

Online Appendix

Overview

Our survey responses were obtained via Qualtrics Panels, which obtains respondents from reputable third-party firms who maintain large opt-in panels (such as Survey Sampling International) and invites them to participate in studies via weblink. Participants who agree to participate self-administer the survey using Qualtrics' proprietary software. We asked Qualtrics to employ quotas for age, gender, census region, and party identification. Median response time was 9 minutes. Data quality was enhanced via an attention check and elimination of "speeders" (those who complete the survey in less than one-third the median response time) and "straight-liners" (those who provide the same response to many questions). We paid \$5 per completed survey, a portion of which goes to panel respondents.

To confirm the reliability of the sample, we compare respondent demographics to those from a Pew Research sample from 2014 (the most recent at the time). The Qualtrics sample provided a near match. See Table A1. Given the similar sample and our primary goal of estimating associations between variables, it may not be necessary to use survey weights (Solon, Haider and Wooldridge, 2015). However, to err on the side of caution, we include survey-weighted models in the article. (Note that we also ran unweighted models, finding little difference.) When specifying weights, we focused on matching the diversity of the full sample and within each party. There were few major discrepancies between the two samples. We chose to maintain the integrity of our data for the most part and added an inverse-probability weight only where there was a large difference between our sample's proportion and the comparison sample.

Tables A2, A3, and A6 include information about the construction of the gender attitude scales and their relationships with other variables. Scale construction was guided by both theory and the pattern of item interrelationships. The distribution of each gender attitude scale for the whole sample as well as by party is shown in Figure A1. The middle and right panels show that there are only marginal differences in gender attitudes by party.

Table A4 provides the question wording for key variables. Table A5 is a reference for the control variables used in our regression models. This table indicates the measurement type of each control variable and offers cues for interpretation.

The primary analyses in our article use linear regression models. See Tables A7 through A12. This model choice fits the data as we analyze continuous outcome variables (the difference in thermometer ratings for candidates). Our standard models for the primary election comparisons include an interaction between each gender attitude and party. The models for the general election comparisons did not include these interactions; however, replicated figures including the interactions are shown in Figures A2 and A3.

Tables A13 through A15 display the results from additional comparisons for completeness. At the time of the survey, the nominations were still undecided. Table A13 shows all hypothetical presidential election matchups. Tables A14 and A15 reproduce our main analyses by respondent party identification for a clearer understanding of our interactive results.

As an additional robustness check, we plot LASSO fits for critical comparisons. This method is discussed below, and Figures A4 - A5 show the results.

Model Choice, Omitted Variable Bias, and Overspecification

Proper model specification is critical for making appropriate inferences. We draw on the literature on voters' electoral evaluations to specify a primary model for use throughout our research. However, this theory-driven approach does not guarantee that we have selected the most accurate model. Both omitted variable bias *and* overspecification can lead to incorrect inferences. To address these concerns, we fit a series of additional models to gauge potential effects of omitted variables. Additionally, we estimated a penalized regression (LASSO) model to assuage concerns about overspecification.

Omitted variable bias is a concern when a variable in the model does not cause the outcome, but is instead correlated with a non-modeled variable which is actually the cause of the outcome. In our case, we were particularly concerned that gender attitudes might be confounded in this way

with partisanship, economic and social ideology, and personality characteristics associated with prejudice (authoritarianism and social dominance orientation). In the regression tables A7-A12, we can see how the size of the coefficients for the gender attitude scales generally decrease from Model 1 to fuller models as additional variables are introduced. Comparing our preferred Model 4 to the fullest Model 6, we occasionally see a small decrease in coefficient magnitude as well as a small increase in standard errors. This may indicate marginal omitted variable bias. However, including these additional terms complicates the model because so many of the attitudinal variables are strongly correlated. This creates a problem of overspecification which can also bias inference.

Overspecification, the inclusion of many correlated predictors in a model, violates a basic assumption of ordinary least squares regression. To be able to compare the explanatory power of several correlated variables, we repeated our analysis using penalized regression. More specifically, we penalize the size of the coefficient solution using the L^1 norm; this technique is known as the LASSO. Instead of minimizing the regular least squares equation, $(Y - \alpha - X\beta)^2$, we include a penalty term that effectively shrinks coefficient estimations toward zero. The new equation is $(Y - \alpha - X\beta)^2 + \lambda\|\beta\|$ with tuning parameter λ and $\|\beta\|$ essentially the size of the coefficients.

This technique penalizes models with many coefficients when fewer terms can still explain the outcome variable; a LASSO model with a large penalty prioritizes identifying informative variables. Because of the linear penalty term and preference for smaller models, each variable has a specific penalty value where its coefficient becomes 0. Variables that persist with non-zero coefficients for large penalties are critical explainers.

Interpreting the LASSO

The results of a LASSO model are the same as a linear regression model with the addition of a specific penalty, λ . A full procedure checks many penalty values, so instead of looking at hundreds of regression tables, we visualize the results.

To view the results, we observe fitted models over the range of the tuning parameter λ —from

0 to the point at which all variables have a coefficient of 0. Variables that have non-zero coefficients even for large penalties are relatively more important in understanding the dependent variables.

Figures A4-A5 show LASSO plots for thermometer rating comparisons of Clinton-Sanders and Clinton-Trump. To visualize the results of our LASSO most clearly, we manipulate the tuning parameter to represent a penalty and plot coefficient values along the range of explored penalty terms. At no penalty, on the left axis, the results are the same as OLS regression. (Though these results slightly differ from those reported in the paper because we do not use a survey-weighted LASSO.) At the extreme penalty, on the right axis, all coefficients will have value 0. Coefficients that are consistently further from 0 are most useful for explaining candidate support.

