

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Table S1** Parliamentary committees' classification

<b>Economic issues committees</b>	<b>Powerful committees</b>	<b>Distributive committees</b>	<b>Social and Women issues committees</b>
Budget and Finances (2005 and 2009); Economy and Finance (1995 and 2002); Economy, Finance and Planning (1983)	Foreign Affairs and Portuguese Communities (1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009); Foreign Affairs and Emigration (1983)	Agricultural, Rural Development and Fisheries (1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009); Agriculture and Fisheries (1983); Public Works, Transport and Communications (2002, 2005 and 2009)	Health (1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009); Health, Welfare and Family (1983); Work, Welfare and Public Administration (1995, 2002, 2005, 2009); Ethics, Society and Culture (1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009); Education and Science (2002, 2005 and 2009); Education, Science and Culture (1983); Youth (1983 and 1995); Equality (1995); Status of women (1983).
Economic Issues, Innovation and Regional Development (2005 and 2009)	National Defence (1983, 1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009); European Issues (1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009); European Integration (1983); Constitutional Issues, Freedoms and Guarantees (1983, 1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009).	Local Power, Environment and Territory Planning (1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009); Internal Affairs and Local Power (1983).	
Budget execution (2002).			

Note: Over the years there have been slight changes in the labels and areas covered by some committees. For this reason, we place in brackets the year in which the committee had a certain label. For instance, issues related to health featured under the Health, Welfare and Family Committee (1983), and later under the Health Committee (1995, 2002, 2005 and 2009).

**Table S2** The coding of expertise by committee type

<b>Expertise</b>	<b>Economic issues committees</b>	<b>Powerful committees</b>	<b>Distributive committees</b>	<b>Social and Women issues committees</b>
<b>Professional occupation</b>	Economists, corporate, general managers, bankers, accountants	Lawyers, judges, prosecutors, senior government officials and professionals from armed forces	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals, designers, architects, geographers,	Teachers, health professionals, social assistants, psychologists, journalists, researchers in social sciences, writers, actors, civil servants dealing with social issues, human resource managers
<b>Field of Education</b>	Economics and management	Public administration, law, military/armed forces	Engineering, physics, chemistry, geography, design, architecture, mathematics	Social and human sciences, pedagogical training, health sciences

Note: In the regression models the variable expertise aggregates both professional and educational background. A MP has the expertise for the economic issues committees if she/he has a degree in economics and management and has developed a professional career in related areas.

**Table S3** List of Interviewees

<b>Interviewee</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Date of interview (dd/mm/yyyy)</b>
No. 1	BE	female	10/7/2014
No. 2	BE	male	10/7/2014
No. 3	BE	female	17/7/2014
No. 4	BE	male	17/7/2014
No. 5	CDS	female	14/7/2014
No. 6	CDS	female	22/7/2014
No. 7	CDS	female	25/9/2014
No. 8	PCP	female	21/7/2014
No. 9	PCP	female	23/7/2014
No. 10	PCP	male	25/7/2014
No. 11	PCP	male	25/7/2014
No. 12	PS	female	8/7/2014
No. 13	PS	female	10/7/2014
No. 14	PS	female	14/7/2014
No. 15	PS	male	23/7/2014
No. 16	PS	female	23/7/2014
No. 17	PSD	male	9/7/2014
No. 18	PSD	female	9/7/2014
No. 19	PSD	female	10/7/2014
No. 20	PSD	female	11/8/2014

Source: Project *Mulher e Poder: Women's Political Representation in Portugal and Spain*, PI: Nina Wiesehomeier (PTDC/IVC-CPO/4088/2012P).

