The Effect of Electing Women on Future Female Candidate Selection Patterns

Findings from a Regression Discontinuity Design in Poland

**------------ ONLINE APPENDIX ------------**

## A1 Effect on Election of Women in t+1

The following table displays the results for the analysis in which the dependent variable measures whether at least one women was elected in the following election.

**Table A1: Effect of Electing Female Candidate on Probability of Electing at least One Female Candidate in *t*+1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Model 1** | **Model 2** |
| Estimate | 0.191 | 0.191 |
| Std. Err. | 0.055 | 0.055 |
| p-value | 0.003 | 0.079 |
| Bandwidth | 0.303 | 0.301 |
| BW Selector | CCT | IK |
| N Obs. | 635/536 | 630/532 |

*Note:* Results are from a Regression Discontinuity Design in which the dependent variable measures the election of a woman in the election *t*+1. The running variable is the female vote margin in election *t* so that positive values indicate that a woman was elected in election *t*. P-values are computed based on the robust method developed in Calonico et al. (2014). All models are based on local linear regressions using a triangular kernel. Number of observations denote the effective number observations included left and right of the cut-off within the estimation window.

## A2 Effect on Selection of Women in t+1

The following table reports the estimates for the empowerment hypothesis. The effects are consistently positive, but they clearly fail to reach conventional levels of statistical significance.

**Table A2: Effect of Electing Female Candidate in t on Selection of Women in t+1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of Women** | **Number of Women** | **Proportion of Women** | **Proportion of Women** |
| Estimate | 0.316 | 0.317 | 0.039 | 0.043 |
| Std. Err. | 0.256 | 0.219 | 0.024 | 0.017 |
| p-value | 0.315 | 0.221 | 0.228 | 0.419 |
| Bandwidth | 0.243 | 0.333 | 0.205 | 0.409 |
| BW Selector | CCT | IK | CCT | IK |
| N Obs. | 513/450 | 703/576 | 448/394 | 830/668 |

*Note:* Results are from a Regression Discontinuity Design in which the dependent variable measures the number of women (columns 1 and 2) or the proportion of women (column 3 and 4) in the election *t*+1. The running variable is the female vote margin in election *t* so that positive values indicate that a woman was elected in election *t*. P-values are computed based on the robust method developed in Calonico et al. (2014). All models are based on local linear regressions using a triangular kernel. Number of observations denote the effective number observations included left and right of the cut-off within the estimation window.

## A3 Effect on Reaction of Other Parties (pooled model)

In the main paper we reported results for the reaction of other parties separately for each party. The following plot displays the pooled effects. As could be expected from the analysis of individual parties we cannot observe a treatment effect in this case as the effect for PO and PSL is close to zero and in opposite directions for the SLD and PiS.

