Replication 4

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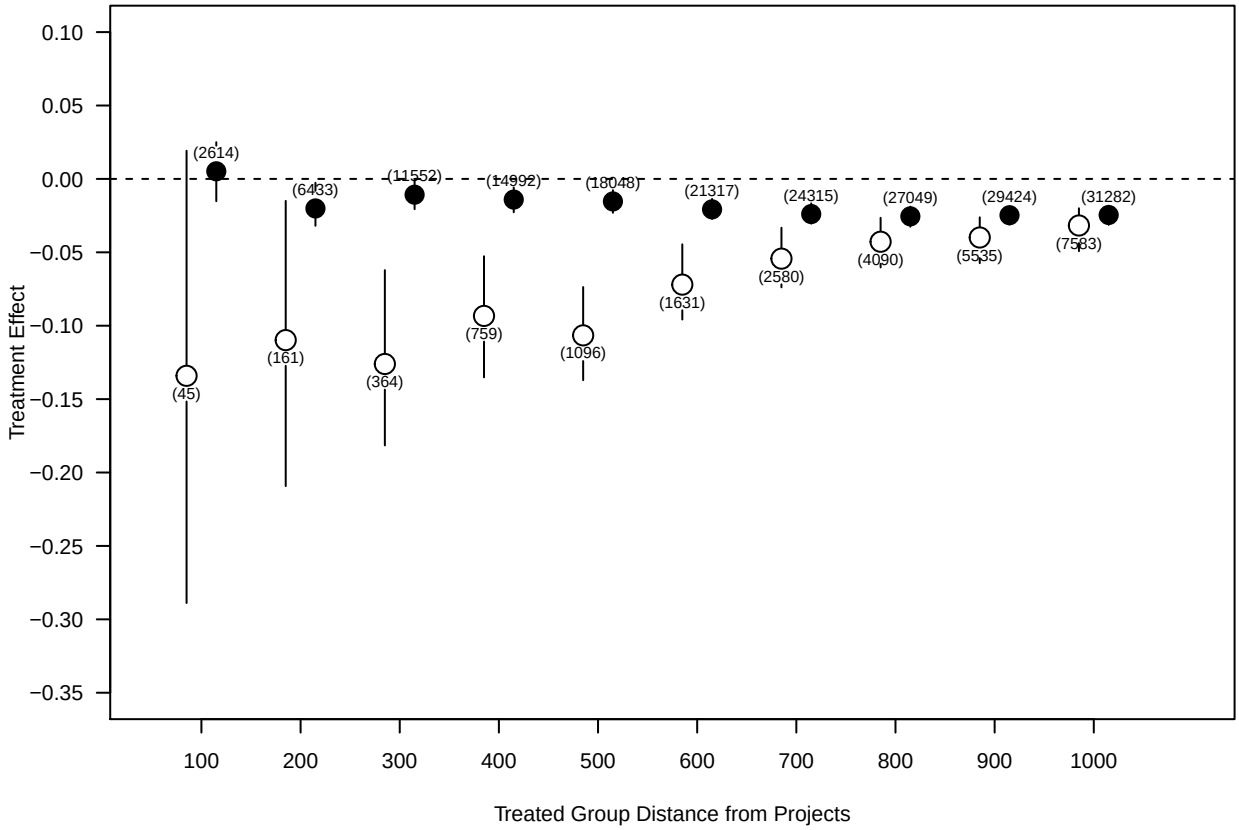
4/2/2019

