

Too Young to Run?
Voter Evaluations of the Age of Candidates

Charles T. McClean and Yoshikuni Ono

Online Appendix

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1 Example of Candidate Posters in Japan

Figure A1: Example of Candidate Posters



Notes: Posters depict candidates for the Edogawa Ward (Tokyo) local assembly elections in 2019. Photo was taken by Ramiro Agustin Vargas Tabares on April 15, 2019. License purchased from Alamy Stock Photo.

2 Experimental Design

2.1 Experiment 1

The text of Experiment 1 is provided below, first in Japanese (as it appeared in the survey) and then in English (for the benefit of readers). As described in the main text, we showed each respondent a pair of photos randomly selected from Table 1 (one of each candidate). The text below uses Younger Candidate 1 and Middle-Aged Candidate 2 as an example.

2.1.1 Japanese Version

あなたがお住まいの市区町村で、以下の二人の候補者が市区町村長として立候補し、選挙で競い合っているとします。二人はいずれも新人で無所属の候補者です。



候補者A



候補者B

Q1. もし投票に行くとした場合、あなたはこの二人のうち、どちらの候補者に投票しますか。

1. 候補者A
2. 候補者B
3. どちらにも投票しない

Q2. [どちらにも投票しないと答えた人:] それでは、強いて言えば、あなたは、どちらの候補者に投票しますか。

1. 候補者A
2. 候補者B

2.1.2 English Version

Suppose the following two people are running for mayor and competing in an election in the municipality where you live. Both candidates are newcomers and independents.



Candidate A



Candidate B

Q1. If you were to vote in this election, which candidate would you vote for?

1. Candidate A
2. Candidate B
3. I wouldn't vote for either

Q2. [For those who answered “3. I wouldn't vote for either”:] If you had to answer, which candidate would you vote for?

1. Candidate A
2. Candidate B

2.2 Experiment 2

The text of Experiment 2 is provided below, first in Japanese (as it appeared in the survey) and then in English (for the benefit of readers). As described in the main text, we showed each respondent a single photo randomly selected from Table 1. The text below uses Younger Candidate 1 as an example.

One difference from Experiment 1 is that in Experiment 2, we told respondents that the candidate was running for mayor in a city with a population around 300,000. We specified the

population of the city to avoid having respondents make their own inferences about the type of municipality and level of mayoral policy discretion. The Japanese central government can designate cities with a population over 200,000 as “core cities” (*chukaku shi*) and delegate to them certain functions and authority for issuing permits and licenses otherwise handled at the prefectural level (Local Autonomy Act, Article 252, Section 22).

2.2.1 Japanese Version



Q1. もしこの人物が、人口30万人程度の都市において市長選挙に立候補するとしたら、どの政策領域を重視しそうだと思いますか。それぞれの政策領域について、この人物がどのくらい選挙公約として強調する可能性がありそうか、推測でお答えください。

1. とてもありそう
2. ある程度ありそう
3. どちらとも言えなさそう
4. あまりなさそう
5. ほとんどなさそう

政策:

1. 教育
2. 犯罪と治安
3. 医療
4. 経済と雇用

5. 保育・児童福祉
6. 外国人住民の受入れ・多文化共生
7. 財政赤字
8. 介護・高齢者福祉
9. 公共事業・インフラ整備
10. 汚職・腐敗防止
11. 環境問題・温暖化対策

Q2. もしこの人物が、人口30万人程度の都市において市長選挙に立候補するとしたら、どのくらい当選する可能性があると思いますか。選択肢の中から一つお選びください。

1. とてもありそう
2. ある程度ありそう
3. どちらとも言えなさそう
4. あまりなさそう
5. ほとんどなさそう

Q3. この人物は、それぞれの個人的特性について、どの程度当てはまりそうだと思いますか。正しい答えや間違った答えはありません。あなたが抱いた印象について、直感的にお答えください。

1. よく当てはまる
2. やや当てはまる
3. どちらとも言えない
4. あまり当てはまらない
5. 全く当てはまらない

個人的特性:

1. 支配的である
2. 信頼できる

3. 決断力がある
4. 思いやりがある
5. 有能である
6. 合意形成ができる
7. 政治的経験がある
8. 長期的な視点で仕事をする

2.2.2 English Version



Q1. Suppose the person above were to run for mayor in a city with a population around 300,000 residents. How likely do you think they would be to focus on each of the following policies? For each policy issue, please choose from one of the following options:

1. Very Likely
2. Somewhat Likely
3. I Can't Say Either Way
4. Somewhat Unlikely
5. Very Unlikely

Policy Issues:

1. Education
2. Crime and Safety
3. Healthcare

4. Economy and Employment
5. Childcare and Child Welfare
6. Foreign Residents and Multiculturalism
7. Budget Deficit
8. Nursing Care and Elderly Welfare
9. Public Works
10. Anti-Corruption Measures
11. Environmental Problems and Global Warming Countermeasures

Q2. Suppose the person above were to run for mayor in a city with a population around 300,000 residents. How likely do you think they would be to win? Please choose from one of the following options:

