

FLS 6415: Replication 8 - Matching

June 2019

To be submitted (code + answers) by midnight, Wednesday 12th June.

First read the paper by Levitsky and Way (2010) on the course website. Rather than a quantitative replication we are going to work through the logic of their argument from the perspective of causal inference.

1. What are the treatment and outcome variables in Levitsky and Way (2010)? Define the potential outcomes Y_0 and Y_1 for their study.
2. Describe the treatment assignment mechanism.
3. The confounders Levitsky and Way identify are informed by alternative theories that might explain the fall of a ruling party. List the alternative theories that you can identify in their article and the associated variables/measurement that they seek to show balance on.
4. Pick two of the confounders you identified in Q3 and do some quick research online to get quantitative estimates of the value of these confounders for each of the four countries (eg. if population growth was a factor you could look up population growth rates for each country...). Create a very simple table and use it to assess if you think these confounders are problematic for their argument.
5. One assumption we made in the first class was SUTVA (Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption), which means that the treatment of unit i does not affect the potential outcomes for unit j . Is this assumption likely to be valid for this particular study? Provide a real-world example to support your point.
7. One potential confounder is natural resources, which might make violent revolution more likely (as groups fight to control the resource) AND might make ruling parties less likely to collapse (as they have more resources to support their dominance). Imagine that Zambia had much more natural resources than Zimbabwe (which it does). Would this pattern of imbalance be a risk to Levitsky and Way's research design? Why/why not?
8. Levitsky and Way do not describe in detail their case selection process. Describe what you think are the main reasons for their choice of cases.
9. How generalizable to other cases of competitive authoritarian ruling parties are their findings? Pick one of the confounders you measured in Q4 and compare the cases to values for a few other competitive authoritarian regimes to see how representative they are. *Hint: Just pick a few examples at random, no need to calculate a mean or anything.*
10. Identify another country case that would support Levitsky and Way's argument, and explain why it supports their argument. OR identify a country that would undermine their argument, and explain why it undermines their argument. *Hint See Here* for a list of countries by regime type (competitive authoritarian is basically 'anocracy').
11. One strategy for improving causal inference is to increase the number of observations *within* our cases. Provide one suggestion for how we might get more observations to test their theory even if we stick with the country cases of Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.