

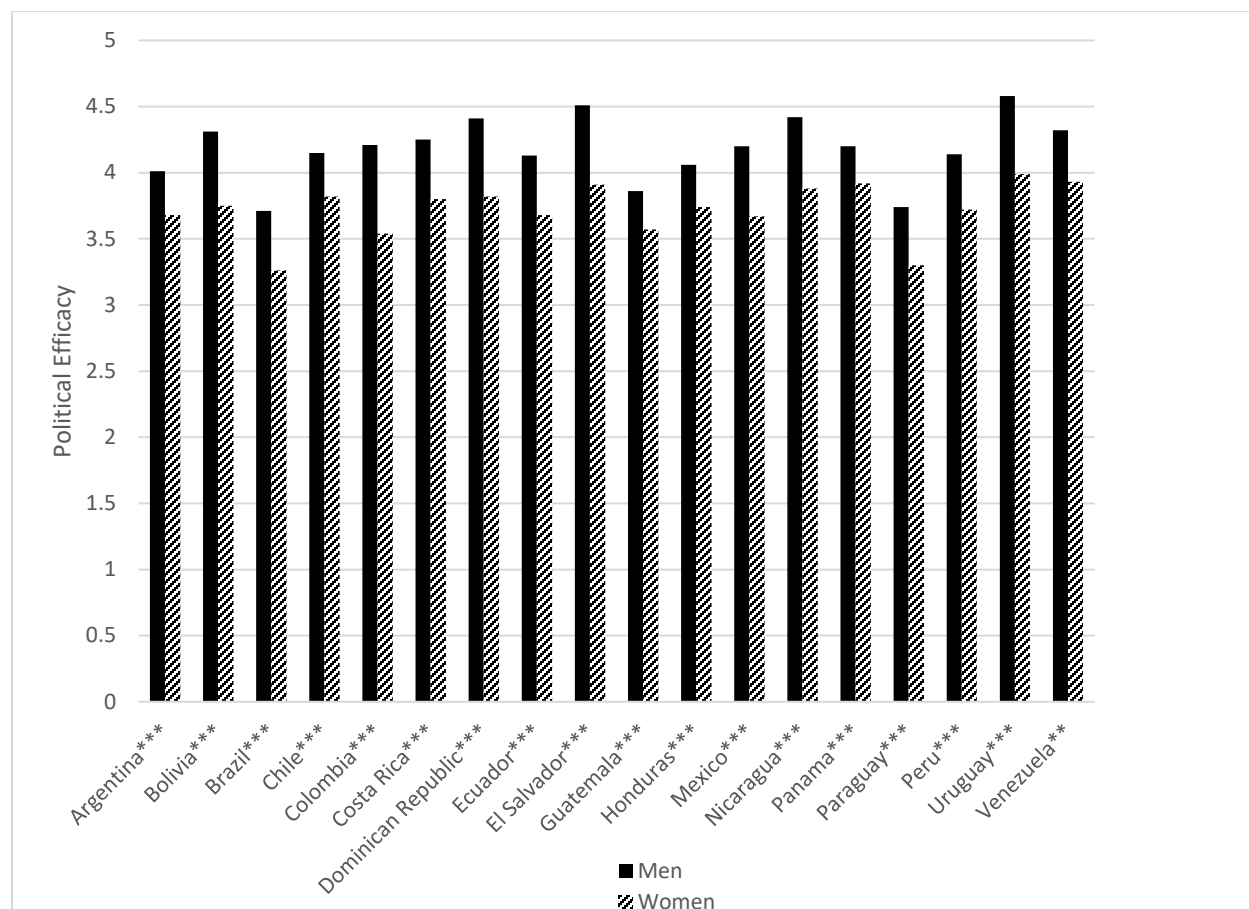
SEEING WOMEN, STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

