

Appendix:

Section 1:

Figure 1.1: Conjoint Rating Results

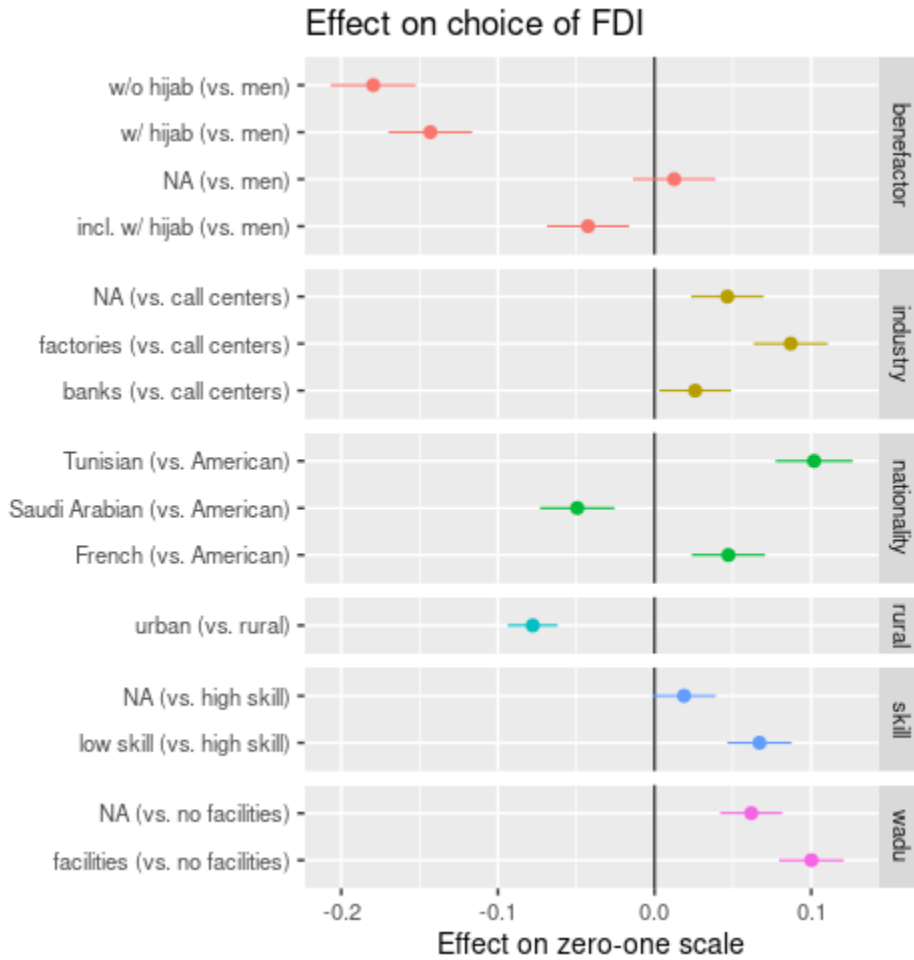


Table 1.1a : Covariate Analyses: Gender

By gender

Table 22: differences in effects on rating of FDI
(p < 0.1 only: 3 out of 15 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
<i>benefactor</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	0.3947	0.1248	3.1633	0.0016
nationality	Tunisian	Male	Female	0.2062	0.1212	1.7008	0.0890
skill	low skill	Male	Female	-0.1925	0.0938	-2.0509	0.0403

Table 23: differences in effects on choice of FDI
(p < 0.1 only: 2 out of 15 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
<i>benefactor</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	0.1210	0.0262	4.6156	0.0000
urbanrural	urban	Male	Female	0.0347	0.0160	2.1692	0.0301

Table 24: differences in effects on support for income deduction
(p < 0.1 only: 1 out of 15 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
nationality	French	Male	Female	-0.1391	0.0640	-2.1747	0.0297

Table 25: No significant differences in effects on support for use of foreign aid

