### An Empirical Evaluation of Explanations for State Repression

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### The Empirical Literature on State Repression is Prolific

- Goal is to discover political, economic, social conditions related to human rights abuse
- ▶ The most seminal study is Poe and Tate (1994)
  - Democracy
  - Civil/international war
  - Economic development
  - Population size
- International economic factors
- Civil society/NGO activity
- Domestic legal institutions
- International law

### Theoretical Claims Could be Better Evaluated

- Importance of theoretically relevant indicators assessed by null hypothesis significance tests
- ► Statistical significance ≠ predictive power
- This does not prevent overfitting

### What We Contribute

- Cross-validation
  - Does inclusion of the indicator improve out-of-sample fit?
  - Assessing out-of-sample fit guards against overfitting
- Random forests
  - ▶ No need to choose "baseline" model
  - Allows for interactions/non-linear relationships
  - Shows relative importance of variables

### Cross-Validation: What Is It?

- A way to assess how good a model is at predicting the outcome of interest
- Split the data into k folds, estimate a model on k − 1 of the folds, and then predict the held out fold (saving the discrepancy statistic)
- Do this a lot of times to make sure that the discrepancy statistic that you got for a particular iteration isn't dependent on a particular split
- ▶ We use RMSE for OLS models and Somer's *D* (a rank correlation coefficient) for the ordinal logit models

### Cross-Validation: How Do We Do It?

- Dependent variables: aggregated CIRI, PTS, CIRI sub-components
- Covariates: base model (two types) + variable of interest
- ▶ 7 dependent variables (sort-of), 62 model specifications, 10 folds, 1000 resampling iterations, on 5 imputed data sets = 21,700,000 models estimated (ack!)

# CV Ordinal Logit: Political Imprisonment

./figures/cv-polpris.png

# CV Ordinal Logit: Torture

### CV OLS: Aggregated CIRI Index

./figures/cv-cwar-physint.png

### CV OLS: Political Terror Scale

./figures/cv-cwar-pts-ols.png

### Random Forests: Theory

- Random forests are an ensemble of decision trees (we use a variation on the normal variety)
  - Select a set of observations
  - Select a set of variables
  - Find which variable is the most strongly related to the outcome variable
  - Find the split in the selected variable which optimally classifies observations
  - Repeat until stopping criteria is met
  - Repeat independently for each tree in the forest
- Predicted class based on consensus vote from all trees in the forest

### Random Forests: Variable Importance

- If a variable is an important predictor, then randomly permuting its value should decrease classification/regression performance
- For each variable, test the null hypothesis that  $P(Y, X_j, Z) = P(Y, Z)P(X_j)$  where Y is the dependent variable,  $X_j$  is the variable being permuted, and Z are all  $X_i, i \neq j$

# Random Forests: Political Imprisonment ./figures/polpris-imp-sig.png

## Random Forests: Torture ./figures/tort-imp-sig.png

### What Do the Results Tell Us?

- Civil war matters a lot
- Democracy matters a lot, but matters a lot more for some things
  - Some Polity components measure repression
  - ► This requires attention in the future
- Concepts that receive far less attention matter a lot
  - Domestic legal institutions
    - Judicial independence
    - Common law
    - Fair trial provisions
  - Oil rents
  - Youth bulges

### Thanks!

- ▶ Data & code online: http://github.com/zmjones/eeesr
- A draft of the paper (at zmjones.com or myweb.fsu.edu/dwh06c) and these slides are also online (on the PSS website or our personal sites)
- ► Email us comments if you have any: Danny (dwhill@uga.edu), Zach (zmj@zmjones.com)

### Random Forest Implementations

- Decision trees are high variance estimators (hence the use of ensembles, aka random forests)
- Many implementations of decision trees/random forests are biased towards variables with more possible splits (rpart, randomForest in R, for example)
- Many implementations of random forests overfit (hence pruning after fitting)
- We use random forests with conditional inference trees (via party, in R)
  - Separates variable selection and variable splitting
  - Uses linear statistics for selection and stopping rules
  - This prevents biased variable selection and overfitting

### Covariate Missingness

- Multiple Imputation Using Chained Equations (MICE)
  - Classification and Regression Trees for categorical data
  - Random Indicator method for non-ignorably missing numeric data
- ► Run cross-validation/random forests on each imputed data-set
- Pool results, and compute summary statistics

### CV Ordinal Logit (with Civil War): Political Imprisonment ./figures/cv-cwar-polpris.png

# CV Ordinal Logit: Disappearances

./figures/cv-disap.png

# CV Ordinal Logit (with Civil War): Disappearances ./figures/cv-cwar-disap.png

# CV Ordinal Logit: Killings ./figures/cv-kill.png

# CV Ordinal Logit (with Civil War): Killings

./figures/cv-cwar-kill.png

### CV Ordinal Logit: Political Terror Scale

./figures/cv-pts-lrm.png

### CV Ordinal Logit (with Civil War): Political Terror Scale ./figures/cv-cwar-pts-lrm.png

### CV OLS: Political Terror Scale

./figures/cv-pts-ols.png

# CV OLS (with Civil War): Political Terror Scale ./figures/cv-cwar-pts-ols.png

## CV OLS: Aggregated CIRI Index

./figures/cv-physint.png

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./figures/cv-physint.png

## Random Forests: Disapperances ./figures/disap-imp-sig.png

# Random Forests: Killings ./figures/kill-imp-sig.png

### Random Forests: Political Terror Scale ./figures/pts-imp-sig.png

# Random Forests: Aggregated CIRI Index ./figures/physint-imp-sig.png