**Appendix A: Missing Values** **and observations, per country**

We have only excluded those observations that have a missing value on one of the crucial variables in our study, i.e.: pageid, name, sex, birth, session, and party (column five in the table below).

In the second column, we first list the number of valid observations in the raw dataset where each MP has one row for every term served, then we list the number of valid observations after we have merged the dataset so that every MP has one row each. We also show the number of men and women MPs included in each country.

The last column outlines the time span for the data we have available in each country.

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Description automatically generated

**Appendix B: Overview of election dates in each country, and overview of five-year intervals used in figures/tables**

As a way of example, the first five year period in the sample consists of elections in the UK (1966), Germany (1965, 1969), Ireland (1965, 1969), France (1967, 1968), Canada (1965, 1968), Austria (1966), the US (1965, 1967, 1969).

A screenshot of a computer

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A black and white screen with a black rectangle

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**Appendix C: Numeric representation of women**

Given that electoral system has been found to shape the numeric representation of women, we present the trends in PR countries and majoritarian countries separately.

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Description automatically generated

Source: The Comparative Legislators Database

**APPENDIX D: Volatility data**

A graph of a graph

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Source: Emanuele, V. (2015).

**APPENDIX E: Overview of the number of men and women who have endured X legislative terms in each country.**

Given different values on the Y-axis, we first present the US, Austria, Canada, Norway and Spain in one plot, and then France and Germany in a separate one.

A graph of different sizes and numbers

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Notes: Please note that the y-scale on the UK plot is different from the other plots.

A graph of a number of numbers

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Source: Comparative Legislator Database.

**Appendix F: Correlation between numeric representation of women and share of female seniors (static measure)**

These are included for illustrative purposes, and we wish to underline the low number of N on which each plot is built.

A group of graphs showing different types of numbers

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Source: Comparative Legislator Database

**Correlation between numeric representation of women and share of female seniors (relational measure)**

These are included for illustrative purposes, and we wish to underline the low number of N on which each plot is built.

A group of graphs on a white background

Description automatically generated

Source: Comparative Legislator Database

**Appendix G: Survival plots for individual countries**

A group of black and white graphs

Description automatically generated

Source: Comparative Legislator Database.

**Appendix H: Overview of number of terms needed to qualify for seniority status, per term and country, over time**

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**Appendix I: Gender gap son the static measure, 1980-2020, by country**

The left hand side plot reports the gender gap for countries with less than 40 percent women in parliament in 2021, while the right hand side plot reports the gender gap for countries with more than 40 percent women in 2021.

A graph of the same type of graph

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**References**

Göbel, Sascha & Munzert, Simon (2022) The Comparative Legislators Database. *British Journal of Political Science,* 52(3), 1398-1408.

Emanuele, Vincenzo (2015) Dataset of Electoral Volatility and its internal components in Western Europe (1945-2015), Rome: Italian Center for Electoral Studies, [http://dx.doi.org/10.7802/1112](https://datorium.gesis.org/xmlui/handle/10.7802/1112)