Appendix

Table A1: Geographic district considered in election for some countries

Country	Selected Legislative and Executive Offices	Level of Government	Geographic district considered in election [1] [2]		Time of Elections
Brazil	Deputy (Legislative)	Federal	State	All candidates can obtain votes in all municipalities of state in which they are running (27 states)	Term of 4 years for all authorities (fixed-term) but the municipal election is midterm for federal/state election
	Deputy (Legislative)	State	State		
	Councilor (Legislative) and Mayor (Executive)	Municipality	Municipality	All candidates can obtain votes only in municipality in which they are running	
Italy	Chamber of Deputy (Legislative)	General	National [3]	All candidates can obtain votes in all municipalities of district in which they are running (27 districts – 6 regions have more than one district)	Term of 5 years for all authorities unless an early dissolution of Chamber (i.e., a parliamentary deadlock). The election dates vary for some regions and provinces (i.e. they are simultaneous)
	Regional Councilor (Legislative)	Regional	Regions	All candidates can obtain votes on all municipalities of region which they are running (20 regions)	
	Councilor (Legislative) and Mayor (Executive)	Provinces	In each region (each province can be divided by councilor or communes)	All candidates can obtain votes only in municipality in which they are running	

Table A2: Continuation

Country	Selected Legislative and Executive Offices	Level of Government	Geographic district considered in election [1 2]		Time of Elections
U.S.	Congress (Legislative)	Federal	National	All candidates can obtain votes in all local governments of district in which they are running (435 districts[4]	The US elections for president and Congress have a term of 4 years (the Congress has an election every two years and president every four years). State (the majority has 4 years, but there are two with 6 years) and local elections are defined by states (federalism). The election dates vary for some states and local governments (i.e. they are not simultaneous)
	State representatives/State Senators (Legislative)	State	State	All candidates can obtain votes in all local government regions in which they are running (each state has specific legislation)	
	Councilor (Legislative) - Mayor (Executive)/Commission (Legislative)/ Councilor-Manager (Legislative)	Local Government	Depends on organization of local government (Counties, Municipalities, Townships, School Districts, and Special Districts)	All candidates can obtain votes only in local government in which they are running	
German	Chamber Parliament - Bundeslag (Legislative)	Federal	National	All candidates can obtain votes in all municipalities of the country. The system is mixed. The 299 winners of each district are automatically elected. The other 598 are elected depending on the percentage of votes (party) received nationwide	Term of 5 years for all authorities unless an early dissolution of Chamber (i.e., a parliamentary deadlock). The state elections occur at 4 or 5 years and the dates vary from state to state (federalism). The same occurs for the local government.
	State Representative – Lander (Legislative)	State	State	All candidates can obtain votes in all municipalities of the state in which they are running (17 states)	
	Representative Member (Legislative) and Mayor (Executive)	Local Government	Depends on organization of local government (District/Cities/Towns/Villages)	All candidates can obtain votes only in the local government in which they are running	

Note: 1. Each country has legislation to define its "eligible voter" in the population (e.g, age, compulsory vote or not) 2. The electoral system (e.g., proportional, plurality, and mixed) is also defined by legislation of each country. 3.12 Chamber deputies are elected by Italian citizens living abroad; 4. The geographic definition of district is not unique. It depends on several circumstances: administrative, territorial, historical, etc.

Table A3: Descriptive statistics – Covariates

Variables	All		Variables	All	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Incomplete primary education	0.133	0.044	Percentage of literate - older than 25	71.385	69.872
	(0.34)	(0.206)		(15.61)	(15.533)
	[2265]	[1216]		[2265]	[1216]
Completed primary education but not high school	0.127	0.055	Population	17247.994	19449.308
	(0.333)	(0.228)		(29259.595)	(28337.447)
	[2265]	[1216]		[2230]	[1196]
Completed high school but not higher education	0.34	0.306	Log per capita GDP	4.16	3.669
	(0.474)	(0.461)		(4.747)	(3.643)
	[2265]	[1216]		[2230]	[1196]
Completed higher education	0.397	0.592	Female Population	0.492	0.492
	(0.489)	(0.492)		(0.014)	(0.014)
	[2265]	[1216]		[2129]	[1153]
PT party	0.084	0.072	Theil index	0.519	0.527
	(0.277)	(0.258)		(0.108)	(0.114)
	[2265]	[1216]		[2230]	[1196]
PSDB party	0.133	0.142	Percentage of rural dwellers	0.579	0.593
	(0.34)	(0.349)		(0.223)	(0.216)
	[2265]	[1216]		[2151]	[1153]
PFL party	0.111	0.122	Water Service	0.552	0.559
	(0.315)	(0.327)		(0.237)	(0.225)
	[2265]	[1216]		[2151]	[1153]
PMDB party	0.208	0.204	Sewer Service	0.192	0.199
	(0.406)	(0.403)		-0.274	-0.275
	[2265]	[1216]		[2151]	[1153]

