Online Appendix to:

"Do Men and Women Have Different Policy Preferences in Africa? Determinants and Implications of Gender Gaps in Policy Prioritization"

List of Tables

A.1	Summary Statistics Table	4
A.2	Impact of Gender on the Likelihood of Policy Domain Prioritization .	9
A.3	Impact of Gender on the Likelihood of Policy Domain Prioritization $.$	9
A.4	Impact of Individual and Country Characteristics on Gender Gaps in	
	Policy Domain Prioritization (Top 3)	10
A.5	Impact of Individual and Country Characteristics on Gender Gaps in	
	Policy Domain Prioritization (Top 3)	11
A.6	Impact of Individual and Country Characteristics on Gender Gaps in	
	Policy Domain Prioritization (Top 3)	12
List	of Figures	
A.1	Gender Gaps in Policy Prioritization by Country	5
A.2	Relationship between the individual-level measures of employment and	
	vulnerability by gender	6
A.3	Relationship between country-level measures of social vulnerability and	
	share of female employment	6

REFERENCES 2

A.4	Figure shows the relationship between country-level measures of female em-	
	ployment (left panels) and female vulnerability (right panels) and the pop-	
	ulation share of country j that prioritize Infrastructure, Water and Poverty,	
	broken down by gender	7
A.5	Figure shows the (weighted) mean share of people in country j that priori-	
	tize Infrastructure, Water and Poverty, broken down by all combinations of	
	gender, employment status and vulnerability	8
A.6	Predicted Probability of Infrastructure Prioritization by Gender	13
A.7	Predicted Probability of Water Prioritization by Gender	14
A.8	Predicted Probability of Poverty Prioritization by Gender	14
A.9	Impact of Gender (Female) on Policy Domain Top Prioritization (Pooled	
	Analysis)	15
A.10	Predicted Probabilities of Top Policy Domain Prioritization by Gender	
	(Pooled Analysis)	16
A.11	Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Top Prioritization of Infrastructure	16
A.12	$\label{thm:marginal} \mbox{Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Top Prioritization of Water} .$	17
A.13	Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Top Prioritization of Poverty	17
A.14	Impact of Gender (Female) on Policy Domain Count Prioritization	
	(Pooled Analysis)	18
A.15	Predicted Count of Policy Domain Prioritization by Gender (Pooled	
	Analysis)	19
A.16	Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Count of Prioritization of Infrastruc-	
	ture	19
A.17	Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Count of Prioritization of Water	20
A.18	Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Count of Prioritization of Poverty	
		20

Online appendix to "Do Men and Women Have Different Policy Preferences?"	3
A.19 Relationship between share of female employment and the ratio of	
female to male employment rates across country-rounds	21
${\rm A.20~Marginal~Effect~of~Gender~(Female)}$ on Prioritization of Infrastructure ${\rm}$	22
A.21 Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Prioritization of Water $\ \ldots \ \ldots$	22
$\rm A.22~Marginal~Effect~of~Gender~(Female)~on~Prioritization~of~Poverty~$	23
A.23 Relationship between gender-gap in (disaggregated) policy prioritiza-	
tion and gender-gap in political participation	24
A.24 Relationship between gender-gap in (disaggregated) policy prioritiza-	

Summary Statistics

Table A.1: Summary Statistics Table

Policy Domain	$\bar{\mathbf{x}}$	\mathbf{s}	\mathbf{Min}	Median	Max	\mathbf{n}
Female respondents						
Economy	0.55	0.50	0	1	1	13242
Poverty	0.49	0.50	0	0	1	13242
Infrastructure	0.30	0.46	0	0	1	13242
Health	0.29	0.45	0	0	1	13242
Agriculture	0.22	0.41	0	0	1	13242
Water	0.21	0.41	0	0	1	13242
Education	0.19	0.39	0	0	1	13242
Violence	0.14	0.34	0	0	1	13242
Rights	0.11	0.32	0	0	1	13242
Services	0.06	0.24	0	0	1	13242
None	0.02	0.13	0	0	1	13242
Male respondents						
Economy	0.57	0.49	0	1	1	13207
Poverty	0.43	0.50	0	0	1	13207
Infrastructure	0.33	0.47	0	0	1	13207
Health	0.29	0.45	0	0	1	13207
Agriculture	0.24	0.43	0	0	1	13207
Water	0.19	0.39	0	0	1	13207
Education	0.19	0.39	0	0	1	13207
Violence	0.16	0.37	0	0	1	13207
Rights	0.14	0.34	0	0	1	13207
Services	0.06	0.24	0	0	1	13207
None	0.01	0.08	0	0	1	13207

