PSC 400
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

DATA ANALYTICS FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE

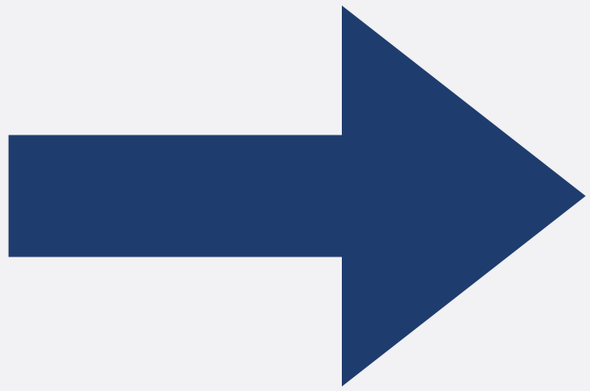
ESTIMATING CAUSAL EFFECTS WITH OBSERVATIONAL DATA

UA_SURVEY.CSV

variable	description
russian_tv	identifies whether the respondent's precinct receives Russian TV: 1=there is reception or 0=there is no reception
pro_russian_vote	identifies respondents who reported having voted for a pro-Russian party in the 2014 parliamentary election: 1=voted for a pro-Russian party or 0=did not
within_25km	identifies whether the respondent's precinct is within 25 kilometers of the Ukraine-Russia border: 1=it is within 25 kilometers of the border or 0=it is not

