Sex ratio - total population (male(s)/female) 2007

Data source: 2007 CIA World Factbook

	View list in alphabetic order	
1	Qatar	1.87
2	Kuwait	1.52
3	United Arab Emirates	1.43
4	Samoa	1.39
5	Bahrain	1.26
6	Oman	1.25
7	Saudi Arabia	1.20
8	Palau	1.13
9	Greenland	1.12
10	Jordan	1.10
10	Mayotte	1.10
11	Brunei	1.09
12	Grenada	1.08
12	Andorra	1.08
13	Turks and Caicos Islands	1.07
13	Trinidad and Tobago	1.07
13	French Polynesia	1.07
13	Bhutan	1.07
14	India	1.06
14	Nepal	1.06
14	American Samoa	1.06
14	China	1.06
15	Vanuatu	1.05
15	Djibouti	1.05
15	Faroe Islands	1.05
15	Maldives	1.05
15	Libya	1.05
15	Pakistan	1.05
15	Niger	1.05
15	Papua New Guinea	1.05
15	Bangladesh	1.05
15	Afghanistan	1.05
15	British Virgin Islands	1.05
15	Syria	1.05
16	Yemen	1.04
16	West Bank	1.04
16	Gaza Strip	1.04
16	East Timor	1.04

16	Guam	1.04
16	Iran	1.04
16	Marshall Islands	1.04
16	Albania	1.04
16	Suriname	1.04
16	Taiwan	1.04
16	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.04
17	Dominican Republic	1.03
17	Saint Helena	1.03
17	Belize	1.03
17	Anguilla	1.03
17	Solomon Islands	1.03
18	Tunisia	1.02
18	Venezuela	1.02
18	Turkey	1.02
18	Egypt	1.02
18	Iraq	1.02
18	Nigeria	1.02
18	Panama	1.02
18	Angola	1.02
18	Algeria	1.02
18	Costa Rica	1.02
18	Sudan	1.02
19	World	1.01
19	Gibraltar	1.01
19	Dominica	1.01
19	Fiji	1.01
19	Korea, South	1.01
19	Honduras	1.01
19	Kenya	1.01
19	Guyana	1.01
19	Namibia	1.01
19	Malaysia	1.01
19	Paraguay	1.01
19	Peru	1.01
19	New Caledonia	1.01
19	Cameroon	1.01
19	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	1.01
20	Uganda	1.00
20	Zimbabwe	1.00
20	Ecuador	1.00
20	Gambia, The	1.00
20	Ethiopia	1.00
20	Ghana	1.00

20	Iceland	1.00
20	Guinea	1.00
20	Indonesia	1.00
20	Macedonia	1.00
20	Mongolia	1.00
20	Nauru	1.00
20	Nicaragua	1.00
20	Philippines	1.00
20	Antigua and Barbuda	1.00
20	Cote d'Ivoire	1.00
20	Senegal	1.00
20	Somalia	1.00
21	Zambia	0.99
21	Tonga	0.99
21	Gabon	0.99
21	Eritrea	0.99
21	Israel	0.99
21	Guatemala	0.99
21	Ireland	0.99
21	Kiribati	0.99
21	Malta	0.99
21	Malawi	0.99
21	Madagascar	0.99
21	Morocco	0.99
21	Liberia	0.99
21	New Zealand	0.99
21	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.99
21	Rwanda	0.99
21	Australia	0.99
21	Burkina Faso	0.99
21	Cuba	0.99
21	Congo, Republic of the	0.99
21	Burundi	0.99
21	Comoros	0.99
21	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.99
21	Tajikistan	0.99
22	United Kingdom	0.98
22	Vietnam	0.98
22	Uzbekistan	0.98
22	Turkmenistan	0.98
22	Jamaica	0.98
22	Laos	0.98
22	Mali	0.98
22	Mauritania	0.98

