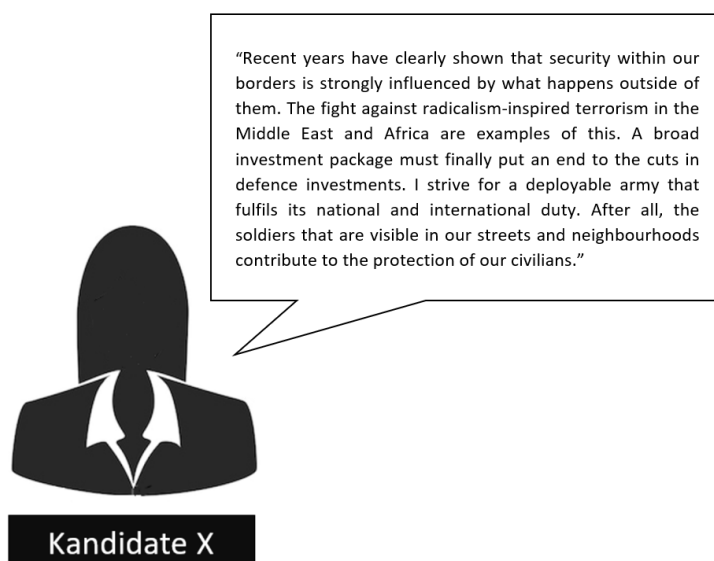
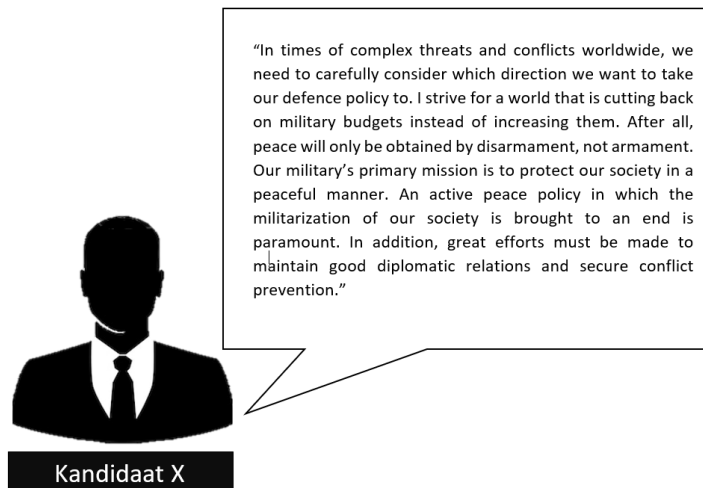


APPENDIX

PART I: GENERAL APPENDICES

Example of the presented politician profiles and written messages



Child care – leftist position

The first years of life are crucial for children's development. Children are often unable to make up for the delay that they experienced in their early years during the rest of their lives. To assure equal opportunities for everyone, I advocate 1 day of free childcare per week from the first year of life and 2 days of free childcare per week in the second year of life. I would also like to make the fees for childcare income-based in order to attract children from disadvantaged backgrounds. In addition, free, healthy and sustainable meals must be provided.

Child care – rightist position

I believe that a feasible combination of work, family responsibilities and leisure is paramount. I therefore advocate giving priority for childcare places to parents who are professionally employed or follow work-oriented trainings. In

addition, efforts should also be made to provide flexible and occasional care for children of parents who have part-time and temporary jobs, attend training courses or work irregular hours. This is the only way to realize our ambition of full employment. More flexibility should be allowed so that childcare initiatives can temporarily exceed their maximum capacity without structural overcrowding.

Climate – leftist position

The climate is the basis of our prosperity and quality of life. A climate act with clear and ambitious goals is a must to secure our future and that of our children. We will only be able to make a difference by clear and concrete climate measures. If everyone makes an effort, we can install a real energy revolution together, in which we will only make use of renewable energy by 2030 and make all our buildings energy efficient. I also advocate investments in sustainable mobility. By doing everything that is within our possibilities now, we will be ready for the future.

Climate – rightist position

The fight against climate change needs to be tackled ambitiously, with realistic and feasible goals, but it is equally important that this does not affect the competitiveness of our companies. Investments in research, development and human capital must provide us with new solutions. I strive for climate innovation: by focusing strongly on innovate, we can create jobs and solve climate problems. In doing so, our solutions can contribute to the fight against global warming and stimulate the economy.

Power analysis

We conducted a power analysis for the main regression analyses we present below. More in particular, we used the software package Gpower in which we used the option “F-test, linear multiple regression, fixed model” combined with “Posthoc: Compute achieved power – given alfa, sample size and effect size”. As we are working with several predictor variables and as it is difficult to determine one common effect size for all predictors, we used for each model two scenarios: one with a small effect size (0.02) and one with a medium effect size (0.15).

The results can be found below. For all our models, the power score is significantly higher than 0.80, which is often taken as cut-off point. This confirms that all our analyses are sufficiently powered. Only for the analyses per policy domain with a small effect size there might be an issue of underpowering. These analyses are, however, only used to further check the absence of an effect per policy domain which was earlier also not found in the sufficiently powered analyses presented in Tables A2 and A3.

Models	Alfa	N	Effect size	Power
Table A2	0.05	1781	Small (0.02)	0.997
			Medium (0.15)	1.000
Table A3	0.05	1781 / 2 = 890 (interaction)	Small (0.02)	0.871
			Medium (0.15)	1.000
Tables A4- A5-A6	0.05	585 / 2 = 292 (interaction)	Small (0.02)	0.338
			Medium (0.15)	0.999

Table A.1: Description of the experiment's participants – weighted for age, gender and level of education (N=605) compared to the general population (if data available)

Gender	Sample	General population
Male	49.4%	49.5%
Female	50.5%	50.5%
Age		
<35	23.1%	23.1%
35 – 54	35.1%	35.1%
55+	41.7%	41.7%
Level of education		
Primary education	2.6%	13.9%
Lower secondary education	15.3%	20.5%
Higher secondary education	52.6%	35.7%
Non-university higher education	17.3%	15.3%
University education	12.3%	14.6%
Average left right positioning (1=very leftist, 7=very rightist)	4.33	/
Preferred party		
CD&V	9.1%	15.4%
Groen	7.6%	10.1%
N-VA	27.7%	24.8%
Open VLD	6.1%	13.1%
PVDA	5.9%	5.3%
Sp.a	7.6%	10.4%
Vlaams Belang	19.8%	18.5%
Don't know	16.4%	/
How often do they follow politics in the news?		
On a daily basis	59.0%	/
2-3 times a week	17.2%	/
Once a week	6.3%	/
Less than once a week	13.1%	/
Never	4.4%	/

Table A.2: Linear regression models predicting the perceived valence characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.290*** (.018)	-.573*** (.015)	-.415*** (.016)	-.309*** (.018)	.062** (.021)	-.416*** (.017)	-.474*** (.018)	-.268*** (.019)	-.454*** (.018)	-.565*** (.015)
Different gender (versus same gender)	.050 (.055)	-.115** (.046)	-.010 (.049)	.012 (.056)	.015 (.064)	.031 (.051)	.026 (.054)	-.012 (.058)	-.051 (.054)	.003 (.045)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.096 (.063)	.101* (.052)	-.114** (.055)	.057 (.063)	-.014 (.072)	-.070 (.058)	.026 (.062)	.114* (.065)	.090 (.061)	.061 (.051)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.030 (.020)	.002 (.016)	.011 (.017)	.046** (.020)	-.099*** (.023)	.018 (.018)	-.065** (.020)	.074*** (.021)	.087*** (.019)	-.038** (.016)
Age	.000 (.002)	.002 (.001)	.002 (.001)	.003 (.002)	.003 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	.003 (.002)	.001 (.001)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.055 (.056)	-.047 (.046)	.137** (.049)	-.750*** (.056)	.857*** (.064)	-.356*** (.051)	.455*** (.055)	-.681*** (.058)	-.665*** (.054)	.123** (.045)
Policy Issue (ref: Climate)										
Defense	-.094 (.068)	.102* (.056)	-.062 (.060)	-.225** (.068)	.320*** (.078)	.103* (.062)	.224** (.067)	-.107 (.071)	-.087 (.066)	-.041 (.055)
Child Care	-.282*** (.067)	.151** (.056)	.308*** (.059)	.378*** (.068)	-.397*** (.078)	.516*** (.062)	-.143** (.066)	.441*** (.070)	.433*** (.066)	-.074 (.054)
Constant	5.907***	6.011***	5.291***	6.017***	2.643***	6.215***	5.458***	5.507***	6.348***	6.525***
Adjusted R ²	.135	.454	.302	.225	.134	.290	.325	.177	.320	.467
F	(8,1773)= 35,743	(8,1773)= 185,977	(8,1773)= 97,468	(8,1773)= 65,728	(8,1773) =35,577	(8,1773)=9 1,866	(8,1772) =107,940	(8,1773)= 48,842	(8,1773)= 105,834	(8,1762)= 194,645
N	1781	1781	1781	1781	1781	1781	1780	1781	1781	1770

