

Online Appendix

Can the Political Ambition of Young Women Be Increased? Evidence from U.S. High School Students

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Outcome Measures

These outcome measures were all pre-specified in our pre-analysis plan. On each survey, we ask two questions about political efficacy and three questions about political ambition.

Our efficacy questions are:

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- Ordinary citizens can do a lot to influence the government in Washington if they are willing to make the effort.
- It's important to me to let my political representatives know how I feel about the issues.

Responses range from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree using a 7 point scale. We code each question using a -3 to +3 scale. Our outcome measure is an index (referred to as `efficacy_index`) in which we average together respondents' answers on these two questions.

Our ambition questions are, "How likely is it that, someday, when you're older, you might want to...":

- Work on a political campaign?
- Work for the government?
- Run for political office?

Responses range from Extremely Likely to Extremely Unlikely using a 7 point scale. We code each question using a -3 to +3 scale. Our outcome measure is an index (referred to as `ambitions_index`) in which we average together respondents' answers on these three questions.

For additional interpretability, we define `ambitions_2_binary` as 1 if the respondent answered positively on the 7-point likelihood scale and 0 for all other responses.

In addition, we are also interested in just the effect on "Run for political office". In code, we refer to this variable as `ambitions_2`. For additional interpretability, we define `ambitions_2_binary` as 1 if the respondent answered positively on the 7-point likelihood scale and 0 for all other responses. Other than this binary measure, all other survey measures were standardized to have mean 0 and standard deviation 1.

We also asked four items related to Jewish identity. Three of the items asked: "To what extent do you feel...":

- A connection to the American Jewish community?
- A connection to the Jewish community where you live?
- A connection to Jewish customs and traditions?

Responses ranged from Not at all (1), A little (2), Somewhat (3), to Very much (4).

The fourth item asked: "Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... My political beliefs are connected to my Jewish identity." This was coded from Strongly disagree (-3) to Strongly agree (+3) using a 7-point scale.

Gender Measure

On each of the pre-treatment surveys, we asked individuals their self-identified gender. For the purposes of the analysis, we use individuals first self-reported gender. Overall, we have responses from 435 female participants, 262 male participants, and 11 participants who identify as neither male nor female. In addition, we have data from 208 individuals who only took the post-treatment surveys and therefore for whom we have no self-reported gender data.

Baseline Demographics

The below tables shows respondents' baseline levels of political ambition and efficacy. For respondents who took multiple baseline surveys, the below tables only includes their first response. This table presents the standardized values on the index and full, unstandardized values on each individual item (coded from -3 to +3). The table presented in the main text is a simplified, summary of this table using binary responses.

Table OA1: Summary of Baseline Ambition and Efficacy Views

Variable	Female Average	Male Average
Ambition Index	-0.14	-0.11
Ambition Items (coded from -3 to +3)		
Work on a political campaign	0.21	-0.11
Run for political office	-1.02	-0.66
Work for the government	-0.23	-0.13
Efficacy Index	0.11	-0.29
Efficacy Items (coded from -3 to +3)		
Ordinary citizens can do a lot to influence the government in Washington if they are willing to make the effort.	1.76	1.21
It's important to me to let my political representatives know how I feel about the issues.	2.03	1.74
Jewish Identity Items (coded from +1 to +4)		
A connection to the American Jewish community.	3.3	3.24
A connection to the Jewish community where you live.	3.47	3.4
A connection to Jewish customs and traditions.	3.27	3.15
My political beliefs are connected to my Jewish identity. (coded from -3 to +3)	0.93	0.54
N	435	262