1. Very Likely
2. Somewhat Likely
3. I Can't Say Either Way
4. Somewhat Unlikely
5. Very Unlikely

Q3. To what extent do you think this person fits each of the following personal traits? There is no right or wrong answer, so please give us your impression. For each trait, please choose from one of the following options:

1. Very Applicable
2. Somewhat Applicable
3. I Can't Say Either Way
4. Not Very Applicable
5. Not Applicable At All

Personal Traits:

1. Dominant

2. Reliable
3. Determined
4. Compassionate
5. Competent
6. Consensus-Oriented
7. Politically Experienced
8. Work From a Long-Term Perspective

2.3 FaceApp

FaceApp is a mobile application created by Wireless Lab that allows users to realistically manipulate characteristics of faces in photos, including age. The app has both free and paid tiers.¹ Initially released in January 2017, the app became especially popular in the summer of 2019 because of its photo-realism and its use by many celebrities. On social media, the app went viral on Twitter and Instagram under the #AgeChallenge, which challenged people to upload images of themselves with the app’s old-age filter applied. By July 2019, more than 150 million people had downloaded the app. However, the app also came under controversy at the time because of privacy concerns about how the Russian company was using an individual’s photos.²

While FaceApp uses a proprietary algorithm that Wireless Lab does not share publicly, the company has said that it ages or de-ages photos using artificial intelligence and neural networks. More specifically, this process involves manipulating faces along several dimensions, including changes to (i) wrinkles, especially on the forehead, above the nose, and in the smile lines between the nose and mouth; (ii) skin elasticity, as skin becomes looser with age, especially underneath the eyelids and around the neck; (iii) color contrast, as faces with high color contrast between the eyes, lip, and mouth tend to appear younger than faces with

¹FaceApp, <https://www.faceapp.com>, accessed August 1, 2020.

²See for example John Koetsier, “Viral App FaceApp Now Owns Access to More Than 150 Million People’s Faces and Names,” *Forbes*, July 17, 2019, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/johnkoetsier/2019/07/17/viral-app-faceapp-now-owns-access-to-more-than-150-million-peoples-faces-and-names/10b33ede62f1>.

low contrast; (iv) skin pigmentation, as hormones and sun exposure darken the skin over time; and finally (v) hair color, as our hair follicles tend to grow grey, silver, or white with age.³

2.4 Survey Representativeness

We use convenience samples for both Experiment 1 and Experiment 2. While these samples rely on paid, regular volunteer participants, we believe that our sample quotas enhance the representativeness of the results. Even if respondents were selected by random sampling, this would not necessarily yield representative responses due to the large amount of non-response that would occur. For more on the validity of using convenience samples in experimental research, see: Alexander Coppock and Oliver A. McClellan. 2019. "Validating the Demographic, Political, Psychological, and Experimental Results Obtained From a New Source of Online Respondents." *Research Politics* 6(1):1–14.

2.5 Data Cleaning

For Experiment 1, we collected 3,270 responses in total but removed 369 responses in the process of cleaning our data. First, we removed the 67 respondents who represented the slowest 1% and fastest 1% in completing our survey. Second, we removed 283 respondents who failed to answer the trap question to ensure respondents were paying attention to our survey. Third, we removed 19 respondents who claimed they could not see the candidate images.

³For more information on FaceApp, see Vishal Thakur, "How Does FaceApp Work?" Science ABC, January 10, 2020, <https://www.scienceabc.com/innovation/how-does-faceapp-work.html>; Alexander Kacala, "FaceApp Challenge: Everything You Need to Know About the App People Are Using to Age Themselves," *Newsweek*, January 14, 2019, <https://www.newsweek.com/faceapp-challenge-everything-you-need-know-about-app-people-are-using-age-themselves-1449158>; and Natasha Lomas, "FaceApp Uses Neural Networks for Photorealistic Selfie Tweaks," *TechCrunch*, February 8, 2017, <https://techcrunch.com/2017/02/08/faceapp-uses-neural-networks-for-photorealistic-selfie-tweaks/>.

2.6 Ethical Issues and Considerations

The research in this paper fully conforms with the Principles and Guidelines for Human Subjects Research as approved by the APSA Council on April 4, 2020.

In working with Rakuten Insight Inc., Japan’s largest survey firm, and the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry, a prominent Japanese think-tank, we made sure to consider the well-being of participants at every step in the research process. We received approval for our two survey experiments from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at an accredited university. In both our surveys, we provided a brief description beforehand and then only admitted respondents who said yes to participating in our survey. We told respondents that they were free to stop answering our survey at any time, and we gave a debriefing statement at the end of the survey. Our surveys involved only minimal deception and likelihood of harm. We did present respondents with artificially manipulated photographs, but we clearly informed participants that these were hypothetical mayoral candidates for a hypothetical election, and we debriefed participants after the experiment concluded. We also received written consent from Shutterstock to manipulate the model photos that we licensed using age regression and progression software for an academic study.