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.3: Linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived valence characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.315*** (.026)	-.586*** (.022)	-.436*** (.023)	-.344 (.026)	.037 (.030)	-.449*** (.024)	-.477*** (.026)	-.306*** (.027)	-.492*** (.026)	-.572*** (.021)
Different gender (versus same gender)	-.133 (.148)	-.214* (.122)	-.166 (.130)	-.245 (.149)	-.167 (.170)	-.210 (.135)	.008 (.145)	-.293* (.154)	-.334** (.145)	-.054 (.119)
Different gender x disagreement	.048 (.036)	.026 (.030)	.041 (.032)	.068* (.036)	.048 (.042)	.064* (.033)	.005 (.036)	.074** (.038)	.433** (.066)	.015 (.029)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.100 (.063)	.103** (.052)	-.112** (.055)	.062 (.063)	-.011 (.072)	-.065 (.058)	.026 (.062)	.118* (.065)	.095 (.061)	.062 (.051)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.030 (.020)	.003 (.016)	.011 (.017)	.047 (.020)	-.098*** (.023)	.018 (.018)	-.065** (.020)	.075*** (.021)	.088*** (.019)	-.038** (.016)
Age	.001 (.002)	.002 (.001)	.002 (.001)	.003 (.002)	.003 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	.003 (.002)	.001 (.001)
Rightist policy position (vs leftist)	.057 (.056)	-.046 (.046)	.140** (.049)	-.746 (.056)	.860*** (.064)	-.353*** (.051)	.455*** (.055)	-.677*** (.058)	-.661*** (.054)	.124** (.045)
Policy Issue (ref: Climate)										
Defense	-.094 (.068)	.101* (.056)	-.062 (.060)	-.226 (.068)	.320*** (.078)	.102 (.062)	.224** (.067)	-.108 (.071)	.075 (.035)	-.041 (.055)
Child Care	-.282*** (.067)	.151** (.056)	.308*** (.059)	.378 (.068)	-.397*** (.078)	.516*** (.062)	-.143** (.066)	.441*** (.070)	-.088*** (.066)	-.074 (.054)
Constant	5.991***	6.056***	5.362***	6.134***	2.726***	6.325***	5.466***	5.635***	6.477***	6.552***
Adjusted R ²	.135	.454	.303	.226	.135	.291	.324	.178	.322	.467
F	(9,1772)= 31,984	(9,1772)= 165,376	(9,1772)= 86,856	(9,1772)= 58,893	(9,1772)= 1,778	(9,1772)= 2,195	(9,1772)= 5,896	(9,1772)= 43,914	(9,1772)= 4,751	(9,1761)= 172,976

N	1781	1781	1781	1781	1781	1781	1781	1781	1781	1770
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* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.001$ – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.4: Linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived valence characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians - Defense

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.004 (.096)	-.512*** (.077)	-.250** (.080)	-.403*** (.093)	.234** (.108)	-.327*** (.086)	-.234** (.096)	-.204** (.102)	-.444*** (.091)	-.484*** (.075)
Female politician (versus male politician)	.285 (.268)	.235 (.214)	.427* (.223)	-.248 (.261)	.266 (.303)	.335 (.240)	.432 (.270)	.170 (.286)	.098 (.253)	.242 (.208)
Gender politician x disagreement	-.128** (.062)	-.044 (.050)	-.108** (.052)	.076 (.060)	-.094 (.070)	-.045 (.056)	-.132** (.063)	-.033 (.066)	-.018 (.022)	-.065 (.048)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.187* (.104)	.145* (.083)	.091 (.086)	.129 (.101)	-.011 (.117)	.045 (.093)	.111 (.104)	-.023 (.110)	.085 (.098)	.086 (.081)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.014 (.112)	.116 (.090)	-.090 (.093)	.135 (.109)	-.160 (.127)	.077 (.100)	.008 (.113)	.206* (.120)	.122 (.106)	-.047 (.088)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.045 (.036)	-.006 (.029)	-.022 (.030)	.012 (.035)	-.109** (.041)	.038 (.032)	-.095** (.036)	.068* (.038)	.089** (.034)	-.022 (.028)
Age	.000 (.003)	.002 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.006* (.003)	-.003 (.004)	.001 (.003)	-.004 (.003)	.000 (.004)	.006 (.003)	.000 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.271** (.100)	-.168** (.079)	-.229** (.083)	-1.262*** (.097)	1.555** * (.112)	-.541*** (.089)	.821*** (.100)	-1.297*** (.106)	-1.084*** (.094)	.088 (.077)
Constant	4.581***	5.684***	4.931***	6.538***	1.935***	5.582***	4.492***	5.868***	6.319***	6.234***
Adjusted R ²	.090	.478	.307	.290	.256	.271	.326	.241	.367	.502
F	(8,577)= 8,264	(8,577)= 67,822	(8,577)= 33,447	(8,577)= 30,842	(8,577)= 30,842	(8,577)= 28,229	(8,577)= 36,361	(8,577)= 24,264	(8,577)= 43,316	(8,571)= 74,013
N	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	579

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.5: Linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived valence characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Child Care

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.383*** (.100)	-.563*** (.081)	-.392*** (.088)	-.323 (.101)	.061 (.117)	-.445*** (.094)	-.447*** (.091)	-.223** (.106)	-.340** (.103)	-.507 (.080)
Female politician (versus male politician)	-.067 (.253)	.106 (.204)	.054 (.223)	.309 (.255)	-.050 (.295)	.131 (.239)	.010 (.230)	.356 (.269)	.444* (.260)	.140 (.203)
Gender politician x disagreement	.026 (.063)	.017 (.051)	-.005 (.056)	-.006 (.064)	-.016 (.074)	.004 (.060)	-.023 (.058)	-.038 (.067)	-.079 (.065)	-.005 (.051)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.096 (.106)	.087 (.086)	-.167* (.094)	.017 (.107)	-.062 (.124)	-.120 (.100)	-.073 (.097)	.215* (.113)	.159 (.109)	.055 (.085)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.019 (.035)	.028 (.028)	.024 (.030)	.054 (.035)	-.070* (.040)	.045 (.033)	-.071** (.031)	.121** (.037)	.096** (.036)	-.073 (.028)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.029 (.099)	.308*** (.080)	.259** (.088)	.235 (.100)	-.166 (.116)	.206** (.094)	.160* (.090)	.241** (.105)	.253** (.102)	.024 (.080)
Age	-.001 (.003)	.004 (.003)	-.002 (.003)	.004 (.003)	.001 (.004)	.001 (.003)	-.001 (.003)	-.001 (.003)	.000 (.003)	.000 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	-.043 (.096)	-.108 (.078)	.268** (.085)	-.623 (.097)	.639*** (.112)	-.643*** (.091)	.157* (.087)	-.609*** (.102)	-.645*** (.099)	.124 (.077)
Constant	6.281***	5.247***	4.988***	5.462***	3.031***	6.630***	5.648***	4.680***	5.703***	6.211***
Adjusted R ²	.160	.437	.295	.184	.046	.279	.349	.141	.263	.434
F	(8,592)= 15,292	(8,592)= 59,294	(8,592)= 32,357	(8,592)= 17,857	(8,592)= 4,651	(8,592)= 30,058	(8,592)= 41,264	(8,592)= 13,344	(8,592)= 27,681	(8,592)= 58,024
N	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.6: Linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived valence characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Climate