Abstract

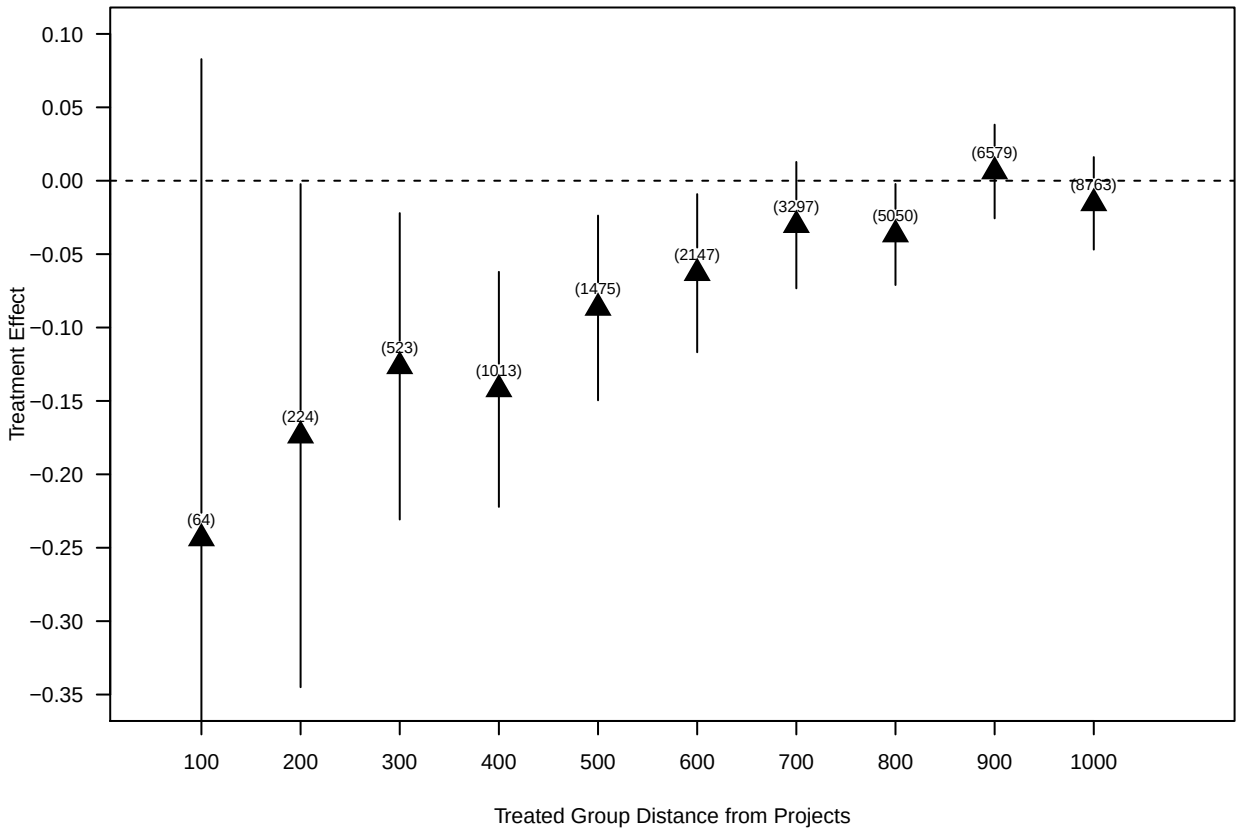
I replicate "What the Demolition of Public Housing Teaches Us about the Impact of Racial Threat on Political Behavior" (Enos (2016)) using data and code provided by the creators of (Enos (2016)) which can be found in their relevant Harvard Dataverse directory (Enos (2014)). I was able to create a replication of the 6 figures in the original publication with figures 4 and 5 consistenting of 2 sub-figures and also included table 1.

