Οικονομετρική ανάλυση εκλογικών αποτελεσμάτων

ΗΠΑ Παράδειγμα 10.6 Wooldridge

$$\Delta \eta \mu o \kappa \rho \alpha \tau \iota \kappa \acute{o} \; \%_t = .481 - .0435 E \kappa \lambda \epsilon \gamma \mu \acute{\epsilon} \nu o \iota_t + .0544 E \kappa \lambda \epsilon \gamma \mu \acute{\epsilon} \nu o \varsigma_t$$
$$(0.12) \; (.0405) \qquad\qquad (0.134)$$

$$+ .0108 E \kappa \lambda \epsilon \gamma \mu \acute{\epsilon} \nu o \iota \;\; K \alpha \lambda \acute{\alpha}\_N \acute{\epsilon} \alpha_t$$
$$(.0041)$$

$$- .0077 E \kappa \lambda \epsilon \gamma \mu \acute{\epsilon} \nu o \iota \;\; \Pi \lambda \acute{\eta} \theta_t$$
$$(.0033)$$

n = 20 [Τετραετίες 1966-92], $\overline{R}^2 = 0.663$, $R^2 = 0.573$

$$\text{Εκλεγμένοι} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ αν Δημοκρατικοί} \\ \text{-1 αν Ρεπουμπλικάνοι} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Εκλεγμένος} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ αν είναι ο Δ υποψήφιος} \\ \text{-1 αν είναι ο Ρ υποψήφιος} \\ \text{Αλλιώς 0} \end{cases}$$

Καλά_Νέα = # τριμήνων (από 15) με ανάπτυξη > 2.9%

Πληθωρισμός = Μέσος 15 τριμήνων

<u>Προβλέψεις</u>

Κλίντον – Ντόουλ, 1996:

Εκλεγμένοι = 1

Εκλεγμένος = 1

Καλά_Νέα = 3

Πληθ. = 3.019

$\Longrightarrow \Delta$ημ.% $\approx 50.11\%$

Αποτέλεσμα 54.65%

Ελλάδα, ετήσια στοιχεία

$$Κεντροαριστερά\% = .466 + .029Εκλεγμένοι_t$$
$$(0.034)\ (.052)$$

$$+ 0.026Εκλεγμένος$$
$$(0.048)$$

$$-.483Εκλεγμένοι\quad Ανάπτυξη_t$$
$$(.604)$$

$$-.001Εκλεγμένοι\quad Πλήθ_t$$
$$(.003)\qquad\qquad —$$

n = 14 [1961-2008], R^2= 0.21, R^2_{adj}= 0.02, dw=2.18

Εκλεγμένος/οι(89)=0,

Εκλεγμένος =1 αν ΚΑ Πρωθυπουργός υποψήφιος,

-1 αν ΚΔ Πρωθυπουργός υποψήφιος

$$\textit{Κεντροαριστερά\%}_t = .513 + .164\textit{Εκλεγμένοι}_t +$$
$$(0.021)\ (.0527)$$