22	Norway	0.98
22	Netherlands	0.98
22	Bolivia	0.98
22	Benin	0.98
22	Central African Republic	0.98
22	Canada	0.98
22	Chile	0.98
22	Denmark	0.98
22	Brazil	0.98
22	Sweden	0.98
22	Sao Tome and Principe	0.98
22	Tanzania	0.98
22	Thailand	0.98
23	United States	0.97
23	Haiti	0.97
23	Jersey	0.97
23	Mozambique	0.97
23	Mauritius	0.97
23	Luxembourg	0.97
23	Saint Lucia	0.97
23	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.97
23	Argentina	0.97
23	Burma	0.97
23	Switzerland	0.97
24	Togo	0.96
24	Greece	0.96
24	Equatorial Guinea	0.96
24	European Union	0.96
24	Germany	0.96
24	Finland	0.96
24	Italy	0.96
24	Hong Kong	0.96
24	Kyrgyzstan	0.96
24	Montserrat	0.96
24	Mexico	0.96
24	Botswana	0.96
24	Belgium	0.96
24	Bahamas, The	0.96
24	Bermuda	0.96
24	Cayman Islands	0.96
24	Chad	0.96
24	Colombia	0.96
24	Sri Lanka	0.96
24	Spain	0.96

24	Singapore	0.96
25	Tuvalu	0.95
25	Uruguay	0.95
25	El Salvador	0.95
25	France	0.95
25	Isle of Man	0.95
25	Japan	0.95
25	Lesotho	0.95
25	Liechtenstein	0.95
25	Portugal	0.95
25	Romania	0.95
25	Austria	0.95
25	Czech Republic	0.95
25	Cape Verde	0.95
25	Cambodia	0.95
25	Slovenia	0.95
25	Swaziland	0.95
25	South Africa	0.95
26	Korea, North	0.94
26	Guernsey	0.94
26	Guinea-Bissau	0.94
26	Lebanon	0.94
26	Poland	0.94
26	Barbados	0.94
26	Azerbaijan	0.94
26	Sierra Leone	0.94
26	Slovakia	0.94
27	Kazakhstan	0.93
27	Netherlands Antilles	0.93
27	Aruba	0.93
27	Croatia	0.93
27	Bulgaria	0.93
27	Seychelles	0.93
28	Macau	0.92
28	Puerto Rico	0.92
28	San Marino	0.92
29	Virgin Islands	0.91
29	Georgia	0.91
29	Hungary	0.91
29	Moldova	0.91
29	Monaco	0.91
30	Armenia	0.90
31	Lithuania	0.89
32	Belarus	0.88

Anderson and Ray (2010)

TABLE 1

Sex ratios at birth by nationality/ethnicity in the United States

Nationality/ethnicity	Sex ratio at birth
White	1.054
Black	1.030
Sub-Saharan African	1.035
Chinese	1.074
Asian Indian	1.066
American Indian	1.031
Japanese	1.055
Hawaiian	1.054
Filipino	1.072
Puerto Rican	1.045
Cuban	1.054
Central and South American	1.044
Mexican	1.041

Notes: The data on sex ratios at birth for all race/ethnicities groups (except for Asian Indian and sub-Saharan African) come from the National Vital Statistics of the United States. The averages reported in the table are a computation for the years 1970–2002. They do not vary substantially from just the most recent estimates for the year 2002, with the exception of Japanese who have a sex ratio at birth of 1.089 in that year. Data on the sex ratio at births for Asian Indians is not available at the national level before 1992; the estimate in the table is from Abrevaya (2009) for the years 1992–2004. The numbers for sub-Saharan African parents come from IPUMS United States, 2000.

