Appendices

Appendix 1. Important search terms in the automated content analysis

Trait	Image	Search terms	Negation
Political Craftsmanship	Positive	Intelligent	Not stupid
		Knowledgeable	Not unprofessional
		Strategic	Not incompetent
		Experienced	Not misjudged
		Competent	Not thoughtless
		Insightful	Not tactless
		Proficient	Not incapable
	Negative	Stupid	Not intelligent
		Unprofessional	Not knowledgeable
		Incompetent	Not strategic
		Misjudgment	Not experienced
		Thoughtless	Not competent
		Tactless	Not insightful
		Incapable	Not proficient
Vigorousness	Positive	Dominant	Not insecure
		Powerful	Not a pushover
		Confident	Not weak
		Decisive	Not docile
		Perseverance	Not hesitantly
		Resolute	Not indulgent
		Courageous	Not passive
	Negative	Insecure	Not dominant
		Pushover	Not powerful
		Weak	Not confident
		Docile	Not decisive
		Hesitantly	Not persistent
		Indulgent	Not resolute
		Passive	Not afraid
Integrity	Positive	Honest	Not deceptive
		Respectable	Not lying
		Decent	Not insincere
		Caring	Not corrupted
		Trustworthy	Not indecent
		Moral	Not hypocritical
	Negative	Deceptive	Not honest
		Lying	Not respectable
		Insincere	Not decent
		Corrupt	Not caring
		Indecent	Not trustworthy
		Hypocritical	Not moral

Appendix 1. Important search terms in the automated content analysis (continued)

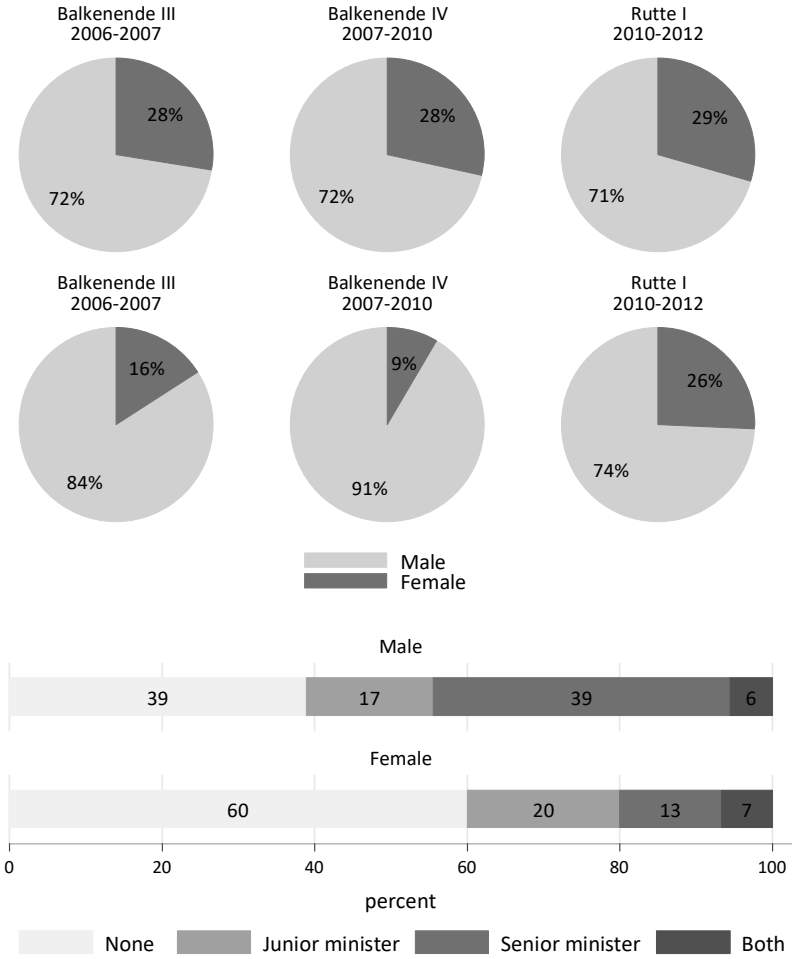
Trait	Image	Search terms	Negation
Communicative Skills	Positive	Inspiring Vision Unequivocal Charming Charismatic Energetic Relaxed	Not uninspiring Not dispassionate Not unclear Not vague Not unlikeable Not disagreeable Not unfriendly
	Negative	Uninspiring Dispassionate Unclear Vague Unlikeable Disagreeable Unfriendly	Not inspiring Without vision Not unequivocal Not charming Not charismatic Not energetic Not relaxed
Consistency	Positive	Reliable Stable Predictable Keeping promises Accountable Dependable	Not unreliable Not irregular Not capricious Not unpredictable Not breaking promises Not erratic
	Negative	Unreliable Irregular Capricious Unpredictable Breaking promises Erratic	Not reliable Not stable Not predictable Not keeping promises Not accountable Not dependable

Appendix 2. Descriptive Statistics for Cabinet Ministers

The figure shows, first, that financial responsibilities are divided somewhat equally over male and female ministers in the government Rutte I, since 29 percent of the ministers was female while they are responsible over 26 percent of the total government budget. However, Balkenende III and Balkenende IV seem to be biased towards male ministers in terms of financial responsibilities, since 28 percent of the ministers are female and only 16 percent and 9 percent of the total government budget is their responsibility, respectively.