Note: 1) For each variable and column, the first line represents the estimated mean. Standard deviations are in parentheses. Number of observations is between brackets. 2) Mixed-gender races are defined by mayoral elections where the two most voted for candidates are a woman and a man. 3) For descriptive statistics, we constrain the sample for a margin of votes of 30 percentage points. 4) Municipalities with more than 200,000 electors are excluded to avoid second term possibilities. 5) Margin is defined as the difference in vote shares between a female and a male candidate in our sample. 6) "Male" represents municipalities where a man was elected mayor. "Female" represents the situations where a woman was elected

Table A4: Descriptive statistics of Stratified Sample (education and marital status): Dependent Variables

Variables	Do Not Have Higher Education				Higher Education			
	No		Yes		No		Yes	
	Male mayor	Female mayor	Male mayor	Female mayor	Male mayor	Female mayor	Male mayor	Female mayor
Log of W/M vote share for federal deputies - 6 years later	-3.862	-3.663	-3.803	-3.617	-3.853	-3.577	-3.746	-3.684
	(1.892)	(1.715)	(1.746)	(1.791)	(1.813)	(1.86)	(1.7)	(1.673)
	[116]	[149]	[514]	[346]	[401]	[244]	[229]	[251]
Log of W/M vote share for state deputies - 6 years later	-2.772	-2.571	-2.724	-2.679	-2.818	-2.534	-2.585	-2.757
	(1.416)	(1.616)	(1.494)	(1.506)	(1.48)	(1.554)	(1.469)	(1.52)
	[116]	[149]	[514]	[346]	[401]	[244]	[229]	[251]
Log of W/M vote share for mayors - 4 years later	-0.415	-0.257	-0.275	-0.032	-0.184	-0.078	-0.503	-0.118
	(1.047)	(1.062)	(1.151)	(0.943)	(1.048)	(0.906)	(1.232)	(1.044)
	[92]	[119]	[346]	[271]	[272]	[170]	[166]	[220]
Log of W/M vote share for councilors - 4 years later	-1.658	-1.620	-1.671	-1.660	-1.682	-1.663	-1.645	-1.633
	(0.589)	(0.754)	(0.737)	(0.659)	(0.761)	(0.742)	(0.611)	(0.638)
	[189]	[198]	[695]	[443]	[552]	[306]	[332]	[335]

Note: 1) For each variable and column, the first line represents the estimated mean. Standard deviations between parentheses. 2) Number of observations between brackets. 3) Mixed-gender races defined by mayoral elections in which the two most voted for candidates are a woman and a man. 4) For descriptive statistics, we constrain the sample for a margin of votes of 30 percentage points. 5) Municipalities with more than 200,000 electors are excluded to avoid second term possibilities. 6) Margin is defined as the difference in vote shares between a female and a male candidate in our sample. 7) "Male mayor" represents municipalities in which a man was elected as mayor. "Female mayor" represents the situation in which a woman is elected.

Table A5: Balance test with covariates of different mixed-gender races for stratified sample on education

Panel	Party	Do Not Have Higher Education	Have Higher Education
Panel A: Female candidates' characteristics (elected women in municipality *i* vs. non-elected women in municipality *j*)	PT	-0.004	0.006
		(0.034)	(0.044)
		[0.181]	[0.164]
	PSDB	0.051	-0.010
		(0.056)	(0.052)
		[0.153]	[0.172]
	PFL	0.035	-0.016
		(0.049)	(0.044)
		[0.178]	[0.16]
	PMDB	0.018	-0.096
		(0.052)	(0.065)
		[0.166]	[0.165]
Panel B: Male candidates' characteristics (non-elected men in municipality *i* vs. elected men in municipality *j*)	PT	0.048	-0.120
		(0.036)	(0.058)**
		[0.213]	[0.151]
	PSDB	0.020	-0.018
		(0.045)	(0.051)
		[0.189]	[0.154]
	PFL	-0.025	0.079
		(0.047)	(0.053)
		[0.174]	[0.129]
	PMDB	0.047	-0.043
		(0.059)	(0.054)
		[0.185]	[0.2]

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1) Bias-corrected RD estimates with robust variance estimator using Calonico et al. (2014). We estimate a local polynomial of degree 1 and triangular kernel. Standard errors are between parentheses. Same bandwidths for both sides of the discontinuity are displayed in brackets. 2) Mixed-gender races defined by mayoral elections in which the two most voted for candidates are a woman and a man 3) Municipalities with more than 200,000 electors are excluded. 4) Number of observations is 690 for cities whose mayor does not have higher education and 1,577 for cities with mayors with higher education.

