Appendices

The Way She Moves: Political Repositioning and Gender Stereotypes

A.1 Descriptive Statistics

Table A.1 shows the means, standard deviations, and n of the dependent variables by experimental conditions.

Table A.1: The means, standard deviations, and sample size for all dependent variables per treatment group.

`Evaluation`		Mean	Std.Dev.	n
Gender Candidate				
	Female	5.51	1.88	3.442
	Male	5.41	1.95	3.515
Repositioning				
	Yes	4.96	1.94	3.533
	No	5.98	1.75	3.424
`Trust`		Mean	Std.Dev.	n
Gender Candidate				
	Female	4.66	2.21	3.442
	Male	4.46	2.25	3.515
Repositioning				
	Yes	4.01	2.16	3.533
	No	5.13	2.17	3.424
`Vote`		Mean	Std.Dev.	n
Gender Candidate				
	Female	0.30	0.46	3.442
	Male	0.30	0.46	3.515
Repositioning				
	Yes	0.20	0.40	3.533
	No	0.40	0.49	3.424

A.2 Power Analysis

To calculate power for the hypotheses, the R package `DeclareDesign` was used (Blair et al. 2019). Based on the study by Doherty et al. (2016), the expected effect size was between ca. [0.15-0.4]. The power analysis shown in Figure **??** shows the necessary number of respondents for different effect sizes: [0.1 / 0.2 / 0.3 / 0.4 / 0.5]. The hypotheses are directional, Figure A.1 therefore displays one-tailed tests with $\alpha = 0.05$. The figures shows that a sample of 4000 respondents can detect an effect as small as β 0.15 with reasonable levels of power (80 per cent, indicated by the grey dotted line) and a one-tailed test with $\alpha = 0.05$. This means that a A probability of approximately 20 per cent remains for a Type II error remains when testing Hypothesis 1. Given the much larger effect sizes found, this power analysis confirms that the study is sufficiently powered.

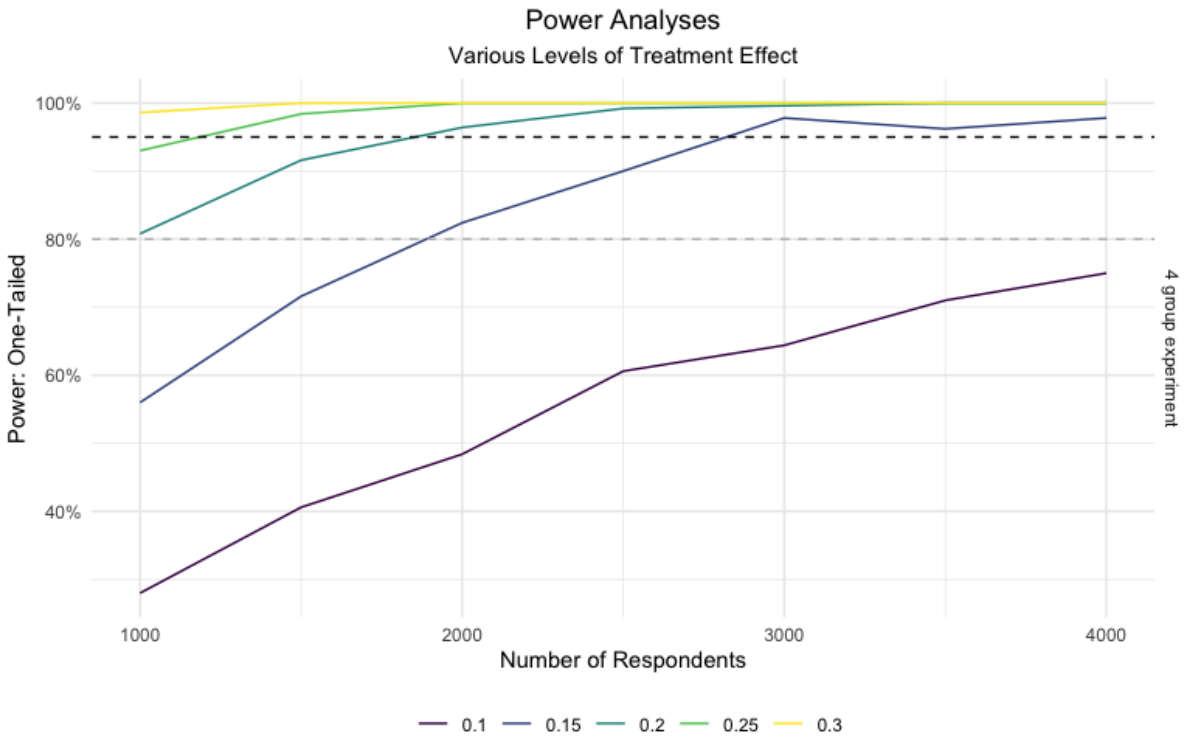

Figure A.1: Preregistered power analysis.

A.3 Post-stratification Weights

Table A.2: Distribution of select variables (in proportions) according to Statistics Flanders and in the samples used.

Gender	Statistics Flanders	Unweighted sample	Weighted sample
Male	0.49	0.73	0.49
Female	0.51	0.27	0.51

Age	Statistics Flanders	Unweighted sample	Weighted sample
18-24	0.1	0.1	0.1
25-34	0.15	0.17	0.15
35-44	0.15	0.19	0.15
45-54	0.18	0.17	0.18
55-64	0.17	0.18	0.17
65+	0.25	0.18	0.25

Education	Statistics Flanders	Unweighted sample	Weighted sample
Low	0.33	0.04	0.32
Middle	0.36	0.33	0.36
High	0.32	0.63	0.32

Information on Post-stratification

To approximate a nationally representative sample, the preanalysis plan noted quota for age, gender, and education would be implemented. This was unfortunately not entirely successful as not all quotas could be filled. Contrary to what was stated the preregistration, therefore, the collected sample contains an over-representation of male and higher educated respondents (see Table A.2). Moreover, the sample contains much more respondents than anticipated (n = 6957). The main analyses are conducted on this sample

to estimate the sample average treatment effect (SATE). To address the issue of representativeness to generalize to a broader population, post-stratification weights are used (Franco et al. 2017; Miratrix et al. 2018).