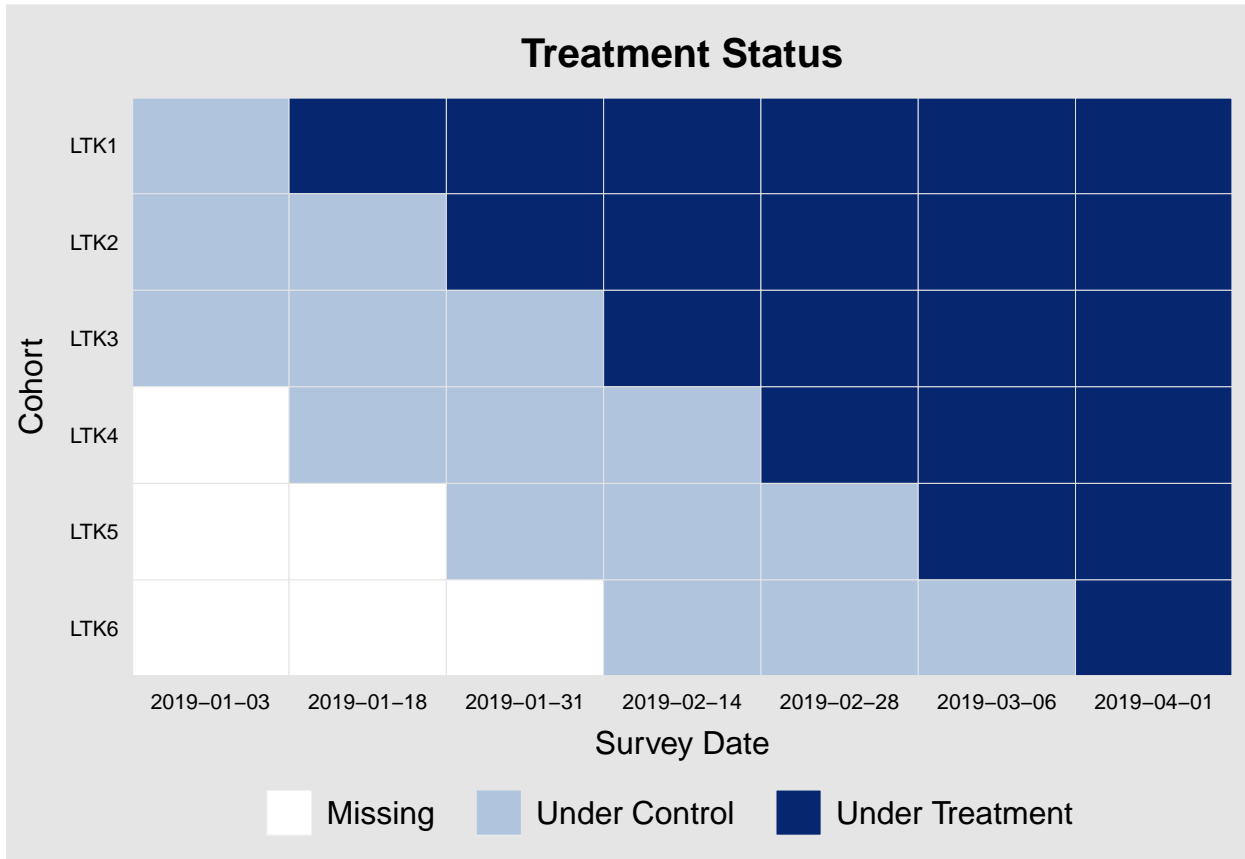
Summary of Response Timing

The below table summarizes the response timing, including the date of each session and survey as well as the sample sizes.

Table OA2: Summary of Data

Survey Date	Cohort	Sample Size	Percent Female	Post Treatment
2019-01-03	LTK1	130	0.592	0
2019-01-18	LTK1	82	0.636	1
2019-01-31	LTK1	55	0.568	1
2019-02-14	LTK1	26	0.526	1
2019-02-28	LTK1	23	0.333	1
2019-03-06	LTK1	16	0.538	1
2019-04-01	LTK1	6	0.500	1
2019-01-03	LTK2	130	0.592	0
2019-01-18	LTK2	81	0.642	0
2019-01-31	LTK2	119	0.613	1
2019-02-14	LTK2	77	0.519	1
2019-02-28	LTK2	45	0.595	1
2019-03-06	LTK2	39	0.586	1
2019-04-01	LTK2	38	0.600	1
2019-01-03	LTK3	99	0.586	0
2019-01-18	LTK3	51	0.569	0
2019-01-31	LTK3	60	0.633	0
2019-02-14	LTK3	94	0.636	1
2019-02-28	LTK3	61	0.659	1
2019-03-06	LTK3	42	0.613	1
2019-04-01	LTK3	40	0.469	1
2019-01-18	LTK4	70	0.629	0
2019-01-31	LTK4	35	0.686	0
2019-02-14	LTK4	37	0.514	0
2019-02-28	LTK4	91	0.649	1
2019-03-06	LTK4	60	0.600	1
2019-04-01	LTK4	42	0.704	1
2019-01-31	LTK5	66	0.697	0
2019-02-14	LTK5	39	0.744	0
2019-02-28	LTK5	57	0.684	0
2019-03-06	LTK5	58	0.675	1
2019-04-01	LTK5	37	0.679	1
2019-02-14	LTK6	41	0.585	0
2019-02-28	LTK6	33	0.606	0
2019-03-06	LTK6	21	0.429	0
2019-04-01	LTK6	28	0.524	1