Table 26: differences in effects on support for free trade
(p < 0.1 only: 2 out of 15 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
nationality	French	Male	Female	-0.1330	0.0658	-2.0219	0.0432
nationality	Saudi Arabian	Male	Female	-0.1423	0.0650	-2.1908	0.0285

Table 27: differences in effects on support for secular FDI
(p < 0.1 only: 1 out of 15 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
<i>industry</i>	<i>banks</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	0.1385	0.0497	2.7862	0.0053

Table 1.1b: Other Covariate Analyses: Religiosity¹

By religiosity

Table 88: differences in effects on rating of FDI
(p < 0.1 only: 4 out of 45 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
industry	call centers	Devoutly	Somewhat	-0.3113	0.1370	-2.2728	0.0230
industry	call centers	Somewhat	Hardly	0.2946	0.1405	2.0968	0.0360
urbanrural	urban	Devoutly	Hardly	-0.2706	0.1132	-2.3918	0.0168
urbanrural	urban	Somewhat	Hardly	-0.1768	0.0997	-1.7722	0.0764

Table 89: differences in effects on choice of FDI
(p < 0.1 only: 4 out of 45 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
benefactor	w/ hijab	Devoutly	Hardly	0.0645	0.0355	1.8170	0.0692
nationality	French	Somewhat	Hardly	-0.0546	0.0293	-1.8613	0.0627
nationality	Tunisian	Somewhat	Hardly	-0.0569	0.0303	-1.8772	0.0605
urbanrural	urban	Devoutly	Hardly	-0.0418	0.0224	-1.8722	0.0612

Table 90: differences in effects on support for income deduction
(p < 0.1 only: 5 out of 45 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
benefactor	men	Devoutly	Somewhat	-0.1560	0.0874	-1.7850	0.0743
benefactor	incl. w/ hijab	Devoutly	Somewhat	-0.1818	0.0908	-2.0025	0.0452
benefactor	incl. w/ hijab	Somewhat	Hardly	0.1607	0.0861	1.8655	0.0621
nationality	French	Devoutly	Hardly	0.1535	0.0917	1.6741	0.0941
nationality	Saudi Arabian	Somewhat	Hardly	0.1647	0.0772	2.1338	0.0329

Table 91: differences in effects on support for use of foreign aid
(p < 0.1 only: 1 out of 45 comparisons shown)

Attribute	Level	Group 1	Group 2	Difference	SE	z	p
industry	factories	Devoutly	Hardly	-0.1506	0.0686	-2.1940	0.0282

¹ Question wording: In general, would you describe yourself as devoutly religious, somewhat religious, or hardly religious? Options: Devoutly religious, Somewhat religious, or Hardly religious.

Tables 1.1c: Other Covariate Analyses: Unemployment Under 40_All

Presented are the average marginal component effects for each attribute of the conjoint profiles, as well as the differences in conditional effects by employment status, for respondents under 40.

Almost none of the effects appear to differ between the employed and unemployed.

	rating		choice	
	Average Effect	Difference	Average Effect	Difference
(Intercept)		-0.211 (0.198)		-0.001 (0.039)
men	-0.084 (0.078)	0.162 (0.156)	-0.030 (0.016)	0.044 (0.033)
w/o hijab	-1.021*** (0.081)	-0.025 (0.162)	-0.203*** (0.017)	0.050 (0.034)
w/ hijab	-0.696*** (0.080)	-0.045 (0.160)	-0.161*** (0.016)	-0.011 (0.032)
incl. w/ hijab	-0.141 (0.077)	0.042 (0.154)	-0.052** (0.016)	-0.001 (0.033)
banks	-0.175** (0.067)	-0.038 (0.135)	-0.017 (0.014)	-0.039 (0.029)
call centers	-0.235*** (0.070)	0.127 (0.140)	-0.053*** (0.015)	-0.010 (0.029)
factories	0.297*** (0.067)	-0.080 (0.135)	0.055*** (0.015)	-0.024 (0.029)
French	0.135 (0.070)	0.225 (0.140)	0.031* (0.015)	0.038 (0.029)
Saudi Arabian	-0.335*** (0.073)	-0.016 (0.146)	-0.053*** (0.015)	-0.012 (0.030)
Tunisian	0.361*** (0.073)	0.350* (0.145)	0.083*** (0.015)	0.057 (0.031)
low skill	0.166** (0.057)	-0.152 (0.114)	0.056*** (0.012)	-0.016 (0.024)
high skill	-0.076 (0.060)	-0.080 (0.121)	-0.023 (0.013)	0.006 (0.025)
urban	-0.210*** (0.049)	0.085 (0.098)	-0.084*** (0.010)	-0.012 (0.020)
no facilities	-0.450*** (0.064)	-0.012 (0.128)	-0.070*** (0.012)	-0.013 (0.025)
facilities	0.115 (0.059)	-0.059 (0.117)	0.048*** (0.013)	-0.016 (0.026)

* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001; standard errors in parentheses

Tables 1.1d: Other Covariate Analyses: Unemployment Under 40 Males

	rating		choice	
	Average Effect	Difference	Average Effect	Difference
(Intercept)		-0.199 (0.273)		0.014 (0.054)
men	0.057 (0.109)	0.095 (0.221)	0.033 (0.023)	-0.005 (0.048)
w/o hijab	-0.968*** (0.111)	-0.096 (0.227)	-0.201*** (0.024)	0.053 (0.047)
w/ hijab	-0.633*** (0.111)	-0.113 (0.229)	-0.140*** (0.021)	-0.036 (0.043)
incl. w/ hijab	-0.205 (0.109)	0.307 (0.224)	-0.046* (0.022)	-0.017 (0.045)
banks	-0.093 (0.090)	-0.167 (0.183)	-0.024 (0.019)	-0.037 (0.038)
call centers	-0.129 (0.093)	-0.124 (0.190)	-0.043* (0.020)	-0.020 (0.040)
factories	0.293** (0.092)	-0.310 (0.184)	0.051** (0.020)	-0.055 (0.040)
French	0.064 (0.093)	0.351 (0.188)	0.015 (0.020)	0.089* (0.042)
Saudi Arabian	-0.328** (0.101)	-0.047 (0.201)	-0.055** (0.021)	0.003 (0.042)
Tunisian	0.430*** (0.098)	0.412* (0.194)	0.091*** (0.021)	0.088* (0.042)
low skill	0.073 (0.080)	-0.260 (0.157)	0.061*** (0.017)	-0.025 (0.035)
high skill	-0.159 (0.082)	-0.052 (0.164)	-0.022 (0.017)	0.014 (0.035)
urban	-0.170** (0.065)	0.141 (0.132)	-0.059*** (0.013)	-0.005 (0.027)
no facilities	-0.435*** (0.088)	-0.060 (0.182)	-0.080*** (0.017)	-0.029 (0.034)
facilities	0.090 (0.083)	-0.133 (0.171)	0.032 (0.017)	-0.040 (0.035)

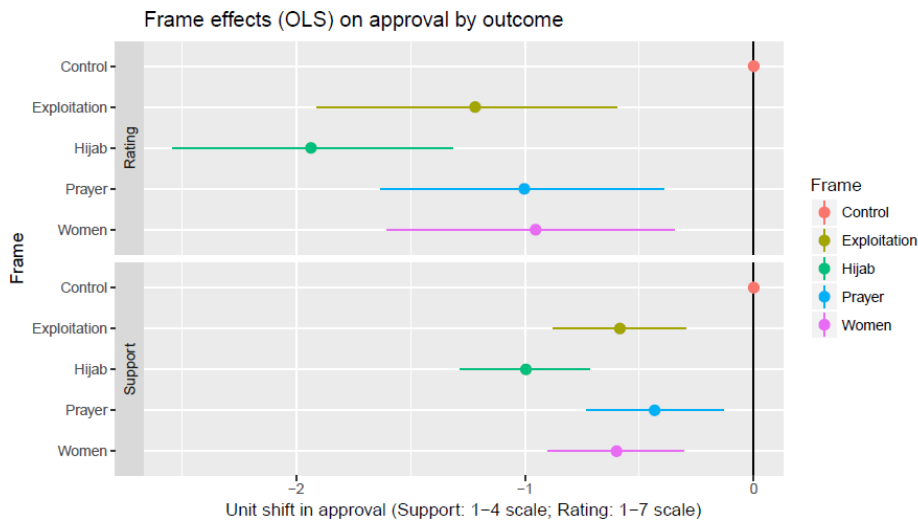
* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001; standard errors in parentheses