How Women in Politics Foster Connected Citizens

Magda Hinojosa & Miki Caul Kittilson

Online Appendix

CHAPTER 1 Gender Gaps in Understanding of Important Issues Across Latin America

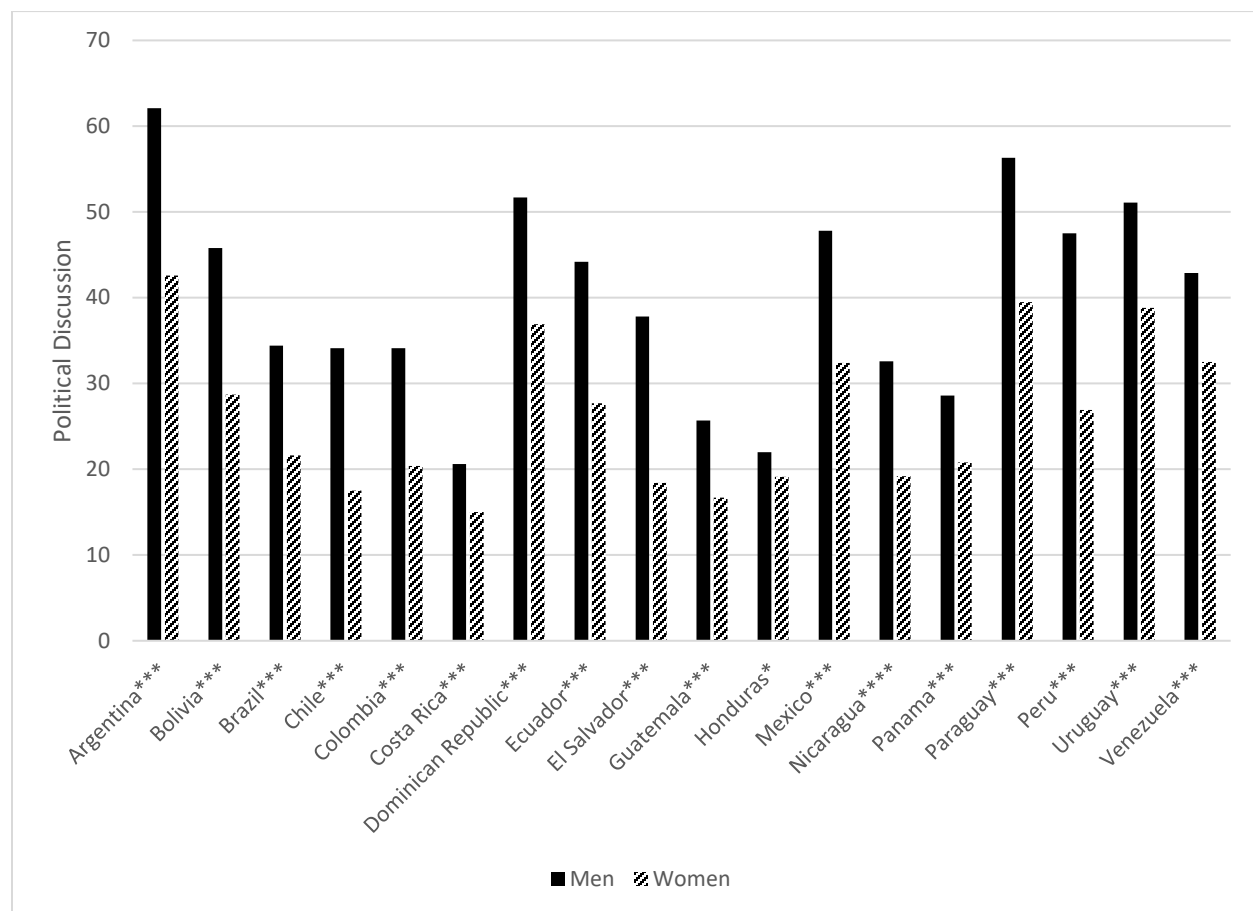


NOTE: Entries represent average scores on a scale of 1-7 for men and for women reporting their level of self-confidence in understanding important political issues. *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$. This figure is referenced on page 15 of the text.