The below plot provides a similar summary of how treatment status changes over time.



Analysis

Per our pre-analysis plan, we use the below code for our primary analysis. We deviate slightly from our pre-analysis plan in how R and Stata treat clustered standard errors in panel data, clustered at the level of the individual respondent. As implemented below, we use the bias-reduced linearization standard errors (Bell and McCaffrey 2002) following code from Pustejovsky (2016).¹

```
make.result.table <- function(dv, caption, first_post = FALSE, must_have_pre = FALSE) {
  #data <- subset(data, data$respondent_female == 1 | data$respondent_male == 1)
  if(first_post == TRUE){
    # Limit to pre-treatment data and the first post-treatment survey
    data <- subset(data, data$first_post == 1)
  }
  if(must_have_pre == TRUE){
    # Limit to individuals who took the pre-treatment survey
    data <- subset(data, data$took_pre_post == 1)
  }
  overall.result <- summary(felm(data[,dv] ~ post + as.factor(date) | id | 0 | id,
                                data = data))$coef[1,-3]

  female.data <- subset(data, data$respondent_female == 1)

  female.result <- summary(felm(female.data[,dv] ~ post + as.factor(date) | id | 0 | id,
                                data = female.data))$coef[1,-3]

  male.data <- subset(data, data$respondent_male == 1)

  male.result <- summary(felm(male.data[,dv] ~ post + as.factor(date) | id | 0 | id,
                                data = male.data))$coef[1,-3]

  # Is there a difference between the female and male coefficients?
  # See
  # https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/93540/testing-equality-of-coefficients-from-two-different
  Z = (female.result[1] - male.result[1]) / sqrt((female.result[1]^2 + male.result[1]^2))
  p.value <- 2*pnorm(-abs(Z))

  table <- data.frame(cbind(overall.result, female.result, male.result),
                      row.names = c("Estimate", "SE", "p-value"))

  return(kable(table,
                col.names = c("Overall", "Female Only", "Male Only"),
                caption = paste0("Effect on ", caption), digits = 3) %>%
    kable_styling(latex_options = c("striped", "HOLD_position")) %>%
    add_footnote(paste0("The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is ",
                        round(p.value, 3)), notation="symbol"))
}
```

¹See <https://www.jepusto.com/clubsandwich-for-crve-fe/>

Results

Respondents with Pre-Treatment Data

While not specified in our pre-analysis plan, our preferred analysis is to include data only from participants who took at least one pre-treatment survey. This allows us to do the full difference-in-difference analysis. The below tables suggest our results are robust to examining only those individuals who completed at least one pre-treatment survey.

Table OA3: Effect on Ambition Index

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.220	0.260	0.149
SE	0.047	0.065	0.067
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.028

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.712

Table OA4: Effect on Efficacy Index

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.265	0.214	0.310
SE	0.077	0.095	0.133
p-value	0.001	0.025	0.021

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.8

Table OA5: Effect on Run for Office

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.215	0.252	0.137
SE	0.050	0.065	0.078
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.080

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.69

Table OA6: Effect on Run for Office: Binary Measure

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.097	0.112	0.067
SE	0.028	0.037	0.043
p-value	0.001	0.003	0.119

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.731

All Respondents

Below we present results across our three main outcomes: the ambition index, the efficacy index, and whether an individual expresses an interest in running for office. Note that the overall results are larger because they

include both respondents who self-identify as neither male nor female as well as respondents who did not take the pre-treatment surveys and for whom we therefore have no gender data.