In order to provide nationally representative population estimates, the data was subsequently post-hoc sampled with stratified random sampling and was weighted using post-stratification, employing a joint demographic distribution of age, sex and educational attainment, with the use of data from the 2017 Belgian census obtained from Statistiek Vlaanderen. Post-hoc sampling is a sampling method that involves selecting a sample after the data has already been collected, rather than pre-determining the sample size and selection criteria. Post-stratification involves partitioning sample respondents into demographic cells, that is, a particular combination of gender, a broad age category, and a key education category. Via post-stratification, this information was used to compute frequency weights in each cell to ensure that the cell totals mirror the population totals. For this procedure, all included benchmarks need to be known for a respondent. Respondents were weighted with the use of the statistical software R, on the basis of their age divided in 6 categories (18 to 24; 25 to 34; 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 and 65 or older), education divided in three categories (lower, average and higher) and two gender categories (male and female). Weights were consistently trimmed at the 99th percentile to mitigate the effect of extraordinarily large weights and improve the reliability of any analyses conducted with the data.

Table A.3: The effect of candidate gender and repositioning on candidate reputation with poststratification weights.

	Evaluation	Trust	Vote	Honesty	Decisiveness	Competence
Female Candidate	0.138	0.239	-0.011	0.224	0.068	0.033
	(0.128)	(0.138)	(0.028)	(0.130)	(0.134)	(0.135)
Repositioning	-0.996***	-1.145***	-0.190***	-0.869***	-1.945***	-0.997***
	(0.128)	(0.138)	(0.028)	(0.129)	(0.133)	(0.134)
Constant	5.893***	5.047***	0.401***	5.023***	5.686***	5.406***
	(0.121)	(0.131)	(0.027)	(0.123)	(0.125)	(0.124)
Observations	2167	2167	2167	2167	2167	2167
R^2	0.064	0.068	0.043	0.043	0.161	0.053

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A.4: The interaction effect of candidate gender and repositioning on candidate reputation with poststratification weights.

	Evaluation	Trust	Vote	Honesty	Decisiveness	Competence
Female Candidate	0.182	0.157	-0.014	0.322	0.169	-0.054
	(0.174)	(0.197)	(0.043)	(0.178)	(0.186)	(0.181)
Repositioning	-0.952***	-1.228***	-0.194***	-0.770***	-1.843***	-1.085***
	(0.188)	(0.199)	(0.043)	(0.201)	(0.203)	(0.208)
Female Candidate × Repositioning	-0.085	0.160	0.007	-0.191	-0.197	0.169
	(0.256)	(0.277)	(0.056)	(0.260)	(0.267)	(0.270)
Constant	5.870***	5.091***	0.402***	4.971***	5.632***	5.452***
	(0.146)	(0.159)	(0.032)	(0.148)	(0.151)	(0.148)
Observations	2167	2167	2167	2167	2167	2167
R^2	0.064	0.068	0.043	0.044	0.162	0.053

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

A.4 Additional Explorative Analyses

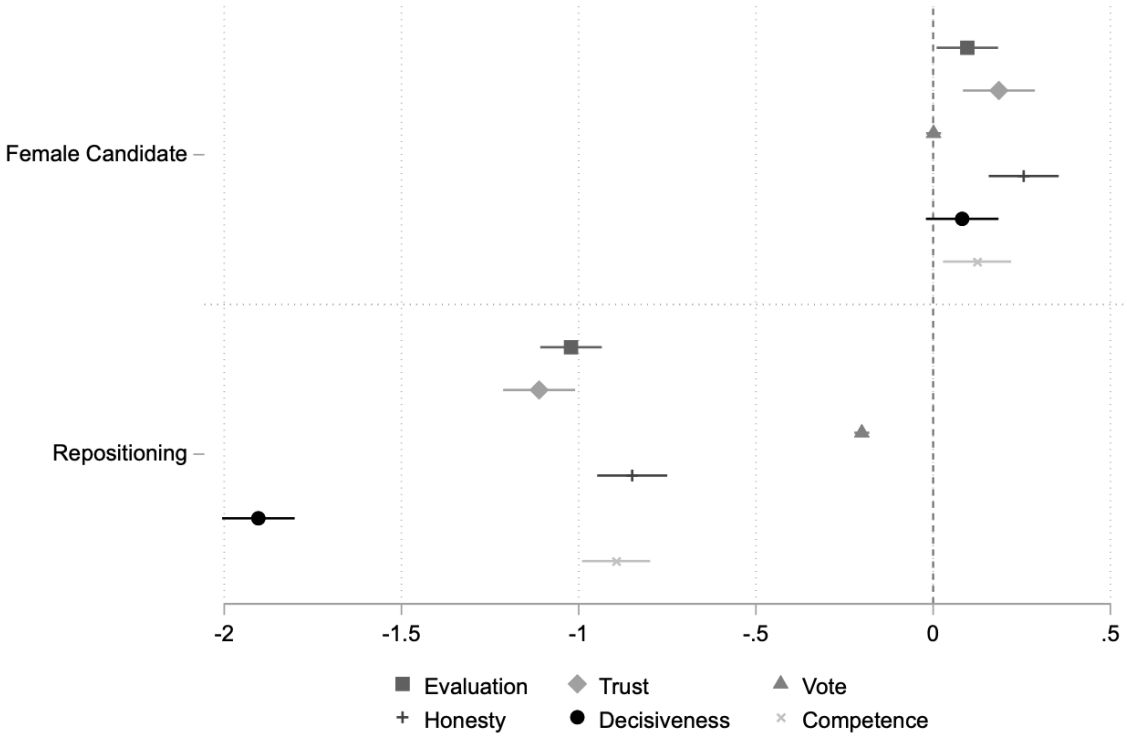

Figure A.2: Coefficient plot for all six dependent variables testing Hypothesis 1.