$$-.0175\textit{Εκλεγμένοι}\ \ \textit{Ανεργία}_t$$
$$(.0069)$$

n = 14 [1961-2008], R^2= 0.497, R_{adj}^2= 0.405, dw=2.04

$$Κεντροαριστερά\%_t = .505 + .180Εκλεγμένοι_t +$$
$$(.021)\ (.051)$$

$$-.055ΕκλεγμένοιΔύοΦορές$$
$$(.036)$$

$$-.016Εκλεγμένοι\ \ Ανεργία_t$$
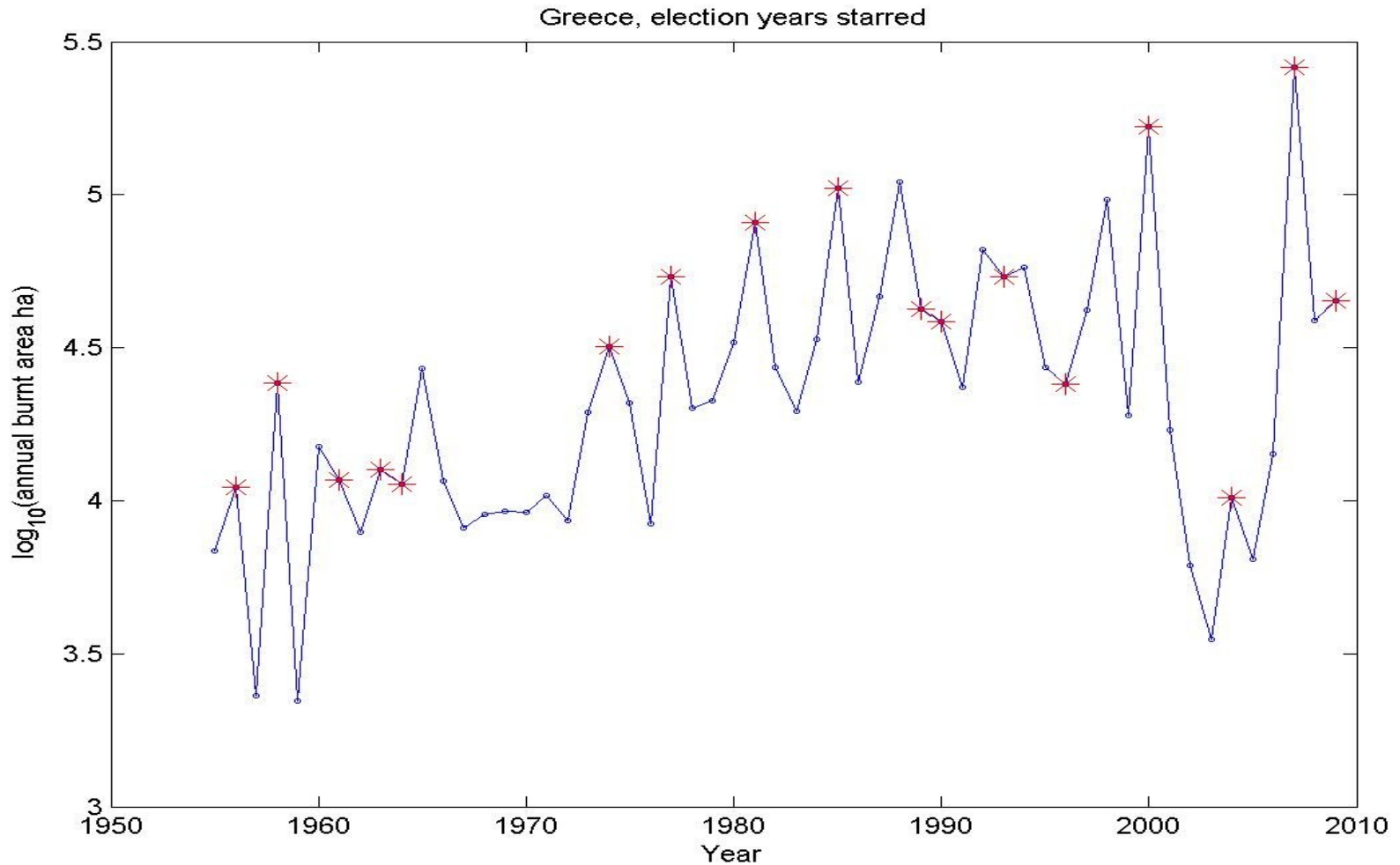$$(.006)$$

n = 14 [1961-2008], R^2= 0.595, R_{adj}^2= 0.474, dw=2.12

Πόση ανεργία χρειάζεται για να κερδίσει η κεντροαριστερά με κεντροδεξιά κυβέρνηση;

$0.513 - 0.164 + .0175 Ανεργία > 0.5$

$\Rightarrow Ανεργία > 8.6\%$

[2007 *Ανεργία* = 8.3%]

Ποιός ο αντίκτυπος των εκλογών στις πυρκαγιές;

$$ln(area\ burnt)_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 ln(area\ burnt)_{t-1} + \beta_3 ElectionDummy_t$$