Figure 1: Treatment Effects



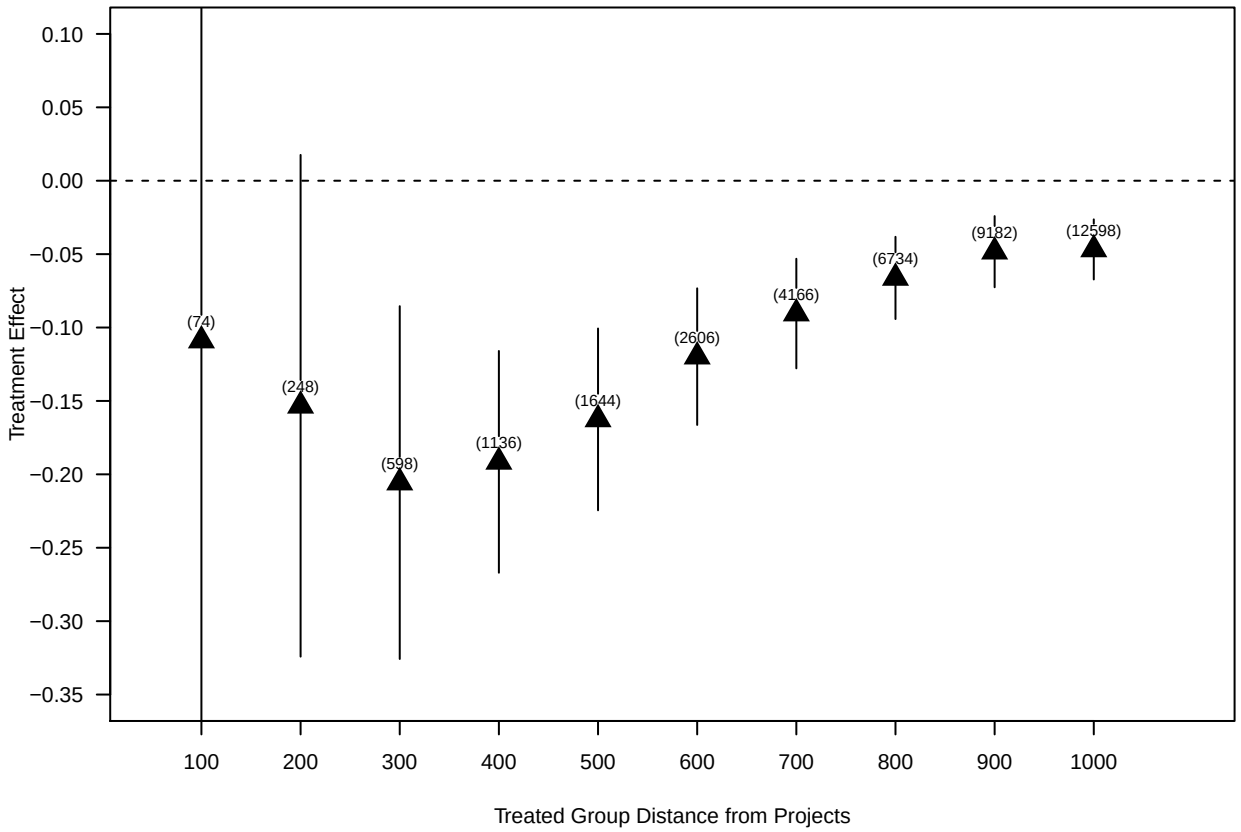
Note: Difference-in-differences results for treatment groups defined by increasing distance from the demolished projects. Differences are for the mean turnout in 2004 minus the mean turnout in 2000 for the treatment group minus the same difference for the control group. White circles represent the mean effect on white voters; black circles represent the mean effect on black voters. The N in each treatment group is in parentheses next to the mean effect. Vertical lines represent the 95% confidence intervals generated by bootstrapped standard errors of the difference between treatment and control.

Figure 2: Treatment Effects Using Matched White Voters Near Nondemolished Projects for Control Group



Note: Coefficients on treatment as defined by increasing distance from the demolished projects from OLS regressions on change in turnout from 2000 to 2004 (triangles). N for the regression using matched groups is next to the point representing the coefficient. The treatment group is matched to a control group of white voters living near projects that were not demolished, using nearest neighbor matching. Regressions include variables used in matching as controls. Vertical lines represent the 95% confidence intervals generated by bootstrapped standard errors on the treatment coefficient.

Figure 3: Treatment Effects Using Matched Black Control Groupand Controlling for Homeownership



Note: Coefficients on treatment as defined by increasing distance from the demolished projects from OLS regressions on change in turnout from 2004 to 2000 (triangles). N for the regression using matched groups is next to the point representing the coefficient. The white treatment group is matched to a black control group of the same N using nearest neighbor matching and including variables on homeownership and home value. Regressions include variables used in matching as controls. Vertical lines represent the 95% confidence intervals generated by bootstrapped standard errors on the treatment coefficient.

