

# Online Appendix for “A Man’s World? The Policy Representation of Women and Men in a Comparative Perspective”

## A Information about the data

Table A1: Number of observations by survey source.

Survey series	N (absolute)	N (relative)	Time period
Eurobarometer	2365	49.7%	1978-2017
International Social Survey Program	1516	31.9%	1985-2014
European Social Survey	414	8.7%	2002-2017
European Values Study	276	5.8%	1981-2010
Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	102	2.1%	2011-2015
World Values Survey	85	1.8%	1989-2013

Figure A1: Number of observations by country

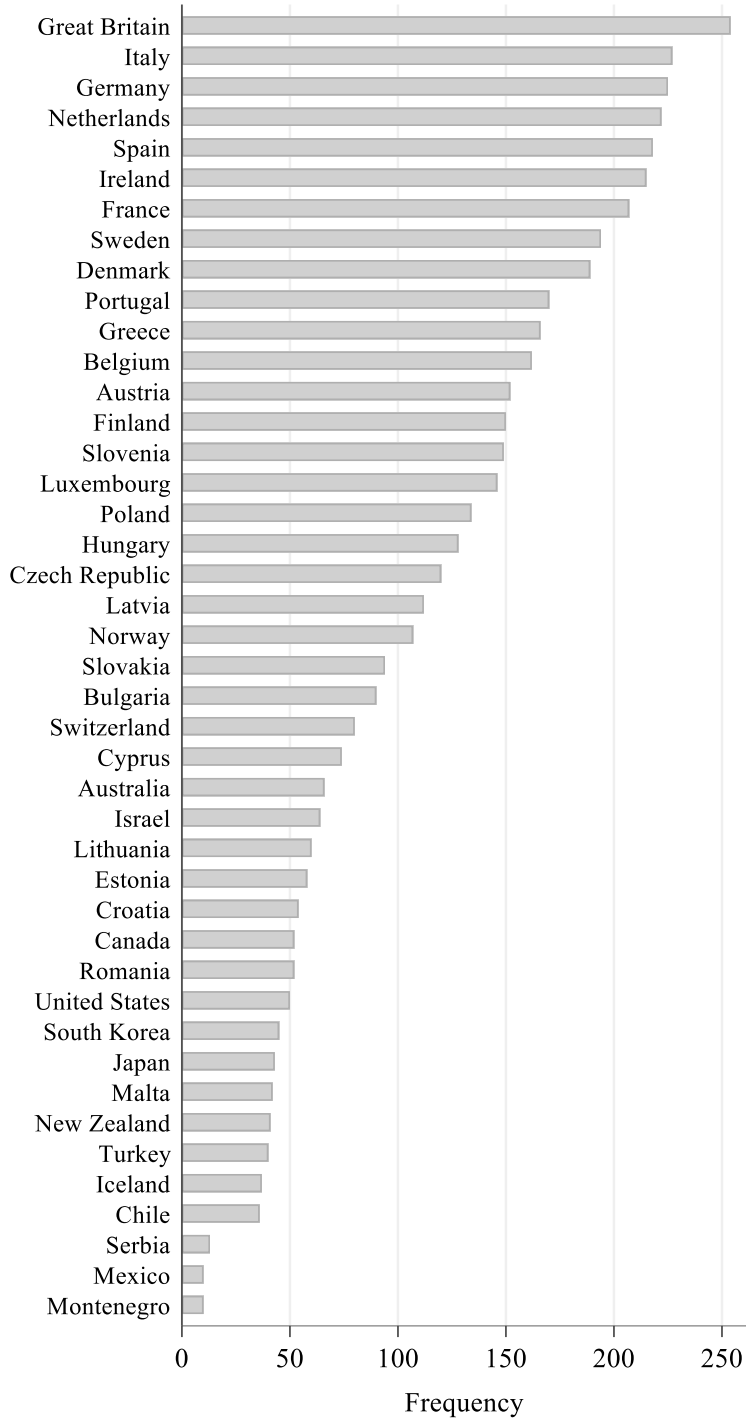


Figure A2: Number of observations by survey year

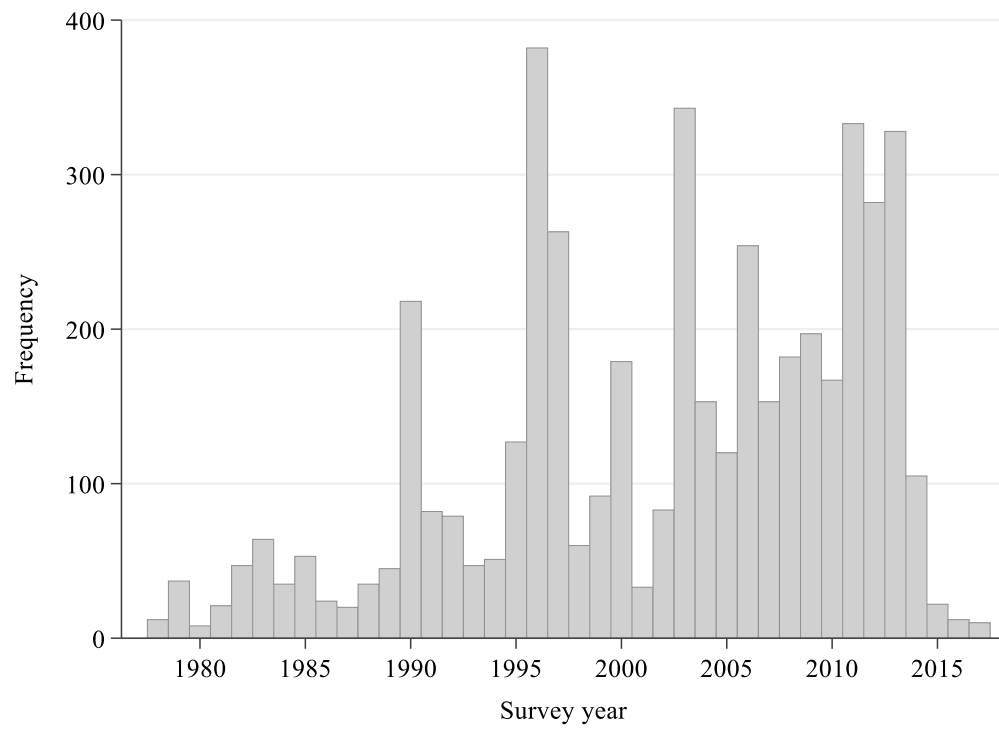


Table A2: Observations and questions by policy area

Policy area	N	Q	Example question/statement
Immigration and integration	900	33	Foreigners should not be allowed to buy land in this country.
Finance and business	754	7	Do you favor or oppose the introduction of a tax on financial transactions?
European integration	728	9	Do you favor or oppose the country's membership of the EU?
Civil liberties	473	17	Should people prejudiced against any racial group be allowed to hold public meetings?
Labor and unemployment	275	8	Unemployed people should have to take any job available or lose their benefits.
Health care	264	14	Governments should provide paid leave for those who temporarily care for sick relatives.
Size of government	227	10	Public ownership of industry should be expanded.
Environment and energy	223	23	Nuclear energy should be developed to meet future energy needs.
Abortion	183	6	Do you approve or disapprove of abortion when the mother's health is at risk?
Pensions	170	5	Should there be more or less public spending on old-age pensions?
Crime	132	4	The police should have the power to keep suspected terrorists in prison.
Foreign policy	129	4	The country should limit the import of foreign products to protect its economy.
Defense	74	2	Should there be more or less public spending on defense?
Welfare	70	5	The government should spend less on benefits for the poor.
Education	63	1	Should there be more or less public spending on education?
Other	93	4	Do you think that the wearing of seat belts in cars should be required by law?

Notes: N = country-year-issues; Q = unique questions in policy area. Some example questions are slightly truncated to preserve space.