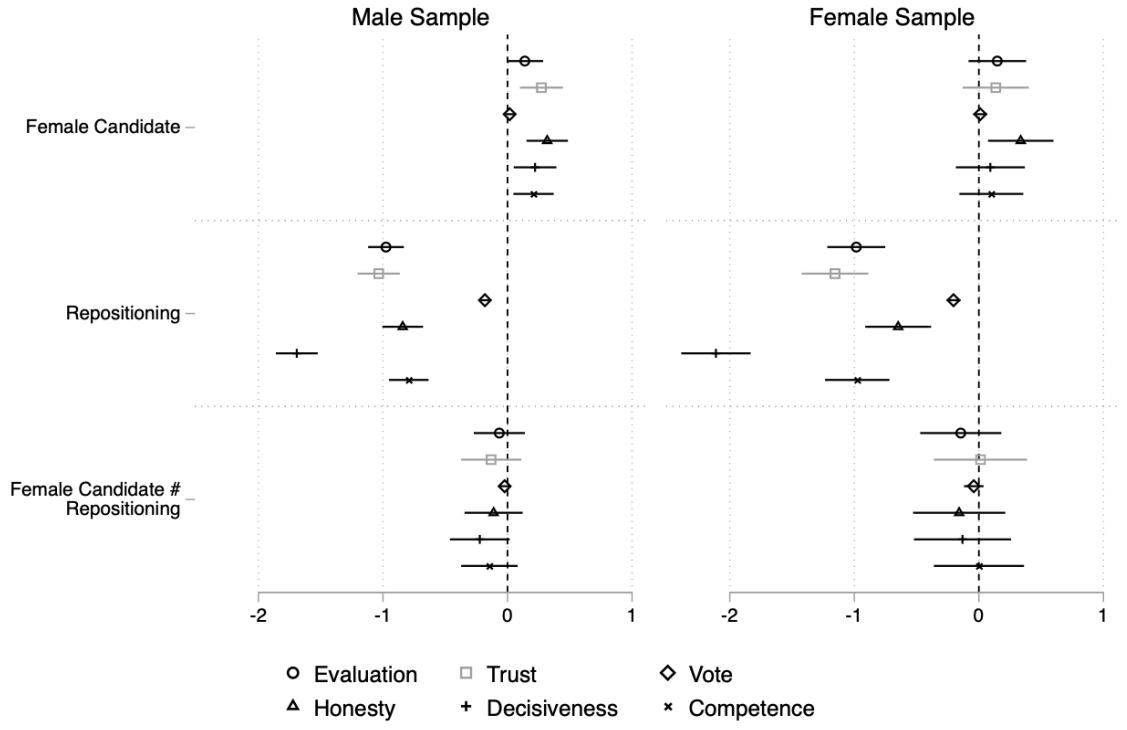

Figure A.3: Coefficient plot for all six dependent variables for male and female respondents.

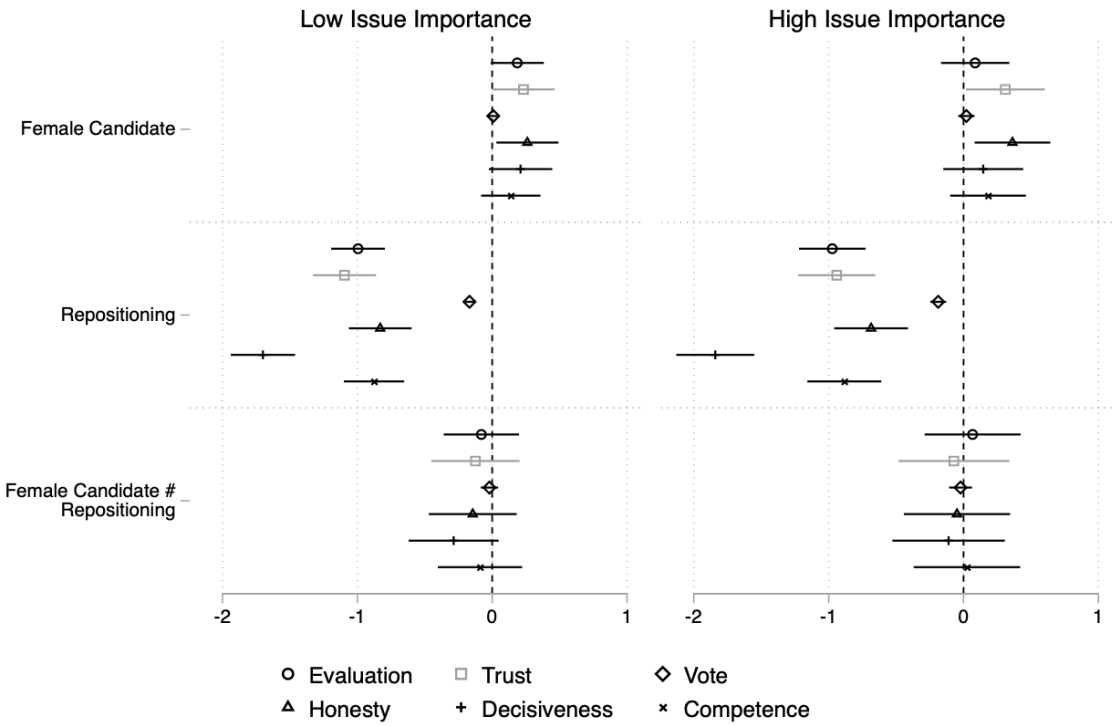

Figure A.4: Coefficient plot for all six dependent variables for low and high issue importance.