	Benchmark	Partisan	Italy as climate proxy	Weather as climate proxy
	1955-2009	1955-2009	1970-2009	1955-2008
Constant	6.276**	6.338**	-3.418	-444.702**
	(1.173)	(1.191)	(2.556)	(163.921)
t rend	0.019*	0.020*	0.009	0.014
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.007)
ln(area(t-1))	0.293*	0.285*	0.229	0.245**
	(0.125)	(0.127)	(0.117)	(0.114)
ln(Italian area(t))			0.944**	
			(0.225)	
ln(rain)				68.271**
				(25.109)
Temperature				18.017**
				(6.386)
Temperature*ln(rain)				-2.724**
				(0.979)
CL incumbent dummy		-0.197		
		(0.444)		
election before current summer (same or previous yr)				
election after summer but in same yr				
election year dummy	0.820**	0.876**	0.596*	0.726**
	(0.239)	(0.271)	(0.254)	(0.229)
# *obs*	54	54	39	53
R^2	0.31	0.39	0.57	0.55
$\overline{R}^2$	0.29	0.33	0.52	0.49
DW	1.99	1.94	1.89	1.98
F	15.04	7.71	11.26	9.32

	election timing 1	election timing 2	Benchmark subsample1	Benchmark subsample2
	1955-2009	1955-2009	1955-1982	1983-2009
Constant	6.358**	7.091**	10.845**	7.44**
	(1.206)	(1.258)	(1.293)	(2.017)
t rend	0.019*	0.022*	0.090**	-0.025
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.023)
ln(area(t-1))	0.286*	0.220	-0.296	0.291
	(0.127)	(0.135)	(0.147)	(0.183)
ln(Italian area(t))				
ln(rain)				
Temperature				
Temperature*ln(rain)				
CL incumbent dummy				
election before current summer (same or previous yr)	0.144 (0.408)			
election after summer but in same yr		0.370 (0.275)		
election year dummy	0.742* (0.327)		0.849** (0.202)	0.868* (0.372)
# obs	54	54	27	27
R^2	0.39	0.26	0.7	0.28
$\overline{R}^2$	0.34	0.22	0.66	0.19
DW	1.97	2.02	2.12	1.82
F	7.68	6	17.77	3.04

	Normalized increase in area burnt averaged across election years
Constant	0.348**
	(0.037)
first party # of seats / (sum of first and second party # of seats)	-0.154**
	(0.056)
# obs	51
R^2	0.14
$\overline{R}^2$	0.12
F	7.65

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Constant	0.348**
	(0.037)
first party # of seats / (sum of first and second party # of seats)	-0.154**
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# obs	51
R^2	0.14
$\overline{R}^2$	0.12
F	7.65

Table 5: Forest wildfires across Greek prefectures increase with electoral competition