SOURCE: LAPOP 2004-2019 Merged Dataset.¹

¹ The merged dataset includes this for question for Argentina (2008), Bolivia (2004, 2006, 2008), Brazil (2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Chile (2006, 2008), Colombia (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2018), Costa Rica (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Dominican Republic (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019), Ecuador (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2016), El Salvador (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018), Guatemala (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019), Honduras (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018), Mexico (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019), Nicaragua (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019), Panama (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Paraguay (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019), Peru (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019), Uruguay (2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), and Venezuela (2007, 2008).

CHAPTER 1 Gender Gaps in Political Discussion Across Latin America

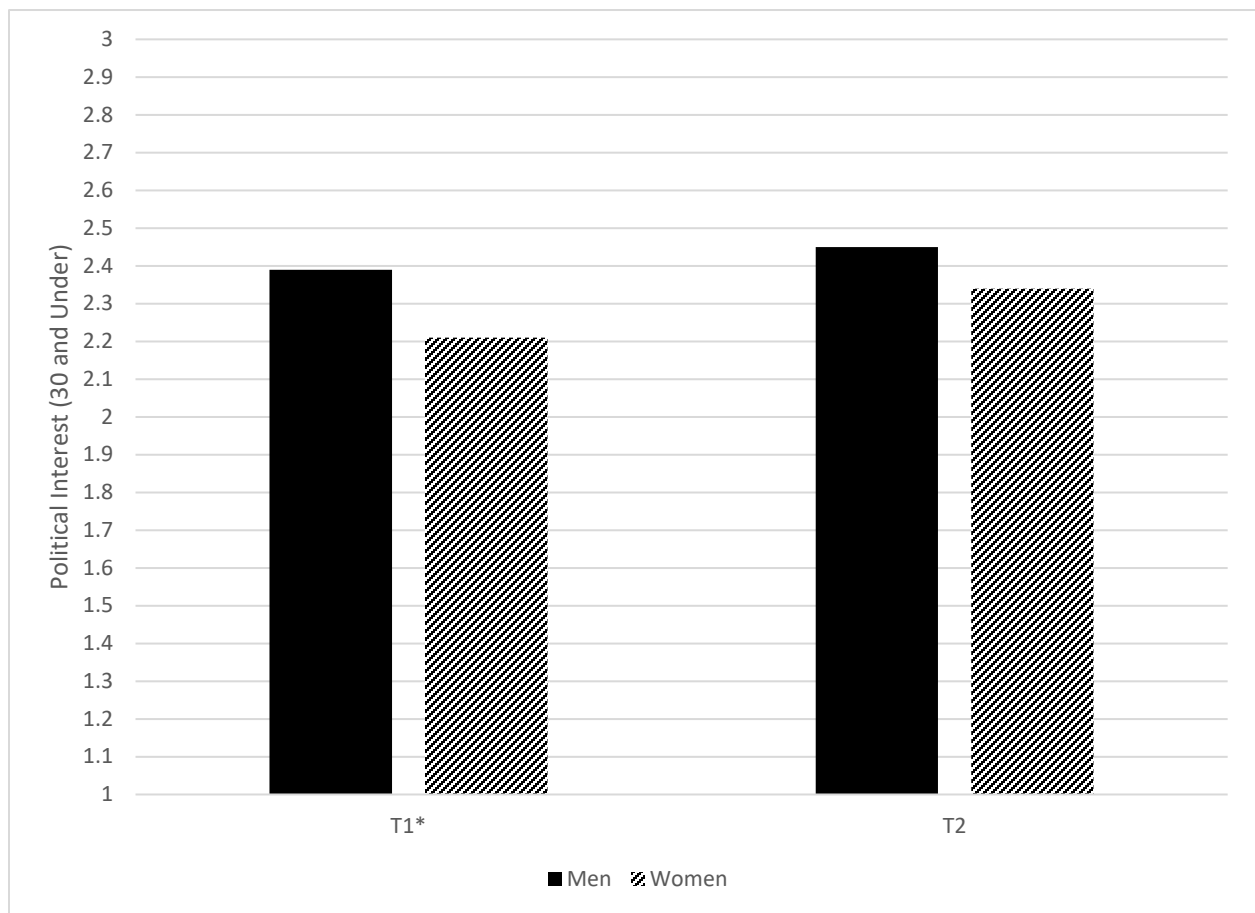


NOTE: Percent reporting discussing politics once per month or more frequently. *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$. This figure is referenced on page 15 of the text.

