

A Online Appendix

A.1 Screenshot of the experiment



Lütfen seçeneklerdeki adayların **kişi başı sağlık harcamalarına ayıracakları yıllık miktarları** söyleyecekleri ses kayıtlarını dinleyin. Bu iki adaydan birisini seçmek zorunda olsaydınız oyunuzu hangi adaya verirdiniz?



Figure A.1: Screenshot of one choice task.

“Please listen to the audio recordings below where two candidates each declare how much annual budget they will allocate to per capita health expenditures. If you had to choose one of these two candidates, which candidate would you vote for?”

A.2 Descriptive Statistics and Balance Tests

Table 1: Summary Statistics

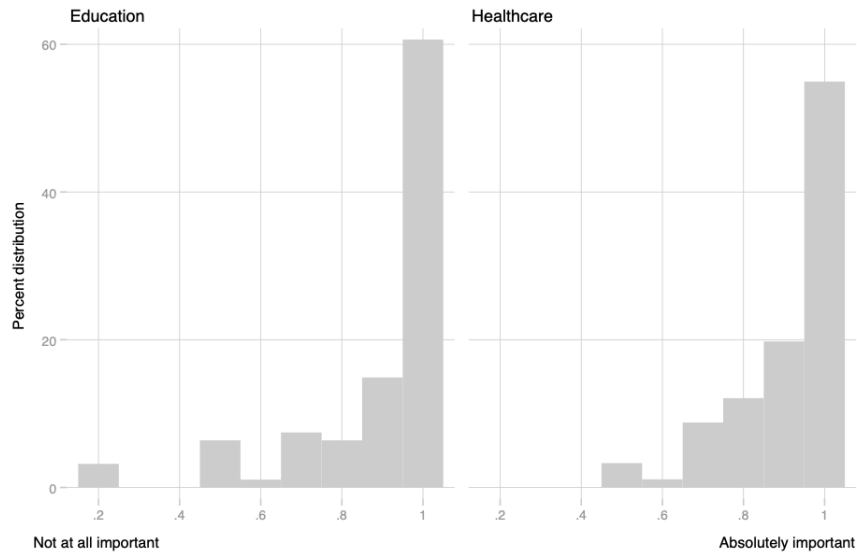
	Women Candidates Healthcare (N=44)	Women Candidates Education (N=46)	Men Candidates Healthcare (N=47)	Men Candidates Education (N=48)	Total Total (N=185)	p value
Gender						0.335
Female	18 (40.9%)	15 (32.6%)	16 (34.0%)	19 (39.6%)	68 (36.8%)	
Male	26 (59.1%)	31 (67.4%)	28 (59.6%)	28 (58.3%)	113 (61.1%)	
Other	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (6.4%)	1 (2.1%)	4 (2.2%)	
Age						0.981
Mean (SD)	22.227 (1.939)	22.261 (1.639)	22.234 (1.507)	22.125 (1.632)	22.211 (1.669)	
Range	20 - 29	19 - 27	20 - 26	20 - 27	19 - 29	
Ideology						0.774
height Mean (SD)	0.455 (0.504)	0.370 (0.488)	0.404 (0.496)	0.354 (0.483)	0.395 (0.490)	
Range	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	
Turnout						0.850
Mean (SD)	0.955 (0.211)	0.913 (0.285)	0.915 (0.282)	0.938 (0.245)	0.930 (0.256)	
Range	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	
Trust						0.831
Most people can be trusted	43 (97.7%)	44 (95.7%)	45 (95.7%)	45 (93.8%)	177 (95.7%)	
People should be approached carefully	1 (2.3%)	2 (4.3%)	2 (4.3%)	3 (6.2%)	8 (4.3%)	
Satisfaction from education/healthcare						0.001
Mean (SD)	3.409 (0.996)	1.913 (1.029)	3.511 (1.040)	1.750 (0.911)	2.632 (1.283)	
Range	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	
Importance of public service provision (education/healthcare)						0.775
Mean (SD)	0.898 (0.147)	0.887 (0.183)	0.919 (0.110)	0.890 (0.201)	0.898 (0.164)	
Range	0.500 - 1.000	0.200 - 1.000	0.600 - 1.000	0.200 - 1.000	0.200 - 1.000	
“In general, do you think female politicians or male politicians are more successful in addressing education/ healthcare-related issues?”						0.086
Men	3 (6.8%)	10 (21.7%)	4 (8.5%)	3 (6.2%)	20 (10.8%)	
Women	3 (6.8%)	8 (17.4%)	6 (12.8%)	7 (14.6%)	24 (13.0%)	
No difference	38 (86.4%)	28 (60.9%)	37 (78.7%)	38 (79.2%)	141 (76.2%)	

Table 2: Balance table

	Treatment -Candidate Gender (Woman=0, Man=1)
(Intercept)	0.851*
	(0.424)
Gender (Man=1, Woman=0)	-0.045 (0.078)
Income	-0.001 (0.011)
Turnout (voted in the last election=1)	-0.052 (0.156)
Ideology	-0.218 (0.192)
Trust	-0.093 (0.197)
R ²	0.013
Adj. R ²	-0.026
Num. obs.	185

