A20: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed ownership rights sub-index.

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0099*** [4.47]	0.0058** [2.15]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0043*** [3.07]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0072*** [3.27]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0006 [0.28]
log GDP per capita		0.044 [1.14]	0.1268*** [4.75]	0.008 [0.18]	0.0971*** [3.56]
log Population		-0.0105 [0.76]	0.0262** [2.42]	0.0038 [0.26]	-0.0084 [0.41]
Democracy		0.0609 [1.33]	0.0974** [2.60]	0.0838* [1.85]	0.0738* [1.71]
Asia		0.1185 [1.65]	-0.0031 [0.06]	0.0884 [1.21]	0.0876 [1.30]
Eastern Europe		0.0073 [0.06]	-0.1028 [1.34]	-0.0924 [0.79]	-0.0001 [0.00]
South America		0.1557** [2.05]	0.0533 [0.85]	0.1360* [1.77]	0.1829*** [2.67]
Legal Origin (french)		0.1389*** [2.87]	0.1622*** [3.76]	0.1465*** [3.09]	0.1045** [2.16]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.3541*** [4.67]	0.4008*** [7.93]	0.3728*** [4.97]	0.3568*** [5.32]
Constant	0.2472** [2.15]	-0.0467 [0.14]	-0.9750*** [4.08]	0.1089 [0.30]	-0.2417 [0.81]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.23	0.61	0.73	0.63	0.59

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A21: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed family code sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	0.0073** [2.47]	0.004 [1.38]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0066*** [3.10]	0.0011 [0.43]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0019 [0.92]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			-0.0001 [0.07]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0049* [1.93]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0017 [0.87]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0004 [0.26]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					-0.0006 [0.43]
log GDP per capita		0.0532* [1.88]	0.0949*** [3.63]	0.0335 [1.24]	0.0754*** [4.06]
log Population		-0.0007 [0.05]	0.0097 [0.66]	0.0024 [0.15]	0.0091 [0.58]
Democracy		0.0639* [1.85]	0.0447 [1.38]	0.0715** [2.06]	0.0753** [2.22]
Asia		0.004 [0.08]	-0.0341 [0.77]	-0.0153 [0.28]	0.0001 [0.00]
Eastern Europe		-0.0063 [0.08]	-0.0843 [1.29]	-0.037 [0.47]	-0.013 [0.19]
South America		0.2422*** [4.68]	0.2342*** [4.57]	0.2244*** [4.14]	0.2630*** [4.92]
Legal Origin (french)		-0.0233 [0.59]	-0.0542 [1.31]	-0.0199 [0.49]	-0.0292 [0.80]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.2971*** [5.17]	0.3426*** [8.00]	0.3015*** [5.20]	0.2863*** [5.00]
Constant	0.3546*** [4.68]	0.0395 [0.17]	-0.2699 [1.32]	0.1709 [0.65]	-0.1236 [0.64]
Observations	103	101	90	101	104
R-squared	0.16	0.64	0.69	0.64	0.64

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A22: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed civil liberties sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	-0.004 [0.92]	0.0072 [1.44]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0008 [0.33]	0.0017 [0.50]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0027 [0.95]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			0.0001 [0.03]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0066 [1.55]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0004 [0.17]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0022 [1.24]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					0.0008 [0.43]
log GDP per capita		-0.0518 [1.48]	0.0157 [0.50]	-0.0435 [1.06]	-0.0085 [0.30]
log Population		-0.0498** [2.40]	-0.0312* [1.88]	-0.0465** [2.27]	-0.0441** [2.16]
Democracy		0.1179*** [2.72]	0.0774** [2.20]	0.1412*** [3.11]	0.1432*** [3.30]
Asia		-0.2601*** [3.83]	-0.2981*** [3.97]	-0.2860*** [4.62]	-0.2704*** [3.91]
Eastern Europe		-0.3434*** [3.71]	-0.3642*** [4.21]	-0.3805*** [4.10]	-0.3624*** [4.21]
South America		0.0567 [0.93]	0.0248 [0.39]	0.022 [0.36]	0.0711 [1.11]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0476 [0.87]	0.011 [0.23]	0.0661 [1.21]	0.0426 [0.76]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.4611*** [6.48]	0.4299*** [5.86]	0.4795*** [6.58]	0.4817*** [6.43]
Constant	0.8946*** [9.61]	1.4857*** [5.50]	0.9874*** [3.56]	1.4598*** [4.03]	1.1580*** [4.24]
Observations	109	106	92	107	110
R-squared	0.01	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.49