In the figures, each variable is color-coded. For the primary election comparison of Clinton and Sanders (Figure A4), there are two lines for each gender attitude signifying the interaction with party; each interaction term is treated separately by the LASSO. (Demographic variables have been removed from the LASSO plots for clarity. These controls regularly had small effects except for age, which had a sizeable effect in some cases.) In the primary, where party and ideology are relatively weaker predictors compared to a general election, all other attitudinal variables have effects that are roughly on par with party and ideology.

In the general election comparison (Figure A5) of Clinton-Trump, we clearly see the importance of party and ideology. The importance of these variables persist even under a very large penalty, as would be expected given our sorted two-party system. However, other than these variables, each gender attitude scale has a unique and stable effect. Gender attitudes have a non-zero effect over half the range of the LASSO test and persist well beyond the personality variables.

Table A1: Target and Survey Demographics

	Pew Research 2014 Survey		Our Survey (unweighted)	
	Dem %	Rep %	Dem %	Rep %
<i>Race and Ethnicity</i>				
White	40	49	39	48
Black	80	11	80	14
Hispanic	56	26	60	28
<i>Gender</i>				
Women	52	36	46	42
Men	44	43	42	45
<i>Race, Ethnicity, and Gender</i>				
White Men	36	53	38	49
White Women	44	45	40	48
Black Men	78	13	71	18
Black Women	82	9	86	9
Hispanic Men	55	28	61	34
Hispanic Women	57	24	58	19
<i>Full Sample</i>	48	39	44	43

Table A2: Factor Analysis of Gender Attitude Questions

Question	Factor1 HS	Factor2 TGR	Factor3 MS
1	0.148	0.541	
2	0.488	0.266	0.223
3	0.150	0.493	
4		0.572	0.111
5		0.676	
6	0.463	0.110	0.672
7		0.146	0.580
8	0.430		0.605
9	0.723	0.188	
10	0.679	0.101	0.169
SS loadings	1.673	1.477	1.258
Proportion Var	0.167	0.148	0.126
Cumulative Var	0.167	0.315	0.441

Table A3: Correlations among Gender Attitude Scales

Variables	HS	MS	TGR
HS	-		
MS	0.41	-	
TGR	0.387	0.272	-
Mean	0.469	0.408	0.247
SD	0.008	0.007	0.005

Table A4: Question Wording for Dependent Variables and Key Covariates

Feeling Thermometer

Please rate each person below using something we call the feeling thermometer. Ratings between 50 degrees and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorable and warm toward the person. Ratings between 0 degrees and 50 degrees mean that you don't feel favorable toward the person or that you don't care too much for that person. You would rate the person at the 50 degree mark if you don't feel particularly warm or cold toward the person. You may choose any number between (and including) 0 and 100.

Party Identification

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?

Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or Democratic party?

Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

Ideology

Here is a scale on which the political views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal to extremely conservative.

When it comes to social issues specifically—such as abortion and gay rights—where would you place yourself on this scale?

When it comes to economic issues specifically—such as taxation and government spending—where would you place yourself on this scale?

Table A5: Summary of Control Variables

Variable Name	Type	Low Meaning	High Meaning
PID (7-point)	Ordinal	Strong Republican	Strong Democrat
Dem (for interaction)	Binary	Republican	Democrat
Rep (for interaction)	Binary	Democrat	Republican
Age	Continuous		
Female	Binary	Male	Female
Education	Ordinal		
Religiosity	Ordinal		
Income	Ordinal		
African American	Binary	No	Yes
Hispanic	Binary	No	Yes
Economic Ideology	Ordinal	More Conservative	More Liberal
Social Ideology	Ordinal	More Conservative	More Liberal
Authoritarianism	Scale		
Social Dominance Orientation	Scale		

Unless noted otherwise, greater values for a variable indicate "more" of the construct being measured.

Table A6: How Gender Attitudes Correlate with Controls

Variables	PID	Social Ideology	Economic Ideology	Education	Income	Religiosity	Age	Gender	African American	Hispanic
HS	-0.104	-0.176	-0.079	-0.107	-0.016	0.119	-0.043	-0.213	-0.032	0.002
MS	-0.289	-0.255	-0.226	-0.098	0.073	0.046	-0.046	-0.017	-0.108	0.004
TGR	-0.142	-0.261	-0.149	-0.056	-0.002	0.105	-0.008	-0.101	0.013	0.071
Mean	0.538	0.509	0.440	0.512	0.245	0.370	0.396			
SD	0.012	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.006	0.012	0.008			

The first three rows are Pearson (or Point-Biserial) correlation coefficients for the gender attitude and control variable.

