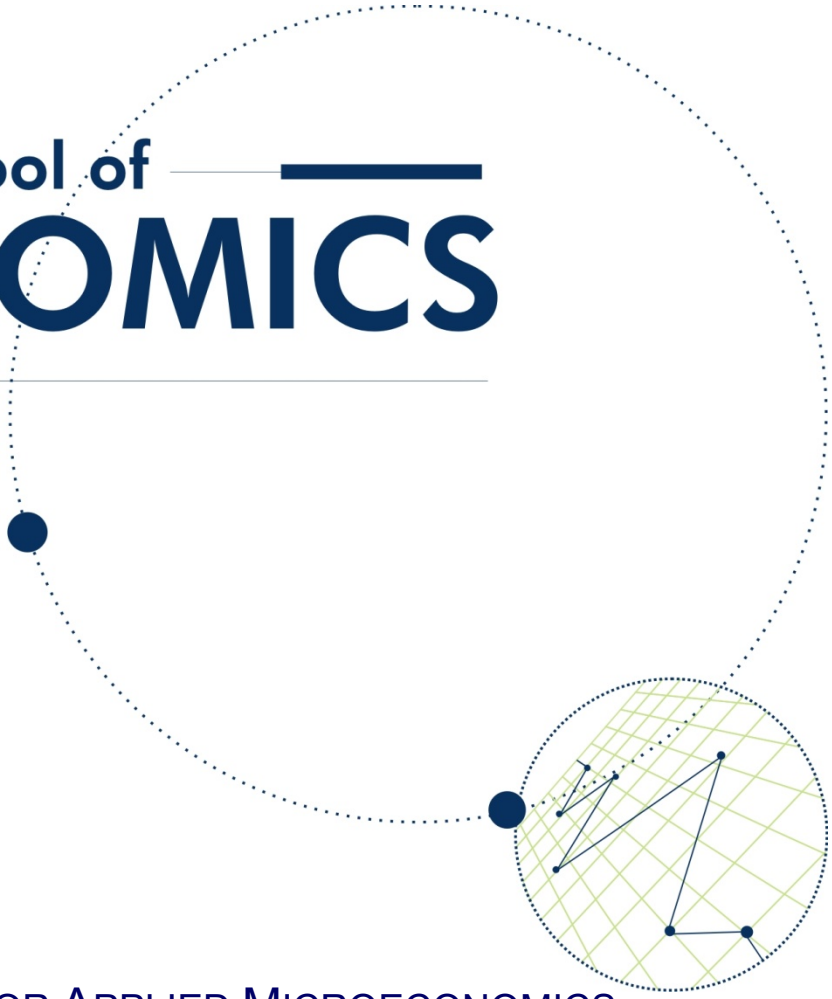
São Paulo School of
ECONOMICS

Working Paper

1/2014

Jan
2014



CENTER FOR APPLIED MICROECONOMICS

Gender stereotypes in politics: What changes when a woman becomes the local political leader? - Supplementary Material

Paulo Arvate
Sergio Firpo
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Gender stereotypes in Politics: What changes when a woman becomes the local political leader?

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Getulio Vargas Foundation, School of Business and Center for Applied Microeconomics (C-Micro)

Sergio Firpo
Getulio Vargas Foundation, São Paulo School of Economics and C-Micro

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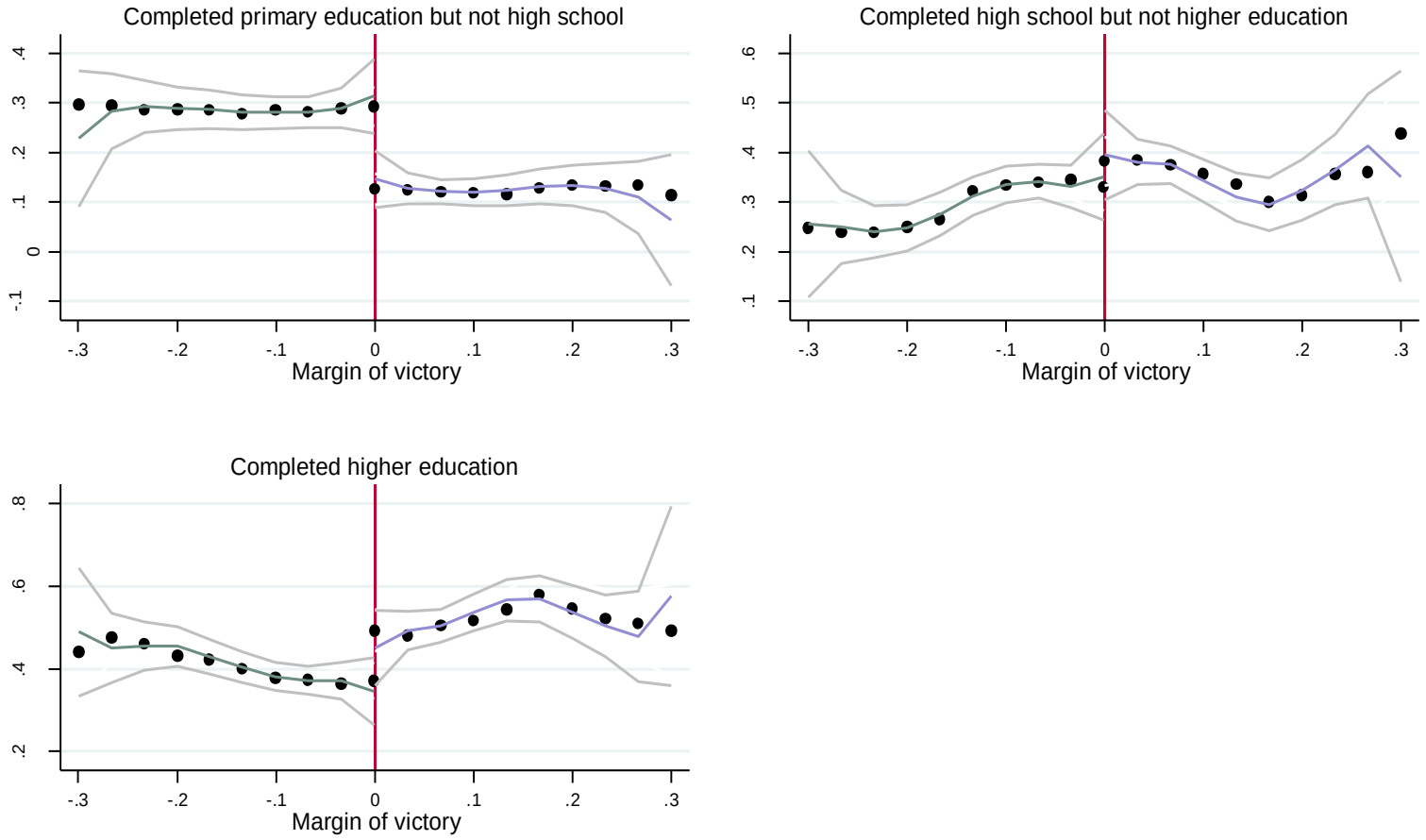
Getulio Vargas Foundation, São Paulo School of Economics and C-Micro

Supplementary material 1 of main investigation on paper:

Covariates

Mayor's schooling profiles



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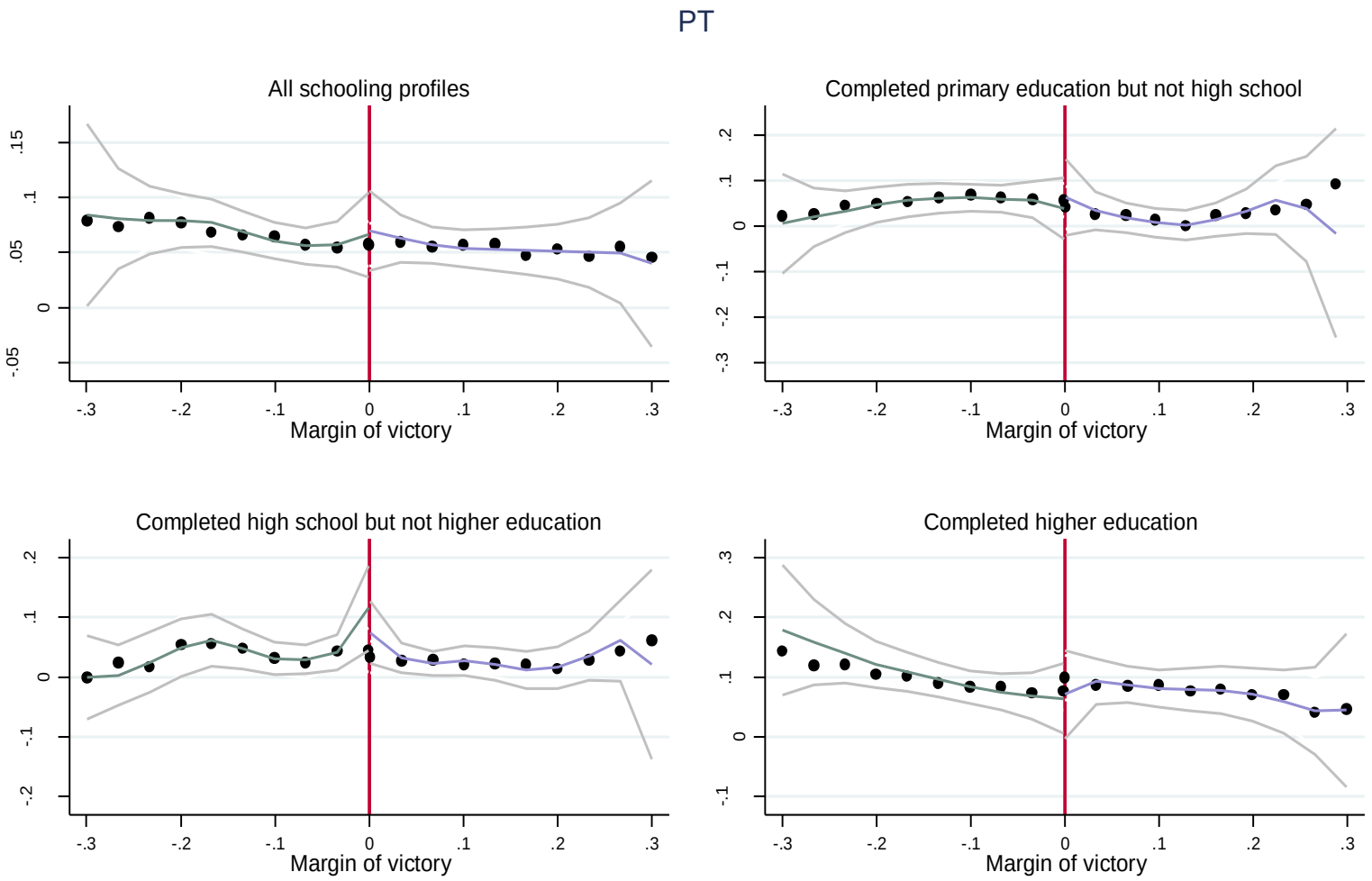

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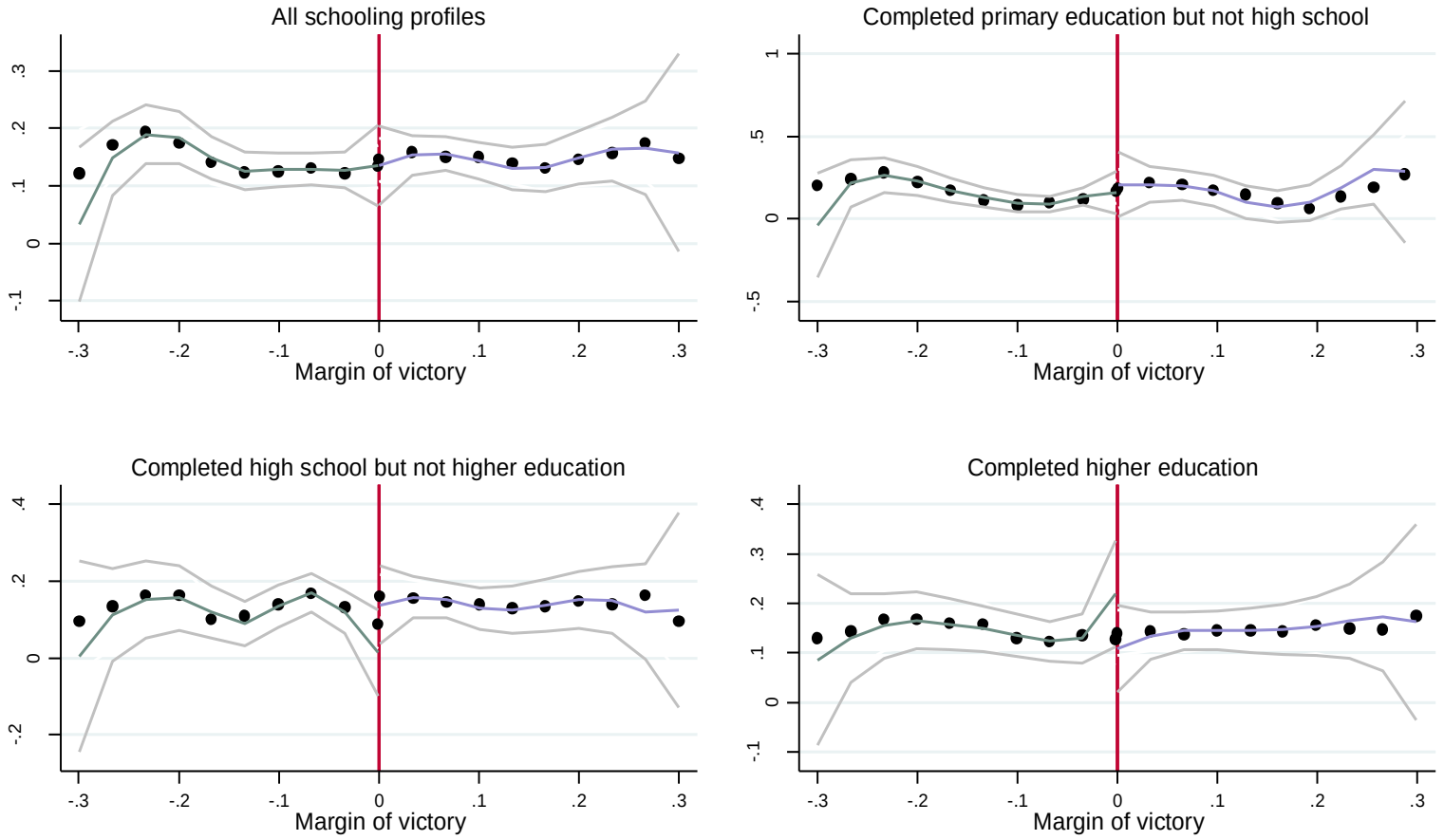
PSDB



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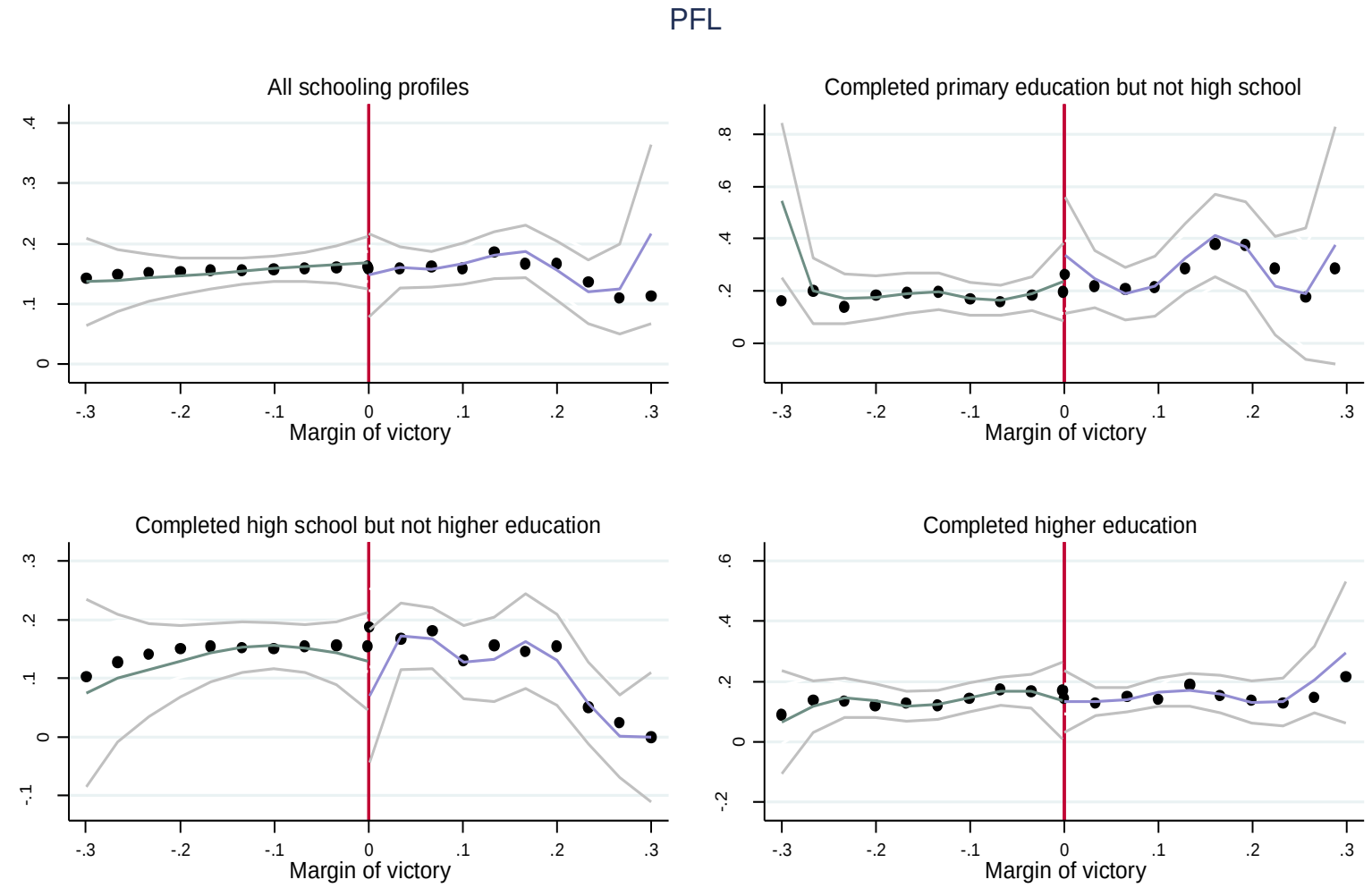

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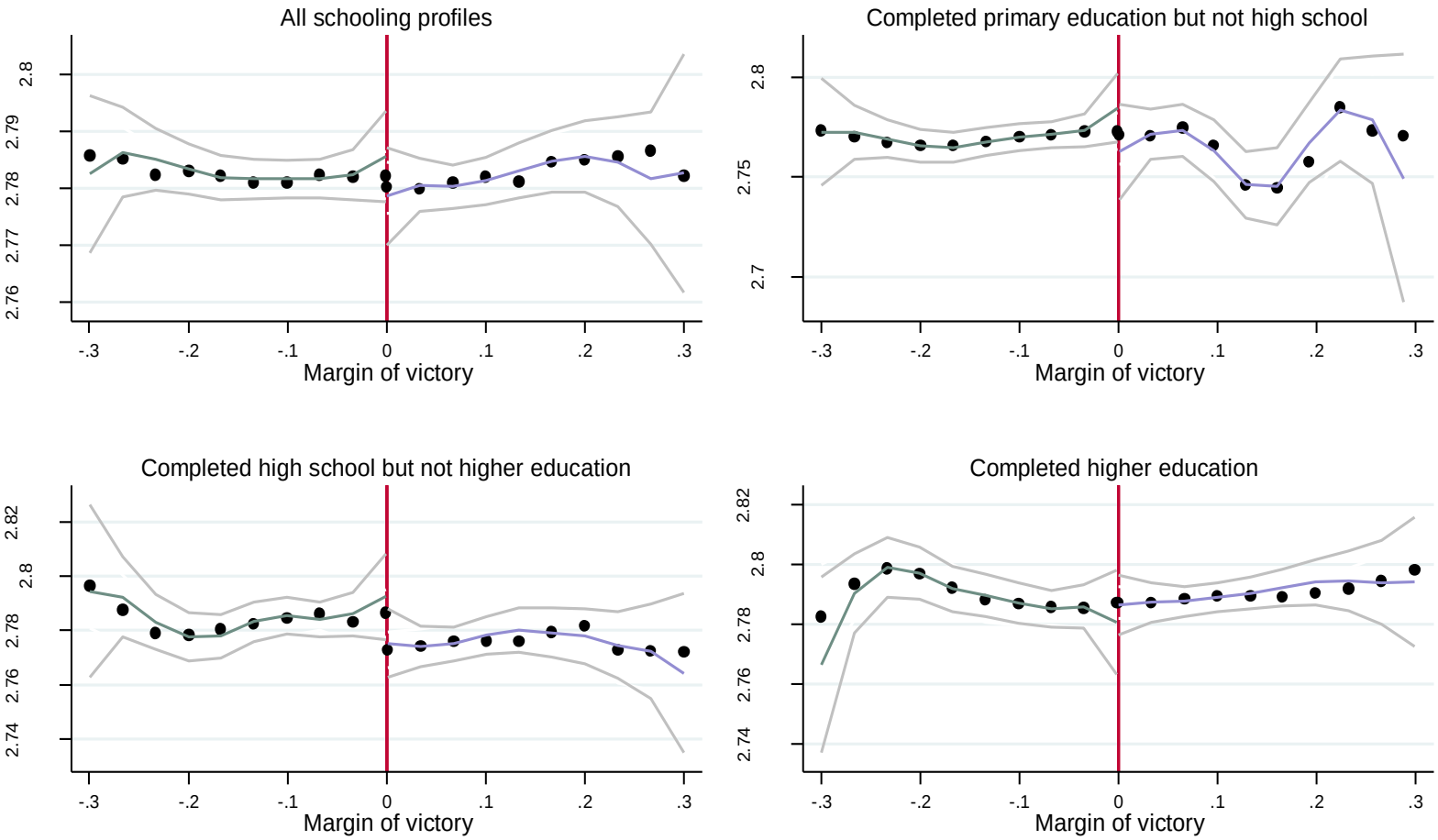
State and Federal Compulsory Tranfers



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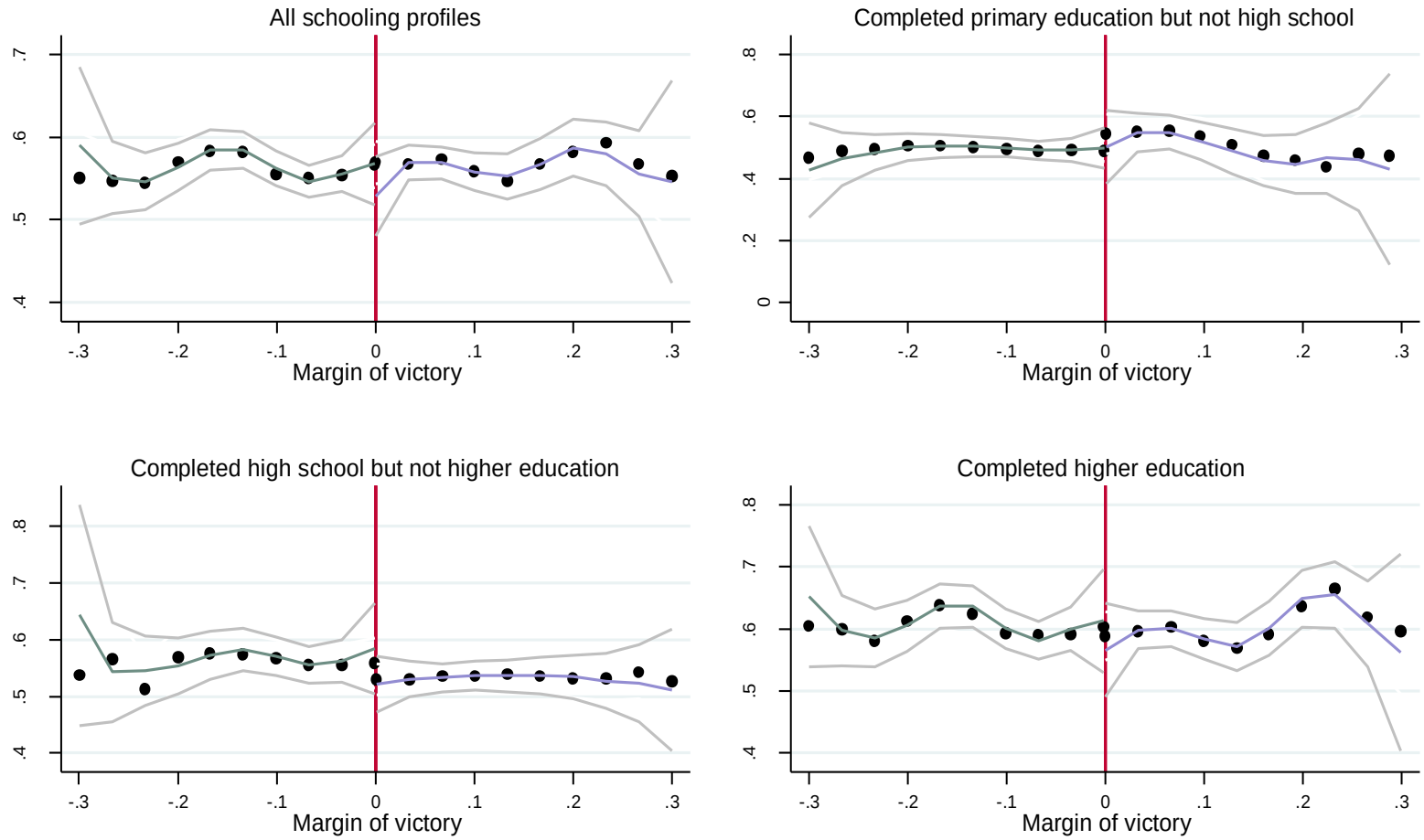
Percentage of houses with water



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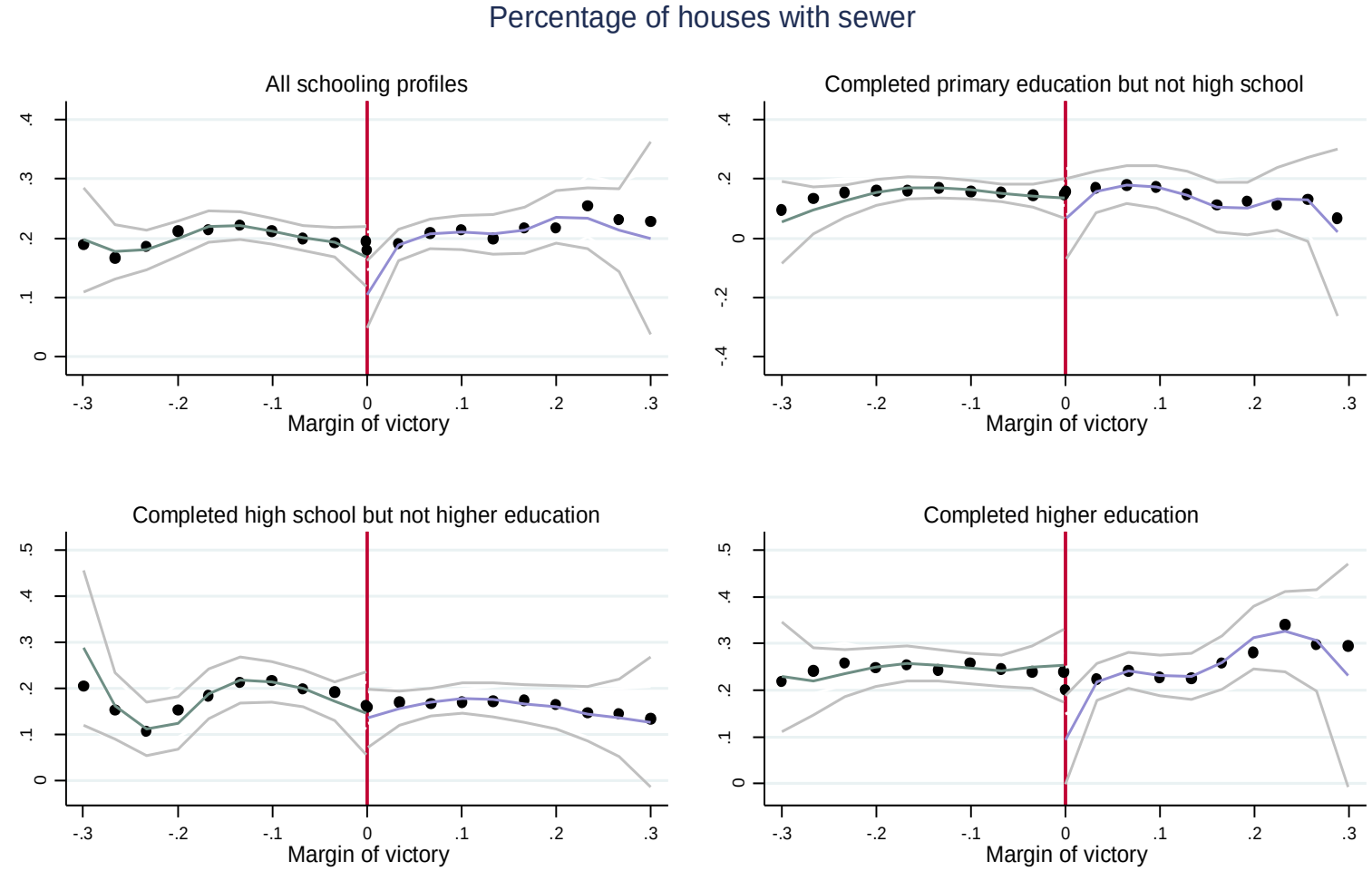

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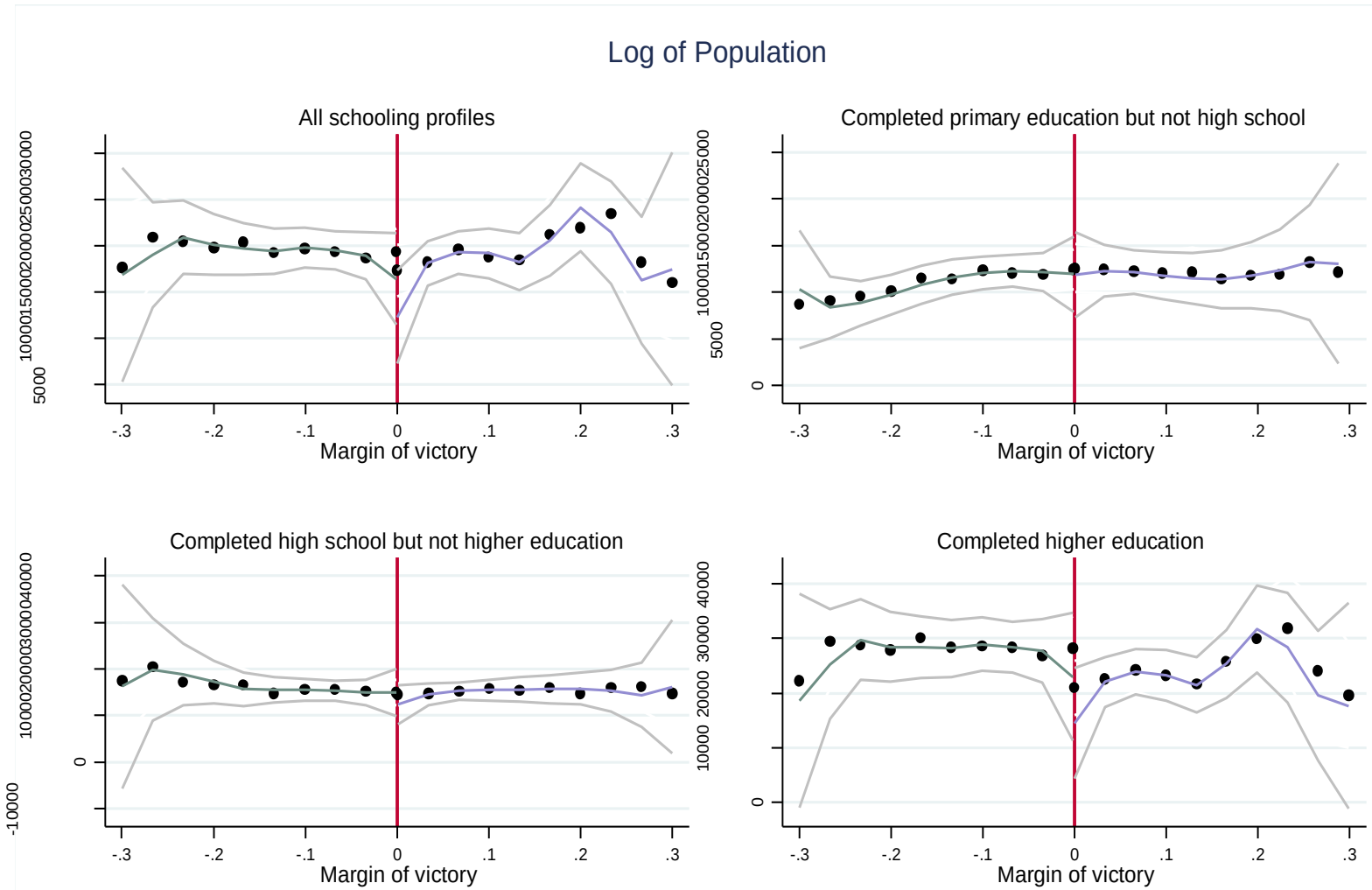