Participants in both our surveys came from the subject pools of Rakuten. Respondents were paid fairly for their time at the standard rate in Japan for online survey participants. The participant pool was diverse and we specifically selected respondents to match the latest census in terms of age, sex, and region of residence. We only recruited individuals of eligible voting age in Japan (18 and above). Our participant pool thus targeted regular, volunteer participants in Rakuten surveys rather than any specific marginalized or vulnerable groups. Rakuten assured us that the confidentiality and anonymity of our participants would be protected, and we repeatedly informed participants that there was no penalty for not completing our survey. Finally, we made sure that our study would not violate any relevant laws and regulations governing research and related activities.

3 Candidate Age and Vote Choice

3.1 Candidate 1

Table A1: Candidate Age and Vote Choice (Candidate 1)

	DV: Chosen by Respondent			
	All Voters	Younger Voters (18–44)	Middle-Aged Voters (45–64)	Older Voters (65 and Over)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Younger Candidate 1	0.047** (0.023)	0.120*** (0.039)	−0.013 (0.036)	0.020 (0.049)
Older Candidate 1	−0.551*** (0.023)	−0.457*** (0.037)	−0.656*** (0.037)	−0.555*** (0.051)
Constant	0.683*** (0.017)	0.640*** (0.027)	0.729*** (0.027)	0.691*** (0.036)
Observations	1,957	765	754	438
R ²	0.299	0.253	0.372	0.279

Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate 1 is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

3.2 Candidate 2

Table A2: Candidate Age and Vote Choice (Candidate 2)

	DV: Chosen by Respondent			
	All Voters	Younger Voters (18–44)	Middle-Aged Voters (45–64)	Older Voters (65 and Over)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Younger Candidate 2	0.00001 (0.024)	0.066* (0.039)	−0.036 (0.038)	−0.051 (0.050)
Older Candidate 2	−0.529*** (0.024)	−0.447*** (0.040)	−0.576*** (0.037)	−0.585*** (0.050)
Constant	0.667*** (0.017)	0.610*** (0.028)	0.700*** (0.026)	0.706*** (0.036)
Observations	1,957	765	754	438
R ²	0.250	0.204	0.283	0.289

Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate 2 is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

3.3 Manipulation Check

Table A3: Candidate Age and Vote Choice (Manipulation Check)

	DV: Chosen by Respondent			
	All Voters	Younger Voters (18–44)	Middle-Aged Voters (45–64)	Older Voters (65 and Over)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Younger Candidate	0.021 (0.017)	0.078*** (0.028)	−0.011 (0.027)	−0.019 (0.036)
Older Candidate	−0.572*** (0.017)	−0.515*** (0.028)	−0.626*** (0.027)	−0.578*** (0.036)
Constant	0.687*** (0.012)	0.650*** (0.020)	0.715*** (0.019)	0.703*** (0.026)
Observations	3,596	1,350	1,400	846
R ²	0.305	0.278	0.344	0.291

Notes: Results are limited to respondents who passed a manipulation check asking them to choose which candidate appeared older in cases where candidate ages differed. Middle-Aged Candidate is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

4 Candidate Age and Policy Issues

4.1 Candidate 1

Table A4: Candidate Age and Policy Issues (Candidate 1)

	DV: Policy Issues					
	Education	Childcare	Climate Change	Anti-Corruption	Foreign Residents	Economy and Employment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Younger Candidate 1	0.139*** (0.022)	0.199*** (0.022)	0.063*** (0.021)	0.066*** (0.020)	0.055*** (0.019)	-0.022 (0.022)
Older Candidate 1	-0.072*** (0.022)	-0.068*** (0.021)	-0.081*** (0.020)	-0.055*** (0.018)	-0.117*** (0.016)	-0.165*** (0.021)
Constant	0.416*** (0.016)	0.362*** (0.015)	0.318*** (0.015)	0.229*** (0.013)	0.216*** (0.013)	0.443*** (0.016)
Observations	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.032	0.054	0.016	0.014	0.033	0.023
	Public Works	Budget Deficit	Crime and Safety	Elderly Care	Healthcare	Average (All Issues)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Younger Candidate 1	-0.067*** (0.021)	-0.014 (0.021)	-0.036* (0.020)	-0.084*** (0.022)	-0.074*** (0.022)	0.021 (0.014)
Older Candidate 1	-0.097*** (0.021)	-0.088*** (0.020)	-0.039* (0.020)	0.173*** (0.022)	0.127*** (0.022)	-0.044*** (0.013)
Constant	0.380*** (0.016)	0.314*** (0.015)	0.282*** (0.014)	0.470*** (0.016)	0.461*** (0.016)	0.354*** (0.010)
Observations	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.007	0.007	0.002	0.046	0.028	0.008

Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate 1 is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

4.2 Candidate 2

Table A5: Candidate Age and Policy Issues (Candidate 2)