Table A7: Association between Gender Attitudes and Clinton-Sanders Feeling Thermometer Score

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Intercept	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.15*** (0.05)	-0.28*** (0.08)	-0.30*** (0.09)	-0.22** (0.10)	-0.21** (0.11)
Traditional Gender Roles	-0.05 (0.08)	0.28* (0.14)	0.25* (0.14)	0.26* (0.14)	0.20 (0.15)	0.20 (0.15)
Modern Sexism	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.11)	0.03 (0.11)	0.02 (0.12)	-0.01 (0.11)	-0.02 (0.12)
Hostile Sexism	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.17* (0.10)	-0.18* (0.09)	-0.18* (0.09)	-0.15 (0.10)	-0.15 (0.10)
PID		0.14** (0.07)	0.15** (0.07)	0.18** (0.08)	0.16** (0.07)	0.19** (0.08)
Republican*TGR		-0.55*** (0.17)	-0.53*** (0.16)	-0.51*** (0.16)	-0.43** (0.17)	-0.42** (0.17)
Republican*MS		0.09 (0.13)	0.05 (0.13)	0.07 (0.13)	0.10 (0.13)	0.11 (0.14)
Republican*HS		0.20* (0.11)	0.22* (0.12)	0.22* (0.12)	0.15 (0.12)	0.16 (0.12)
Age			0.24*** (0.06)	0.22*** (0.06)	0.24*** (0.06)	0.22*** (0.06)
Female			0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)
Education			-0.02 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)
Religiosity			0.05 (0.04)	0.06* (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Income			0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)
African American			0.08 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)
Hispanic			0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)
Economic Ideology				-0.16** (0.07)		-0.14** (0.07)
Social Ideology				0.12 (0.07)		0.07 (0.07)
Authoritarianism					0.01 (0.07)	0.02 (0.07)
Social Dominance Orientation					-0.15 (0.10)	-0.16 (0.11)
N	809	809	798	788	770	761

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for Clinton vs. Sanders. The three gender attitude scales (Traditional Gender Roles, Modern Sexism, and Hostile Sexism) and their interactions with partisan identification are the main independent variables. All partisans (including leaners) with complete data for a given model are included.

Table A8: Association between Gender Attitudes and Clinton-Obama Feeling Thermometer Score

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Intercept	-0.09*** (0.03)	-0.06* (0.04)	-0.13** (0.06)	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.14* (0.07)	-0.10 (0.08)
Traditional Gender Roles	0.14** (0.07)	0.21 (0.13)	0.25** (0.12)	0.25** (0.12)	0.25* (0.13)	0.24* (0.13)
Modern Sexism	0.05 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.10)	-0.09 (0.10)	-0.10 (0.10)	-0.10 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.10)
Hostile Sexism	-0.04 (0.05)	0.00 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.09)	-0.00 (0.09)
PID		-0.04 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	0.03 (0.06)	0.02 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)
Republican*TGR		-0.13 (0.14)	-0.18 (0.14)	-0.18 (0.14)	-0.16 (0.15)	-0.15 (0.15)
Republican*MS		0.20* (0.11)	0.20* (0.11)	0.20* (0.12)	0.22* (0.12)	0.22* (0.12)
Republican*HS		-0.07 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.10)	-0.06 (0.11)	-0.05 (0.11)
Age			0.18*** (0.04)	0.17*** (0.05)	0.19*** (0.05)	0.17*** (0.05)
Female			0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Education			-0.08** (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)
Religiosity			0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Income			0.00 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)
African American			-0.13*** (0.04)	-0.13*** (0.04)	-0.14*** (0.04)	-0.14*** (0.04)
Hispanic			-0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)
Economic Ideology				-0.06 (0.05)		-0.05 (0.06)
Social Ideology				-0.01 (0.06)		-0.03 (0.06)
Authoritarianism					0.03 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)
Social Dominance Orientation					-0.02 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.08)
N	810	810	799	789	771	762

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for Clinton vs. Obama. The three gender attitude scales (Traditional Gender Roles, Modern Sexism, and Hostile Sexism) and their interactions with partisan identification are the main independent variables. All partisans (including leaners) with complete data for a given model are included.

Table A9: Association between Gender Attitudes and Trump-Cruz Feeling Thermometer Score

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Intercept	-0.07* (0.04)	0.17** (0.08)	0.07 (0.09)	0.07 (0.10)	0.07 (0.12)	0.07 (0.13)
Traditional Gender Roles	0.18 (0.12)	0.14 (0.18)	0.20 (0.18)	0.21 (0.19)	0.16 (0.19)	0.17 (0.19)
Modern Sexism	0.16* (0.08)	-0.03 (0.13)	-0.06 (0.13)	-0.06 (0.13)	-0.07 (0.13)	-0.07 (0.13)
Hostile Sexism	0.02 (0.08)	0.05 (0.13)	0.10 (0.13)	0.12 (0.13)	0.12 (0.13)	0.13 (0.14)
PID		-0.29*** (0.09)	-0.27*** (0.09)	-0.26*** (0.09)	-0.26*** (0.09)	-0.25*** (0.09)
Democrat*TGR		-0.09 (0.23)	-0.12 (0.23)	-0.13 (0.23)	-0.12 (0.24)	-0.12 (0.24)
Democrat*MS		0.08 (0.16)	0.13 (0.16)	0.15 (0.16)	0.09 (0.16)	0.12 (0.17)
Democrat*HS		-0.03 (0.16)	-0.05 (0.15)	-0.07 (0.16)	-0.05 (0.16)	-0.07 (0.16)
Age			0.29*** (0.06)	0.28*** (0.07)	0.29*** (0.06)	0.28*** (0.07)
Female			0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Education			-0.10* (0.06)	-0.11* (0.06)	-0.12** (0.06)	-0.12** (0.06)
Religiosity			-0.15*** (0.04)	-0.14*** (0.04)	-0.15*** (0.04)	-0.15*** (0.04)
Income			0.21** (0.09)	0.20** (0.09)	0.20** (0.09)	0.20** (0.09)
African American			-0.00 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)
Hispanic			-0.16** (0.06)	-0.17*** (0.06)	-0.17** (0.07)	-0.17** (0.07)
Economic Ideology				-0.08 (0.07)		-0.06 (0.07)
Social Ideology				0.07 (0.07)		0.05 (0.07)
Authoritarianism					0.05 (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)
Social Dominance Orientation					-0.03 (0.13)	-0.01 (0.13)
Num. obs.	809	809	799	789	771	762

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for Trump vs. Cruz. The three gender attitude scales (Traditional Gender Roles, Modern Sexism, and Hostile Sexism) and their interactions with partisan identification are the main independent variables. All partisans (including leaners) with complete data for a given model are included.

