



# Advanced English

## 501

### Reading Comprehension

According to the CAWP (Centre for American Women and Politics), the voter turnout gap between men and women grows slightly larger with each presidential election. Since 1980, the number of female voters has been greater than that of male voters. In 2020, female voter turnout was 68.4% compared to male voter turnout of 65% - 9.7 million more women voted than men.



Higher female voter turnout has been consistent among various races, too. More Asian American, Black, Hispanic, and White women voted than men, with the most significant gender gap among Black voters. Voter turnout of citizens aged 18-64 was almost three times as great as other age groups, with more women voting than men in this age group. However, more men than women voted in the over-65 age group.

It seems marital status also has an effect on voter turnout. There was almost no gender gap between married men and women. However, among divorced and those who never married, women tend to have higher voter turnout levels than men. Education levels also affect voter turnout - among citizens with less than a ninth-grade education, men tend to have slightly higher turnout rates than women. Among those with a college degree, women tend to vote at higher rates than men.

The gender gap is also evident in election results. Contrary to the idea that people use deliberate, rational strategies when choosing electoral candidates, research by N. Bowman and H. Gill indicates that people use shallow decision-making methods: all voters are likely to vote for candidates who appear more competent. However, women tend to vote for male candidates that appear more approachable, and men are more likely to vote for the most attractive female candidates.



# Learn English: Politics and Comparative Forms

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