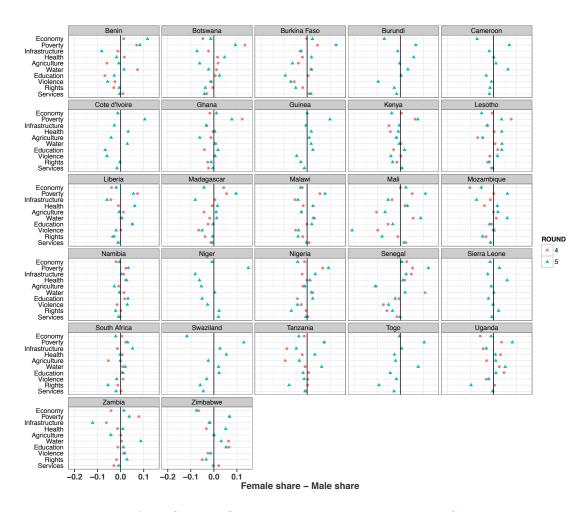


Figure A.1: Gender Gaps in Policy Prioritization by Country

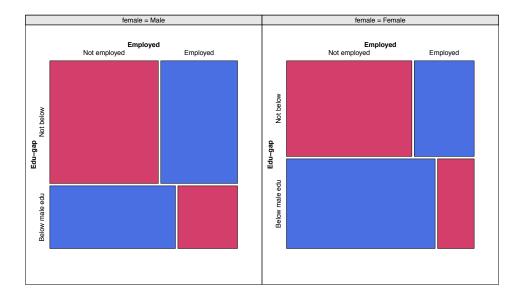


Figure A.2: Relationship between the individual-level measures of employment and vulnerability by gender

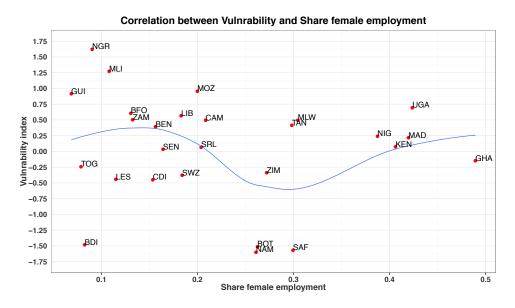


Figure A.3: Relationship between country-level measures of social vulnerability and share of female employment

Raw Data

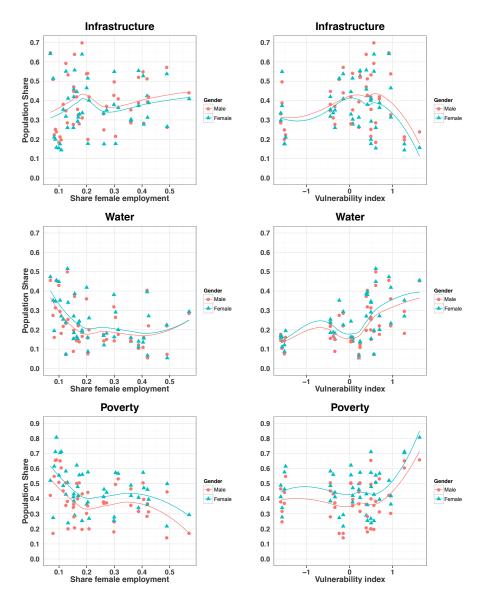


Figure A.4: Figure shows the relationship between country-level measures of female employment (left panels) and female vulnerability (right panels) and the population share of country j that prioritize Infrastructure, Water and Poverty, broken down by gender.