Table A6: Descriptive Statistics - Success of women in politics - Stratified Results for education

Variables	Panel A: Proportion of women elected to council above median[5]				Panel B: Proportion of women elected to council below median[5]			
	Do Not Have Higher Education		Have Higher Education		Do Not Have Higher Education		Have Higher Education	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Log of W/M vote share for federal deputies - 6 years later	-789.637	-354.412	-494.402	-327.587	-1,365.729	-518.308	-708.368	-597.037
	(1.803)	(1.78)	(1.829)	(1.708)	(1.763)	(1.919)	(1.517)	(1.651)
	[202]	[101]	[123]	[93]	[345]	[143]	[185]	[158]
Log of W/M vote share for state deputies - 6 years later	-564.460	-260.241	-325.370	-245.930	-1,008.818	-358.026	-533.313	-446.012
	(1.6)	(1.45)	(1.565)	(1.445)	(1.462)	(1.628)	(1.535)	(1.563)
	[202]	[101]	[123]	[93]	[345]	[143]	[185]	[158]
Log of W/M vote share for mayors - 4 years later	-35.394	-5.045	-38.190	-2.738	-55.771	-8.228	-58.085	-21.771
	(1.035)	(0.99)	(1.441)	(1.013)	(1.328)	(0.846)	(1.104)	(1.056)
	[126]	[70]	[75]	[77]	[201]	[100]	[117]	[143]
Log of W/M vote share for councilors - 4 years later	-379.226	-165.081	-245.868	-168.365	-982.225	-343.909	-547.587	-378.851
	(0.492)	(0.506)	(0.55)	(0.405)	(0.882)	(0.8)	(0.777)	(0.671)
	[278]	[122]	[172]	[129]	[517]	[184]	[291]	[206]

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. 1) For each variable and column, the first line represents the estimated mean. Standard deviations are in parentheses. Number of observations is between brackets. 2) Mixed-gender races are defined by mayoral elections where the two most voted for candidates are a woman and a man. 3) Municipalities with more than 200,000 electors are excluded. 4) The number of women elected to council corresponds to the last election.

Part A: Impact on public policies and Female participation on the Brazilian elections

Table SA.1: Impact of elected female leader on public policies

Variable	Coefficients
Total voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	0,834 (0.636) [0.181]
State voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	0,638 (0.747) [0.154]
Federal voluntary transferences - 2nd year of the term	0,531 (0.79) [0.149]
Average total voluntary transferences	0,632 (0.471) [0.161]
Average state voluntary transferences	0,587 (0.628) [0.158]
Average federal voluntary transferences	-0,101 (0.647) [0.151]
Number of per capita free immunizations under 1 year old	0,008 (0.013) [0.144]
Share of municipal on total daycare service	0,011 (0.062) [0.152]
Share of municipal on public daycare service	0,012 (0.009) [0.118]

Notes: 1) All variables correspond to sample average of the term except variables that use the complement '2nd year of the term'. 2) Data ranges mayoral mixed-gender race elections from 1996 to 2008. Source of variables: Total, State, and Federal Transfers (year and average) for municipalities (FINBRA-Ministry of Planning); Free immunization under 1 year old and daycare service (DATASUS – Ministry of Health). 3) Transferences are in natural logarithm.

Table SA.2: Female participation on recent Brazilian elections

Running for	Percentage of female candidates	Percentage of female elected
Mayor	13.44%	11.94%
Councilor	32.14%	13.47%
Federal Deputies	19.09%	8.77%
State Deputies	25.88%	13.03%

Note: 1) Information for mayors and councilors corresponds to 2012 elections. Data for Federal and State Deputies corresponds to 2010 elections. 2) Municipalities with less than 200 thousand voters.