SOURCE: LAPOP 2004-2019 Merged Dataset.²

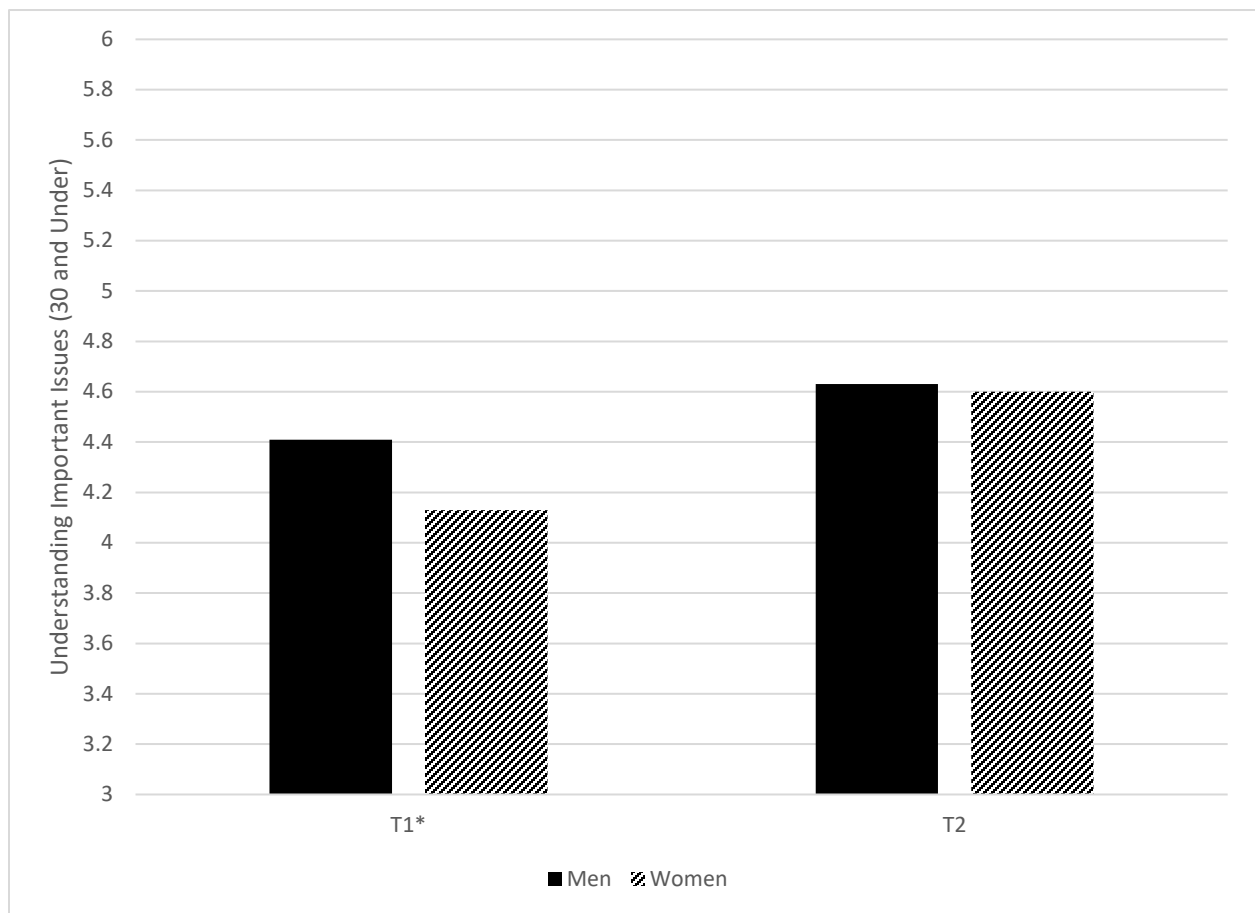
² The merged dataset includes this question for Argentina (2008), Bolivia (2004, 2006, 2008), Brazil (2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Chile (2006, 2008), Colombia (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2018), Costa Rica (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Dominican Republic (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019), Ecuador (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2016), El Salvador (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018), Guatemala (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019), Honduras (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018), Mexico (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019), Nicaragua (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019), Panama (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Paraguay (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019), Peru (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2019), Uruguay (2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), and Venezuela (2007, 2008).