Table OA7: Effect on Ambition Index

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.221	0.229	0.161
SE	0.044	0.063	0.066
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.016

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.806

Table OA8: Effect on Efficacy Index

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.262	0.194	0.320
SE	0.072	0.092	0.129
p-value	0.000	0.035	0.014

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.737

Table OA9: Effect on Run for Office

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.186	0.198	0.128
SE	0.047	0.064	0.075
p-value	0.000	0.002	0.090

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.768

Table OA10: Effect on Run for Office: Binary Measure

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.087	0.093	0.062
SE	0.026	0.036	0.041
p-value	0.001	0.009	0.134

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.783

First Post-Treatment Survey

While not specified in our pre-analysis plan, a second robustness test is to use only the first post-treatment survey data. We may fear that taking the same survey multiple times introduces artificial persistence. The below tables suggest our results are robust to examining only the first survey.

Table OA11: Effect on Ambition Index

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.193	0.212	0.173
SE	0.055	0.076	0.088
p-value	0.001	0.005	0.051

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.888

Table OA12: Effect on Efficacy Index

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.230	0.201	0.287
SE	0.078	0.096	0.148
p-value	0.003	0.036	0.054

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.807

Table OA13: Effect on Run for Office

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.157	0.167	0.137
SE	0.060	0.080	0.101
p-value	0.010	0.039	0.173

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.892

Table OA14: Effect on Run for Office: Binary Measure

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.081	0.092	0.072
SE	0.032	0.041	0.056
p-value	0.012	0.026	0.200

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.861

Treatment Effect Decay

While not specified in our pre-analysis plan, a reviewer suggested we report treatment effects over time. To do this, we estimate the treatment effect at three time periods among respondents with baseline data: 1-7 days post-treatment (mean of 5.5 days); 8-26 days post-treatment (mean of 18.6 days); and 27-80 days post-treatment (mean of 44.2 days). These date cut-offs were selected to ensure comparable sample sizes during each time period. An important note is that the sample compositions change across the time periods. For example, the March 15 treatment cohort is not included in the longer time periods because they only received one post-treatment survey on April 1.

Below we present the effect on each outcome measure across time periods.

Table OA15: Effect on Ambition Index

	Estimate	SE	p-value
All Data			
All.Respondents	0.220	0.047	0.000
Female	0.260	0.065	0.000
Male	0.149	0.067	0.028
1-7 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.1	0.257	0.059	0.000
Female.1	0.278	0.079	0.001
Male.1	0.245	0.097	0.013
8-26 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.2	0.158	0.087	0.070
Female.2	0.213	0.120	0.076
Male.2	0.050	0.123	0.683
27-80 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.3	0.280	0.102	0.006
Female.3	0.310	0.140	0.028
Male.3	0.281	0.165	0.091

Table OA16: Effect on Efficacy Index

	Estimate	SE	p-value
All Data			
All.Respondents	0.265	0.077	0.001
Female	0.214	0.095	0.025
Male	0.310	0.133	0.021
1-7 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.1	0.242	0.094	0.010
Female.1	0.287	0.110	0.010
Male.1	0.213	0.182	0.245
8-26 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.2	0.126	0.149	0.396
Female.2	0.059	0.196	0.765
Male.2	0.273	0.249	0.274
27-80 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.3	0.002	0.197	0.992
Female.3	0.200	0.255	0.433
Male.3	-0.302	0.311	0.334

Table OA17: Effect on Run for Office (scale)

	Estimate	SE	p-value
All Data			
All.Respondents	0.215	0.050	0.000
Female	0.252	0.065	0.000
Male	0.137	0.078	0.080
1-7 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.1	0.252	0.065	0.000
Female.1	0.251	0.083	0.003
Male.1	0.270	0.117	0.023
8-26 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.2	0.244	0.101	0.016
Female.2	0.343	0.132	0.010
Male.2	0.024	0.154	0.875
27-80 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.3	0.232	0.114	0.043
Female.3	0.260	0.146	0.078
Male.3	0.217	0.198	0.273