Social Vignettes: Sub-Group Analyses:

Are the results in the social vignettes driven by religiosity² or gender? We find those more devoutly religious as opposed to those who are hardly religious less supportive of FDI by 49% when it is seen as discriminating against women in hijab. Thus, religiosity does matter in structuring these attitudes. However, the decrease of 32% among the general Tunisian population also indicates that the population opposes this more generally. These patterns signify that there’s general conformity among the population about the lack of tolerance for the discrimination of hijab-wearing women. Relatedly, on the issue of accommodating Islamic prayer in the workplace, there was also general consensus among all segments of the Tunisian population, religious and non-religious, employed and unemployed, about its importance. Tunisians are quite homogenous in their preference for the accommodation of Islamic prayer in the workplace. Finally, on the issue of female empowerment, we found Tunisian women, as opposed to men, to be less supportive of FDI when it targets male beneficiaries.

Interestingly, there is little difference between men and women. Both genders object to the discrimination against women in hijab. Further, similar to the conjoint results, men and women were equally likely to become less supportive of FDI by 19% when it empowers women.³

Figure 1.2: Social Vignettes on Rating and Support (OLS Estimates⁴)



² Question wording: In general, would you describe yourself as devoutly religious, somewhat religious, or hardly religious? Options: Devoutly religious, Somewhat religious, or Hardly religious

³ Interaction models on these covariate analyses available from authors upon request.

⁴ With robust standard errors

Table 1.2a: Ordered Logit Estimates on Support and Rating

To ensure that imbalance is not driving any of our results we incorporate controls in our estimation models. We control for the following demographic factors: religiosity, age, gender, urban/rural, education, and income, which can all be influenced by the urban skew of our sample.⁵

⁵ Additionally, to tap into to pre-existing Islamic biases linked to globalization, we include the following question: “Foreign companies that import things that are not permissible by Islam, like alcohol and pork, should be banned from the country”.⁵ To capture whether respondents support a political role for Islam in public life, we ask the question: *In politics, people talk about the role of religious leaders in influencing decisions of government. What do you support? Should religious leaders have influence on government decisions or should religious leaders not have influence on decisions of government?*⁵ All results are robust with or without the inclusion of these two additional variables.

By Frame

All frames

	Support (1)	Rating (2)	Support (3)	Rating (4)
Exploitation frame	-1.044*** (0.275)	-0.821** (0.265)	-1.213*** (0.305)	-0.974** (0.295)
Prayer frame	-0.909** (0.280)	-0.772** (0.267)	-0.843** (0.308)	-0.797** (0.293)
Hijab frame	-1.650*** (0.279)	-1.442*** (0.264)	-1.842*** (0.307)	-1.580** (0.290)
Women frame	-1.097*** (0.289)	-0.689* (0.275)	-1.235*** (0.315)	-0.834** (0.299)
Somewhat religious			0.101 (0.205)	0.196 (0.199)
Hardly religious			0.265 (0.277)	0.252 (0.268)
Female			0.491* (0.197)	0.285 (0.190)
Age			0.014 (0.007)	0.013 (0.007)
Urban			0.109 (0.228)	0.188 (0.218)
Secondary			-0.411 (0.238)	-0.212 (0.234)
BA or higher			-0.063 (0.233)	-0.090 (0.227)
High income			-0.044 (0.192)	0.115 (0.190)
Observations	504	504	439	438
Log Likelihood	-606.190	-838.599	-516.856	-717.726

Note:

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

Table 1.2b: OLS Estimates on Support and Rating (Note Rating DV rescaled with higher values greater support)

All frames (OLS)