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A23: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed physical integrity sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	0.0089*** [3.71]	0.0041 [1.21]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0047*** [2.77]	0.0011 [0.56]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0042** [2.56]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			-0.0004 [0.28]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0004 [0.13]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0017 [0.92]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0015 [1.06]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					0.0003 [0.17]
log GDP per capita		0.0251 [1.05]	0.0578** [2.51]	0.0406 [1.34]	0.0531** [2.43]
log Population		0.0047 [0.31]	-0.0035 [0.28]	0.0195 [1.37]	0.0095 [0.65]
Democracy		0.0041 [0.12]	-0.0384 [1.15]	0.0274 [0.76]	0.0297 [0.84]
Asia		0.1219** [2.56]	0.1241** [2.22]	0.1173** [2.33]	0.1202** [2.60]
Eastern Europe		0.1470** [2.40]	0.1684** [2.56]	0.1337** [1.99]	0.1332** [2.17]
South America		0.2072*** [3.78]	0.1627** [2.55]	0.1981*** [3.50]	0.2175*** [3.66]
Legal Origin (french)		-0.0696 [1.56]	-0.1064** [2.30]	-0.055 [1.21]	-0.053 [1.22]
Legal Origin (socialist)		-0.0291 [0.55]	-0.0951* [1.78]	-0.0164 [0.31]	-0.0007 [0.01]
Constant	0.3596*** [5.39]	0.2536 [1.15]	0.1967 [0.80]	0.0254 [0.09]	0.0016 [0.01]
Observations	101	99	86	100	103
R-squared	0.21	0.42	0.48	0.42	0.43

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A24: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed son preference sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	-0.006 [1.32]	0.0021 [0.41]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0036 [1.41]	0.0049 [1.51]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0055** [2.02]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			0.0024 [1.04]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0015 [0.33]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0017 [0.66]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					-0.0006 [0.38]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					0.0004 [0.14]
log GDP per capita		-0.0481 [1.50]	-0.0204 [0.61]	-0.0318 [0.92]	0.0144 [0.42]
log Population		-0.0337 [1.57]	-0.0424 [1.61]	-0.0329 [1.39]	-0.0338 [1.11]
Democracy		0.0436 [0.89]	0.0037 [0.08]	0.0476 [1.02]	0.0633 [1.23]
Asia		-0.1931** [2.27]	-0.2011** [2.31]	-0.2026** [2.15]	-0.2636*** [2.89]
Eastern Europe		-0.2525 [1.62]	-0.1904 [1.17]	-0.2613 [1.53]	-0.3192* [1.97]
South America		0.0344 [0.50]	0.0064 [0.10]	0.0427 [0.56]	0.003 [0.05]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0489 [0.90]	0.0106 [0.19]	0.0421 [0.77]	0.0186 [0.37]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.2473** [2.26]	0.1359 [1.01]	0.2352** [2.01]	0.2700*** [2.68]
Constant	0.8676*** [11.53]	1.3675*** [4.11]	1.3164*** [3.41]	1.3578*** [4.35]	1.0867** [2.59]
Observations	109	107	93	108	111
R-squared	0.04	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.30