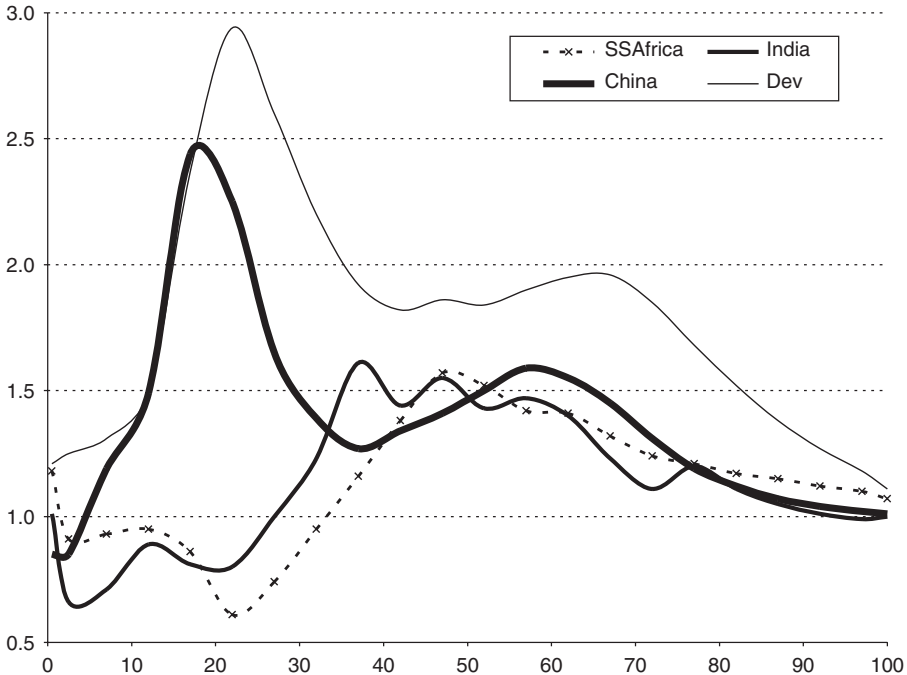

FIGURE 1

Male–female relative death ratios by age

TABLE 3

Excess female deaths by age (in 000s), 2000

Age group	India	China	ssAfrica
At birth	184	644	0
0–1	146	109	32
At birth + 0–1	330	753	32
1–4	164	23	160
5–9	62	2	40
10–14	31	−0	30
15–19	77	−1	98
20–24	102	7	222
25–29	79	18	258
30–34	50	24	195
35–39	17	26	103
40–44	27	23	47
45–49	24	33	24
50–54	41	28	25
55–59	56	29	35
60–64	86	53	43
65–69	155	100	57
70–74	188	150	62
75–79	112	185	50
80–84	72	151	30
85–89	32	83	11
90–94	9	31	2
95–99	1	6	0
100+	0	1	0
Total (mw_A)	1712	1727	1526
% Female population	0.34	0.31	0.47

Sources: United Nations, WHO, and Table 1. Numbers do not sum to total because of rounding error.

For India and China, we could have chosen the plausibly higher numbers of missing females