	Support (1)	Rating (2)	Support (3)	Rating (4)
Exploitation frame	-0.526** (0.134)	-1.012** (0.295)	-0.593** (0.150)	-1.216** (0.326)
Prayer frame	-0.489** (0.139)	-0.954** (0.297)	-0.432** (0.151)	-1.000** (0.321)
Hijab frame	-0.935** (0.144)	-1.797** (0.296)	-0.994** (0.155)	-1.932** (0.317)
Women frame	-0.590** (0.149)	-0.819** (0.305)	-0.599** (0.160)	-0.945** (0.329)
Somewhat religious			0.050 (0.116)	0.174 (0.242)
Hardly religious			0.141 (0.154)	0.320 (0.320)
Female			0.270* (0.108)	0.403 (0.225)
Age			0.005 (0.004)	0.014 (0.008)
Urban			0.076 (0.132)	0.277 (0.271)
Secondary			-0.205 (0.133)	-0.193 (0.282)
BA or higher			-0.028 (0.133)	-0.081 (0.276)
High income			-0.050 (0.111)	0.084 (0.235)
Constant	3.489** (0.087)	5.707** (0.195)	3.145** (0.280)	4.752** (0.591)
Observations	504	504	439	438
R ²	0.070	0.062	0.101	0.085
Adjusted R ²	0.063	0.055	0.076	0.059
Residual Std. Error	1.084	2.222	1.069	2.224
F Statistic	9.434**	8.303**	3.988**	3.295**

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001
robust standard errors

Section II: Conjoint and Social Vignettes Administration Tunisia Fall 2016

Enumerators occupied large apartments in both locations, with multiple rooms containing 3-4 enumerators each. Both “lab” locations were north of Habib Bourguiba Avenue in the heart of downtown Tunis, close to commercial centers, offices, cafes, and schools (See Figures 2.4A and 2.4B Appendix). The “labs” were also in close proximity to metro stations in order to recruit a diverse sample of Tunisians both living in downtown and surrounding communities. Our sample is primarily urban and more educated than the general population (See Appendix Table 4.1). Thus, our sample of more educated and urban respondents is a “hard” test for our core hypotheses that seek to assess the overall influence of Islamic cultural factors on support for FDI. If we find that “Islam” matters among this more educated and urban population, then it is reasonable to assume that these results will find even more traction among less educated and more rural respondents.

Figure 2.1: Training One to One Consulting: Tunis



Figure 2.2: Recruiting Participants (Tunis) Fall 2016 Survey



Figure 2.3: Administering the Social Vignette Survey



Figures 2.4A and 2.4B: Locations of Labs

Figure 2.4A : Location of Lab1 (Conjoint and Social Vignettes)

The location (Avenue Jean Jaures) is across the street from the "Central Park Mall," one of the city's largest shopping centers.

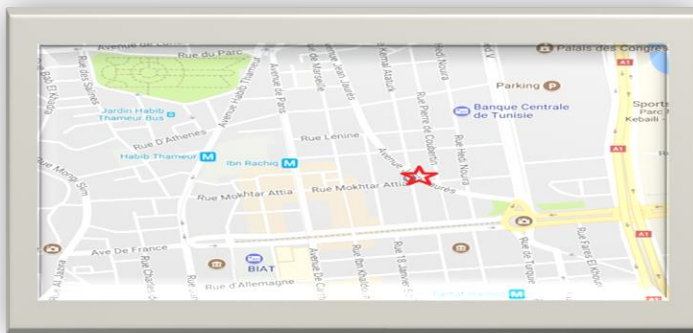
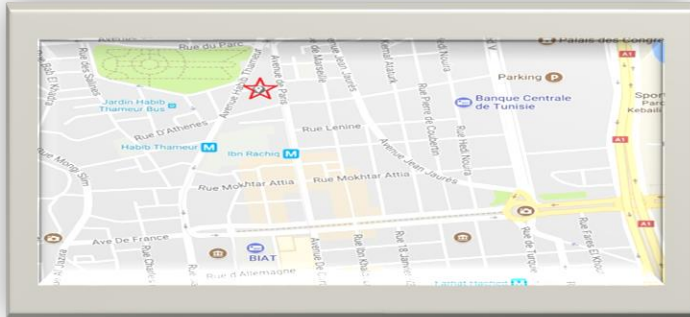


Figure 2.4B: Location of Lab2 (Conjoint and Social Vignette).