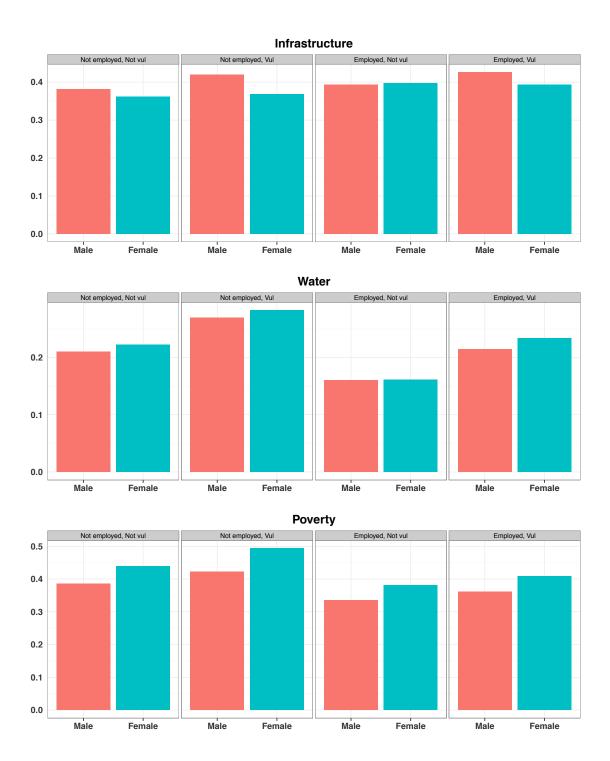


Figure A.5: Figure shows the (weighted) mean share of people in country j that prioritize Infrastructure, Water and Poverty, broken down by all combinations of gender, employment status and vulnerability.

Regression Tables

Table A.2: Impact of Gender on the Likelihood of Policy Domain Prioritization

	(1) Economy	(2) Poverty	(3) Infrastructure	(4) Water	(5) Agriculture
Female	-0.019^{***} (0.004)	0.074^{***} (0.004)	-0.023^{***} (0.003)	0.030*** (0.003)	-0.024^{***} (0.003)
# Priorities	$0.079^{***} (0.005)$	0.113*** (0.004)	0.118*** (0.004)	0.126*** (0.005)	0.093*** (0.003)
Observations	69640	69640	69640	69640	69640

Pooled seemingly unrelated regression analyses with country fixed effects.

Standard errors are in parentheses. *p < 0.10, **p < 0.05, ***p < 0.01

Table A.3: Impact of Gender on the Likelihood of Policy Domain Prioritization

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Violence	Health	Political Rights/Reform	Education	Services
Female	-0.025^{***} (0.003)	0.016*** (0.003)	-0.029^{***} (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	-0.006^{***} (0.002)
# Priorities	0.071*** (0.003)	0.193*** (0.004)	0.056^{***} (0.003)	0.137*** (0.003)	0.013*** (0.001)
Observations	69640	69640	69640	69640	69640

Pooled seemingly unrelated regression analyses with country fixed effects.

Standard errors are in parentheses. *p < 0.10, **p < 0.05, ***p < 0.01

Table A.4: Impact of Individual and Country Characteristics on Gender Gaps in Policy Domain Prioritization (Top 3)