**Table S4** Baseline models: appointments to legislative committees

	EIC	PC	DC	SWIC
<b>Independent variables</b>				
Female	-0.12(0.11)	-0.17(0.09)+	-0.12(0.11)	0.51(0.09)***
Expertise for EIC	1.09(0.19)***			
Expertise for PC		0.42(0.08)***		
Expertise for DC			0.51(0.20)*	
Expertise for SWIC				0.38(0.05)***
Newcomer	0.13(0.09)	-0.21(0.05)***	0.23(0.12)+	0.27(0.04)***
<b>Controls</b>				
Position on the list	0.00(0.01)	0.02(0.01)*	0.01(0.01)	0.04(0.02)**
Women in chamber	0.02(0.00)***	0.00(0.01)	0.01(0.01)	-0.01(0.01)
Party size	0.00(0.00)***	0.00(0.00)	0.00(0.00)	0.00(0.00)*
Left wing-party	-0.04(0.11)	-0.01(0.05)	0.19(0.05)***	-0.09(0.09)
Governing party	0.01(0.08)	-0.08(0.10)	-0.40(0.10)***	-0.17(0.12)
Constant	-1.50(0.09)***	-0.56(0.30)+	-1.22(0.17)***	-0.59(0.14)***
Observations	1170	1170	1170	1170
Log pseudolikelihood	-371.01	-628.95	-501.10	-578.17
Pseudo R2	10.00	0.03	0.03	0.07

Notes: In brackets are robust standard errors clustered at the election year. Statistically significant at \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \* $< 0.05$ ; + $p < 0.10$ .

**Table S5** Expertise by sex and year (% and total N)

		Expertise for EIC	Expertise for PC	Expertise for DC	Expertise for SWIC	Total (N)
1983	Male	8.2	20.7	11.2	15.1	232
	Female	0.0	16.7	5.6	22.2	18
1995	Male	12.4	24.3	8.4	17.8	202
	Female	7.1	17.9	3.6	32.1	28
2002	Male	13.5	27.0	8.1	18.9	185
	Female	13.3	17.8	2.2	33.3	45
2005	Male	11.6	30.4	5.5	16.6	181
	Female	8.2	22.4	2.0	38.8	49
2009	Male	11.3	30.4	4.8	19.0	168
	Female	8.1	19.4	8.1	38.7	62

Note: Row percentages.

**Table S6** Appointments to legislative committees as function of MPs' sex and expertise

	EIC	PC	DC	SWIC
<b>Independent variables</b>				
Female	-0.26(0.14)+	-0.22(0.08)**	-0.17(0.15)	0.67(0.04)***
Expertise for EIC	0.99(0.22)***			
Expertise for PC		0.39(0.07)***		
Expertise for DC			0.41(0.17)*	
Expertise for SWIC				0.52(0.05)***
Newcomer	0.15(0.09)+	-0.21(0.05)***	0.23(0.12)+	0.28(0.04)***
<b>Interactions</b>				
Female#Expertise for EIC	0.70(0.24)**			
Female#Expertise for PC		0.20(0.18)		
Female#Expertise for DC			0.79(0.50)	
Female#Expertise for SWIC				-0.51(0.29)+
<b>Controls</b>				
Position on the list	0.00(0.01)	0.02(0.01)*	0.01(0.01)	0.04(0.01)**
Women in chamber	0.02(0.01)***	0.00(0.01)	0.01(0.01)	-0.01(0.01)
Party size	0.00(0.00)***	0.00(0.00)	0.00(0.00)	0.00(0.00)**
Left wing-party	-0.02(0.11)	-0.01(0.05)	0.19(0.05)***	-0.08(0.10)
Governing party	0.01(0.08)	-0.08(0.10)	-0.41(0.10)***	-0.18(0.12)
Constant	-1.49(0.09)***	-0.55(0.29)+	-1.20(0.15)***	-0.63(0.14)***
Observations	1170	1170	1170	1170
Log pseudolikelihood	-369.22	-628.65	-499.69	-575.57
Pseudo R2	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.08

Notes: In brackets are robust standard errors clustered at the election year. Statistically significant at \*\*\*p<0.001; \*\*p<0.01; \*p<0.05; +p<0.10.