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.341*** (.034)	-.579*** (.029)	-.431*** (.031)	-.300 (.034)	.033 (.038)	-.428*** (.030)	-.530*** (.034)	-.258** (.032)	-.445** (.032)	-.597 (.029)
Female politician (versus male politician)	.068 (.093)	.191** (.080)	.008 (.084)	.148 (.093)	-.129 (.104)	.114 (.082)	-.134 (.094)	.069 (.088)	.178** (.087)	.014 (.079)
Gender politician x disagreement	-.017 (.024)	-.041 (.020)	-.003 (.021)	-.019 (.024)	.024 (.026)	-.024 (.021)	.002 (.024)	-.032 (.022)	-.027 (.022)	.010 (.020)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.288** (.106)	.090 (.091)	-.086 (.095)	.029 (.106)	.116 (.118)	-.198** (.093)	.066 (.106)	-.069 (.100)	-.009 (.099)	.172 (.090)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	.010 (.034)	.012 (.029)	.058 (.031)	.099** (.034)	-.118** (.038)	.002 (.030)	.007 (.034)	.067** (.032)	.098** (.032)	-.020 (.029)
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.070 (.098)	.088 (.084)	.058 (.088)	.068 (.098)	-.018 (.110)	.094 (.086)	.051 (.099)	.163* (.093)	.028 (.092)	.058 (.083)
Age	.003 (.003)	.004 (.003)	-.003 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.007 (.004)	-.001 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.006 (.003)	.004 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	-.070 (.093)	.153 (.080)	.370*** (.084)	-.392*** (.093)	.405*** (.104)	.096 (.082)	.413*** (.094)	-.173** (.088)	-.289*** (.087)	.189 (.079)
Constant	5.570***	5.162***	4.482***	4.931***	3.313***	5.550***	5.272***	4.487***	5.703***	6.046***
Adjusted R ²	.176	.460	.296	.159	.038	.300	.337	.130	.301	.459
F	(8,596)= 17,140	(8,596)= 65,213	(8,596)= 32,714	(8,596)= 15,286	(8,596)= 4,017	(8,596)= 33,360	(8,596)= 39,395	(8,596)= 12,236	(8,596)= 33,567	(8,596)= 64,859
N	604	604	604	604	604	604	604	604	604	604

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.001$ – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.8: Robustness check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – AGREEMENT AS DUMMY VARIABLE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagree (versus Agree)	-.664*** (.128)	-1.481*** (.118)	-.885*** (.120)	-.861*** (.133)	.402** (.150)	-1.180*** (.122)	-.905*** (.134)	-.675*** (.137)	-1.128*** (.132)	-1.253*** (.115)
Different gender (versus same gender)	.051 (.054)	-.118** (.050)	.003 (.051)	.000 (.057)	-.015 (.064)	.008 (.052)	.038 (.057)	-.040 (.058)	-.078 (.056)	.000 (.049)
Different gender x disagree	-.068 (.077)	.127* (.071)	-.003 (.072)	.111 (.080)	-.204 (.090)	.152 (.073)	-.091 (.081)	.091 (.082)	.079 (.079)	.034 (.069)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.037 (.062)	.062 (.057)	-.160** (.058)	.023 (.064)	-.026 (.072)	-.122** (.059)	-.043 (.065)	.045 (.066)	.029 (.192)	.002 (.055)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.032 (.020)	-.006 (.018)	-.011 (.019)	.034 (.021)	-.058** (.023)	.003 (.019)	-.067*** (.021)	.061** (.021)	.075*** (.021)	-.057*** (.018)
Age	.001 (.002)	.002 (.002)	.000 (.002)	.003*** (.002)	.002 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	-.001 (.002)	.003 (.002)	.001 (.002)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.060 (.055)	-.009 (.051)	.201*** (.051)	-.691 (.057)	.756*** (.064)	-.291*** (.052)	.454*** (.057)	-.623*** (.059)	-.602*** (.056)	.160*** (.049)
Policy Issue (ref.: Climate)										
Defense	-.141** (.067)	.032 (.062)	-.141** (.063)	-.240*** (.070)	.279*** (.078)	.025 (.064)	.132* (.070)	-.129* (.072)	-.129* (.069)	-.091 (.060)
Child Care	-.275*** (.066)	.131** (.061)	.272*** (.062)	.392*** (.068)	-.416*** (.077)	.502*** (.063)	-.170** (.069)	.434*** (.071)	.425*** (.068)	-.094 (.059)
Constant	5.322***	4.652***	4.362***	5.277***	2.861***	5.280***	4.406***	4.936***	5.316***	5.226***
Adjusted R ²	.116	.286	.188	.176	.115	.206	.209	.128	.223	.281

F	(9,1669)= 25,507	(9,1669)= 75,553	(9,1669)= 44,049	(9,1669)= 40,729	(9,1669)= 25,303	(9,1669)= 49,488	(9,1669)= 50,207	(9,1669)= 28,408	(9,1669)=54, 452	(9,1669)= 73,382
N	1678	1678	1678	1678	1678	1678	1678	1678	1678	1678

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.9: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Defense – AGREEMENT AS DUMMY VARIABLE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagree (versus Agree)	.079 (.353)	-1.809*** (.307)	-.881** (.309)	-1.204*** (.359)	1.036** (.405)	-1.198*** (.336)	-.720* (.376)	-.802** (.381)	-1.509*** (.352)	-1.645*** (.303)
Female politician (versus male politician)	-.046 (.157)	.163 (.136)	.178 (.137)	.037 (.159)	.115 (.180)	.253* (.149)	.101 (.167)	.062 (.169)	.138 (.156)	.071 (.134)
Gender politician x disagree	-.424* (.227)	-.058 (.197)	-.314 (.199)	.178 (.231)	-.505* (.260)	-.038 (.216)	-.436* (.242)	.011 (.245)	.046 (.226)	-.144 (.194)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.295** (.119)	.095 (.104)	.053 (.104)	.125 (.121)	.032 (.137)	.005 (.113)	.233* (.127)	-.012 (.129)	.093 (.119)	.083 (.102)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.012 (.129)	.147 (.112)	-.088 (.113)	.129 (.131)	-.121 (.148)	.027 (.123)	.093 (.138)	.170 (.139)	.148 (.129)	-.031 (.111)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.050 (.040)	-.033 (.034)	-.056 (.035)	-.003 (.040)	-.092** (.045)	.023 (.038)	-.107** (.042)	.032 (.043)	.060 (.039)	-.035 (.034)
Age	-.003 (.004)	-.003 (.003)	.002 (.003)	.005 (.004)	.000 (.005)	-.001 (.004)	-.002 (.004)	-.001 (.004)	.006 (.004)	-.001 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.336** (.114)	-.118 (.099)	-.244** (.100)	-1.286*** (.116)	1.682*** (.131)	-.516*** (.109)	.964*** (.122)	-1.041*** (.123)	-1.133*** (.114)	.108 (.098)
Constant	4.581***	4.710***	4.536***	5.525***	1.935***	4.971***	3.353***	5.868***	5.333***	5.075***
Adjusted R ²	.094	.434	.291	.273	.268	.239	.326	.246	.447	.447
F	(8,455)= 7,000	(8,455)= 45,344	(8,455)= 24,708	(8,455)= 22,706	(8,455)= 22,1780	(8,455)= 19,169	(8,455)= 27,953	(8,455)= 19,918	(8,455)= 31,557	(8,450)= 47,271
N	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	458

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.10: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Child Care – AGREEMENT AS DUMMY VARIABLE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagree (versus Agree)	-.973** (.387)	-1.583*** (.333)	-.925** (.342)	-.809** (.393)	.430 (.444)	-1.257*** (.369)	-1.389*** (.358)	-.611 (.406)	-.941** (.400)	-1.601*** (.329)
Female politician (versus male politician)	.029 (.146)	.236* (.125)	.110 (.129)	.290** (.148)	.044 (.167)	.154 (.139)	-.044 (.135)	.243 (.153)	.263* (.150)	.165 (.123)
Gender politician x disagree	-.003 (.244)	-.037 (.210)	-.250 (.215)	-.058 (.247)	-.285 (.279)	-.053 (.232)	-.049 (.225)	-.157 (.255)	-.281 (.252)	.045 (.206)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.077 (.122)	.401*** (.105)	.269** (.108)	.372** (.124)	-.223 (.140)	.283** (.116)	.290** (.113)	.319** (.128)	.375** (.126)	.129 (.103)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.072 (.128)	.033 (.110)	-.134 (.113)	-.007 (.130)	-.086 (.146)	-.149 (.122)	-.090 (.118)	.271** (.134)	.152 (.132)	.081 (.108)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.038 (.041)	.010 (.036)	.013 (.037)	.019 (.042)	-.038 (.047)	.024 (.039)	-.071 (.038)	.091** (.043)	.054 (.043)	-.095** (.035)
Age	-.001 (.004)	.005 (.003)	-.001 (.003)	.005 (.004)	.001 (.005)	.001 (.004)	.003 (.004)	.000 (.004)	.001 (.004)	.003 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.068 (.120)	-.091 (.103)	.296** (.106)	-.606*** (.122)	.657*** (.137)	-.663*** (.114)	.186* (.111)	-.639*** (.125)	-.692*** (.124)	.176* (.101)
Constant	5.151***	3.622***	3.837***	5.462***	2.880***	5.551***	4.133***	4.109***	4.900***	4.563***
Adjusted R ²	.127	.370	.289	.184	.043	.238	.312	.119	.223	.434
F	(8,447)= 9,299	(8,447)= 34,486	(8,447)= 24,179	(8,447)= 34,486	(8,447)= 3,564	(8,447)= 18,738	(8,447)= 26,837	(8,447)= 8,714	(8,447)= 17,315	(8,445)= 34,251
N	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	453

