Cell Phone Coverage and Conflict: Reporting Bias or Collective Action?

Keng-Chi Chang · University of California San Diego · Replication Project for MLE · 2019-06-05

Overview: Telecom Increases Violence?

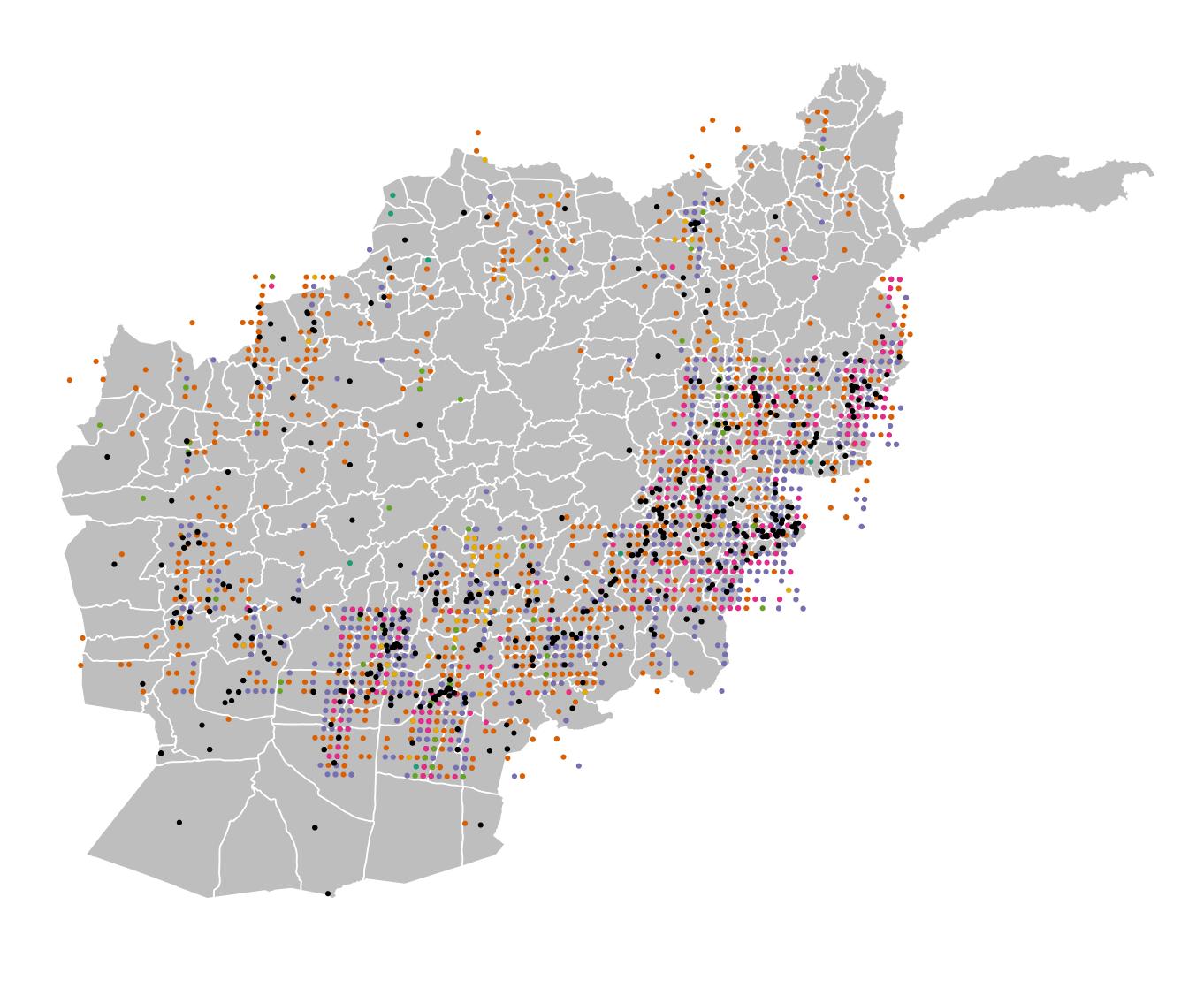
- Pierskalla and Hollenbach (2013) APSR
 - In Africa, more cell phone coverage, more conflict
 - Might be driven by lowering cost for collective action
- Weidmann (2016) AJPS \leftarrow [Main focus of this replication]
- Result is due to reporting bias, since easier to report
- Illustrate by using data in Afghanistan
- Finding: Result is replicated, and both views can hold
- Consider zero-inflated models for possible underreporting
- Find low correlation between reporting bias and coverage