	DV: Policy Issues					
	Education	Childcare	Climate Change	Anti-Corruption	Foreign Residents	Economy and Employment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Younger Candidate 2	0.082*** (0.022)	0.112*** (0.022)	0.092*** (0.021)	0.028 (0.018)	0.043** (0.019)	-0.064*** (0.022)
Older Candidate 2	-0.138*** (0.021)	-0.149*** (0.021)	-0.069*** (0.019)	-0.040** (0.017)	-0.132*** (0.016)	-0.139*** (0.021)
Constant	0.420*** (0.016)	0.382*** (0.016)	0.274*** (0.014)	0.194*** (0.013)	0.215*** (0.013)	0.429*** (0.016)
Observations	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.035	0.050	0.022	0.005	0.037	0.014
	Public Works	Budget Deficit	Crime and Safety	Elderly Care	Healthcare	Average (All Issues)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Younger Candidate 2	-0.136*** (0.021)	-0.043** (0.020)	-0.069*** (0.019)	-0.079*** (0.022)	-0.037* (0.022)	-0.006 (0.014)
Older Candidate 2	-0.057*** (0.022)	-0.058*** (0.020)	-0.032 (0.020)	0.163*** (0.022)	0.131*** (0.022)	-0.047*** (0.013)
Constant	0.402*** (0.016)	0.302*** (0.015)	0.278*** (0.014)	0.458*** (0.016)	0.404*** (0.016)	0.342*** (0.010)
Observations	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.014	0.003	0.004	0.041	0.021	0.005

Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate 2 is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

4.3 Manipulation Check

Table A6: Candidate Age and Policy Issues (Manipulation Check)

	DV: Policy Issues					
	Education	Childcare	Climate Change	Anti-Corruption	Foreign Residents	Economy and Employment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Younger Candidate	0.088*** (0.018)	0.146*** (0.018)	0.076*** (0.017)	0.045*** (0.015)	0.039** (0.015)	-0.055*** (0.018)
Older Candidate	-0.124*** (0.017)	-0.119*** (0.017)	-0.080*** (0.016)	-0.044*** (0.014)	-0.129*** (0.013)	-0.155*** (0.017)
Constant	0.447*** (0.014)	0.395*** (0.013)	0.308*** (0.013)	0.217*** (0.011)	0.224*** (0.011)	0.458*** (0.014)
Observations	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053
R ²	0.033	0.052	0.020	0.008	0.035	0.017
	Public Works	Budget Deficit	Crime and Safety	Elderly Care	Healthcare	Average (All Issues)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Younger Candidate	-0.115*** (0.017)	-0.031* (0.016)	-0.061*** (0.015)	-0.087*** (0.018)	-0.058*** (0.018)	-0.001 (0.011)
Older Candidate	-0.081*** (0.017)	-0.074*** (0.016)	-0.034** (0.016)	0.171*** (0.018)	0.135*** (0.018)	-0.049*** (0.010)
Constant	0.410*** (0.014)	0.320*** (0.013)	0.290*** (0.012)	0.472*** (0.014)	0.440*** (0.014)	0.362*** (0.009)
Observations	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053
R ²	0.010	0.004	0.003	0.049	0.028	0.006

Notes: Respondents are limited to only those who estimated the Younger Candidate to be 25–44 years old, the Middle-Aged Candidate to be 45–64, and the Older Candidate to be 65–88. Middle-Aged Candidate is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

5 Candidate Age and Traits

5.1 Candidate 1

Table A7: Candidate Age and Traits (Candidate 1)

	DV: Traits					
	Dominant	Reliable	Determined	Considerate	Competent	Consensus-Oriented
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Younger Candidate 1	−0.111*** (0.019)	−0.006 (0.018)	−0.010 (0.021)	0.039** (0.019)	0.020 (0.020)	−0.008 (0.019)
Older Candidate 1	−0.043** (0.020)	−0.051*** (0.018)	−0.139*** (0.020)	0.055*** (0.020)	−0.126*** (0.018)	−0.067*** (0.018)
Constant	0.290*** (0.015)	0.217*** (0.013)	0.345*** (0.015)	0.226*** (0.013)	0.274*** (0.014)	0.242*** (0.014)
Observations	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.012	0.003	0.019	0.003	0.023	0.005
	Politically Experienced	Long-Term Oriented	Average (All Traits)			
	(7)	(8)	(9)			
Younger Candidate 1	−0.245*** (0.018)	0.006 (0.020)	−0.039*** (0.012)			
Older Candidate 1	0.057*** (0.022)	−0.143*** (0.018)	−0.057*** (0.012)			
Constant	0.350*** (0.015)	0.270*** (0.014)	0.277*** (0.009)			
Observations	3,000	3,000	3,000			
R ²	0.085	0.027	0.008			

Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate 1 is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

5.2 Candidate 2

Table A8: Candidate Age and Traits (Candidate 2)