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

Receiving
Russian TV

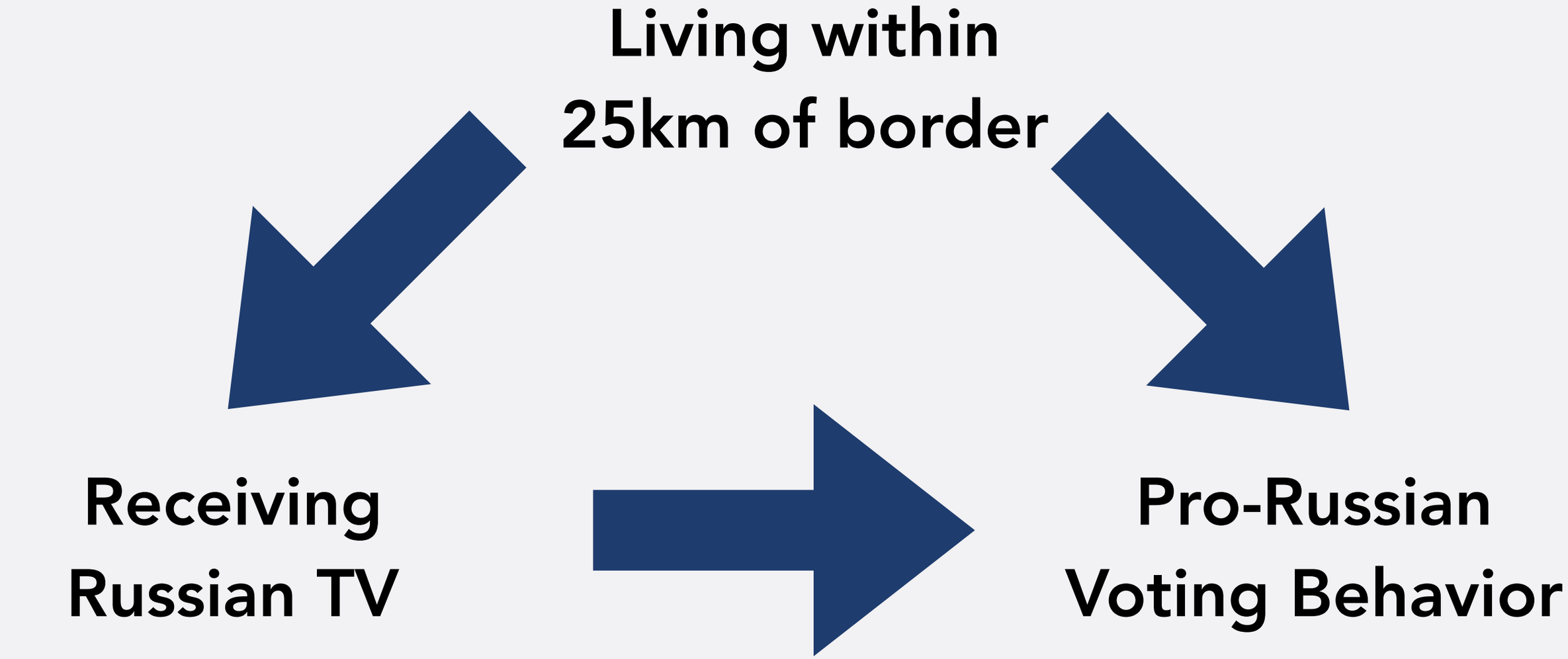


Pro-Russian
Voting Behavior

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

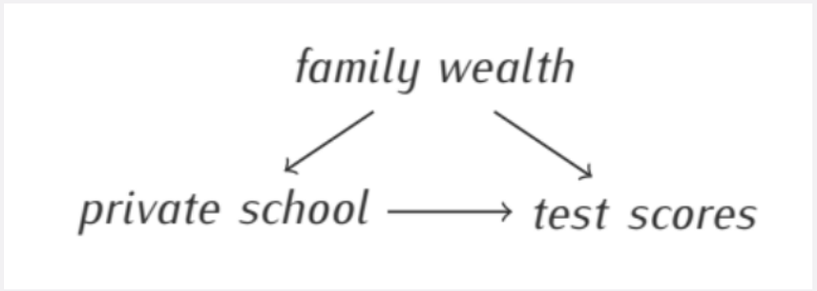
In the months leading up to the 2014 election, Ukraine prepared to defend itself from a possible Russian invasion by deploying its army to the border. The Ukrainian army built military fortifications (trenches and defensive walls) at a distance of up to 10 km from the border, depending on local terrain and road access. Within that buffer zone, the Army positioned tanks and troops in strategic locations and set up military checkpoints. Residents of a precinct located very close to the border (such as within 25 km of it) were either in immediate proximity of a military fortification or, at the very least, aware of its existence, making them especially cognizant of the threat of a Russian invasion and, therefore, more fearful of Russian influence.