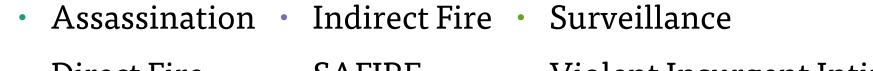
Data: Media-Reported vs. Military-Based

Count of conflict events in Afghanistan in 2008

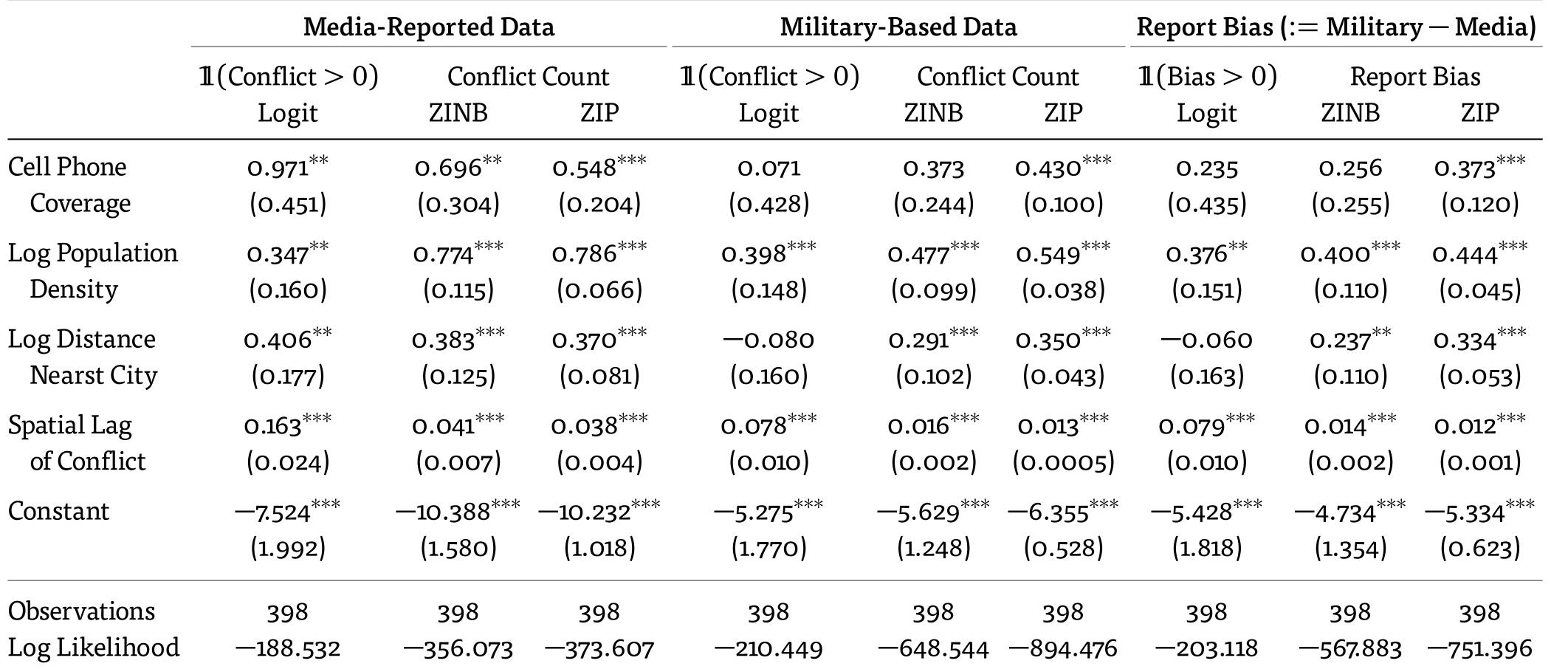
- Media-Reported: UCDP GED, by media/NGO (N=354)
- Military-Based: SigAct, by US military (N=1243)