This location (off Avenue de Paris) is adjacent to a major taxi and metro station and also to Park Habib Thameur. During the day these areas are very busy, and pedestrians are diverse in terms of age, gender, and social class.



The labs featured multiple rooms, with several tables. Tables were spread apart to guarantee privacy. To eliminate any foreigner effects, the researchers remained in their room during the experiment and were not seen by respondents.

One to One recruited 1504 respondents for the conjoint survey and another 504 from the vicinity of the locations of each lab. The followed a standard text:

Hello, I'm X from One to One for Research and Polling. Today we are conducting a study on general topics related to Tunisian society and we would like your opinions. Can you spare 15 minutes of your time?

Recruiters blocked explicitly on gender, ensuring each session was half men and half women. Recruiters were also told to select to the best of their ability from a diverse range of ages and backgrounds.

One to One for Research and Polling provided 32 enumerators: 17 male and 15 female for the conjoint survey. They also provided another 21 enumerators for the social vignette survey, 9 male and 12 female. All enumerators were young adults. Enumerator training was led by Imen Mezlini and Souleima Dhaya of One to One and consisted of the training and walking enumerators through the survey and having them practice on one another. Chantal Berman, an advanced graduate student in the Department of Politics at Princeton University, was also on the ground and oversaw training and implementation. The PIs, through daily skype meetings, continued to evaluate and manage the project.

Training lasted for one full day for the conjoint surveys and another full day for the social vignettes. During the experiment itself, One to One also implemented quality control procedures, walking by the enumerators as they were administering the survey to make sure they were asking the questions as written.

Section III: National Sample N=4986

- **Sampling:**

The survey represents an area probability sample design of adults 18 years and older in all twenty four Tunisian governorates. The survey was fielded between January 28th and April 6th, 2015 and was administered to N=4986 respondents. It was based on a complex sample design, which included

stratification and clustering. It was conducted face-to face in Arabic through computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). Enumerators used handheld tablet computers to administer the survey.

The sample was first stratified by governorate and interviews were distributed proportional to population size (PPS). At the second stage, delegations were selected followed by sectors at the third stage, both using PPS. At the fourth stage, blocks were randomly selected within each sector. Households were randomly selected within each block. Within each household, individuals were selected randomly using a Kish table informed by a gender quota. The sample was weighted for probability of selection at the household level. Additionally, post-stratification weights were constructed based on the 2004 Census due to imbalances in age.

- **Survey questions:**

- Women2 What about university education? Do you think it is more important for males than females to have a university education? (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)
- Women3 When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to jobs than women. (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)
- Women4 What about equal pay for similar work? Do you think men and women should be paid equally for similar work? (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)
- Women5 What about traveling abroad by herself? Do you think that it is permissible for a woman to travel abroad by herself? (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)
- Women6 Which of the following statements is closer to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. Statement 1: In Tunisia, women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do. Statement 2: Women have always been subject to traditional laws and customs, and should remain so.
- Women10 Which of the following statements is closer to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. Statement 1: Foreign investors will prefer to hire women without the *hijab*. Statement 2: Foreign investors have no problem with women who wear the *hijab*, and will not discriminate against them.

Questions on Islam

Islam2 If *Relig1 = Muslim*:

The opinions of Islamic jurists and religious scholars differ with regard to their interpretations of certain issues of Islam. I want to ask you to what extent you agree or disagree with some of these issues. Foreign companies that import things that are not permissible by Islam, like alcohol and pork, should be banned from the country. **(Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)**

Table 3.2: Survey questions: Conjoint Sample N=1502

Investment Rating: cj1a Can you rate Investment A and Investment B on a scale of 1 to 7? With 1 being you very strongly support such investment; and 7 being you very strongly oppose such investment in Tunisia.