Table A10: Association between Gender Attitudes and Trump-Kasich Feeling Thermometer Score

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Intercept	-0.23*** (0.04)	0.01 (0.07)	0.07 (0.10)	0.16 (0.10)	0.01 (0.12)	0.10 (0.13)
Traditional Gender Roles	0.32*** (0.12)	0.26 (0.16)	0.26 (0.16)	0.23 (0.17)	0.21 (0.17)	0.19 (0.17)
Modern Sexism	0.31*** (0.08)	0.13 (0.11)	0.12 (0.12)	0.08 (0.12)	0.12 (0.12)	0.09 (0.12)
Hostile Sexism	0.03 (0.08)	0.12 (0.12)	0.12 (0.12)	0.15 (0.12)	0.15 (0.13)	0.17 (0.13)
PID		-0.29*** (0.08)	-0.29*** (0.08)	-0.23*** (0.09)	-0.28*** (0.08)	-0.22** (0.09)
Democrat*TGR		-0.06 (0.21)	-0.05 (0.22)	-0.03 (0.22)	-0.04 (0.22)	-0.04 (0.22)
Democrat*MS		-0.06 (0.16)	-0.04 (0.16)	-0.00 (0.16)	-0.07 (0.16)	-0.04 (0.16)
Democrat*HS		-0.09 (0.14)	-0.10 (0.15)	-0.14 (0.15)	-0.09 (0.15)	-0.13 (0.15)
Age			0.07 (0.06)	0.02 (0.07)	0.07 (0.06)	0.02 (0.07)
Female			0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Education			-0.15** (0.06)	-0.16*** (0.06)	-0.17*** (0.06)	-0.17*** (0.06)
Religiosity			-0.05 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)
Income			0.06 (0.09)	0.04 (0.09)	0.07 (0.10)	0.05 (0.10)
African American			-0.01 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)
Hispanic			-0.14** (0.06)	-0.15** (0.06)	-0.14** (0.06)	-0.15** (0.06)
Economic Ideology				-0.17** (0.07)		-0.15* (0.08)
Social Ideology				-0.02 (0.07)		-0.04 (0.07)
Authoritarianism					0.09 (0.07)	0.08 (0.08)
Social Dominance Orientation					0.05 (0.13)	0.05 (0.13)
Num. obs.	795	795	786	776	758	749

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for Trump vs. Kasich. The three gender attitude scales (Traditional Gender Roles, Modern Sexism, and Hostile Sexism) and their interactions with partisan identification are the main independent variables. All partisans (including leaners) with complete data for a given model are included.

Table A11: Association between Gender Attitudes and Clinton-Trump Feeling Thermometer Score

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Intercept	0.54*** (0.05)	-0.31*** (0.05)	-0.26*** (0.08)	-0.51*** (0.08)	-0.25** (0.11)	-0.49*** (0.12)
Traditional Gender Roles	-0.49*** (0.14)	-0.27** (0.11)	-0.32*** (0.11)	-0.22** (0.11)	-0.31*** (0.11)	-0.22* (0.11)
Modern Sexism	-0.77*** (0.10)	-0.24*** (0.09)	-0.24*** (0.09)	-0.18** (0.08)	-0.24*** (0.09)	-0.18** (0.09)
Hostile Sexism	-0.16* (0.10)	-0.22*** (0.08)	-0.24*** (0.08)	-0.25*** (0.08)	-0.24*** (0.08)	-0.25*** (0.08)
PID		1.13*** (0.04)	1.10*** (0.05)	0.94*** (0.06)	1.11*** (0.05)	0.96*** (0.06)
Age			-0.19*** (0.07)	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.18*** (0.07)	-0.09 (0.07)
Female			-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Education			0.10 (0.06)	0.12* (0.06)	0.10 (0.07)	0.12* (0.07)
Religiosity			0.08* (0.04)	0.11** (0.04)	0.08* (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)
Income			-0.09 (0.09)	-0.06 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.10)
African American			0.12** (0.05)	0.13*** (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)	0.12** (0.05)
Hispanic			0.19*** (0.07)	0.20*** (0.07)	0.17** (0.08)	0.18** (0.07)
Economic Ideology				0.25*** (0.07)		0.24*** (0.07)
Social Ideology				0.20*** (0.07)		0.19** (0.08)
Authoritarianism					-0.02 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.08)
Social Dominance Orientation					-0.02 (0.13)	-0.03 (0.12)
Num. obs.	930	930	918	907	887	877

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for Clinton vs. Trump. The three gender attitude scales (Traditional Gender Roles, Modern Sexism, and Hostile Sexism) are the main independent variables. All respondents with complete data for a given model are included.