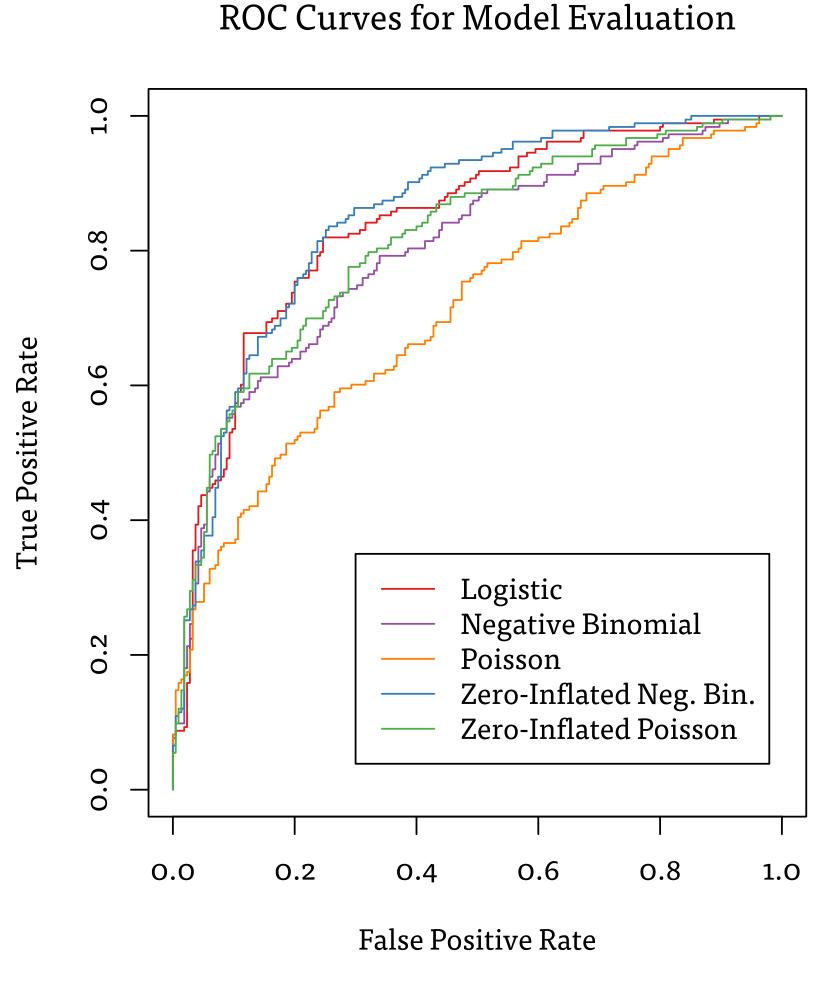
Conflicts in Afghanistan in 2008
Black: Media-Reported (UCDP GED) / Colored: Military-Based (SigAct)