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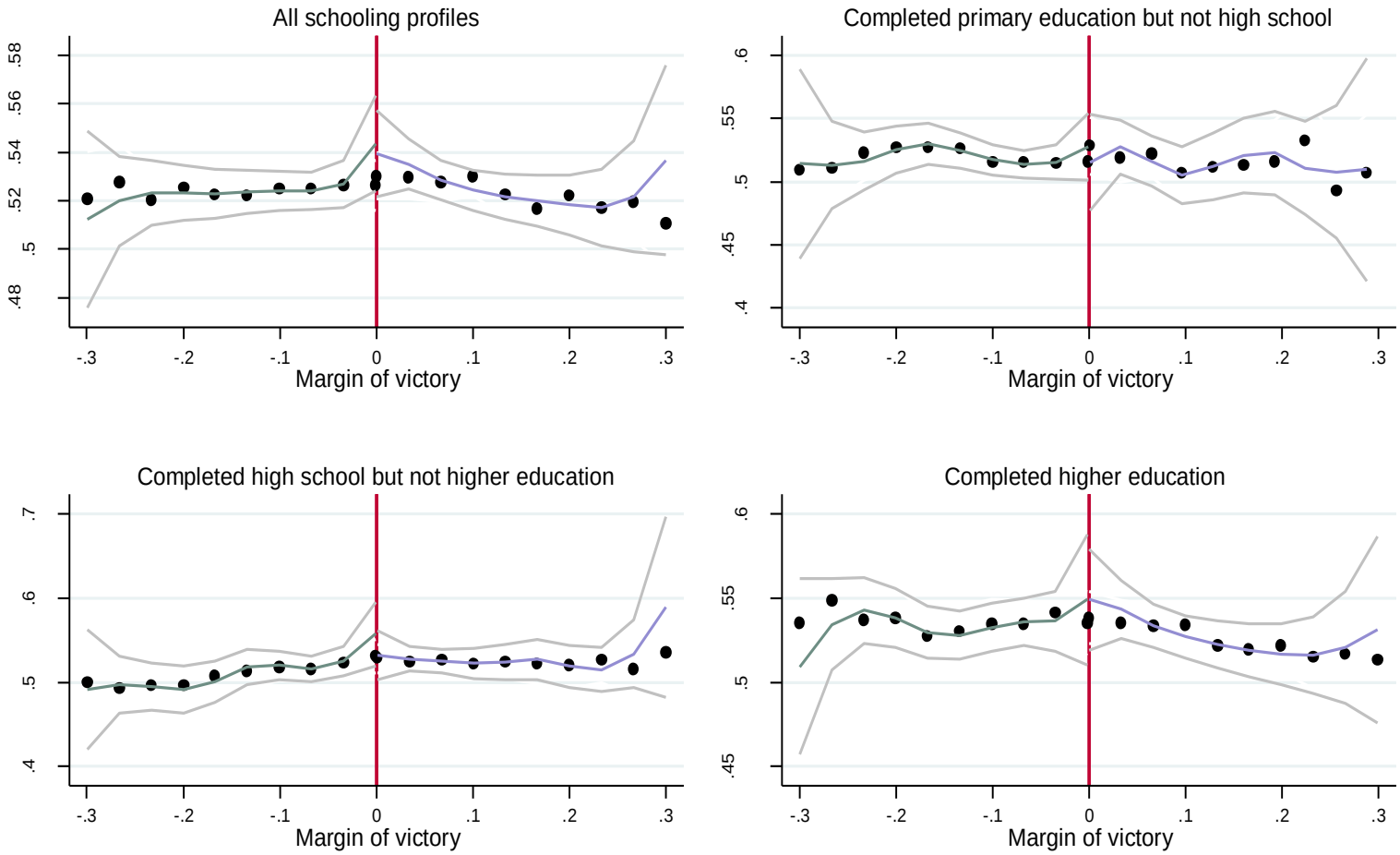

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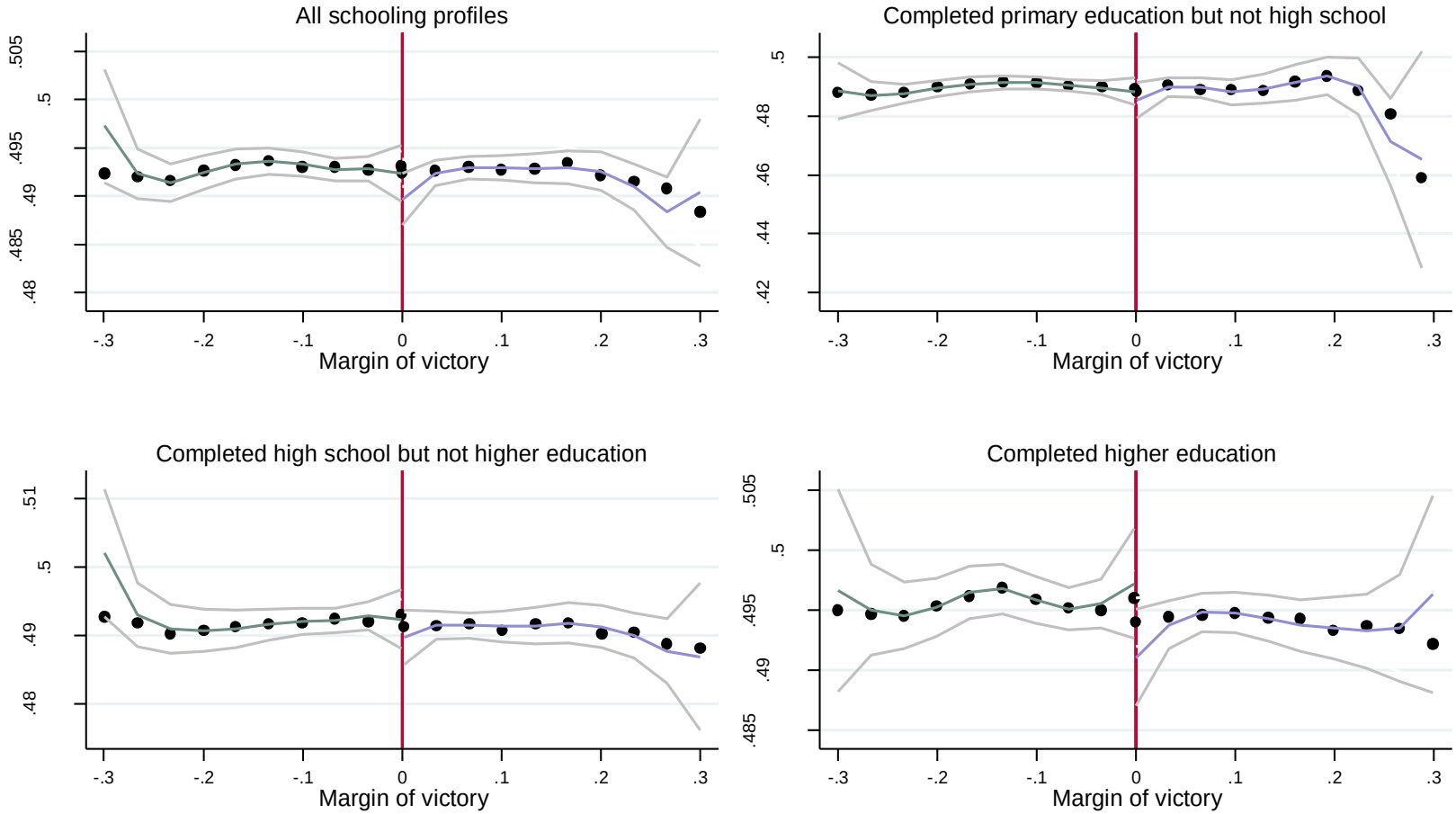

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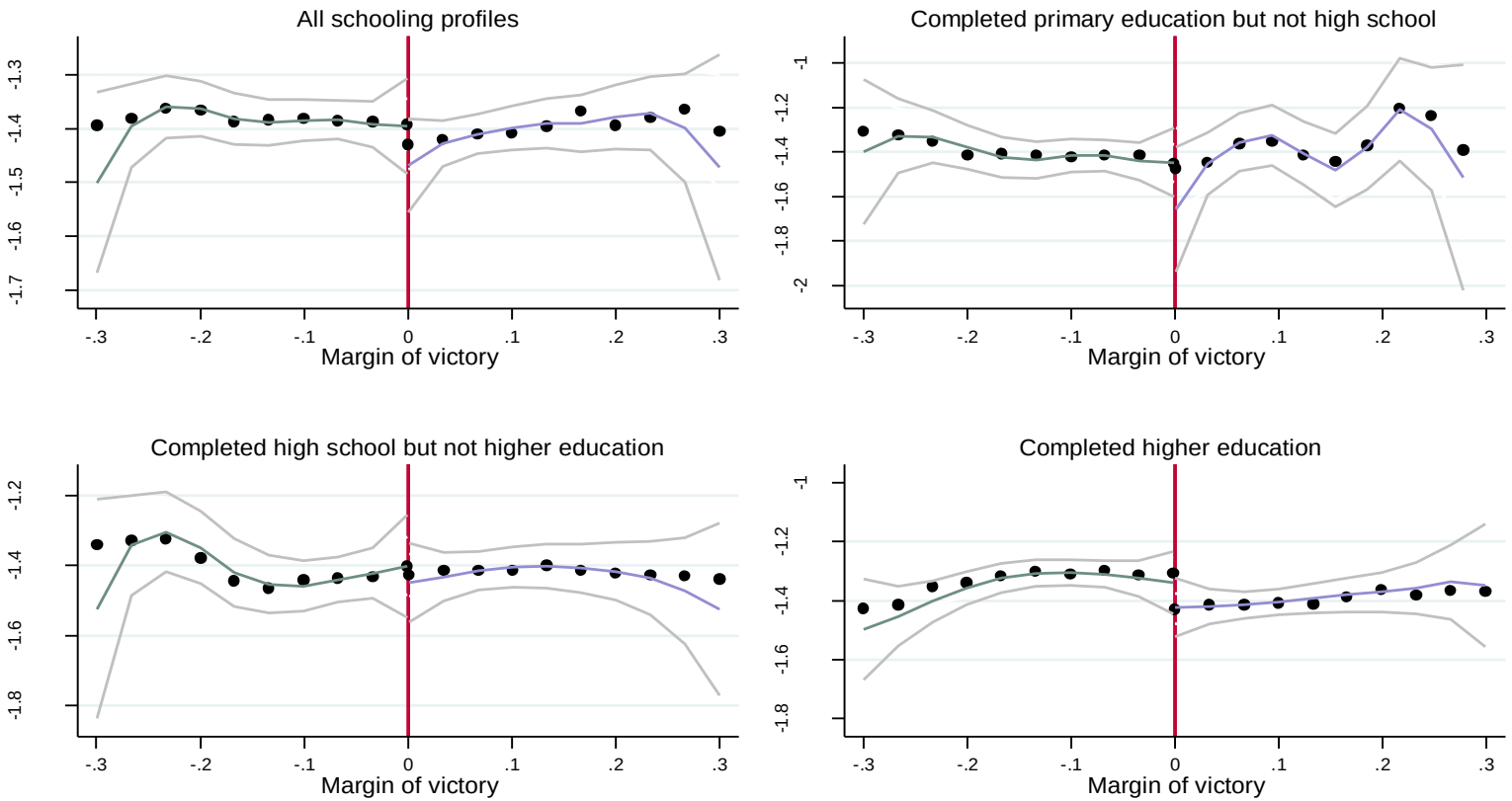
Lagged Variables

Gender ratio of number of candidates for councillor - 4 years before



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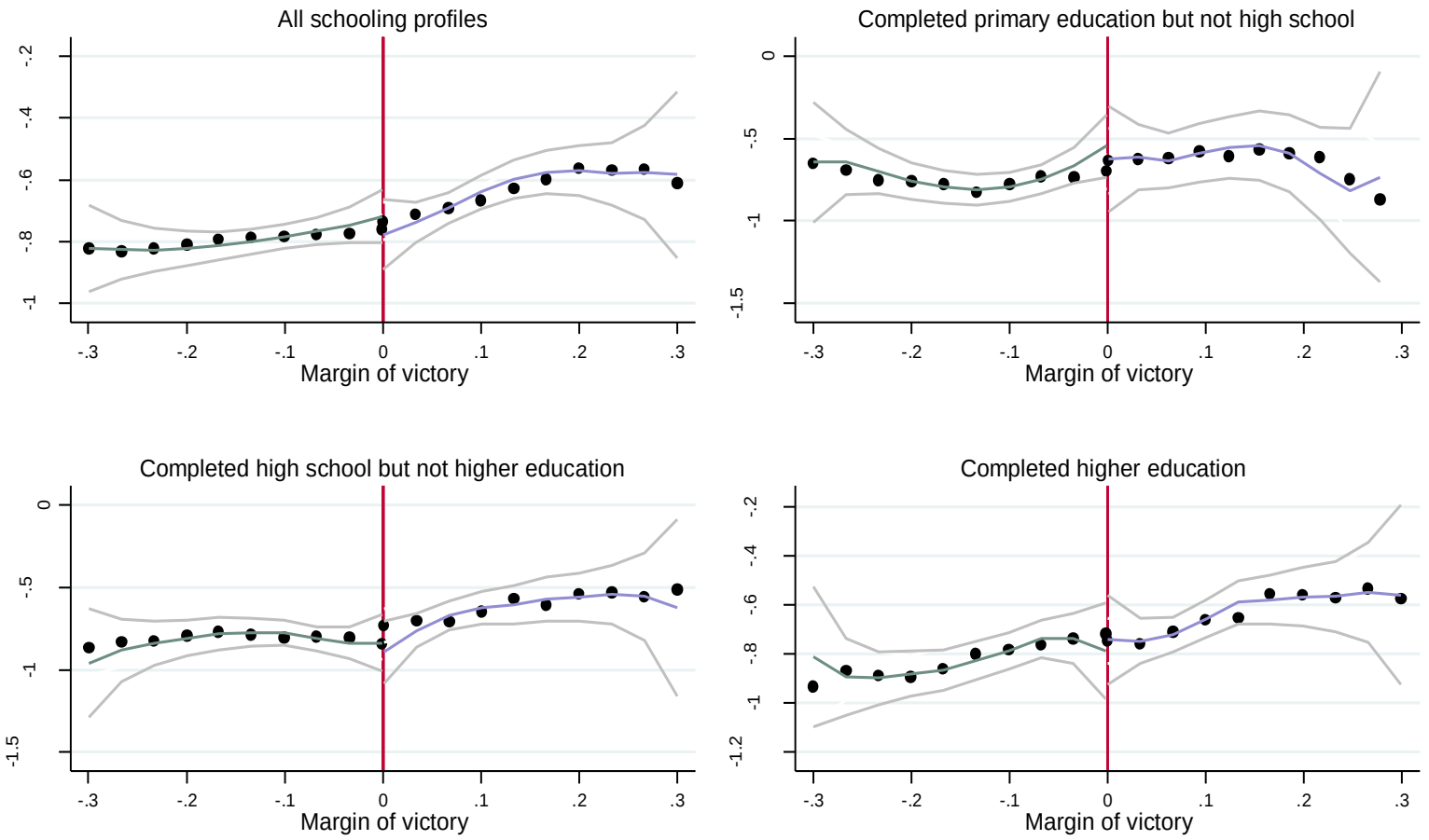
Gender ratio of number of candidates for mayors - 4 years before



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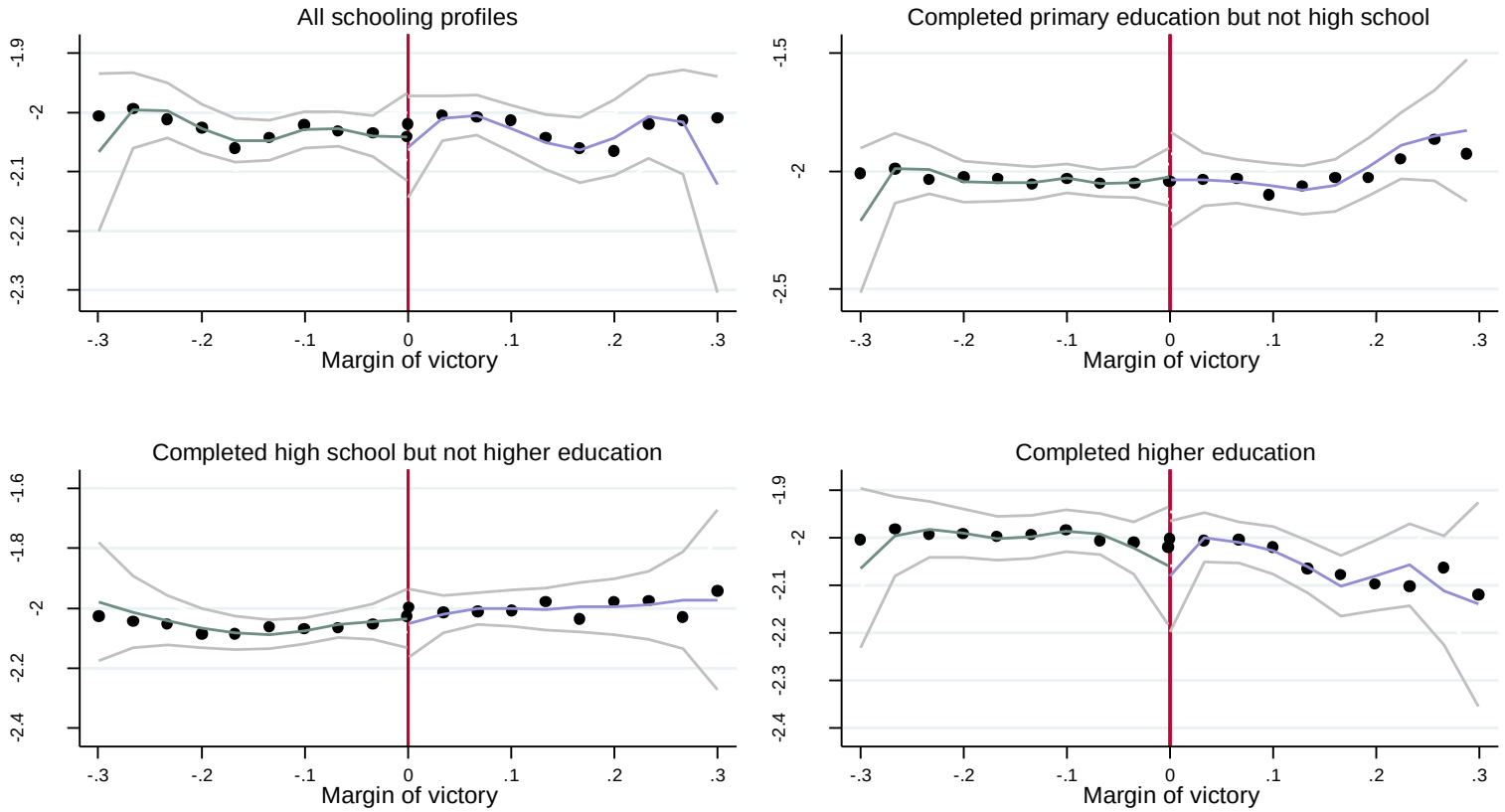
Gender ratio of number of candidates for state deputies - 2 years before



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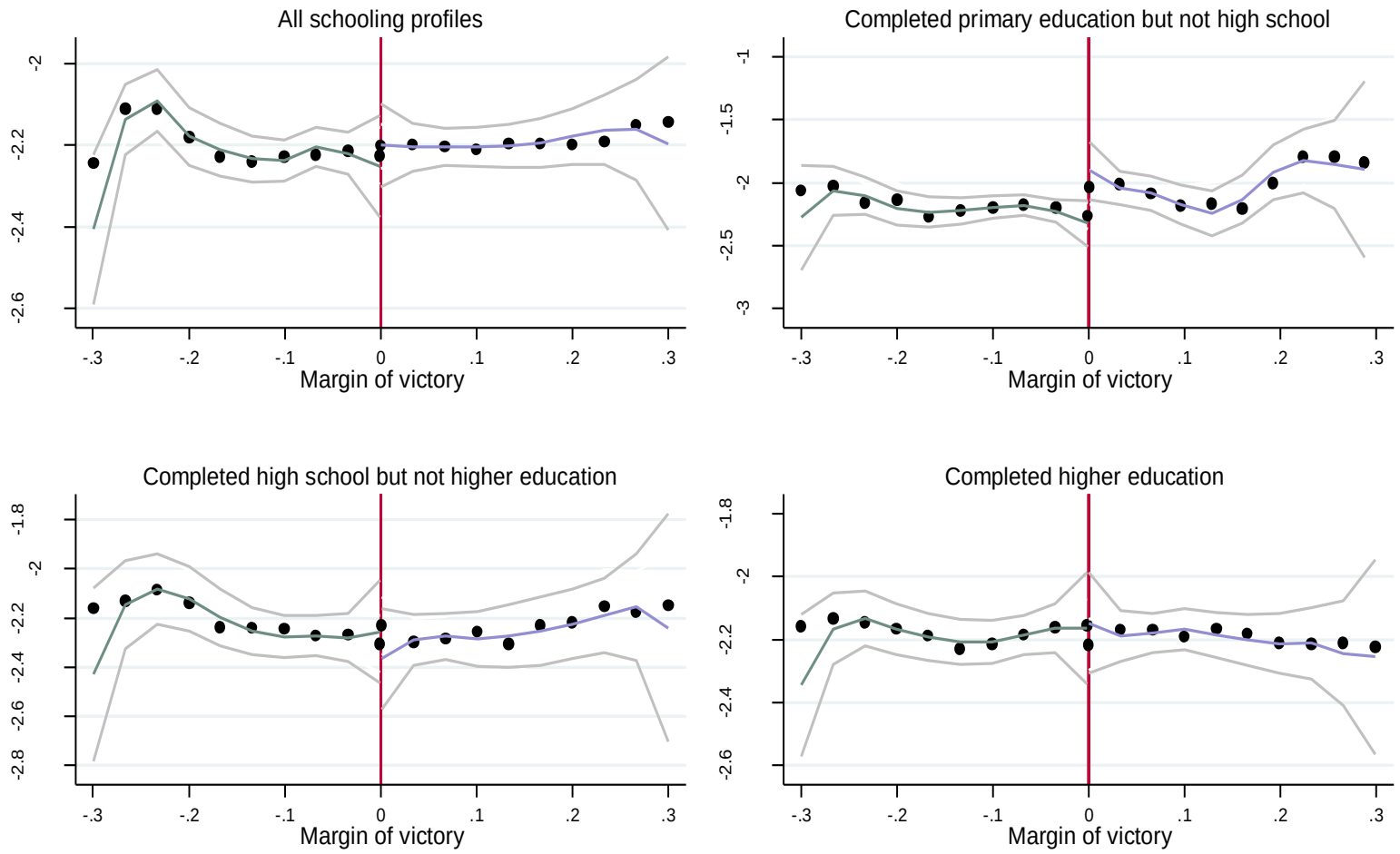
Gender ratio of number of candidates for federal deputies - 2 years before



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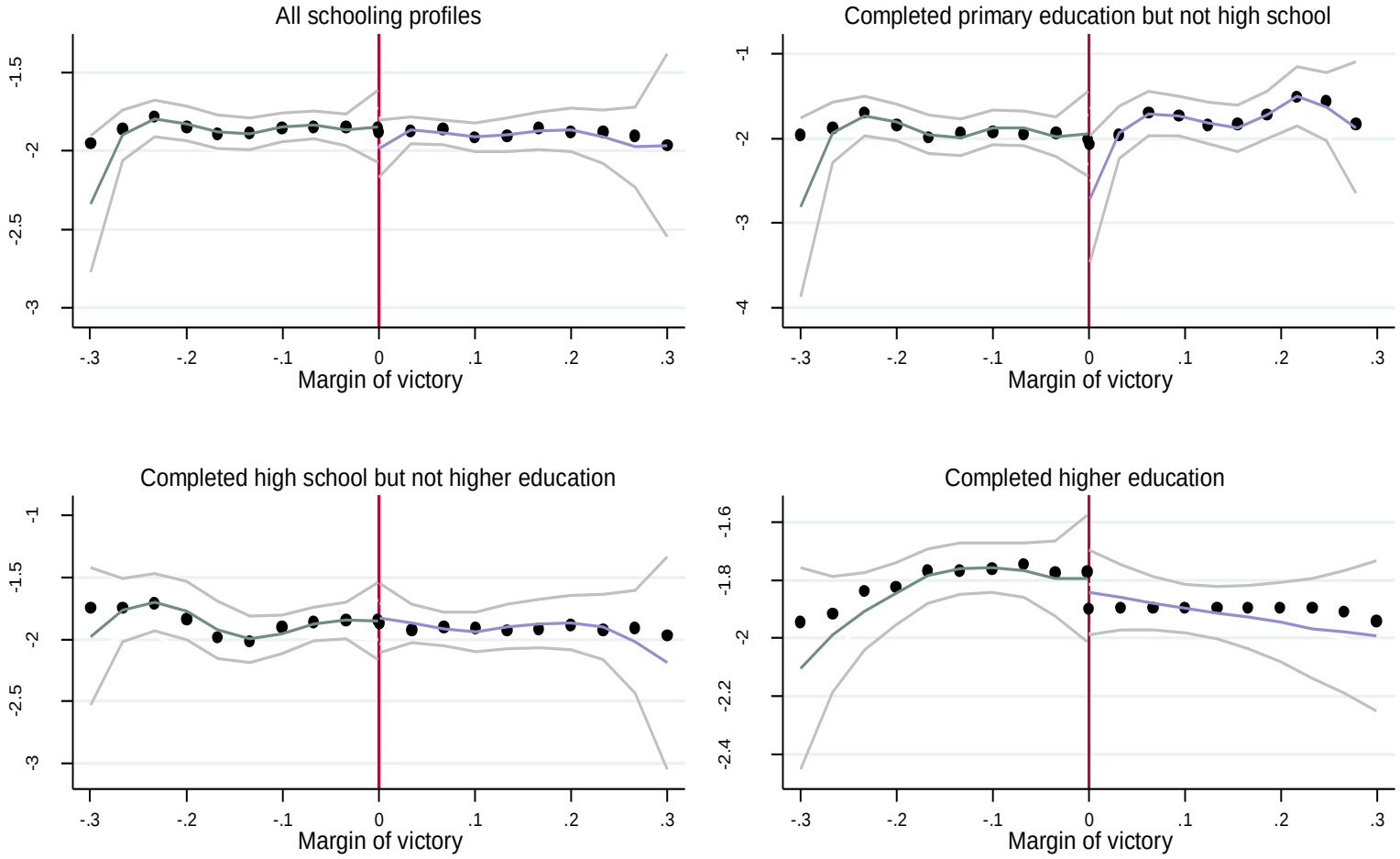
Gender ratio of vote for councillor - 4 years before



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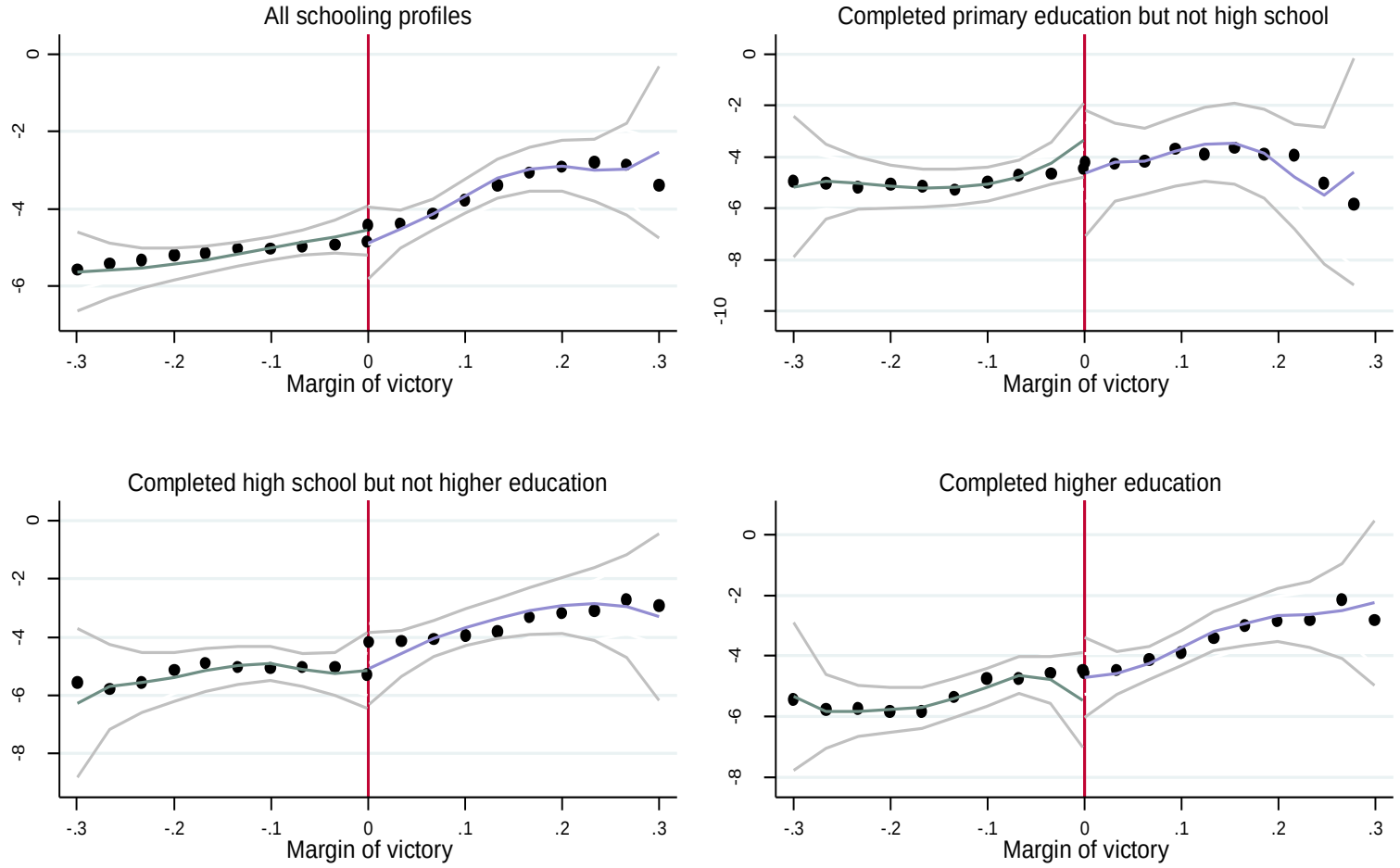
Gender ratio of vote for mayors - 4 years before



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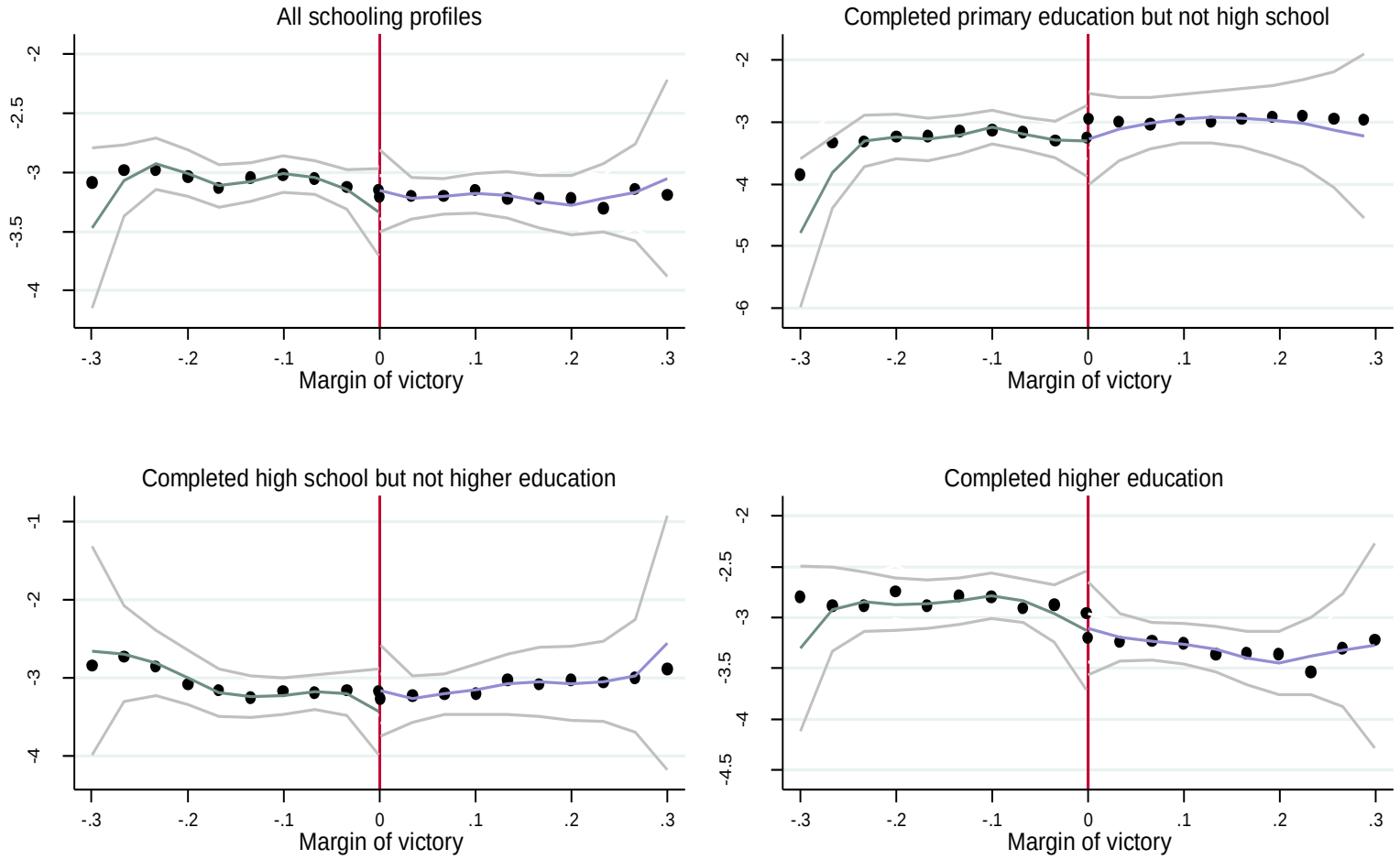
Gender ratio of vote for state deputies - 2 years before