Part B: Balance test by educational level and proportion of women elected in council

Table SB.1: Balance test with covariates of different mixed-gender races by educational level and proportion of women in council

Panel	Party	Proportion of women elected in council above median		Proportion of women elected in council below median	
		Do Not Have Higher Education	Have Higher Education	Do Not Have Higher Education	Have Higher Education
Panel A: Female candidates' characteristics (elected women on municipality *i* vs. non-elected women on municipality *j*)	PT	0,059 (0.057) [0.192]	0,016 (0.052) [0.176]	-0,051 (0.037) [0.198]	0,025 (0.054) [0.202]
	PMDB	0,048 (0.087) [0.128]	0,001 (0.078) [0.214]	0,053 (0.072) [0.173]	-0,023 (0.064) [0.16]
	PFL	0,108 (0.073) [0.195]	-0,032 (0.076) [0.158]	-0,026 (0.061) [0.151]	-0,008 (0.052) [0.193]
	PSDB	-0,044 (0.069) [0.198]	-0,168 (0.107) [0.171]	0,062 (0.07) [0.168]	-0,049 (0.076) [0.183]
Panel B: Male candidates' characteristics (non-elected men on municipality *i* vs. elected men on municipality *j*)	PT	-0,008 (0.071) [0.14]	-0,362 (0.117)*** [0.092]	0,067 (0.045) [0.214]	-0,042 (0.06) [0.209]
	PMDB	0,063 (0.083) [0.172]	0,078 (0.087) [0.139]	-0,002 (0.054) [0.185]	-0,069 (0.073) [0.125]
	PFL	0,037 (0.081) [0.149]	0,012 (0.081) [0.15]	-0,073 (0.056) [0.162]	0,103 (0.06)* [0.174]
	PSDB	0,071 (0.098) [0.145]	0,016 (0.066) [0.142]	0,052 (0.074) [0.21]	-0,130 (0.091) [0.141]

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1) Bias-corrected RD estimates with robust variance estimator using Calonico, et al. (2014). We estimate a local polynomial of degree 1 and triangular kernel. Standard errors are between parentheses. Same bandwidths for both sides of the discontinuity are displayed in brackets. 2) Mixed-gender races defined by mayoral elections which the two most voted candidates are a woman and a man 3) Municipalities with more than 200 thousand electors are excluded. 4) Number of observations equals 3891.

Table SB.2: Balance test for candidates (women vs. men) by educational level and proportion of women in council

Variable	Proportion of women elected in council above median		Proportion of women elected in council below median	
	Do Not Have Higher Education	Have Higher Education	Do Not Have Higher Education	Have Higher Education
Percentage of houses with water	-0,034 (0.06) [0.14]	0,074 (0.054) [0.166]	0,050 (0.043) [0.149]	-0,016 (0.049) [0.173]
Percentage of houses with sewer	-0,020 (0.059) [0.166]	0,024 (0.067) [0.173]	0,021 (0.046) [0.136]	0,056 (0.057) [0.203]
Percentage of literate - older than 25	0,045 (4.09) [0.137]	4,563 (3.657) [0.205]	-3,607 (2.574) [0.169]	-2,259 (3.419) [0.119]
Population (in thousands)	-1.145,120 (3061.843) [0.145]	5.139,263 (6457.434) [0.115]	-1.425,863 (1981.916) [0.15]	4.316,030 (6275.949) [0.147]
Log per capita GDP	-0,746 (0.786) [0.12]	0,648 (1.052) [0.134]	-0,548 (0.487) [0.121]	0,120 (0.738) [0.17]
Percentage of women	-0,008 (0.003)*** [0.159]	-0,002 (0.004) [0.124]	0,001 (0.003) [0.165]	-0,000 (0.002) [0.235]
Theil index	0,013 (0.024) [0.125]	0,022 (0.028) [0.205]	-0,013 (0.019) [0.155]	0,011 (0.025) [0.169]
Percentage of rural dwellers	-0,067 (0.053) [0.129]	0,079 (0.054) [0.172]	0,019 (0.041) [0.156]	-0,045 (0.045) [0.171]

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 1) Bias-corrected RD estimates with robust variance estimator using Calonico, et al. (2014). We estimate a local polynomial of degree 1 and triangular kernel. Standard errors are between parentheses. Same bandwidths for both sides of the discontinuity are displayed in brackets. 2) Mixed-gender races defined by mayoral elections which the two most voted candidates are a woman and a man 3) Municipalities with more than 200 thousand electors are excluded.