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

PART III: ROBUSTNESS CHECKS BASED ON SUBSAMPLE ANALYSES

Table A.11: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – SUBSAMPLE ANALYSIS (LEFTIST RESPONDENTS (1-3))

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.343*** (.054)	-.594*** (.045)	-.481*** (.046)	-.463*** (.051)	.203*** (.062)	-.541*** (.049)	-.370*** (.055)	-.408*** (.054)	-.613*** (.051)	-.504*** (.041)
Different gender (versus same gender)	.039 (.278)	-.248 (.228)	-.030 (.236)	-.019 (.261)	-.588* (.318)	-.158 (.250)	.202 (.281)	-.069 (.275)	-.076 (.263)	.290 (.212)
Different gender x disagreement	.007 (.070)	.038 (.057)	-.026 (.059)	.003 (.066)	.108 (.080)	.036 (.063)	-.078 (.071)	.013 (.069)	-.004 (.066)	-.091* (.053)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.012 (.119)	.215** (.098)	-.010 (.101)	.175 (.112)	-.123 (.136)	.045 (.107)	.056 (.121)	.288** (.118)	.161 (.113)	.081 (.091)
Age	-.001 (.004)	.008** (.003)	.005 (.003)	.012*** (.004)	-.002 (.004)	.005 (.003)	-.004 (.004)	.007* (.004)	.008 (.004)	.000 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.299** (.117)	-.188* (.096)	.183* (.099)	-.737*** (.109)	.880*** (.133)	-.385*** (.105)	.322** (.118)	-.750*** (.115)	-.600*** (.110)	.057 (.089)
Policy Issue (ref.: Climate)										
Defense	.144 (.135)	.083 (.110)	.040 (.114)	-.052 (.126)	.290* (.154)	.035 (.121)	.294** (.136)	-.089 (.133)	-.067 (.127)	-.145 (.103)
Child Care	-.231* (.131)	.115 (.107)	.435*** (.111)	.430*** (.123)	-.469** (.150)	.380*** (.118)	-.090 (.132)	.336** (.129)	.402*** (.124)	-.066 (.100)
Constant	5.709***	5.877***	5.036***	5.975***	2.324***	6.421***	5.232***	4.936***	6.722***	6.373***
Adjusted R ²	.136	.488	.386	.439	.259	.437	.193	.360	.516	.478

F	(8,473)= 10,500	(8,473)= 58,260	(8,473)= 38,707	(8,473)= 48,080	(8,473)= 20,910	(8,473)= 47,664	(8,473)= 15,331	(8,473)= 34,780	(8,473)= 65,046	(8,468)= 55,457
N	481	481	481	481	481	481	481	481	481	476

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.12: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – SUBSAMPLE ANALYSIS (RIGHTIST RESPONDENTS (5-7))

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.339*** (.037)	-.598*** (.030)	-.422*** (.033)	-.276*** (.038)	-.107** (.043)	-.363*** (.035)	-.575*** (.036)	-.206*** (.040)	-.394*** (.037)	-.612*** (.031)
Different gender (versus same gender)	-.356* (.208)	-.106 (.169)	-.143 (.187)	-.473** (.219)	-.109 (.245)	-.023 (.200)	-.073 (.206)	-.248 (.229)	-.468** (.212)	-.119 (.175)
Different gender x disagreement	.104** (.049)	.023 (.040)	.047 (.044)	.131** (.052)	.051 (.058)	.043 (.048)	.059 (.049)	.083 (.054)	.114** (.050)	.049 (.042)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.106 (.091)	.003 (.073)	-.191** (.081)	.097 (.095)	-.040 (.107)	-.105 (.087)	-.054 (.090)	.176* (.100)	.165* (.092)	-.005 (.076)
Age	-.001 (.003)	-.001 (.002)	-.003 (.002)	-.001 (.003)	.005* (.003)	-.004 (.002)	.000 (.003)	-.004 (.003)	.001 (.003)	-.001 (.002)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.004 (.085)	.001 (.069)	.223 (.076)	-.604*** (.089)	.651*** (.100)	-.247** (.035)	.472*** (.084)	-.521*** (.093)	-.560*** (.086)	.109 (.072)
Policy Issue (ref.: Climate)										
Defense	-.118 (.097)	.055 (.079)	-.221** (.087)	-.325** (.102)	.402*** (.114)	.160* (.093)	.049 (.096)	-.084 (.107)	-.163* (.099)	-.079 (.082)
Child Care	-.300** (.097)	.140* (.078)	.229** (.087)	.327** (.102)	-.293** (.114)	.585*** (.093)	-.289** (.096)	.509*** (.106)	.410*** (.098)	-.119 (.081)
Constant	6.070***	6.331***	5.523***	6.079***	2.854***	6.061***	5.562***	5.433***	6.479***	6.709***
Adjusted R ²	.143	.497	.316	.119	.108	.201	.426	.087	.186	.492
F	(8,851)= 18,969	(8,851)= 107,158	(8,851)= 50,541	(8,851)= 15,740	(8,851)= 13,998	(8,851)= 28,056	(8,851)= 80,538	(8,851)= 11,257	(8,851)= 25,602	(8,849)= 104,624
N	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	859	857

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.13: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Defense - SUBSAMPLE ANALYSIS (LEFTIST RESPONDENTS (1-3))

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	.021 (.170)	-.449** (.143)	-.269* (.137)	-.352** (.152)	.323* (.188)	-.300* (.163)	-.128 (.191)	-.370** (.172)	-.635*** (.155)	-.521*** (.129)
Female politician (versus male politician)	.610 (.499)	.592 (.418)	.555 (.403)	.527 (.477)	-.297 (.550)	.819* (.478)	.644 (.559)	.285 (.506)	.308 (.456)	.336 (.380)
Female politician x disagreement	-.250** (.133)	-.092 (.095)	-.156* (.091)	-.092 (.101)	.022 (.125)	-.157 (.108)	-.234* (.127)	-.031 (.115)	-.011 (.103)	-.069 (.086)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.196 (.192)	.193** (.161)	.193 (.155)	.180 (.172)	-.121 (.211)	.088 (.184)	-.079 (.215)	-.054 (.194)	.151 (.175)	-.054 (.146)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.045 (.207)	.346 (.173)	.085 (.167)	.124 (.185)	-.124 (.228)	.253 (.198)	.229 (.231)	.314 (.210)	.239 (.189)	.125 (.157)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.063 (.149)	.061 (.125)	.018 (.120)	.029 (.133)	-.028 (.164)	.003 (.143)	.137 (.168)	-.063 (.151)	.028 (.136)	.097 (.113)
Age	-.003 (.007)	.009 (.006)	.008 (.005)	.007 (.006)	.004 (.007)	.004 (.006)	-.004 (.008)	.002 (.007)	.003 (.006)	-.001 (.005)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.656** (.222)	-.376** (.186)	-.160 (.179)	-1.119*** (.199)	1.443*** (.245)	-.538** (.213)	.899*** (.248)	-1.338*** (.225)	-.951*** (.203)	.100 (.170)
Constant	4.366***	4.593***	4.114***	5.752***	1.522***	5.025***	3.654***	6.520***	6.673***	5.938***
Adjusted R ²	.152	.568	.475	.579	.436	.472	.201	.499	.636	.568
F	(8,147)= 4,487	(8,147)= 24,460	(8,147)= 18,557	(8,147)= 27,631	(8,147)= 15,984	(8,147)= 18,342	(8,147)= 5,849	(8,147)= 20,342	(8,147)= 34,936	(8,468)= 26,093
N	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	476

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.14: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Defense - SUBSAMPLE ANALYSIS (RIGHTIST RESPONDENTS (5-7))