CHAPTER 5 Changes in Political Interest Among Young People



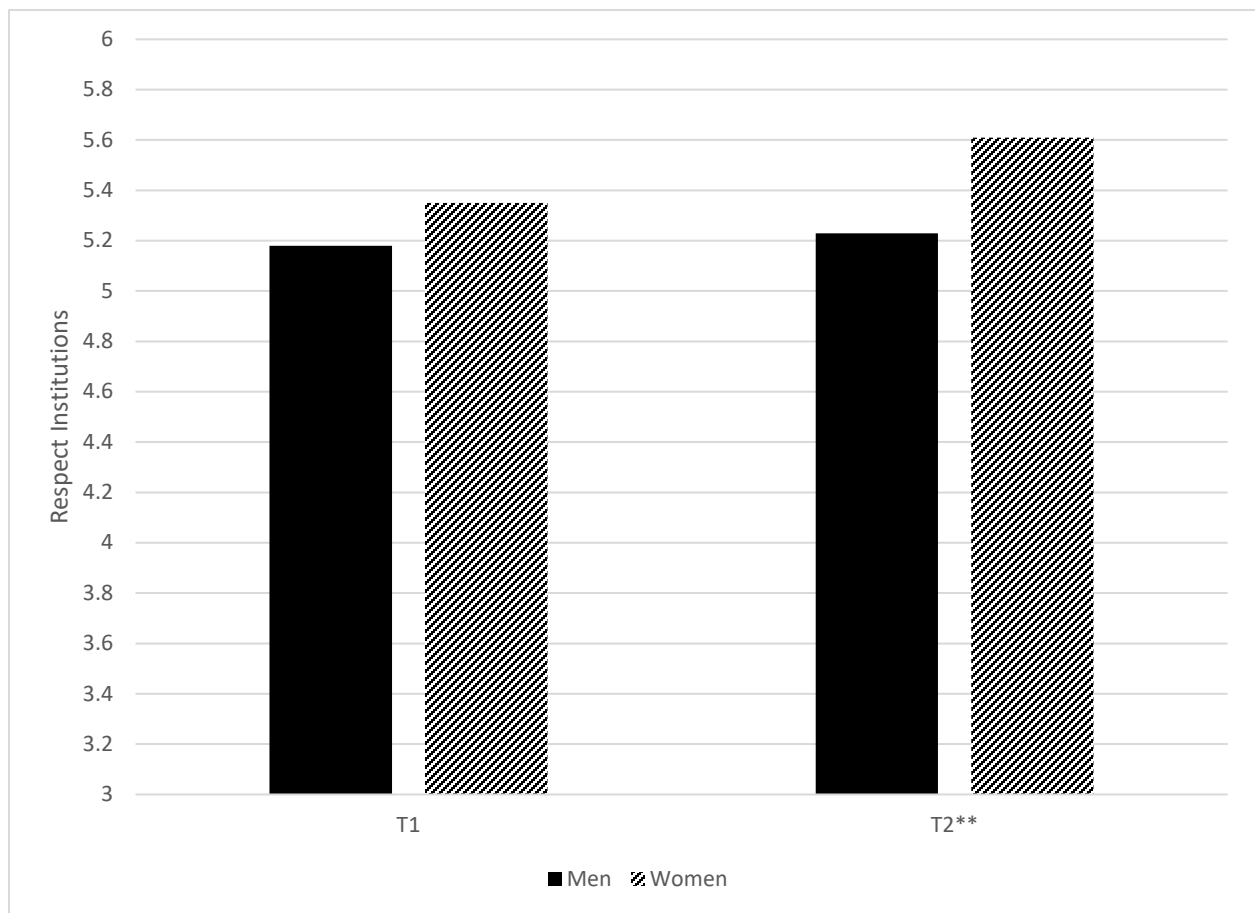
NOTE: *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$. This figure is referenced on page 107 of the text.