Notes: We report a negative effect between ease-of-victory in a prefecture and the local impact of elections on wildfires, after controlling for panel effects. The dependent variable uses a normalization to control for regional and temporal effects. We calculate the the log difference of wildfires in each of 51 prefectures on each of four election years during 2000-2009 from the time-series average of 2000-2009. This removes any individual effects due to factors systematically affecting each region. Next, for each election year we calculate the average across regions and subtract this from the observation for each region in that year.This removes any temporal effect which might affect all regions in a particular election year. Finally, we average across all four election years to remove noise. This creates a cross-sectional dependent variable measured across 51 prefectures which we regress against a measure of the ease of victory or lack of competition also averaged across the elections. ** denotes significance at the 1% level and * denotes significance at the 5% level. All estimates are based on OLS regressions. Our sample is 2000-2009 which contains four election years. See Figure 7 for a corresponding plot
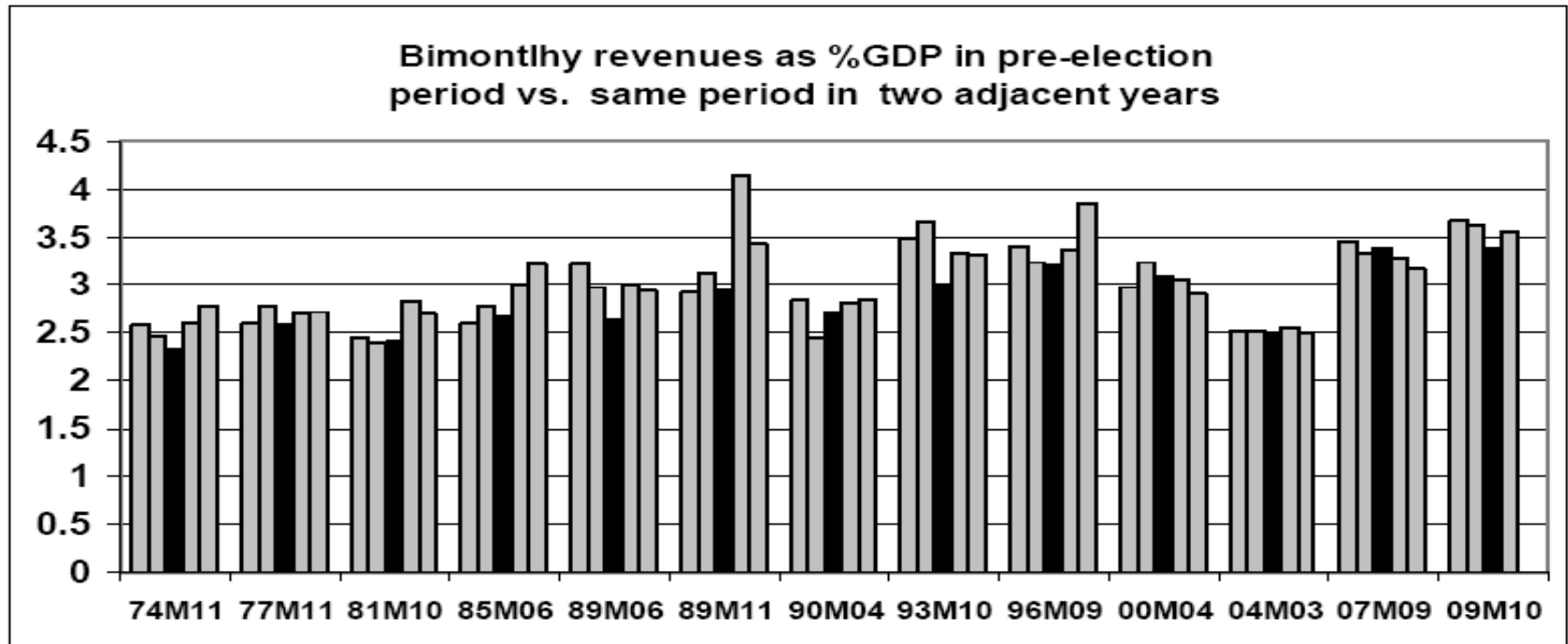
Ποιός ο αντίκτυπος των εκλογών στην φοροδιαφυγή;

Figure 1: Drop of revenues in election periods. Bimonthly tax revenues (as % of annual GDP) during the pre-election period of year N vs. the two adjacent years (N-2, N-1, N+1, N+2). We use bi-monthly revenues because the typical official pre-election period includes both the month of the poll and the one before it. Data is not seasonally adjusted and is provisional for 2010, while data for 2011 were not available at the time of writing. Note that in some cases the adjacent years also include election years in which case the effect is somewhat mitigated as we would expect (e.g. 2007 and 1990).

$$\frac{\Delta tax}{gdp}(t) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 EuroDummy(t) + \beta_2 EuroDummy(t) + \beta_2 \frac{\Delta tax}{gdp}(t-1)$$

$$+ \beta_3 \frac{\Delta tax}{gdp}(t-12) + \beta_4 ElectionDummy(t)$$

	Benchmark	Post election	Partisan
	1972:1-2009:12	1972:1-2009:12	1972:1-2009:12
Constant	0.006**	0.006**	0.006**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Post-Eurozone dummy	-0.010**	-0.010**	-0.010**
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Δtax/gdp(t-12)	-0.295**	-0.292**	-0.294**
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.046)
Δtax/gdp(t-1)	-0.098	-0.096*	-0.098
	(0.046)	(0.046)	(0.046)
Post election dummy		0.003	
		(0.006)	
Election Period with CL incumbent dummy			-0.003
			(0.008)
Election Period dummy	**-0.009****	**-0.009****	**-0.009***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
# obs	432	432	432
R^2	0.12	0.12	0.12
$\overline{R}^2$	0.12	0.11	0.11
DW	1.99	1.99	1.98
F	15.04	12.08	12.05