Figure 4: Effects of Distance and Size of Projects

Figure 4a

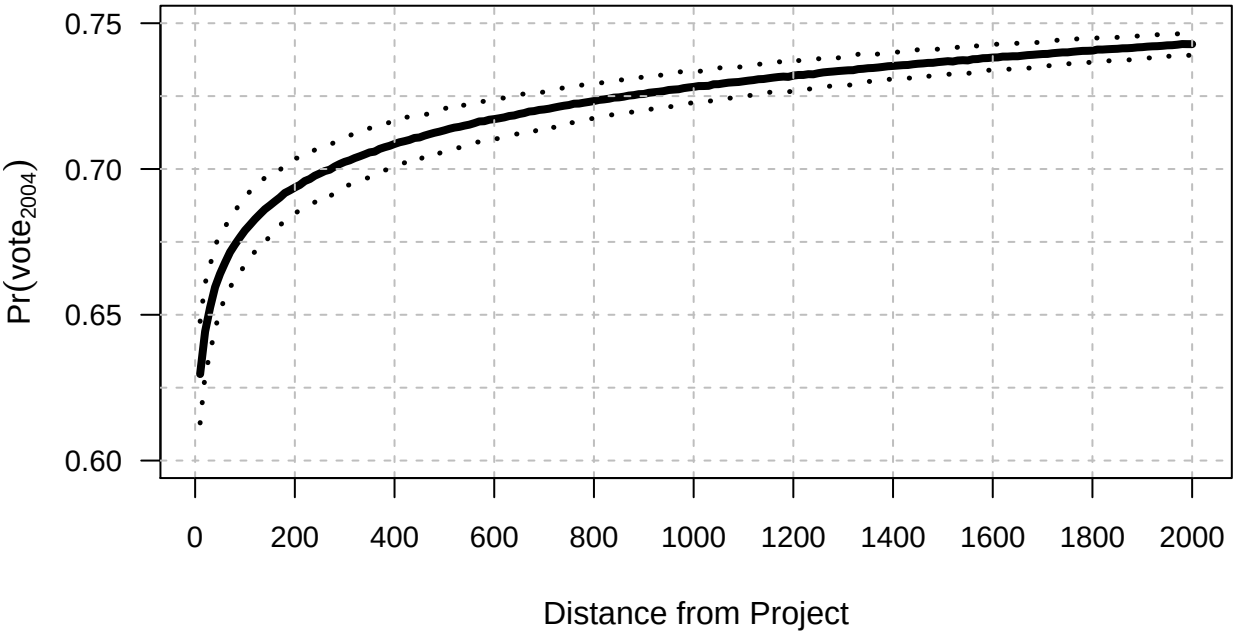


Figure 4b

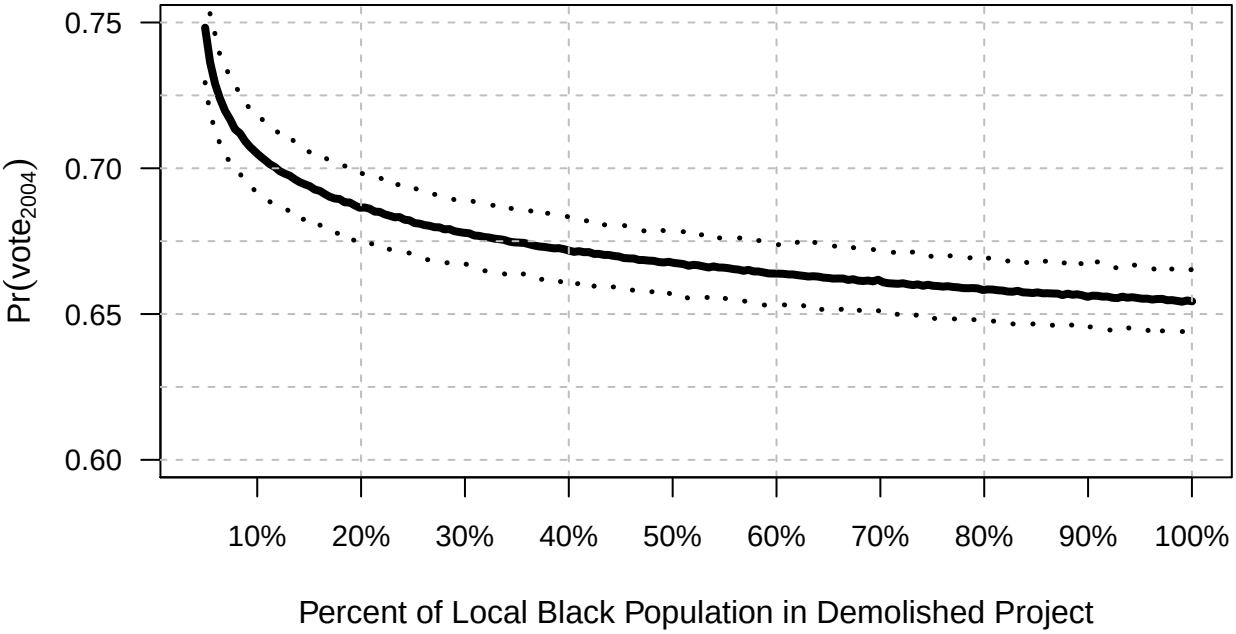


Figure 4 Note: Predicted effects generated from $vote_{2004} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\log(\text{distance})) + \beta_2(\log(\text{local percent})) + vote_{2000}$, with white voters. Figure 4(a) is the predicted probability that a person who voted in 2000 will vote in 2004 with increasing distance, while holding size at its mean. Figure 4(b) is the predicted probability that a person who voted in 2000 will vote in 2004, with increasing outgroup population size, with $distance = 100$. Dotted lines represent 95% confidence intervals generated by bootstrapped standard errors.