CHAPTER 5 Changes in Understanding of Important Issues Among Young People



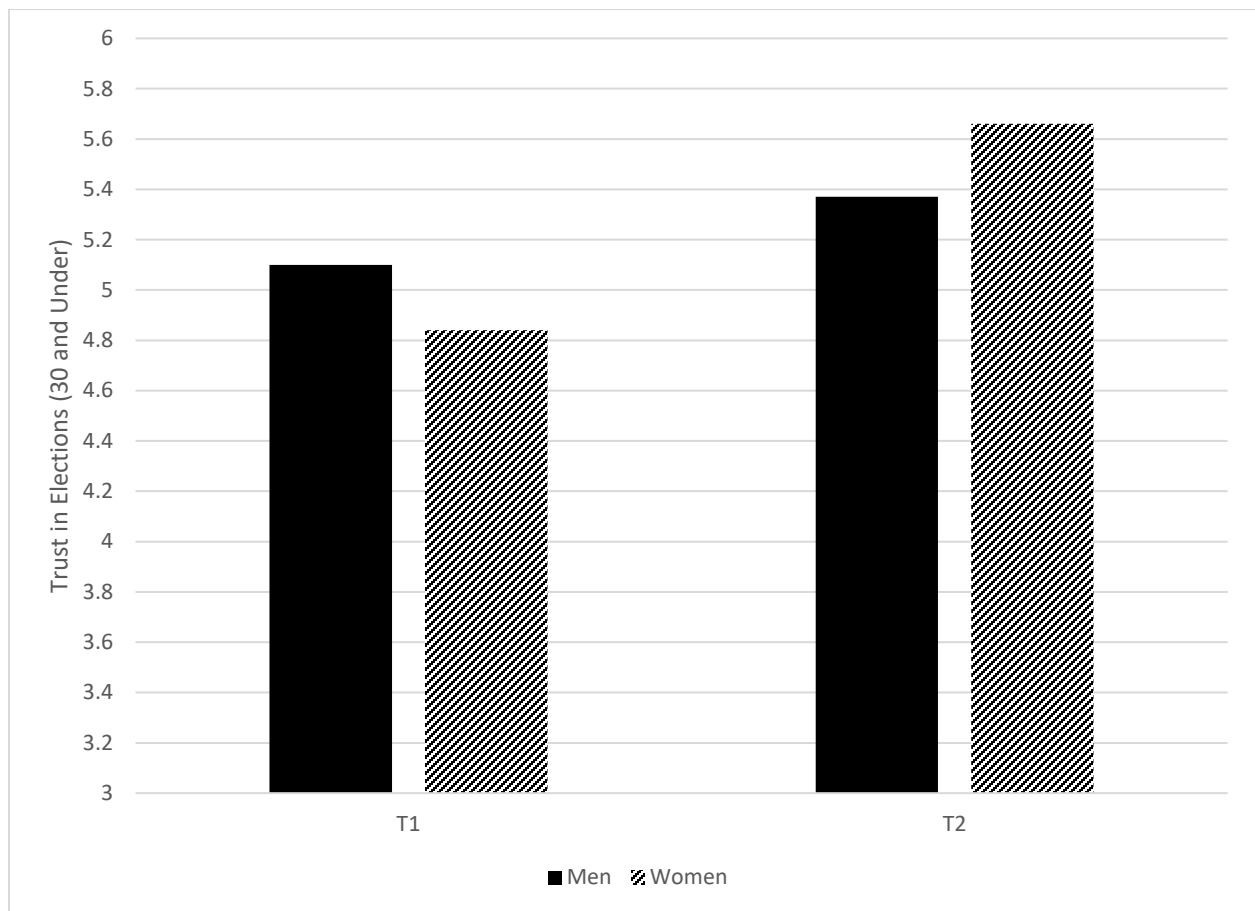
NOTE: *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$. This figure is referenced on page 107 of the text.