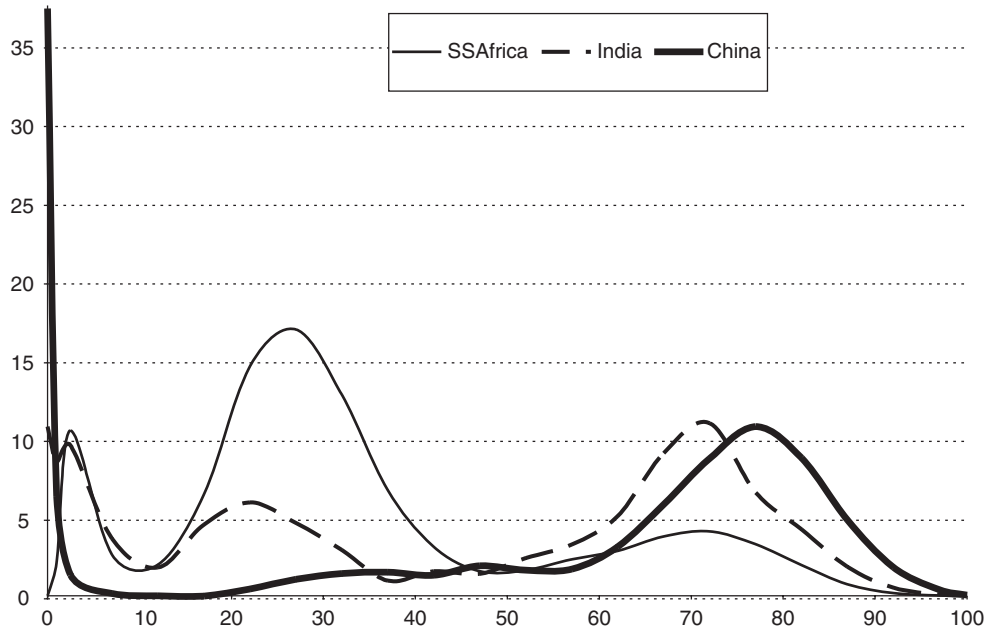

FIGURE 2

Missing women distributed by age (in %)

TABLE 5

Excess female deaths by age and disease (in 000s); India, 2000

Disease group | Age	0–4	5–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–69	70–79	80+
1. Group 1	**263**	**33**	**61**	**47**	**18**	**37**	**52**	**22**
A. Infectious and parasitic	121	26	16	−4	6	−3	8	6
Tuberculosis	*0**	*0**	*7**	*28*	*17*	*−3*	*0*	—
HIV/AIDS	*0***	*0***	*0*	*−10*	*−1*	—	—	—
Other STDs	*11***	—	—	—	*−1***	*−3***	—	—
Diarrhoeal	*26**	*0***	—	—	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*
Childhood cluster	*20**	*3**		*2**	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	*6*	*3*	*−1*	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	*3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious diseases	*52*	*22*	*2*	*−12*	*3*	*15*	*17*	*7*
B. Respiratory	81	5	0	−2	1	28	37	15
C. Maternal	—	—	65	66	—	—	—	—
D. Perinatal	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Nutritional	9**	2**	−1**	0**	14	9	2	0
2. Group 2	**37**	**15**	**44**	**21**	**87**	**178**	**250**	**59**
A. Malignant neoplasms	2	1	4	0	28	21	23	29
B. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	−7
C. Neuropsychiatric	0	2	2	−1	2	1	5	−6
D. Cardiovascular	3	3	19	19	71	160	175	12
E. Respiratory	2	1	4	5	9	2	30	19
F. Digestive	17	8	15	10	16	7	4	−4
G. Congenital	13	—	1	–	—	–	—	—
3. Injuries	**20**	**17**	**86**	**32**	**34**	**22**	**16**	**2**
A. Unintentional	20	15	57	24	24	18	13	3
B. Intentional	0	2	29	8	10	3	2	0
mw_B = **1637**	**320**	**64**	**191**	**100**	**139**	**236**	**318**	**83**
mw_A = **1712**	**310**	**93**	**258**	**93**	**120**	**241**	**300**	**113**

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand. "*" implies that the reference death ratios are computed from an average across all infectious diseases in that age group. "**" implies that a reference death ratio equal to 1:1 is used. "–" means that no numbers were reported because female deaths in India totalled less than 2000 in this category. mw_B calculated by adding the numbers for Groups 1, 2, and 3 by age; both mw_A and mw_B also include 184,000 missing women at birth, as in Table 3.
Source: Global Burden of Disease (2002).

