

Comparative Politics

Week 9

04/16/2020

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Logistics I

- The short paper topic WILL be posted on Classes on **April 17th (tomorrow)**, due to be posted back to Classes **on April 23rd by 5pm**, as on the original syllabus.
- **We will not have recitation in the week of April 20 (next week)**

Logistics II

- Email: jlzhou@nyu.edu
- Office hour: **Tuesday 9:30-11:30 am, online (for next week)**
 - Book my office hour here: <https://calendly.com/jlzhou/15min>
 - Join meeting via: <https://nyu.zoom.us/j/7478991306>
 - You will be in a waiting room upon entering to avoid interruption to the ongoing meeting.

Today

- Partisanship
 - Definition
 - Running tally v.s. social identity
- Empirics
 - Party cues
 - Croke et al.
- Why partisan identification might decline?

Partisanship

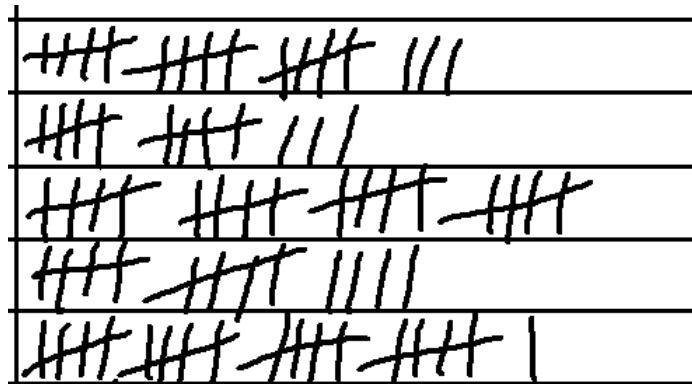
Party Identification

- Partisan identification:
 - A subjective alignment of oneself with a particular political party
 - Multiple ways surveys asks for partisan identification

Two social scientific views of party ID

As “A Running Tally”

- Every time learn something new about candidate positions or party actions, update as to whether the party fits with your interests (e.g., is closest to your ideal point)



As “A Deeply-Held Social Identity”

- Learned from parents, gained through childhood socialization, bound up in prejudices about other partisans



Two social scientific views of party ID

- How to understand running tally?
- Any example of “social identity”?

Two social scientific views of party ID

- How to understand running tally?
 - Policy preference before party id
- Any example of “social identity”?
 - stable partisan identities,
 - strong defensive emotions aroused by partisan threats and reassurances,
 - Partisan motivated reasoning.

Any questions so far?

Party Cues

- Any example of party cue?
- Under what condition do we expect party cue to be effective (or not) ?
 - Recall Brader et al. 2012
 - What did they find?
 - What else?

Party Cues

- Any example of party cue?
- Under what condition do we expect party cue to be effective (or not) ?
 - Recall Brader et al. 2012
 - Old party in old democracy: reputation
 - Party with high consistency (usually opposition party)

Conroy-Krutz et al. (2016)

- Conroy Krutz et al. (2016) argue that, even in newer multi-party settings, a candidate's party might signal:
 - the candidate's *viability*
 - the candidate's *capacity* to deliver
- Recall:
 - Treatment: Party label on ballot
 - Outcome: vote for majority party, straight ticket, co-partisan vote



Conroy-Krutz et al. (2016)

Table 1. Effects of Partisan Cues on Voting.

	(1)			(2)	(3)
	Major party	Minor party	Independent	Straight ticket	Party-ID match
Partisan cues	0.60*** (0.18)	0.03 (0.27)	-0.71*** (0.19)	0.87*** (0.25)	0.63** (0.20)
Photographs	-0.10 (0.17)	-0.49 (0.28)	0.31 (0.19)	-0.69** (0.25)	-0.21 (0.19)
Constant				-1.55*** (0.22)	

Croke et al. (2016)

- What's the research question?
- What does that piece tell us about the conditions under which the highly educated are likely to participate in politics at lower rates than the less educated?
- Why? (Their theory)
- Are you convinced by what they show?