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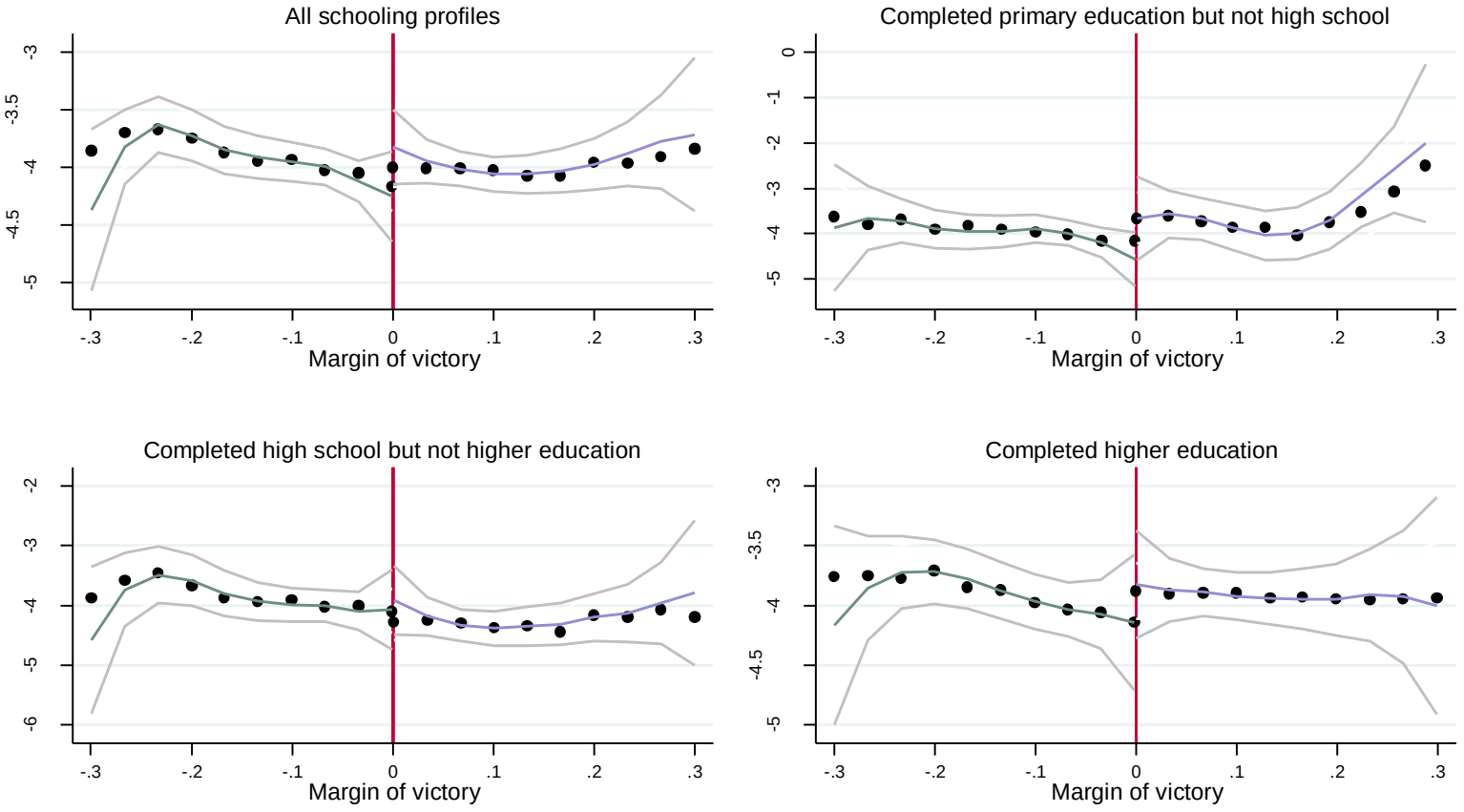
Gender ratio of vote for federal deputies - 2 years before



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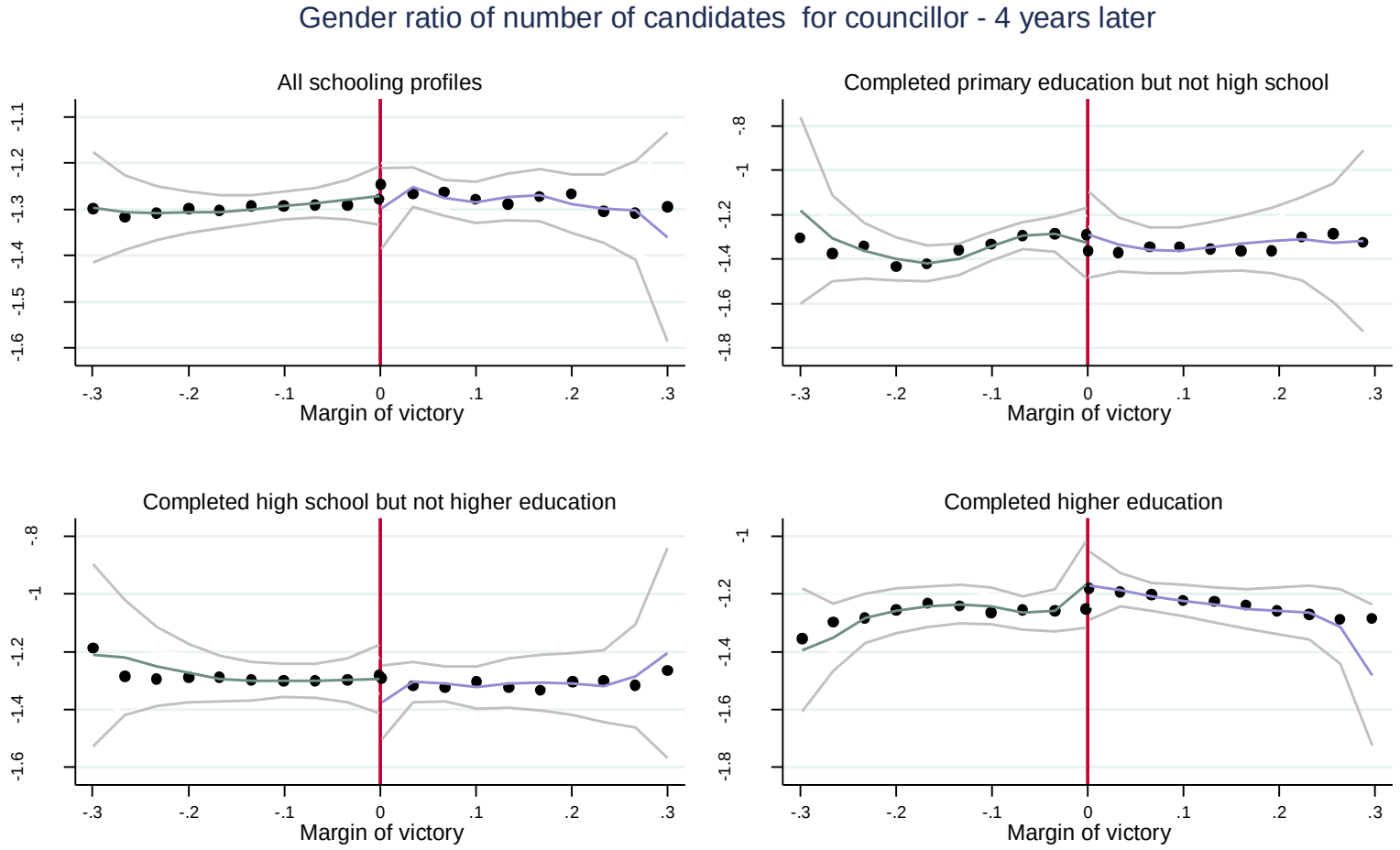
Dependent Variables



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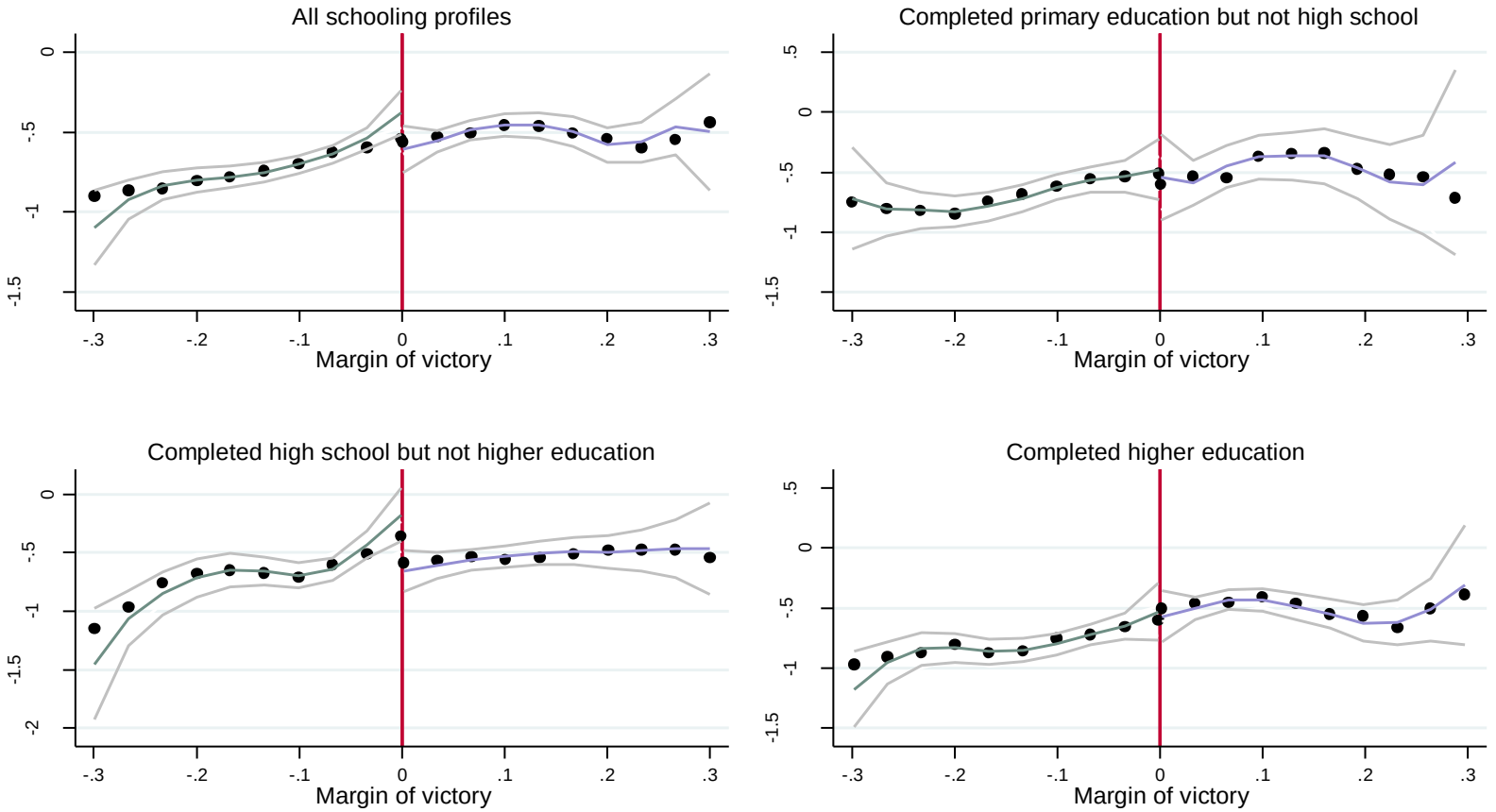
Gender ratio of number of candidates for mayors - 4 years later



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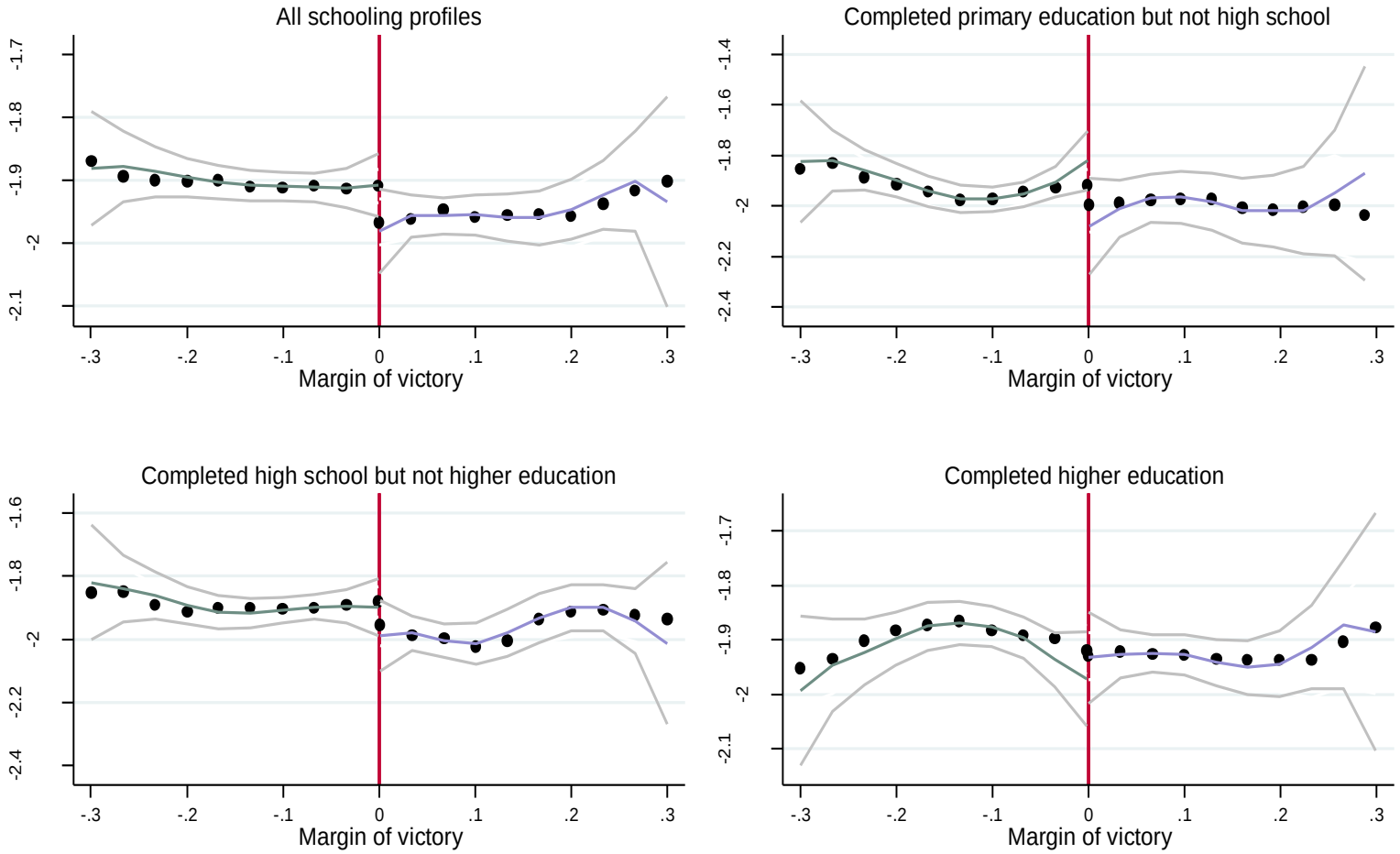
Gender ratio of number of candidates for state deputies - 2 years later



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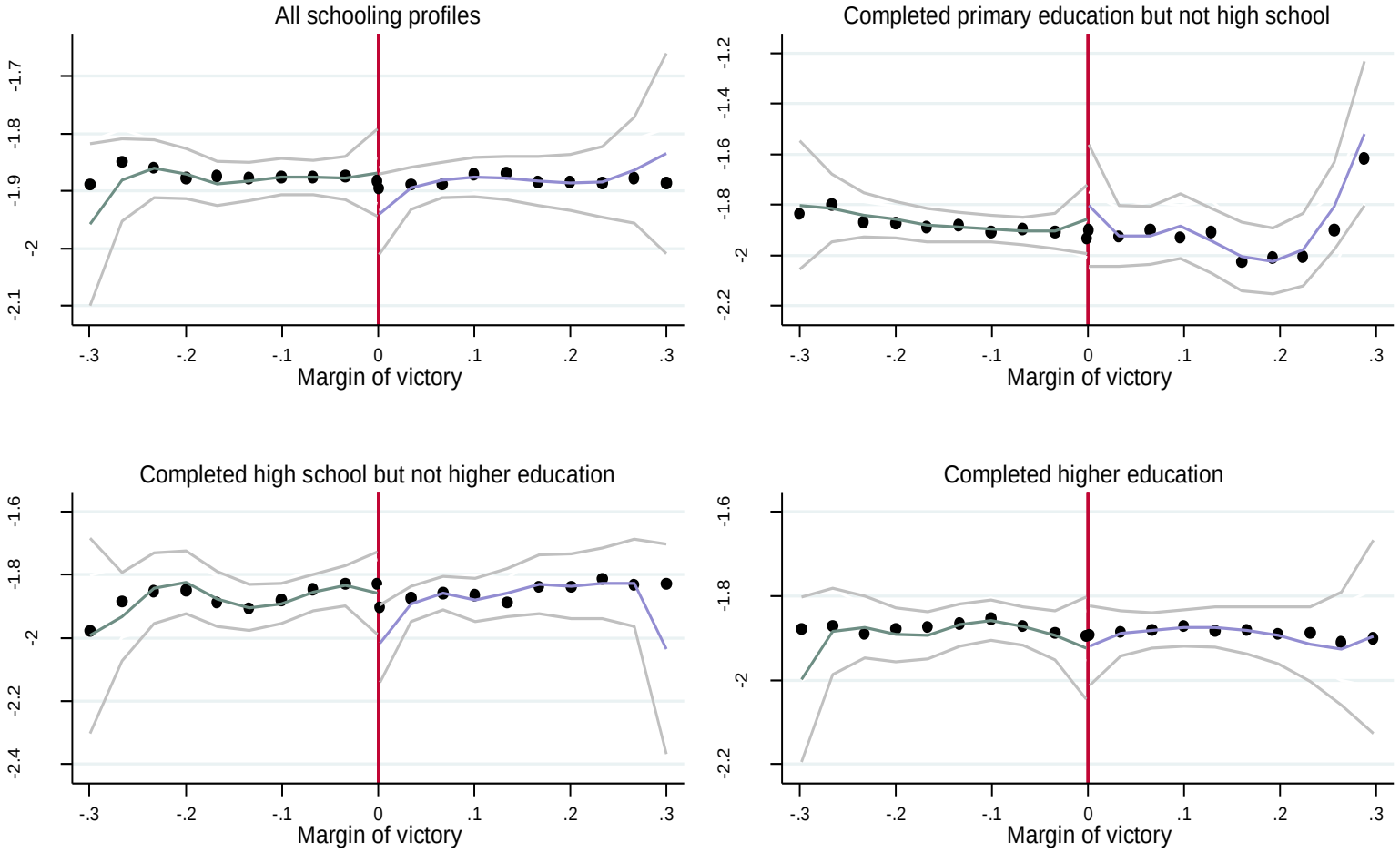
Gender ratio of number of candidates for state deputies - 6 years later



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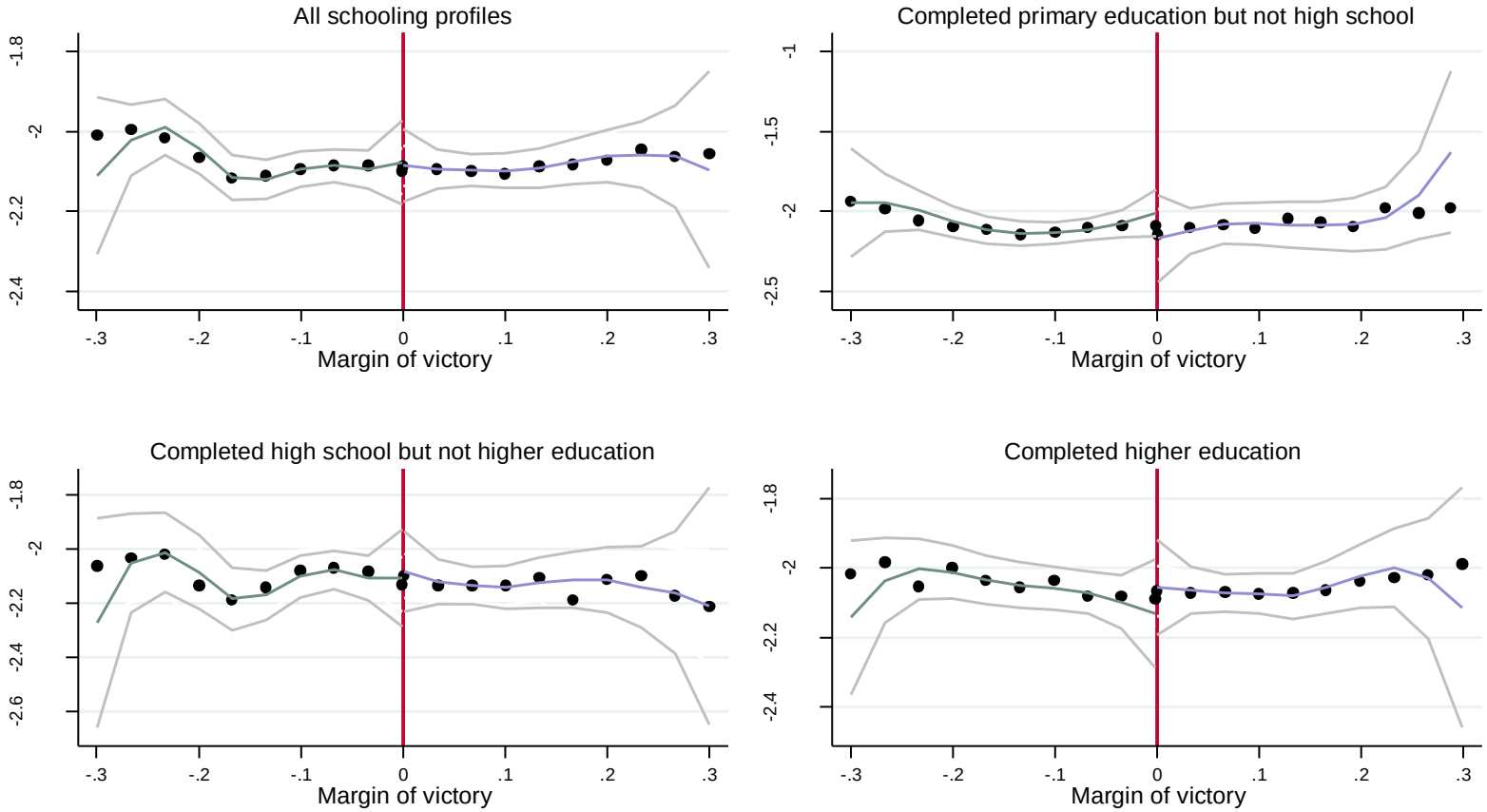

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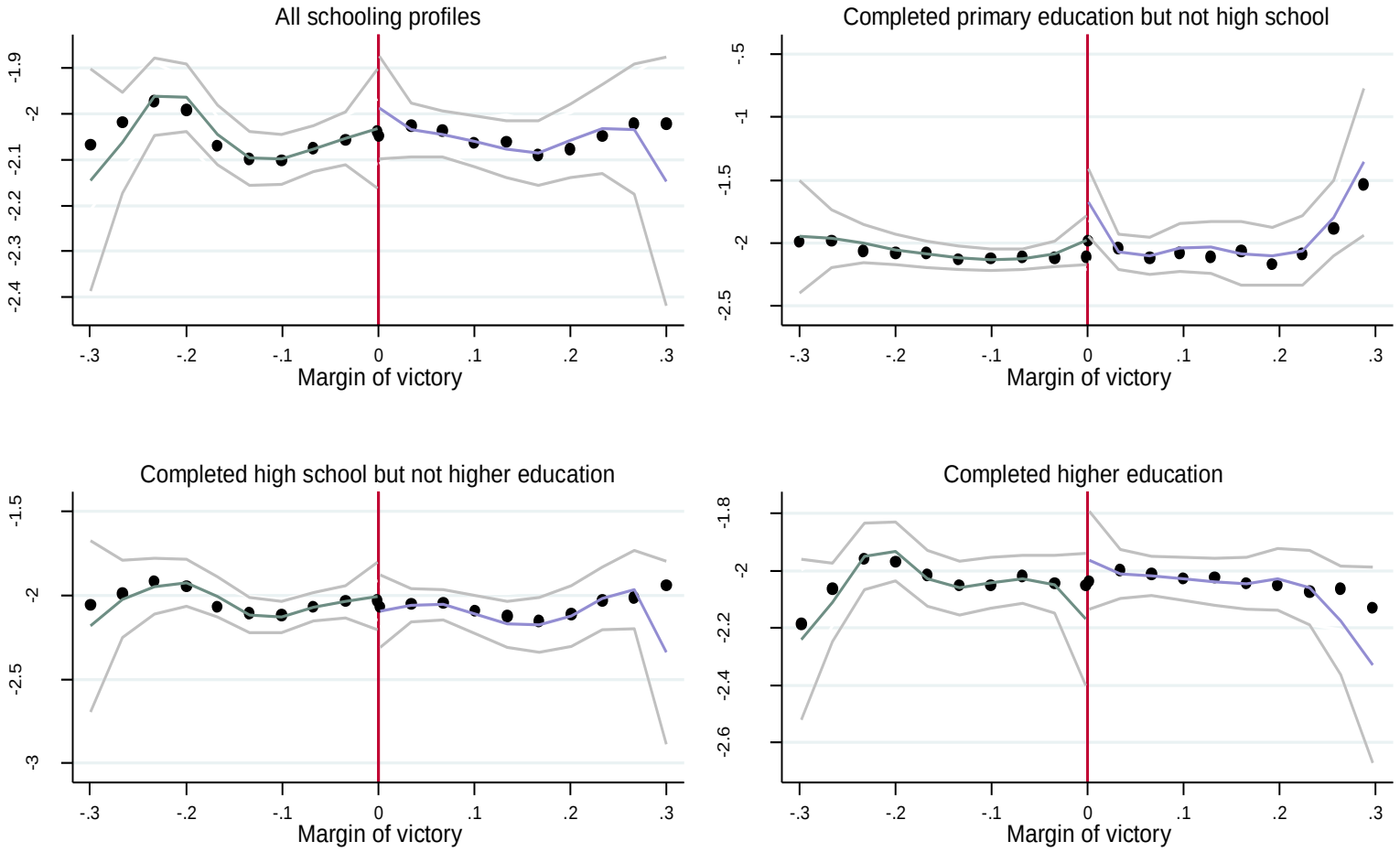

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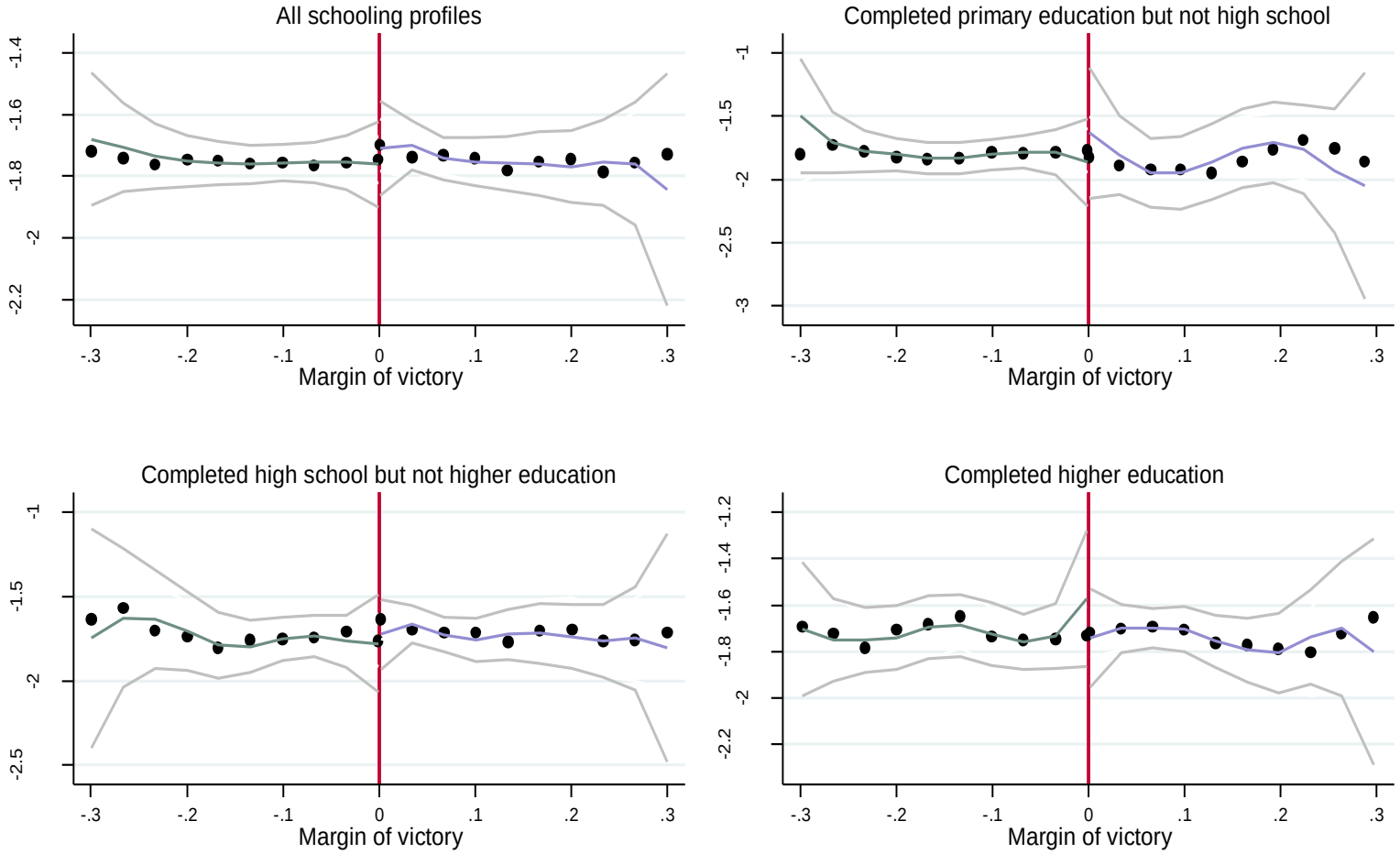
Gender ratio of vote for councillor - 4 years later



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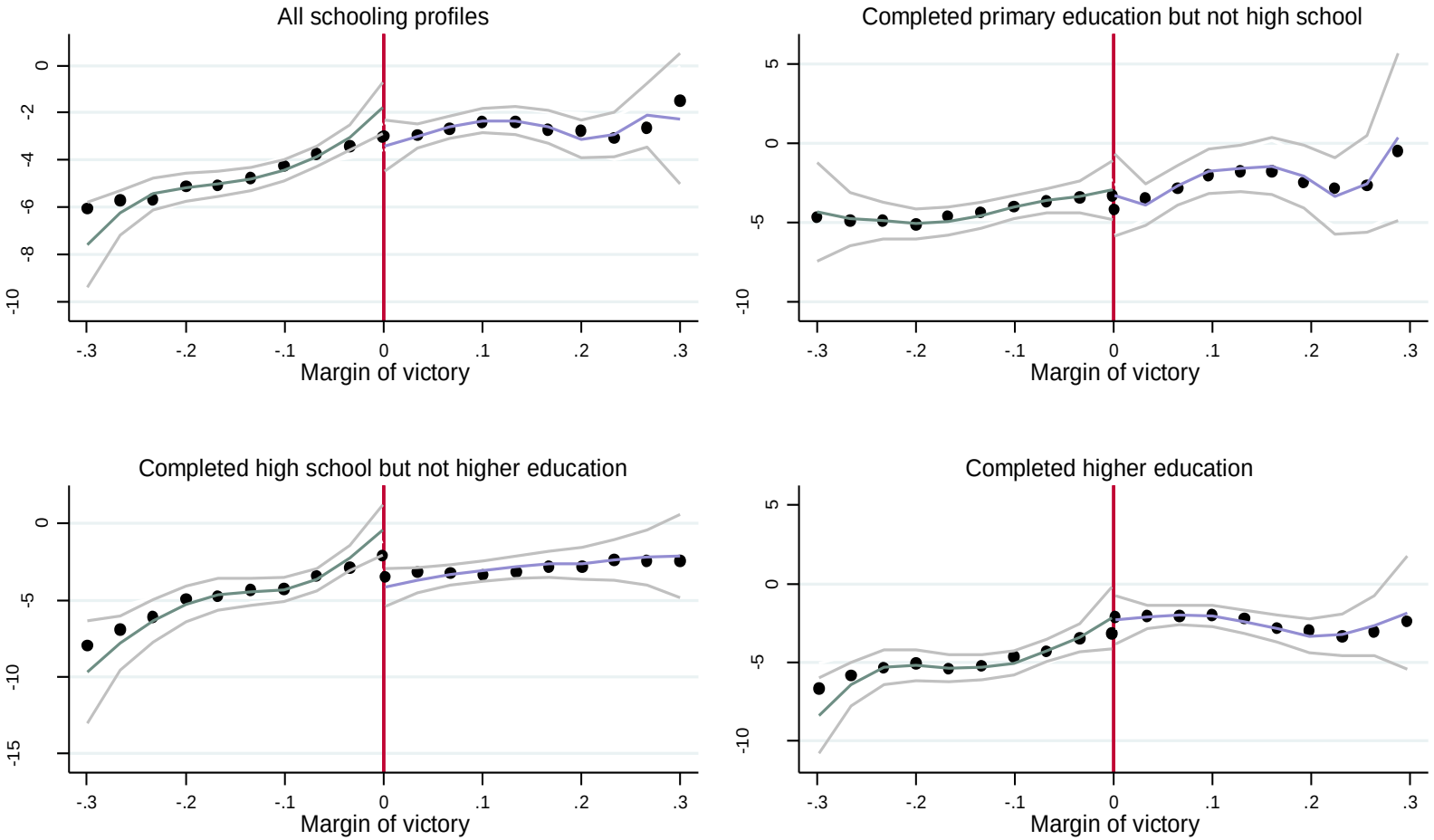