	DV: Traits					
	Dominant	Reliable	Determined	Considerate	Competent	Consensus-Oriented
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Younger Candidate 2	−0.125*** (0.016)	−0.092*** (0.018)	−0.121*** (0.019)	0.028 (0.020)	−0.109*** (0.019)	−0.092*** (0.019)
Older Candidate 2	0.040** (0.019)	−0.067*** (0.019)	−0.079*** (0.020)	−0.015 (0.020)	−0.131*** (0.018)	−0.099*** (0.019)
Constant	0.224*** (0.013)	0.252*** (0.014)	0.300*** (0.015)	0.274*** (0.014)	0.279*** (0.014)	0.291*** (0.015)
Observations	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.032	0.009	0.014	0.002	0.020	0.011
	Politically Experienced	Long-Term Oriented	Number of Traits			
	(7)	(8)	(9)			
	(7)	(8)	(9)			
Younger Candidate 2	−0.288*** (0.017)	−0.030 (0.020)	−0.104*** (0.012)			
Older Candidate 2	0.085*** (0.022)	−0.119*** (0.018)	−0.048*** (0.012)			
Constant	0.346*** (0.015)	0.275*** (0.014)	0.280*** (0.009)			
Observations	3,000	3,000	3,000			
R ²	0.131	0.014	0.027			

Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate 2 is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

5.3 Manipulation Check

Table A9: Candidate Age and Traits (Manipulation Check)

	DV: Traits					
	Dominant	Reliable	Determined	Considerate	Competent	Consensus-Oriented
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Younger Candidate	−0.118*** (0.014)	−0.056*** (0.015)	−0.074*** (0.016)	0.034** (0.016)	−0.055*** (0.016)	−0.056*** (0.015)
Older Candidate	0.005 (0.015)	−0.064*** (0.015)	−0.114*** (0.016)	0.023 (0.015)	−0.139*** (0.015)	−0.083*** (0.015)
Constant	0.256*** (0.012)	0.244*** (0.012)	0.333*** (0.013)	0.252*** (0.012)	0.290*** (0.012)	0.275*** (0.012)
Observations	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053	5,053
R ²	0.020	0.005	0.011	0.001	0.018	0.006
	Politically Experienced	Long-Term Oriented	Average (All Traits)			
	(7)	(8)	(9)			
Younger Candidate	−0.278*** (0.015)	−0.023 (0.016)	−0.078*** (0.010)			
Older Candidate	0.082*** (0.017)	−0.139*** (0.015)	−0.054*** (0.010)			
Constant	0.352*** (0.013)	0.288*** (0.012)	0.286*** (0.008)			
Observations	5,053	5,053	5,053			
R ²	0.126	0.021	0.015			

Notes: Respondents are limited to only those who estimated the Younger Candidate to be 25–44 years old, the Middle-Aged Candidate to be 45–64, and the Older Candidate to be 65–88. Middle-Aged Candidate is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

6 Candidate Age and Electability

6.1 Candidate 1

Table A10: Candidate Age and Electability (Candidate 1)

	DV: Electability	
	(1)	(2)
Younger Candidate 1	0.030 (0.022)	-0.052*** (0.019)
Older Candidate 1	-0.260*** (0.019)	-0.167*** (0.017)
Physically Attractive		0.448*** (0.016)
Constant	0.389*** (0.016)	0.180*** (0.014)
Observations	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.079	0.288

Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate 1 is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

6.2 Candidate 2

Table A11: Candidate Age and Electability (Candidate 2)

	DV: Electability	
	(1)	
Younger Candidate 2	-0.183*** (0.021)	-0.148*** (0.018)
Older Candidate 2	-0.273*** (0.019)	-0.157*** (0.018)
Physically Attractive		0.402*** (0.016)
Constant	0.414*** (0.016)	0.203*** (0.015)
Observations	3,000	3,000
R ²	0.066	0.255

Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate 2 is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

6.3 Manipulation Check

Table A12: Candidate Age and Electability (Manipulation Check)