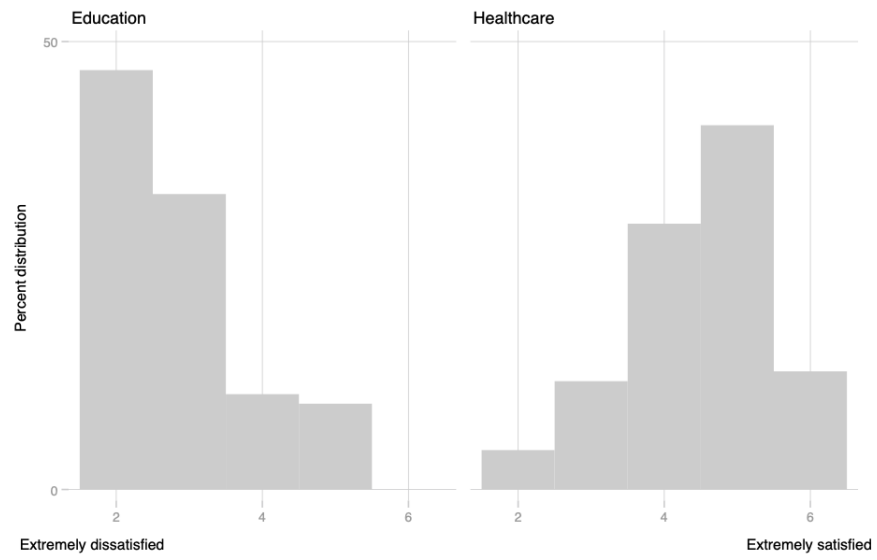
*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$

Figure A.2: Importance of government spending for education and health



Survey Question: “How important do you think it is that governments provide education/health services?” ($N = 185$)

Figure A.3: Satisfaction from Education and Health Services



Survey Question: “How satisfied are you with the education/healthcare system in Turkey?” ($N = 185$)

A.3 Validation of the perceived voice pitch difference

In order to verify whether the alteration of vocal pitch within a single individual yielded an audible distinction between the two modified recordings and to ascertain the possibility of the modified voices being attributed to separate individuals, a separate sample of participants ($n = 95$) was used. First, 87.37% of our sample states the likelihood of the recordings belonging to two distinct individuals to be positive, and hence that there is a noticeable difference between the two recordings ($t = 62.734$, $p = 0.001$). Second, we also analyzed if the participants who listened to men's voices were different from those who listened to women's voices in terms of the perceived difference between the higher and the lower pitch versions of the same recording. It turns out that there is no significant difference between those who listened to men versus women ($t = 1.1803$, $p = 0.2388$). Thus, the Praat voice pitch manipulations were equally successful in generating higher and lower pitch voices for both man and woman candidates.

A.4 Regression Tables

Table 3: Linear Regression of the Probability of Voting for the LP candidate on Candidate Gender

	0 TL	0 TL	200 TL	200 TL	400 TL	400 TL	600 TL	600 TL	800 TL	800 TL	1000 TL	1000 TL
(Intercept)	0.60*** (0.03)	0.41 (0.28)	0.64*** (0.04)	0.69* (0.36)	0.61*** (0.03)	1.10*** (0.33)	0.59*** (0.04)	0.47 (0.37)	0.59*** (0.04)	0.45 (0.38)	0.48*** (0.04)	0.74 (0.48)
Candidate Gender (Woman=0, Man=1)	0.09** (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.14*** (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.11** (0.05)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.10* (0.06)	-0.13** (0.05)	-0.15*** (0.06)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)
Covariate adjusted	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
R ²	0.02	0.12	0.03	0.16	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.13	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.13
Adj. R ²	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.03	-0.00	0.03
Num. obs.	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185

*** $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; * $p < 0.1$. Note: Covariates are gender, age, income, ideology, past turnout, general trust of the respondent.

Table 4: Linear Regression of the Probability of Voting for the LP candidate on Candidate Gender (excluding respondents who experienced some trouble listening to the experimental stimuli (n=4))

	0 TL	0 TL	200 TL	200 TL	400 TL	400 TL	600 TL	600 TL	800 TL	800 TL	1000 TL	1000 TL
(Intercept)	0.60*** (0.03)	0.59** (0.26)	0.64*** (0.04)	0.74* (0.38)	0.62*** (0.03)	1.11*** (0.34)	0.60*** (0.04)	0.57 (0.39)	0.59*** (0.04)	0.46 (0.41)	0.48*** (0.04)	0.89* (0.50)
Candidate Gender (Woman=0, Man=1)	0.10** (0.04)	0.07 (0.05)	-0.13** (0.05)	-0.15*** (0.05)	-0.09 (0.05)	-0.11** (0.05)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.10* (0.06)	-0.13** (0.05)	-0.16*** (0.06)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)
Covariate adjusted	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
R ²	0.03	0.12	0.03	0.15	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.13
Adj. R ²	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.00	0.03
Num. obs.	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181

*** $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; * $p < 0.1$

Table 5: Linear Regression of the Probability of Voting for the LP candidate on Candidate Gender (covariate adjustment also included completion time, listening medium, and listening device)

	0 TL	200 TL	400 TL	600 TL	800 TL	1000 TL
(Intercept)	0.41 (0.28)	0.76** (0.36)	1.13*** (0.35)	0.55 (0.36)	0.50 (0.41)	0.67 (0.47)
Candidate Gender (Woman=0, Man=1)	0.08 (0.05)	-0.14*** (0.05)	-0.09* (0.05)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.14** (0.06)	-0.06 (0.06)
Covariate adjusted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R ²	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.16
Adj. R ²	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05
Num. obs.	179	179	179	179	179	179

*** $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.05$; * $p < 0.1$.