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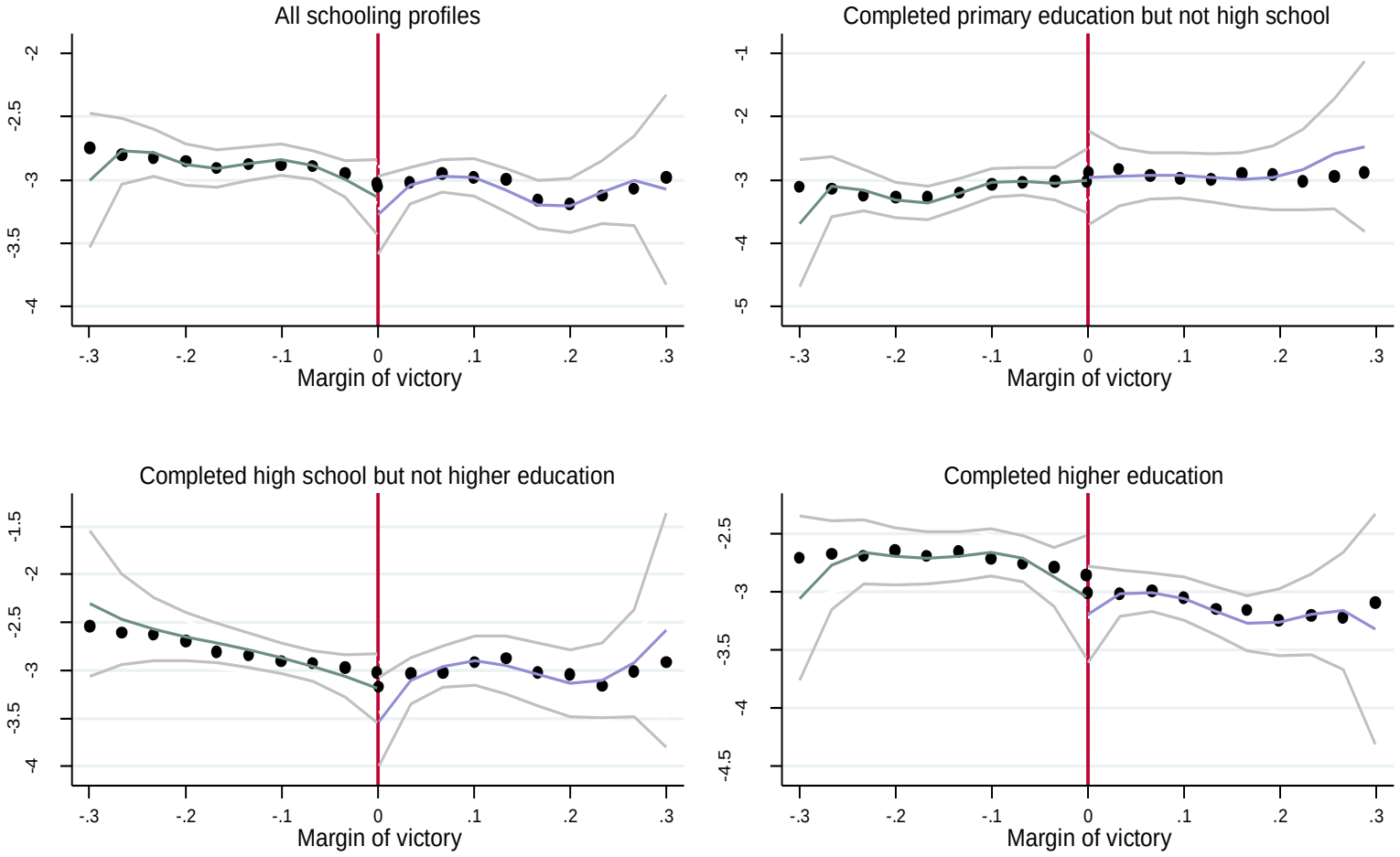
Gender ratio of vote for state deputies - 2 years later



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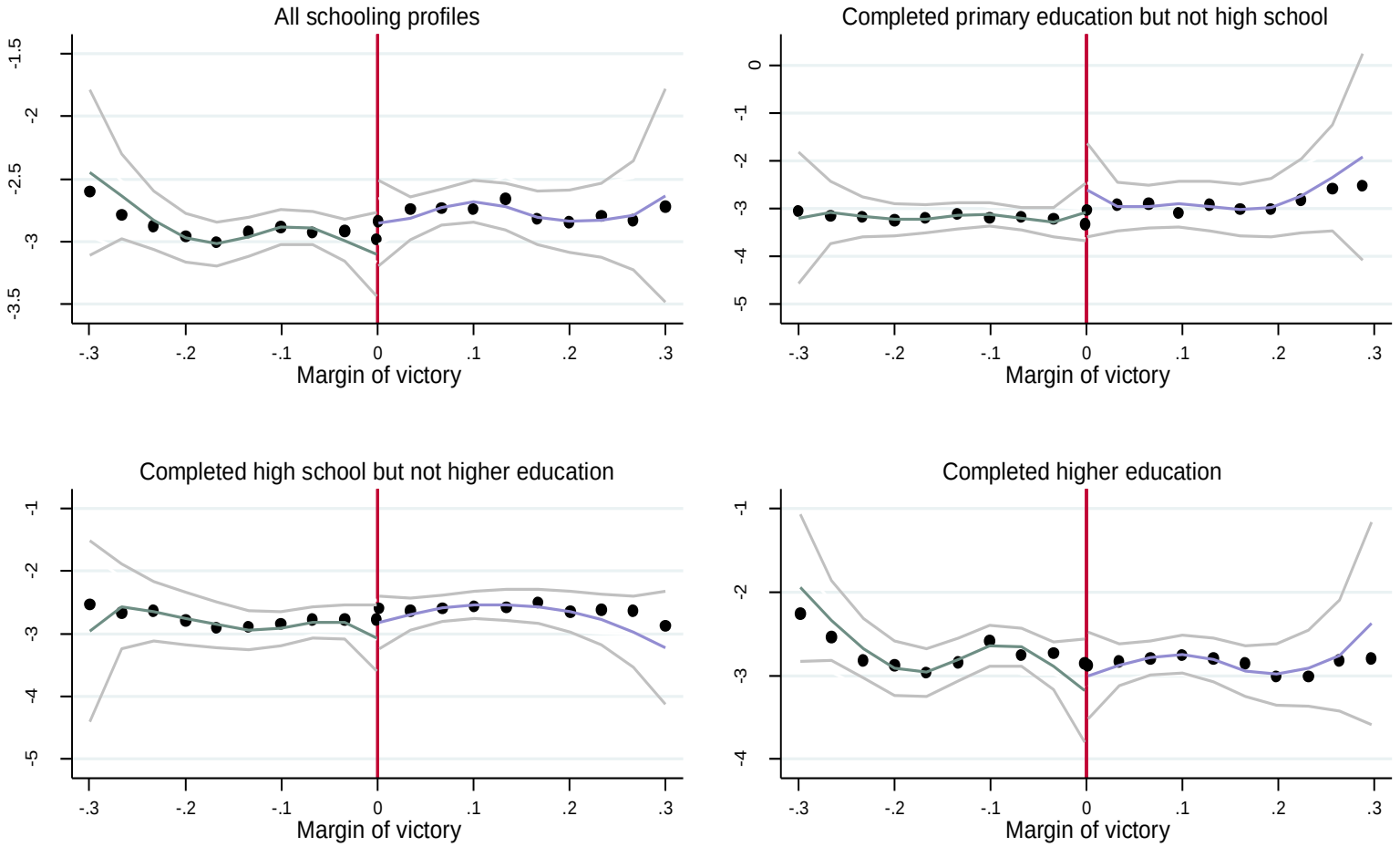
Gender ratio of vote for state deputies - 6 years later



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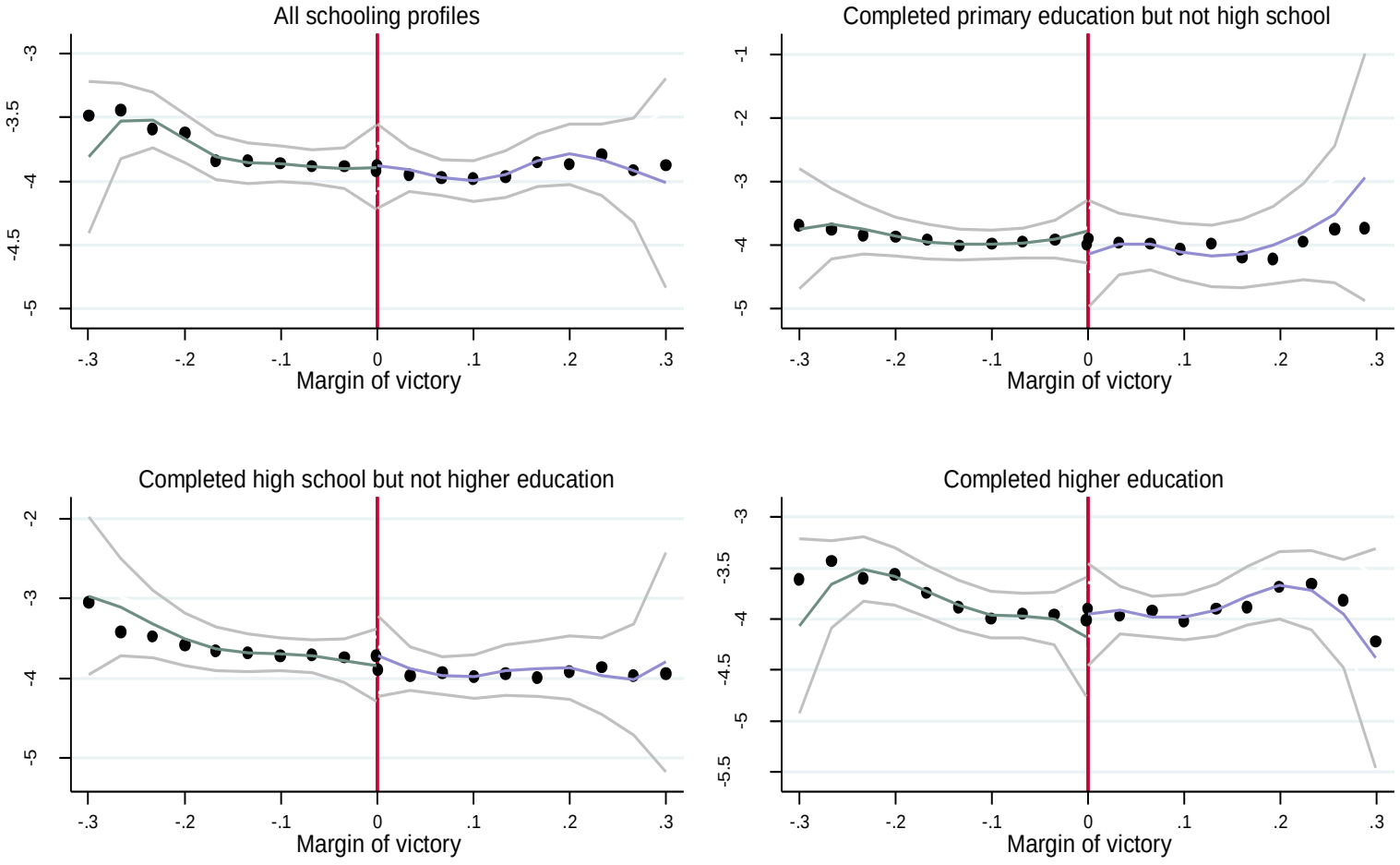

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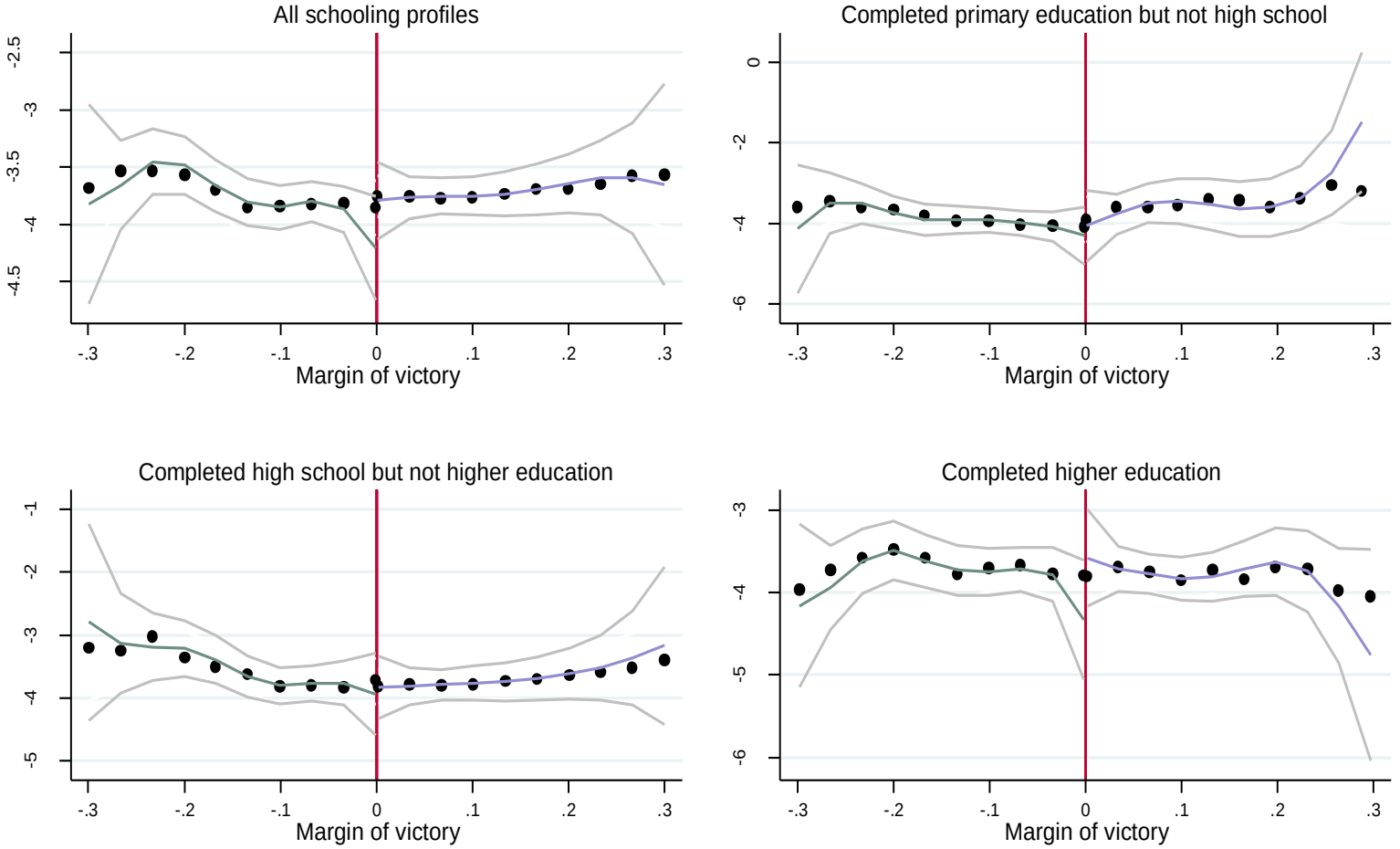

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Supplementary material 2 on policy and role model investigation on paper:

Policy Investigation

Definition of variables used on exercise

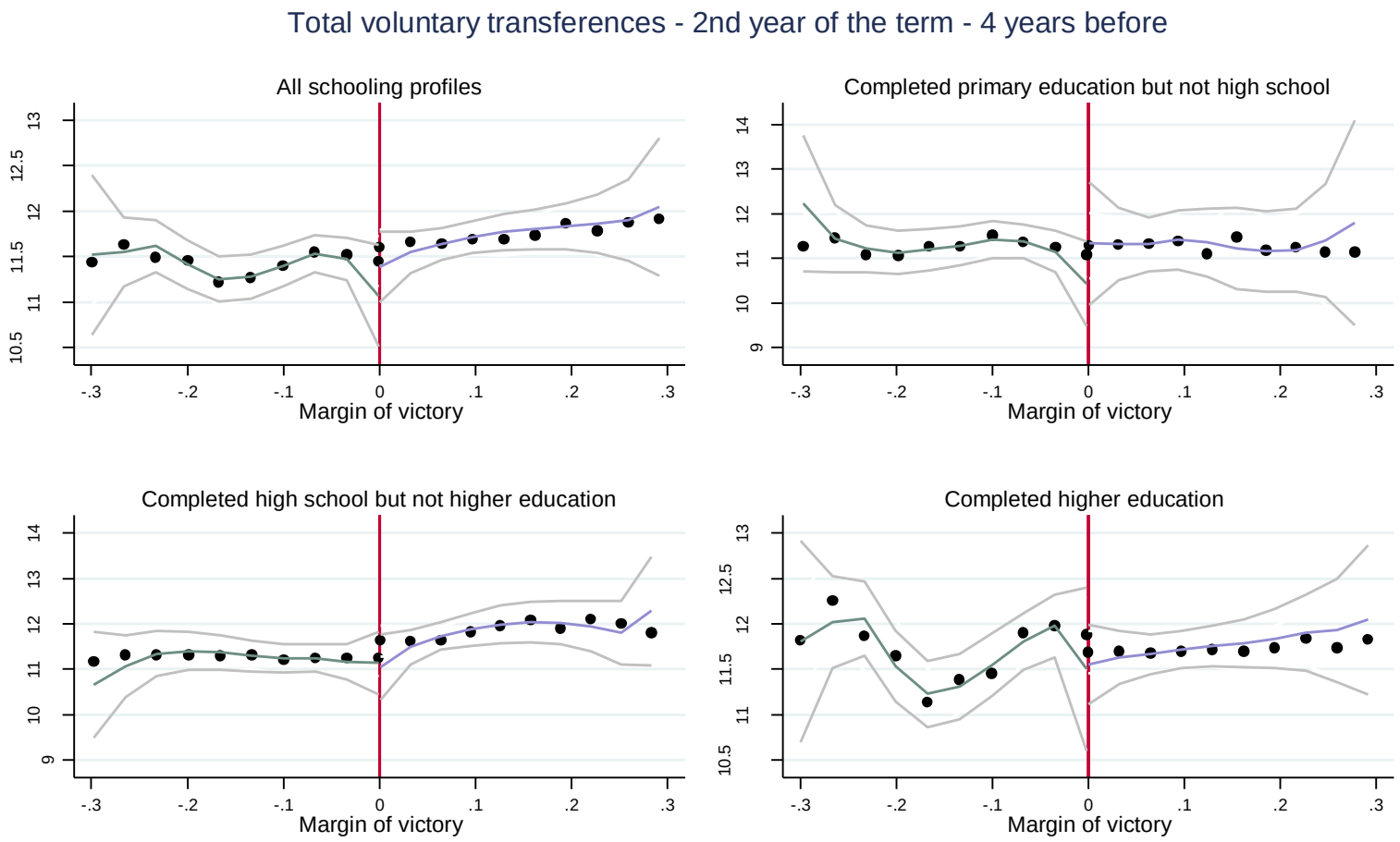
Variables	Construction of variables	Source
State and Federal Voluntary Transfers (general policy)	The voluntary transfers (depending of political negotiations between different levels of government) was used as "proxy" of capacity or not of mayor takes non- established resources for the municipality for doing additional public policy: average of mandate and on the second year of mandate (considering that municipal election is midterm of governor and president elections). It could there be political mutual support between levels of government. (see Brollo and Troiano, 2012). Real values from 2000 using the IGP-DI (general price index as deflator)	The Brazilian Treasury (www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br)
Free immunizations (specific policy for women)	Number of free immunizations under 1 year old (by 100,000 inhabitants)	Ministry of Health (Department of Information of the Unified Health System – *Sistema Único de Saúde*) (www.datasus.gov.br)
Municipal daycare service on total (specific policy for women)	Share of municipal daycare service on total municipal daycare service	National Institute for Research in Education (INEP) under the Ministry of Education. (www.inep.gov.br)
Municipal daycare service on total public (specific policy for women)	Share of municipal daycare service on total public daycare service	

Table SM2.1: Descriptive statistics

	All municipalities				Mixed-gender races			
	All schooling profiles	Completed primary education	Completed high school but not higher education	Completed higher education	All schooling profiles	Completed primary education	Completed high school but not higher education	Completed higher education
Policy Variables								
Total voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	237,540	162,235	210,431	300,681	265,285	171,684	217,229	337,151
	(685,304)	(365,477)	(629,517)	(819,061)	(699,077)	(313,125)	(525,816)	(887,411)
	14,230	3,645	4,600	5,801	2,032	410	657	948
State voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	100,645	69,667	92,762	124,632	101,405	71,261	89,885	122,363
	(322,446)	(173,559)	(348,409)	(344,385)	(234,777)	(144,326)	(245,956)	(257,089)
	14,231	3,646	4,600	5,801	2,032	410	657	948
Federal voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	130,041	87,754	114,726	164,631	155,743	96,419	124,843	200,811
	(519,860)	(278,355)	(449,775)	(631,716)	(618,869)	(255,889)	(401,975)	(813,500)
	14,228	3,644	4,600	5,800	2,032	410	657	948
Average total voluntary transferences	199,107	139,256	175,339	253,908	219,639	144,247	172,712	284,954
	(500,558)	(286,754)	(458,285)	(607,927)	(621,691)	(259,303)	(400,128)	(824,725)
	14,632	3,780	4,736	5,921	2,088	424	680	966
Average state voluntary transferences	86,872	61,601	77,154	109,907	88,354	62,062	73,061	110,761
	(207,914)	(133,704)	(181,318)	(240,734)	(192,295)	(153,421)	(182,915)	(212,057)
	14,632	3,780	4,736	5,921	2,088	424	680	966
Average federal voluntary transferences	105,954	74,069	94,717	133,568	124,095	79,771	97,526	161,206
	(389,876)	(214,281)	(377,411)	(467,905)	(554,754)	(182,003)	(293,548)	(763,500)
	14,631	3,779	4,736	5,921	2,088	424	680	966
Number of per capita free immunizations under 1 year old	0.239	0.245	0.235	0.233	0.243	0.250	0.243	0.240
	(0.0847)	(0.0899)	(0.0856)	(0.0790)	(0.0852)	(0.0869)	(0.0867)	(0.0829)
	14,663	4,340	4,353	5,447	1,670	391	565	704
Share of municipal on total daycare service	0.734	0.775	0.754	0.697	0.747	0.784	0.760	0.720
	(0.354)	(0.353)	(0.348)	(0.353)	(0.342)	(0.352)	(0.339)	(0.338)
	10,709	2,746	3,201	4,392	1,285	273	441	562
Share of municipal on public daycare service	0.992	0.995	0.993	0.990	0.991	0.999	0.994	0.985
	(0.0758)	(0.0568)	(0.0728)	(0.0850)	(0.0726)	(0.0107)	(0.0482)	(0.0978)
	9,477	2,423	2,844	3,898	1,154	241	395	509

Note: The first information is the average, Standard errors in parentheses is the second information, and the last information is the number of observations.

Lagged Dependent Variables



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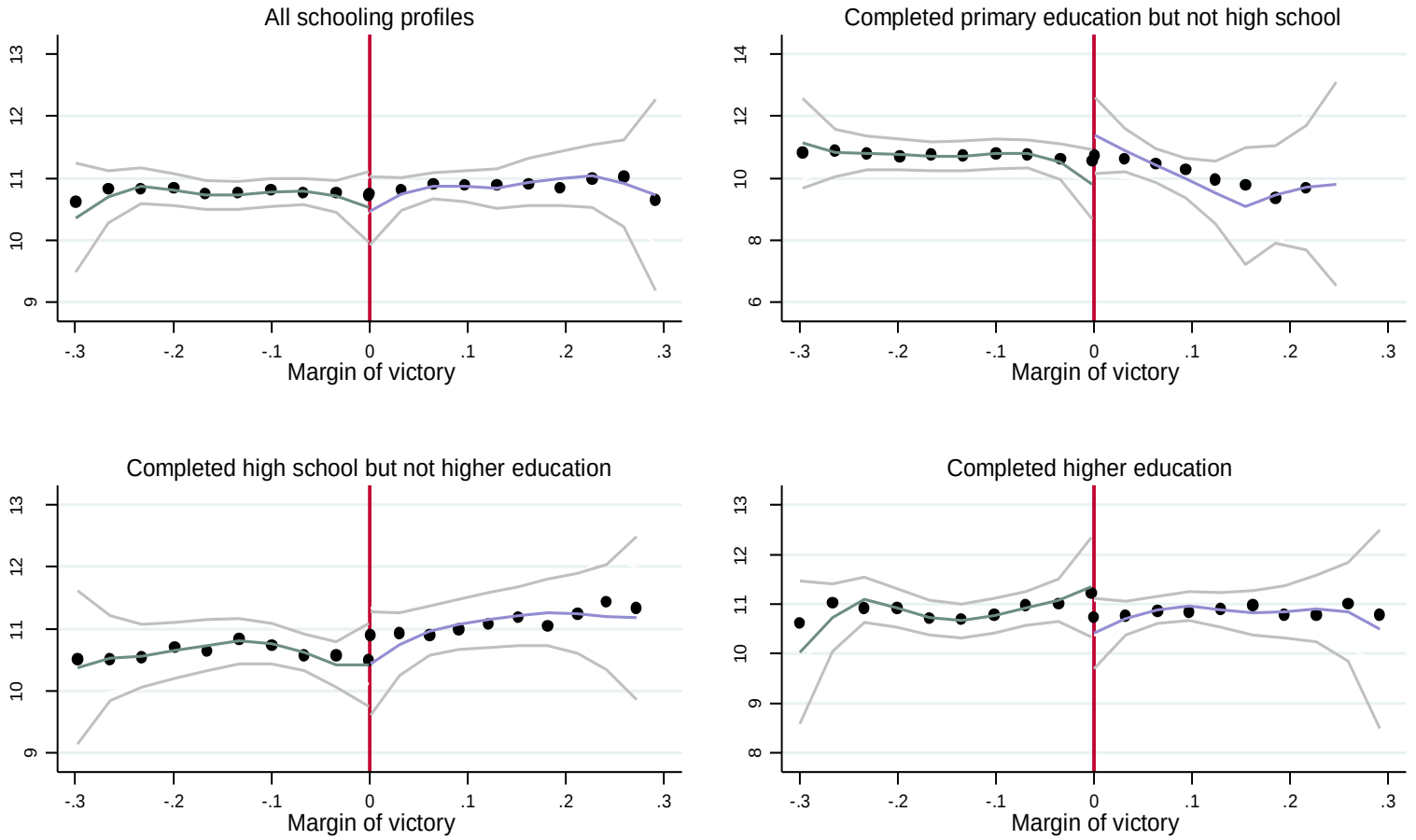
   Grey lines are 95% confidence interval oh these estimation. Scatter plot represents sample means.
2. Bandwidths for local estimation are default.
3. Sample consists of elections for mayor where the two most voted candidates where a male and a female.
4. Gender ratio is women compared to men. All ratio and financial variables are in natural logarithm.

State voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term - 4 years before



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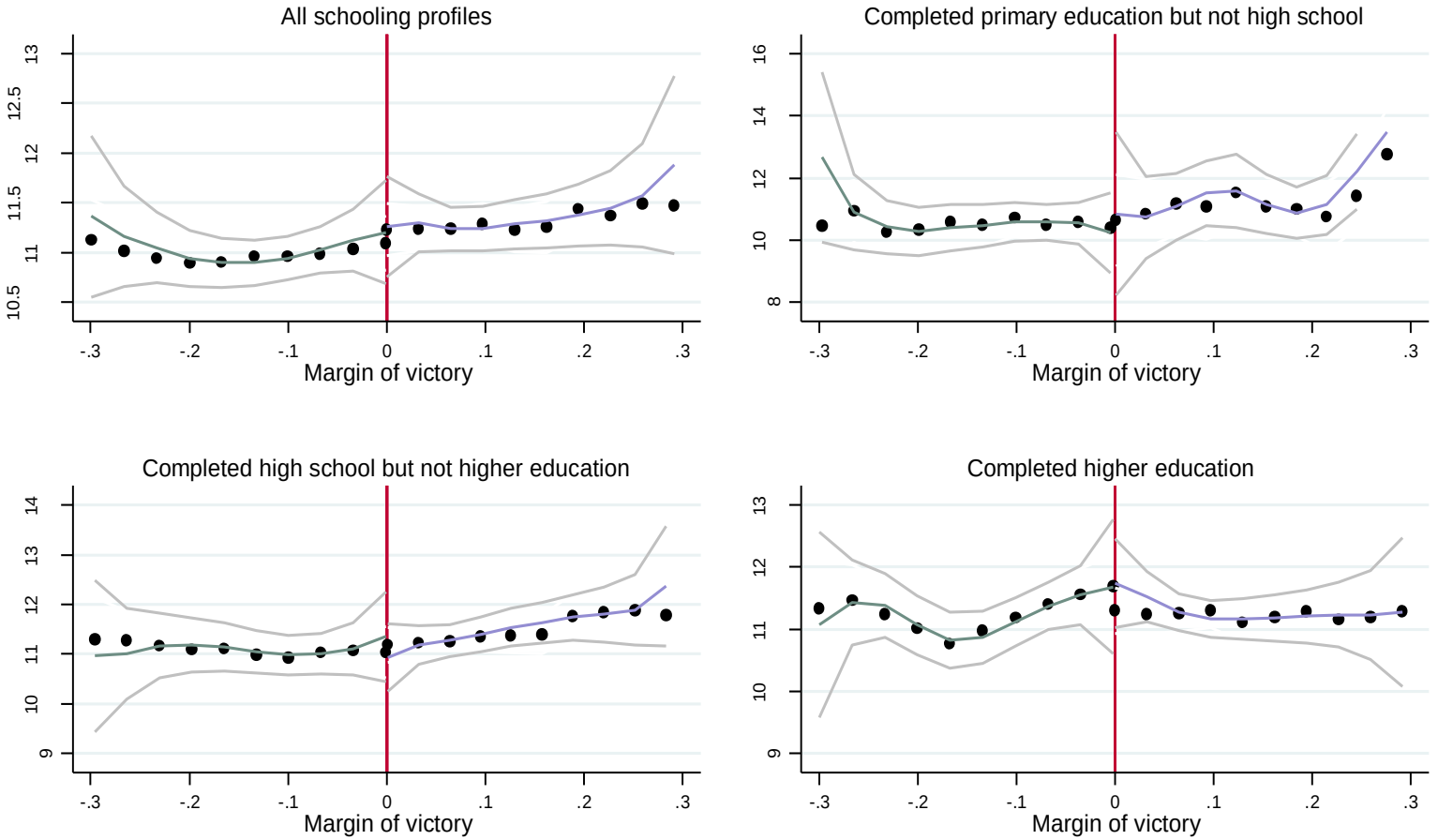
Federal voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term - 4 years before



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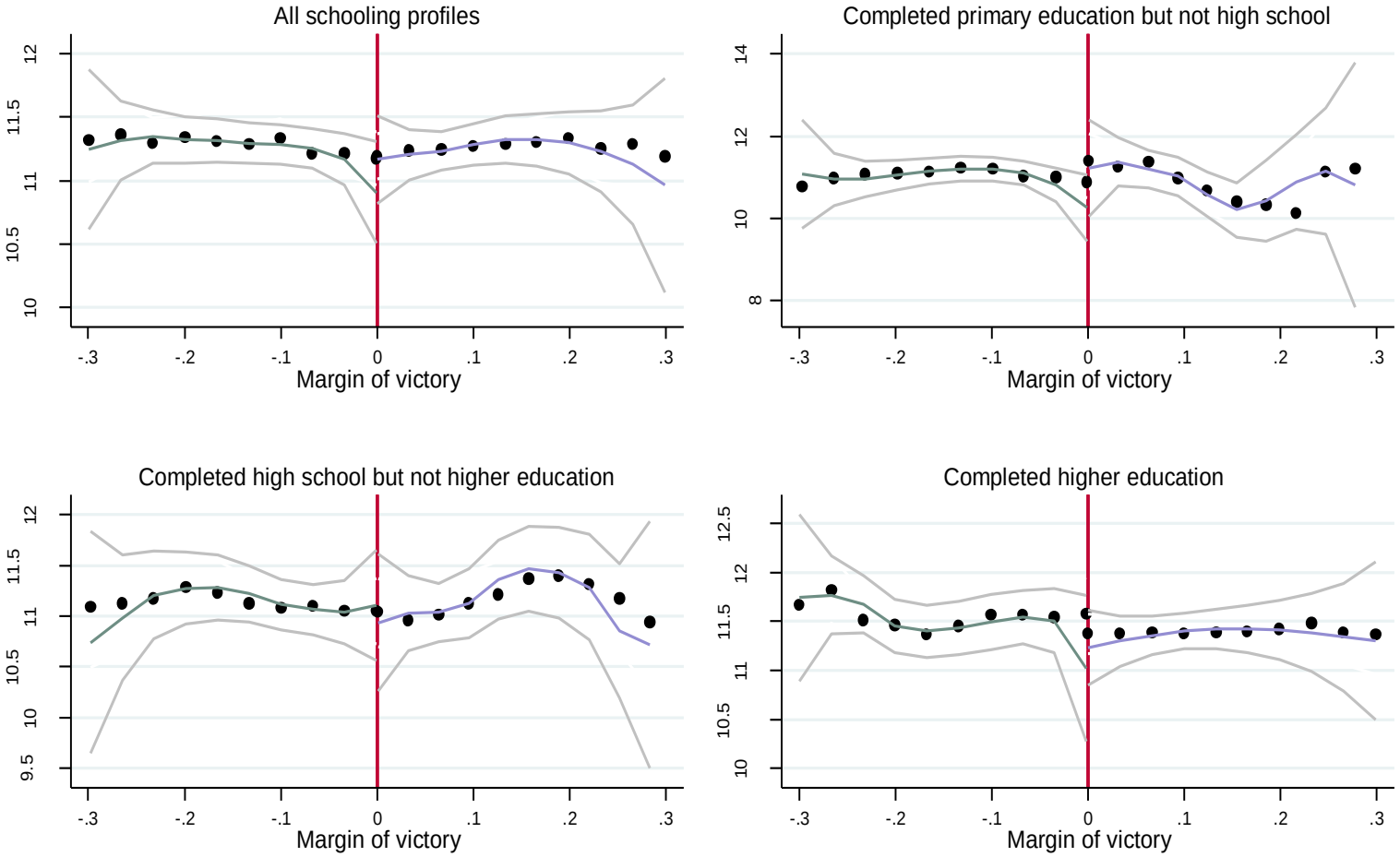
Average total voluntary transferences - 4 years before