A.5 Attention and Manipulation Checks

Table A.5: The effect of candidate gender and repositioning on candidate reputation controlling for attentiveness.

	Evaluation	Trust	Vote	Honesty	Decisiveness	Competence
Female Candidate	0.139*	0.232**	0.015	0.316***	0.184*	0.177*
	(0.063)	(0.074)	(0.015)	(0.072)	(0.074)	(0.070)
Repositioning	-0.979***	-1.066***	-0.187***	-0.789***	-1.804***	-0.842***
	(0.062)	(0.073)	(0.015)	(0.071)	(0.073)	(0.069)
Female Candidate × Repositioning	-0.086	-0.093	-0.028	-0.121	-0.202	-0.105
	(0.088)	(0.104)	(0.021)	(0.101)	(0.104)	(0.098)
Attentive=1	0.292***	0.141	0.037*	0.347***	0.327***	0.286***
	(0.064)	(0.074)	(0.015)	(0.072)	(0.075)	(0.070)
Constant	5.658***	4.888***	0.363***	4.799***	5.355***	5.028***
	(0.070)	(0.082)	(0.017)	(0.080)	(0.083)	(0.078)
Observations	6957	6957	6957	6957	6957	6955
R^2	0.075	0.065	0.049	0.046	0.164	0.049

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table A.6: The effect of candidate gender and repositioning on candidate reputation controlling for succeeding of the manipulation check.

	Evaluation	Trust	Vote	Honesty	Decisiveness	Competence
Female Candidate	0.136*	0.228**	0.014	0.310***	0.180*	0.173*
	(0.063)	(0.074)	(0.015)	(0.072)	(0.074)	(0.070)
Repositioning	-0.984***	-1.071***	-0.189***	-0.797***	-1.809***	-0.848***
	(0.062)	(0.073)	(0.015)	(0.071)	(0.073)	(0.069)
Female Candidate × Repositioning	-0.084	-0.090	-0.027	-0.117	-0.200	-0.103
	(0.088)	(0.103)	(0.021)	(0.100)	(0.104)	(0.098)
Manipulation Successful=1	0.377***	0.367***	0.096***	0.579***	0.446***	0.433***
	(0.073)	(0.085)	(0.018)	(0.083)	(0.086)	(0.081)
Constant	5.575***	4.684***	0.311***	4.583***	5.240***	4.889***
	(0.078)	(0.092)	(0.019)	(0.089)	(0.092)	(0.087)
Observations	6957	6957	6957	6957	6957	6955
R^2	0.076	0.067	0.052	0.050	0.164	0.051

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

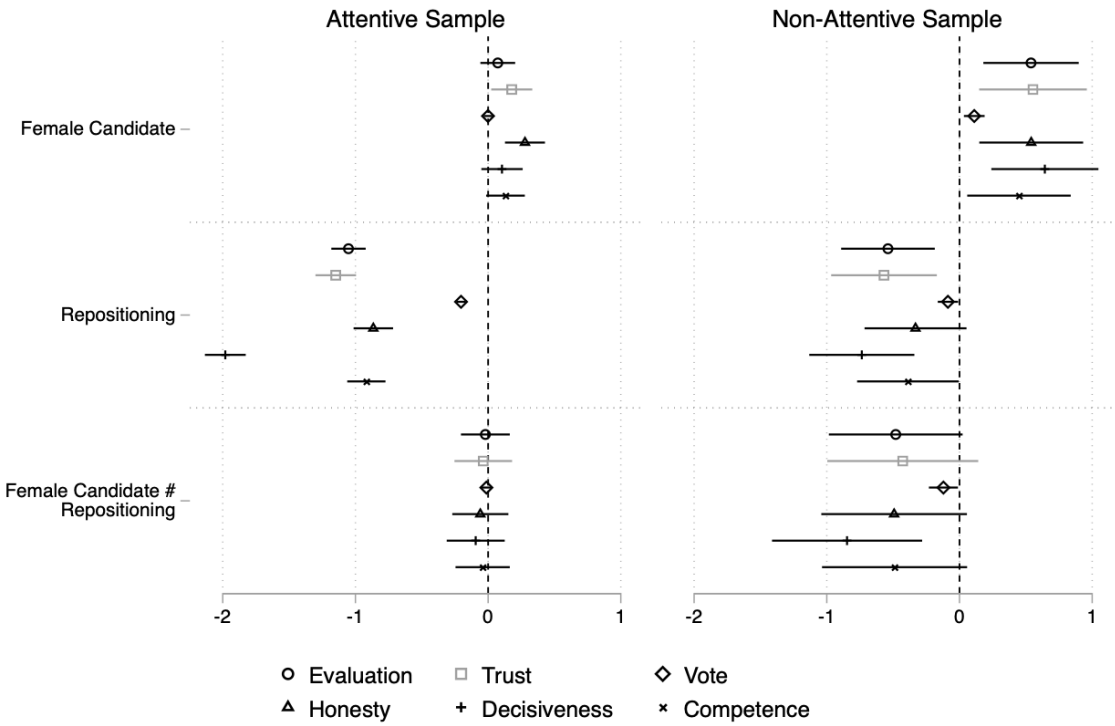

Figure A.5: Coefficient plot for all six dependent variables for attentive and non-attentive samples.

