

Methodological Details for the Family Matters Study

To accompany: **How women candidates are making girls feel better about politics, Monkey Cage <DATE>, David Campbell and Christina Wolbrecht. <URL>**

The Family Matters Study is a three-wave panel survey of parents and adolescents in grades 9-12, funded by the Hoover Institution and Spencer Foundation, with David Campbell as the principal investigator. The study began in the late summer and fall of 2016 (July 15-October 13). The wave 1 sample includes 997 households (one parent plus one child per household). The survey was conducted online by YouGov. Households were drawn from the national YouGov panel, to which respondents opt in.

Subsequent waves were conducted with both the teens and parents in the fall of 2017 and 2018 (again from July to October in each year). The re-interview rate for complete teen-parent dyads in from 2016 to 2017 was 60 percent; from 2016 to 2018 it was 43 percent. Because of missing data on some variables, the 2018 analysis uses 341 cases.

To account for panel attrition, each wave of data has been weighted to match the parameters of the U.S. population for teens and parents, respectively. The analysis reported here employs the teen weights, which were created by YouGov by matching to the 2013 American Community Survey, using the sampling frame of youth age 15-18 and currently in grades 9-12. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, and census region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

We measure respondents' attitudes toward American democracy with a question worded:

The political system helps people with their genuine needs.

Strongly agree/Agree/Neither agree nor disagree/Disagree/Strongly Disagree

Below are the overall marginals (reported in percentages) for this item among the adolescents in our study in 2016, 2017, and 2018.

	2016	2017	2018
Strongly Agree	10.1	5.6	4.9
Agree	26.8	16.5	18.8
Neither agree nor disagree	33.3	36.5	32.8
Disagree	23.2	28.3	30.1
Strongly disagree	6.7	13.1	13.5

Totals may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

We have merged data on the 2016 and 2018 races for U.S. House, Senate, and governor, including the number of female candidates and their party affiliation. These data were generously provided by the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University.