

Jill Lepore, "The X Factor," *The New Yorker*, March 10, 2014.

A Note about Sources

N.B. For readers who'd like to read more, or who are undertaking their own research, here is a select bibliography of my sources for this piece. As with all the bibliographies for New Yorker essays that I post on my Harvard faculty website, this brief discussion mentions a good number of works consulted but it's neither an exhaustive inventory of my sources nor a survey of the scholarship in a given field. Instead, I've listed works I found most useful or especially provocative. I have generally only included manuscripts, journal and magazine articles, and books; I haven't listed interviews here at all; I've not included things like newspapers, advertisements, patents, legislation, and policy statements; and I've generally left out citations from specialized bodies of literature in fields like medicine and law. A last caveat: these brief bibliographies are all frozen in time: I do not update them, and they therefore don't include anything written on these subjects after the date on which my essay was published.

Much of the best scholarship on women and elected office is sponsored by the [Center for American Women in Politics](#), at Rutgers, whose website is invaluable. For the role of the CAWP in the record-breaking election of 2012, see its account of the [2012 Project](#). A landmark inquiry into the question of why more women don't run for office is Susan Welch, "Women as Political Animals? A Test of Some Explanations for Male-Female Political Participation Differences," *American Journal of Political Science* 21 (1977): 711-730. Welch uses SRC data from 1952, 1964 and 1972. The best recent literature includes Susan J. Carroll and Kira Sanbonmatsu, *More Women Can Run: Gender and Pathways to the State Legislatures* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2013); Jennifer L. Lawless and Richard L. Fox, *Men Rule: The Continued Under-Representation of Women in U.S. Politics* (Washington, DC: Women and Politics Institute, 2012); Barbara Palmer and Dennis Simon, *Women and Congressional Elections: A Century of Change* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2012); and Jennifer L. Lawless and Richard L. Fox, *It Takes a Candidate: Why Women Don't Run for Office* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005). Another body of scholarship has looked at the question of women and the presidency. See, e.g., Justin S. Vaughn and Lilly J. Goren, eds., *Women and the White House: Gender, Popular Culture, and Presidential Politics* (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2013); Lori Cox Han and Caroline Heldman, eds., *Rethinking Madam President: Are We Ready for a Woman in the White House* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2007); and Robert P. Watson and Ann Gordon, eds., *Anticipating Madam President* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 2003). And, on the question of voter reaction to women candidates, as surveyed by pollsters since 1937, see, e.g., Matthew J. Streb et al, "Social Desirability Effects and Support for a Female American President," *Public Opinion Quarterly* 72 (2008): 76-89; Kathleen A. Dolan, *Voting for Women: How the Public Evaluates Women Candidates* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2004). And for general introductions to gender and American politics, see Susan J. Carroll et al, *Gender and Elections: Shaping the Future of American Politics* (New York: Cambridge

University Press, 2008); Christine Wolbrecht et al, eds., *Political Women and American Democracy* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2008), and for an influential account of women and political participation, see Nancy Burns et al, *The Private Roots of Public Action: Gender, Equality, and Political Participation* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2001).