Table OA18: Effect on Run for Office: Binary Measure

	Estimate	SE	p-value
All Data			
All.Respondents	0.097	0.028	0.001
Female	0.112	0.037	0.003
Male	0.067	0.043	0.119
1-7 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.1	0.109	0.036	0.003
Female.1	0.104	0.047	0.029
Male.1	0.132	0.064	0.042
8-26 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.2	0.104	0.049	0.034
Female.2	0.134	0.066	0.043
Male.2	0.041	0.074	0.584
27-80 Days Post-Treatment			
All.Respondents.3	0.025	0.067	0.712
Female.3	0.018	0.091	0.841
Male.3	0.060	0.102	0.560

Warning: Using shapes for an ordinal variable is not advised

Bivariate Results

Another way to examine these results is comparing the average value on each outcome measure for both the pre-treatment and post-treatment data.

Table OA19: Effect on Ambition Index

	Pre	Post
Overall	-0.097	0.099
Female	-0.090	0.082
Male	-0.112	0.111

Table OA20: Effect on Efficacy Index

	Pre	Post
Overall	-0.050	-0.008
Female	0.085	0.140
Male	-0.266	-0.211

Table OA21: Effect on Run for Office

	Pre	Post
Overall	-0.096	0.108
Female	-0.141	0.039
Male	-0.018	0.200

Table OA22: Effect on Run for Office: Binary

	Pre	Post
Overall	0.292	0.368
Female	0.249	0.319
Male	0.355	0.439

Effect on Jewish Identity Items

In each survey, we asked four questions related to respondents Jewish identity:

- To what extent do you feel: “A connection to the American Jewish community?” (4 point scale from Not at all; A little; Somewhat; Very much)
- To what extent do you feel: “A connection to the Jewish community where you live?” (4 point scale from Not at all; A little; Somewhat; Very much)
- To what extent do you feel: “A connection to Jewish customs and traditions” (4 point scale from Not at all; A little; Somewhat; Very much)
- Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? “My political beliefs are connected to my Jewish identity.” (7 point scale from Strongly disagree; Disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neither agree nor disagree; Somewhat agree; Agree; Strongly agree)

The training repeatedly connected Jewish values to political effectiveness; the different groups competing in the simulation were penalized/rewarded in part based on the extent to which their behavior during the simulation made some kind of Jewish-based appeal. For example, the students who focused on social media were criticized/lauded depending on how much their social media content had some overt Jewish content. Given this explicit connection to Jewish values and politics, we expect to see movement on the fourth question about Jewish identity but not on the first three items, since these items are not about Jewish values and politics. Note that we did not pre-register these expectations.

Table OA23: Effect on A connection to the American Jewish community

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.124	0.107	0.165
SE	0.079	0.094	0.141
p-value	0.115	0.258	0.243

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.768

Table OA24: Effect on A connection to the Jewish community where you live

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.021	0.122	-0.154
SE	0.075	0.091	0.130
p-value	0.782	0.180	0.238

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.16

Table OA25: Effect on A connection to Jewish customs and traditions

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.036	0.098	-0.075
SE	0.063	0.079	0.108
p-value	0.563	0.217	0.489

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.161

Table OA26: Effect on My political beliefs are connected to my Jewish identity

	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
Estimate	0.175	0.141	0.200
SE	0.071	0.080	0.138
p-value	0.015	0.080	0.150

* The p-value on the difference between the female and male effects is 0.81

Within-Subject Correlations

Within the pre-treatment surveys, the ambition index has a correlation of 0.864 across two survey waves and the efficacy index has a correlation of 0.593.

Who did participants meet with?

Among the 435 female participants who took a baseline survey, 1.1% met with at least one female Member of Congress and 89.2% met with at least one female staffer.

Among the 262 male participants who took a baseline survey, 6.1% met with at least one male Member of Congress and 88.2% met with at least one male staffer.

Text Messages to Program Participants

The following messages were used to invite participants to take the surveys. Cell phone numbers were acquired during the registration phase.