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	.033 (.133)	-.415*** (.105)	-.263** (.119)	-.376** (.140)	.083 (.157)	-.174 (.126)	-.316** (.132)	.035 (.151)	-.153 (.135)	-.489*** (.107)
Female politician (versus male politician)	.217 (.365)	.382 (.290)	.215 (.327)	-.756* (.385)	.422 (.434)	.334 (.348)	.272 (.365)	.292 (.415)	.314 (.373)	.157 (.295)
Female politician x disagreement	-.105 (.085)	-.096 (.067)	-.061 (.076)	.157* (.090)	-.128 (.101)	-.066 (.081)	-.082 (.085)	-.106 (.097)	-.102 (.087)	-.044 (.169)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.137 (.149)	.202* (.118)	-.061 (.133)	.014 (.157)	-.043 (.176)	.021 (.142)	.285* (.148)	-.082 (.169)	-.006 (.152)	.101 (.120)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.173 (.166)	-.062 (.132)	-.219 (.148)	.105 (.175)	-.205 (.197)	-.096 (.158)	-.154 (.166)	.229 (.189)	.045 (.169)	-.143 (.134)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.110 (.110)	-.155* (.088)	-.181* (.099)	-.236** (.116)	-.091 (.131)	-.076 (.105)	-.128 (.110)	-.083 (.126)	.005 (.113)	-.154* (.089)
Age	-.003 (.005)	-.002 (.004)	-.002 (.004)	.006 (.005)	-.006 (.006)	-.004 (.004)	-.005 (.005)	.001 (.005)	.006 (.005)	-.003 (.004)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.363** (.155)	-.023 (.123)	-.096 (.139)	-1.062*** (.164)	1.196*** (.185)	-.355** (.148)	.987*** (.155)	-1.169*** (.177)	-.945*** (.159)	.241* (.126)
Constant	5.152***	6.398***	6.281***	8.002***	3.255***	5.980***	4.697***	5.896***	5.922***	7.006***
Adjusted R ²	.152	.068	.231	.133	.185	.102	.443	.126	.151	.519
F	(8,273)= 3,565	(8,273)= 35,628	(8,273)= 11,519	(8,273)= 6,405	(8,273)= 8,944	(8,273)= 5,000	(8,273)= 28,914	(8,273)= 6,003	(8,273)= 7,254	(8,468)= 38,727
N	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	476

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.15: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Child Care - SUBSAMPLE ANALYSIS (RIGHTIST RESPONDENTS (5-7))

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.479*** (.132)	-.638*** (.106)	-.582*** (.115)	-.425** (.141)	.071 (.159)	-.493*** (.133)	-.570*** (.124)	-.308** (.153)	-.382** (.140)	-.563*** (.112)
Female politician (versus male politician)	-.222 (.357)	.013 (.287)	-.386 (.311)	-.022 (.382)	.219 (.430)	-.119 (.361)	.138 (.335)	-.043 (.414)	.093 (.381)	.170 (.304)
Female politician x disagreement	.058 (.085)	.025 (.068)	.098 (.074)	.099 (.090)	-.091 (.102)	.061 (.086)	-.006 (.079)	.057 (.098)	.012 (.090)	-.001 (.072)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	-.068 (.142)	.326** (.114)	.074 (.123)	.262* (.151)	-.209 (.171)	.189 (.143)	.161 (.133)	.363** (.164)	.305** (.151)	.063 (.120)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.206 (.154)	-.062 (.123)	-.297** (.134)	.093 (.164)	-.267 (.185)	-.183 (.156)	-.224 (.144)	.314* (.178)	.385** (.164)	.006 (.131)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.128 (.107)	.066 (.086)	-.035 (.093)	.124 (.114)	-.109 (.129)	-.078 (.108)	-.126 (.100)	.157 (.124)	.028 (.114)	-.083 (.091)
Age	-.005 (.004)	-.001 (.004)	-.008** (.004)	.000 (.005)	.003 (.005)	-.004 (.005)	.003 (.004)	-.004 (.005)	-.001 (.005)	.000 (.004)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	-.206 (.147)	-.307** (.118)	.160 (.128)	-.691*** (.158)	.429** (.178)	-.711*** (.149)	-.052 (.138)	-.545** (.171)	-.705*** (.157)	-.108 (.125)
Constant	8.102***	6.155***	7.015***	5.501***	3.733***	8.039***	6.637***	4.639***	6.061***	6.787***
Adjusted R ²	.203	.501	.359	.122	.036	.205	.421	.111	.185	.449
F	(8,280)= 10,175	(8,280)= 37,080	(8,280)= 21,125	(8,280)= 5,980	(8,280)= 2,331	(8,280)= 10,274	(8,280)= 27,209	(8,280)= 4,372	(8,280)= 9,183	(8,280)= 30,364
N	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.16: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Child Care - SUBSAMPLE ANALYSIS (LEFTIST RESPONDENTS (1-3))

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.445** (.207)	-.763*** (.164)	-.407** (.183)	-.291 (.201)	.043 (.250)	-.533** (.186)	-.335* (.188)	-.159 (.212)	-.492** (.215)	-.509** (.159)
Female politician (versus male politician)	-.232 (.489)	-.326 (.388)	.038 (.433)	.680 (.475)	-.314 (.590)	.033 (.440)	-.133 (.444)	.699 (.501)	.573 (.508)	.167 (.373)
Female politician x disagreement	.095 (.134)	.186* (.106)	-.035 (.118)	-.098 (.130)	.081 (.161)	.025 (.120)	-.063 (.121)	-.128 (.137)	-.071 (.139)	-.005 (.102)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.020 (.194)	.159 (.154)	.408** (.171)	.134 (.188)	-.126 (.234)	.241 (.174)	.108 (.176)	.110 (.198)	.114 (.201)	-.199 (.147)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.084 (.204)	.144 (.162)	-.002 (.181)	.091 (.198)	-.034 (.246)	-.057 (.184)	-.002 (.185)	.247 (.209)	-.012 (.212)	-.139 (.155)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.077 (.149)	-.082 (.118)	.146 (.132)	-.207 (.145)	-.215 (.180)	-.134 (.134)	-.032 (.135)	-.120 (.152)	-.124 (.155)	-.285** (.115)
Age	.005 (.007)	.005 (.005)	.006 (.006)	.013** (.006)	-.003 (.008)	-.001 (.006)	-.002 (.006)	.003 (.007)	.000 (.007)	-.007 (.005)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.346* (.190)	-.058 (.151)	.347** (.169)	-.473** (.185)	.716** (.230)	-.585*** (.172)	.169 (.173)	-.572** (.195)	-.342* (.198)	.141 (.145)
Constant	5.655***	6.047***	3.962***	5.263***	3.275***	7.234***	5.625***	4.639***	6.524***	7.591***
Adjusted R ²	.102	.391	.292	.299	.068	.368	.212	.111	.354	.400
F	(8,154)= 3,299	(8,154)= 14,013	(8,154)= 9,368	(8,154)= 9,644	(8,154)= 2,484	(8,154)= 12,834	(8,154)= 6,455	(8,154)= 3,299	(8,154)= 12,118	(8,152)= 14,347
N	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	160

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.17: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – SUBSAMPLE MALE RESPONDENTS

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.316** (.036)	-.602*** (.029)	-.414*** (.031)	-.312*** (.036)	-.014 (.042)	-.439*** (.033)	-.497*** (.035)	-.269*** (.038)	-.456*** (.036)	-.587*** (.029)
Different gender (versus same gender)	.055 (.208)	.031 (.169)	-.042 (.180)	-.108 (.208)	-.168 (.242)	-.051 (.192)	.024 (.206)	-.029 (.223)	-.061 (.208)	.010 (.167)
Different gender x disagreement	-.012 (.050)	-.001 (.040)	.013 (.043)	.073 (.050)	.018 (.058)	.059 (.046)	-.024 (.049)	.030 (.053)	.044 (.050)	.008 (.040)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.024 (.092)	.001 (.075)	-.185** (.080)	.125 (.092)	.052 (.107)	-.210** (.085)	-.052 (.091)	.131 (.098)	.135 (.092)	.061 (.074)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.033 (.028)	.013 (.023)	.048** (.024)	.056** (.028)	-.083** (.032)	.029 (.026)	-.066** (.028)	.083** (.030)	.097*** (.028)	-.061** (.022)
Age	.006** (.003)	.005** (.002)	.001 (.003)	.004 (.003)	.004 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.001 (.003)	-.001 (.003)	.005 (.003)	.003 (.002)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	-.006 (.080)	-.067 (.065)	.166** (.070)	-.809*** (.080)	.945*** (.093)	-.444*** (.074)	.467*** (.080)	-.793*** (.066)	-.681*** (.080)	.112* (.065)
Policy Issue (ref.: Climate)										
Defense	-.150 (.097)	.061 (.079)	-.106 (.084)	-.265** (.097)	.286** (.113)	.145 (.090)	.142 (.096)	-.027 (.104)	-.112 (.097)	-.048 (.078)
Child Care	-.259** (.097)	.060 (.079)	.180** (.084)	.282** (.097)	-.315** (.112)	.478*** (.089)	-.207** (.096)	.385*** (.103)	.294** (.097)	-.052 (.078)
Constant	5.889***	5.933***	5.096***	5.795***	2.656***	6.219***	5.551***	5.494***	6.084***	6.563***
Adjusted R ²	.171	.501	.308	.211	.134	.292	.370	.161	.291	.504