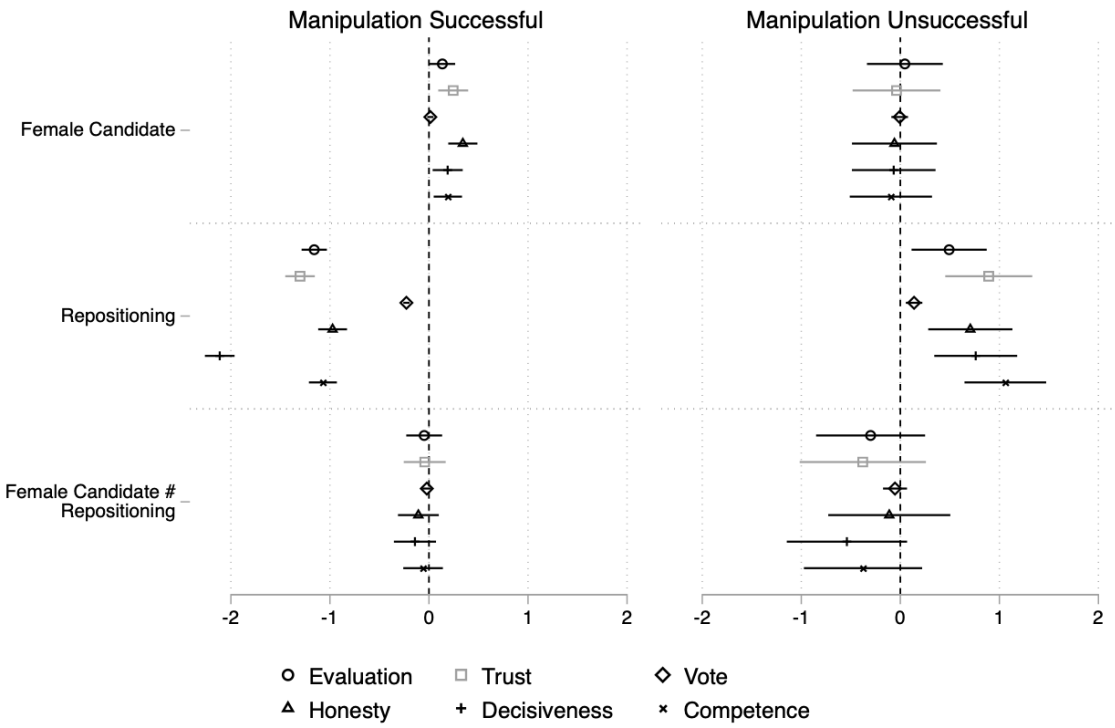

Figure A.6: Coefficient plot for all six dependent variables for respondents succeeding and failing the manipulation check.

A.6 Screeners for Attention Checks

The experimental treatment is preceded by two screeners. The English translation and original Dutch version can be found below.

Screener 1
Eight (Flemish) news outlets are provided to choose from. Respondents pass the attention check if they select De Standaard and Het Laatste Nieuws.

Screener in English: When a big news story breaks people often go online to get up-to-the-minute details on what is going on. We want to know which news sources people trust to get this information. We also want to know if people are paying attention to the question. To show that you have read this much, please ignore the question and select De Standaard and Het Laatste Nieuws as your two answers. When there is a big news story, which is the one news website you would visit first? (Please only choose one).

Screener in Dutch: Wanneer groot nieuws naar buiten komt, zoeken mensen vaak online naar actuele updates over wat er aan de hand is. We willen weten welke nieuwsbronnen mensen vertrouwen om deze informatie te krijgen. We willen ook weten of mensen aandacht besteden aan de vraag. Negeer daarom deze vraag en selecteer De Standaard en Het Laatste Nieuws als uw twee antwoorden om aan te geven dat u tot nu toe heeft gelezen.

Wanneer er groot nieuws naar buiten komt, welke nieuwswebsite zou u dan als eerste bezoeken? (kies er slechts één)

Answer categories:

- De Morgen
- De Standaard
- VRT NWS
- Gazet van Antwerpen
- Het Belang van Limburg
- Het Laatste Nieuws
- Het Nieuwsblad

Screener 2
Six colors are provided to choose from, respondents pass the attention check if they select blue and black.

Screener in English: We would like to get a sense of your general preferences. Most modern theories of decision making recognize that decisions do not take place in a vacuum.

Individual preferences and knowledge, along with situational variables can greatly impact the decision process. To demonstrate that you've read this much, just go ahead and select both red and green among the alternatives below, no matter what your favourite color is. Yes, ignore the question below and select both of those options. What is your favourite color?

Answer categories: white, black, red, pink, green, and blue

Screener in Dutch: Voordat we naar het volgende deel van de enquête gaan, willen we graag een algemeen beeld krijgen van uw voorkeuren. De meeste moderne theorieën over besluitvorming erkennen dat beslissingen niet in een vacuum plaatsvinden. Individuele voorkeuren en kennis, samen met situationele variabelen, kunnen grote invloed hebben op het beslissingsproces. Om aan te tonen dat u tot hier heeft gelezen, gaat u gewoon door en selecteert u rood en groen uit de onderstaande alternatieven, ongeacht wat uw favoriete kleur is. Negeer de vraag en selecteer beide opties.

Wat is uw lievelingskleur?