_____ Investment A (1) _____ Investment B (2)

Investment Preference: cj1b Which investment do you prefer most? Investment A or Investment B?

Investment A (1) Investment B (2)

- **Women3** When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to jobs than women. **(Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)**
- **Women11** What about discrimination because of gender? Do you worry that women's potential in our society is being stifled by our norms and traditions? **(Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)**
- **Women9** Which of the following statements is closer to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. Statement 1: It is the obligation of husbands to provide for the family and women can choose whether to work. Statement 2: It is the obligation of both men and women to work and equally provide for the family.
- **Women10** Which of the following statements is closer to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. Statement 1: Foreign investors will prefer to hire women without the hijab. Statement 2: Foreign investors have no problem with women who wear the hijab, and will not discriminate against them.

Religiosity Questions

Religiosity: Relig3

Please indicate how often you participate in the following religious activities: (Always to Never; Five point scale)

- [Prayer]: Daily prayer five times a day at the right time [Muslim respondents], daily prayer [Christian resp.], daily prayer [Jewish resp.].

- [Fastingseason]: Ramadan [Muslim], Lent [Christian], Yom Kippur [Jewish].
- [Worshipplace]: Mosques [Muslim], Churches [Christian], Synagogues [Jewish].
- [Holybook]: Quran [Muslim], Bible [Christian], Torah [Jewish].
- In addition, the fifth item (Pray Fajr) is limited to Muslim respondents. Christian and Jewish respondents only receive four items.

Variables indicating whether the respondent (or the respondent's wife) is wearing the hijab.

Hijab: Behavior4a

Enumerator: Is the respondent wearing the hijab? Yes (1) No (2)

Hijab: Behavior4b

Does your wife wear the hijab? Yes (1) No (2)

Age: Demo1 I am now going to ask you some basic demographic questions. How old are you?

Table 3.3: Survey questions: Social Vignettes N=504

DV: Support Investment: Vign1 Do you support this investment project? (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree 5 point scale)

Rate Investment: Vign2 Can you rate this investment on a scale of 1 to 7? With 1 meaning you very strongly support such investment, and 7 meaning you very strongly oppose such investment in Tunisia.

Women3: When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to jobs than women. **(Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)**

Women10: Which of the following statements is closer to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. Statement 1: Foreign investors will prefer to hire women without the hijab. Statement 2: Foreign investors have no problem with women who wear the hijab, and will not discriminate against them.

Religiosity: Relig2 In general, would you describe yourself as devoutly religious, somewhat religious, or hardly religious? (Devoutly Religious to Hardly Religious, 3 point scale)

IslamPolNo: Democ6 In politics, people talk about the role of religious leaders in influencing decisions of government. What do you support? Should religious leaders have influence on government decisions or should religious leaders not have influence on decisions of government?

IslamDisagree: Islam2 Foreign companies that import things that are not permissible by Islam, like alcohol and pork, should be banned from the country. **(Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree; 5 point scale)**

Income 701+

Inc1 Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your monthly expenses. In Tunisian dinars, how much do you or your family spend on average in a given month?

Urban/Rural: Demo4 Were you raised in a rural or urban area? (Rural/Urban)

Education: Demo10 What is the highest level of education you have completed

Gender: Setup1b Enumerator: Please indicate whether the respondent is male or female.

Age: Demo1 I am now going to ask you some basic demographic questions. How old are you?

Section IV: Covariate Balance: Comparing Conjoint and Social Vignettes Demographics to those of the Arab Barometer⁶⁶ (Wave 4)

Table 4.1

⁶⁶ www.arabbarometer.org

Comparison of demographics

Age	AB4 Final Weight	Conjoint	Social Vignettes
18-24	16	23.85	19.49
25-34	24	33.33	21.26
35-44	20	13.96	19.49
45-54	17	12.83	17.72
55+	23	16.03	22.05
Median	39	32.00	38.00

Education	AB4 Final Weight	Conjoint	Social Vignettes	
Unschool ed		15	3.14	5.71
Completed elementary		37	27.60	15.90
Complete secondary		29	29.95	28.74
College		19	39.30	34.64
Don't know		0	NA	NA
Refused		0	NA	NA