F	(9,881)= 21,410	(9,881)= 100,431	(9,881)= 45,036	(9,881)= 27,440	(9,881)= 16,252	(9,881)= 41,862	(9,881)= 59,012	(9,881)= 19,973	(9,881)= 41,637	(9,872)= 100,378
N	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	881

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.18: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – SUBSAMPLE FEMALE RESPONDENTS

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.308*** (.039)	-.548*** (.032)	-.450*** (.034)	-.373*** (.039)	.098** (.044)	-.447*** (.035)	-.447*** (.037)	-.345*** (.039)	-.522*** (.037)	-.553*** (.031)
Different gender (versus same gender)	-.357* (.210)	-.409** (.175)	-.288 (.187)	-.359* (.213)	-.179 (.239)	-.335* (.169)	-.042 (.204)	-.569** (.213)	-.594** (.200)	-.110 (.172)
Different gender x disagreement	.122** (.053)	.040 (.044)	.069 (.047)	.054 (.054)	.085 (.060)	.061 (.047)	.046 (.051)	.119** (.054)	.105** (.050)	.020 (.043)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.179** (.086)	.181** (.071)	-.049 (.077)	.007 (.087)	-.089 (.098)	.048 (.077)	.078 (.083)	.121 (.087)	.050 (.082)	.056 (.070)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.016 (.029)	.004 (.024)	-.012 (.026)	.050** (.030)	-.119*** (.033)	.019 (.026)	-.045 (.029)	.070** (.030)	.094*** (.028)	-.013 (.024)
Age	-.003 (.002)	.002 (.002)	.002 (.002)	.003 (.003)	.000 (.003)	-.001 (.002)	.000 (.002)	.001 (.003)	.004 (.002)	.000 (.002)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.129* (.077)	-.028 (.064)	.122** (.069)	-.673*** (.078)	.764*** (.088)	-.234*** (.069)	.439*** (.075)	-.571*** (.078)	-.625*** (.073)	.124** (.063)
Policy Issue (ref.: Climate)										
Defense	-.059 (.095)	.141* (.079)	-.017 (.084)	-.166* (.096)	.334** (.108)	.060 (.085)	.280** (.092)	-.181* (.096)	-.060 (.090)	-.042 (.077)
Child Care	-.312*** (.093)	.244** (.079)	.434*** (.083)	.473*** (.094)	-.476*** (.106)	.554*** (.084)	-.080 (.091)	.491** (.095)	.561*** (.089)	-.102 (.076)
Constant	5.845***	5.854***	5.375***	6.255***	2.881***	6.115***	5.551***	5.669***	6.623***	6.563***
Adjusted R ²	.103	.405	.297	.250	.154	.299	.262	.205	.359	.420

F	(9,878)= 12,269	(9,878)= 68,152	(9,878)= 42,616	(9,878)= 33,842	(9,878)= 18,961	(9,878)= 43,068	(9,878)= 36,026	(9,878)= 26,419	(9,878)= 56,204	(9,876)= 72,050
N	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	885

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.19: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Child Care - SUBSAMPLE MALE RESPONDENTS

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.355** (.140)	-.658*** (.116)	-.473*** (.125)	-.351** (.141)	.006*** (.164)	-.492*** (.135)	-.469*** (.134)	-.245 (.153)	-.456** (.152)	-.572*** (.111)
Female politician (versus male politician)	.286 (.367)	-.074 (.304)	-.098 (.327)	.156 (.371)	.055 (.431)	.027 (.355)	.175 (.351)	.309 (.401)	.147 (.399)	.131 (.292)
Female politician x disagreement	-.016 (.088)	.041 (.073)	.042 (.079)	.053 (.089)	-.036 (.103)	.066 (.085)	-.036 (.084)	-.008 (.096)	.030 (.096)	.012 (.070)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.062 (.156)	.064 (.129)	-.235* (.139)	.059 (.157)	.063 (.183)	-.325** (.150)	-.083 (.149)	.253 (.170)	.249 (.169)	.101 (.124)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.031 (.047)	.007 (.039)	.066 (.042)	.035 (.048)	-.026 (.056)	.037 (.046)	-.075 (.045)	.103** (.052)	.069 (.051)	-.094** (.038)
Age	.005 (.005)	.005 (.004)	-.004 (.004)	.004 (.005)	.003 (.006)	.004 (.005)	.000 (.005)	-.001 (.005)	.006 (.005)	.004 (.004)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	-.005 (.139)	-.181 (.115)	.237** (.124)	-.654*** (.141)	.581 (.163)	-.651*** (.135)	.081 (.133)	-.643*** (.152)	-.578*** (.151)	.069 (.111)
Constant	5.571***	6.206***	5.549***	5.711***	2.639***	6.917***	5.840***	4.981***	5.815***	6.343***
Adjusted R ²	.204	.468	.283	.148	.035	.249	.357	.110	.203	.400
F	(7,290)= 11,853	(7,290)= 38,419	(7,290)= 17,766	(7,290)= 8,357	(7,290)= 2,520	(7,290)= 15,093	(7,290)= 24,582	(7,290)= 6,233	(7,290)= 11,841	(7,288)= 40,912
N	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	295

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.20: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Child Care - SUBSAMPLE FEMALE RESPONDENTS

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.361** (.146)	-.468*** (.115)	-.314** (.128)	-.252* (.147)	.107 (.169)	-.338** (.131)	-.392** (.126)	-.163 (.152)	-.156 (.140)	-.395*** (.117)
Female politician (versus male politician)	-.307 (.355)	.262 (.280)	.185 (.311)	.560 (.358)	-.190 (.412)	.354 (.319)	-.080 (.306)	.496 (.370)	.868** (.342)	.236 (.285)
Female politician x disagreement	.042 (.093)	-.002 (.074)	-.049 (.082)	-.098 (.094)	.017 (.108)	-.099 (.084)	-.028 (.081)	-.101 (.097)	-.232** (.090)	-.053 (.075)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.148 (.147)	.081 (.116)	-.095 (.129)	.004 (.149)	-.192 (.171)	.073 (.132)	-.061 (.127)	.206 (.153)	.077** (.142)	.012 (.118)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.006 (.051)	.053 (.040)	-.018 (.045)	.083 (.052)	-.128** (.060)	.066 (.046)	-.064 (.044)	.143** (.053)	.138 (.049)	-.057 (.041)
Age	-.005 (.004)	.002 (.003)	-.001 (.004)	.003 (.004)	-.003 (.005)	-.001 (.004)	-.001 (.004)	-.002 (.004)	-.004 (.004)	-.003 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	-.069 (.135)	-.043 (.106)	.327** (.118)	-.567*** (.136)	.678*** (.157)	-.552*** (.121)	.233** (.117)	-.578*** (.141)	-.667*** (.130)	.167 (.108)
Constant	6.798***	5.271***	5.197***	5.635***	3.077***	6.473***	5.816***	4.955***	5.903***	6.043***
Adjusted R ²	.110	.356	.257	.200	.060	.306	.301	.144	.309	.368
F	(7,293)= 6,317	(7,290)= 24,740	(7,290)= 15,853	(7,290)= 11,711	(7,290)= 3,738	(7,290)= 19,882	(7,290)= 19,426	(7,290)= 8,203	(7,290)= 20,158	(7,288)= 25,786
N	300	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	295

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.21: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Defense- SUBSAMPLE MALE RESPONDENTS