Direct Fire
 SAFIRE
 Violent Insurgent Intimidation





Models: Binary Response and Event Count

For district i,

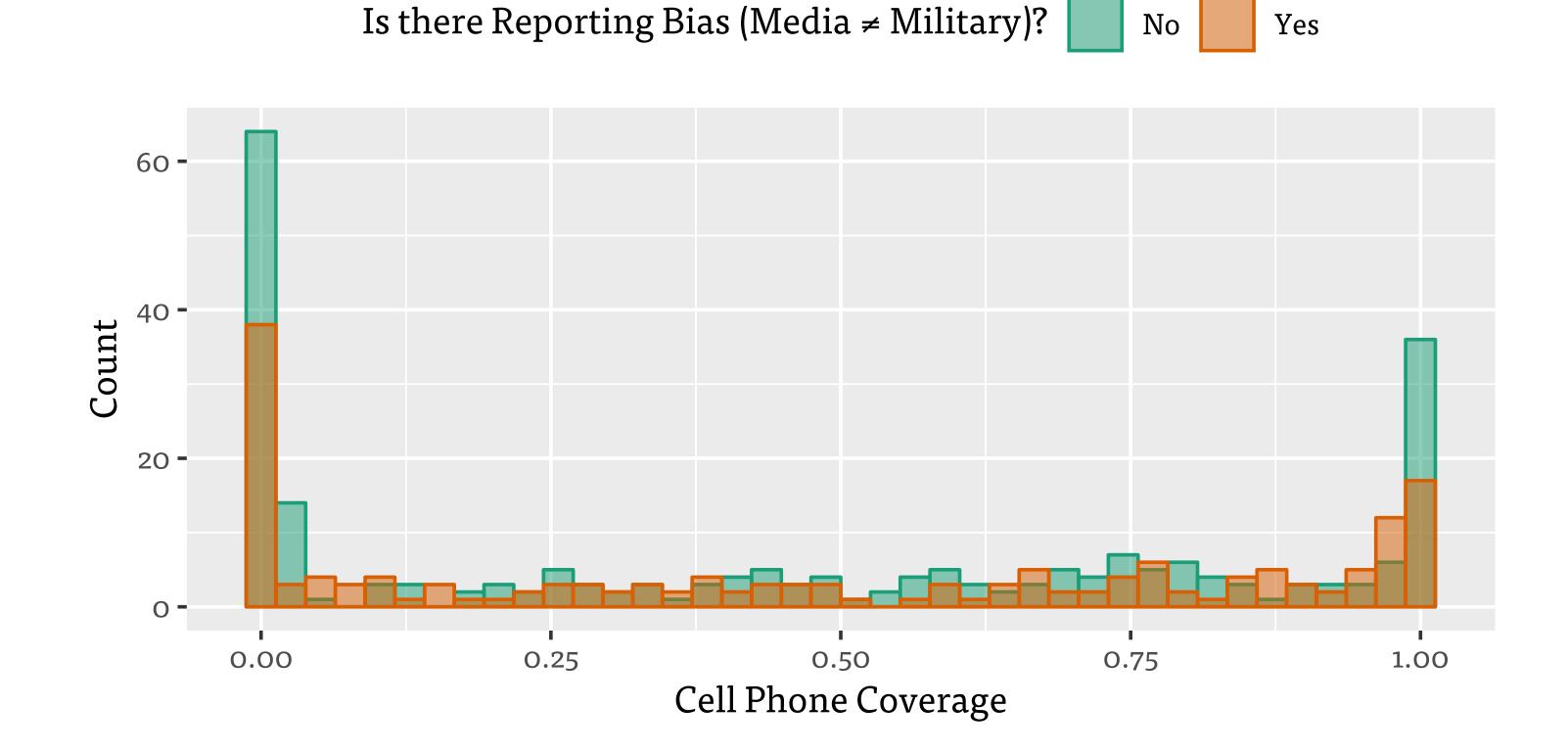
Conflict_i = $\alpha + \beta \cdot \text{CellCoverage}_i + \gamma \cdot \log(\text{Population})_i + \delta \cdot \log(\text{DistNearCity})_i + \theta \cdot \text{SpatialLag}_i + \varepsilon_i$