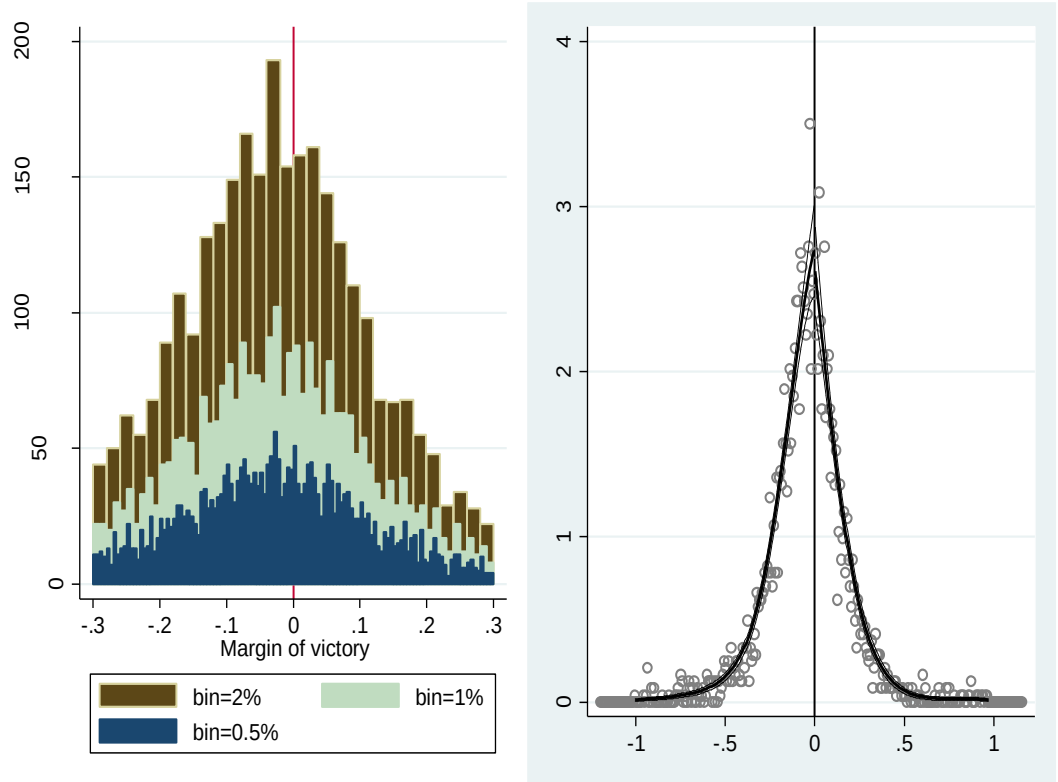
Table SB.3: Balance test for lagged dependent variables by educational level and proportion of women in council

Variable	Panel A: Proportion of women elected in council above median		Panel B: Proportion of women elected in council below median	
	Do Not Have Higher Education	Have Higher Education	Do Not Have Higher Education	Have Higher Education
Log of W/M vote share for federal deputies - 6 years before	-0,044 (0.523) [0.137]	0,534 (0.416) [0.244]	-0,275 (0.457) [0.152]	-0,312 (0.389) [0.183]
Log of W/M vote share for state deputies - 6 years before	0,421 (0.469) [0.123]	-0,607 (0.435) [0.128]	0,076 (0.352) [0.175]	0,038 (0.324) [0.202]
Log of W/M vote share for mayors - 4 years before	-0,414 (0.393) [0.099]	0,379 (0.714) [0.13]	0,171 (0.347) [0.144]	0,291 (0.368) [0.159]
Log of W/M vote share for councilors - 4 years before	0,078 (0.172) [0.131]	-0,231 (0.168) [0.148]	0,032 (0.15) [0.142]	-0,001 (0.197) [0.183]

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1; 1) Bias-corrected RD estimates with robust variance estimator using Calonico, et al. (2014). We estimate a local polynomial of degree 1 and triangular kernel. Standard errors are between parentheses. Same bandwidths for both sides of the discontinuity are displayed in brackets. 2) Mixed-gender races defined by mayoral elections which the two most voted candidates are a woman and a man 3) Municipalities with more than 200 thousand electors are excluded. 4) Number of observations equals 3981.

Part C: McCrary test

Figure SC.1: Histogram and McCrary test for all mixed-gender races



Note: Frequency of candidates by margin of victory difference. In the McCrary test, the cofficient is -0.0388 and s.d. is 0.0759