Gender	AB4 Final Weight	Conjoint	Social Vignettes
Male	50	56.46	46.65
Female	50	43.54	53.45

Income	AB4 Final Weight	Conjoint	Social Vignettes
Less than DT 100	4	0.98	0.66
DT 100-200	11	3.93	4.42
DT 200-300	11	7.41	5.31
DT 300-400	12	9.91	10.40
DT 400-500	10	11.35	14.60
DT 500-600	6	12.10	9.51
DT 600-800	13	16.94	18.36
DT 800-1000	9	14.90	13.94
DT 1000-2000	10	17.32	19.03
DT 2000+	4	5.14	3.76

Urbanity	AB4 Final Weight	Conjoint	Social Vignettes
Urban	68	79.01	78.74
Rural	32	20.99	21.26

Section: V: Balance Plots for Social Vignettes: Table 5:1

Age (binned for tabulation)

	18-26	27-38	39-53	54-83	Sum
Control frame	0.0472	0.0453	0.0453	0.0512	0.189
Exploitation frame	0.0492	0.0453	0.0531	0.065	0.2126
Prayer frame	0.063	0.0669	0.0315	0.0453	0.2067
Hijab frame	0.0472	0.0453	0.0728	0.0512	0.2165
Women frame	0.0453	0.0453	0.0492	0.0354	0.1752
Sum	0.252	0.248	0.252	0.248	1

Education

	Less	Secondary	BA or higher	Sum
Control frame	0.065	0.0709	0.0531	0.189
Exploitation frame	0.0787	0.0571	0.0768	0.2126
Prayer frame	0.0669	0.0709	0.0689	0.2067
Hijab frame	0.0906	0.0512	0.0748	0.2165
Women frame	0.065	0.0374	0.0728	0.1752
Sum	0.3661	0.2874	0.3465	1

Income

	0-700	701+	NA	Sum
Control frame	0.1083	0.0571	0.0236	0.189
Exploitation frame	0.1043	0.0787	0.0295	0.2126
Prayer frame	0.1024	0.0807	0.0236	0.2067
Hijab frame	0.1083	0.0866	0.0217	0.2165
Women frame	0.0768	0.0866	0.0118	0.1752
Sum	0.5	0.3898	0.1102	1

Rural

	Rural	Urban	Sum
Control frame	0.0472	0.1417	0.189
Exploitation frame	0.0433	0.1693	0.2126
Prayer frame	0.0512	0.1555	0.2067
Hijab frame	0.0433	0.1732	0.2165
Women frame	0.0276	0.1476	0.1752
Sum	0.2126	0.7874	1

Islam

	Agree	Disagree	NA	Sum
Control frame	0.0787	0.1063	0.0039	0.189
Exploitation frame	0.1083	0.1043	0	0.2126
Prayer frame	0.0906	0.1004	0.0157	0.2067
Hijab frame	0.0965	0.1161	0.0039	0.2165
Women frame	0.0906	0.0807	0.0039	0.1752
Sum	0.4646	0.5079	0.0276	1

IslamPol

	Yes	No	NA	Sum
Control frame	0.0492	0.1358	0.0039	0.189
Exploitation frame	0.063	0.1417	0.0079	0.2126
Prayer frame	0.0492	0.1555	0.002	0.2067
Hijab frame	0.063	0.1457	0.0079	0.2165
Women frame	0.0492	0.126	0	0.1752
Sum	0.2736	0.7047	0.0217	1

Religiosity

	Devoutly	Somewhat	Hardly	NA	Sum
Control frame	0.063	0.0906	0.0354	0	0.189
Exploitation frame	0.063	0.1004	0.0472	0.002	0.2126
Prayer frame	0.0748	0.0925	0.0315	0.0079	0.2067
Hijab frame	0.0846	0.1043	0.0197	0.0079	0.2165
Women frame	0.0571	0.0866	0.0295	0.002	0.1752
Sum	0.3425	0.4744	0.1634	0.0197	1