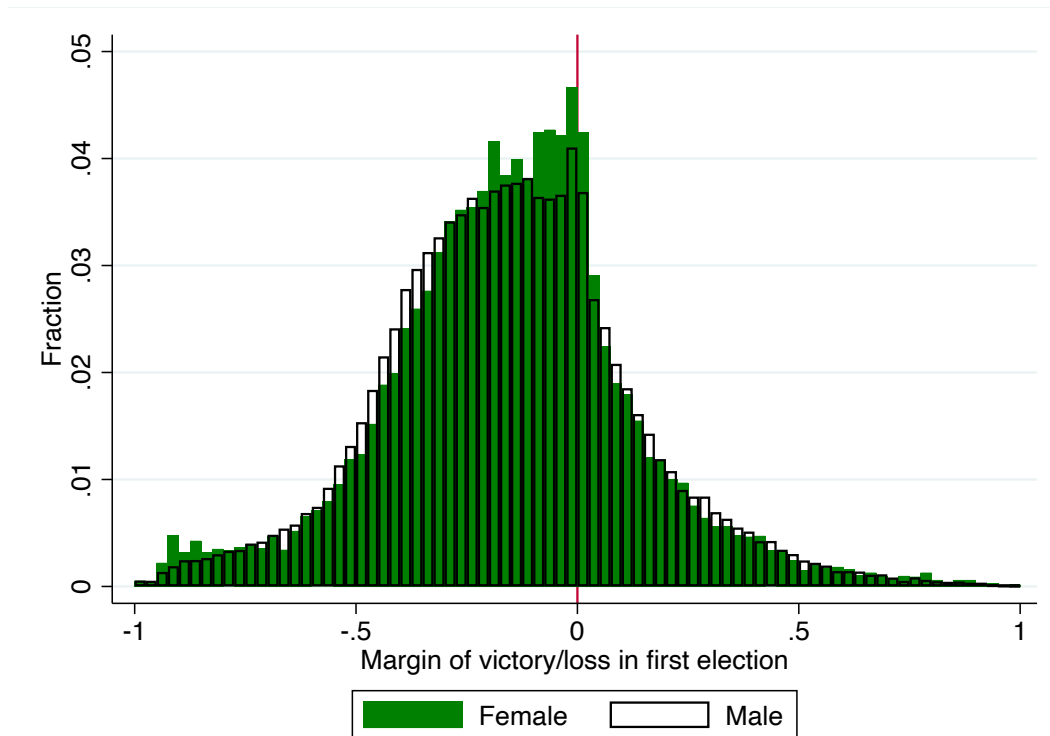


Online Appendix for “Up the Political Ladder: Gender Parity in the Effects of Electoral Defeats”

Melanie Wasserman

Figure A1: Distribution of Margin of Victory/Loss



Note: This figure is a histogram of margin of victory for all candidates in the analysis sample. The green bars represent female candidates and the transparent bars represent male candidates. The solid vertical line, drawn at zero, represents the threshold for winning.

Table A1: Covariate Balance

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Polynomial order one			Polynomial order two
	Optimal bw value	Optimal bw	2×Optimal bw	0.5×Optimal bw	Full sample
Office - Upper House	0.14	-0.000 (0.007)	0.000 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.011)	0.014* (0.007)
Party - Democrat	0.11	0.007 (0.018)	0.016 (0.021)	-0.003 (0.023)	0.033 (0.022)
Party - Republican	0.10	-0.007 (0.017)	-0.017 (0.020)	0.009 (0.024)	-0.068*** (0.021)
First Election Year	0.16	-0.139 (0.249)	0.017 (0.212)	-0.095 (0.275)	0.216 (0.215)
Polynomial Order		1	1	1	2

Note: This table reports results from parametric and non-parametric regression discontinuity specifications, which test whether covariates are balanced among close winning and losing candidates. Each row represents a different covariate used as the dependent variable. The independent variables are an indicator for whether the candidate lost and margin of victory interacted with lost. Columns 1-3 report estimates from local linear regressions in margin of victory with the sample restricted based on the optimal bandwidth calculated from Calonico et al. (2014). Column 4 reports estimates using a second-order polynomial in margin of victory on the full sample. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the state level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$