Table A12: Association between Gender Attitudes and Sanders-Trump Feeling Thermometer Score

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Intercept	0.61*** (0.05)	-0.12** (0.05)	0.07 (0.08)	-0.17** (0.08)	0.00 (0.11)	-0.24** (0.11)
Traditional Gender Roles	-0.49*** (0.13)	-0.30*** (0.11)	-0.33*** (0.11)	-0.24** (0.10)	-0.32*** (0.11)	-0.22** (0.11)
Modern Sexism	-0.74*** (0.10)	-0.29*** (0.08)	-0.32*** (0.08)	-0.25*** (0.08)	-0.30*** (0.08)	-0.23*** (0.08)
Hostile Sexism	-0.13 (0.09)	-0.18** (0.08)	-0.19** (0.08)	-0.21*** (0.07)	-0.20** (0.08)	-0.21*** (0.08)
PID		0.98*** (0.04)	0.93*** (0.04)	0.77*** (0.05)	0.94*** (0.04)	0.78*** (0.05)
Age			-0.45*** (0.07)	-0.35*** (0.07)	-0.45*** (0.07)	-0.35*** (0.07)
Female			-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)
Education			0.14** (0.06)	0.16*** (0.06)	0.15** (0.06)	0.16*** (0.06)
Religiosity			0.03 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)
Income			-0.15 (0.09)	-0.11 (0.09)	-0.12 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.09)
African American			0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.04)
Hispanic			0.16*** (0.06)	0.18*** (0.06)	0.16** (0.07)	0.16*** (0.06)
Economic Ideology				0.38*** (0.07)		0.35*** (0.07)
Social Ideology				0.10 (0.07)		0.14** (0.07)
Authoritarianism					-0.05 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)
Social Dominance Orientation					0.17 (0.13)	0.17 (0.12)
Num. obs.	924	924	912	901	881	871

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for Sanders vs. Trump. The three gender attitude scales (Traditional Gender Roles, Modern Sexism, and Hostile Sexism) are the main independent variables. All respondents with complete data for a given model are included.

Table A13: Non-Co-Partisan Candidate Comparisons

	Clinton - Trump	Clinton - Cruz	Clinton - Kasich	Sanders - Trump	Sanders - Cruz	Sanders - Kasich
Intercept	-0.51*** (0.08)	-0.42*** (0.07)	-0.33*** (0.07)	-0.17** (0.08)	-0.08 (0.07)	0.01 (0.06)
Traditional Gender Roles	-0.22** (0.11)	-0.07 (0.09)	-0.03 (0.09)	-0.24** (0.10)	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.04 (0.09)
Modern Sexism	-0.18** (0.08)	-0.18** (0.07)	-0.11 (0.07)	-0.25*** (0.08)	-0.25*** (0.07)	-0.19*** (0.07)
Hostile Sexism	-0.25*** (0.08)	-0.17*** (0.06)	-0.15** (0.07)	-0.21*** (0.07)	-0.12** (0.06)	-0.10* (0.06)
PID	0.94*** (0.06)	0.69*** (0.05)	0.63*** (0.05)	0.77*** (0.05)	0.52*** (0.04)	0.45*** (0.04)
Age	-0.09 (0.07)	0.21*** (0.06)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.35*** (0.07)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.29*** (0.05)
Female	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)
Education	0.12* (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	0.16*** (0.06)	0.06 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)
Religiosity	0.11** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)
Income	-0.06 (0.09)	0.13* (0.07)	0.00 (0.07)	-0.11 (0.09)	0.07 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.06)
African American	0.13*** (0.05)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.11*** (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)	0.02 (0.04)
Hispanic	0.20*** (0.07)	0.03 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.18*** (0.06)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
Economic Ideology	0.25*** (0.07)	0.16** (0.06)	0.09 (0.06)	0.38*** (0.07)	0.29*** (0.06)	0.23*** (0.06)
Social Ideology	0.20*** (0.07)	0.24*** (0.07)	0.17*** (0.06)	0.10 (0.07)	0.14** (0.06)	0.08 (0.06)
Num. obs.	907	898	886	901	895	884

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for pairs of opposite party politicians. All respondents with complete data for a given model are included.

Table A14: Democratic Politician Comparisons by Respondent Party Identification

	Clinton - Sanders		Clinton - Obama	
	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans
Intercept	-0.72*** (0.17)	-0.02 (0.10)	-0.34*** (0.13)	-0.02 (0.07)
Traditional Gender Roles	0.25* (0.14)	-0.32*** (0.09)	0.24** (0.12)	0.05 (0.08)
Modern Sexism	0.09 (0.12)	0.01 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.10)	0.05 (0.07)
Hostile Sexism	-0.16* (0.10)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.08)	-0.09 (0.07)
PID	0.52*** (0.15)	-0.07 (0.12)	0.34*** (0.11)	-0.16 (0.10)
Age	0.41*** (0.09)	-0.05 (0.07)	0.20*** (0.07)	0.12** (0.06)
Female	0.01 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)
Education	-0.07 (0.08)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.14** (0.06)	0.00 (0.04)
Religiosity	0.08 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)
Income	0.06 (0.09)	-0.00 (0.07)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.06)
African American	0.09 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.16*** (0.04)	-0.08 (0.10)
Hispanic	0.05 (0.06)	0.01 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.07)
Economic Ideology	-0.19* (0.10)	-0.11 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.04 (0.06)
Social Ideology	0.19 (0.12)	0.04 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.10)	0.01 (0.06)
Num. obs.	393	395	389	400

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for a pair of Democratic politicians. Each model is estimated on either a Democratic or Republican partisan subset (including leaners) to more easily identify the interactive effects of each gender attitude and party identification.