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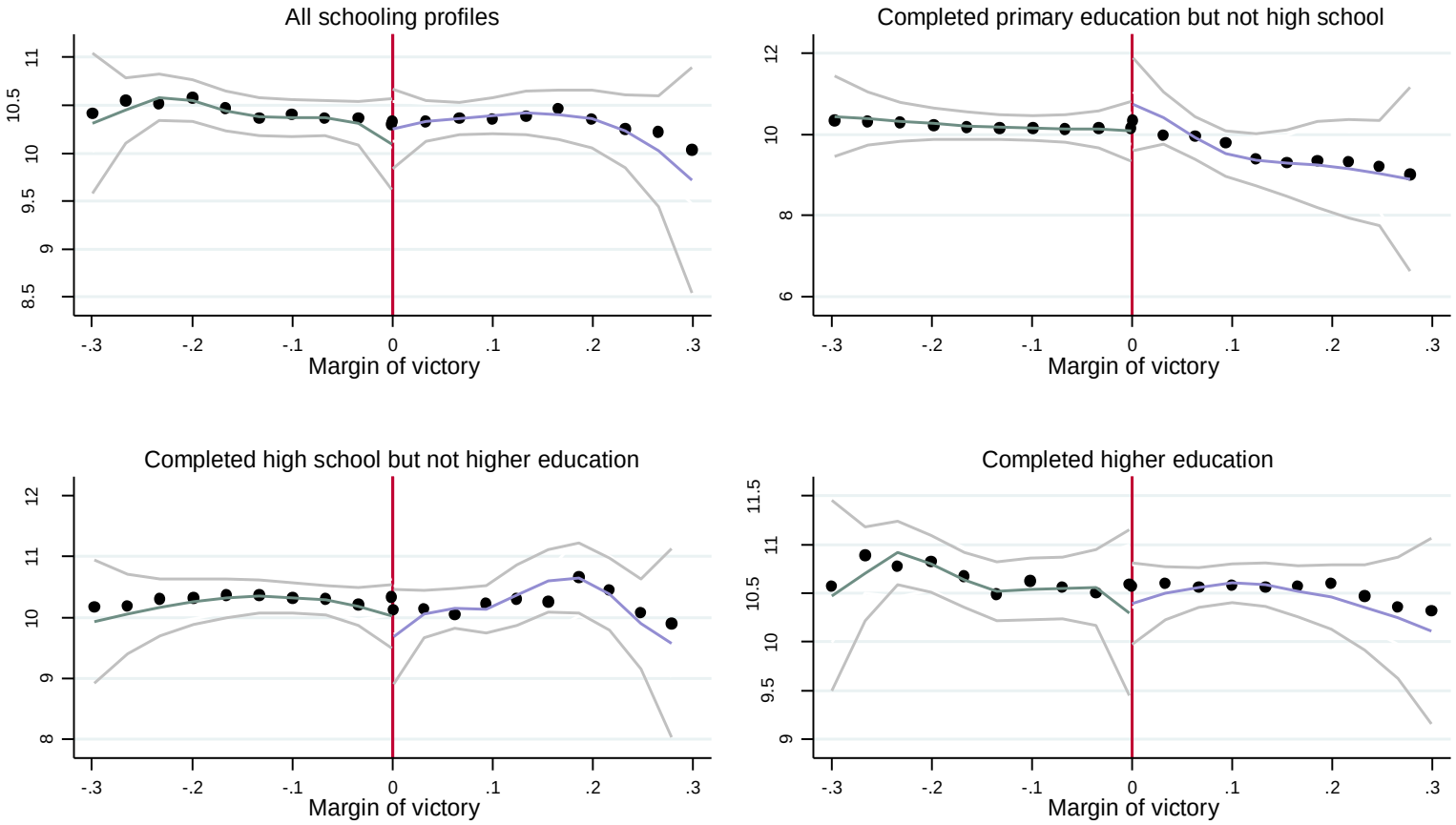
Average state voluntary transferences - 4 years before



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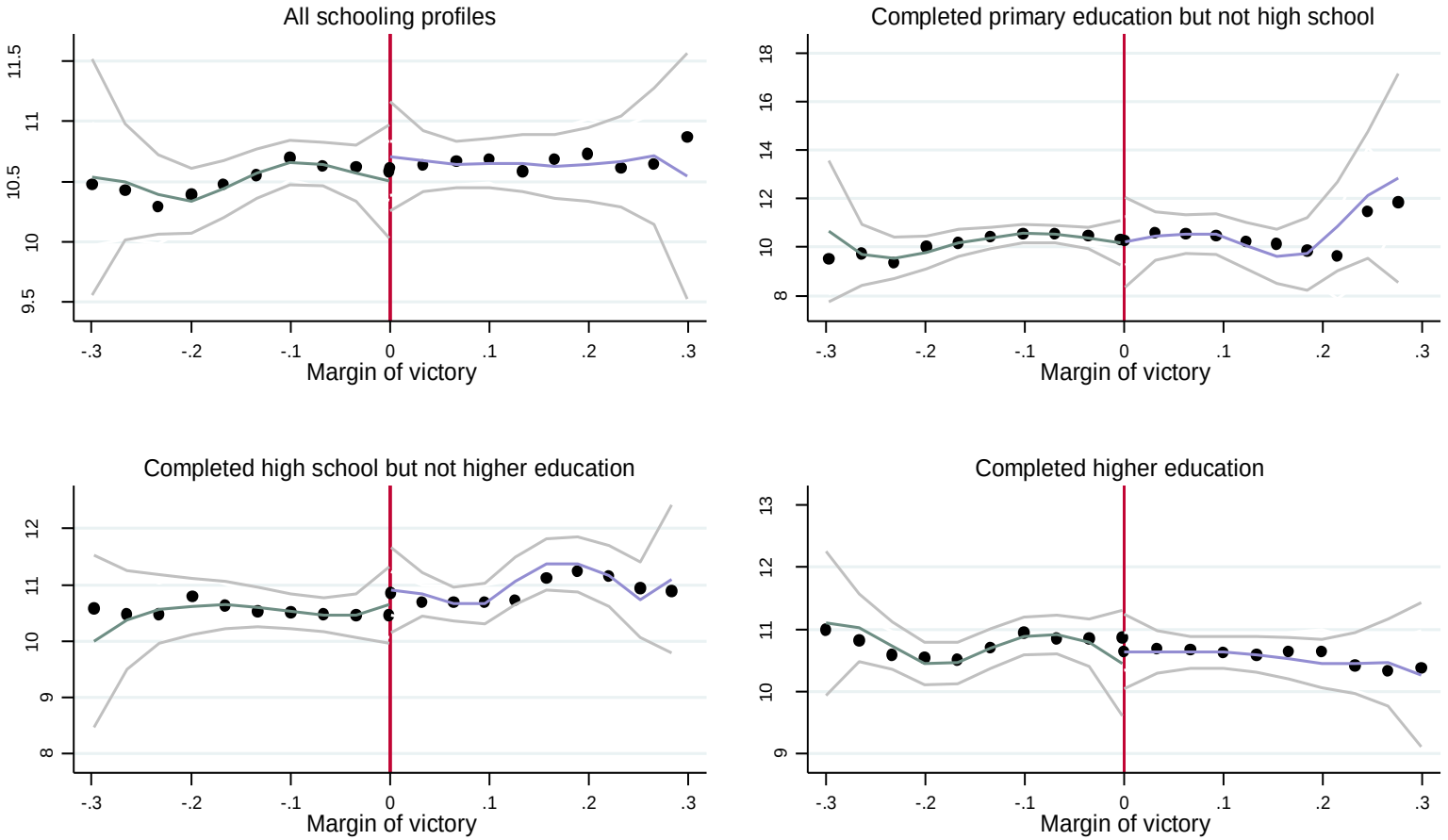
Average federal voluntary transferences - 4 years before



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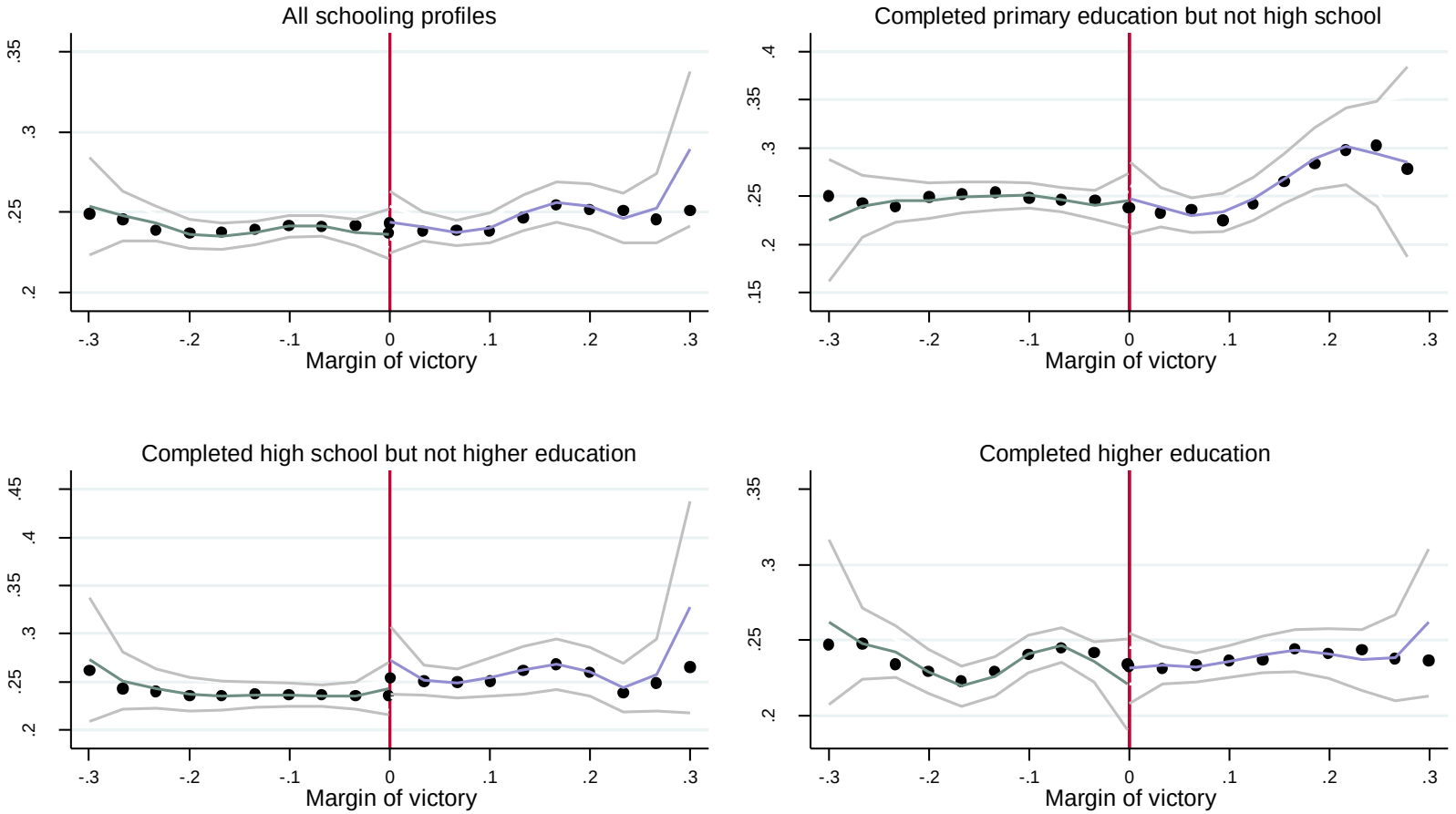
Number of free immunizations under 1 year old (by 100,000 inhabitants) - 4 years before



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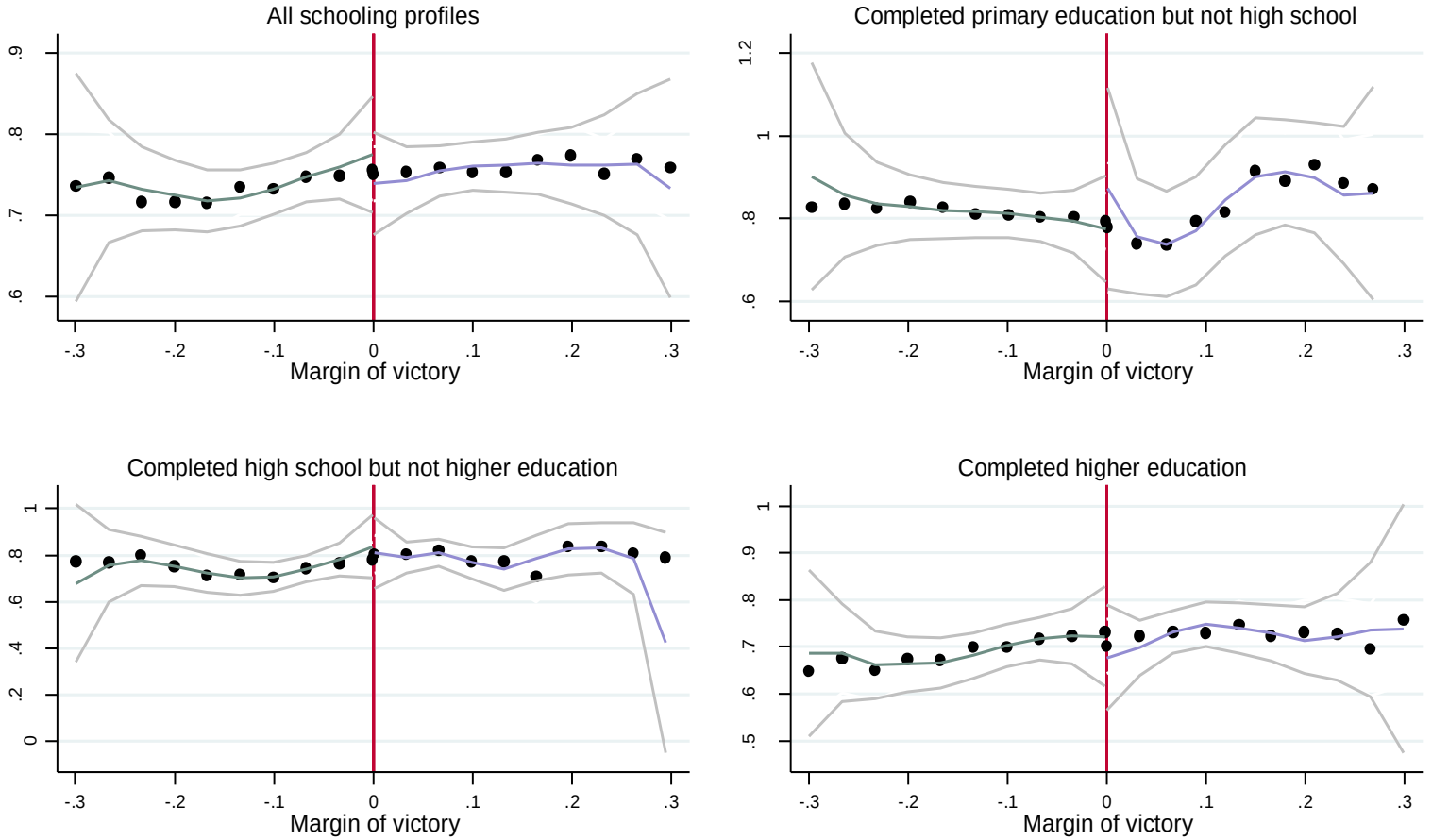
Share of municipal on total daycare service - 4 years before



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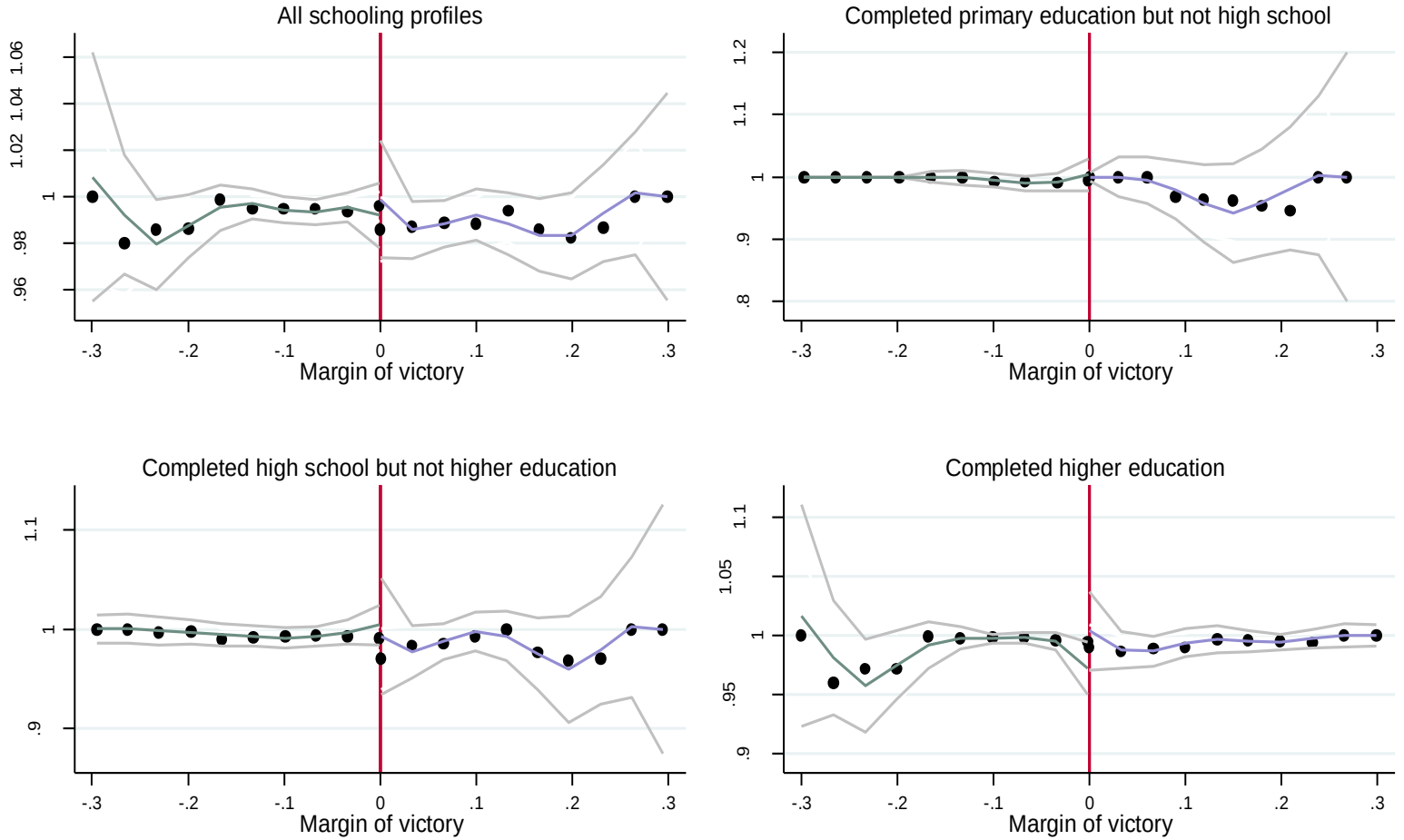
Share of municipal on public daycare service - 4 years before



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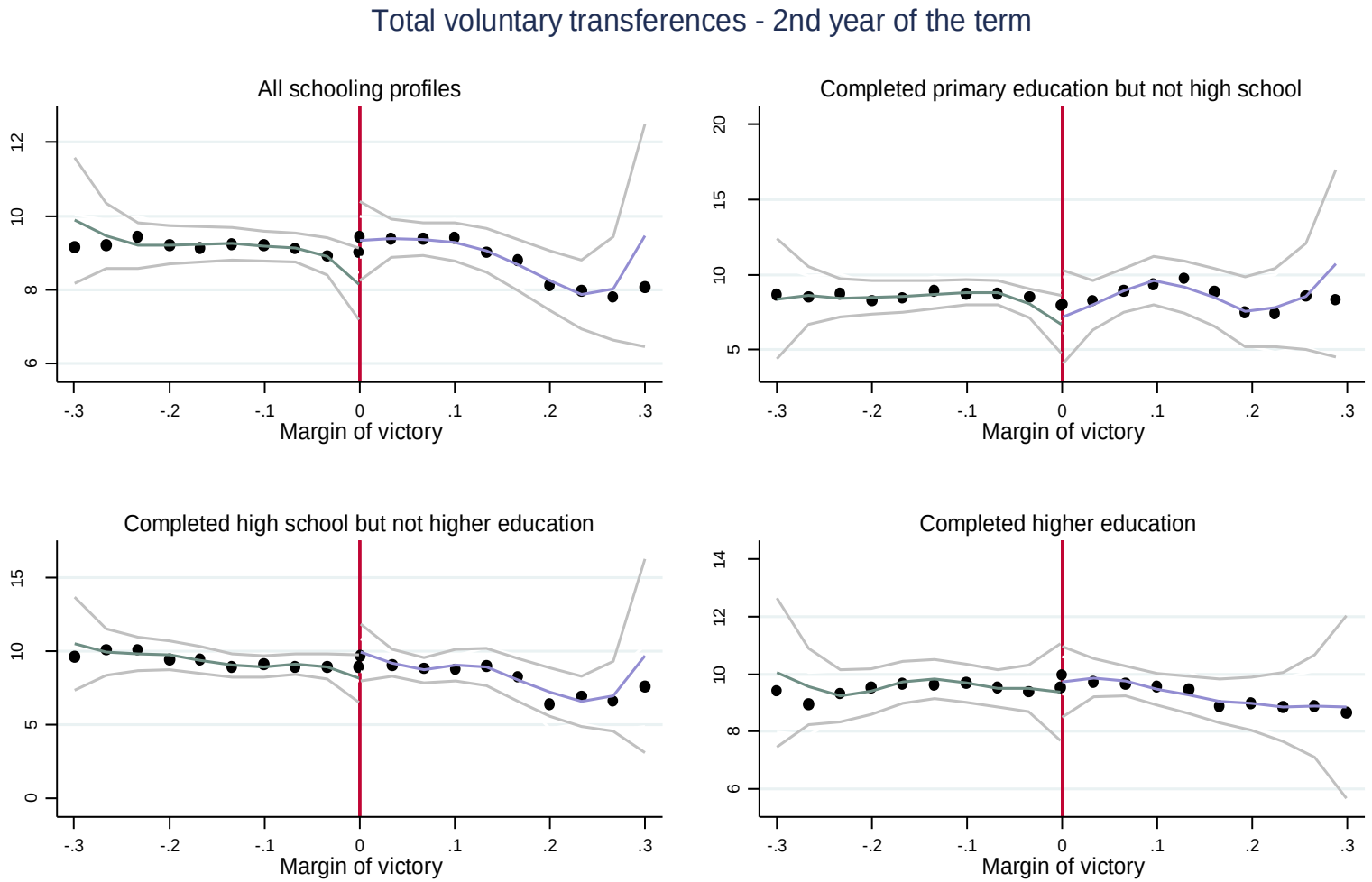
Policy Variables



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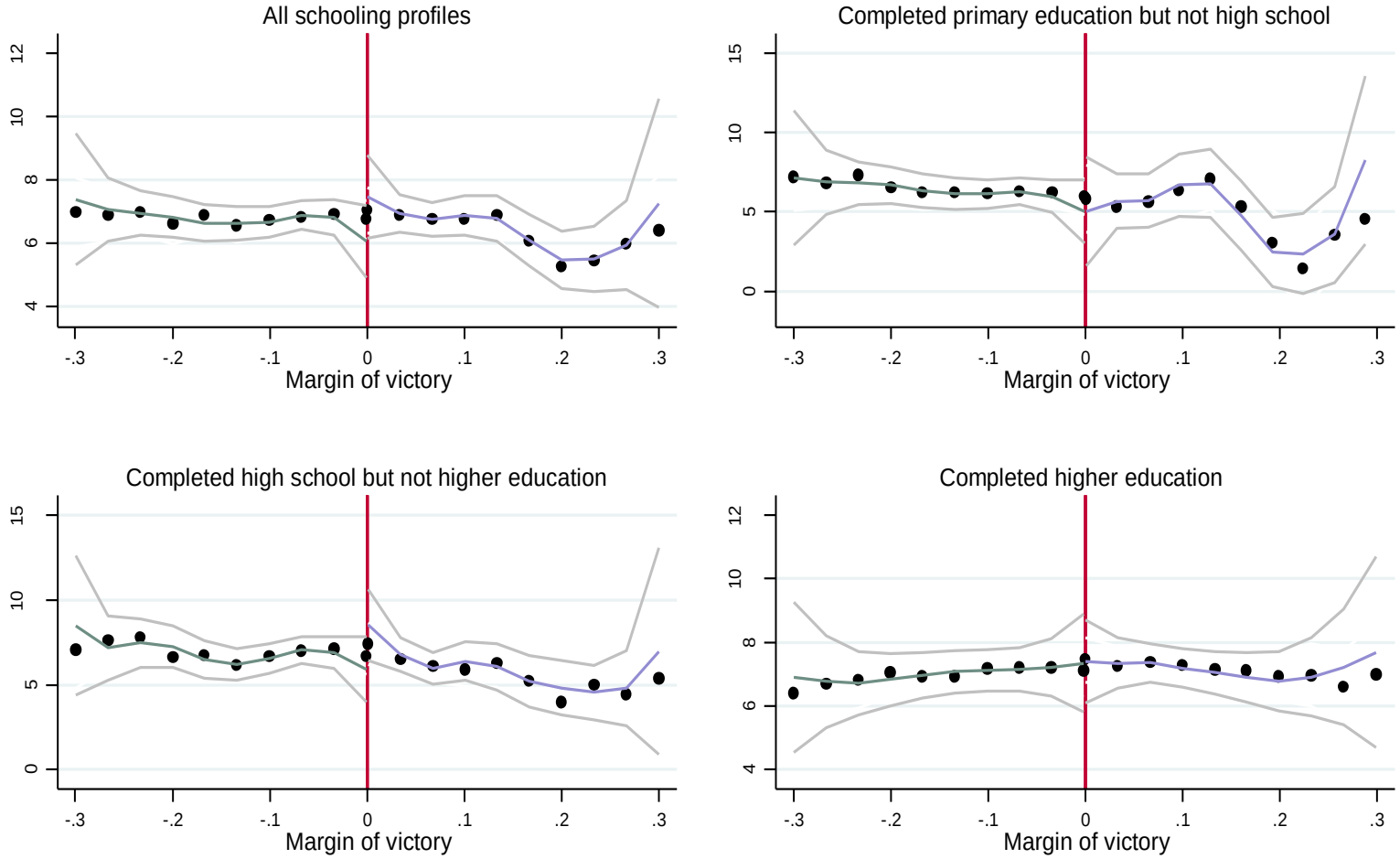
State voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term



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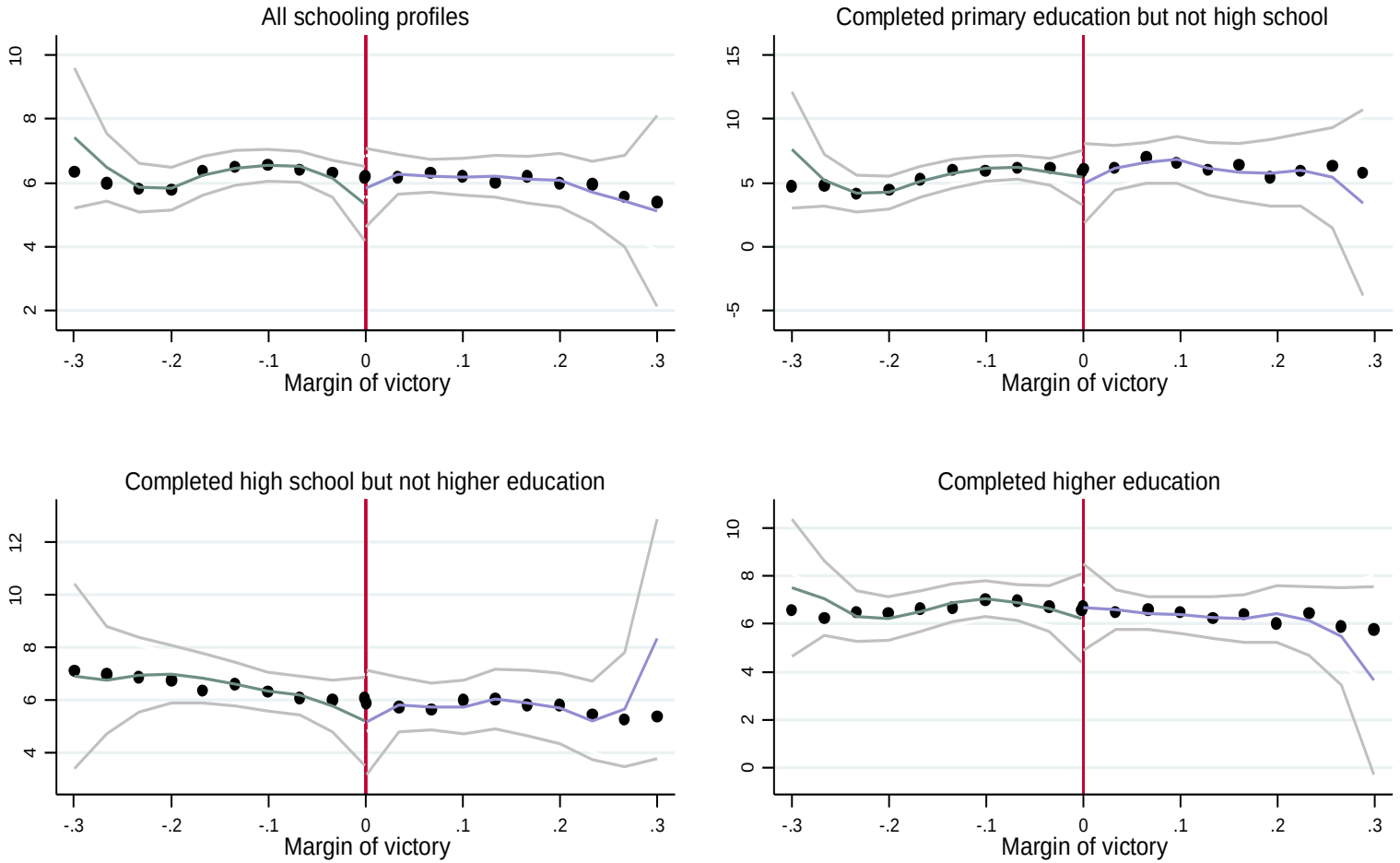
Federal voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term



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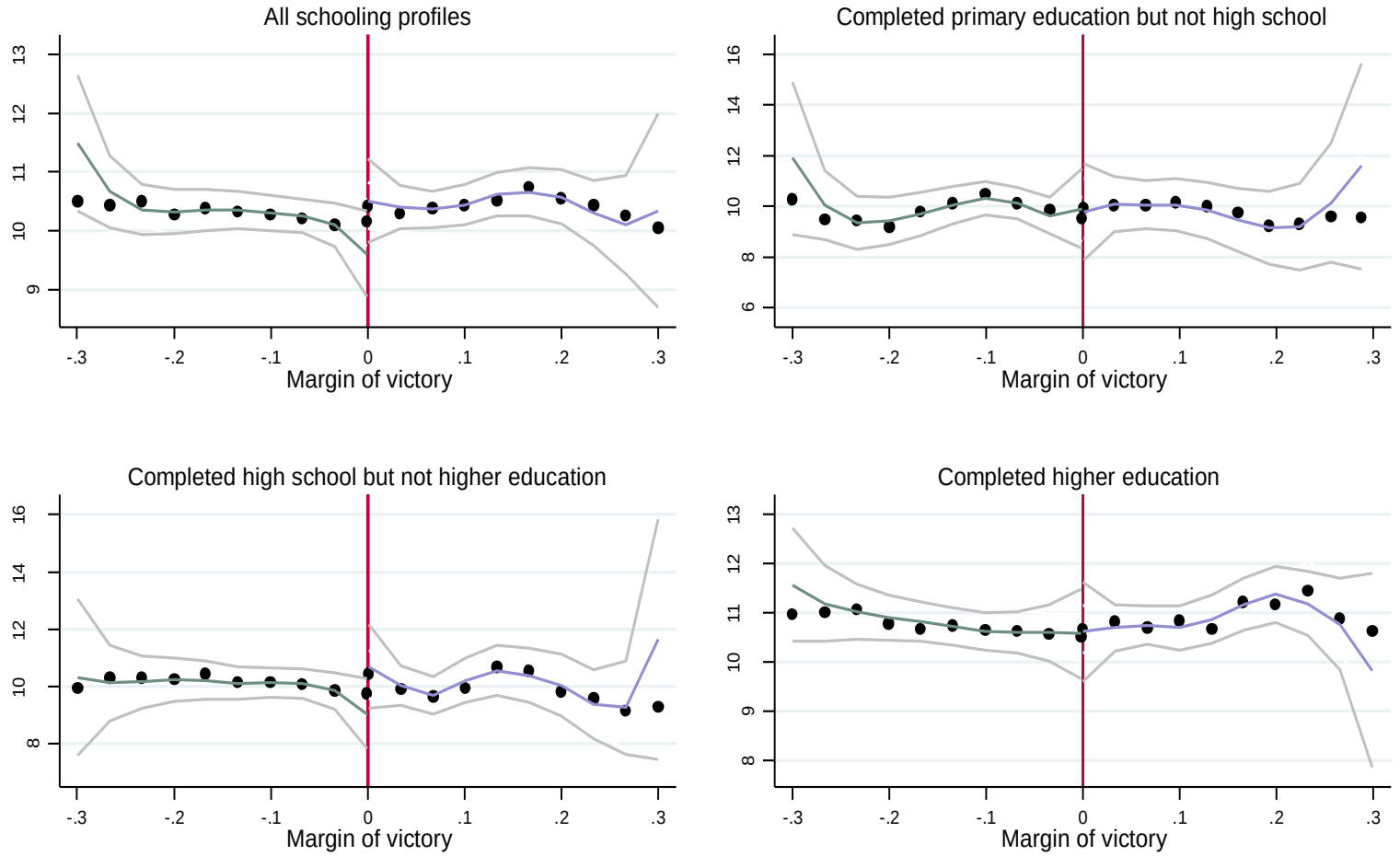
Average total voluntary transferences