First pre-program message

“Hey [First name], glad you’re coming to DC with your synagogue for the RAC’s L’Taken seminar. We need your help—can you take a short survey? If you complete it, you’ll be eligible to win a \$50 Amazon gift card. Thanks! [Link to survey]”

First post-program message

“Hey [First name], we’re interested in learning about your experiences at L’Taken in DC. Can you take this short survey again? If you complete it, you’ll be eligible to win a \$50 Amazon gift card. Thanks! [Link to survey]”

Follow-up surveys, for both pre- and post-program participants

“Hey [First name], we know you might’ve already filled out this survey but the RAC needs your help again. If you complete the survey again, you will be re-entered to win a \$50 Amazon gift card. Thanks! [Link to survey]”

Pre-Analysis Plan

On the next page is the pre-analysis plan.

Pre-Analysis Plan for a Difference-in-Difference Design on Increasing Political Ambition and Efficacy in High School Students

We are conducting an ongoing difference-in-difference design to measure the efficacy of a high school lobbying program. In this program, high school students from across the country come to Washington, D.C. to lobby their federal elected officials and/or their staffs on a variety of topics relevant to them. Students also receive briefings and participate in trainings on federal policymaking.

We are measuring whether this program can increase the political ambition and feelings of political efficacy among its participants. In particular, we will measure whether this program reduces the gender gap in political ambition.

Our analysis is limited to a difference-in-difference design due to programmatic constraints. The partner organization is unable to implement a randomized experiment. Nonetheless, our analysis will be a difference-in-difference design in which we compare the pre- and post-participation attitudes using surveys of participating high school students. We are leveraging the fact that there will be six cohorts of participants spread over January-March 2019 for which we will have multiple pre- and post-surveys, as summarized in the below table (with approximate dates for fielding the surveys):

	Jan 11 Cohort	Jan 25 Cohort	Feb 8 Cohort	Feb 25 Cohort	March 1 Cohort	March 15 Cohort
Pre-Survey #1	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/18	1/28	2/15
Pre-Survey #2	n/a	1/18	1/18	1/28	2/15	2/28
Pre-Survey #3	n/a	n/a	1/28	2/15	2/28	3/6
Post-Survey #1	1/18	1/28	2/15	2/28	3/6	3/20
Post-Survey #2	1/28	2/15	2/28	3/6	3/20	4/1
Post-Survey #3	2/15	2/28	3/6	3/20	4/1	TBD
Post-Survey #4	2/28	3/6	3/20	4/1	TBD	TBD
Post-Survey #5	3/6	3/20	4/1	TBD	TBD	TBD
Post-Survey #6	3/20	4/1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Post-Survey #7	4/1	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

On each survey, we will ask two questions about political efficacy and three questions about political ambition.

Our efficacy questions are:

- Ordinary citizens can do a lot to influence the government in Washington if they are willing to make the effort.
- It's important to me to let my political representatives know how I feel about the issues.

Responses range from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree using a 7 point scale. We will code each question using a -3 to +3 scale. Our outcome measure will be an index in which we average together respondents' answers on these two questions.

Our ambition questions are, “How likely is it that, someday, when you’re older, you might want to...”:

- Work on a political campaign?
- Work for the government?
- Run for political office?

Responses range from Extremely Likely to Extremely Unlikely using a 7 point scale. We will code each question using a -3 to +3 scale. Our outcome measure will be an index in which we average together respondents' answers on these three questions.

Our principal hypothesis is that participation in the program will increase political ambition and efficacy.

Our analysis will take the following form:

$$Y_{i,t} = \gamma_t + \tau\omega_{i,t} + \alpha_i + \mu_{i,t},$$

where Y is our outcome measures (efficacy and ambition indices), γ_t is an indicator for the survey time period, $\omega_{i,t}$ is an indicator for whether individual i participated in the lobbying program before t (such that as soon as an individual participates between $t-1$ and t , this indicator is set to 1 and then is then always coded as participated thereafter), α_i is an individual-level fixed effect, $\mu_{i,t}$ are the idiosyncratic errors clustered at the individual level, and τ is the treatment effect of participating that we are estimating. The identification strategy of the differences-in-differences design rests on the fact that we have precise measures of participants' views both before and after they participate.

In addition, because of the large literature on a gender gap in political ambition (which we replicate in our 3 January survey), we will examine whether the program is particularly effective at increasing political ambition among female participants. In addition to the two indices described above, we will also examine effects solely on the “Run for political office” outcome measure since that is a primary outcome in that literature. We will examine whether there is an interaction between post-program political ambition and efficacy with gender. While we will report what we find, we are treating this matter as an open research question, not a directional hypothesis.