	(1)	(2)
	Infrastructure	Infrastructure
Female	-0.033**	-0.033**
	(0.015)	(0.016)
Employed	-0.027	-0.027
	(0.024)	(0.024)
Female × Employed	0.041**	0.041**
	(0.020)	(0.021)
Share female employment	-0.288 (0.199)	-0.288 (0.200)
Female \times Share female employment	0.068	0.069
remaie × Share iemaie employment	(0.044)	(0.043)
Employed \times Share female employment	0.108	0.108
Employed X share female employment	(0.074)	(0.074)
Female \times Employed \times Share female employment	-0.091	-0.090
1 0	(0.087)	(0.087)
Education Gap w/ Avg. Male	0.026***	0.026***
- , -	(0.009)	(0.008)
Female \times Education Gap	-0.037***	-0.037^{***}
	(0.010)	(0.009)
Vulnerability Index	0.082	0.082
	(0.098)	(0.098)
Female \times Vulnerability	-0.031***	-0.031***
77.1 1222	(0.011)	(0.011)
Education gap \times Vulnerability	-0.021**	-0.021**
Female \times Education gap \times Vulnerability	$(0.009) \\ 0.003$	(0.009) 0.003
remaie x Education gap x vulnerability	(0.010)	(0.010)
Muslim	-0.032^*	-0.032^*
N dollin	(0.019)	(0.019)
Female \times Muslim	0.018	0.018
	(0.012)	(0.012)
Age	-0.001^{**}	-0.001^{**}
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Female \times Age	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Urban	-0.059***	-0.059***
	(0.018)	(0.018)
Female × Urban	0.001	0.002
Share muslim	(0.007)	(0.007)
Share mushim	-0.324 (0.306)	-0.323 (0.305)
Female × Share muslim	0.041**	0.041**
Temate A phare masim	(0.020)	(0.020)
GDP/Capita	-0.000	-0.000
, .	(0.000)	(0.000)
Female \times GDP/Capita	-0.000	$-0.000^{'}$
	(0.000)	(0.000)
ROUND=5	0.074***	0.074^{***}
	(0.022)	(0.022)
Wealth index		0.003
		(0.009)
Female \times Wealth index		-0.002
Constant	0.550***	(0.008)
Constant	0.558***	0.558***
	(0.066)	(0.066)
Observations (Individual)	68182	68182
Observations (Country)	27	27

Multi-level models in which individuals are nested within countries.

 $^{^*}p < 0.10,\,^{**}p < 0.05,\,^{***}p < 0.01$

Table A.5: Impact of Individual and Country Characteristics on Gender Gaps in Policy Domain Prioritization (Top 3)

	(1)	(2)
	Water	Water
Female	0.061***	0.051***
	(0.015)	(0.015)
Employed	-0.042***	-0.027***
	(0.010)	(0.010)
Female \times Employed	-0.006	-0.001
Chara famala amplayment	(0.017)	(0.017)
Share female employment	0.077 (0.182)	0.064 (0.195)
Female \times Share female employment	-0.050	-0.024
Temate × Share temate employment	(0.035)	(0.034)
Employed \times Share female employment	0.090**	0.090**
	(0.037)	(0.037)
Female \times Employed \times Share female employment	0.005	$-0.005^{'}$
	(0.057)	(0.057)
Education Gap w/ Avg. Male	0.047^{***}	0.032***
	(0.007)	(0.007)
Female × Education Gap	-0.013**	-0.018***
37.1 1:1: T 1	(0.006)	(0.006)
Vulnerability Index	0.028	0.030
Famala V Vulnanahility	(0.042) 0.005	(0.042)
Female \times Vulnerability	(0.003)	0.008 (0.009)
Education gap \times Vulnerability	0.021**	0.003)
Education gap × vuniciability	(0.009)	(0.029)
Female \times Education gap \times Vulnerability	-0.012*	-0.014**
y	(0.007)	(0.006)
Muslim	$-0.003^{'}$	0.000
	(0.011)	(0.011)
Female \times Muslim	0.016	0.016
	(0.012)	(0.012)
Age	0.001***	0.001***
T- 1 A	(0.000)	(0.000)
Female \times Age	-0.000	-0.001^*
Urban	(0.000) $-0.108***$	(0.000) $-0.091***$
Ciban	(0.020)	(0.018)
Female × Urban	-0.017**	-0.010
	(0.007)	(0.008)
Share muslim	$0.155^{'}$	0.140
	(0.126)	(0.129)
Female \times Share muslim	-0.007	-0.016
	(0.020)	(0.021)
GDP/Capita	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Female \times GDP/Capita	-0.000	0.000
ROUND=5	(0.000) 0.030	(0.000)
NOUND-5	(0.021)	0.032 (0.021)
Wealth index	(0.021)	-0.073^{***}
		(0.009)
Female \times Wealth index		-0.025***
		(0.009)
Constant	0.134**	0.131*
	(0.065)	(0.069)
Observations (Individual)	68182	68182
Observations (Country)	27	27

Multi-level models in which individuals are nested within countries.