TABLE 6

Excess female deaths by age and disease (in 000s); sub-Saharan Africa, 2000

Disease group | Age	0–4	5–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–69	70–79	80+
Group 1	**276**	**46**	**402**	**289**	**67**	**−9**	**9**	**2**
A. Infectious and parasitic	270	31	296	221	54	−22	−1	0
Tuberculosis	*0**	*0**	*−9**	*9*	*1*	0	*−1*	—
HIV/AIDS	*−3***	*−1***	*277*	*240*	*78*	*13*	*3*	—
Other STDs	*−5***	—	*11***	*−2***	*−13***	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal	*30**	—	—	—	0	*1*	*−1*	*−2*
Childhood cluster	*54**	*5**	*2**	*1**	*1**	—	—	—
Meningitis	*0*	*2*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	*138**	*1**	*4**	*5**	*6**	*2**	*1**	*0**
Other infectious disease	*24*	*36*	*21*	*−5*	*0*	*−20*	*−3*	*1*
B. Respiratory	−33	15	31	14	8	3	6	3
C. Maternal	—	—	128	98	15	—	—	—
D. Perinatal	−20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Nutritional	−2**	1**	—	—	0	0	−2	−2
Group 2	**−3**	**2**	**15**	**0**	**71**	**108**	**112**	**23**
A. Malignant neoplasms	—	0	1	−1	11	11	10	0
B. Diabetes	—	0	—	1	7	10	7	0
C. Neuropsychiatric	0	0	3	0	0	0	−1	−2
D. Cardiovascular	1	2	8	11	55	77	79	22
E. Respiratory	0	—	3	−2	−6	−2	4	3
F. Digestive	—	—	2	0	4	6	1	−1
G. Congenital	−2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries	**1**	**2**	**−12**	**−12**	**−4**	**−2**	**−1**	**−0**
$mw_B = 1,385$	**275**	**50**	**406**	**278**	**134**	**97**	**120**	**25**
$mw_A = 1,526$	**192**	**70**	**578**	**345**	**84**	**101**	**112**	**44**

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand. "*" implies that the reference death ratios are computed from an average across all infectious diseases in that age group. "**" implies that a reference death ratio equal to 1:1 is used. "−" means that no numbers were reported because female deaths in sub-Saharan Africa totalled less than 2000 in this category. mw_B calculated by adding the numbers for Groups 1, 2 and 3 by age.

Source: Global Burden of Disease (2002).

TABLE 7

Excess female deaths by age and disease (in 000s); China, 2000

Disease group | Age	0–4	5–14	15–29	30–44	45–59	60–69	70–79	80+
Group 1	**129**	**2**	**−3**	**2**	**−7**	**−12**	**−5**	**16**
A. Infectious and parasitic	11	1	−2	−1	−1	−15	−17	−12
Tuberculosis	—	—	*−1*	*7*	*14*	*1*	*−1*	*−1*
HIV/AIDS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other STDs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal	*8**	—	—	—	—	—	—	*−1*
Childhood cluster	*2**	*0**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	*1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious diseases	*1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Respiratory	64	2	−1	−1	−6	−1	7	27
C. Maternal	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—
D. Perinatal	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Nutritional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group 2	**17**	**1**	**−1**	**8**	**38**	**111**	**303**	**202**
A. Malignant neoplasms	2	0	−4	−25	−49	−13	26	17
B. Diabetes	—	—	—	1	4	8	10	1
C. Neuropsychiatric	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	7
D. Cardiovascular	—	—	1	9	64	81	153	60
E. Respiratory	—	—	—	2	3	34	123	178
F. Digestive	11	—	−1	0	2	6	6	−1
G. Congenital	5	1	0	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries	**12**	**4**	**14**	**47**	**35**	**12**	**12**	**5**
A. Unintentional	12	3	−4	15	10	2	3	3
B. Intentional	0	1	18	32	24	10	10	5
mw_B = **1592**	**158**	**7**	**10**	**57**	**65**	**111**	**311**	**223**
mw_A = **1727**	**132**	**2**	**24**	**73**	**89**	**154**	**336**	**272**

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand. "*" implies that the reference death ratios are computed from an average across all infectious diseases in that age group. "**" implies that a reference death ratio equal to 1:1 is used. "−" means that no numbers were reported because female deaths in China totalled less than 2000 in this category. mw_B calculated by adding the numbers for Groups 1, 2 and 3 by age; both mw_A and mw_B also include 644,000 missing women at birth, as in Table 3.

Source: Global Burden of Disease (2002).