Possibly fake zeros, also extend to zero-inflated models

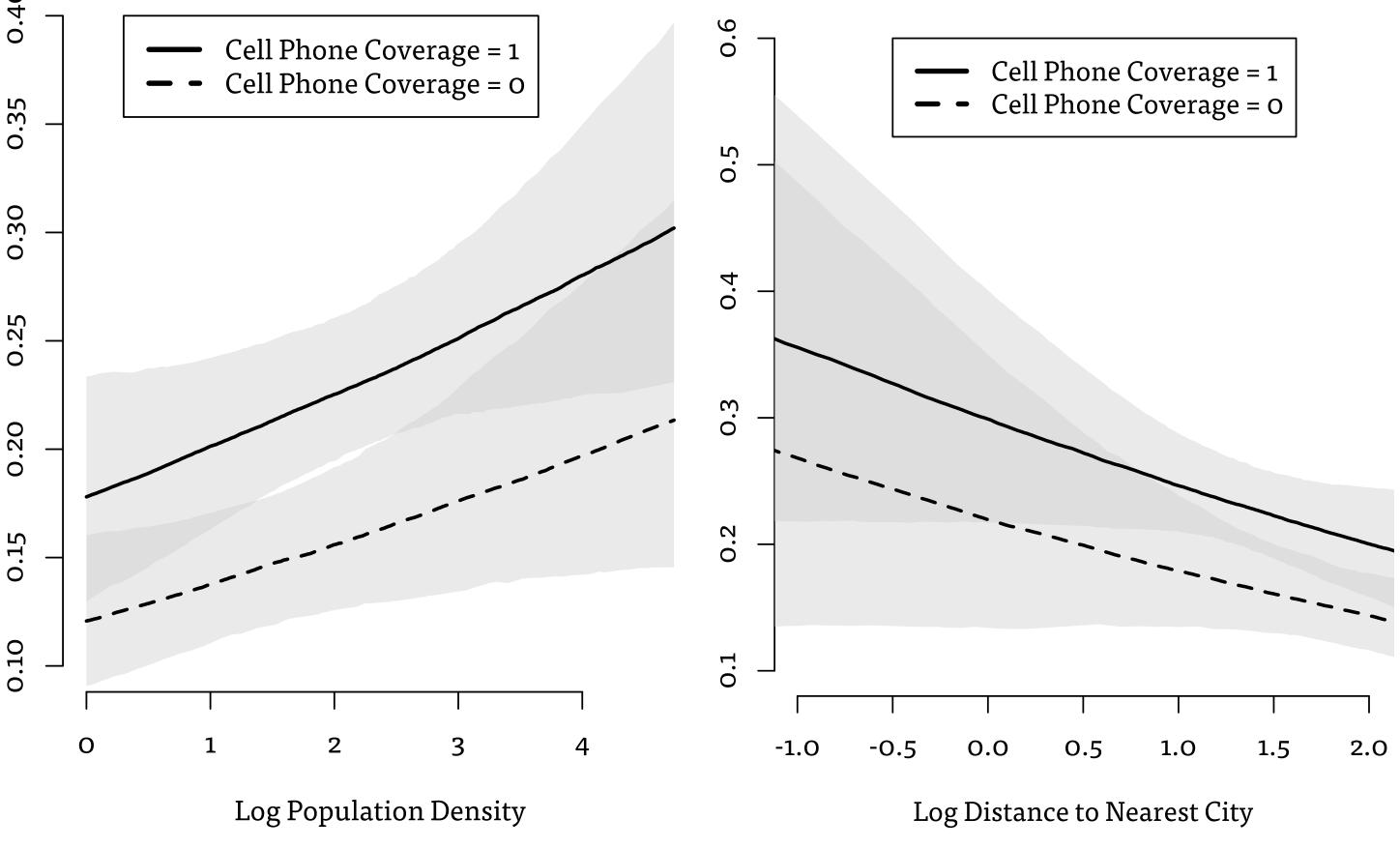
$$P(\text{Conflict}_{i} = y_{i}) = \begin{cases} \pi_{i} + (1 - \pi_{i})f_{Y}(0|\lambda_{i}) & \text{if } y_{i} = 0, \\ (1 - \pi_{i})f_{Y}(y_{i}|\lambda_{i}) & \text{if } y_{i} > 0. \end{cases}$$

Finding: Corr(Rep Bias, Cell Cov) is Low

Extensive Margin: Reporting Bias Occurs Everywhere







Intensive Margin: Reporting Bias & Coverage Uncorrelated