**Table S7** Newcomers across different legislative committees by sex and year (% and total N)

		<b>Economic issues committees</b>	<b>Power committees</b>	<b>Distributive committees</b>	<b>Social and Women issues committees</b>	<b>Total of newcomers (N)</b>	<b>Newcomers (as % of elected MPs)</b>
1983	Male	14.9	23.0	23.0	39.2	74	31.9
	Female	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	8	44.4
1995	Male	9.1	40.3	22.1	28.6	77	38.1
	Female	0.0	18.2	9.1	72.7	11	39.3
2002	Male	36.6	9.8	19.5	34.1	41	22.2
	Female	21.4	7.1	14.3	57.1	14	31.1
2005	Male	13.5	27.0	32.4	27.0	37	20.4
	Female	8.7	17.4	21.7	52.2	23	46.9
2009	Male	16.1	25.8	35.5	27.4	62	36.9
	Female	14.3	28.6	17.1	51.4	35	56.5

Note: The white columns of the table present the percentage of male/female newcomers in each committee, considering the 'Total of newcomers (N)': should be read as follows - from the total of 74 male newcomers elected in 1983 14.9% were appointed to Economic Issue committees. The grey column presents the percentage of newcomers by reference to the total of MPs elected: should be read as follows – in 2009 56.5% of the total of female MPs were newcomers.

**Table S8** Appointments to legislative committees as function of MPs' sex and whether s/he is a newcomer

	<b>EIC</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>DC</b>	<b>SWIC</b>
<b>Independent variables</b>				
Female	-0.05(0.13)	-0.22(0.09)*	0.05(0.19)	0.64(0.14)***
Expertise for EIC	1.09(0.19)***			
Expertise for PC		0.42(0.08)***		
Expertise for DC			0.51(0.21)*	
Expertise for SWIC				0.39(0.05)***
Newcomer	0.16(0.08)*	-0.23(0.07)**	0.29(0.13)*	0.33(0.06)***
<b>Interaction</b>				
Female#Newcomer	-0.15(0.13)	0.11(0.23)	-0.32(0.29)	-0.26(0.15)+
<b>Controls</b>				
Position on the list	0.00(0.01)	0.02(0.01)*	0.01(0.01)	0.04(0.01)**
Women in chamber	0.02(0.00)***	0.00(0.01)	0.01(0.01)+	-0.01(0.01)
Party size	0.00(0.00)***	0.00(0.00)	0.00(0.00)	0.00(0.00)*
Left wing-party	-0.04(0.11)	-0.01(0.06)	0.19(0.05)***	-0.09(0.09)
Governing party	0.01(0.08)	-0.08(0.10)	-0.41(0.10)***	-0.17(0.13)
Constant	-1.52(0.09)***	-0.54(0.29)+	-1.25(0.17)***	-0.62(0.15)***
Observations	1170	1170	1170	1170
Log pseudolikelihood	-370.86	-628.83	-500.20	-577.37
Pseudo R2	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.07

Notes: In brackets are robust standard errors clustered at the election year. Statistically significant at \*\*\*p<0.001; \*\*p<0.01; \*p<0.05; +p<0.10.

**Table S9** Appointments to legislative committees as function of MPs' sex and whether s/he is a newcomer (2009 legislature)

	EIC	PC	DC	SWIC
<b>Independent variables</b>				
Female	0.16(0.33)	-0.17(0.29)	0.01(0.35)	0.95(0.30)**
Expertise for EIC	0.78(0.31)*			
Expertise for PC		0.40(0.20)*		
Expertise for DC			1.29(0.39)***	
Expertise for SWIC				0.56(0.23)*
Newcomer	-0.06(0.26)	-0.19(0.22)	0.66 (0.23)**	0.27(0.24)
<b>Interaction</b>				
Female#Newcomer	-0.17(0.47)	0.26(0.41)	-0.84 (0.48)+	-0.43(0.42)
<b>Controls</b>				
Position on the list	0.04(0.03)	-0.02(0.02)	0.03(0.03)	0.09(0.03)***
Party size	0.00(0.01)	0.00(0.01)	0.00(0.01)	0.00(0.01)
Left wing-party	-0.20(0.44)	-0.22(0.41)	-0.01(0.43)	-0.35(0.41)
Governing party	-0.07(0.59)	0.11(0.53)	-0.34(0.57)	-0.36(0.54)
Constant	-0.82(0.45)+	-0.52(0.42)	-1.07(0.44)*	-0.85(0.42)*
Observations	230	230	230	230
Log pseudolikelihood	-93.07	-137.96	-104.47	-114.51
Pseudo R2	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.16

Notes: Standard errors in brackets. Statistically significant at \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; + $p < 0.10$ .