Answer categories: wit, zwart, rood, roze, groen, and blauw

A.7 Balance Tests

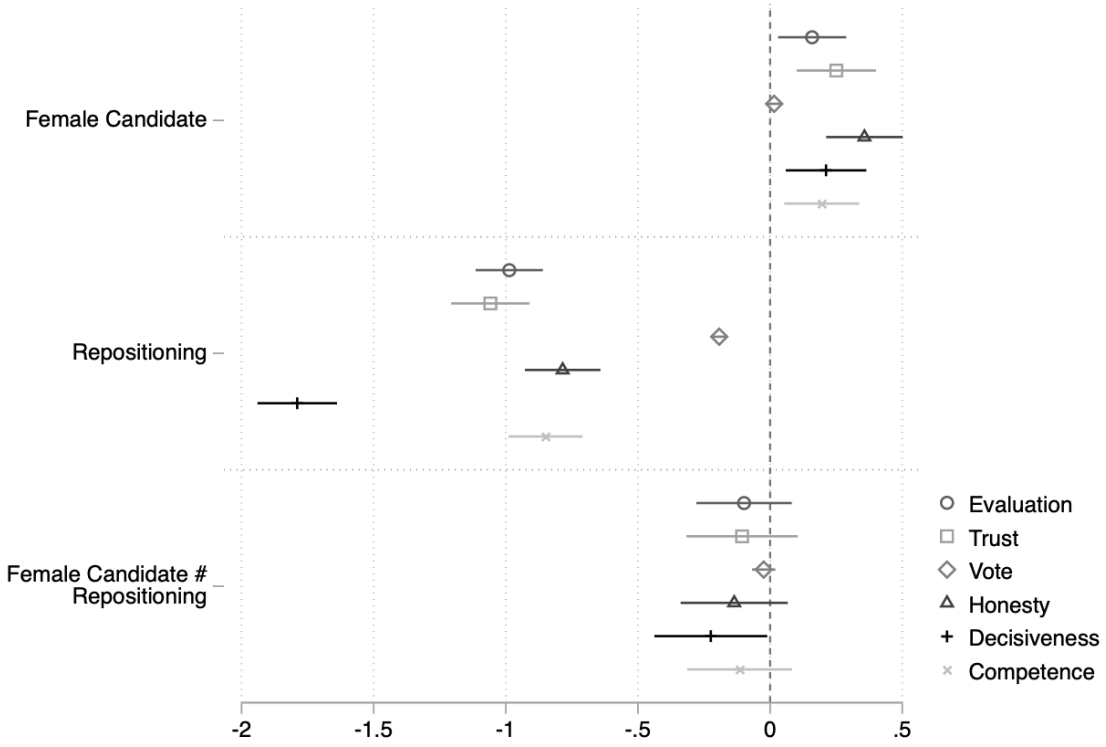

Figure A.7: Coefficient plot for all six dependent variables controlling for unbalanced covariates.

Balance Tests for Gender Treatment

Variable	(1) Control group	(2) Treatment group	(3) Difference
Gender	1.266	1.283	0.017*
	(0.442)	(0.450)	(0.011)
Age: 18-24	0.099	0.100	0.001
	(0.299)	(0.300)	(0.007)
Age: 25-34	0.173	0.173	-0.000
	(0.379)	(0.378)	(0.009)
Age: 35-44	0.190	0.190	-0.000
	(0.393)	(0.392)	(0.009)
Age: 45-54	0.167	0.175	0.008*
	(0.373)	(0.380)	(0.009)
Age: 55-64	0.188	0.175	-0.014*
	(0.391)	(0.380)	(0.009)
Age: 65+	0.182	0.187	0.005
	(0.386)	(0.390)	(0.009)
Education: Low	0.035	0.046	0.011*
	(0.185)	(0.210)	(0.005)
Education: Middle	0.341	0.318	-0.023*
	(0.474)	(0.466)	(0.011)
Education: High	0.624	0.636	0.012*
	(0.484)	(0.481)	(0.012)
Observations	3,515	3,442	6,957

Table A.7: Difference in means tests for respondents' `gender`, `age`, `education`, and `employment`.

Variable	(1) Control group	(2) Treatment group	(3) Difference
Employment: No Answer	0.003	0.003	0.000
	(0.058)	(0.059)	(0.001)
Employment: Fulltime	0.494	0.496	0.002
	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.012)
Employment: Parttime	0.061	0.062	0.002
	(0.239)	(0.242)	(0.006)
Employment: Self-Employed	0.101	0.099	-0.002
	(0.301)	(0.298)	(0.007)
Employment: Unemployed (1)	0.009	0.015	0.006*
	(0.094)	(0.122)	(0.003)
Employment: Unemployed (2)	0.003	0.003	-0.001
	(0.058)	(0.054)	(0.001)
Employment: Household	0.008	0.006	-0.002*
	(0.089)	(0.076)	(0.002)
Employment: Retired	0.206	0.210	0.004
	(0.405)	(0.407)	(0.010)
Employment: Student	0.072	0.073	0.001
	(0.258)	(0.260)	(0.006)
Employment: Unfit for Work	0.043	0.033	-0.009*
	(0.202)	(0.180)	(0.005)
Observations	3,515	3,442	6,957

Table A.8: Difference in means tests for respondents' `employment` for the candidate gender treatment.

Variable	(1) Control group	(2) Treatment group	(3) Difference
Income: Don't Know	0.057	0.050	-0.007*
	(0.233)	(0.218)	(0.005)
Income: Prefer not to say	0.047	0.046	-0.001
	(0.212)	(0.209)	(0.005)
Income: < €500	0.006	0.003	-0.003*
	(0.079)	(0.056)	(0.002)
Income: €501-€1000	0.005	0.005	0.000
	(0.067)	(0.070)	(0.002)
Income: €1001-€1500	0.024	0.023	-0.001
	(0.153)	(0.149)	(0.004)
Income: €1501-€2000	0.072	0.084	0.012*
	(0.259)	(0.278)	(0.006)
Income: €2001-€2500	0.114	0.119	0.004
	(0.318)	(0.324)	(0.008)
Income: €2501-€3000	0.108	0.099	-0.009*
	(0.311)	(0.299)	(0.007)
Income: €3001-€3500	0.096	0.099	0.003
	(0.295)	(0.299)	(0.007)
Income: €3501-€4500	0.161	0.156	-0.005
	(0.367)	(0.363)	(0.009)
Income: €4501-€7500	0.250	0.252	0.003
	(0.433)	(0.434)	(0.010)
Income: > €7500	0.059	0.063	0.004*
	(0.236)	(0.244)	(0.006)
Importance: Low	0.377	0.400	0.024*
	(0.485)	(0.490)	(0.012)
Importance: Middle	0.354	0.343	-0.011*
	(0.478)	(0.475)	(0.011)
Importance: High	0.269	0.256	-0.013*
	(0.444)	(0.437)	(0.011)
Observations	3,515	3,442	6,957

Table A.9: Difference in means tests for respondents' `income` levels and perceived `issue importance` for the candidate gender treatment.