Furthermore, the figure presents information about the prior political experience of cabinet ministers. It shows that female minister, in general, have less experience in office. 60 Percent does not have any prior governmental experience, compared to 39 percent for male ministers. This difference might easily be explained by the difference in the amount of cabinet ministers for both sexes in prior cabinets. The three governments under study only include 28 or 29 percent female minister and previous Dutch governments also included less females than males. The logical consequence thereof is that there are much less women with prior government experience than men in absolute terms. Following the same explanation, the table also shows that female ministers have less experience as party leader before they become cabinet minister than their male colleagues. The table shows, furthermore, that the mean amount of years of experience in Parliament differs between 3.7 and 7.2, while there is not a clear pattern differentiating between male and female ministers in this regard.

Appendix 2: Figure, Descriptives of Variables on Cabinet Ministers



Appendix 2: Table, Descriptives of Variables on Cabinet Ministers

	Balkenende III		Balkenende IV		Rutte I	
	Man	**Woman**	**Man**	**Woman**	**Man**	**Woman**
Number of ministers	74%	26%	72%	28%	73%	27%
Budget per minister (x 100.000)						
Mean total	20,4	9,4	25,1	6,0	20,1	21,7
Mean revenu	13,6	0,5	13,0	2,3	13,2	0,8
Mean expenditure	6,8	8,9	12,1	3,7	8,5	19,3
Minister without						
Prior experience						
Mean years MP	3,7	4,9	6,5	5,3	7,2	4,1
Junior minister	35%	22%	10%	4%	24%	58%
Senior minister	71%	56%	27%	0%	17%	0%
Party or fraction leader	21%	0%	43%	23%	30%	0%
None of the above						

Note: Number of ministers and budget are weighted by month.

Appendix 3. Gender Effects in Trait Coverage on Cabinet Ministers

	Political Craftsmanship	Vigorousness	Integrity	Communicative Skills	Consistency
	b(se)	b(se)	b(se)	b(se)	b(se)
Trait (T-1)				0.05†	
				(0.03)	
Gender (1=Female)	-0.48	-1.07*	-0.32†	-0.27	-0.05
	(0.33)	(0.43)	(0.18)	(0.36)	(0.13)
Total budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00†	0.00*
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Ministry without budget	0.04	1.02	0.14	0.02	0.11
(1=Ministry without budget)	(0.33)	(1.16)	(0.29)	(0.50)	(0.18)
Experience: Mean years MP	0.03	0.03	0.06***	-0.00	0.03†
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Experience: Junior Minister	-0.92**	-1.12*	-0.49†	-1.08*	-0.13
	(0.30)	(0.55)	(0.24)	(0.35)	(0.16)
Experience: Senior Minister	-0.57	-1.33*	0.18	-0.27	0.05
	(0.49)	(0.57)	(0.24)	(0.30)	(0.17)
Experience: Party Leader	-0.83	-0.51	-0.43	-0.52	-0.37
	(0.55)	(0.81)	(0.31)	(0.62)	(0.24)
Constant	3.32***	4.78***	1.04***	3.32***	0.29*
	(0.34)	(0.45)	(0.27)	(0.34)	(0.11)
Number of Observations	3740	3740	3740	3681	3781
Number of Politicians	39	39	39	39	39
R-Square	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01

*Source: LexisNexis. Note: † p<0.10, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. OLS models with panel corrected standard errors in parentheses, clustered on individual politicians and jackknifed by minister. The dependent variable is the average percentage of the references to the minister that also includes a reference to the leadership trait by week.*

Appendix 4. Gender Effects in Trait Coverage on Party Leaders - Routine and Campaign Periods – Article based

	Political Craftsmanship	**Vigorousness**	**Integrity**	**Communicative Skills**	**Consistency**
	Log odds (se)	Log odds (se)	Log odds (se)	Log odds (se)	Log odds (se)
Gender	-0.33*	-0.29*	-0.03	-0.16*	-0.12
(1=Female)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.07)	(0.10)
Campaign period	-0.02	0.01	0.06	0.19	-0.30
(1=campaign)	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.28)
Gender*Campaign	-0.31†	-0.10	-0.38	-0.16	0.28
	(0.17)	(0.23)	(0.27)	(0.14)	(0.30)
Party size	0.00	0.00	0.01*	0.00*	0.02***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Party size*Campaign	0.01†	0.01†	0.01**	0.00	0.02**
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Double Function	-0.29**	-0.25*	-0.41**	-0.21*	-0.25***
(1= Leader + Minister)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.48)	(0.07)
Constant	3.06***	-2.65***	-3.75***	-3.01***	-4.76***
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Nr of Observations	180187	180187	180187	180187	180187
Nr of Politicians	21	21	21	21	21
Pseudo R-Square	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01

*Source: LexisNexis. Note: † p<0.10, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Logistic regression models, clustered on individual politicians. The dependent variable is whether the party leader is described in terms of the leadership trait (0= no; 1=yes).*