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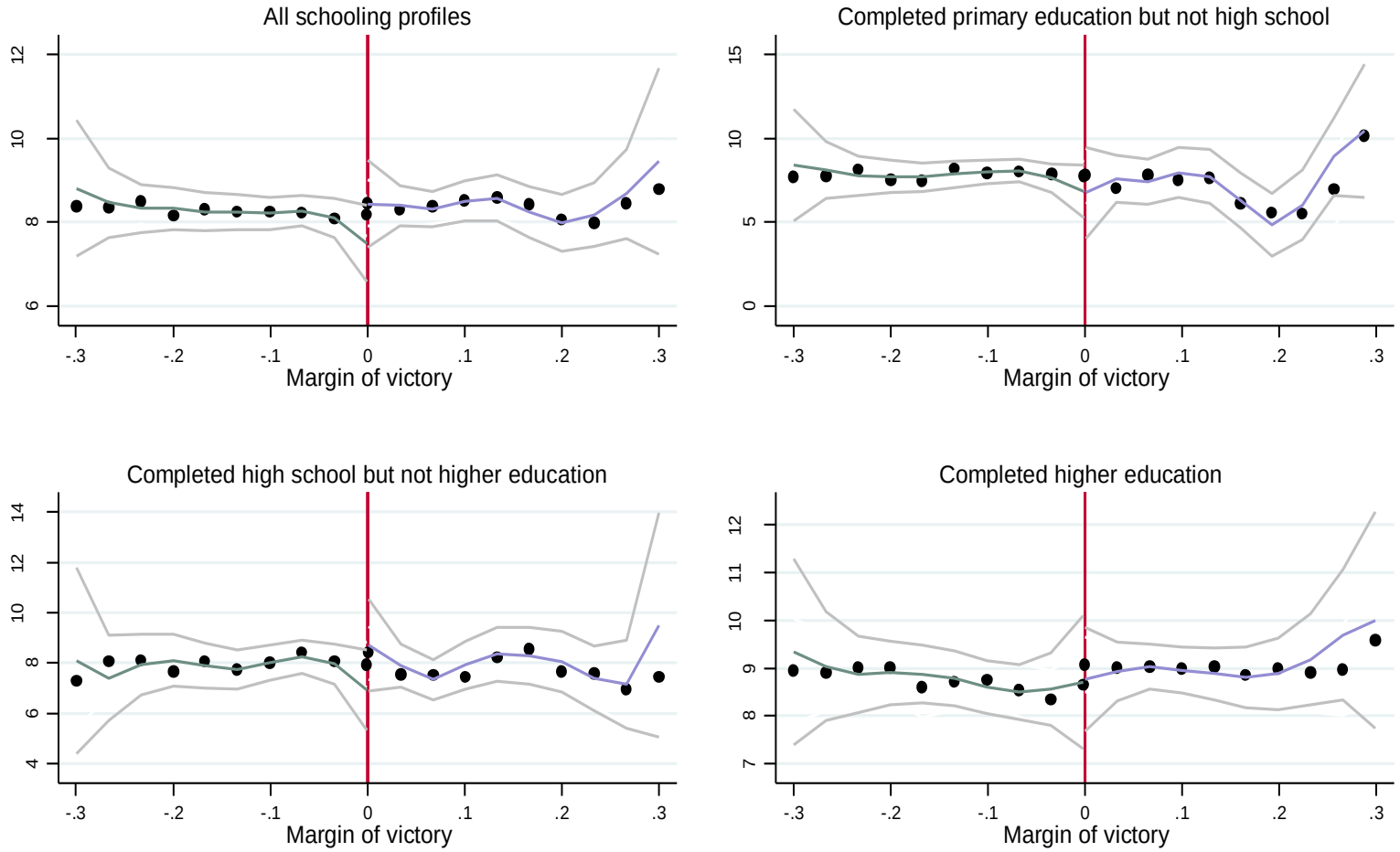
Average state voluntary transferences



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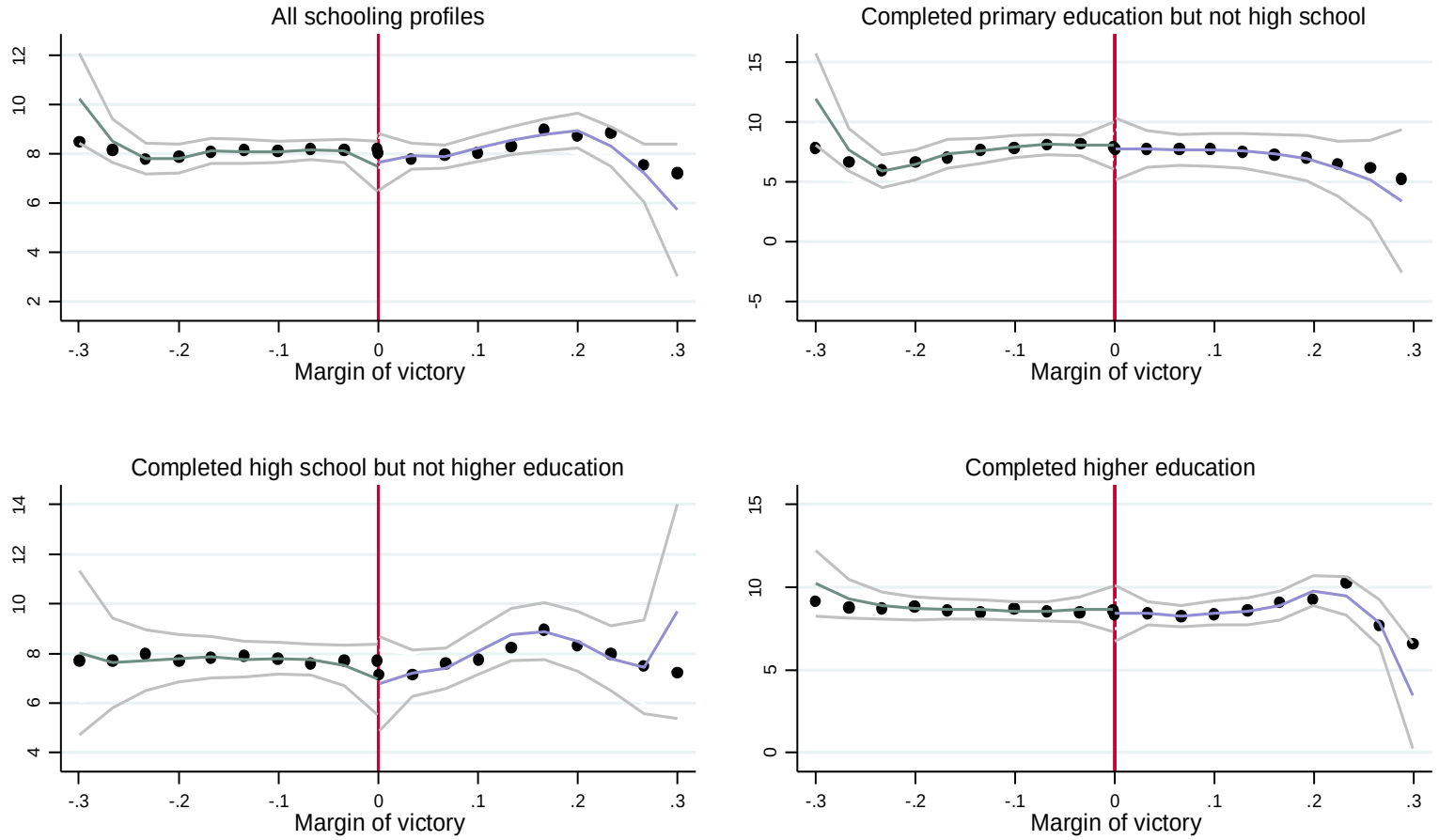
Average federal voluntary transferences



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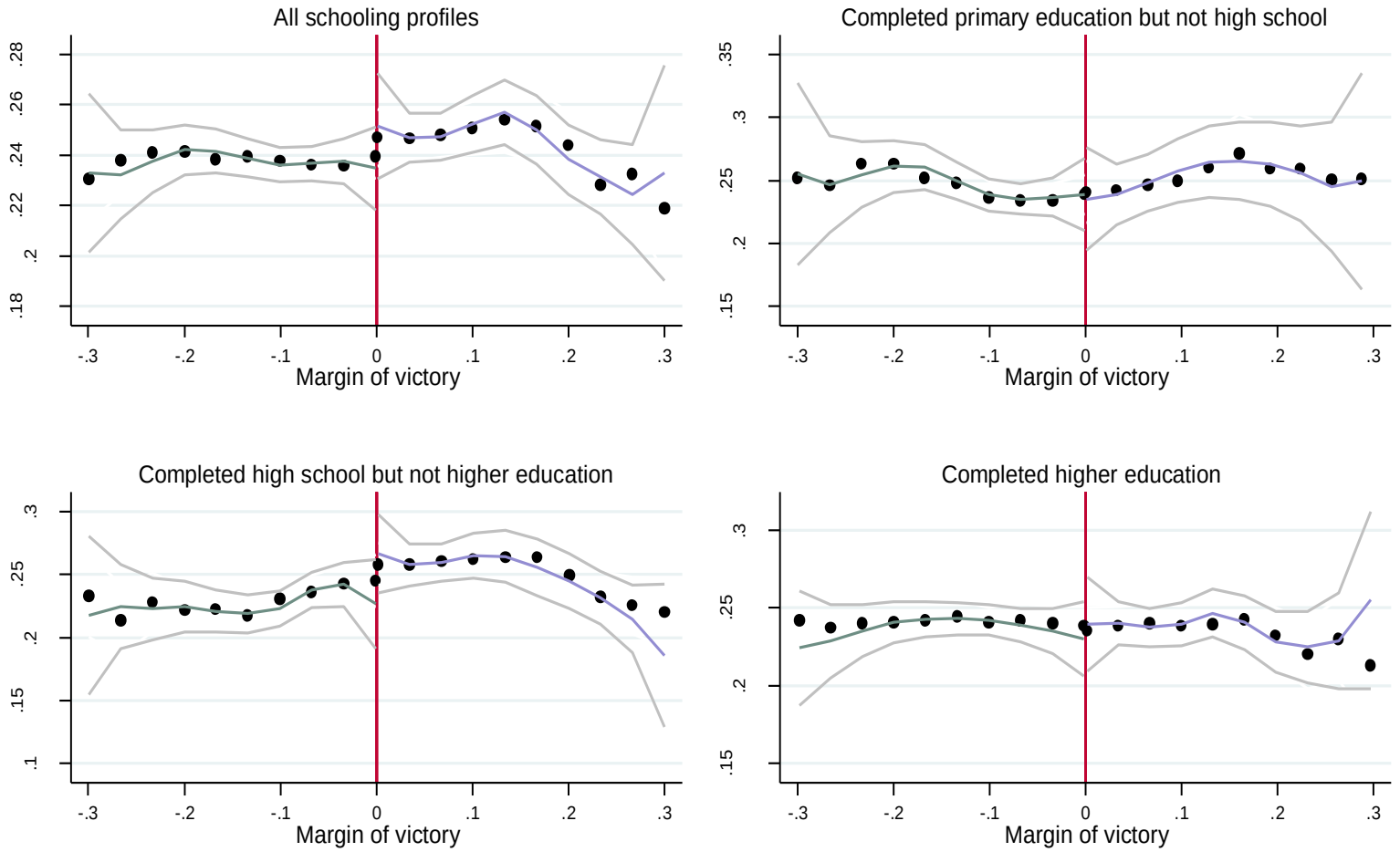

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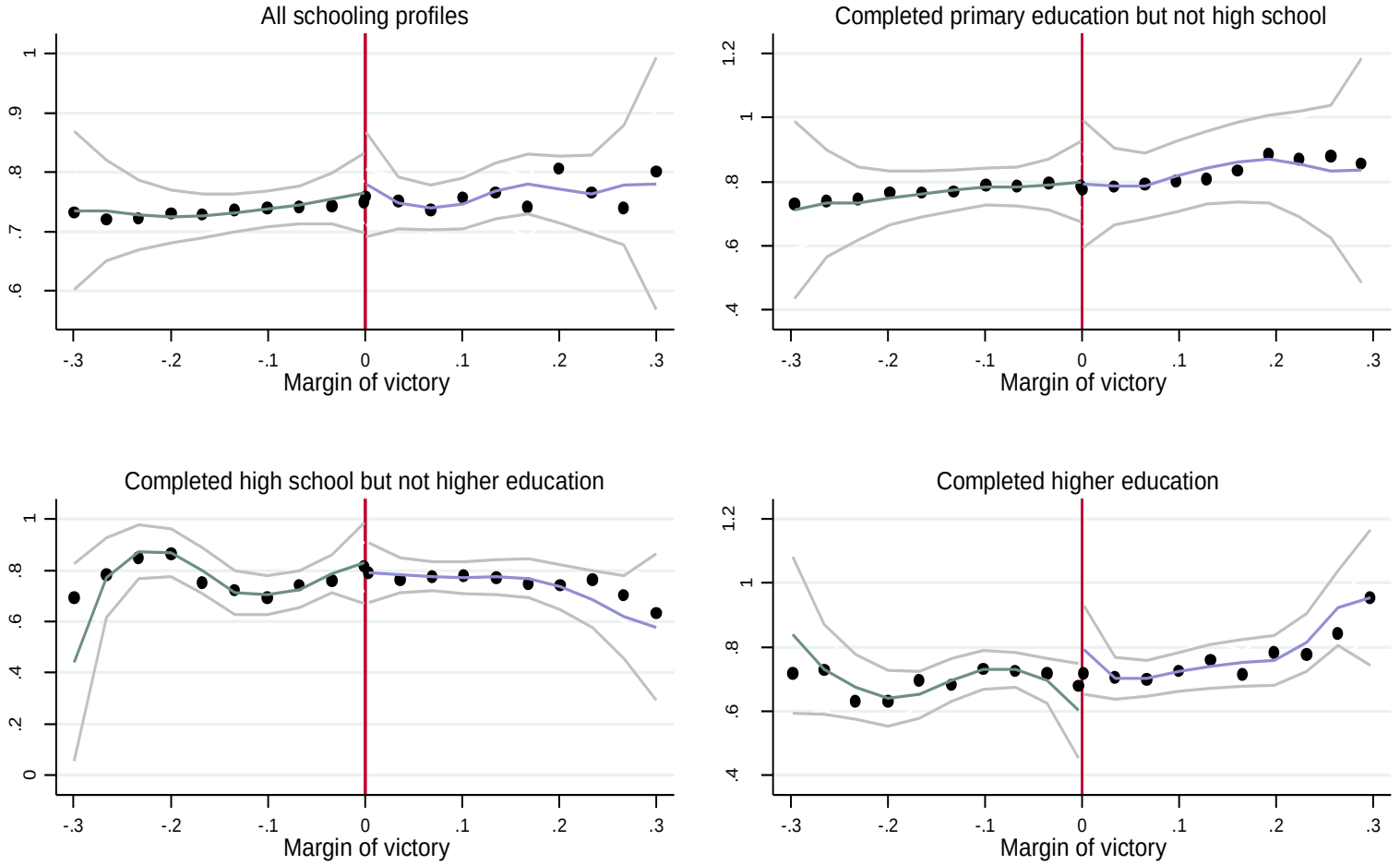
Share of municipal on total daycare service



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Share of municipal on public daycare service

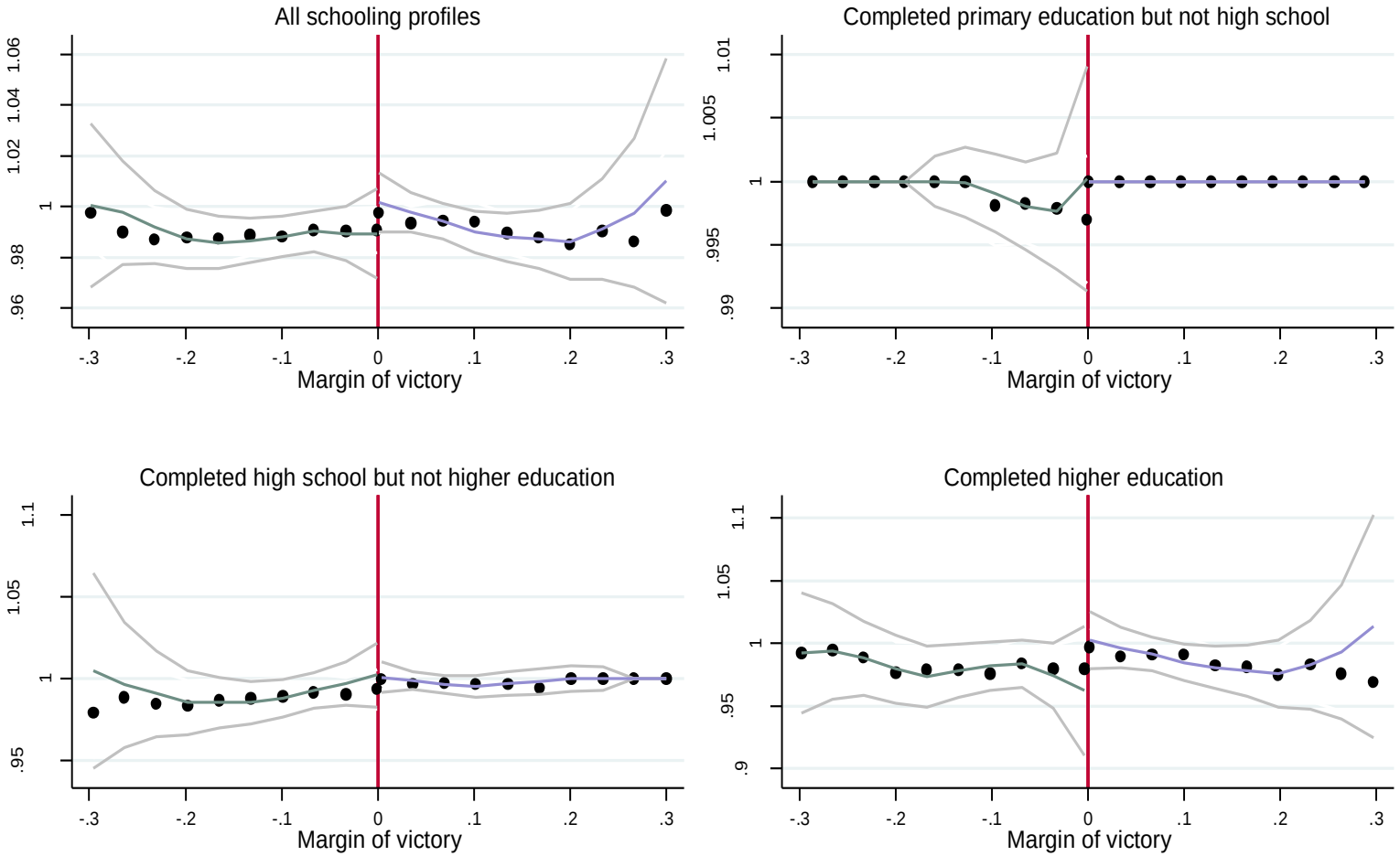

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Table SM2.2: Winner's gender impact- lagged variables

	All schooling profiles	Completed primary education	Completed high school but not higher education	Completed higher education
Policy Variables				
Ln Total voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term - 4 years before	0.205	0.804	-0.0106	**-0.541***
	(0.357)	(0.883)	(0.441)	**(0.323)**
Ln State voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term - 4 years before	-0.0327	1.368	0.0196	**-0.877***
	(0.347)	(0.845)	(0.545)	**(0.506)**
Ln Federal voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term - 4 years before	0.0290	0.399	-0.450	-0.201
	(0.311)	(1.100)	(0.539)	(0.403)
Ln Average total voluntary transferences - 4 years before	0.220	0.986	-0.0941	-0.142
	(0.274)	(0.762)	(0.354)	(0.325)
Ln Average state voluntary transferences - 4 years before	0.0436	0.625	-0.146	-0.120
	(0.231)	(0.588)	(0.414)	(0.345)
Ln Average federal voluntary transferences - 4 years before	0.125	-0.0256	0.360	0.0394
	(0.266)	(0.786)	(0.446)	(0.429)
Number of free immunizations under 1 year old (by 100,000 inhabitants) - 4 years before	0.0109	-0.00845	0.0172	0.00988
	(0.0109)	(0.0170)	(0.0131)	(0.0170)
Share of municipal on total daycare service - 4 years before	-0.0380	0.000977	-0.0549	-0.0492
	(0.0480)	(0.102)	(0.0816)	(0.0622)
Share of municipal on public daycare service - 4 years before	-0.00692	-0.00395	-0.0261	0.0295
	(0.00905)	(0.00331)	(0.0199)	(0.0264)

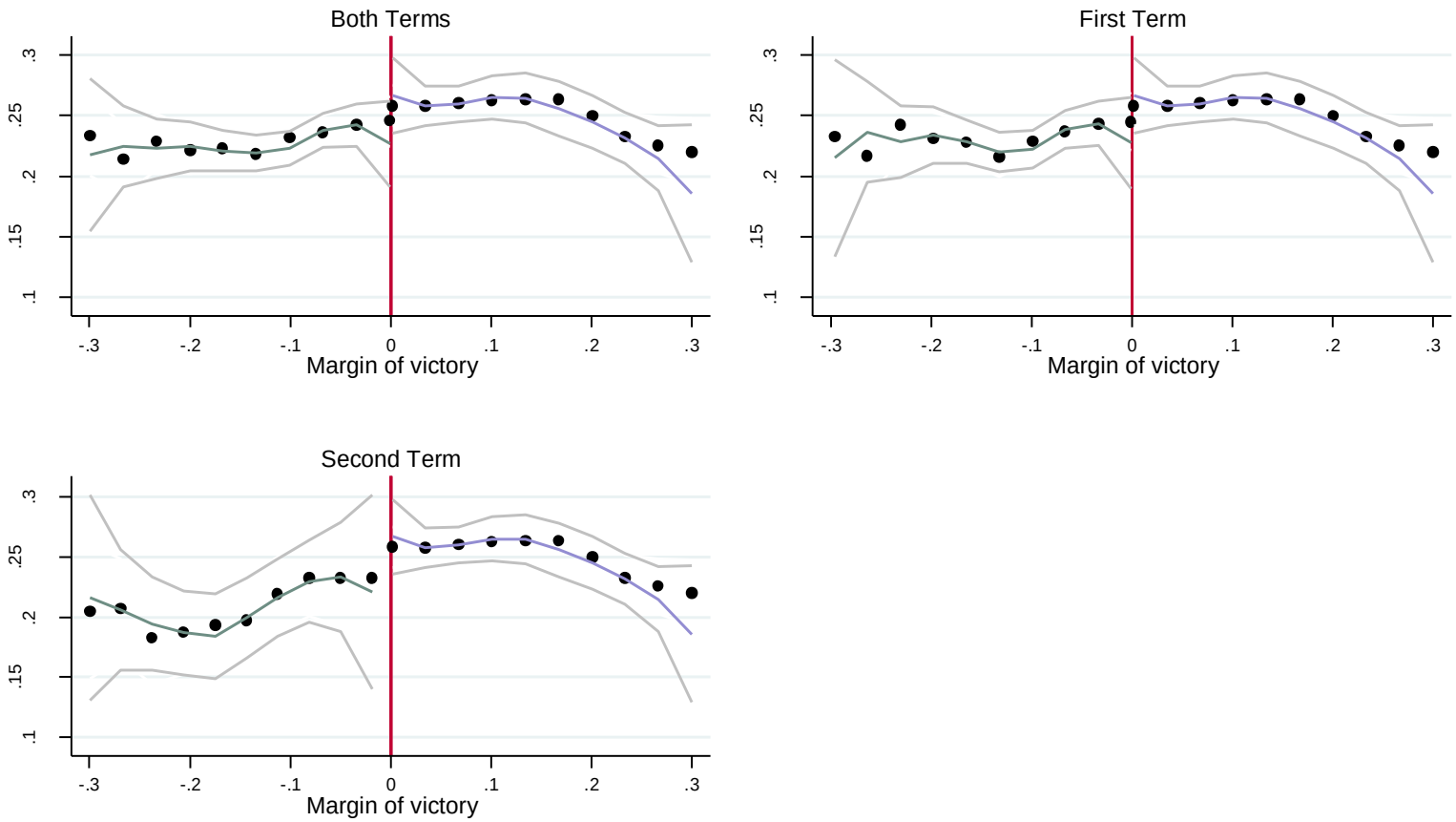
Note: 1. Coefficients are local linear estimates (using a triangular kernel). Bandwidths are selected using the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) procedure. Standard errors in parentheses. Significant at * p<0.1;**p<0.05;***p<0.01. 2. Sample consists of elections for mayor where the two most voted candidates where a male and a female.

Table SM2.3: Winner's gender impact

	All schooling profiles	Completed primary education	Completed high school but not higher education	Completed higher education
Policy Variables				
Ln Total voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	0.995	0.140	1.788	0.420
	(0.644)	(1.657)	(1.155)	(0.903)
Ln State voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	0.978	-0.137	**2.533***	0.110
	(0.744)	(1.580)	**(1.313)**	(1.008)
Ln Federal voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	-0.0171	-0.0617	0.218	0.472
	(0.475)	(1.435)	(1.301)	(1.008)
Ln Average total voluntary transferences	0.384	0.413	0.919	0.145
	(0.344)	(1.045)	(0.723)	(0.487)
Ln Average state voluntary transferences	0.446	0.281	0.988	0.223
	(0.514)	(1.388)	(0.984)	(0.803)
Ln Average federal voluntary transferences	-0.283	-0.459	-0.505	-0.348
	(0.508)	(1.298)	(1.003)	(0.618)
Number of per capita free immunizations under 1 year old	0.0153	-0.00799	**0.0449***	0.00642
	(0.0120)	(0.0223)	**(0.0235)**	(0.0131)
Share of municipal on total daycare service	0.00437	-0.0122	-0.0364	**0.176***
	(0.0536)	(0.133)	(0.0854)	**(0.0925)**
Share of municipal on public daycare service	0.0125	0.00171	0.000433	**0.0420***
	(0.00838)	(0.00175)	(0.00422)	**(0.0253)**

Note: 1. Coefficients are local linear estimates (using a triangular kernel). Bandwidths are selected using the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) procedure. Standard errors in parentheses. Significant at * p<0.1;**p<0.05;***p<0.01. 2. Sample consists of elections for mayor where the two most voted candidates where a male and a female. Gender ratio is women compared to men.

Number of per capita free immunizations under 1 year old



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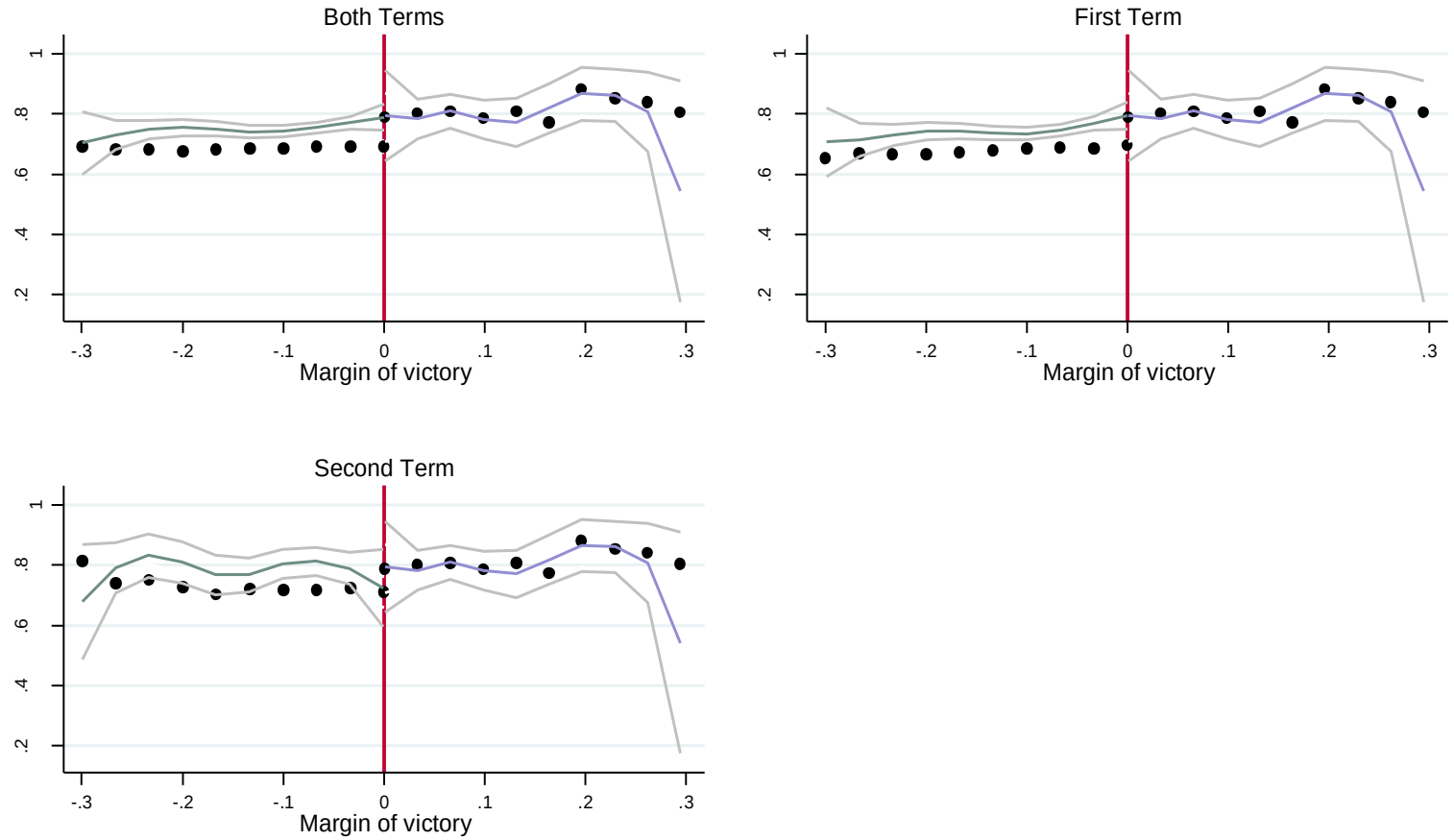
Share of municipal on total daycare service



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3. Sample consists of elections for mayor where the two most voted candidates where a male and a female.
4. Gender ratio is women compared to men. All ratio and financial variables are in natural logarithm.