Finally, in the first survey immediately following the program, we will ask respondents a free response question on what they learned from the weekend. We will use these responses to these open-ended questions to qualitatively investigate potential mechanisms for any attitude changes.

Note that we are filing this PAP after the 3 January survey but prior to any post-program survey. Thus we are blind to all results at this time.

sessionInfo()

```
## R version 4.0.2 (2020-06-22)
## Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit)
## Running under: macOS 10.16
##
## Matrix products: default
## BLAS: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.0/Resources/lib/libRblas.dylib
## LAPACK: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.0/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib
##
## locale:
## [1] en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods   base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] lfe_2.8-6      Matrix_1.2-18  rmcrr_0.4.3    forcats_0.5.0
## [5] stringr_1.4.0  dplyr_1.0.5    purrr_0.3.4    readr_1.3.1
## [9] tibble_3.1.1   ggplot2_3.3.3  tidyverse_1.3.0  tidyr_1.1.3
## [13] quanteda_3.0.0  kableExtra_1.2.1  lmtest_0.9-38  zoo_1.8-8
## [17] clubSandwich_0.5.0  plm_2.4-1      doBy_4.6.10    panelView_1.1.2
## [21] readstata13_0.9.2
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] nlme_3.1-148      fs_1.5.0        lubridate_1.7.9
## [4] RColorBrewer_1.1-2  webshot_0.5.2   httr_1.4.2
## [7] Deriv_4.1.3       tools_4.0.2     backports_1.1.8
## [10] utf8_1.2.1        R6_2.5.0        DBI_1.1.0
## [13] colorspace_2.0-0  withr_2.4.2     tidyselect_1.1.0
## [16] gridExtra_2.3     compiler_4.0.2  cli_2.4.0
## [19] rvest_0.3.6       xml2_1.3.2      microbenchmark_1.4-7
## [22] sandwich_3.0-0    labeling_0.4.2  scales_1.1.1
## [25] digest_0.6.27     rmarkdown_2.3   pkgconfig_2.0.3
## [28] htmltools_0.5.0  dbplyr_1.4.4    rlang_0.4.10
## [31] readxl_1.3.1      rstudioapi_0.11  farver_2.1.0
## [34] generics_0.1.0    jsonlite_1.7.2  magrittr_2.0.1
## [37] Formula_1.2-3     Rcpp_1.0.6      munsell_0.5.0
## [40] fansi_0.4.2       lifecycle_1.0.0  stringi_1.5.3
## [43] yaml_2.2.1        MASS_7.3-51.6   grid_4.0.2
## [46] blob_1.2.1        parallel_4.0.2  bdsmatrix_1.3-4
## [49] crayon_1.4.1      lattice_0.20-41  haven_2.3.1
## [52] hms_0.5.3         knitr_1.30      pillar_1.6.0
## [55] stopwords_2.2     curry_0.1.1     fastmatch_1.1-0
## [58] reprex_0.3.0      glue_1.4.2      evaluate_0.14
## [61] RcppParallel_5.1.4  modelr_0.1.8    vctrs_0.3.7
## [64] Rdpack_2.1.1      miscTools_0.6-26  cellranger_1.1.0
## [67] gtable_0.3.0      assertthat_0.2.1  xfun_0.16
## [70] rbibutils_2.0     xtable_1.8-4    broom_0.7.0
## [73] viridisLite_0.4.0  maxLik_1.4-8    ellipsis_0.3.1
```

R.Version()

```
## $platform
## [1] "x86_64-apple-darwin17.0"
```

```
##
## $arch
## [1] "x86_64"
##
## $os
## [1] "darwin17.0"
##
## $system
## [1] "x86_64, darwin17.0"
##
## $status
## [1] ""
##
## $major
## [1] "4"
##
## $minor
## [1] "0.2"
##
## $year
## [1] "2020"
##
## $month
## [1] "06"
##
## $day
## [1] "22"
##
## `$svn rev`
## [1] "78730"
##
## $language
## [1] "R"
##
## $version.string
## [1] "R version 4.0.2 (2020-06-22)"
##
## $nickname
## [1] "Taking Off Again"
```