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

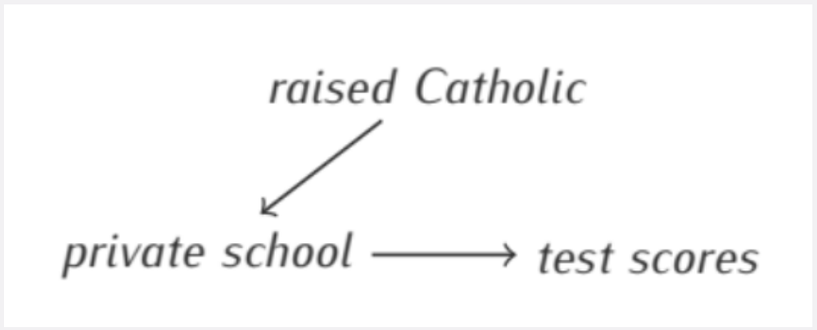


- A potential problem

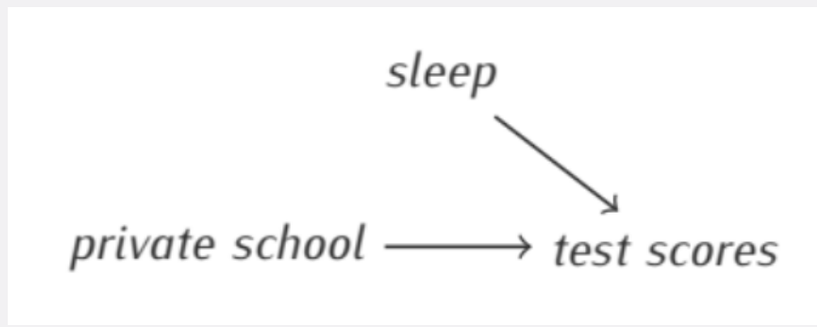
CONFOUNDING



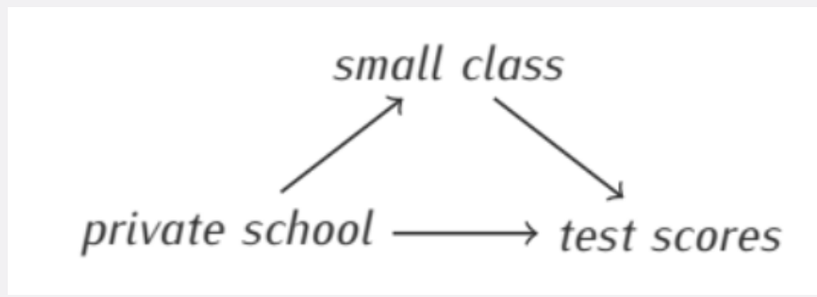
- Potential problem for identification of causal effect



- Not a problem for identification of causal effect



- Not a problem for identification of causal effect



- Not a problem for identification of causal effect

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

- Pro-RUS vote = $\alpha + \beta_1 * RUS\_TV + \beta_2 * Within\_25km$

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

- Pro-RUS vote = 0.1959 + 0.2876 * RUS_TV - 0.2081 * Within_25km
- Holding constant whether someone lives within 25km of the border, someone who receives Russian TV is about 29 percentage points more likely to vote for a pro-Russian party.

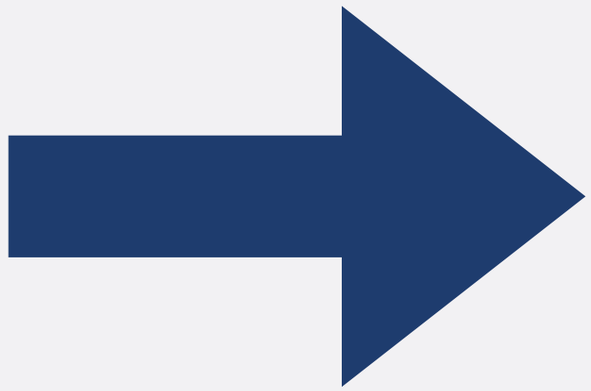
IMMIG.CSV

Name	Description
`age`	Age (in years)
`female`	`1` indicates female; `0` indicates male
`employed`	`1` indicates employed; `0` indicates unemployed
`nontech.whitcol`	`1` indicates non-tech white-collar work (e.g., law)
`tech.whitcol`	`1` indicates high-technology work
`expl.prejud`	Explicit negative stereotypes about Indians (continuous scale, 0-1)
`impl.prejud`	Implicit bias against Indian Americans (continuous scale, 0-1)
`h1bvis.supp`	Support for increasing H-1B visas (5-point scale, 0-1)
`indimm.supp`	Support for increasing Indian immigration (5-point scale, 0-1)

- DV: Support for more H1B visas (h1bvis.supp)
  - From 0=decrease a great deal to 1=increase a great deal
- Main IV: Implicit bias against Indian Americans (impl.prejud)
  - From 0=low implicit prejudice to 1=high implicit prejudice