TABLE 2. The Effects of Education on Political Participation

	(1) Participation Scale	(2) Voted	(3) Contacted Local Councilor	(4) Attended Community Meeting	(5) Raised Issue at Meeting
Panel A: Reduced Form					
Secondary Access	− 0.066*** (0.016)	− 0.078*** (0.024)	− 0.057** (0.026)	− 0.064*** (0.024)	− 0.042 (0.032)
Observations	1842	1532	1328	1589	1242

Croke et al.
(2016)

TABLE 6. Estimates of Secondary Education Reform on Support for the Government

	(1) View of Government Scale	(2) Close to ZANU-PF	(3) Close to MDC	(4) Government Trust and Performance	(5) Perceived Government Corruption
Panel A: Reduced Form					
Secondary Access	− 0.048*** (0.016)	− 0.067** (0.026)	0.088*** (0.025)	− 0.033 (0.021)	0.028** (0.011)
Observations	1839	1699	1699	1822	1715

Croke et al. (2016)

- What does that piece tell us about the conditions under which the highly educated are likely to participate in politics at lower rates than the less educated?
 - In authoritarian countries where there is no authentic competitive election.
- Why?
 - Deliberately disengagement. Educated people get more information, get the value of democracy, more interested in politics, and don't want to use election to legitimize the current undemocratic government.
- Are you convinced by what they show?
 - They use a natural experiment in Zimbabwe, and find this negative relationship between education and turnout. Furthermore, they even find that when election becomes competitive (2008), educated people has higher turnout, which is consistent with the theory.

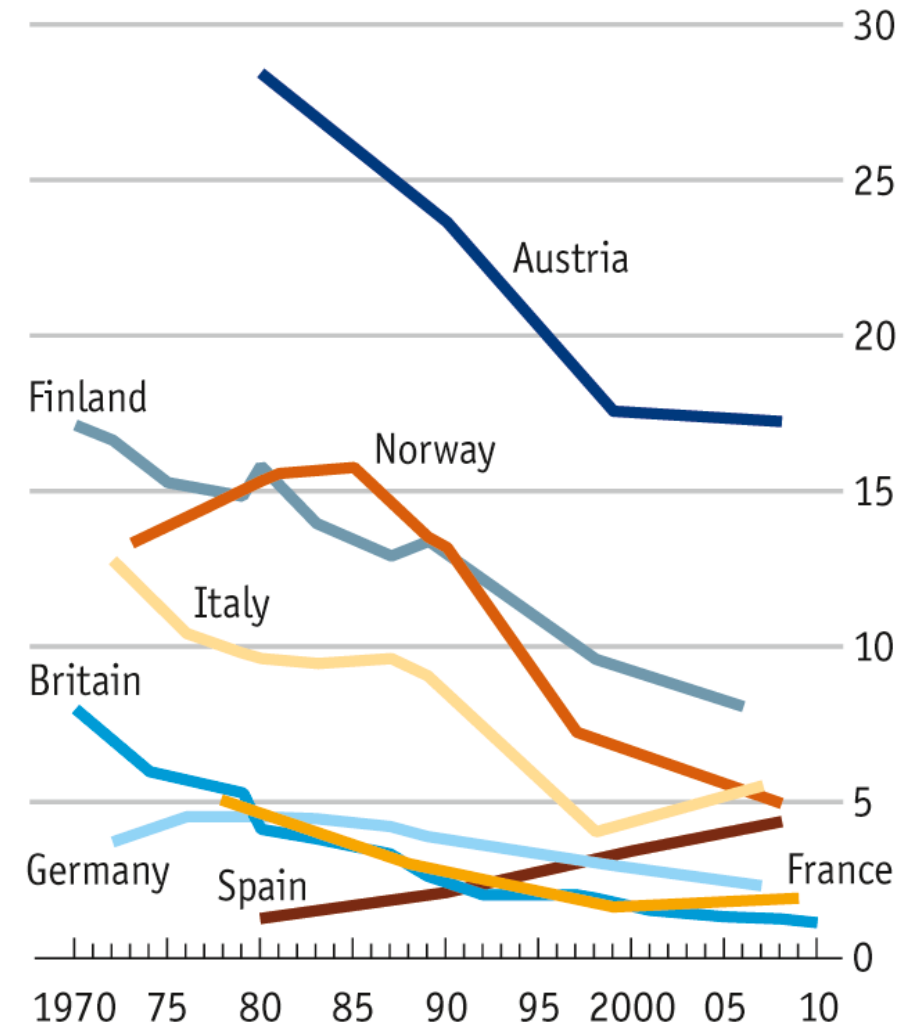
Why partisanship may
decline?