 $^{^*}p < 0.10,\,^{**}p < 0.05,\,^{***}p < 0.01$

Table A.6: Impact of Individual and Country Characteristics on Gender Gaps in Policy Domain Prioritization (Top 3)

	(1) Poverty	(2) Poverty
Female	0.051***	0.047***
	(0.016)	(0.016)
Employed	-0.023	$-0.010^{'}$
	(0.021)	(0.021)
Female \times Employed	-0.064***	-0.063***
	(0.019)	(0.019)
Share female employment	-0.127	-0.137
E1- v Ch f1t	(0.188)	(0.200)
Female \times Share female employment	-0.051 (0.035)	-0.035 (0.034)
Employed × Share female employment	-0.048	-0.047
Employed × Share lemale employment	(0.072)	(0.071)
Female \times Employed \times Share female employment	0.210***	0.201***
	(0.058)	(0.057)
Education Gap w/ Avg. Male	0.035***	0.022**
. , ,	(0.009)	(0.009)
Female \times Education Gap	0.011^*	0.010
	(0.007)	(0.007)
Vulnerability Index	0.014	0.017
	(0.051)	(0.052)
Female × Vulnerability	-0.010	-0.009
77.1 1.11.1	(0.008)	(0.008)
Education gap \times Vulnerability	-0.004	-0.002
Female × Education gap × Vulnerability	(0.012) $0.017**$	(0.012) 0.015^*
remaie x Education gap x vumerability	(0.008)	(0.013)
Muslim	-0.007	-0.004
THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT O	(0.012)	(0.012)
Female \times Muslim	0.018	0.017
	(0.014)	(0.013)
Age	0.001***	0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Female \times Age	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Urban	0.006	0.021
D 1 III	(0.016)	(0.016)
Female \times Urban	-0.002	0.000
Share muslim	(0.007) -0.052	(0.008) -0.071
Share mushin	(0.099)	(0.104)
Female × Share muslim	0.019	0.012
	(0.021)	(0.020)
GDP/Capita	$-0.000^{'}$	$-0.000^{'}$
, -	(0.000)	(0.000)
Female \times GDP/Capita	-0.000	-0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)
ROUND=5	-0.082***	-0.080***
XX7 1:1 · 1	(0.023)	(0.023)
Wealth index		-0.066***
Female × Wealth index		(0.004)
remaie x weath index		-0.007 (0.009)
Constant	0.467***	0.465***
~	(0.074)	(0.077)
Observations (Individual)		
Observations (Individual) Observations (Country)	68182 27	68182 27
Observations (Country)	41	<u> </u>

Multi-level models in which individuals are nested within countries.