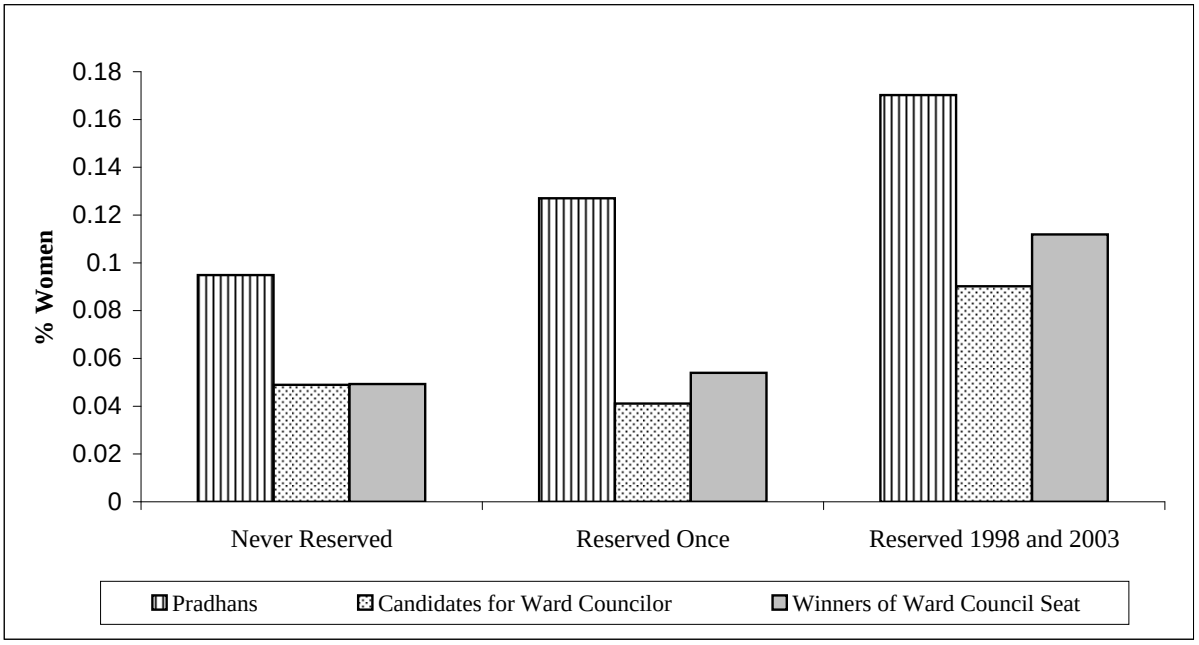

Figure II
2008 Ward Council and Pradhan Election Outcomes

Table III
2003 and 2008 Electoral Outcomes

	Pradhans			Contestants			Winners		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Only reserved 1998	0.027	0.056		-0.003	-0.009		0.015	0.002	
	(0.023)	(0.031)		(0.011)	(0.011)		(0.020)	(0.019)	
Only reserved 2003		0.003			-0.007			0.000	
		(0.026)			(0.011)			(0.018)	
Only reserved once (either 2003 or 1998)			0.031			-0.004			0.012
			(0.022)			(0.008)			(0.013)
Reserved 1998 and 2003		0.076	0.079		0.037	0.036		0.057	0.057
		(0.041)	(0.041)		(0.014)	(0.014)		(0.032)	(0.030)
Test: Equality of reservation indicators [p values]		0.157	0.253		0.009	0.006		0.224	0.127
Year of election	2003	2008	2003 & 2008	2003	2008	2003 & 2008	2003	2008	2003 & 2008
Never reserved sample:									
Mean	0.092	0.109	0.099	0.076	0.049	0.066	0.083	0.049	0.071
Standard deviation	(0.290)	(0.312)	(0.299)	(0.265)	(0.216)	(0.248)	(0.276)	(0.217)	(0.257)
N	870	875	1745	3880	3431	7311	1425	1191	2616

Notes:

1 Columns (1)-(3) show regressions based on Pradhan apointments in GPs not currently reserved for women Pradhans, and columns (4)-(9) are based on GP election results for Ward Councilor seats not currently reserved for women.