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	-.261* (.136)	-.471*** (.105)	-.204* (.106)	-.376** (.125)	.092 (.150)	-.337** (.119)	-.358** (.133)	-.257* (.145)	-.429*** (.129)	-.562*** (.101)
Female politician (versus male politician)	-.284 (.379)	.371 (.293)	.566* (.294)	-.110 (.347)	.058 (.418)	.495 (.331)	.183 (.371)	.069 (.404)	.013 (.358)	-.105 (.279)
Female politician x disagreement	.018 (.087)	-.092 (.067)	-.136** (.067)	.063 (.080)	-.038 (.097)	-.055 (.076)	-.081 (.086)	.000 (.093)	-.005 (.083)	-.018 (.065)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.289* (.168)	.047 (.130)	-.152 (.131)	.225 (.154)	-.141 (.186)	.046 (.147)	-.125 (.165)	.187 (.180)	.240 (.159)	.015 (.125)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.054 (.051)	-.009 (.039)	-.011 (.039)	.047 (.046)	-.119** (.056)	.032 (.044)	-.150** (.050)	.083 (.054)	.121** (.048)	-.034 (.037)
Age	.001 (.005)	-.001 (.004)	.000 (.004)	.004 (.005)	-.001 (.006)	.001 (.005)	-.008 (.005)	-.003 (.006)	-.001 (.005)	-.003 (.004)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.169 (.147)	-.306* (.113)	-.210* (.114)	-1.375*** (.135)	1.693*** (.162)	-.720*** (.128)	.741*** (.144)	-1.554*** (.157)	-1.189*** (.139)	-.003 (.109)
Constant	6.286***	6.207***	4.984***	6.412***	2.178***	5.840***	5.913***	6.552***	6.738***	7.156***
Adjusted R ²	.109	.512	.323	.305	.273	.304	.383	.269	.341	.536
F	(7,286)= 6,136	(7,286)= 44,954	(7,286)= 20,958	(7,286)= 19,368	(7,286)= 16,735	(7,286)= 19,318	(7,286)= 26,895	(7,286)= 16,383	(7,286)= 22,647	(7,289)= 48,463
N	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	287

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.22: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Defense- SUBSAMPLE FEMALE RESPONDENTS

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Disagreement (1-7)	.289** (.134)	-.549*** (.113)	-.298** (.123)	-.406** (.143)	.369** (.158)	-.298** (.127)	-.104 (.142)	-.085 (.143)	-.420*** (.128)	-.408*** (.113)
Female politician (versus male politician)	.903** (.381)	.141 (.322)	.283 (.351)	-.300 (.407)	.448 (.450)	.264 (.360)	.705* (.404)	.488 (.406)	.336 (.365)	.568* (.320)
Female politician x disagreement	-.292*** (.089)	-.003 (.075)	-.080 (.082)	.060 (.095)	-.131 (.105)	-.056 (.084)	-.184* (.094)	-.135 (.095)	-.040 (.085)	-.108 (.075)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.322** (.152)	.213* (.129)	.004 (.140)	.060 (.162)	-.188 (.179)	.151 (.144)	.167 (.161)	.276* (.162)	.046 (.145)	-.134 (.128)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.041 (.051)	.004 (.043)	-.027 (.047)	-.040 (.054)	-.083 (.060)	.038 (.048)	-.021 (.054)	.024 (.054)	.056 (.049)	-.001 (.043)
Age	.002 (.004)	.004 (.004)	.006 (.004)	.007 (.005)	-.003 (.005)	.002 (.004)	.000 (.005)	.004 (.005)	.011** (.004)	.000 (.004)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.364** (.135)	-.081 (.114)	-.260** (.124)	-1.122*** (.144)	1.404*** (.159)	-.384** (.127)	.864*** (.143)	-1.033*** (.144)	-.960*** (.129)	.187 (.113)
Constant	3.209***	5.628***	5.165***	7.036***	1.531***	5.326***	3.340***	5.002***	6.110***	5.727***
Adjusted R ²	.083	.437	.281	.270	.230	.234	.249	.229	.412	.459
F	(7,278)= 4,702	(7,278)= 32,653	(7,278)= 16,911	(7,278)= 16,085	(7,278)= 13,176	(7,278)= 13,480	(7,278)= 14,479	(7,278)= 13,107	(7,278)= 29,606	(7,278)= 35,605
N	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.23: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – SUBSAMPLE AGREE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Different gender (versus same gender)	.097 (.231)	.191 (.235)	.438* (.243)	.798** (.253)	-.666** (.290)	.480** (.229)	.469* (.261)	.327 (.260)	.437* (.246)	.117 (.211)
Female politician (versus Male)	.089 (.101)	.270** (.103)	.220 (.107)	.484*** (.111)	-.237* (.127)	.307** (.100)	.062 (.114)	.291** (.114)	.411*** (.108)	.084 (.093)
Female politician x different gender	-.074 (.148)	-.189 (.151)	-.329** (.156)	-.556*** (.163)	.385** (.186)	-.315** (.147)	-.285* (.167)	-.250 (.167)	-.365** (.158)	-.057 (.136)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.044 (.079)	.148 (.080)	-.134 (.083)	-.104 (.086)	-.130 (.099)	-.161** (.078)	-.001 (.089)	-.037 (.088)	-.055 (.084)	.101 (.072)
Ideological position respondent (1-7)	-.034 (.026)	.008 (.026)	.010 (.027)	-.047 (.028)	.066** (.032)	-.055** (.026)	.001 (.029)	-.036 (.029)	-.021 (.028)	-.026 (.024)
Age	.001 (.002)	.007** (.002)	.004* (.002)	.007** (.003)	.000 (.003)	.001 (.002)	.008** (.003)	.001 (.003)	.006 (.002)	.005** (.002)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.080 (.072)	.022 (.074)	.155** (.076)	-.578*** (.079)	.516*** (.091)	-.145** (.072)	.380*** (.082)	-.526*** (.081)	-.513*** (.077)	.112* (.066)
Policy Issue (ref.: Climate)										
Defense	-.339*** (.086)	.062 (.088)	-.099 (.091)	-.285** (.095)	.274** (.108)	.026 (.085)	.056 (.097)	-.185 (.097)	-.114 (.092)	-.077 (.079)
Child Care	-.339*** (.082)	.059 (.084)	.347*** (.087)	.411*** (.090)	-.441*** (.103)	.507*** (.081)	-.225** (.093)	.512*** (.093)	.455*** (.088)	-.201** (.075)
Constant	5.333***	3.785***	3.712***	4.696***	3.324***	4.770***	3.669***	4.794***	4.867***	4.747***
Adjusted R ²	.020	.011	.039	.141	.104	.975	.043	.116	.114	.009

F	(9,828)= 2,856	(9,828)= 2,024	(9,828)= 4,739	(9,828)= 16,301	(9,828)= 11,745	(9,828)= 8,448	(9,828)= 5,140	(9,828)= 13,163	(9,828)= 12,941	(9,825)= 1860
N	837	837	837	837	837	837	837	837	837	885

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.24: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – SUBSAMPLE DISAGREE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Different gender (versus same gender)	.484* (.279)	.737** (.237)	.588** (.236)	.139 (.273)	.355 (.305)	.408 (.256)	.474* (.275)	.278 (.285)	.432 (.276)	.113 (.248)
Female politician (versus Male)	.056 (.123)	.430*** (.104)	.176* (.104)	.128 (.120)	-.088 (.134)	.279** (.113)	.074 (.121)	.172 (.125)	.217* (.121)	.090 (.109)
Female politician x different gender	-.245 (.177)	-.588*** (.150)	-.352** (.150)	-.067 (.173)	-.181 (.193)	-.271* (.162)	-.297* (.174)	-.205 (.181)	-.313* (.175)	-.095 (.157)
Control variables										
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.103 (.095)	.020 (.081)	-.182** (.080)	.139 (.093)	.086 (.104)	-.085 (.087)	-.093 (.093)	.114 (.097)	.110 (.094)	-.098 (.084)
Ideological position respondent 1-7)	-.017 (.033)	-.007 (.028)	-.004 (.028)	.136*** (.032)	-.175*** (.036)	.067** (.030)	-.115*** (.032)	.181*** (.034)	.199*** (.032)	-.086** (.029)
Age	.001 (.003)	.000 (.002)	-.002 (.002)	.001 (.003)	.003 (.003)	-.001 (.003)	-.007** (.003)	.000 (.003)	.001 (.003)	-.002 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.052 (.086)	-.052 (.073)	.227** (.073)	-.696*** (.084)	.848*** (.094)	-.365*** (.079)	.437*** (.084)	-.599*** (.087)	-.566*** (.085)	.175** (.076)
Policy Issue (ref.: Climate)										
Defense	.038 (.103)	.013 (.087)	-.191** (.087)	-.187 (.101)	.239** (.112)	.035 (.094)	.177* (.101)	-.062 (.105)	-.129 (.102)	-.096 (.091)
Child Care	-.203 (.104)	.212 (.088)	.206 (.088)	.352*** (.101)	-.349** (.113)	.475*** (.095)	-.078 (.103)	.330** (.106)	.376*** (.102)	.034 (.092)
Constant	4.176***	2.964***	3.273***	3.828***	3.220***	3.681***	3.834***	3.437***	3.321***	4.261***
Adjusted R ²	.006	.026	.039	.136	.161	.070	.075	.109	.128	.016