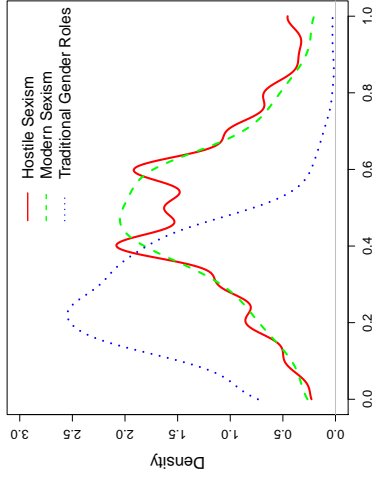
Table A15: Republican Politician Comparisons by Respondent Party Identification

	Trump - Cruz		Trump - Kasich	
	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans
Intercept	0.03 (0.13)	-0.03 (0.15)	-0.05 (0.15)	0.16 (0.16)
Traditional Gender Roles	0.05 (0.14)	0.27 (0.19)	0.16 (0.14)	0.25 (0.17)
Modern Sexism	0.06 (0.11)	-0.03 (0.14)	0.08 (0.11)	0.09 (0.13)
Hostile Sexism	-0.00 (0.09)	0.11 (0.13)	-0.00 (0.09)	0.13 (0.13)
PID	0.01 (0.12)	-0.57*** (0.19)	0.08 (0.14)	-0.54*** (0.18)
Age	0.24*** (0.08)	0.33*** (0.11)	0.01 (0.08)	0.03 (0.12)
Female	-0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)
Education	-0.21*** (0.07)	0.07 (0.10)	-0.22*** (0.07)	-0.03 (0.10)
Religiosity	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.21*** (0.07)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.07)
Income	0.28*** (0.10)	0.07 (0.14)	0.16 (0.12)	-0.13 (0.14)
African American	-0.04 (0.05)	0.11 (0.14)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.15 (0.14)
Hispanic	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.41*** (0.11)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.34*** (0.10)
Economic Ideology	-0.25*** (0.08)	0.09 (0.11)	-0.24** (0.10)	-0.10 (0.11)
Social Ideology	0.06 (0.08)	0.08 (0.11)	-0.02 (0.10)	0.00 (0.10)
Num. obs.	395	394	387	389

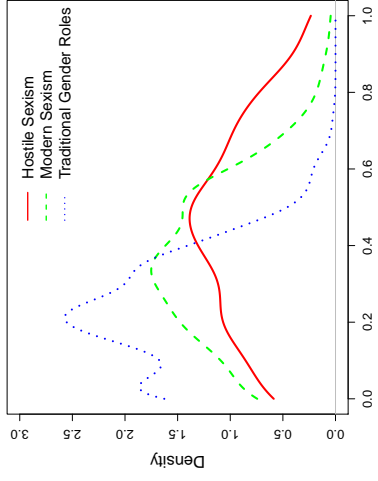
*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Each column displays coefficients (and standard errors) from a separate survey weighted linear regression model explaining the difference in feeling thermometer scores for a pair of Republican politicians. Each model is estimated on either a Democratic or Republican partisan subset (including leaners) to more easily identify the interactive effects of each gender attitude and party identification.