 $^{^*}p < 0.10,\,^{**}p < 0.05,\,^{***}p < 0.01$

Predicted Probabilities

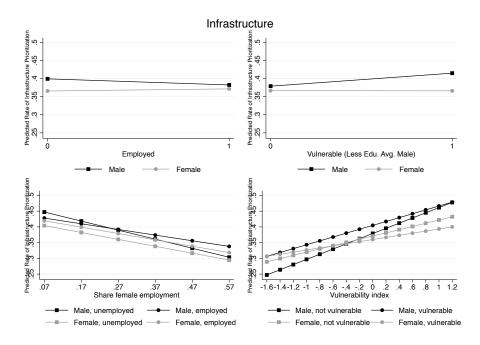


Figure A.6: Predicted Probability of Infrastructure Prioritization by Gender

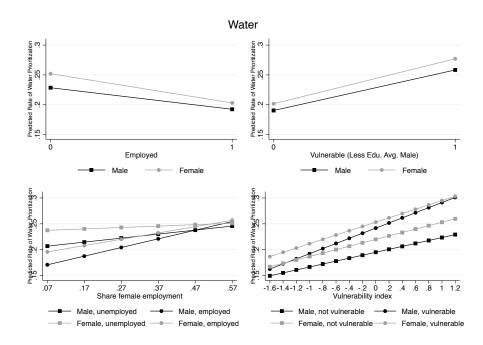


Figure A.7: Predicted Probability of Water Prioritization by Gender

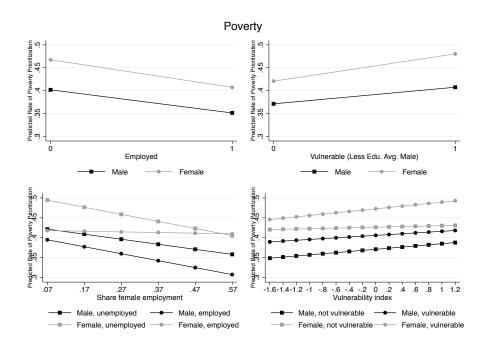


Figure A.8: Predicted Probability of Poverty Prioritization by Gender

Alternative Dependent Variable: Top Priority

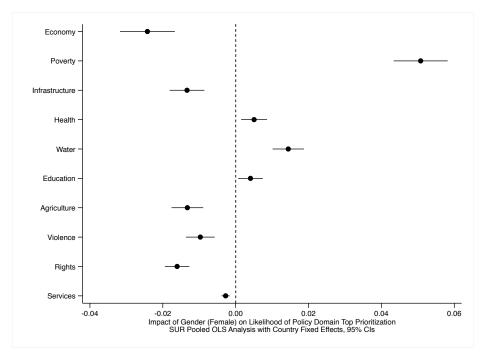


Figure A.9: Impact of Gender (Female) on Policy Domain Top Prioritization (Pooled Analysis)

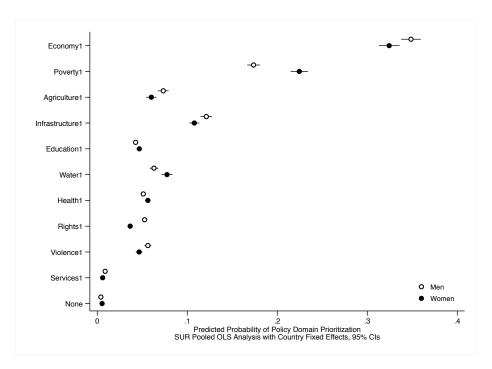


Figure A.10: Predicted Probabilities of Top Policy Domain Prioritization by Gender (Pooled Analysis)

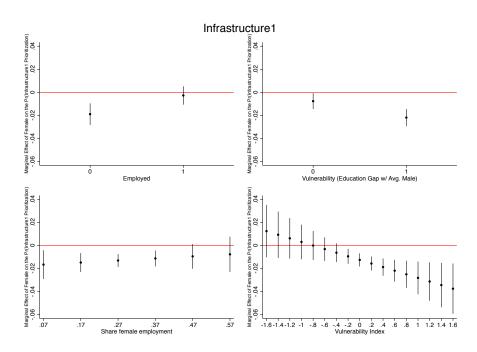


Figure A.11: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Top Prioritization of Infrastructure

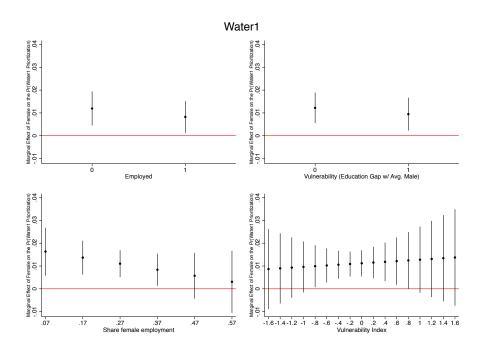


Figure A.12: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Top Prioritization of Water

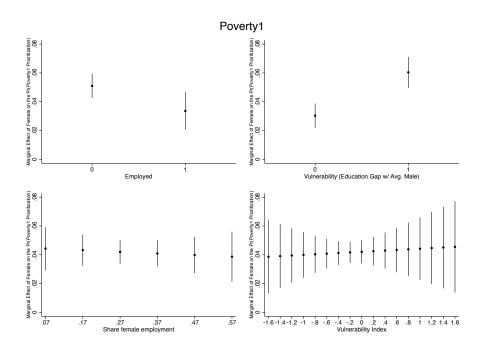


Figure A.13: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Top Prioritization of Poverty