From Economist

- What do we see from this figure?
- Why does it happen? (Brainstorm)
 - Recall Dalton reading and what you learn from the class?
 - Combine with the knowledge about party cue?

When the party's over

Political party membership
Selected European countries, %



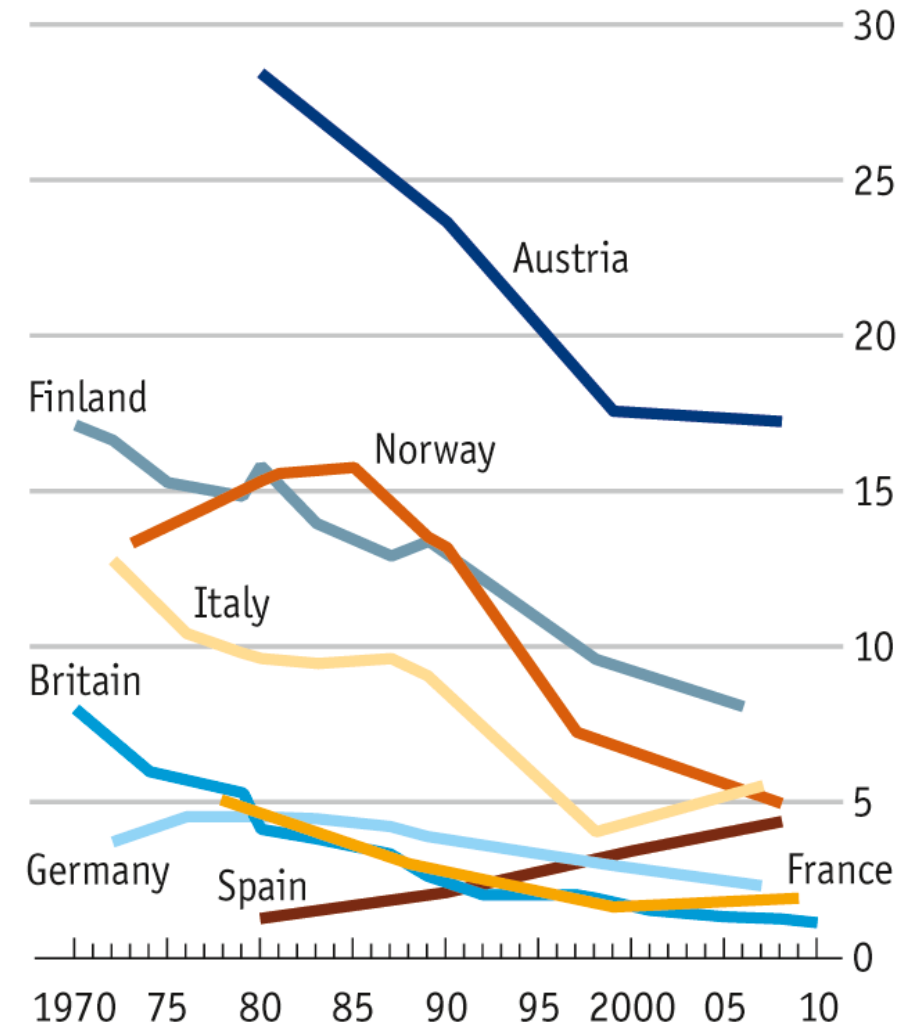
Source: European Journal of Political Research

From Economist

- What do we see from this figure?
- Why does it happen? (Brainstorm)
 - Recall Dalton reading and what you learn from the class?
 - More information
 - More diverge policy interest
 - More civil group
 - Apartisan v.s. other types
- Combine with the knowledge about party cue?
 - Party brand declines due to inconsistency

When the party's over

Political party membership
Selected European countries, %



Source: European Journal of Political Research