Does the Age of Legislators Matter to their Representational Behavior? Evidence from Hong Kong

Online Appendix 6

Nemoto, Krauss, and Pekkanen (2008) show that young and elderly legislators of Japan’s Liberal Democratic Party were more likely to rebel against the party leadership than their middle-aged colleagues. This implies a quadratic relationship between legislators’ age and their behavior. Thus, we also tested whether there is a quadratic relationship between legislators’ age and their questions in Hong Kong. We added age-squared (age multiplied by age) to the model. Our results show that age-squared is not significant in predicting the percentage of youth-centric questions asked (estimate = 0.00, 95% CrI (-0.00, 0.00), indicating that there is no quadratic relationship between legislators’ age and their questions. Please refer to Table 11.

**Table 11.** Results of zero-inflated beta regression examining the quadratic relation between age and the percentage of the overall youth-centric questions asked by legislators.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quadratic model |  |
|  | Estimate (95% CrI) | Expa |
| Intercept | 1.20 (-6.01, 8.21) | 3.32 |
| Age | -0.10 (-0.34, 0.16) | 0.90 |
| Age-squared | 0.00 (-0.00, 0.00) | 1.00 |
| Gender: Male | -0.33 (-0.88, 0.20) | 0.72 |
| Tenure | 0.02 (-0.02, 0.06) | 1.02 |
| College: Yes | 0.25 (-0.48, 0.99) | 1.28 |

a: exponentiated estimate