Variable	(1) Control group	(2) Treatment group	(3) Difference
Vote: N-VA	0.295	0.300	0.005
	(0.456)	(0.458)	(0.011)
Vote: Vlaams Belang	0.135	0.123	-0.011*
	(0.342)	(0.329)	(0.008)
Vote: CD&V	0.063	0.058	-0.005*
	(0.244)	(0.235)	(0.006)
Vote: Open Vld	0.123	0.118	-0.005
	(0.328)	(0.323)	(0.008)
Vote: Vooruit	0.084	0.096	0.011*
	(0.278)	(0.294)	(0.007)
Vote: Groen	0.074	0.082	0.008*
	(0.261)	(0.274)	(0.006)
Vote: PVDA	0.060	0.057	-0.003
	(0.238)	(0.232)	(0.006)
Vote: Other party	0.007	0.010	0.003*
	(0.084)	(0.099)	(0.002)
Vote: Blank vote	0.021	0.017	-0.004*
	(0.143)	(0.129)	(0.003)
Vote: Did not vote	0.038	0.030	-0.009*
	(0.192)	(0.170)	(0.004)
Vote: Not eligible	0.063	0.064	0.002
	(0.242)	(0.246)	(0.006)
Vote: Prefer not to say	0.017	0.019	0.001
	(0.131)	(0.135)	(0.003)
Vote: Don't know	0.019	0.026	0.007*
	(0.137)	(0.158)	(0.004)
Observations	3,515	3,442	6,957

Table A.10: Difference in means tests for respondents' `vote recall` for the candidate gender treatment.

Balance Tests for Repositioning Treatment

Variable	(1) Control group	(2) Treatment group	(3) Difference
Gender	1.276	1.272	-0.004
	(0.447)	(0.445)	(0.011)
Age: 18-24	0.097	0.102	0.005*
	(0.296)	(0.303)	(0.007)
Age: 25-34	0.166	0.180	0.015*
	(0.372)	(0.384)	(0.009)
Age: 35-44	0.191	0.190	-0.001
	(0.393)	(0.392)	(0.009)
Age: 45-54	0.176	0.166	-0.011*
	(0.381)	(0.372)	(0.009)
Age: 55-64	0.183	0.181	-0.002
	(0.386)	(0.385)	(0.009)
Age: 65+	0.188	0.181	-0.006*
	(0.391)	(0.385)	(0.009)
Education: Low	0.039	0.042	0.004*
	(0.193)	(0.202)	(0.005)
Education: Middle	0.327	0.332	0.005
	(0.469)	(0.471)	(0.011)
Education: High	0.634	0.626	-0.008*
	(0.482)	(0.484)	(0.012)
Observations	3,424	3,533	6,957

Table A.11: Difference in means tests for respondents' `gender`, `age`, `education`, and `employment` for the candidate repositioning treatment.

Variable	(1) Control group	(2) Treatment group	(3) Difference
Employment: No Answer	0.004	0.003	-0.000
	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.001)
Employment: Fulltime	0.488	0.502	0.014*
	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.012)
Employment: Parttime	0.063	0.060	-0.003
	(0.244)	(0.238)	(0.006)
Employment: Self-Employed	0.105	0.095	-0.010*
	(0.306)	(0.293)	(0.007)
Employment: Unemployed (1)	0.013	0.011	-0.001
	(0.111)	(0.106)	(0.003)
Employment: Unemployed (2)	0.003	0.003	-0.000
	(0.057)	(0.056)	(0.001)
Employment: Household	0.007	0.007	-0.001
	(0.085)	(0.080)	(0.002)
Employment: Retired	0.215	0.201	-0.014*
	(0.411)	(0.401)	(0.010)
Employment: Student	0.068	0.076	0.008*
	(0.252)	(0.266)	(0.006)
Employment: Unfit for Work	0.034	0.042	0.007*
	(0.182)	(0.200)	(0.005)
Observations	3,424	3,533	6,957

Table A.12: Difference in means tests for respondents' `employment` for the candidate repositioning treatment.

Variable	(1) Control group	(2) Treatment group	(3) Difference
Income: Don't Know	0.053	0.055	0.002
	(0.224)	(0.227)	(0.005)
Income: Prefer not to say	0.051	0.042	-0.008*
	(0.220)	(0.202)	(0.005)
Income: < €500	0.007	0.003	-0.004*
	(0.082)	(0.053)	(0.002)
Income: €501-€1000	0.004	0.005	0.001*
	(0.064)	(0.073)	(0.002)
Income: €1001-€1500	0.021	0.025	0.004*
	(0.144)	(0.157)	(0.004)
Income: €1501-€2000	0.074	0.082	0.007*
	(0.263)	(0.274)	(0.006)
Income: €2001-€2500	0.120	0.113	-0.007*
	(0.325)	(0.317)	(0.008)
Income: €2501-€3000	0.104	0.103	-0.001
	(0.306)	(0.304)	(0.007)
Income: €3001-€3500	0.100	0.095	-0.006*
	(0.301)	(0.293)	(0.007)
Income: €3501-€4500	0.151	0.165	0.014*
	(0.358)	(0.372)	(0.009)
Income: €4501-€7500	0.252	0.250	-0.002
	(0.434)	(0.433)	(0.010)
Income: > €7500	0.061	0.061	-0.000
	(0.240)	(0.240)	(0.006)
Importance: Low	0.398	0.379	-0.018*
	(0.490)	(0.485)	(0.012)
Importance: Middle	0.338	0.359	0.021*
	(0.473)	(0.480)	(0.011)
Importance: High	0.264	0.262	-0.003
	(0.441)	(0.440)	(0.011)
Observations	3,424	3,533	6,957

Table A.13: Difference in means tests for respondents' `income` levels and perceived `issue importance` for the candidate repositioning treatment.

