FLS 6441 - Methods III: Explanation and Causation

Randomized Natural Experiments

Week 5 - Natural Experiments

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Classification of Research Designs

	Independence of Treatment Assignment?	Researcher Controls Treatment Assignment?
Controlled Experiments	✓	\checkmark
Natural Experi- ments	✓	
Observational Studies		

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		Independence of Treatment Assignment	Researcher Controls Treatment Assignment?
Controlled	Field Experiments	✓	√
Experiments	Survey and Lab Experiments	✓	√
Natural Experiments	Natural Experiments	√	
	Instrumental Variables	√	
	Discontinuities	√	
Observational Studies	Difference-in-Differences		
	Controlling for Confounding		
	Matching		
	Comparative Cases and Process Tracing		

Section 1

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- ► Documents/code/video evidence
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- Identify risks of reverse causation, omitted variables, (Self-)selection

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- ► How do we know that Brazil's municipal audits are random?

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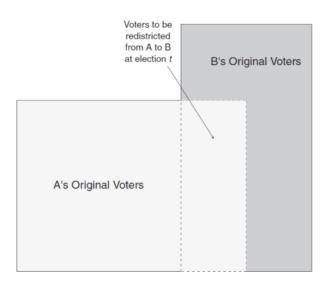
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 - Sometimes treatments are 'repeated', creating interactions or changing expectations



	A's Original Voters	Switched Voters	B's Original Voters
2000 election context		Same	Same
Duration of expo- sure to incumbent in district B		4 years	12 years
1996 and prior election context	Same	Same	

	A's Original Voters vs. Switched Vot- ers	B's Original Voters vs. Switched Vot- ers
Potential Outcomes Independent of Treatment Assign- ment?	Yes	No
What is 'Treat- ment'?	Different elec- tion context, different candi- dates	Difference in duration of exposure to incumbent

Section 2

Randomized Natural Experiments

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- Do voters punish corrupt politicians?
- Corruption is hard to manipulate (ethically)
- ► We can also look at voters' information about corruption

- ► **Population:** Brazilian municipalities with population less than 450,000
- ► **Sample:** 373 Municipalities with audits either side of 2004 elections and first-term mayors
- ► Treatment: CGU Audit before election
- ► Control: CGU Audit after election
- ► Treatment Assignment Mechanism: Randomized (Caixa)
- ▶ Outcome: Vote Share for the Incumbent in 2004 election

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- ▶ What about the timing of publication?
 - ▶ PMDB imbalance?

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 - Result: No Effect

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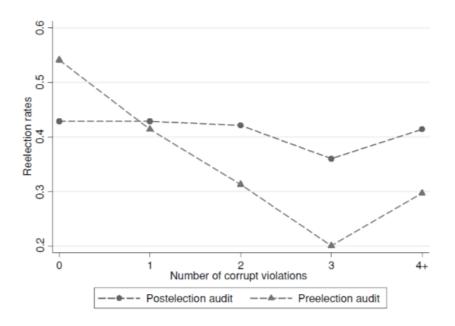
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- ► We need treatment and control groups reflecting this
- Ideally, we would also incorporate voters'priors about how corrupt candidates are vary, but they don't have data on that

- ► Methodology
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 - ► $VS_{ms} = \alpha + \beta \text{Audited Early}_{ms} + \beta_2 \text{Corruption}_{ms} + \beta_3 \text{Audited Early}_{ms} * \text{Corruption}_{ms} + X_{ms} + \text{FE}_s + \epsilon_{ms}$



Have we interpreted treatment correctly?

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- Audits may also have changed competition within the elite
- Or campaign strategies maybe parties ran 'cleaner' candidates before they knew the outcome of the audit report

Section 3

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- Our necessary condition is always "The Treatment Assignment Mechanism is independent of potential outcomes"
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 - "As good as random", "As-if random"

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 - We have to rely on qualitative evidence of the treatment assignment mechanism

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- ➤ **Treatment:** Smaller country (relative to size of ethnic group)
- ► Control: Larger country
- ► **Potential Outcomes:** Degree of political conflict between ethnic groups in larger/smaller countries
- ► Treatment Assignment Mechanism: African borders that cross ethnic group boundaries

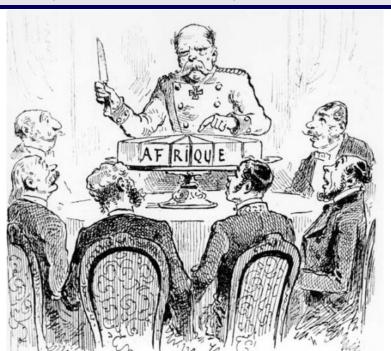
► African colonial borders assigned people to be 'Zambian' or 'Malawian'.

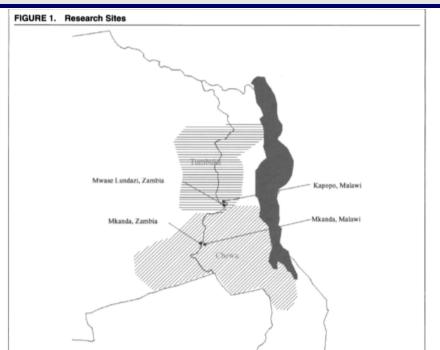
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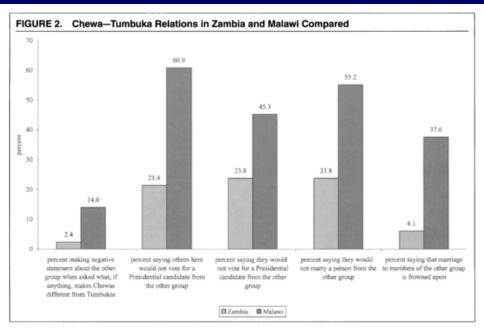
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- Zambia-Malawi border defined by geography: by the watershed of the hills
- ► Splitting the Chewa and Tumbuka groups







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- What is Posner interested in? Large ethnic groups relative to country size
- But lots of things are different about Zambia!
- ► Eg. Zambia is *much* richer than Malawi due to copper revenues maybe politics doesn't need to be as conflictual