Gender Attitude Distributions – Republicans



Gender Attitude Distributions – Democrats



Gender Attitude Distributions – All Respondents

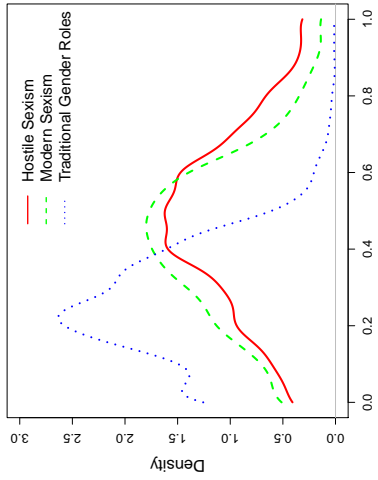


Figure A1: Gender Attitude Distributions

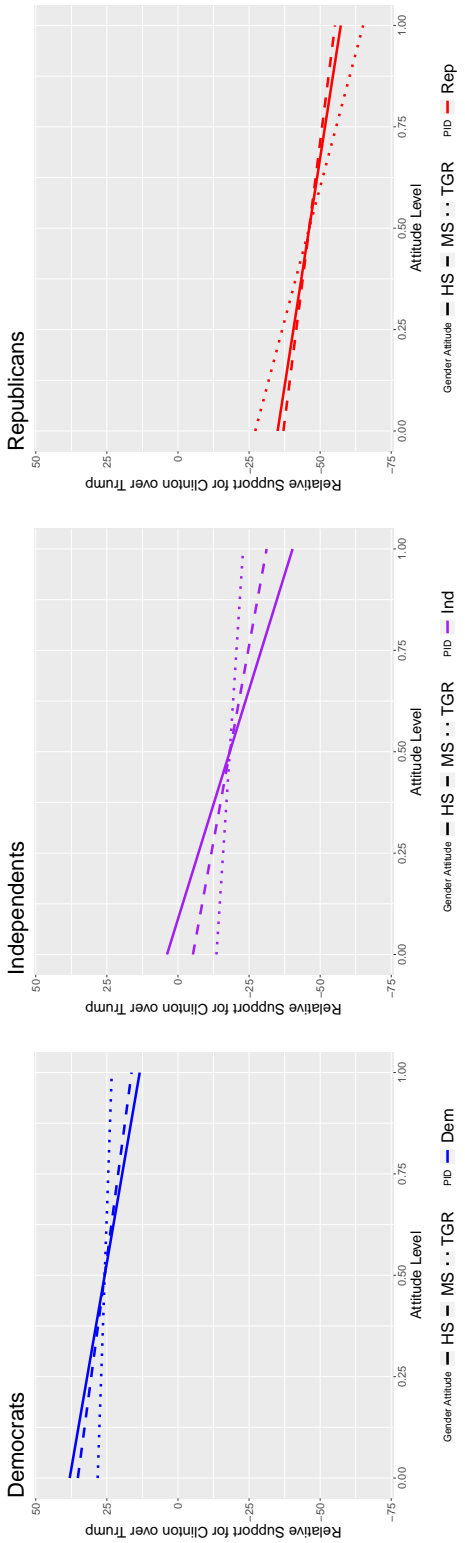


Figure A2: Gender Attitudes and Clinton vs. Trump Support by Party

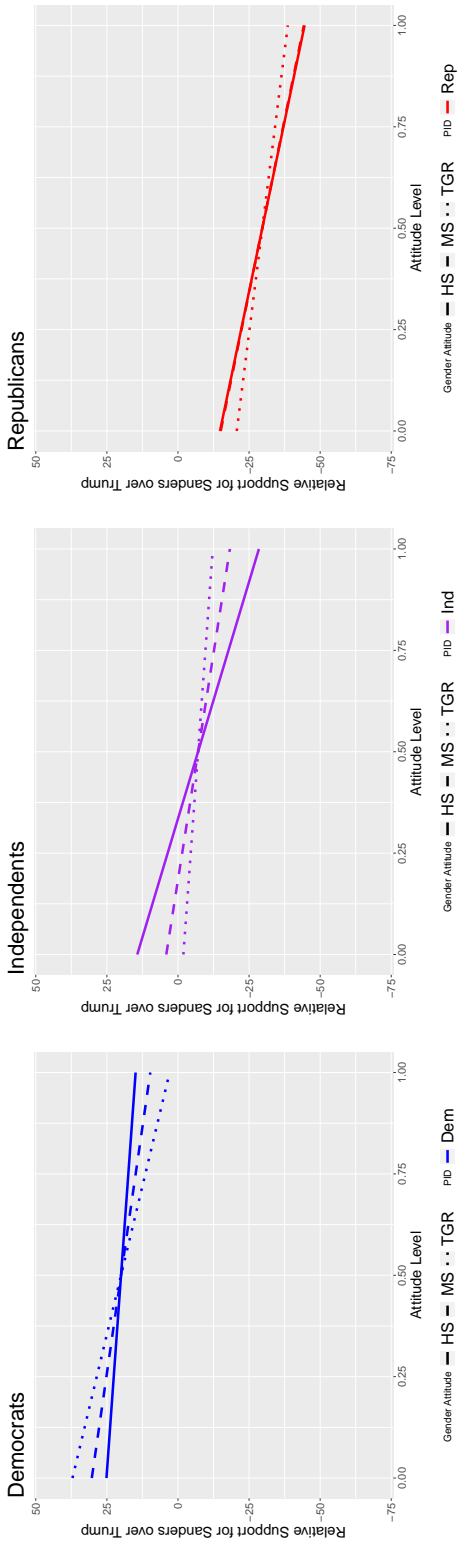


Figure A3: Gender Attitudes and Sanders vs. Trump Support by Party