Alternative Dependent Variable: Domain Count

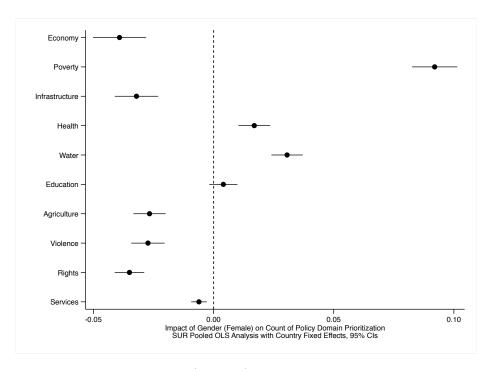


Figure A.14: Impact of Gender (Female) on Policy Domain Count Prioritization (Pooled Analysis)

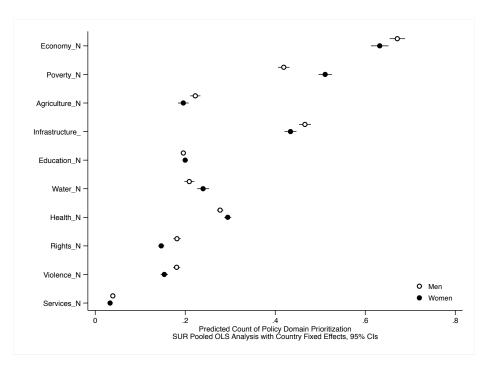


Figure A.15: Predicted Count of Policy Domain Prioritization by Gender (Pooled Analysis)

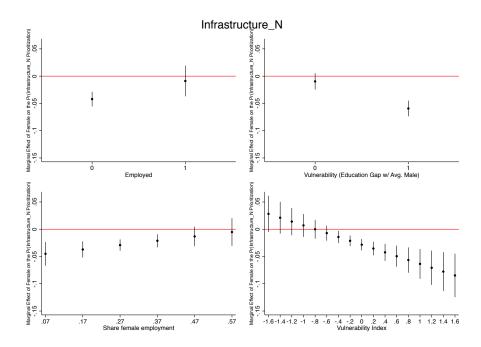


Figure A.16: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Count of Prioritization of Infrastructure

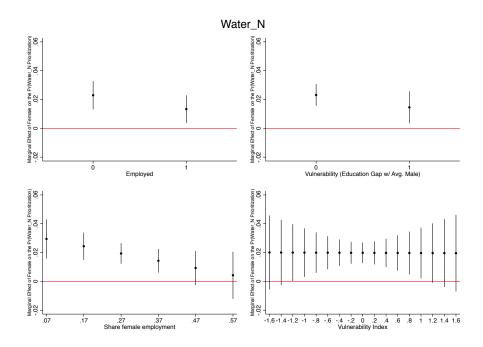


Figure A.17: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Count of Prioritization of Water

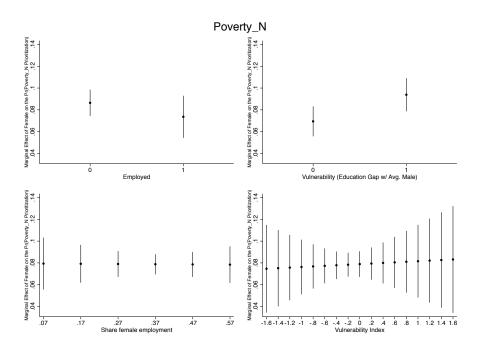


Figure A.18: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Count of Prioritization of Poverty

Alternative Measure of Labor Force Participation: Ratio of Female/Male Employment

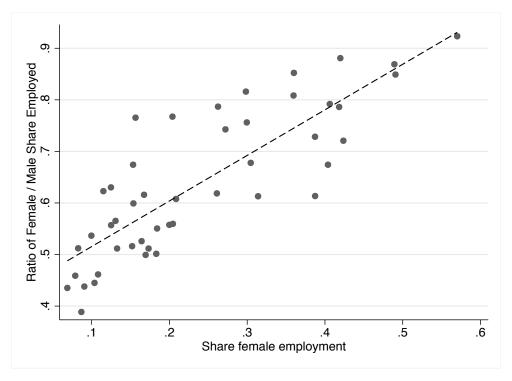


Figure A.19: Relationship between share of female employment and the ratio of female to male employment rates across country-rounds.

