

Topic 1: Voter Turnout

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Key takeaways:

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1.1 Empirical Studies

1.1.1 Get-out-the-vote campaigns

Gerber and Green (2000)

Main hypothesis Personal canvassing mobilizes voters more effectively, decline in voter turn-out is related to decline in personal means of campaign.

Literature Some related works are

- collective action and prosocial behavior (blood donations, recycling, good deeds): Christensen et al. (1998), Wang and Katzev (1990), Spaccarelli et al. (1989), Reams and Ray (1993)
- voter turn-out and contact with political organizations/candidates:
 - Kramer (1970), Rosenstone and Hansen (1993). **Endogeneity issue:** political contact is not exogenous: it could be that those most likely to vote are also most likely to receive contact.
 - Adams and Smith (1980), Miller et al. (1981). **Small sample:** results are not statistically reliable

Empirical details This paper designed an experiment as in table 1.1, and

- $N = 29380$ (within 22077 households): randomize at HH level, analyze at individual level, NO clustering
- the baseline control group (no mail, no phone call, no in-person contact) is large ($N = 10800$), due to budget limit
- specification: intent-to-treat, use the treatment assignment as an instrument

Results personal canvassing is very effective, while telephone and mail canvassing is limited. Face-to-face political activity is suggested to be very important. Decline in voter turnout might be attributed to the decrease of in-person campaigns. A competing hypothesis proposed by Rosenstone and Hansen (1993) where decline in voter turn-out is related to decline in the volume of mobilization was ruled out since ANES data shows no trend of decline in total mobilization.

Table 1.1: Experiment Design of **Gerber and Green (2000)**

		No. direct mailings sent				Total
		0	1	2	3	
No phone call	without in-person	10800	2406	2588	2375	18169
	with in-person	2686	519	625	627	4457
Phone call	without in-person	958	1451	1486	1522	5417
	with in-person	217	385	352	383	1337
Total		14661	4761	5051	4907	29380

Questions and comments Some of the questions I have for this study are

- Telephone and mail treatment are designed to be correlated, why? To show that even the two combined won't work as good as personal canvassing? Perhaps it's just what happened, unintentionally, a situation.
- Selection bias: The answering rate is only 28% of the in-person treated group, only 32.1% of the phone-call treated group. The results show that the bias is not big.
- Potential spillover effect: It's an ITT analysis, would be interesting to see the effects on the neighbors of the in-person contacted HHs.
- This is perhaps related to the rising of more polarized, social-media-star type of politicians? I guess it's related to the mechanism behind the effectiveness of in-person means, is it because the people would react more actively to things that they are feel? Or a hate towards the campaign means that they feel mistreated or dehumanized (email/messages)?

And some general comments:

- **I like:** bigger experiment, cleanly written, good explanation on ITT and instruments, well designed experiment
- **Not so sure:** empirical strategy is a bit basic (not necessarily a bad thing), no understanding on the mechanism, generality is limited (bigger scale/more important elections would probably need other forms of nudges), no welfare analysis.

Gerber, Green, and Larimer (2008)

Main hypothesis Social pressure can serve as an important inducement to political participation. There are two competing channels:

- **intrinsic:** satisfaction from behaving according to a norm
- **extrinsic:** incentive to comply to a norm

Literature In social psychology

- complying motive: Cialdini and Goldstein (2004), Gerber and Rugers (2007)
- reactance (rejecting heavy-handed demand): Ringold et al. (1994)

And the effect of exposing voting records to neighbors: Cardy (2005), Ramirez (2005), Michelson (2005)

Empirical details The experiment was prior to Michigan August 2006 primary election, the grouping follows

- **control:** no extra information

- **civic duty**: adding "DO YOUR CIVIC DUTY - VOTE!"
- **Hawthorne**: adding "YOU ARE BEING STUDIED"
- **self**: adding "we intend to mail an updated chart", and mailing back updated voting records of subjects
- **neighbors**: adding "we intend to mail an updated chart", and mailing back updated voting records of subjects can **neighbors**

The standard errors are clustered at HH level here.

Questions and comments Some of my questions are

- The distinction of intrinsic and extrinsic seems a bit rule of thumb, but they do take the interaction between the two into consideration, which is good. (Benabou and Tirole 2003, worth checking)
- I'm surprised to see that expose within households has an effect
- It seems that a natural extension of this study is that someone lives in a tighter network that are more closely related (small town), more likely to vote, since the (perceived) probability of get exposed for not voting is higher. Could this be why Republicans are more likely to vote?
- When divided by HH size and previous voting history, the treatment effect for these subgroups are not significantly different, I find this interesting, a bit hard to believe actually
- The enforcement of norm is a very interesting topic, worth looking at
- On the flyers, the shame of the last treatment is quite astonishing, at that level of shame, the treatment effect will definitely backfire once the treatment is over (reactance)

Washington (2006)

Main hypothesis Candidates' races have an impact on voter turnout, and this impact is heterogeneous across different racial groups of voters.

Literature The major contribution of this study is that it studies the spillover effect of candidates' races, which has not been considered previously. Some related strands of literature are

- political ideology can influence policy (Alesina 1988, Wittman 1990, Ansolabehere et al., 2001)
- voter preferences for representation by candidates of their own race (Terkildsen 1993, Sigelman et al., 1995)

Empirical details The author manually collected the majority of the data, very impressive. Data collection procedure could be highly improved with current techniques.

The main estimation is

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{dt} &= \alpha + \beta_1 TBD_{dt} + \beta_2 TBR_{dt} + \beta_3 SEN_{st} + \beta_4 GOV_{st} + \\
 &\quad \beta_5 SIncRun_{st} + \beta_6 GIncRun_{st} + \beta_7 HIncRun_{st} + \eta_t + \gamma_{dt} + \epsilon_{dt} \quad \text{district officials} \\
 Y_{st} &= \alpha + \beta_1 TBD_{st} + \beta_2 TBR_{st} + \beta_3 SEN_{st} + \beta_4 GOV_{st} + \\
 &\quad \beta_5 SIncRun_{st} + \beta_6 GIncRun_{st} + \beta_7 HIncRun_{st} (+X_{st}) + \eta_t + \gamma_{dt} + \epsilon_s \quad \text{state officials}
 \end{aligned}$$

The variable of interest here is *TBD* (total black Democrats) and *TBR* (total black Republicans), constructed as

$$TBD_{st} \equiv \underbrace{\frac{\sum_{d=1}^N (HBD_{dt} = 1)}{N}}_{\equiv TBD_{dt}} + (SBD_t = 1) + (GBD_t = 1)$$

the regressions are **weighted** by the number of districts in the state, **clustered** at state level

Questions and comments Some of my questions are

- what's underlying mechanism? Could it be that for Black republican, voting turnout is actually discouraged? Since the political climate has changed drastically, the presented results might have changed significantly as well.
- It seems that there was no spillover across districts, but what about across states?
- For voting analysis, DID might not be ideal? the break between observations is so large
- Sample selection: what is the interpretation if black candidates run in consecutive cycles?

And some comments

- The interpretation of polarization is very interesting: African american democrats are viewed as far more liberal than their counterparts, within and across parties. Overreporting happens when a black Republican runs, but not when a black Democrat runs.

Coate and Conlin (2004) and Coate, Conlin, and Moro (2008)

DellaVigna, List, Malmendier, and Rao (2016)

Fujiwara, Meng, and Vogl (2016)

1.2 Interesting Related Papers

References

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