CHAPTER 6 Changes in Respect for Political Institutions



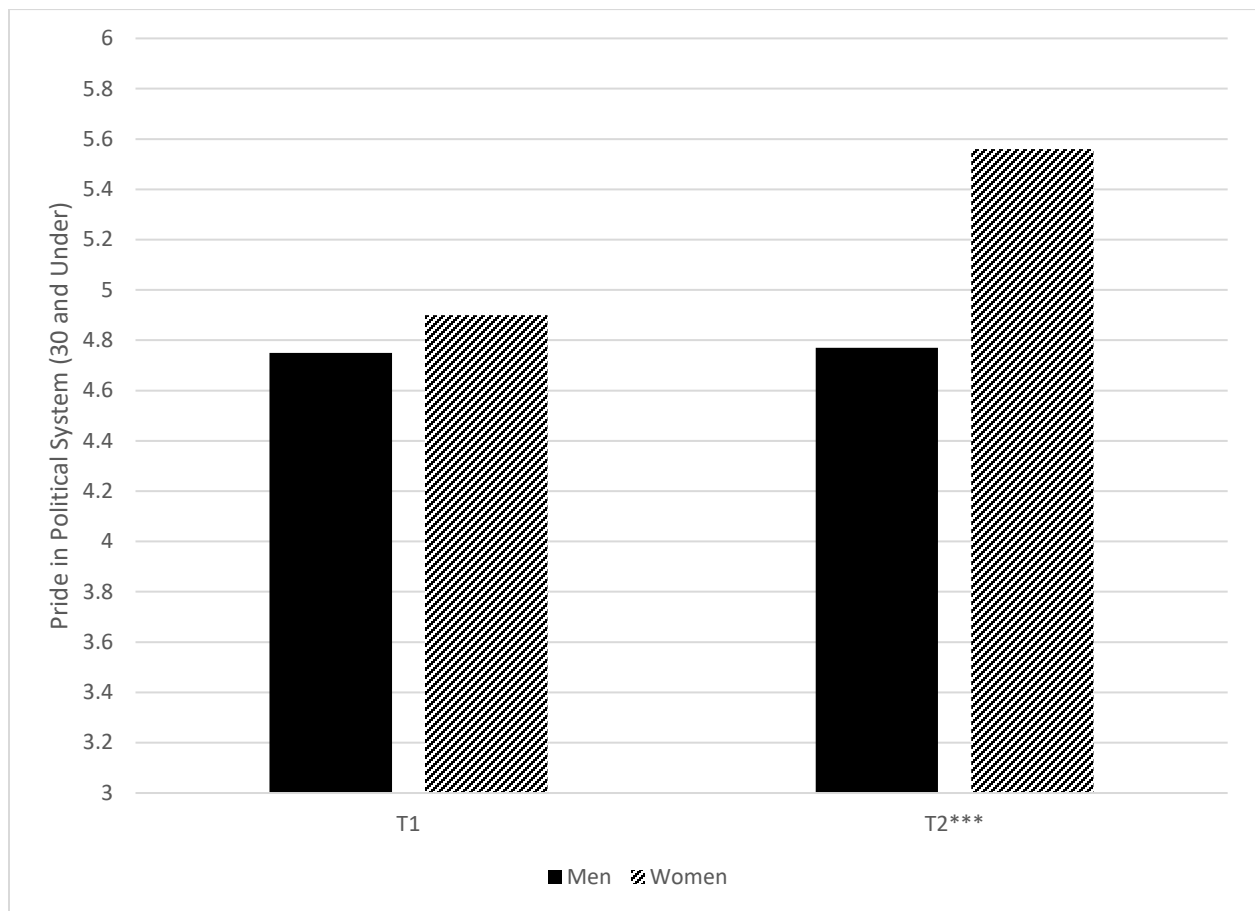
NOTE: *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$. This figure is referenced on page 118 of the text.

CHAPTER 6 Changes in Trust in Elections Among Young People



NOTE: *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$. This figure is referenced on page 121 of the text.

CHAPTER 6 Changes in Pride in Political System Among Young People



NOTE: *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$. This figure is referenced on page 121 of the text.