2 Columns (1)-(3) use data from four districts in West Bengal: Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia, and South 24 Parangas, and the outcome variable is an indicator equal to one if the appointed Pradhan is female. Columns (4)-(9) use the election results from elections in Birbhum district for council member seats not reserved for women. In Columns (4)-(6), the outcome variable is an indicator equal to one if the contestant for a seat is female, while in Columns (7)-(9), the outcome variable is an indicator equal to one if the winner of a seat is female.

3 Reserved Once indicates that the GP was reserved in only 1998 or 2003. Reserved 1998, 2003 and 2008 indicates that the GP was reserved in all 3 elections.

4 The p-value is from a Wald test of the equality of the coefficients on First Reserved in 2003 and Reserved 1998 and 2003.

5 In columns (1)-(3), regressions include district fixed effects, and standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. In columns (4)-(9), regressions include block fixed effects, and standard errors are clustered by GP.

Table IV
Evaluation of Actual Pradhan: Average Effect

	Male				Female			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Only reserved 2003	-0.197	-0.139	-0.210	-0.152	-0.075	-0.012	-0.076	-0.015
	(0.058)	(0.063)	(0.058)	(0.063)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.060)	(0.062)
Reserved 1998 and 2003	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.011	-0.006	0.010	-0.004	0.011
	(0.072)	(0.083)	(0.072)	(0.083)	(0.050)	(0.057)	(0.050)	(0.057)
Only reserved 1998	0.001	-0.010	0.003	-0.009	0.037	0.018	0.040	0.021
	(0.056)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.054)	(0.052)
With pradhan characteristics controls	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
With pradhan action controls	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Test: 2003 = both 1998 and 2003 = 1998 [p value]	0.008	0.124	0.004	0.080	0.216	0.904	0.191	0.866
Test: 2003 = both 1998 and 2003 [p value]	0.012	0.084	0.009	0.065	0.301	0.736	0.285	0.686
N	6642	6642	6642	6642	6568	6568	6568	6568

Notes:

1 The outcome variable averages across four questions: "Is Pradhan effective," and Did Pradhan: "Look after village needs"; "Look after your needs"; and "Make BPL lists well."

2 All regressions include: (i) Block fixed effects (ii) Individual controls: age, age squared, household size, religion, caste dummies (for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward caste), years of education, a wealth index (based on a principal component analaysis using household assets) and dummy for land ownership (iii) Village controls: all variables in Table I (iv) Survey year and surveyor gender indicator. Standard errors are clustered by GP. Columns (2) and (5) include Pradhan characteristics from Table II, and columns (3) and (7) include the indices of public good quantity and quality (see Table V). Columns (4) and (8) include both Pradhan characteristics and the public good quantity and quality indices.

3 We report the p-values from Wald equality tests.

Table V

Pradhan Performance: Public Goods, Bribes and Satisfaction

	Average public good provision		Average satisfaction		Average bribes	Alignment with female preferences
	Quantity	Quality	Male	Female		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Only reserved 2003	0.192	-0.043	0.037	-0.001	-0.094	0.521
	(0.070)	(0.046)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.031)	(0.279)
Reserved 1998 and 2003	0.039	-0.030	-0.063	-0.042	-0.072	0.659
	(0.061)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.044)	(0.029)	(0.358)
Only reserved 1998	0.097	-0.069	-0.008	0.025	-0.045	0.563
	(0.082)	(0.037)	(0.045)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.243)
Test: 2003 = both 1998 and 2003 = 1998 [p value]	0.127	0.763	0.242	0.381	0.360	0.942
Test: 2003 = both 1998 and 2003 [p value]	0.343	0.847	0.095	0.435	0.493	0.730

Notes:

1 The outcome variables are: the average quantity across public goods (Column 1), the average across quality measures for public goods (Column 2), the average across satisfaction with various public goods respectively (Columns (3)-(4)), and averaged bribes (Column 5). Column (6) tests whether there is more investment in reserved GPs in goods mentioned more frequently by women, as measured by formal complaints to the GP in 2000. We report the coefficients from the alignment with female preferences measure in Chattopadhyay and Duflo (2004).