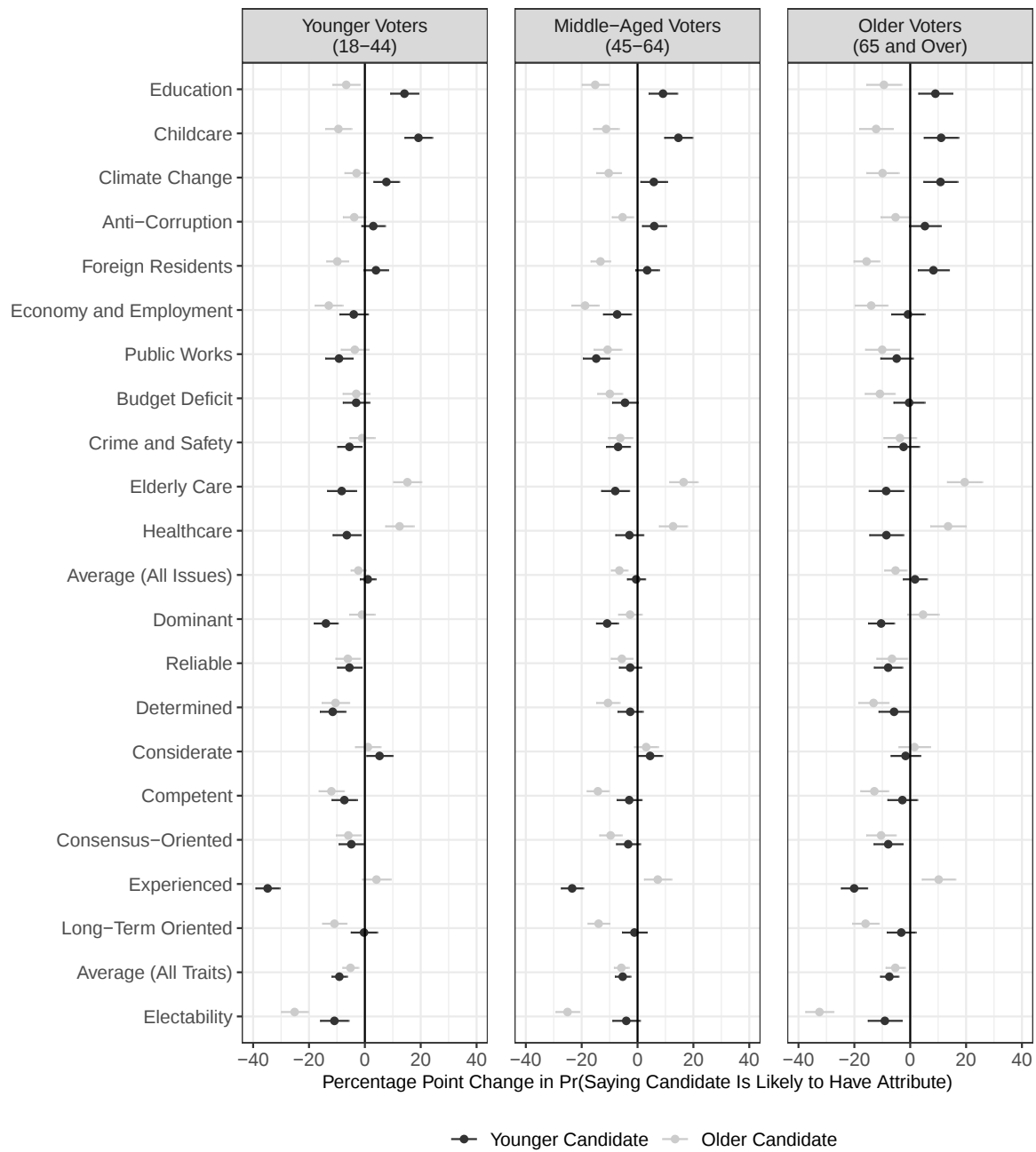
	DV: Electability	
	(1)	
Younger Candidate	−0.098*** (0.018)	−0.111*** (0.015)
Older Candidate	−0.287*** (0.016)	−0.175*** (0.015)
Physically Attractive		0.424*** (0.013)
Constant	0.428*** (0.014)	0.208*** (0.013)
Observations	5,053	5,053
R ²	0.066	0.264

Notes: Respondents are limited to only those who estimated the Younger Candidate to be 25–44 years old, the Middle-Aged Candidate to be 45–64, and the Older Candidate to be 65–88. Middle-Aged Candidate is the baseline category. *p<.1; **p<.05; ***p<.01.