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A25: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed ownership rights sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	0.0096*** [2.74]	0.0077* [1.87]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0091*** [3.91]	0.0051 [1.40]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0042** [2.03]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			0.0032* [1.91]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0092** [2.60]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0041* [1.88]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0008 [0.44]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					0.0014 [0.61]
log GDP per capita		0.0385 [0.97]	0.1368*** [4.99]	0.0179 [0.46]	0.0883*** [3.45]
log Population		-0.0114 [0.57]	0.0250* [1.83]	-0.0056 [0.29]	-0.0101 [0.52]
Democracy		0.0591 [1.31]	0.0869** [2.45]	0.0759* [1.73]	0.0681 [1.64]
Asia		0.0972 [1.33]	-0.0052 [0.10]	0.0565 [0.76]	0.0949 [1.50]
Eastern Europe		0.0284 [0.25]	-0.0718 [0.84]	-0.0324 [0.29]	0.0482 [0.43]
South America		0.1770** [2.31]	0.0823 [1.19]	0.1483* [1.93]	0.2041*** [2.79]
Legal Origin (french)		0.1011** [2.10]	0.1097** [2.61]	0.1084** [2.33]	0.0708 [1.56]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.3391*** [4.06]	0.3935*** [7.43]	0.3498*** [4.36]	0.3231*** [4.23]
Constant	0.2663** [2.49]	0.0089 [0.02]	-0.9777*** [4.22]	0.1935 [0.52]	-0.1773 [0.64]
Observations	109	106	92	107	110
R-squared	0.2	0.57	0.71	0.59	0.55

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A26: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed family code sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	0.0087*** [2.86]	0.0056 [1.61]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0077*** [3.24]	0.0011 [0.41]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0029 [1.18]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			0.0006 [0.32]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0056** [2.03]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0018 [0.76]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0002 [0.09]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					-0.0014 [0.86]
log GDP per capita		0.0489 [1.55]	0.0890*** [3.15]	0.0295 [0.97]	0.0793*** [3.60]
log Population		-0.0072 [0.43]	0.005 [0.32]	-0.0011 [0.07]	0.0112 [0.64]
Democracy		0.0435 [1.13]	0.0285 [0.79]	0.0548 [1.44]	0.0634* [1.77]
Asia		0.0269 [0.47]	-0.0172 [0.35]	0.0077 [0.13]	0.0091 [0.17]
Eastern Europe		0.0217 [0.28]	-0.0588 [0.88]	-0.0093 [0.12]	-0.0015 [0.02]
South America		0.2444*** [4.22]	0.2251*** [3.66]	0.2293*** [3.82]	0.2753*** [4.64]
Legal Origin (french)		-0.0176 [0.41]	-0.045 [0.96]	-0.0177 [0.40]	-0.0217 [0.53]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.2722*** [4.37]	0.3127*** [6.31]	0.2736*** [4.35]	0.2625*** [4.21]
Constant	0.3147*** [3.69]	0.117 [0.45]	-0.2071 [0.89]	0.2338 [0.85]	-0.1366 [0.65]
Observations	94	92	82	92	95
R-squared	0.21	0.63	0.68	0.64	0.64

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table A27: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed civil liberties sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	0.0002 [0.06]	0.0139*** [2.86]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0028 [1.06]	0.0032 [0.93]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0032 [0.90]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			0.0002 [0.07]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0135*** [3.58]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0041 [1.48]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0034* [1.74]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					0.0019 [0.99]
log GDP per capita		-0.0860** [2.40]	0.004 [0.12]	-0.1260*** [3.45]	-0.0287 [0.99]
log Population		-0.0635*** [3.04]	-0.0333* [1.98]	-0.0490** [2.61]	-0.0531** [2.43]
Democracy		0.0740* [1.85]	0.0606 [1.60]	0.1020** [2.28]	0.1051** [2.39]
Asia		-0.2165*** [2.84]	-0.2860*** [3.16]	-0.2639*** [3.84]	-0.2249*** [2.75]
Eastern Europe		-0.2823** [2.54]	-0.3583*** [3.37]	-0.3557*** [3.15]	-0.2898*** [2.79]
South America		0.0612 [0.91]	0.0364 [0.44]	0.0277 [0.43]	0.1116* [1.74]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0395 [0.70]	0 [0.00]	0.0374 [0.67]	0.0104 [0.17]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.4107*** [5.88]	0.4120*** [4.48]	0.4123*** [5.74]	0.4332*** [5.55]
Constant	0.7785*** [8.06]	1.7479*** [6.58]	1.0977*** [3.60]	2.0070*** [6.69]	1.3543*** [5.07]
Observations	94	92	82	92	95
R-squared	0.01	0.49	0.49	0.52	0.47