2 The sample in columns (1), (2) and (6) regressions are 495 villages, while columns (3)-(5) regressions use household surveys and include the controls defined in Table IV.

Table VI

Perception of Female Effectiveness as Leaders: Experimental Evidence (Speech and Vignettes)

	Average effect	
	Male	Female
	(1)	(2)
Panel A		
Female Pradhan	-0.054	-0.035
	(0.027)	(0.031)
Female Pradhan * ever reserved	0.091	0.024
	(0.036)	(0.038)
Test: female Pradhan + female Pradhan * ever reserved	0.038	-0.011
	(0.023)	(0.022)
Panel B		
Female Pradhan * only reserved 2003	0.112	-0.001
	(0.047)	(0.048)
Female Pradhan * reserved 1998 & 2003	0.092	0.052
	(0.062)	(0.060)
Female Pradhan * only reserved 1998	0.073	0.035
	(0.046)	(0.045)
Test: FP* 2003 = FP* (both 1998 and 2003) = FP* 1998 [p value]	0.774	0.652

Notes:

1 The outcome variables are averages across all questions in speech and vignettes: "Is Pradhan effective?," "Cares about villagers' welfare?," in the speech and vignettes; "Did Pradhan address villagers satisfactorily?," "Will Pradhan allocate BPL cards well?," "Will Pradhan get resources by lobbying?," "Will Pradhan collect villagers' share well?" and "Will Village approves Pradhan's budget?" in the speech; and "Agree with Pradhan" and "Would vote for Pradhan" in the vignettes.

2 Female Pradhan is an indicator which is 1 if the leader speaking was female or the Pradhan in the vignettes was female. All regressions include the controls defined in Table IV, and standard errors are clustered by GP.

Table VII
Explicit and Implicit Preferences for Female Leaders

	IAT (D-measure of bias against females)						Feeling ladder	
	Leadership/domestic and male/female		Male/female names and good/bad		Male/female politician and good/bad		Male versus female Pradhan	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A								
Ever reserved	-0.076	0.021	-0.004	-0.007	0.014	-0.023	0.208	0.099
	(0.032)	(0.041)	(0.031)	(0.043)	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.112)	(0.110)
Panel B								
Only reserved 2003	-0.090	0.112	-0.023	0.005	0.024	-0.004	0.271	0.088
	(0.041)	(0.053)	(0.045)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.049)	(0.158)	(0.145)
Reserved 1998 and 2003	-0.023	-0.098	0.016	0.035	0.036	-0.011	0.063	0.053
	(0.052)	(0.075)	(0.041)	(0.074)	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.159)	(0.152)
Only reserved 1998	-0.098	-0.022	0.001	-0.061	-0.012	-0.050	0.240	0.139
	(0.042)	(0.051)	(0.045)	(0.052)	(0.048)	(0.051)	(0.150)	(0.140)
Test: 2003 = both 1998 and 2003 = 1998 [p value]	0.402	0.021	0.756	0.316	0.704	0.709	0.560	0.875
Never reserved sample:								
Mean	0.110	0.150	0.134	-0.157	0.093	-0.079	1.446	0.560
Standard deviation	(0.340)	(0.384)	(0.425)	(0.418)	(0.452)	(0.441)	(2.655)	(2.572)
N	477	357	510	408	554	510	3511	3671

Notes:

1 The outcome variables are: the difference in average response latencies between the stereotypical and non-stereotypical block in the IAT divided by the standard deviation of latencies (IAT D-measure in Columns ((1)-(6)) and the differences in the ranking between male and female Pradhans on a scale of 1-10 (Columns (7)-(8)).

2 "Ever Reserved" is an indicator for whether a GP was reserved for a female Pradhan in either 1998, 2003 or in both elections.

3 The IAT and ladder questionnaire were administered to adults in a random subset of households per village, and each respondent was administered one of the three IATs.