Clinton – Sanders

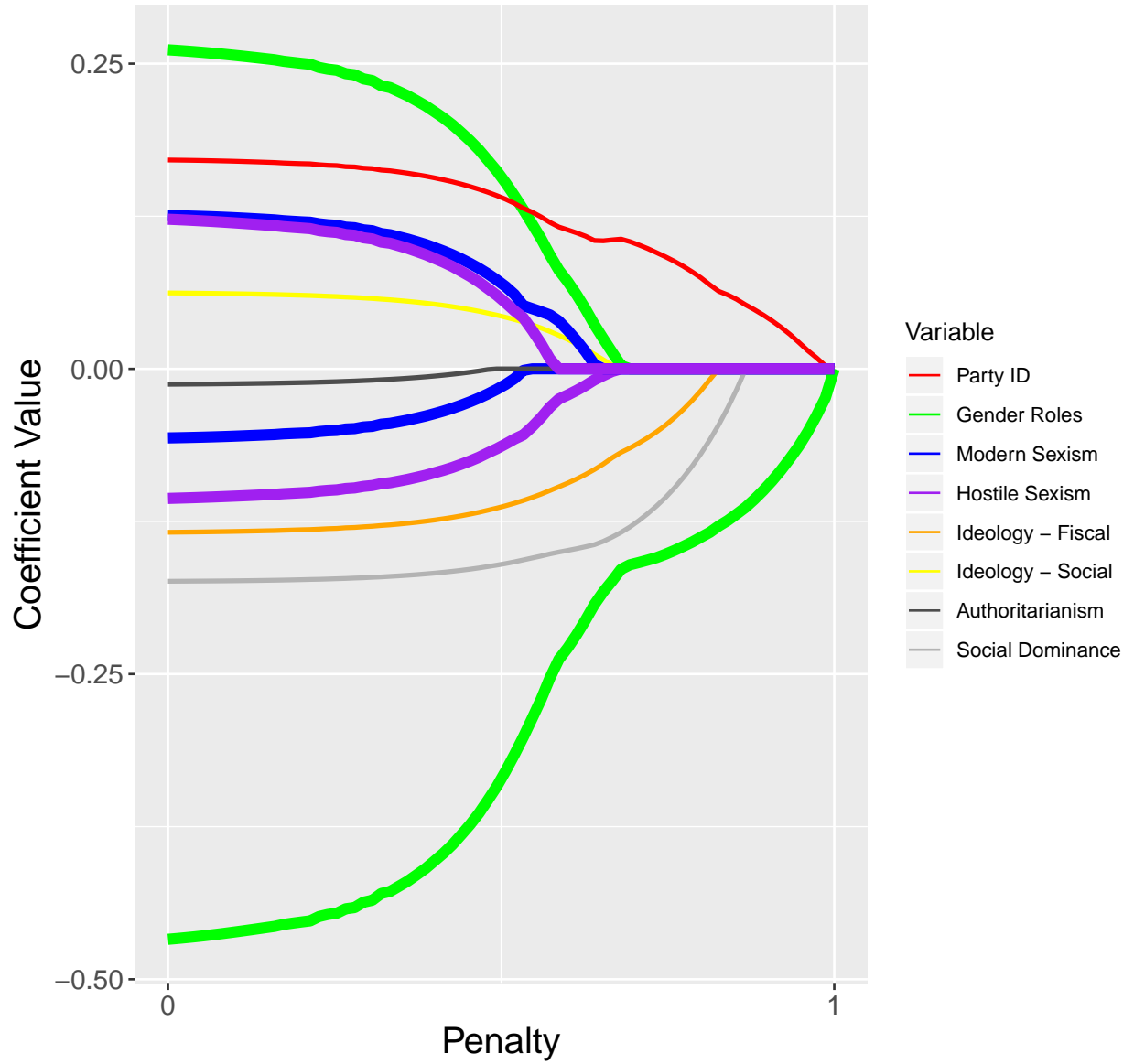


Figure A4: LASSO for Difference in Feeling Thermometer

Clinton – Trump

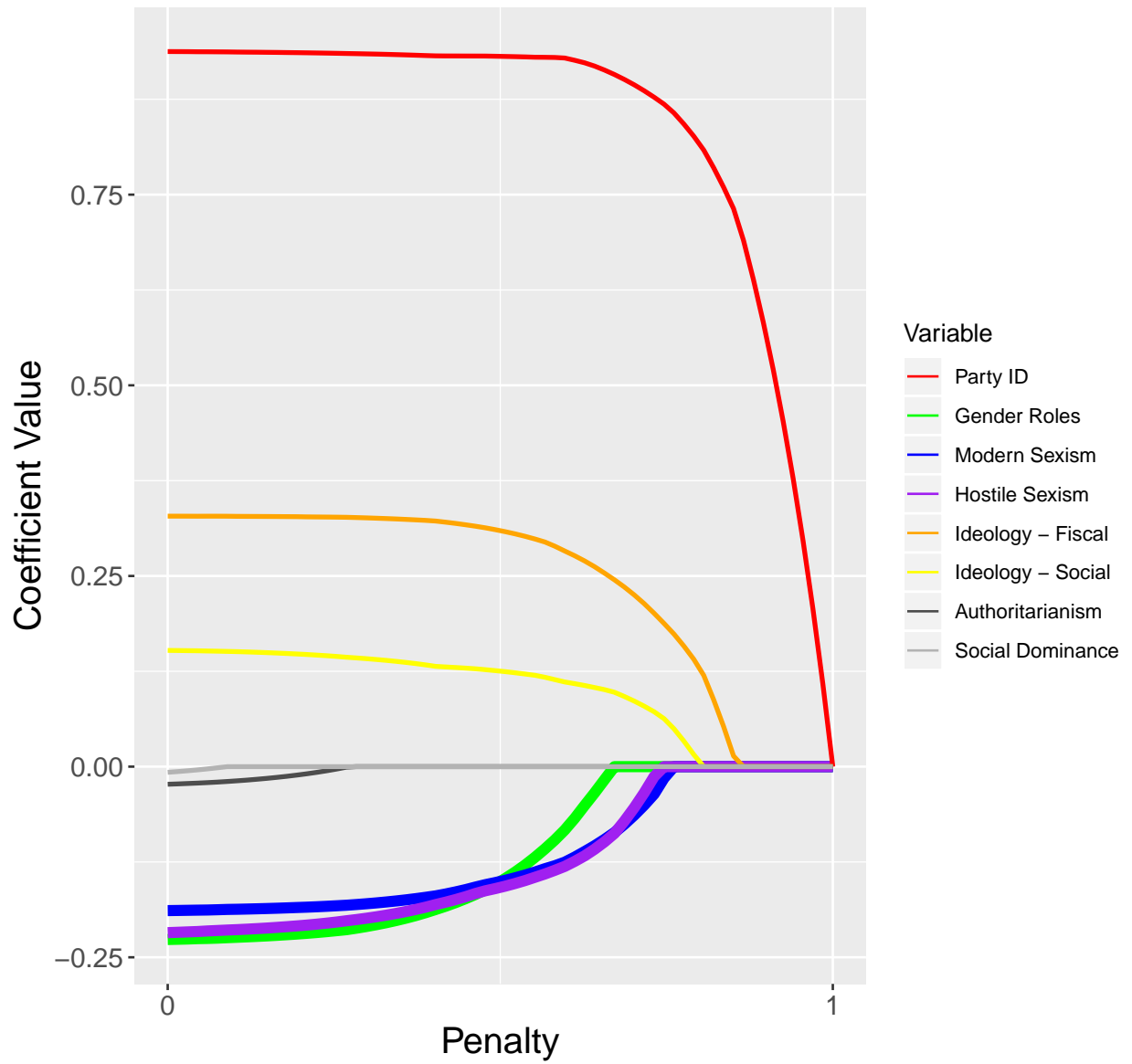


Figure A5: LASSO for Difference in Feeling Thermometer

References

Solon, Gary, Steven J. Haider and Jeffrey M. Wooldridge. 2015. "What Are We Weighting For?" *Journal of Human Resources* 50(2):301–316.