Variable	(1) Control group	(2) Treatment group	(3) Difference
Vote: N-VA	0.305	0.291	-0.014*
	(0.460)	(0.454)	(0.011)
Vote: Vlaams Belang	0.127	0.131	0.004
	(0.333)	(0.338)	(0.008)
Vote: CD&V	0.063	0.059	-0.004
	(0.243)	(0.236)	(0.006)
Vote: Open Vld	0.120	0.120	-0.000
	(0.325)	(0.325)	(0.008)
Vote: Vooruit	0.092	0.089	-0.003
	(0.289)	(0.284)	(0.007)
Vote: Groen	0.078	0.078	-0.000
	(0.268)	(0.268)	(0.006)
Vote: PVDA	0.058	0.059	0.001
	(0.234)	(0.236)	(0.006)
Vote: Other party	0.009	0.008	-0.001
	(0.095)	(0.089)	(0.002)
Vote: Blank vote	0.017	0.021	0.004*
	(0.128)	(0.143)	(0.003)
Vote: Did not vote	0.031	0.037	0.006*
	(0.174)	(0.188)	(0.004)
Vote: Not eligible	0.061	0.066	0.005*
	(0.239)	(0.249)	(0.006)
Vote: Prefer not to say	0.017	0.019	0.002
	(0.129)	(0.136)	(0.003)
Vote: Don't know	0.023	0.022	-0.001
	(0.149)	(0.146)	(0.004)
Observations	3,424	3,533	6,957

Table A.14: Difference in means tests for respondents' `vote recall` for the candidate gender treatment.

A.8 Experimental Vignettes

Politici onder de loep

Koen Janssens

- **Hamme**
- **4de plaats**
  Vlaams Parlement
  Oost-Vlaanderen

Koen Janssens, 43 jaar oud, is volksvertegenwoordiger in het Vlaams Parlement en overweegt zich weer kandidaat te stellen voor de volgende verkiezingen voor het Vlaams Parlement in 2024.

Koen Janssens is sinds 2009 volksvertegenwoordiger en de afgelopen 13 jaar heeft hij met veel inzet meegewerkt aan verschillende wetsvoorstellen op talrijke politieke dossiers.

In vergelijking met andere volksvertegenwoordigers is Koen Janssens de laatste jaren vaker van positie veranderd over verschillende politieke vraagstukken. Vooral op het gebied van kinderopvang, klimaatbeleid en immigratiebeleid veranderde Janssens zijn positie.

Sommige commentatoren hebben het werk van Koen Janssens in het Vlaams Parlement geprezen. Anderen uitten juist kritiek op zijn parlementair werk.

Figure A.8: Condition 1: Male / Repositioning.

Politici onder de loep

Koen Janssens

- **Hamme**
- **4de plaats**
  Vlaams Parlement
  Oost-Vlaanderen

Koen Janssens, 43 jaar oud, is volksvertegenwoordiger in het Vlaams Parlement en overweegt zich weer kandidaat te stellen voor de volgende verkiezingen voor het Vlaams Parlement in 2024.

Koen Janssens is sinds 2009 volksvertegenwoordiger en de afgelopen 13 jaar heeft hij met veel inzet meegewerkt aan verschillende wetsvoorstellen op talrijke politieke dossiers.

In vergelijking met andere volksvertegenwoordigers is Koen Janssens de laatste jaren minder vaak van positie veranderd over verschillende politieke vraagstukken. Vooral op het gebied van kinderopvang, klimaatbeleid en immigratiebeleid was Janssens standvastig.

Sommige commentatoren hebben het werk van Koen Janssens in het Vlaams Parlement geprezen. Anderen uitten juist kritiek op zijn parlementair werk.

Figure A.9: Condition 2: Male / No Repositioning.

Politici onder de loep

Eva Janssens

- **Hamme**
- **4de plaats**
  Vlaams Parlement
  Oost-Vlaanderen

Eva Janssens, 43 jaar oud, is volksvertegenwoordiger in het Vlaams Parlement en overweegt zich weer kandidaat te stellen voor de volgende verkiezingen voor het Vlaams Parlement in 2024.

Eva Janssens is sinds 2009 volksvertegenwoordiger en de afgelopen 13 jaar heeft zij met veel inzet meegewerkt aan verschillende wetsvoorstellen op talrijke politieke dossiers.

In vergelijking met andere volksvertegenwoordigers is Eva Janssens de laatste jaren vaker van positie veranderd over verschillende politieke vraagstukken. Vooral op het gebied van kinderopvang, klimaatbeleid en immigratiebeleid veranderde Janssens haar positie.

Sommige commentatoren hebben het werk van Eva Janssens in het Vlaams Parlement geprezen. Anderen uitten juist kritiek op haar parlementair werk.

Figure A.10: Condition 3: Female / Repositioning.

Politici onder de loep

Eva Janssens

- **Hamme**
- **4de plaats**
  Vlaams Parlement
  Oost-Vlaanderen

Eva Janssens, 43 jaar oud, is volksvertegenwoordiger in het Vlaams Parlement en overweegt zich weer kandidaat te stellen voor de volgende verkiezingen voor het Vlaams Parlement in 2024.

Eva Janssens is sinds 2009 volksvertegenwoordiger en de afgelopen 13 jaar heeft zij met veel inzet meegewerkt aan verschillende wetsvoorstellen op talrijke politieke dossiers.

In vergelijking met andere volksvertegenwoordigers is Eva Janssens de laatste jaren minder vaak van positie veranderd over verschillende politieke vraagstukken. Vooral op het gebied van kinderopvang, klimaatbeleid en immigratiebeleid was Janssens standvastig.

Sommige commentatoren hebben het werk van Eva Janssens in het Vlaams Parlement geprezen. Anderen uitten juist kritiek op haar parlementair werk.

Figure A.11: Condition 4: Female / No Repositioning.