The role model investigation:

Definition of variables used on exercise

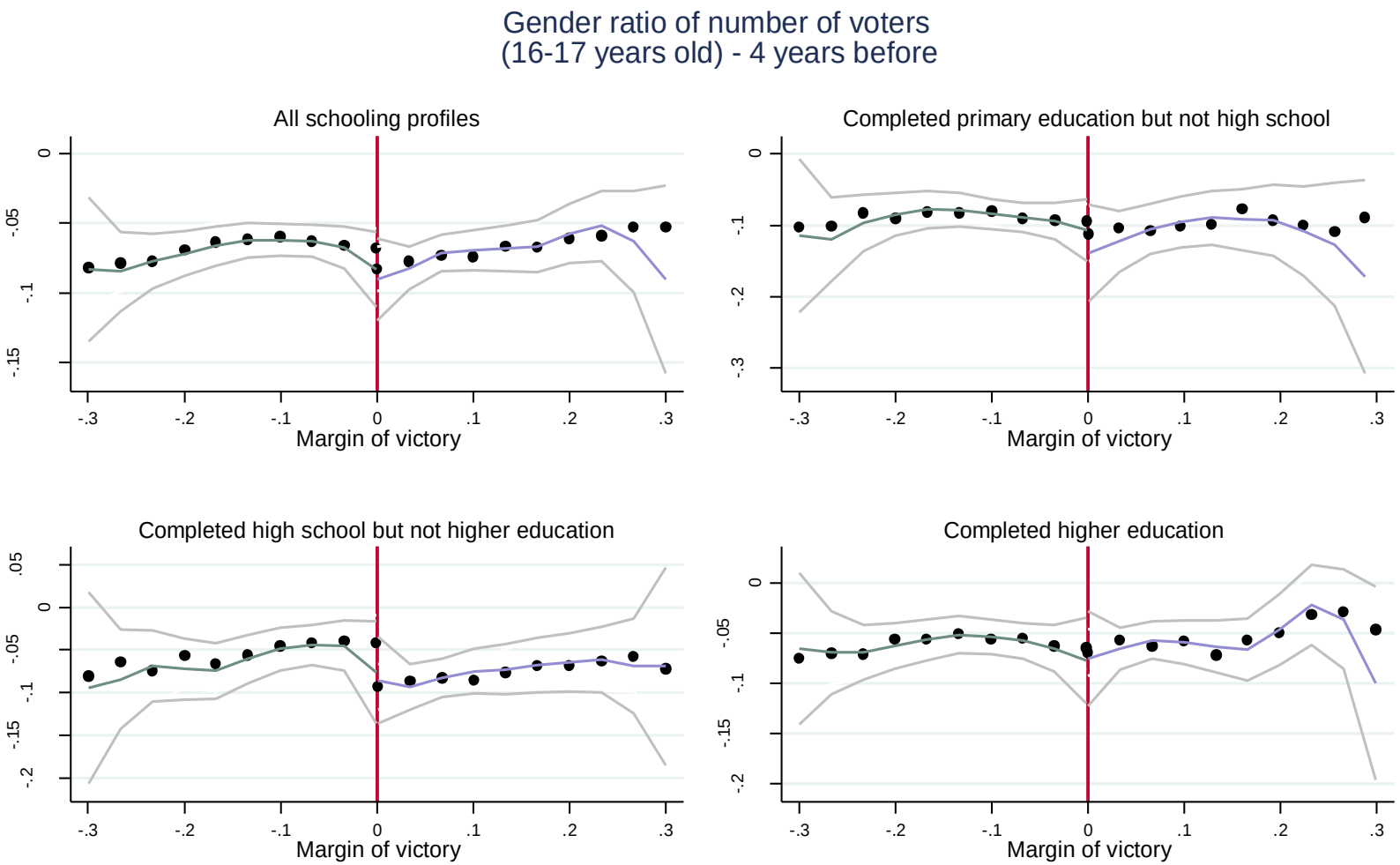
Variables		Construction of variables	Source
Ln Gender ratio of political variables	The number of voters (16-17 years old)	We build this variable to observe differences of behavior between youngers the non-compulsory voters (16 and 17 years old). In order to avoid reducing of variables when the variable is zero, we changed the level of variable summing one unit before of logarithm transformation: $\mathrm{Ln}[(x+1)/(y+1)]$	Superior Electoral Court (TSE) for the election of 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2008 (mayors and councilors) and 1998, 2002, 2006, and 2010 (state and federal deputies). The TSE available electronic data from Brazilian elections since 1996. (www.tse.gov.br)
Ln Gender ratio of educational variables	The number of graduated students on expected time from municipal primary education, the number of graduated students on expected time from municipal high school, the number of graduated students on expected time from municipal education, the number of graduated students on expected time from primary education, the number of graduated students on expected time from high school, and the number of graduated students on expected time	Ratio between the logarithm of female and male on the specific variable. In order to avoid reducing of variables when the variable is zero, we changed the level of variable summing one unit before of logarithm transformation: $\mathrm{Ln}[(x+1)/(y+1)]$	National Institute for Research in Education (INEP) under the Ministry of Education. (www.inep.gov.br)

Table SM3.1: Descriptive statistics

	All municipalities				Mixed-gender races			
	All schooling profiles	Completed primary education	Completed high school but not higher education	Completed higher education	All schooling profiles	Completed primary education	Completed high school but not higher education	Completed higher education
Role Model Variables								
Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 2 years later	0.986	0.974	0.994	0.994	1.001	0.980	1.000	1.012
	(0.225)	(0.250)	(0.225)	(0.207)	(0.210)	(0.216)	(0.212)	(0.206)
	19,566	5,387	5,981	7,569	2,529	546	832	1,130
Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 4 years later	0.956	0.941	0.960	0.967	0.965	0.953	0.965	0.970
	(0.146)	(0.149)	(0.146)	(0.141)	(0.137)	(0.149)	(0.134)	(0.134)
	14,630	4,328	4,349	5,435	1,666	391	565	700
Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 6 years later	1.009	0.997	1.015	1.018	1.019	1.015	1.022	1.020
	(0.219)	(0.229)	(0.230)	(0.202)	(0.205)	(0.222)	(0.215)	(0.187)
	14,617	4,321	4,346	5,432	1,665	390	565	700
Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 8 years later	0.968	0.952	0.971	0.981	0.974	0.972	0.967	0.980
	(0.147)	(0.151)	(0.150)	(0.139)	(0.142)	(0.151)	(0.133)	(0.142)
	9,693	3,061	2,692	3,448	971	252	317	395
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal primary education	1.348	1.351	1.364	1.347	1.471	1.539	1.517	1.401
	(0.862)	(0.929)	(0.915)	(0.782)	(1.017)	(1.238)	(1.047)	(0.845)
	14,653	4,338	4,350	5,445	1,670	391	565	704
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal high school	1.080	1.079	1.069	1.083	1.077	1.057	1.069	1.096
	(0.572)	(0.626)	(0.450)	(0.602)	(0.466)	(0.369)	(0.348)	(0.585)
	14,653	4,338	4,350	5,445	1,670	391	565	704
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal education	1.353	1.353	1.367	1.353	1.466	1.537	1.508	1.399
	(0.870)	(0.923)	(0.909)	(0.812)	(1.006)	(1.229)	(1.024)	(0.845)
	14,653	4,338	4,350	5,445	1,670	391	565	704
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from primary education	1.477	1.515	1.501	1.438	1.565	1.622	1.614	1.499
	(0.801)	(0.897)	(0.859)	(0.675)	(0.874)	(1.026)	(1.022)	(0.616)
	14,653	4,338	4,350	5,445	1,670	391	565	704
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from high school	1.369	1.417	1.346	1.328	1.352	1.375	1.440	1.273
	(1.193)	(1.446)	(1.000)	(1.088)	(0.936)	(0.981)	(1.050)	(0.801)
	14,653	4,338	4,350	5,445	1,670	391	565	704
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time	1.433	1.477	1.447	1.390	1.482	1.545	1.528	1.414
	(0.771)	(0.819)	(0.842)	(0.679)	(0.770)	(0.953)	(0.829)	(0.586)
	14,653	4,338	4,350	5,445	1,670	391	565	704

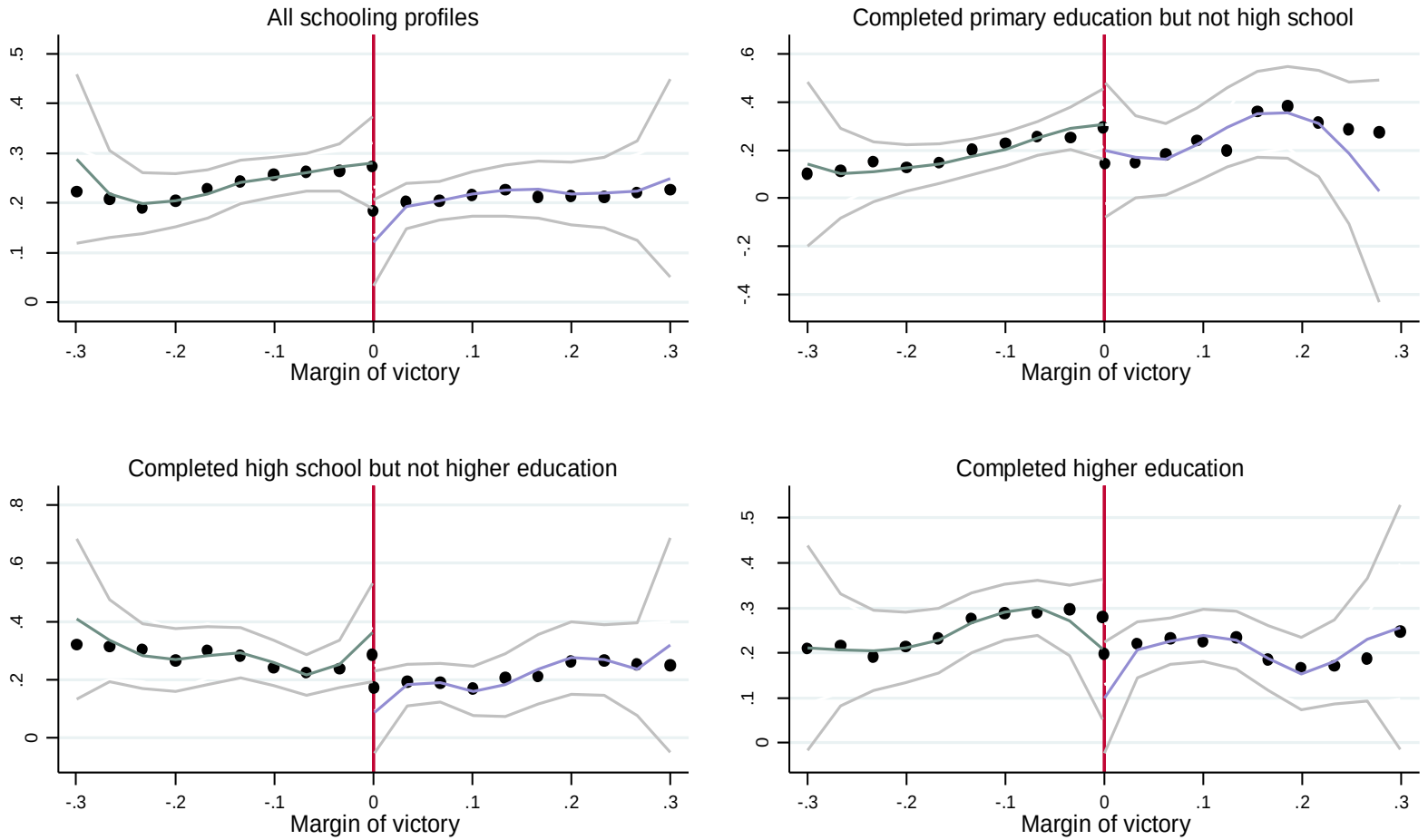
Note: The first information is the average, Standard errors in parentheses are the second information, and the last information is the number of observations.

Lagged Variables



1. Blue line was estimated by local linear estimation on municipalities where a woman won the election.
   Green line is a local linear estimation for municipalities where a man won the election for mayor.
   Grey lines are 95% confidence interval oh these estimation. Scatter plot represents sample means.
2. Bandwidths for local estimation are default.
3. Sample consists of elections for mayor where the two most voted candidates where a male and a female.
4. Gender ratio is women compared to men. All ratio and financial variables are in natural logarithm.

Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal primary education - 4 years before



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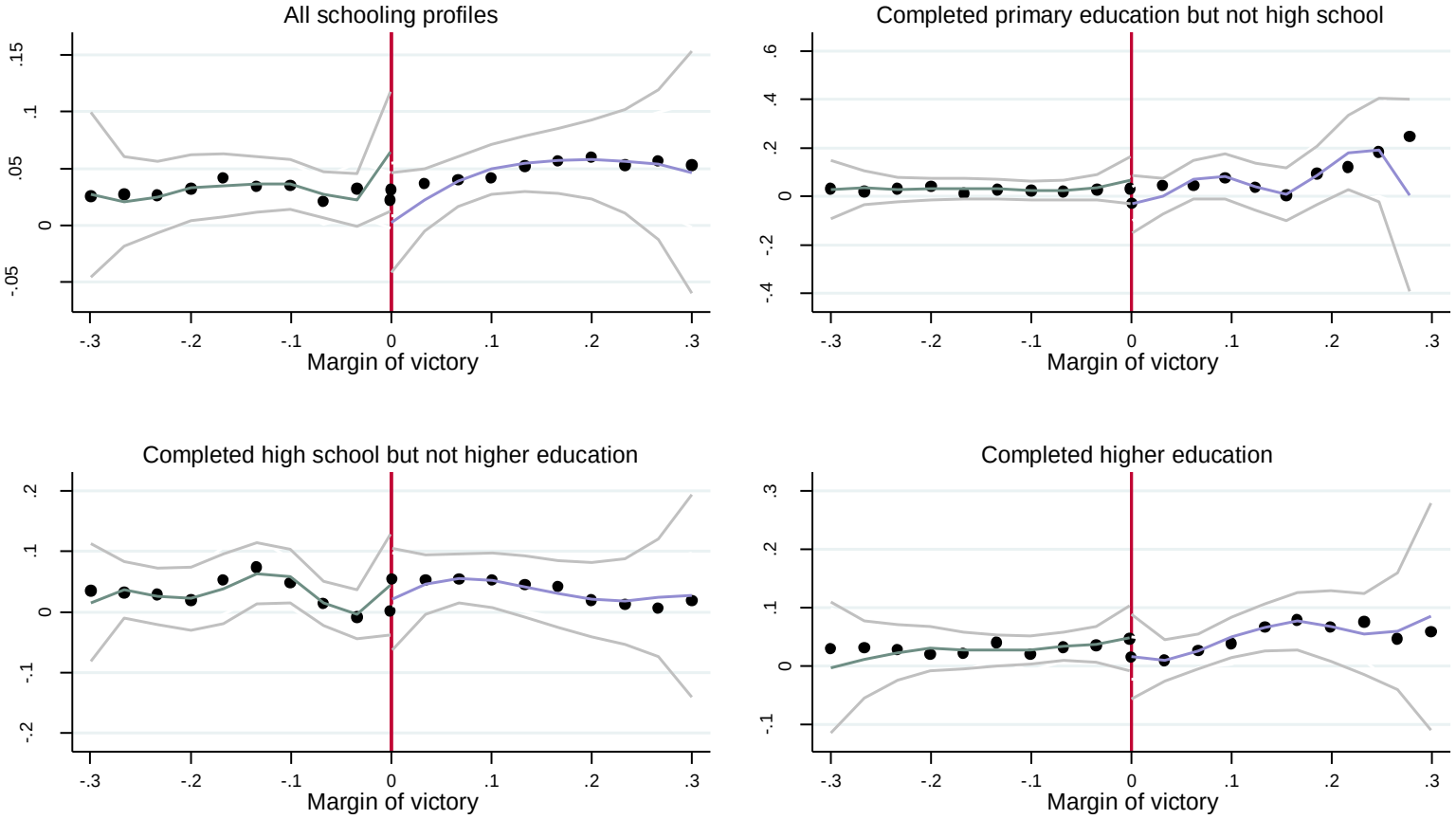
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal high school - 4 years before



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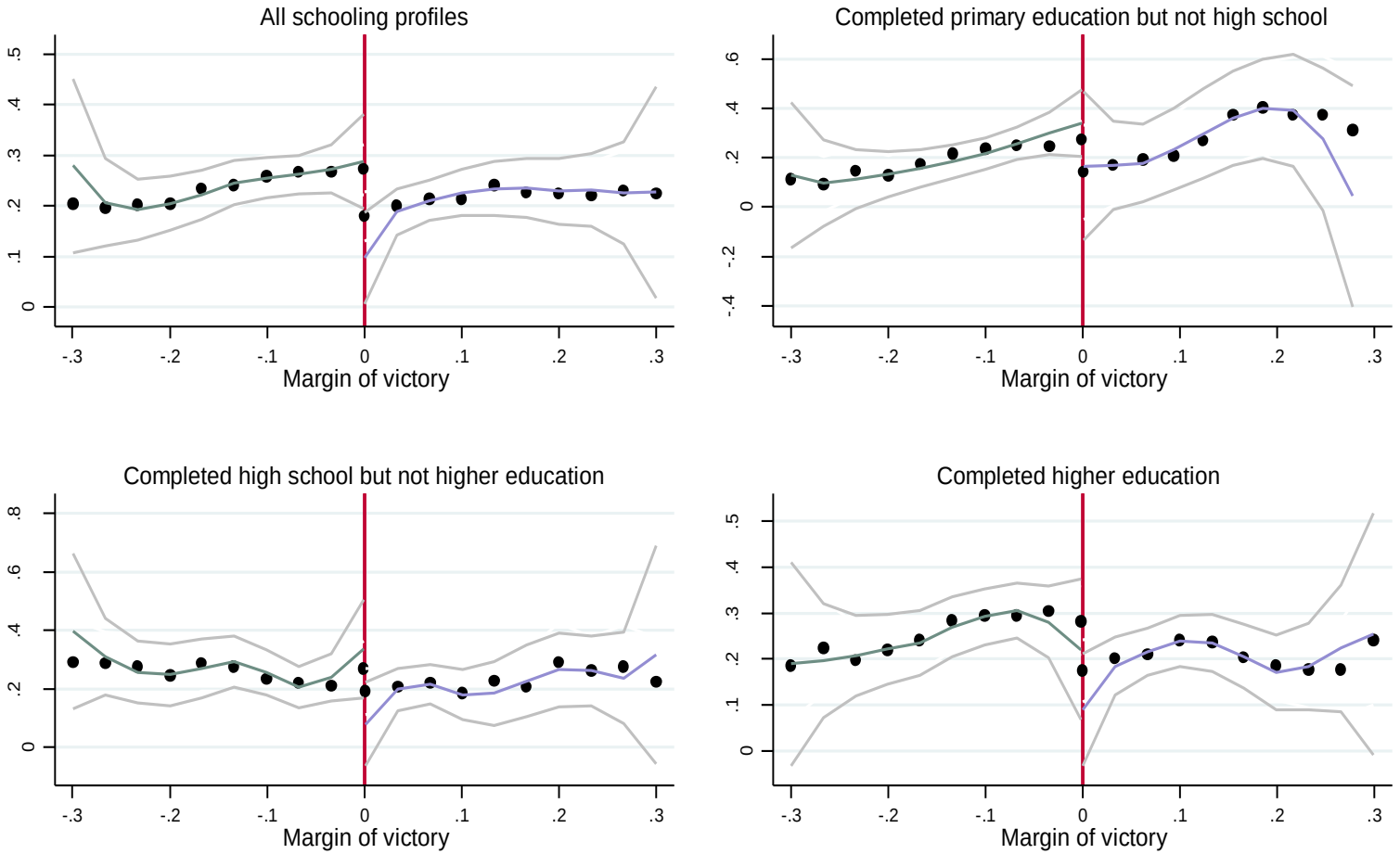
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal education - 4 years before



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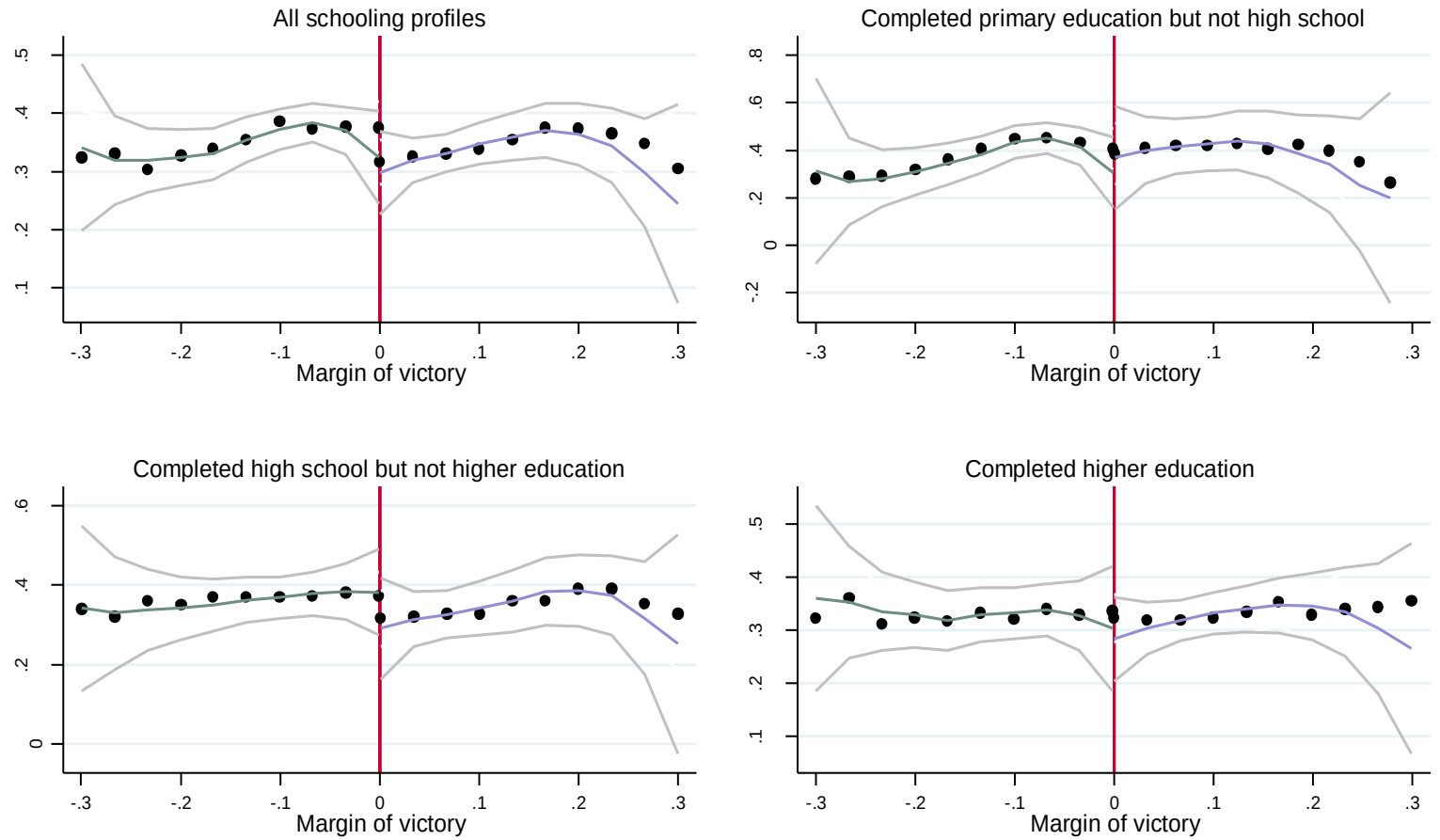
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from primary education - 4 years before



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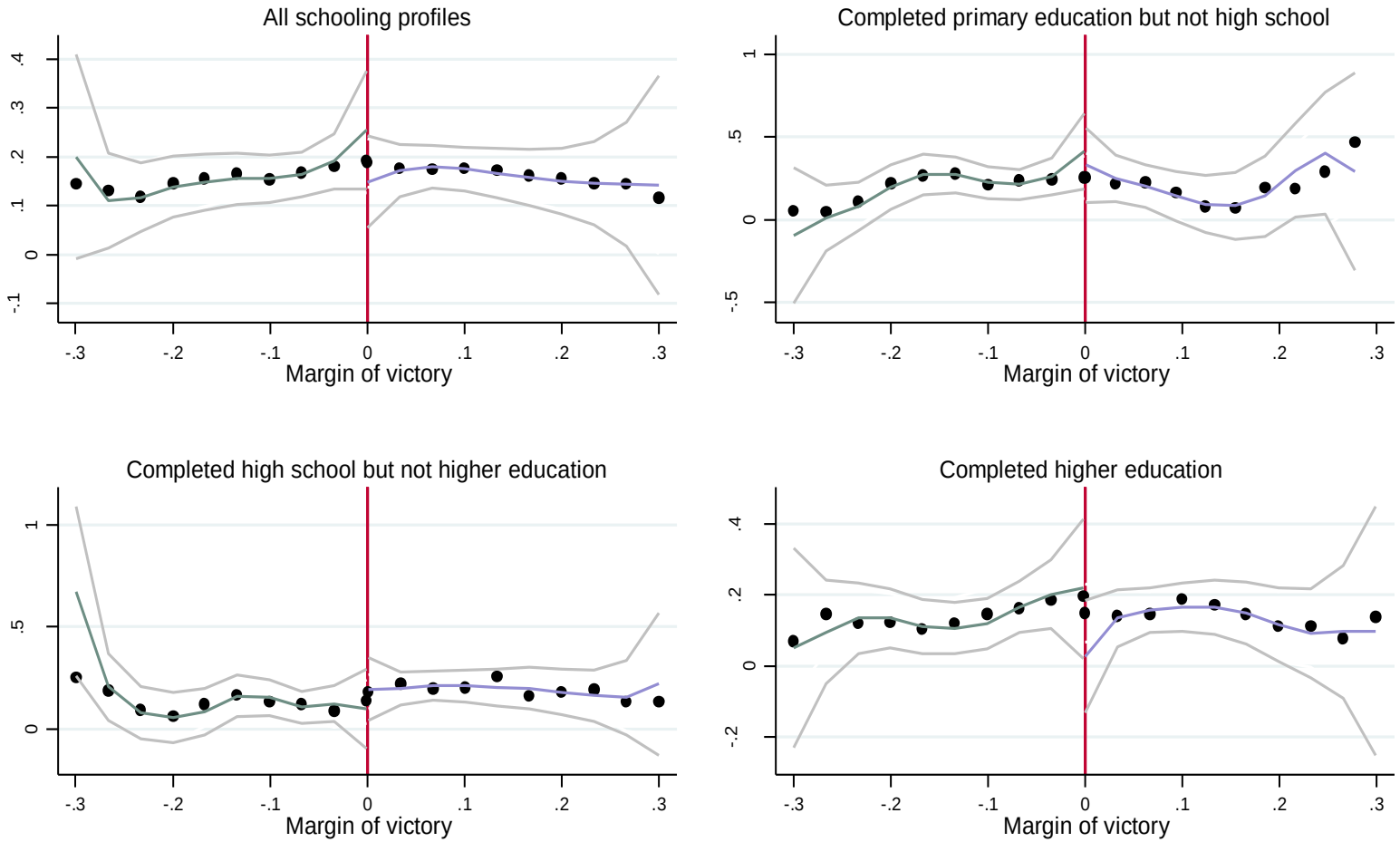
4. Gender ratio is women compared to men. All ratio and financial variables are in natural logarithm.

Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from high school - 4 years before



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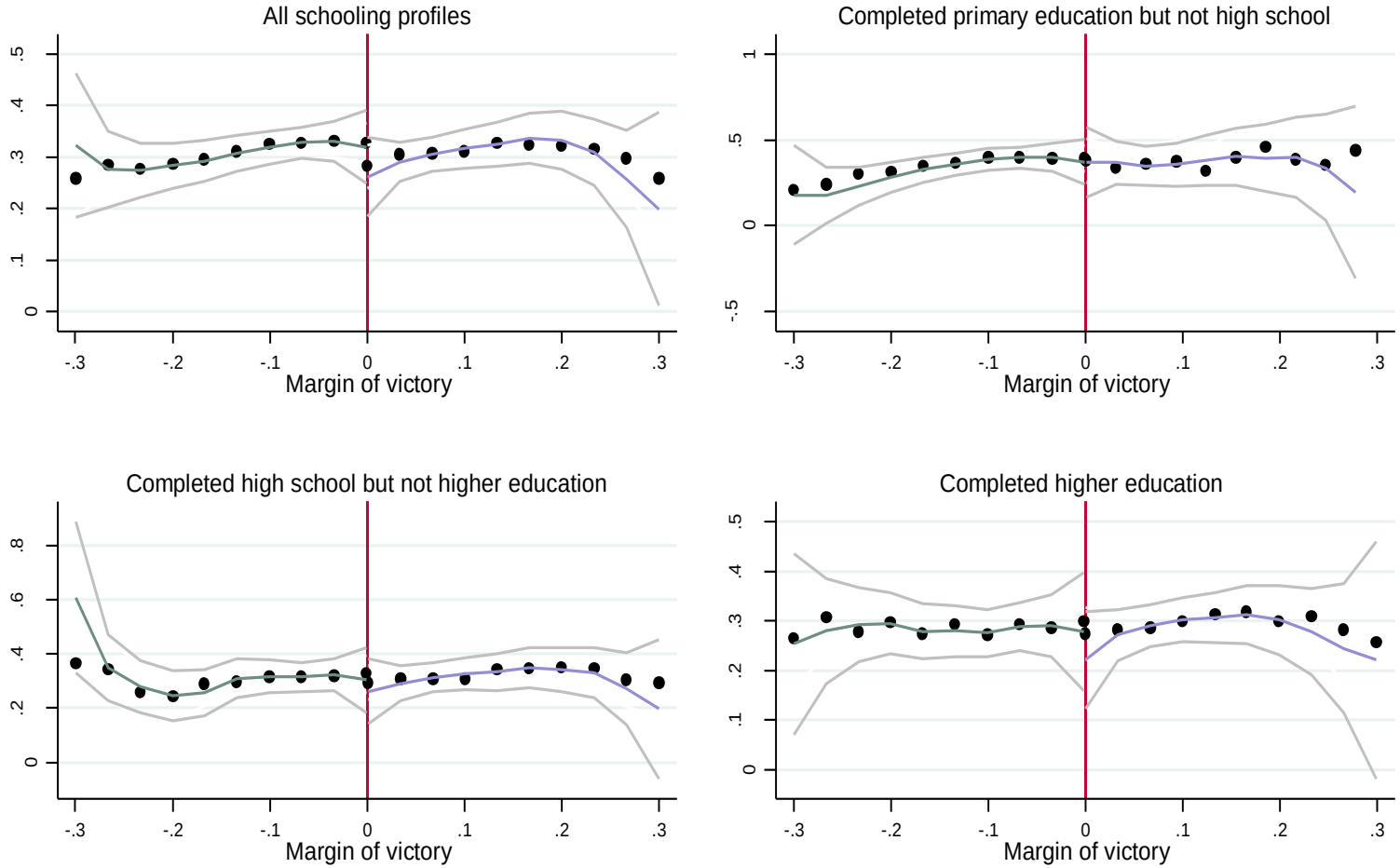
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time - 4 years before



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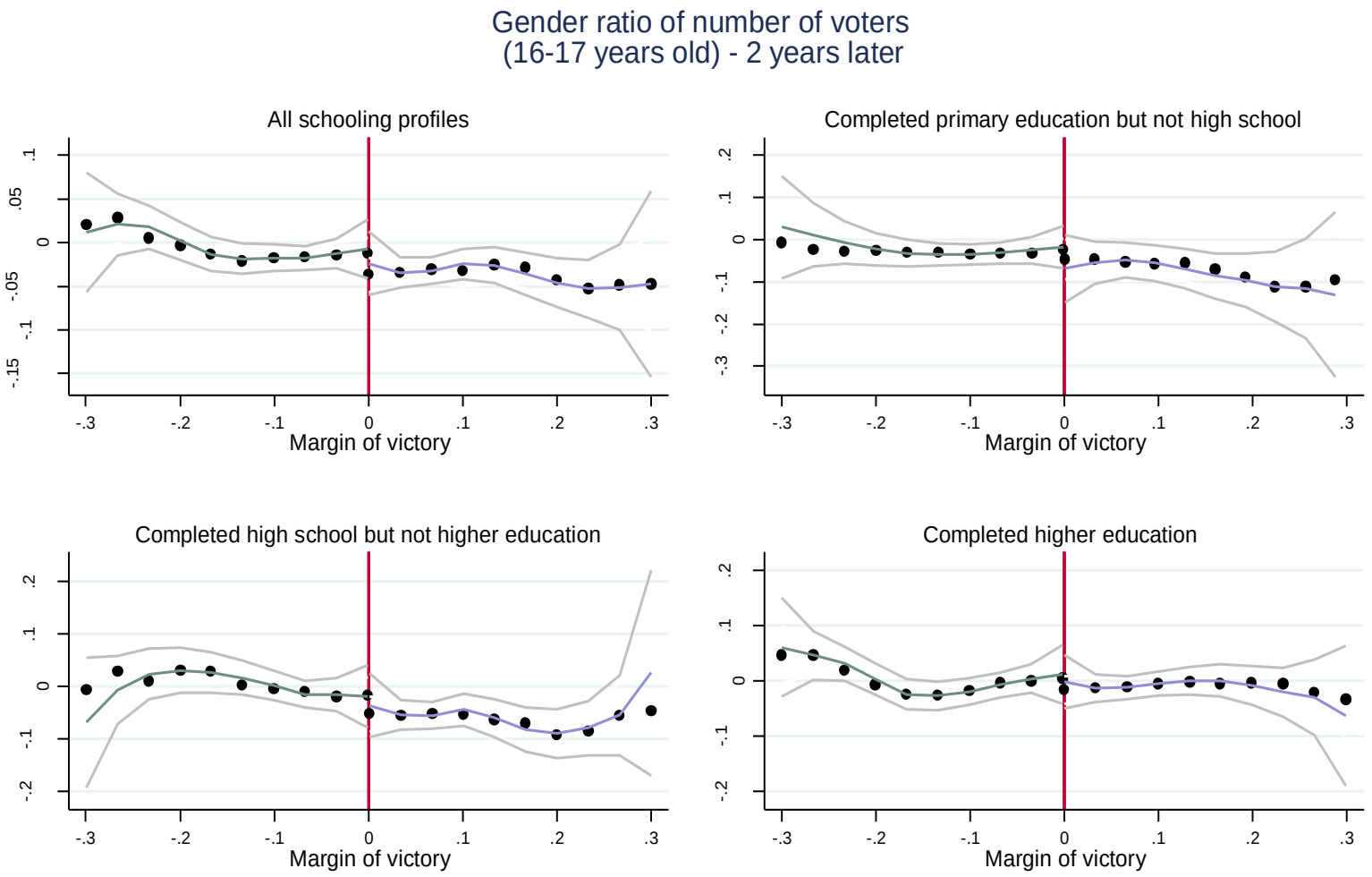
Dependent Variables



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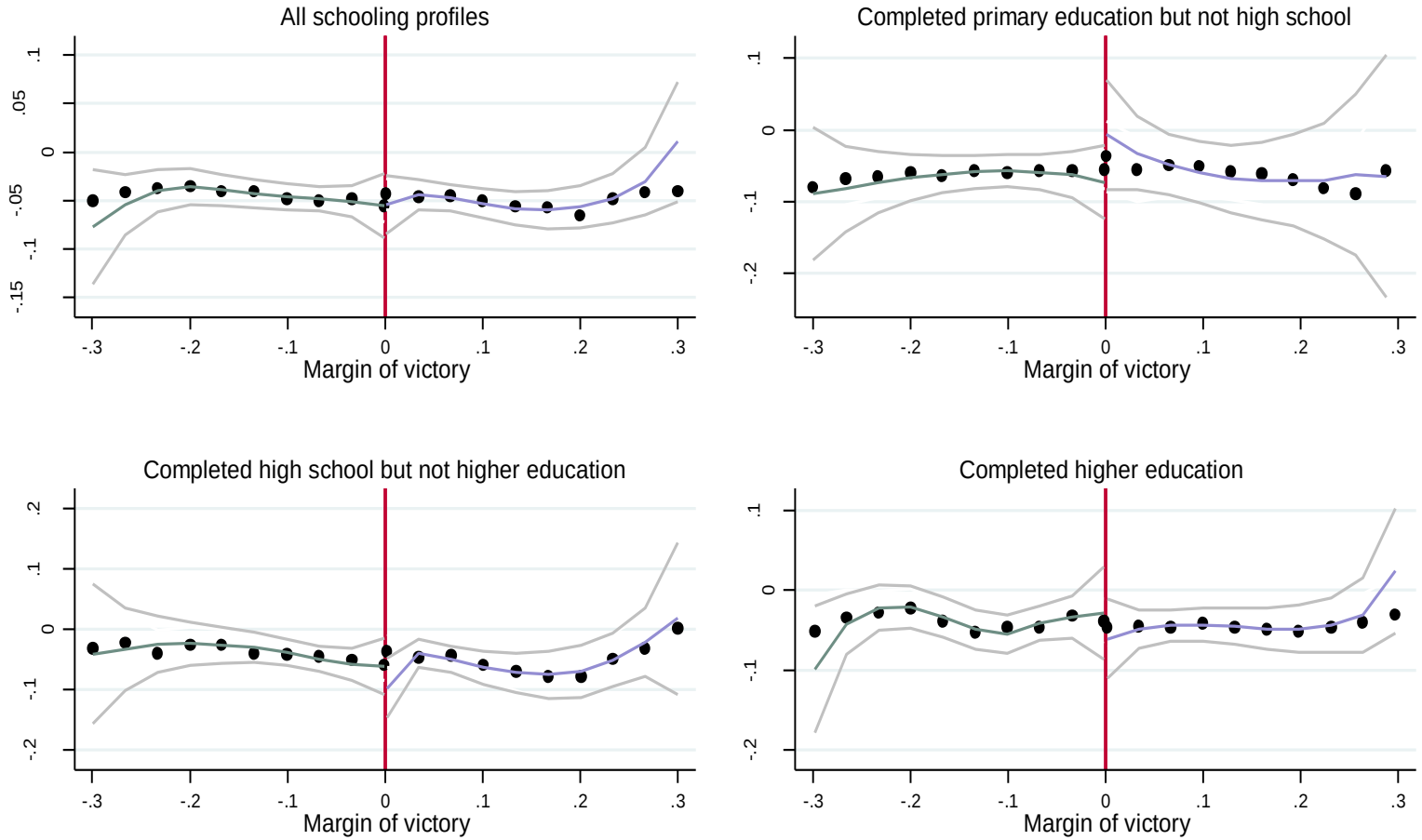
4. Gender ratio is women compared to men. All ratio and financial variables are in natural logarithm.

Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 4 years later



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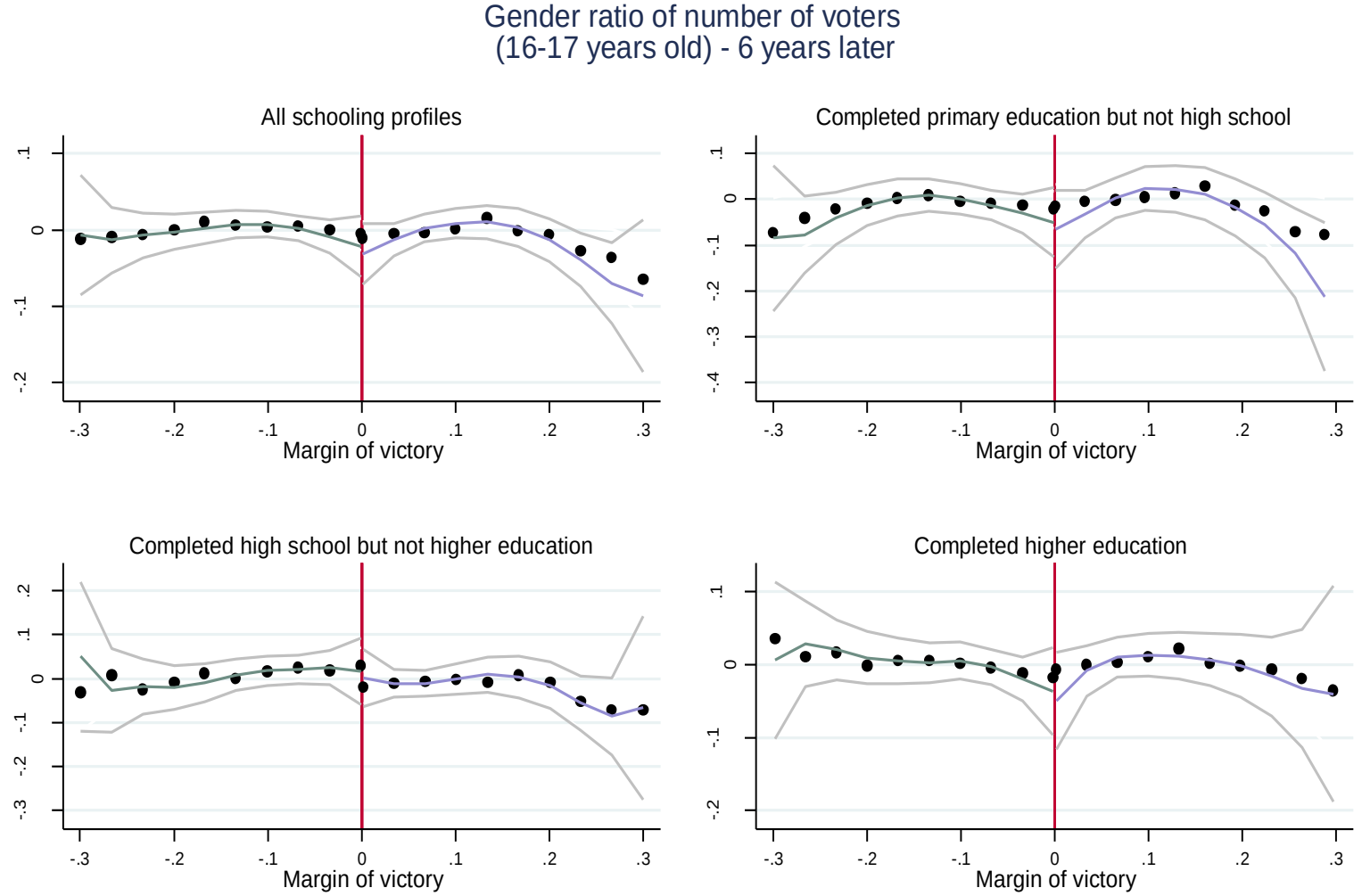

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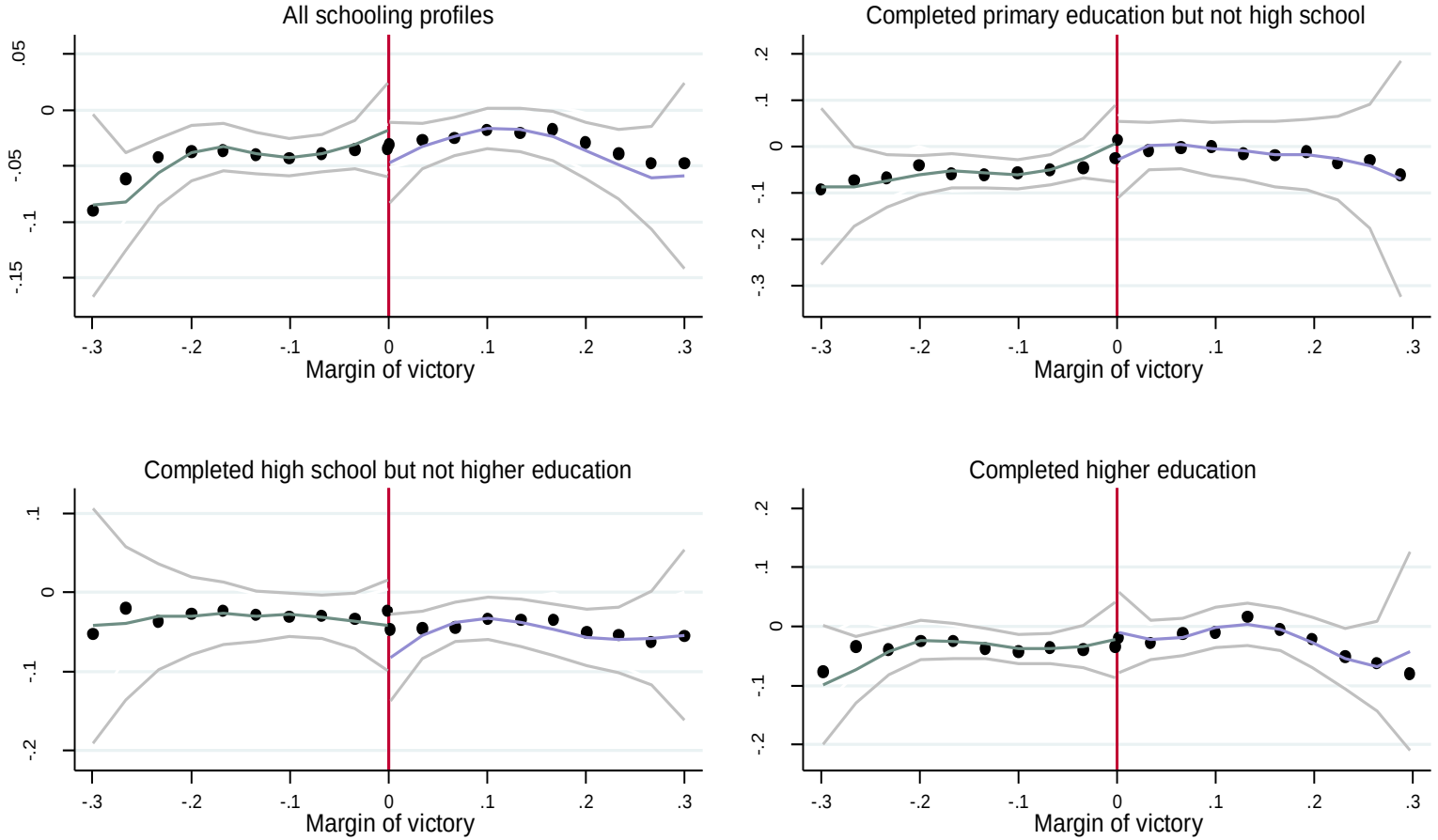
Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 8 years later



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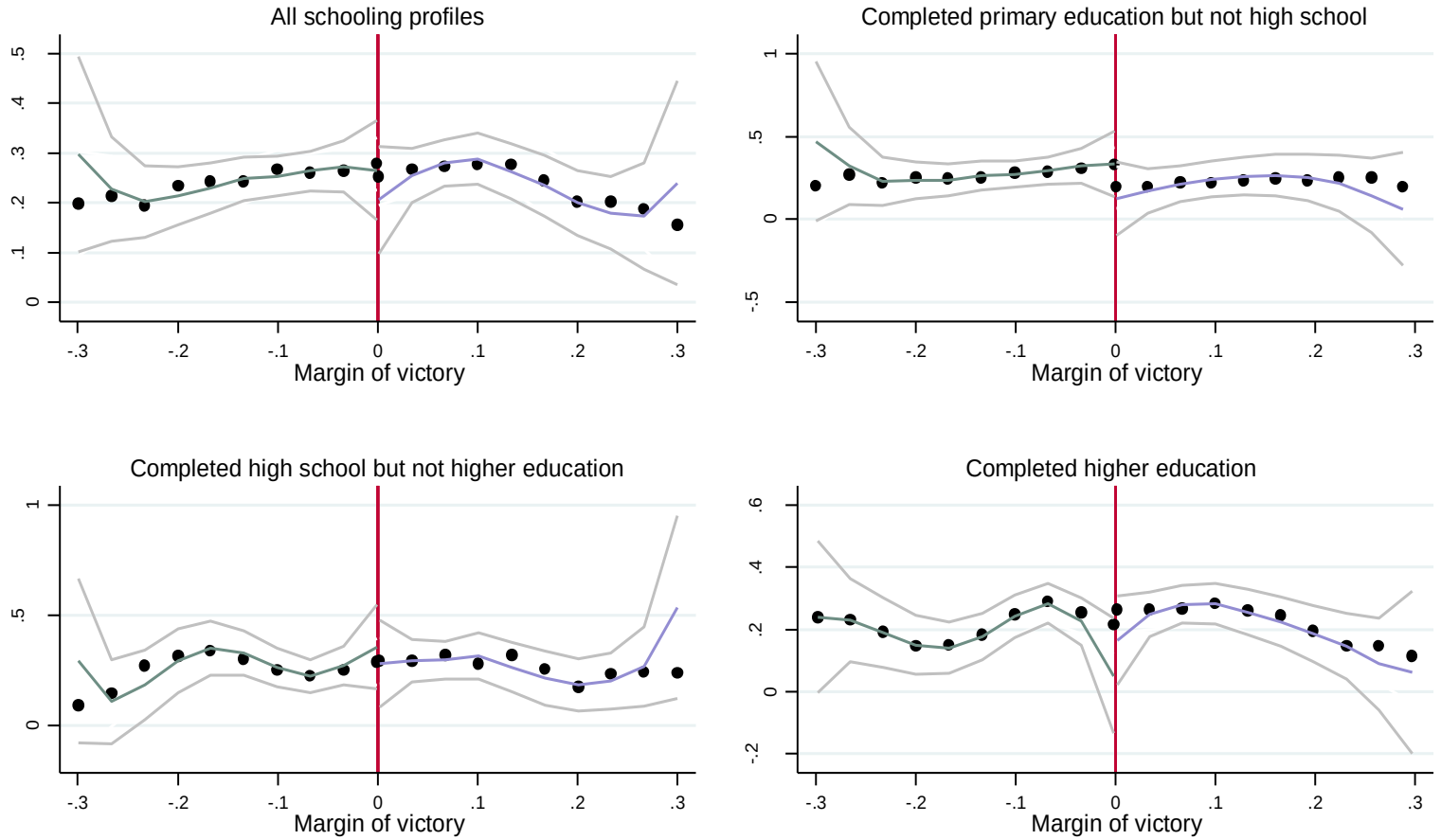
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal primary education



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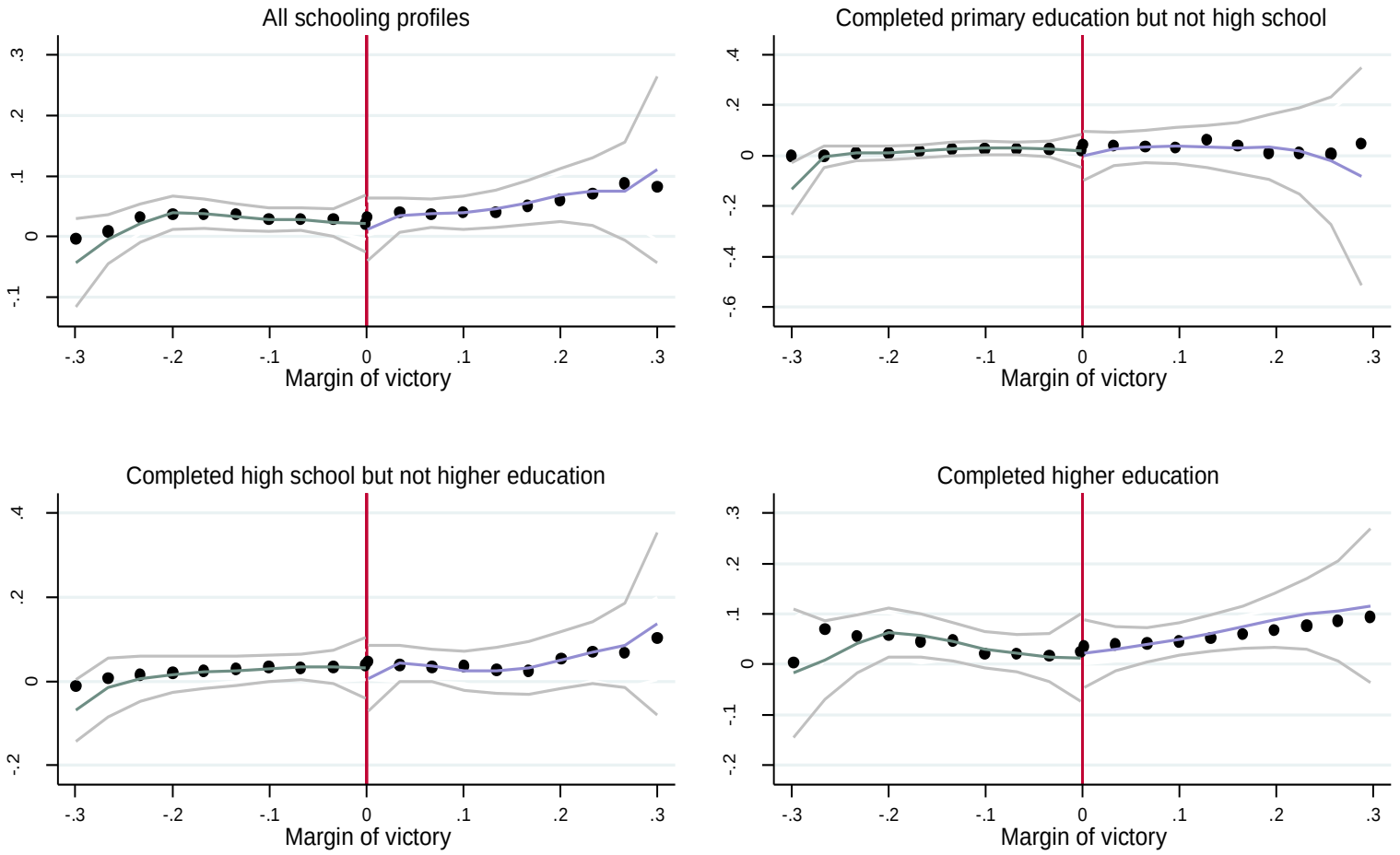
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal high school



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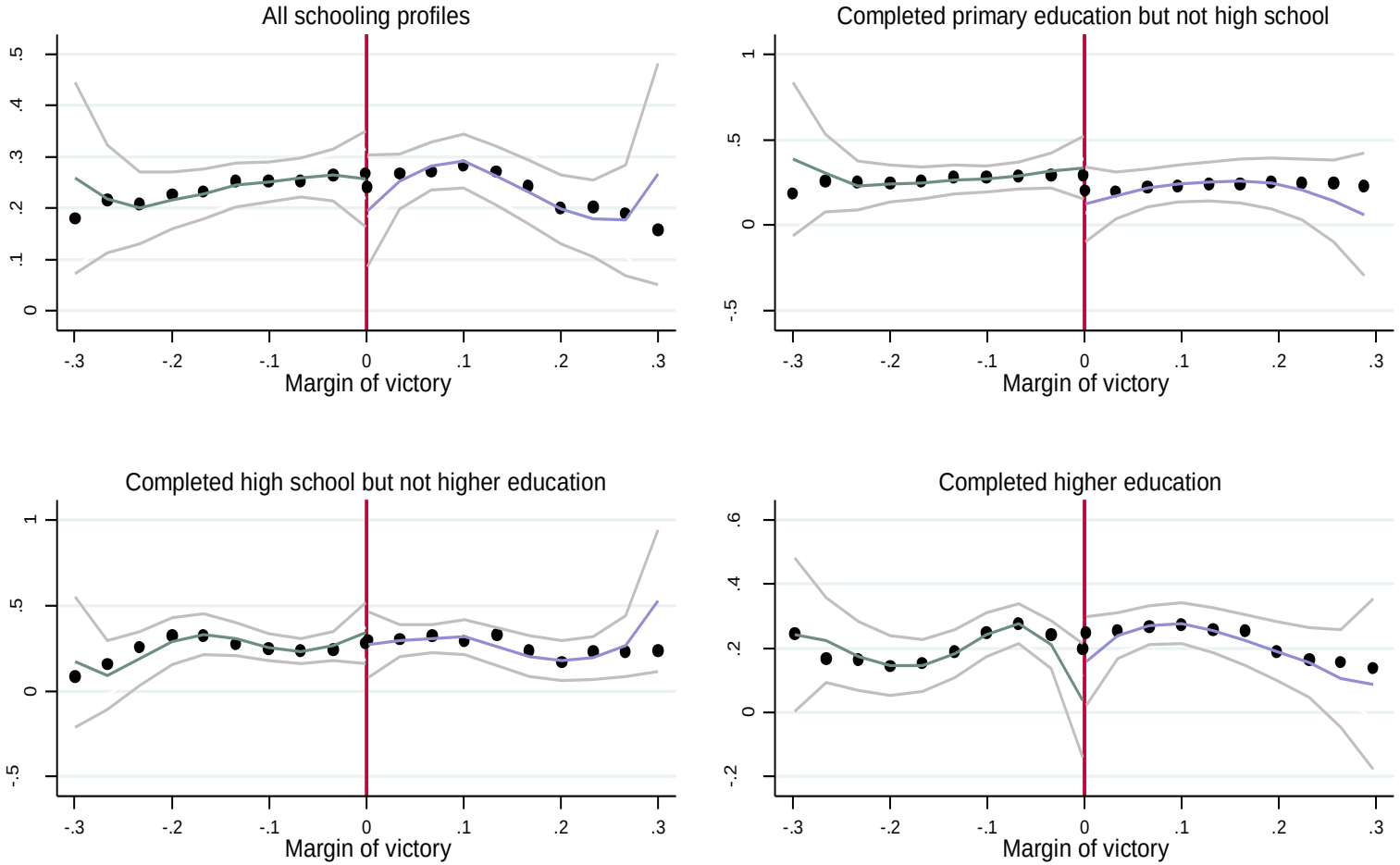
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal education



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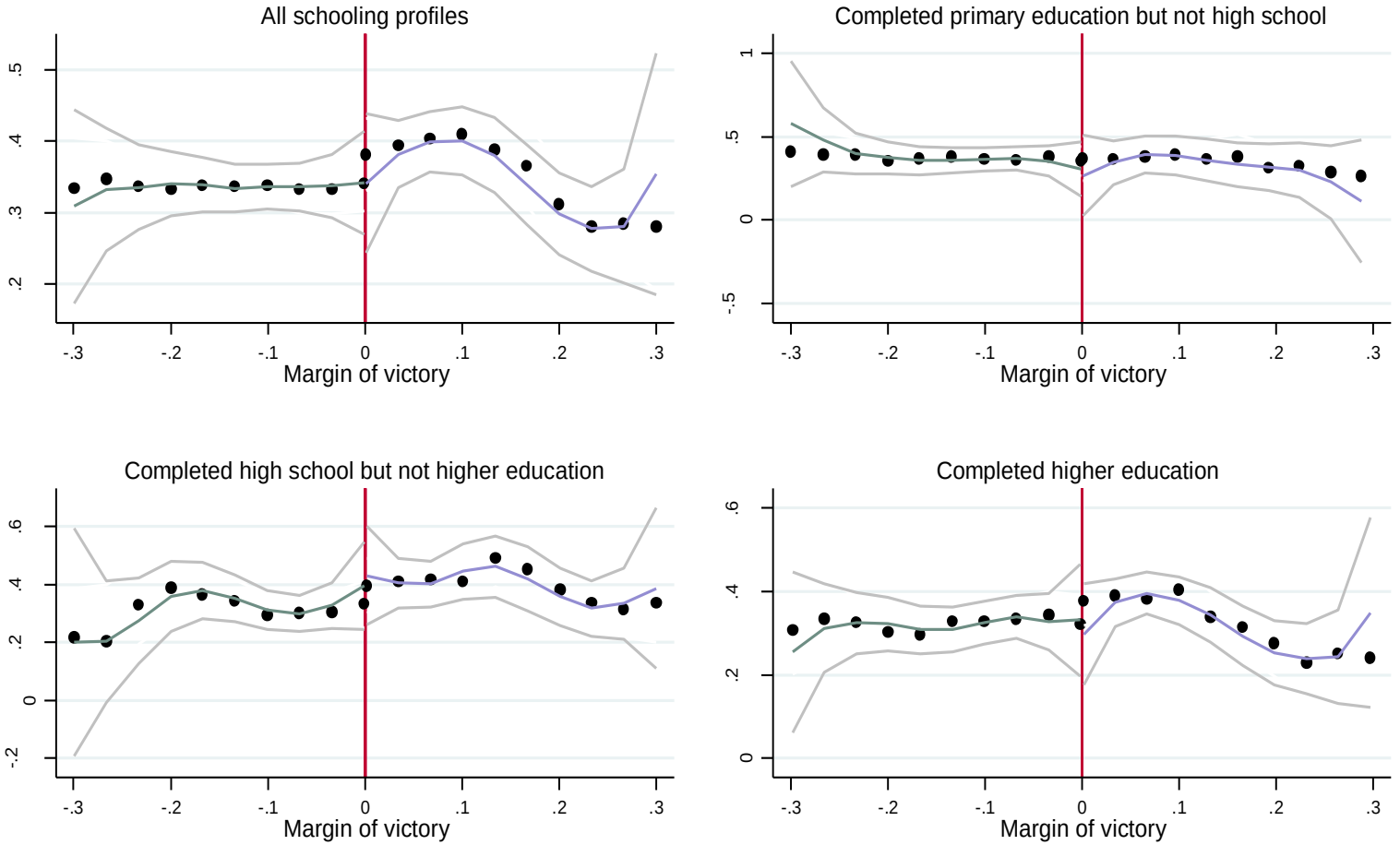
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from primary education



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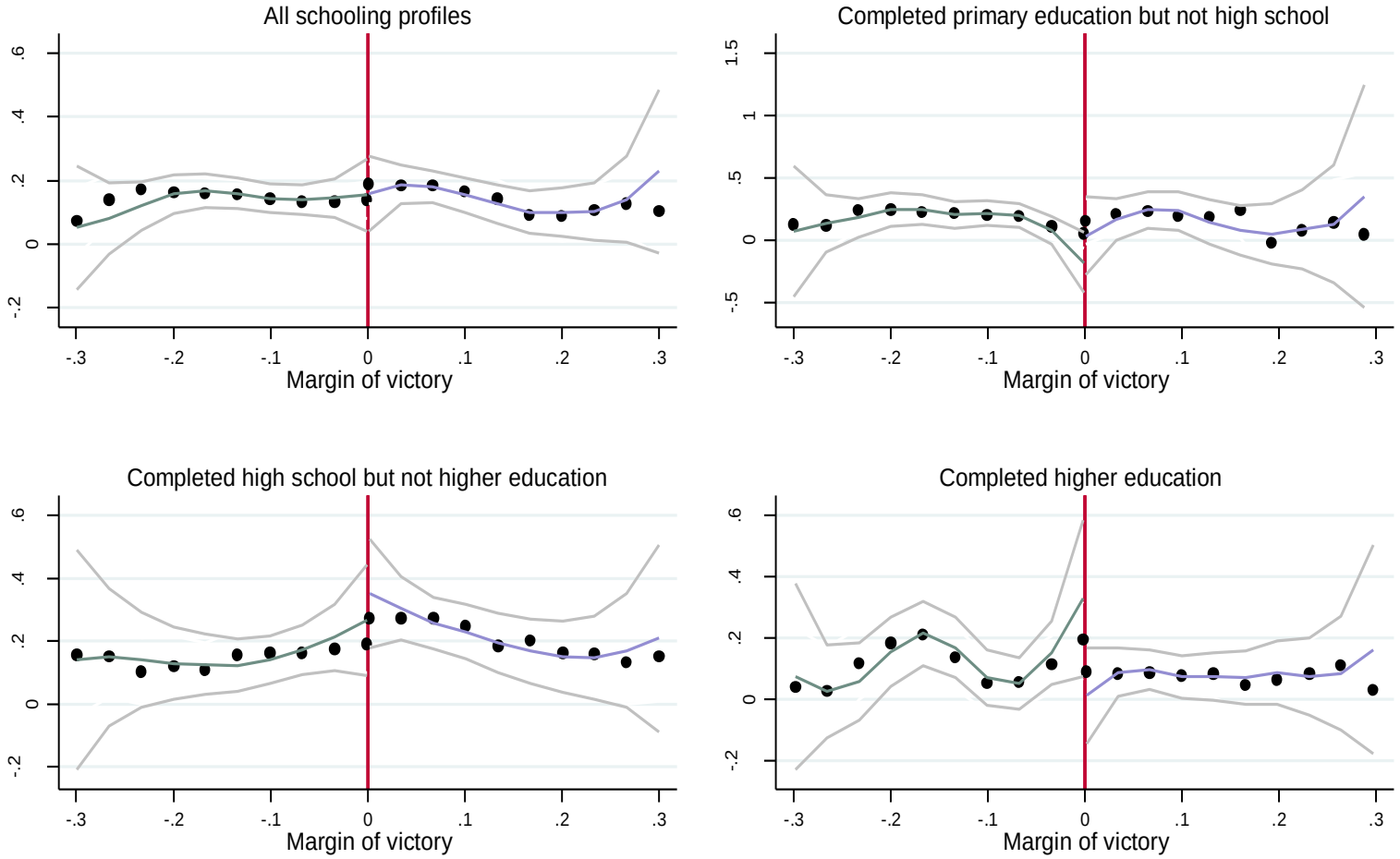
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from high school



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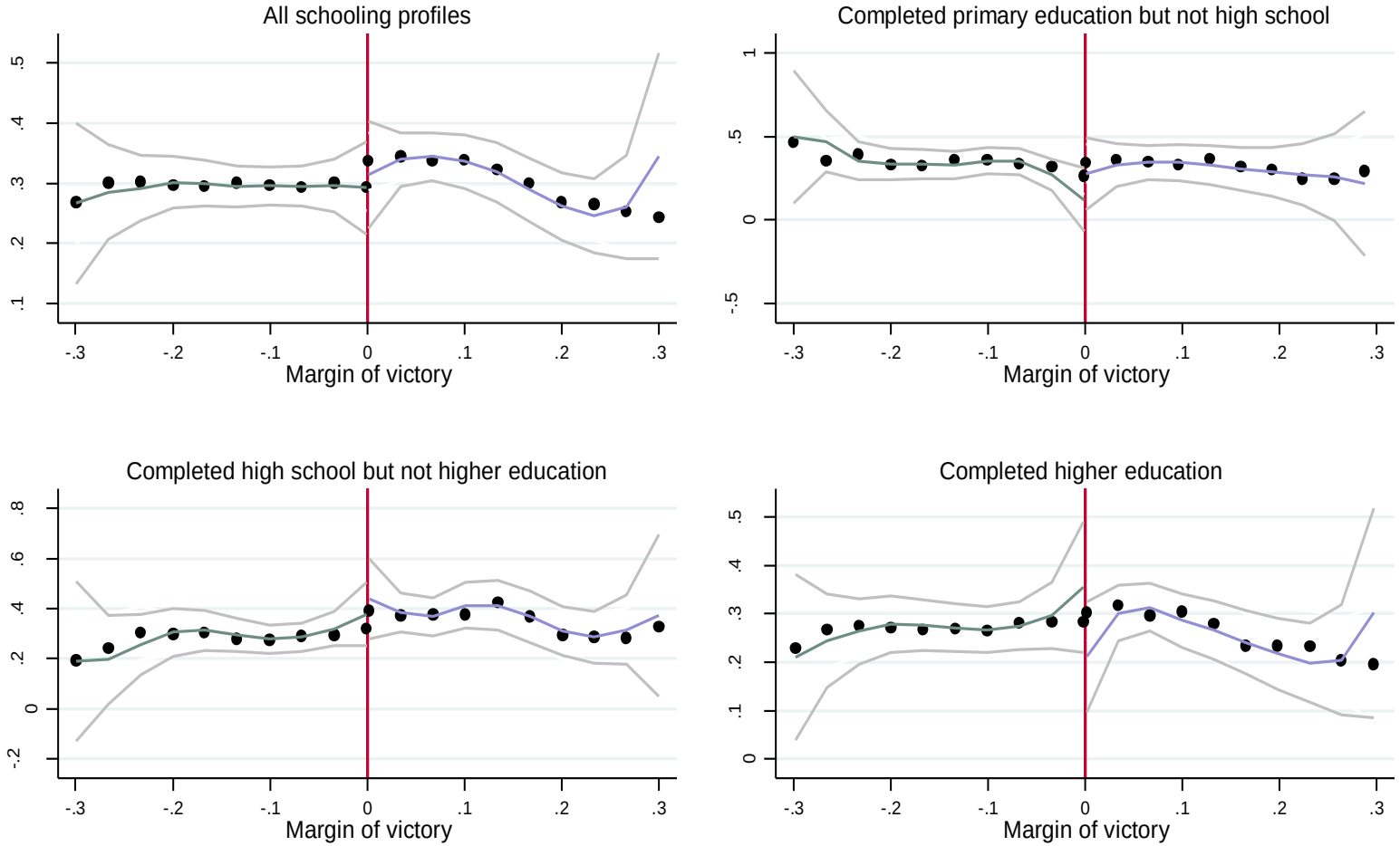
Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time



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4. Gender ratio is women compared to men. All ratio and financial variables are in natural logarithm.

Table 3: Winner's gender impact- lagged variables

	All schooling profiles	Completed primary education	Completed high school but not higher education	Completed higher education
Role Model Variables				
Ln Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 4 years before	0.00296	-0.0307	0.00641	-0.000266
	(0.0238)	(0.0419)	(0.0463)	(0.0193)
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal primary education - 4 years before	**-0.121*** **	-0.0693	**-0.303*** **	**-0.0949**
	(0.0425)	(0.140)	**(0.0931)**	**(0.0587)**
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal high school - 4 years before	-0.0349	-0.0854	-0.0289	-0.0502
	(0.0320)	(0.0561)	(0.0553)	(0.0475)
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal education - 4 years before	**-0.131*** **	-0.158	**-0.270*** **	**-0.139** **
	(0.0418)	(0.131)	**(0.0917)**	**(0.0668)**
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from primary education - 4 years before	-0.0192	0.00453	**-0.0970***	-0.0263
	(0.0518)	(0.121)	**(0.0575)**	(0.0683)
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from high school - 4 years before	-0.0500	-0.0228	0.0831	-0.172
	(0.0595)	(0.141)	(0.0961)	(0.128)
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time - 4 years before	-0.0601	-0.0235	-0.0525	-0.0286
	(0.0456)	(0.0988)	(0.0708)	(0.0500)

Note: 1. Coefficients are local linear estimates (using a triangular kernel). Bandwidths are selected using the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) procedure. Standard errors in parentheses. Significant at * p<0.1;**p<0.05;***p<0.01. 2. Sample consists of elections for mayor where the two most voted candidates where a male and a female.

Table 4: Winner's gender impact

	All schooling profiles	Completed primary education	Completed high school but not higher education	Completed higher education
Role Model Variables				
Ln Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 2 years later	-0.0238	-0.0334	-0.0272	-0.0137
	(0.0193)	(0.0352)	(0.0356)	(0.0330)
Ln Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 4 years later	0.00952	0.0674	-0.0575	-0.0319
	(0.0180)	(0.0434)	(0.0419)	(0.0275)
Ln Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 6 years later	-0.00788	-0.0163	-0.0232	0.00246
	(0.0237)	(0.0499)	(0.0427)	(0.0374)
Ln Gender ratio of number of voters (16-17 years old) - 8 years later	-0.0294	-0.0292	-0.0343	-0.00209
	(0.0262)	(0.0509)	(0.0429)	(0.0354)
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal primary education	-0.0641	-0.210	-0.0788	0.0797
	(0.0793)	(0.140)	(0.140)	(0.114)
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal high school	0.00240	-0.0211	-0.00454	0.00809
	(0.0226)	(0.0278)	(0.0449)	(0.0498)
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from municipal education	-0.0633	-0.205	-0.0719	0.0873
	(0.0760)	(0.143)	(0.138)	(0.108)
Ln Gender ratio do number of graduated students on expected time from primary education	0.0161	-0.0358	0.0375	0.0456
	(0.0582)	(0.135)	(0.0946)	(0.0574)
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time from high school	0.0150	0.139	0.0839	**-0.325***
	(0.0804)	(0.215)	(0.127)	**(0.175)**
Ln Gender ratio of number of graduated students on expected time	0.0534	0.0937	0.0363	-0.159
	(0.0390)	(0.143)	(0.0779)	(0.0991)

Note: 1. Coefficients are local linear estimates (using a triangular kernel). Bandwidths are selected using the Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2009) procedure. Standard errors in parentheses. Significant at * p<0.1;**p<0.05;***p<0.01. 2. Sample consists of elections for mayor where the two most voted candidates where a male and a female. Gender ratio is women compared to men.

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WORKING PAPER 1/2014 • JAN, 2014 •