Replication of Green & Vasudevan

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October 2015

Overview

- Theory
- lacksquare Design
- Replication of main results
- Robustness to other coding of vote buying
- Heterogeneous effects

Theory

brief discussion of theory

Design

Intervention description

Does this really test the theory

Does this really test the theory that you've laid out?

Replication process

Matlab + Stata code

No roadmap of order in which code needs to be run to replicate main results

Main results from the paper

put up their table - explain the SEs and why they're using SEs from regression and p-values from ${\rm RI}$

Imagine a scenario of 3 clusters with 2 units each.

Table: Constant error variance

Table : Not-constant error
$$\Sigma$$

| 1 | able | NOU | -cons | tant | error | Δ |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | e_{12} | e_{21} | e_{22} | e_{31} | e_{32} |
| e_{11} | σ_{11}^2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{12} | 0 | σ_{12}^2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{21} | 0 | 0 | σ_{21}^2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{22} | 0 | 0 | 0 | σ_{22}^2 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{31} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | σ_{31}^2 | 0 |
| e_{32} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | σ_{32}^2 |
| | | | | | | |

$$Var(\hat{\beta}) = (X'X)^{-1}(X'\Sigma X)(X'X)^{-1}$$

Huber-White "Robust" SEs estimate $\hat{\Sigma}$ where σ_i^2 is \hat{u}_i^2 But, still assumes no clustered or spatial correlation

Imagine a scenario of 3 clusters with 2 units each.

Cluster-robust "block diagonal"

| | Table : Cluster robust | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | e_{11} | e_{12} | e_{21} | e_{22} | e_{31} | e_{32} |
| e_{11} | σ_{11}^2 | $\sigma_{11}\sigma_{12}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{12} | $\sigma_{12}\sigma_{11}$ | σ_{12}^2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{21} | 0 | 0 | σ_{21}^2 | $\sigma_{21}\sigma_{22}$ | 0 | 0 |
| e_{22} | 0 | 0 | $\sigma_{22}\sigma_{21}$ | σ_{22}^2 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{31} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | σ_{31}^2 | $\sigma_{31}\sigma_{32}$ |
| e_{32} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\sigma_{32}\sigma_{31}$ | σ_{32}^2 |

Imagine a scenario of 3 clusters with 2 units each, but Station 1 covers 11, 12, 21; Station 2 covers cluster 2; Station 3 covers cluster 3.

Table: Barrios Dependency Matrix

| | i i | | F | | , | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | e_{11} | e_{12} | e_{21} | e_{22} | e_{31} | e_{32} |
| e_{11} | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{12} | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{21} | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{22} | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{31} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| e_{32} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Multiply this matrix element-by-element with $\hat{u}\hat{u}'$

Imagine a scenario of 3 clusters with 2 units each, but Station 1 covers 11, 12, 21; Station 2 covers cluster 2; Station 3 covers cluster 3.

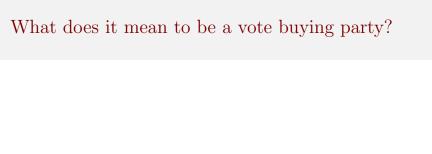
| | Table : Barrios $\hat{\Sigma}$ | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | e_{11} | e_{12} | e_{21} | e_{22} | e_{31} | e_{32} |
| e_{11} | σ_{11}^2 | $\sigma_{11}\sigma_{12}$ | $\sigma_{11}\sigma_{21}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{12} | $\sigma_{12}\sigma_{11}$ | σ_{12}^2 | $\sigma_{12}\sigma_{21}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{21} | $\sigma_{21}\sigma_{11}$ | $\sigma_{21}\sigma_{12}$ | σ_{21}^2 | $\sigma_{21}\sigma_{22}$ | 0 | 0 |
| e_{22} | 0 | 0 | $\sigma_{22}\sigma_{21}$ | σ_{22}^2 | 0 | 0 |
| e_{31} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | σ_{31}^2 | $\sigma_{31}\sigma_{32}$ |
| e_{32} | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\sigma_{32}\sigma_{31}$ | σ_{32}^2 |

$$Var(\hat{\beta}) = (X'X)^{-1}(X'\hat{\Sigma}X)(X'X)^{-1}$$

Main results replicate

put up our table

histograms of number of journalists identifying parties as vote buyers



maps of number of journalists identifying parties as vote buyers $\,$

What does it mean to be a vote buying party?

discussion of dgp for journalists calling a party a vote buyer - innovation of this measure and limitations discussion of what the right cutpoint is - 100% of journalists? any?