F	(9,831)= 1,531	(9,831)= 3,505	(9,831)= 4,808	(9,831)= 15,646	(9,831)= 18,848	(9,831)= 8,060	(9,831)= 8,563	(9,831)= 12,452	(9,831)= 14,712	(9,823)=2,496
N	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	832

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.25: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Defense- SUBSAMPLE AGREE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Female politician (versus male politician)	-.026 (.131)	.173 (.127)	.177 (.133)	.126 (.144)	-.011 (.167)	.320** (.129)	.085 (.156)	.157 (.149)	.219 (.139)	.069 (.113)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.106 (.134)	.048 (.130)	-.018 (.136)	.127 (.148)	-.076 (.171)	-.042 (.132)	.138 (.160)	-.045 (.153)	.166 (.143)	.176 (.116)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.187 (.157)	.238 (.152)	-.222 (.159)	.083 (.173)	-.261 (.200)	.104 (.154)	.048 (.186)	.151 (.178)	.065 (.167)	.061 (.135)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.127** (.050)	-.026 (.048)	-.054 (.050)	-.177*** (.055)	.177** (.063)	-.107** (.049)	-.089 (.059)	-.145** (.057)	-.117** (.053)	-.025 (.043)
Age	-.004 (.005)	-.002 (.004)	.001 (.005)	.001 (.005)	.005 (.006)	-.002 (.004)	-.001 (.005)	-.007 (.005)	.008* (.005)	.001 (.004)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.338** (.142)	-.055 (.137)	-.287** (.143)	-.777*** (.156)	.939*** (.180)	-.153 (.139)	.821*** (.168)	-.869*** (.161)	-.645*** (.150)	.145 (.122)
Constant	5.433***	4.474***	4.911***	5.665***	2.124***	4.945***	3.626***	5.982***	5.119***	4.629***
Adjusted R ²	.109	.003	.025	.190	.191	.044	.071	.192	.141	.007
F	(6,239)= 1,995	(6,239)= 1,114	(6,239)= 2,050	(6,239)= 10,588	(6,239)= 10,600	(6,239)= 2,879	(6,239)= 4,121	(6,239)= 10,664	(6,239)= 7,722	(6,239)= 1,726
N	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.26: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Defense- SUBSAMPLE DISAGREE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Female politician (versus male politician)	-.478** (.190)	.112 (.156)	-.135 (.152)	.186 (.181)	-.344 (.192)	.199 (.177)	-.328* (.191)	.043 (.196)	.163 (.178)	-.071 (.165)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.506** (.203)	.154 (.167)	.132 (.163)	.099 (.193)	.190 (.205)	.047 (.190)	.349* (.205)	.003 (.209)	-.020 (.190)	-.022 (.176)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.076 (.209)	.093 (.171)	.020 (.167)	.237 (.198)	-.069 (.211)	-.008 (.195)	.084 (.210)	.262 (.215)	.263 (.196)	-.095 (.182)
Ideological position (1-7)	.056 (.074)	-.063 (.060)	-.053 (.059)	.063 (.070)	-.231** (.074)	.088 (.069)	-.081 (.075)	.093 (.076)	.145** (.069)	-.054 (.064)
Age	-.003 (.007)	-.004 (.005)	.003 (.005)	.008 (.006)	-.002 (.007)	-.001 (.006)	-.004 (.007)	.003 (.007)	.001 (.006)	-.003 (.006)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.511** (.221)	-.230 (.181)	-.237 (.176)	-1.556*** (.209)	1.924*** (.222)	-.661** (.206)	1.111*** (.221)	-1.693*** (.227)	-1.380*** (.207)	.057 (.192)
Constant	3.549***	3.221***	3.307***	4.243***	2.925***	3.732***	2.218***	4.846***	4.100***	3.928***
Adjusted R ²	.070	.003	.011	.262	.403	.070	.185	.264	.255	.019
F	(6,211)= 3,740	(6,211)= 1,820	(6,239)= 1,615	(6,239)= 13,851	(6,239)= 25,467	(6,239)= 3,716	(6,239)= 9,202	(6,239)= 13,980	(6,239)= 13,383	(6,239)= 1,328
N	217	217	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.27: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Child Care- SUBSAMPLE AGREE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Female politician (versus male politician)	.032 (.120)	.265** (.122)	.129 (.125)	.296** (.125)	.056 (.148)	.143 (.118)	-.022 (.123)	.249* (.134)	.269** (.125)	.179* (.108)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	-.089 (.126)	.300** (.128)	.351** (.131)	.447*** (.131)	-.387** (.155)	.378** (.124)	.211 (.129)	.327** (.141)	.396** (.131)	-.013 (.113)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	-.192 (.131)	.016 (.132)	-.236* (.135)	-.302** (.136)	-.101 (.160)	-.270** (.128)	-.172 (.133)	-.162 (.145)	-.159 (.135)	.076 (.117)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.036 (.044)	.029 (.044)	.006 (.045)	-.045 (.045)	.072 (.054)	-.012 (.043)	-.020 (.045)	.034 (.049)	-.030 (.045)	-.076* (.039)
Age	-.001 (.004)	.011** (.004)	.002 (.004)	.007 (.004)	-.003 (.005)	.001 (.004)	.005 (.004)	.000 (.004)	.004 (.004)	.005 (.003)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	.097 (.126)	-.099 (.127)	.335** (.130)	-.476** (.131)	.309** (.154)	-.396*** (.123)	.052 (.128)	-.528*** (.140)	-.511*** (.130)	.070 (.112)
Constant	5.486***	3.379***	3.600***	4.792***	3.399***	5.342***	4.234***	4.724***	5.191***	7.225***
Adjusted R ²	.008	.028	.043	.101	.033	.065	.001	.055	.083	.010
F	(6,285)= 2,383	(6,285)= 2,383	(6,285)= 3,189	(6,285)= 6,477	(6,285)= 2,663	(6,285)= 4,365	(6,285)= 1,069	(6,285)= 3,803	(6,285)= 5,417	(6,284)= 1,474
N	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	290

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses

Table A.28: Robustness Check: linear regression models with interaction term predicting the perceived psychological characteristics and general competence of the presented politicians – Child Care- SUBSAMPLE DISAGREE

	Ambitious	Trustworthy	Flexible	Sensitive	Hard	Helpful	Leader	Soft	Caring	General Competence
Independent variables										
Female politician (versus male politician)	.048 (.245)	.272 (.173)	-.119 (.183)	.214 (.240)	-.212 (.259)	.071 (.226)	-.048 (.207)	.064 (.234)	-.027 (.245)	.252 (.198)
Control variables										
Female respondent (versus male respondent)	.355 (.252)	.561** (.178)	.121 (.188)	.232 (.246)	.102 (.266)	.099 (.232)	.438** (.213)	.300 (.240)	.316 (.252)	.376* (.203)
Higher educated (versus lower educated)	.127 (.272)	-.003 (.192)	.023 (.203)	.541** (.266)	-.054 (.287)	.055 (.251)	.027 (.230)	1.077*** (.260)	.721** (.272)	.069 (.220)
Ideological position (1-7)	-.042 (.092)	-.013 (.065)	.026 (.069)	.134 (.090)	-.147 (.097)	.003 (.085)	-.118 (.078)	.208** (.088)	.199** (.092)	-.091 (.075)
Age	-.003 (.009)	-.010 (.007)	-.010 (.007)	.004 (.009)	.013 (.010)	.003 (.009)	.000 (.008)	-.001 (.009)	-.008 (.009)	-.003 (.007)
Rightist policy position (versus leftist)	-.041 (.272)	-.251 (.193)	.186 (.203)	-.700** (.266)	1.123*** (.287)	-1.145*** (.251)	.283 (.230)	-.692** (.260)	-.860** (.273)	.296 (.219)
Constant	3.738***	2.863***	3.600***	3.106***	1.979***	5.142***	2.547***	2.067***	3.322***	2.645***
Adjusted R ²	.014	.077	.001	.068	.100	.097	.134	.152	.119	.038
F	(6,157)= 1,627	(6,157)= 3,270	(6,157)= 1,017	(6,157)= 2,986	(6,157)= 4,033	(6,157)= 3,936	(6,157)= 5,869	(6,157)= 5,869	(6,157)= 4,685	(6,156)= 2,059
N	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	162

* p < 0.1 ; ** p < 0.05 ; *** p < 0.001 – Standard errors in parentheses