## B Country-specific datasets

Table B1: Dichotomous congruence of men and women in the United States, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

	Women	Men	Difference
United States	49.2 [46.9 – 51.5]	49.4 [47.1 – 51.8]	0.2 [-1.8 – 1.3]
Germany	49.9 [46.4 – 53.5]	54.4 [50.9 – 58.0]	4.5** [1.7 – 7.3]
Netherlands	56.4 [50.6 – 62.1]	60.1 [54.5 – 65.8]	3.8 [-0.3 – 7.9]
Sweden	44.3 [40.8 – 47.7]	52.3 [48.8 – 55.7]	8.0** [5.1 – 10.9]

Notes: \*\*, \*, denote statistical significance at the 1% and 5% level, confidence intervals in brackets. “Difference” column indicates gap between men and women.

Table B2: Continuous congruence of men and women in the United States, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

	Women	Men	Difference
United States	49.4 [48.3 – 50.4]	49.9 [49.0 – 50.9]	0.5** [0.2 – 0.9]
Germany	51.6 [50.0 – 53.1]	52.7 [51.3 – 54.1]	1.1** [0.5 – 1.8]
Netherlands	54.9 [52.4 – 57.4]	55.0 [52.7 – 57.3]	0.1 [-0.8 – 1.0]
Sweden	47.9 [46.3 – 49.6]	51.8 [50.4 – 53.2]	3.9** [3.0 – 4.7]

Notes: \*\*, \*, denote statistical significance at the 1% and 5% level, confidence intervals in brackets. “Difference” column indicates gap between men and women.

Table B3: Linear probability models of four-year policy change by citizen support, in four national data sets.

	United States	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden
Preference gap (non-absolute)	0.907** (0.139)	0.711** (0.205)	0.541 (0.346)	0.455** (0.089)
Average support	0.410** (0.059)	0.270** (0.091)	0.477** (0.125)	0.174** (0.057)
Constant	0.092** (0.035)	0.045** (0.053)	0.042 (0.060)	0.080** (0.029)
Adjusted R2	0.034	0.021	0.050	0.028
N	1764	753	291	800

Notes: \*\*, \*, denote statistical significance at the 1% and 5% level. Robust standard errors.

## C Contextual variation

Table C1: Linear probability models of policy change by preference gaps and contextual variables

	Fem. ministers	Labor part.	Female MPs	Values
Preference gap (non-absolute)	0.808** (0.150)	0.795** (0.145)	0.840** (0.151)	0.812** (0.157)
Average support	0.635** (0.030)	0.637** (0.030)	0.636** (0.030)	0.634** (0.032)
Contextual variable	-0.008 (0.012)	0.030* (0.015)	0.010 (0.018)	0.019 (0.022)
Preference gap x contextual variable	-0.253* (0.120)	-0.229 (0.124)	-0.240* (0.122)	-0.128 (0.113)
Country FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adjusted R2	0.201	0.204	0.201	0.201
N	4670	4673	4736	4279

Notes: \*\*, \*, denote statistical significance at the 1% and 5% level. All models include country- and year-fixed-effects, with standard errors clustered on country-year combinations. Fem. ministers” = female ministers; “labor part.” = labor market participation; “values” = culturally progressive values.

Table C2: Linear probability models of policy change by preference gaps and contextual variables, continued

	Voter turnout	Civil liberties	College educ.	Civil part.
Preference gap (non-absolute)	0.764** (0.153)	0.789** (0.145)	0.705** (0.153)	0.794** (0.146)
Average support	0.641** (0.030)	0.634** (0.030)	0.531** (0.033)	0.634** (0.030)
Contextual variable	-0.033 (0.021)	-0.006 (0.013)	0.033 (0.026)	0.002 (0.018)
Preference gap x contextual variable	-0.080 (0.163)	0.017 (0.091)	-0.271 (0.146)	0.055 (0.101)
Country FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adjusted R2	0.201	0.204	0.201	0.201
N	4643	3551	4749	4749

Notes: \*\*, \*, denote statistical significance at the 1% and 5% level. All models include country- and year- fixed-effects, with standard errors clustered on country-year combinations. “College educ.” = college education; “civil soc. part.” = civil society participation.



Figure C1: Contextual moderators of the impact of gender differences in preferences on policy change with 95 percent confidence intervals, with different combinations of fixed effects