What does it mean to be a vote buying party?

regression of

Are the results sensitive to the defn of vote buying party?

plot coefficients from range of cutpoints for defn of vote buying party

Interpretation of the results

are people just fleeing from the major parties and voting for minor parties? does this change the results? can het effects tell us more about how this works?

Interpretation: Implications for who wins

In how many PCs do these results change the results? calc het effects by state and then do projections of which party would have won if the intervention hadn't happened

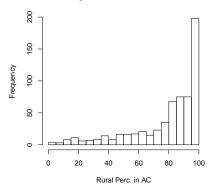
Heterogeneous effects: Urban

Dummy: More than 90% Rural

| - | Coef. | SE | p |
|----------------------|-------|------|------|
| Treat | -4.68 | 3.6 | 0.1 |
| Rural $>90~{\rm pc}$ | 1.69 | 2.55 | 0.25 |
| Treat:Rural90 | -3.16 | 3.83 | 0.2 |
| R squared | 0.44 | | |

| Continuous | s Rural | | |
|----------------|---------|------|------|
| | Coef. | SE | p |
| Treat | 1.79 | 6.79 | 0.4 |
| Rural pc | -0.01 | 0.05 | 0.45 |
| Treat:Rural pc | -0.1 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| R squared | 0.44 | | |

Histogram of Percent Rural in AC



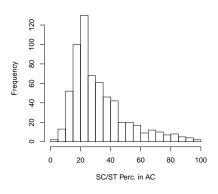
Heterogeneous effects: Minority voters

Dummy: More than 50% SC/ST

| 20/21 | | | |
|---------------|-------|------|------|
| | Coef. | SE | p |
| Treat | -6 | 4.4 | 0.09 |
| SC/ST > 50 pc | -4.88 | 3.66 | 0.09 |
| Treat:SC/ST50 | 1.87 | 5.06 | 0.36 |
| R squared | 0.44 | | |

Continuous SC/ST Coef. SEр Treat -6.03 6.36 0.17ST/SC pc -0.060.09 0.26Treat:SC/ST pc 0.480.01 0.11R squared 0.44

Histogram of Percent SC/ST in AC



Heterogeneous effects: Competitiveness of election

Heterogeneous effects: State

| Table: Treatment Status of ACs by State | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--|--|
| | Control AC | Treated AC | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 82 | 31 | | |
| Bihar | 0 | 14 | | |
| Chattisgarh | 15 | 27 | | |
| Jharkhand | 15 | 17 | | |
| Karnataka | 50 | 25 | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 27 | 18 | | |
| Maharashtra | 60 | 38 | | |
| Orissa | 23 | 26 | | |
| Rajasthan | 42 | 54 | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 63 | | |

Heterogeneous effects: State

Table

| | Dependent variable: |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | 2014 Vote Share |
| | Vote Buying Parties |
| State Bihar | -26.287^{***} (5.571) |
| State Chattisgarh | -5.774(4.893) |
| State Jharkhand | -3.946 (4.916) |
| State Karnataka | -8.440^{***} (3.115) |
| State Madhya Pradesh | -2.123(3.875) |
| State Maharashtra | -4.945*(2.909) |
| State Orissa | -4.407(4.084) |
| State Rajasthan | 1.235 (3.420) |
| State Uttar Pradesh | -61.526*** (17.276) |
| Vote Share 2009 | 0.588*** (0.030) |
| Num Radio 1 | 2.224 (17.458) |
| Num Radio 2 | 1.392 (17.560) |
| Constant | 35.029** (17.569) |

Table

| Note: | *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| F Statistic | $27.158^{***} (df = 21; 606)$ |
| Residual Std. Error | 17.111 (df = 606) |
| Adjusted R ² | 0.467 |
| \mathbb{R}^2 | 0.485 |
| Observations | 628 |
| Constant | 35.029** (17.569) |
| Treat:Uttar Pradesh | 43.523** (17.650) |
| Treat:Rajasthan | -14.242^{***} (5.046) |
| Treat:Orissa | -8.085 (6.116) |
| Treat:Maharashtra | -8.632^* (5.113) |
| Treat:Madhya Pradesh | -11.592*(6.357) |
| Treat:Karnataka | -3.484 (5.559) |
| Treat:Jharkhand | 0.761 (7.062) |
| Treat:Chattisgarh | -9.903 (6.618) |
| Treat:Bihar | |
| Treat | 4.353(3.702) |

Heterogeneous effects: State

Map het effects by state