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table A28: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed physical integrity sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	0.0092*** [3.71]	0.0046 [1.29]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0043** [2.37]	0.0003 [0.13]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0042** [2.32]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			-0.001 [0.66]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0012 [0.39]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.002 [0.91]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0014 [0.92]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					-0.0002 [0.10]
log GDP per capita		0.0254 [1.01]	0.0577** [2.46]	0.0214 [0.72]	0.0450** [2.01]
log Population		-0.0005 [0.03]	-0.0083 [0.66]	0.0141 [0.99]	0.0085 [0.54]
Democracy		0.0077 [0.20]	-0.0348 [0.97]	0.022 [0.57]	0.0285 [0.74]
Asia		0.1242** [2.52]	0.1255** [2.19]	0.1242** [2.40]	0.1195** [2.49]
Eastern Europe		0.1353* [1.95]	0.1498** [2.11]	0.1172 [1.60]	0.1223* [1.71]
South America		0.1959*** [3.20]	0.1507** [2.08]	0.1974*** [3.15]	0.2194*** [3.35]
Legal Origin (french)		-0.0627 [1.36]	-0.1051** [2.22]	-0.06 [1.30]	-0.0562 [1.27]
Legal Origin (socialist)		-0.0209 [0.38]	-0.0899* [1.70]	-0.0204 [0.37]	-0.0035 [0.06]
Constant	0.3676*** [5.24]	0.3128 [1.37]	0.2633 [1.01]	0.2237 [0.87]	0.1004 [0.46]
Observations	94	92	82	92	95
R-squared	0.20	0.40	0.45	0.39	0.40

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table A29: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed son preference sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	-0.0041 [0.75]	0.0054 [0.85]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0043 [1.36]	0.0041 [0.98]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0078*** [2.81]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			0.0037 [1.44]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0023 [0.41]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0016 [0.52]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					-0.0005 [0.25]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					-0.0015 [0.48]
log GDP per capita		-0.0574 [1.64]	-0.027 [0.72]	-0.0376 [0.93]	0.0181 [0.46]
log Population		-0.0444** [2.10]	-0.0502* [1.78]	-0.0357 [1.48]	-0.0241 [0.68]
Democracy		0.0426 [0.78]	-0.0013 [0.02]	0.0557 [1.06]	0.0831 [1.42]
Asia		-0.2026** [2.10]	-0.1899* [1.93]	-0.2172** [2.11]	-0.2960*** [2.84]
Eastern Europe		-0.2712 [1.48]	-0.2079 [1.14]	-0.2945 [1.52]	-0.3828** [2.00]
South America		0.0225 [0.29]	-0.0509 [0.64]	0.0309 [0.36]	0.0149 [0.22]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0787 [1.38]	0.0635 [1.10]	0.073 [1.24]	0.0553 [0.99]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.2531** [2.06]	0.1289 [0.90]	0.2507** [1.99]	0.2830** [2.51]
Constant	0.8153*** [9.57]	1.4960*** [4.34]	1.3539*** [3.16]	1.4036*** [4.05]	0.9941** [2.07]
Observations	94	92	82	92	95
R-squared	0.03	0.30	0.34	0.28	0.32

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table A30: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed ownership rights sub-index

OLS with robust standard errors.

Changes in KOF Indices 1970-2000.