IMMIGRATION ATTITUDES

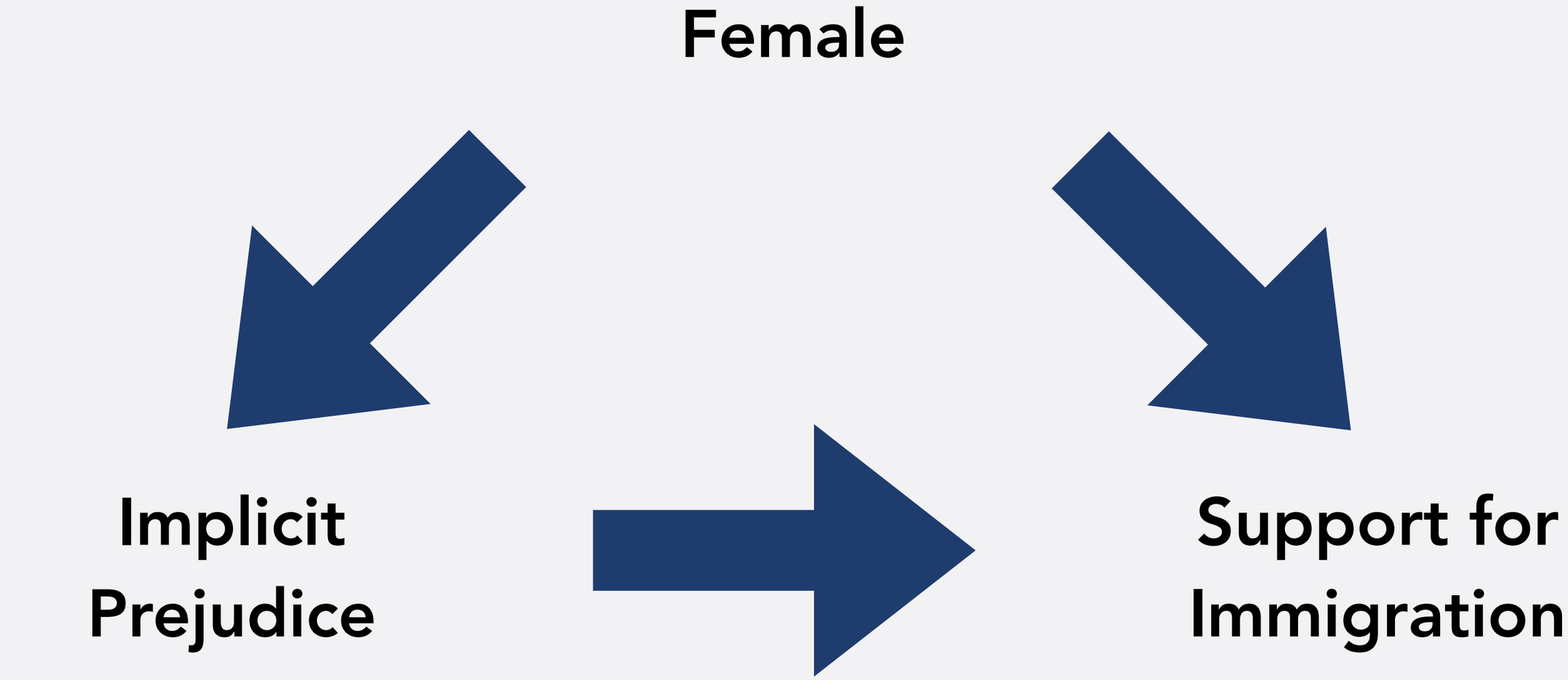
Implicit Prejudice



Support for Immigration

- Immig. Supp. = α + β * Impl. Prej. + ε

IMMIGRATION ATTITUDES



- Immig. Supp. = $\alpha + \beta_1 *$ Impl. Prej. + $\beta_2 *$ Female + ε

IMMIGRATION ATTITUDES

- Immig. Supp. = α + β_1 * Impl. Prej. + β_2 * Female

IMMIGRATION ATTITUDES

- Immig. Supp. = $\alpha + \beta_1 * \text{Impl. Prej.} + \beta_2 * \text{Female} + \beta_3 * \text{Employed} + \beta_4 * \text{Age} + \varepsilon$