7 Candidate Age and Attributes by Voter Attributes

7.1 Age

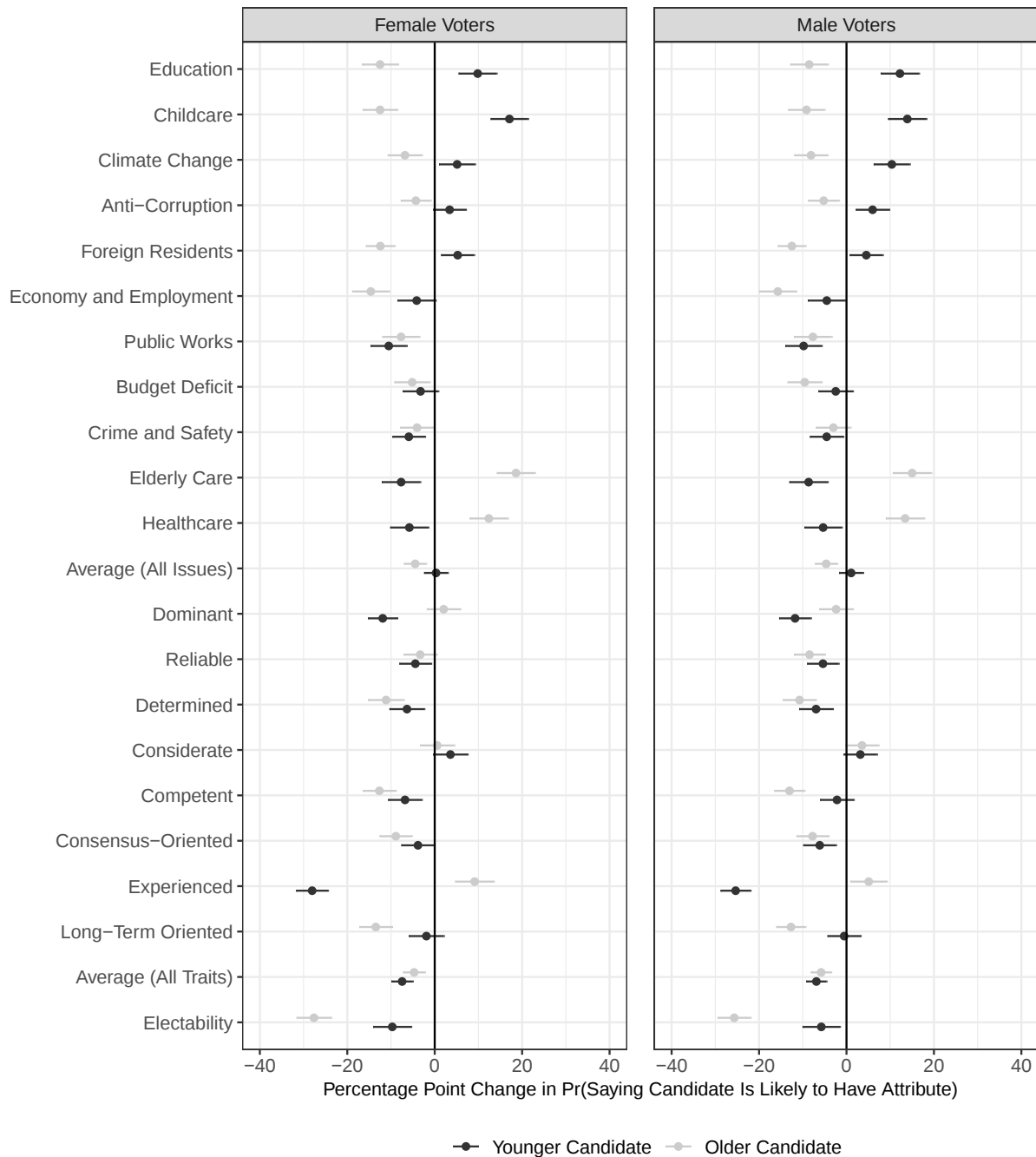
Figure A2: Candidate Age and Attributes by Voter Age



Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate is the baseline category.

7.2 Gender

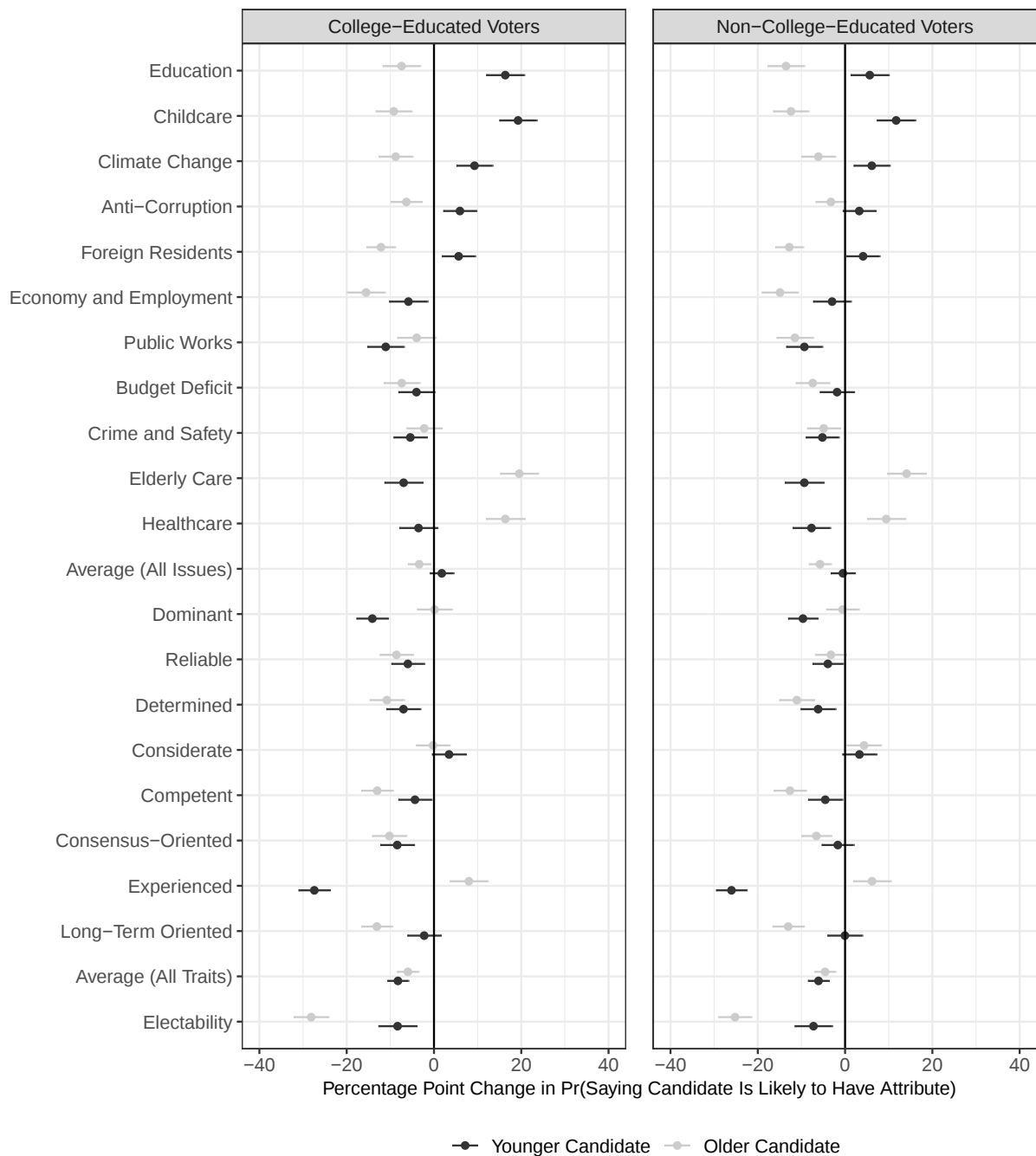
Figure A3: Candidate Age and Attributes by Voter Gender



Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate is the baseline category.

7.3 Education Level

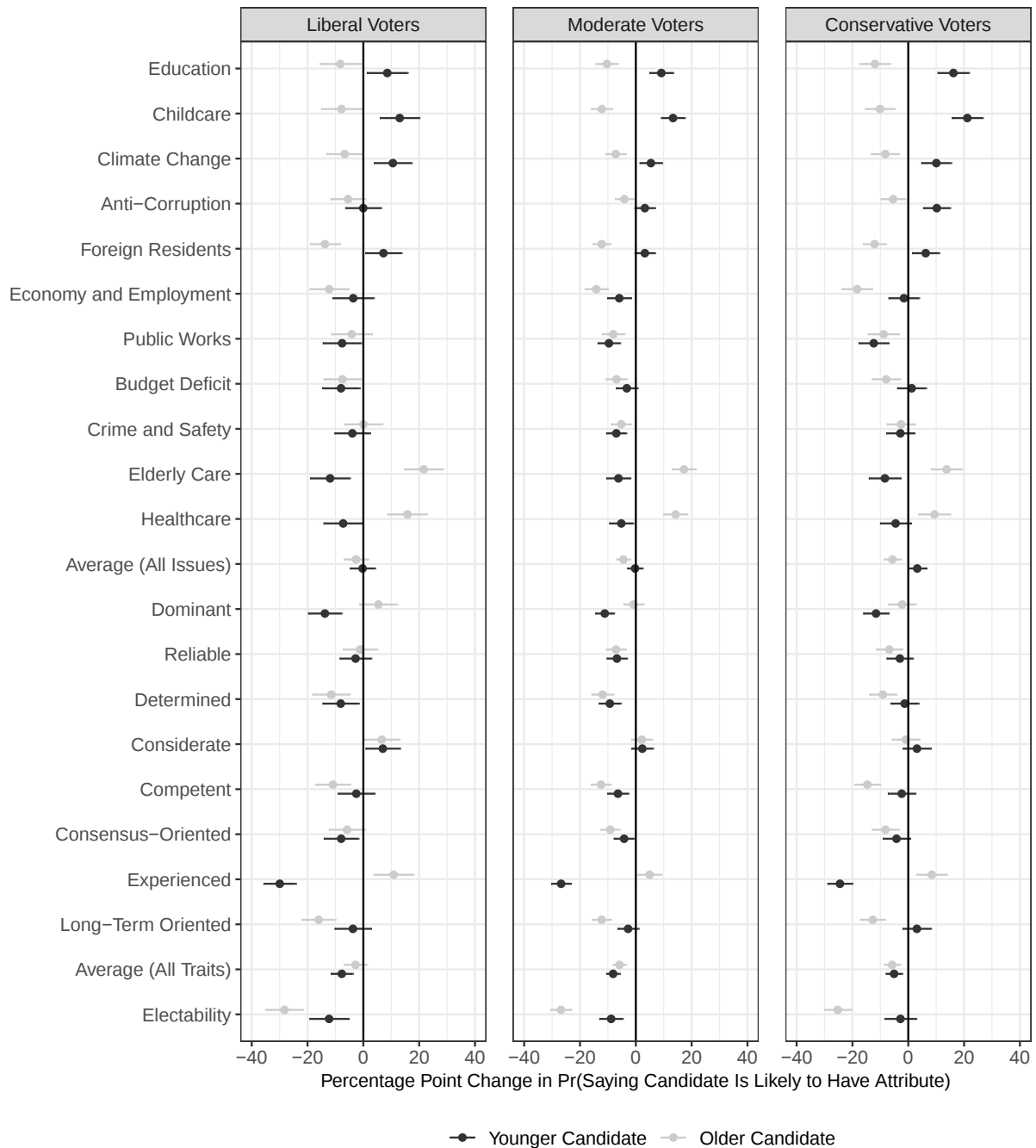
Figure A4: Candidate Age and Attributes by Voter Education Level



Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate is the baseline category.

7.4 Ideology

Figure A5: Candidate Age and Attributes by Voter Ideology



Notes: Middle-Aged Candidate is the baseline category.