Figure 5

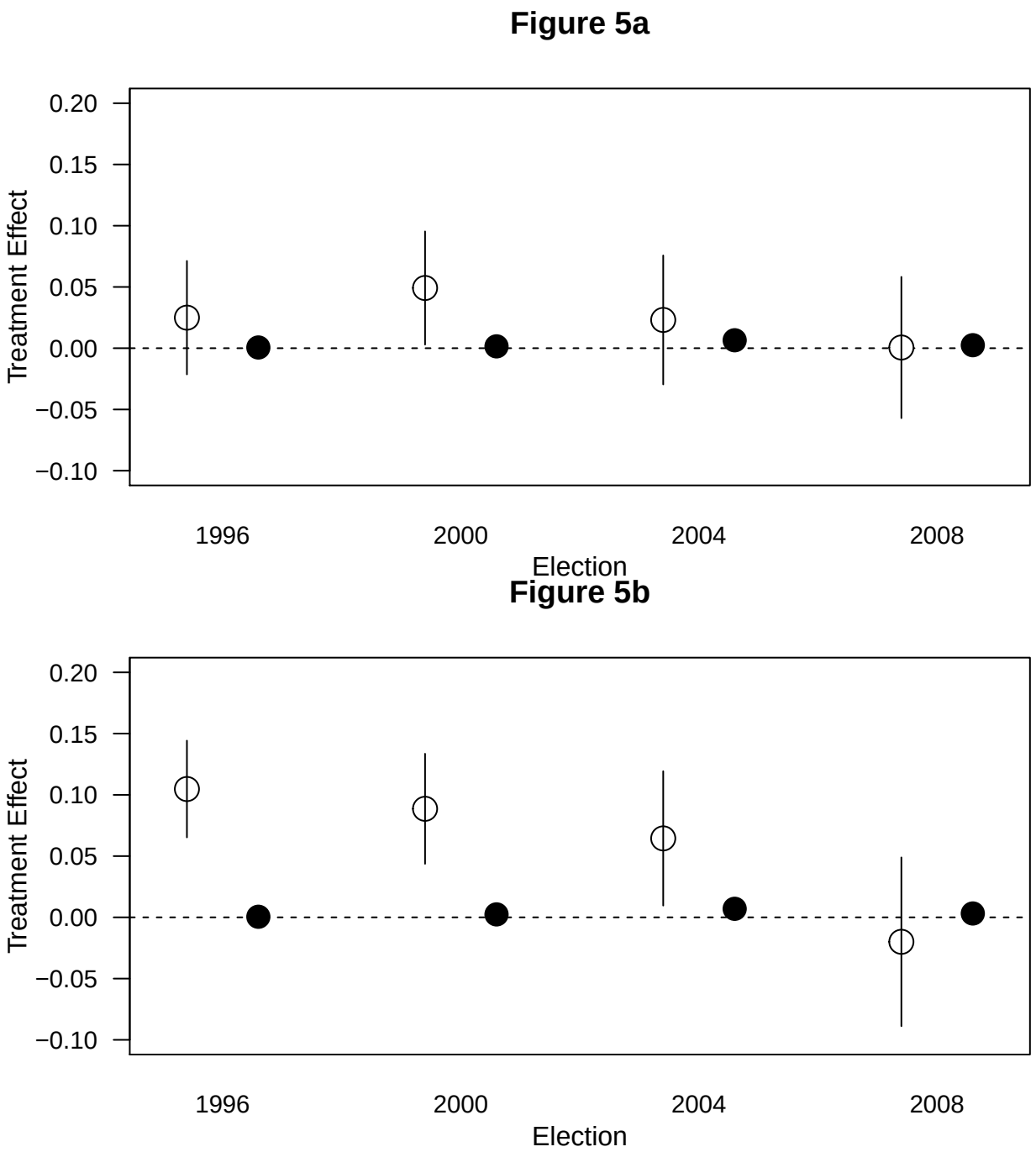
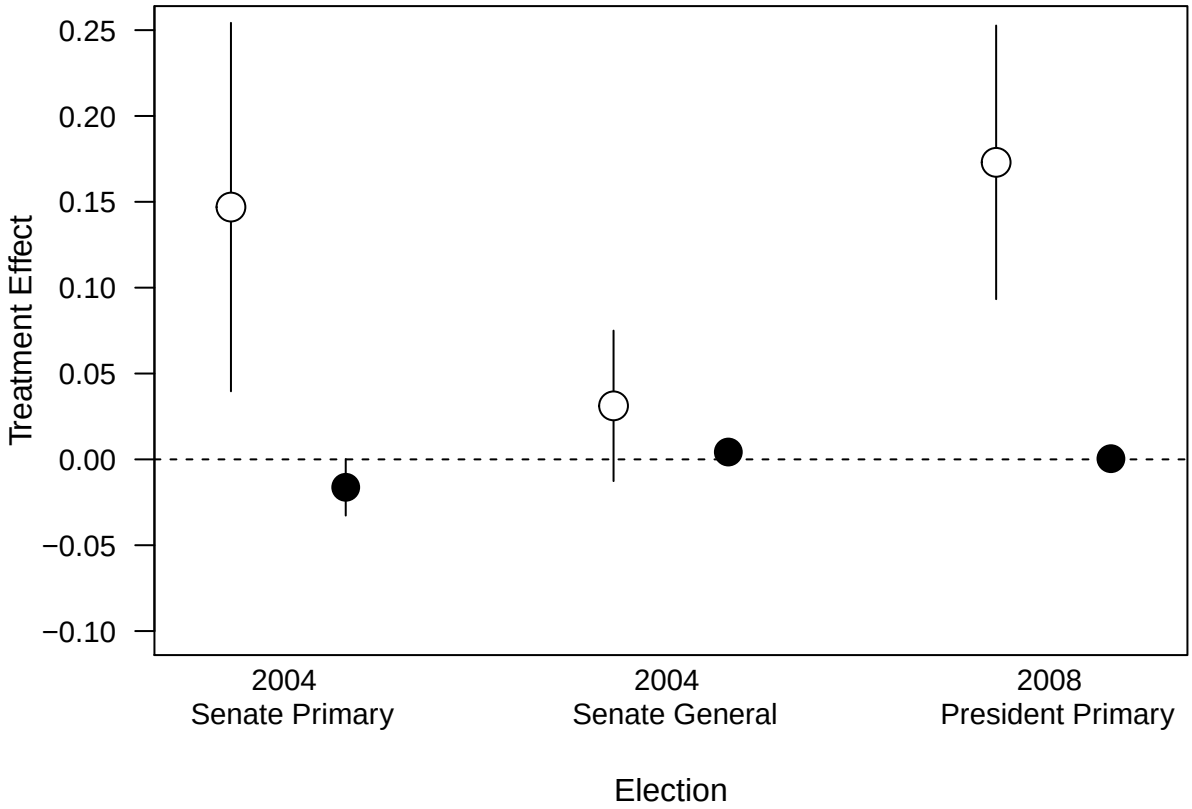


