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Phase 2 Project

- **Dependent Variable:** Elected (1) or not (0)

I use a binary variable indicating whether a candidate was elected in Indonesia's 2024 open-list PR system, provincial-level legislative election. The data comes from the official election recap provided by the election commission. I scraped the data directly from the official website (<https://pemilu2024.kpu.go.id/>)

- **Hypotheses and Independent Variables**

- **Hypothesis 1**

The higher candidates are listed on the ballot (e.g. in positions 1 or 2 as opposed to positions 9 or 10), the greater the likelihood of being elected.

- **Hypothesis 2**

A bigger district magnitude increases the likelihood of female candidates being elected.

- **Independent Variables**

- Candidate list position on the ballot (ordered lists from 1 to 12)
- The size of district magnitude (ranging from 3 to 12).

- **Discussion**

The best way to explain the relationships among my variables is through a simple bar plot. Because there are quite a few data points for my independent variables,

graphical information makes the relationships much easier to follow. This allows readers to make a more meaningful and direct comparison as opposed to when the information is presented in a tabular format (which I think takes more time to process). I present both the raw counts of elected candidates and the percentage of elections based on gender and the candidates' positions on the ballot.

The first plot clearly supports my first hypothesis: the number of candidates elected from higher list positions far exceeds those from lower positions. This holds true for both men and women candidates. However, the interpretation of the second hypothesis is somewhat ambiguous (see table 1). There is indeed a higher likelihood of women being elected as district size increases, particularly when district seats range from 6 to 8. But the probability of election fluctuates when district size varies from 9 to 12. Districts with 3 to 5 seats show a much lower frequency of women being elected, suggesting a more competitive nature in smaller districts. The top three districts with the highest frequencies of women elected are those with 8, 7, and 10 seats.

Fig 1. Candidate election based on ballot order

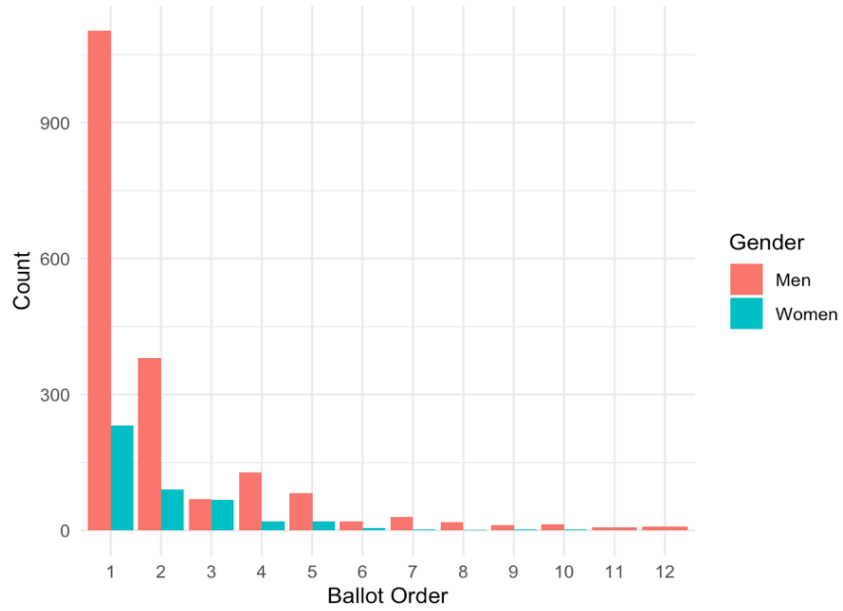


Fig 2. Elected candidate (in %) by list position and gender

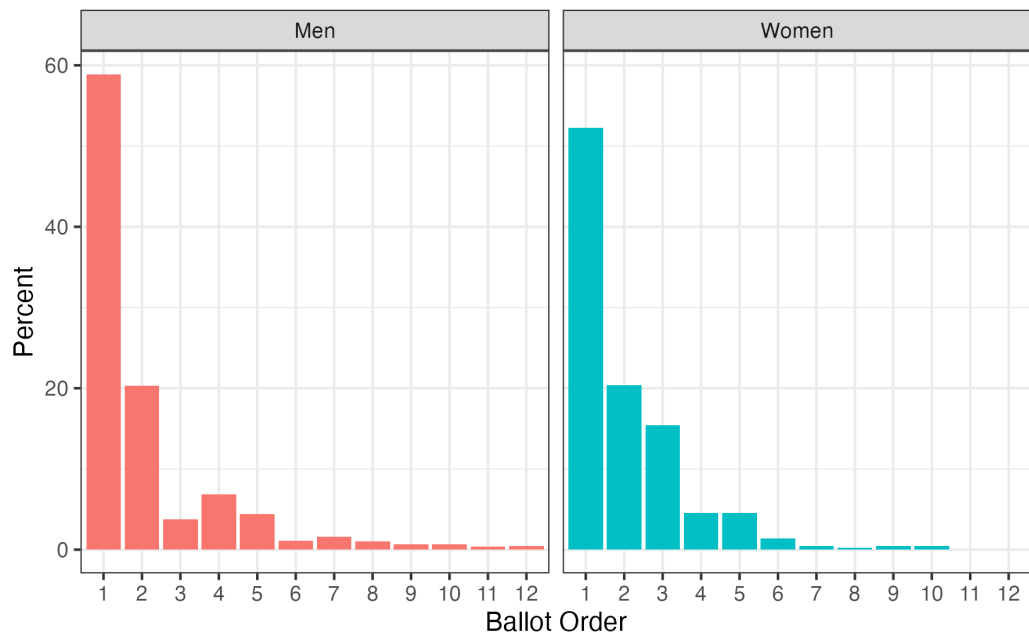


Table 1. Elected women (in %) by district size

District Size	Elected Women	Percentage
3	3	0.7
4	9	2.0
5	16	3.6
6	57	12.9
7	68	15.4
8	72	16.3
9	57	12.9
10	67	15.2
11	45	10.2
12	48	10.9
Total	442	100.0

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of variables

Variable	Obs	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Election	32185	0.07	0.26	0.00	1.00
Ballot Order	32185	4.45	2.71	1.00	12.00
District Size	32185	8.59	2.20	3.00	12.00