

APPENDIX A
Description and Sources of Variables

Variables	Description	Sources
• Years	1990-1997 avg	
• Measles, DPT	% of children between 12 and 23 months vaccinated against measles, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.	World Development Indicators. <i>World Bank</i> .
• Infant mortality	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	World Development Indicators <i>World Bank</i> .
• Literacy rates	Adult Total Literacy rate (percent people ages 15 and above)	World Development Indicators. <i>World Bank</i> .
• Primary education spending	Government expenditures on pre-primary and primary education expenditures as a percentage of total government expenditures. Expenditure per student per GDP per capita also included.	UNESCO <i>Statistical Yearbooks</i> (1970-1999) and IMF <i>Government Finance Statistics Yearbooks</i> (1970-1999)
• Health spending	Gov. expenditures on health as a percentage of total government expenditures.	<i>Government Finance Statistics</i> . International Monetary Fund. Various years.
• Housing spending	Gov. expenditures on Housing as a percentage of total government expenditures.	<i>Government Finance Statistics</i> . International Monetary Fund. Various years.
• ILOCNV	Cumulative number of ILO conventions ratified by a country.	Rama and Artecona. <i>Database of Labor Mrkt Indicators</i> . www.national-academies.org/internationalabor
• Wages and salaries spending	Gov. employment contributions as a percentage of government expenditures.	<i>Government Finance Statistics</i> . International Monetary Fund.
• Social security and welfare spending	Gov expenditures on Social Security and welfare as a percentage of total gov expenditures.	<i>Government Finance Statistics</i> . International Monetary Fund.
	Expenditures on tertiary Education	World Development

- Tertiary education spending as a percentage of GDP. Tertiary expenditures per student per gdp per capita also included. Indicators Database. *World Bank*.
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Appendix B: Cluster Results Minus Outcome Variables

	Country	Commodification			Decommodification					Country Average
		Primary+ Secondary Education Spending	Health Spending	Country Average	Housing Spending	ILO Conventions	Wages and Salaries Spending	SS & Welfare Spending	Tertiary Education Spending	
Cluster 1 (Productive)	Chile	2	10	6	7	7	3	10	2	6
	Colombia	7	9	8	5	8	2	4	3	4
	Costa.Rica	5	10	8	1	7	10	8	5	6
	Cyprus	9	5	7	6	7	6	9	1	6
	Israel	9	6	8	8	6	1	9	4	6
	Korea..Rep.	6	1	4	4	1	1	5	1	2
	Kuwait	8	3	6	6	3	4	5	9	5
	Malaysia	8	4	6	9	3	5	3	8	6
	Mauritius	7	8	8	7	4	7	7	9	7
	Panama	4	10	7	6	9	9	9	4	7
	Paraguay	2	4	3	5	5	9	6	7	6
	Singapore	5	5	5	9	3	6	1	5	5
	Sri.Lanka	7	3	5	3	4	3	7	8	5
	Thailand	6	8	7	6	2	7	1	3	4
Trinidad.and.Tobago	3	8	6	10	2	9	7	7	7	
	Cluster Average	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	5
Cluster 2 (Dual)	Argentina	6	1	4	3	9	4	10	2	6
	Brazil	2	5	4	1	10	1	9	5	5
	Mexico	1	2	2	4	10	4	8	3	6
	Uruguay	4	4	4	1	10	2	10	3	5
	Greece	3	7	5	3	9	4	8	2	5
		Cluster Average	3	4	4	2	10	3	9	3
Cluster 3 (Protective)	Bolivia	1	3	2	2	6	7	8	6	6
	Dominican.Republic	1	9	5	10	4	5	2	1	4
	Egypt..Arab.Rep.	8	2	5	8	8	4	4	6	6
	El.Salvador	1	9	5	5	1	10	3	1	4
	India	4	1	3	8	5	1	2	8	5
	Iran..Islamic.Rep.	3	7	5	9	1	10	5	7	6
	Lesotho	10	9	10	5	1	7	1	10	5
	Morocco	10	2	6	2	6	8	4	8	6
	Tunisia	9	6	8	7	8	7	6	9	7
	Turkey	5	3	4	3	5	9	2	5	5
	Zambia	2	6	4	2	6	2	1	10	4
Zimbabwe	10	6	8	10	1	8	5	10	7	
	Cluster Average	5	5	5	6	4	7	4	7	6

Appendix C: Duda/Hart Estimates

Number of Clusters	Duda / Hart	
	Je (2) / Je (1)	pseudo T-squared
1	0.6329	17.4
2	0.5907	12.47
3	0.6622	5.1
4	0.5848	9.94
5	0.4350	7.79
6	0.4675	2.28
7	0.3835	3.21
8	0.6985	3.45
9	0.5853	4.25
10	0.3488	5.6

Appendix D Dendrogram for Cluster Analysis

Figure 1a graphically presents the information concerning which countries are grouped together at various levels of dissimilarity. The vertical lines extend upwards for each observation, while the horizontal line connects to the lines from other observations at various dissimilarity values. The observations continue to combine until they are all grouped together at the top of the dendrogram. Significantly, the dendrogram gives visual clues about the strength of the clustering. Shorter vertical lines represent groups that are more similar to each other (eg., Argentina and Uruguay; India and Bolivia, Morocco and Egypt), while longer lines indicate that these groups are more distinct from each other.

Dendrogram for Cluster Analysis