Figure 5 Note: Figure 5(a) shows differences in weighted mean Republican vote for precincts with $d \leq 1,000$ and matched precincts with $d > 1,000$ for white voters (white circles) and black voters (black circles). Figure 5(b) shows differences in weighted mean Republican vote for white voters and black voters matched with precincts with $d \leq 1,000$ from nondemolished projects.

Figure 6



Note: Differences in weighted mean Obama vote for precincts with $d \leq 1,000$ for de- molished projects and matched precincts with $d \leq 1,000$ for nondemolished projects for white voters (white circles) and black voters (black circles).

Extension: Table 1

Table 1: Regression of Turnout on Distance and Population Size

	2004 Turnout
Log(distance)	0.021^{***}
	(0.001)
Log(percent of local black population)	-0.018^{***}
	(0.002)
2000 turnout	0.420^{***}
	(0.003)
Constant	0.136^{***}
	(0.012)
N	113,851
R^2	0.119

$^{*}p < .1$; $^{**}p < .05$; $^{***}p < .01$

Notes: OLS regression of 2004 voter turnout on listed variables for white voters. The local African American population is represented by the total number of African Americans within 1 kilometer of the project. The population of the housing projects is represented by the African American population of the census blocks containing the projects. The percent of the local African American population living in the demolished projects is these two quantities expressed as a proportion. Standard errors are listed in parentheses. All coefficients are significant at $p < .0001$.

References

Enos, Ryan D. 2014. "Replication data for: What the Demolition of Public Housing Teaches Us About the Impact of Racial Threat on Political Behavior." Harvard Dataverse. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/26612.

———. 2016. "What the Demolition of Public Housing Teaches Us About the Impact of Racial Threat on Political Behavior." *American Journal of Political Science* 60 (1): 123–42. https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12156.