SIGI Sample.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Change in KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970-2000	0.0119*** [3.27]	0.0113*** [2.97]			
KOF index of globalization (overall): 1970	0.0085*** [3.05]	0.0025 [0.69]			
Change in KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970-2000			0.0059*** [2.95]		
KOF index of globalization (economic): 1970			0.0039** [2.38]		
Change in KOF index of globalization (social): 1970-2000				0.0099*** [2.92]	
KOF index of globalization (social): 1970				0.0050** [2.04]	
Change in KOF index of globalization (political): 1970-2000					0.0009 [0.44]
KOF index of globalization (political): 1970					-0.0005 [0.19]
log GDP per capita		0.05 [1.36]	0.1338*** [4.69]	0.0105 [0.26]	0.0984*** [3.59]
log Population		-0.0316 [1.61]	0.0159 [1.21]	-0.012 [0.59]	-0.0089 [0.42]
Democracy		0.0474 [1.02]	0.0863** [2.31]	0.0752 [1.58]	0.0771* [1.72]
Asia		0.1187 [1.66]	0.0097 [0.21]	0.0862 [1.14]	0.0974 [1.40]
Eastern Europe		0.002 [0.02]	-0.0926 [1.11]	-0.0686 [0.58]	-0.0194 [0.16]
South America		0.1523** [2.00]	0.031 [0.44]	0.1266 [1.61]	0.2035** [2.57]
Legal Origin (french)		0.1337*** [2.80]	0.1554*** [3.55]	0.1374*** [2.93]	0.1094** [2.13]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.3491*** [4.56]	0.3857*** [7.75]	0.3559*** [4.44]	0.3418*** [4.73]
Constant	0.2548** [2.16]	0.1192 [0.34]	-0.9277*** [3.91]	0.2714 [0.67]	-0.2312 [0.78]
Observations	94	92	82	92	95
R-squared	0.22	0.62	0.72	0.63	0.57

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;
*** significant at 1%

Table A31: Regression Results.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Globalization-induced effects in large and small countries (population continuous).

Globalization and population are normalized (mean 0, variance 1) before interacting.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0511*** [3.76]	0.0496*** [2.82]			
KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0234** [2.35]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0540** [2.63]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0181 [1.05]
log Population	-0.0189* [1.79]	-0.0256** [2.26]	-0.0049 [0.55]	-0.0132 [1.20]	-0.0258 [1.30]
KOF index of globalization (overall) * log Population	0.0213 [1.60]	0.0233** [2.19]			
KOF index of globalization (economic) * log Population			0.0245*** [2.96]		
KOF index of globalization (social) * log Population				0.0210* [1.85]	
KOF index of globalization (political) * log Population					0.0024 [0.22]
log GDP per capita		-0.0103 [0.66]	0.0268** [2.07]	-0.0114 [0.74]	0.0329** [2.12]
Democracy		0.031 [1.48]	0.0174 [0.99]	0.0472** [2.07]	0.0464** [2.17]
Asia		0.0069 [0.23]	-0.0151 [0.47]	-0.0055 [0.19]	-0.0331 [0.80]
Eastern Europe		-0.0275 [0.63]	-0.0157 [0.34]	-0.0674 [1.35]	-0.0614 [1.11]
South America		0.0867*** [3.14]	0.0890*** [3.23]	0.0778*** [2.64]	0.0834*** [2.66]
Legal Origin (french)		0.0187 [0.69]	-0.0148 [0.62]	0.0186 [0.67]	0.0107 [0.36]
Legal Origin (socialist)		0.1360*** [4.28]	0.0972*** [2.72]	0.1350*** [4.00]	0.1783*** [4.21]
Constant	0.8808*** [87.21]	0.8963*** [7.60]	0.6483*** [6.06]	0.9109*** [7.55]	0.5474*** [4.78]
Observations	98	96	86	96	99
R-squared	0.23	0.54	0.63	0.53	0.51

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%

Table A32: Marginal effects.

Dependent variable: Gender Equality = reversed SIGI (overall)

OLS with robust standard errors.

KOF Index 2000.

Globalization-induced effects in large and small countries (population continuous).

Globalization and population are normalized (mean 0, variance 1) before interacting.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.0072 [0.31]	0.0021 [0.14]			
Minimal Population KOF index of globalization (economic)			-0.0251 [1.37]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.0158 [0.83]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0132 [0.71]
KOF index of globalization (overall)	0.1177** [2.36]	0.1227** [2.59]			
Maximal Population KOF index of globalization (economic)			0.0995*** [3.49]		
KOF index of globalization (social)				0.1070** [2.44]	
KOF index of globalization (political)					0.0256 [0.56]

Notes: Absolute value of t statistics in brackets; * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%;

*** significant at 1%