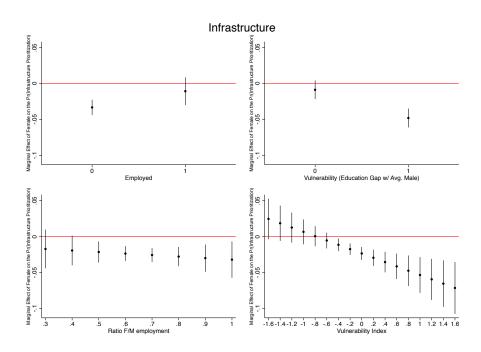


Figure A.20: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Prioritization of Infrastructure

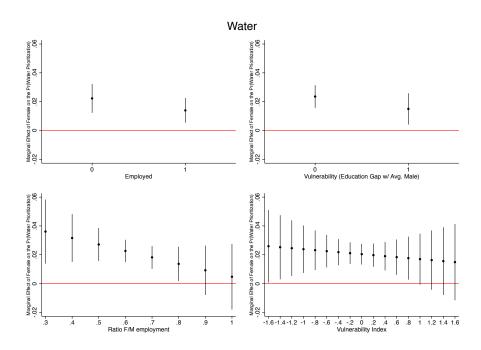


Figure A.21: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Prioritization of Water

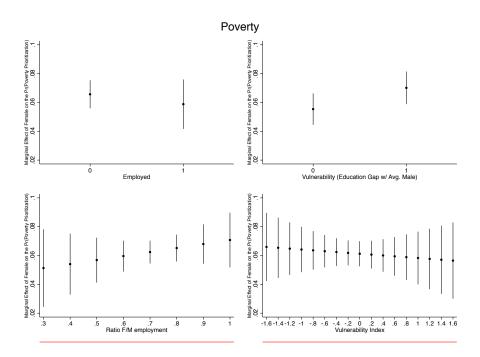


Figure A.22: Marginal Effect of Gender (Female) on Prioritization of Poverty

Political Correlates Disaggregated by Domain

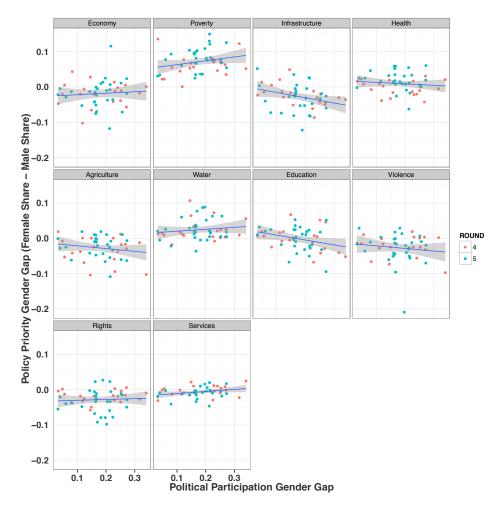


Figure A.23: Relationship between gender-gap in (disaggregated) policy prioritization and gender-gap in political participation.

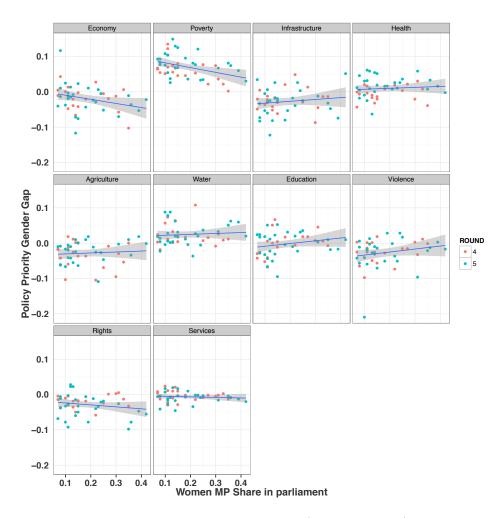


Figure A.24: Relationship between gender-gap in (disaggregated) policy prioritization and female (descriptive) representation.