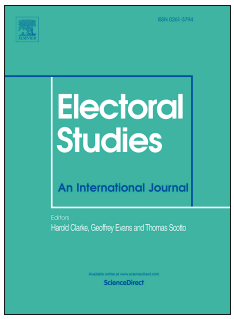
Accepted Manuscript



Regression Discontinuity diagnostics reveal statistical anomalies in Turkish elections

Ozan Aksoy

PII: S0261-3794(16)30369-9

DOI: 10.1016/j.electstud.2016.09.005

Reference: JELS 1780

To appear in: *Electoral Studies*

Received Date: 31 March 2015

Revised Date: 8 September 2016

Accepted Date: 8 September 2016

Please cite this article as: Aksoy, O., Regression Discontinuity diagnostics reveal statistical anomalies in Turkish elections, *Electoral Studies* (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.electstud.2016.09.005.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Regression Discontinuity diagnostics reveal statistical anomalies in Turkish elections

Ozan Aksoy[1,2,#a*]

[1] UCL Institute of Education, University College London, UK.
[2] Nuffield College, Oxford, UK.
[#a] Current address: Department of Quantitative Social Science, UCL Institute of Education, University College London, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL.
* Corresponding author, e-mail: ozan.aksoy@ucl.ac.uk

Abstract

Using Regression Discontinuity diagnostics we document a number of statistical anomalies in the 2004 Turkish mayoral elections. The governing party that controls the parliament is much more likely to win close races than lose. Moreover, compared to close governing party losses, there is a sharp drop in turnout and contending party votes in close governing party wins. Finally, the parties that disproportionately lose very close races are exclusively ideological competitors of the governing party. Among the potential mechanisms that may create those anomalies, electoral manipulation seems to a plausible explanation. Those anomalies show that the outcomes of very close popular elections can be non-random and that the assumption of the continuity of the expected potential outcomes at the threshold could be violated. We discuss implications of our findings for Regression Discontinuity Designs and for understanding the consolidation of the right-wing electorate in Turkey during the last decade.

Acknowledgments

We thank Francesco Billari, Nan Dirk de Graaf, Raymond Duch, Andy Eggers, Diego Gambetta, Akitaka Matsuo, Werner Raub, Jeroen Weesie, and Sinan Yildirim for helpful discussions and for their comments on earlier drafts. We also thank two anonymous Electoral Studies reviewers. Data reported in the paper are available in the Supplementary Material. Financial support from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) under grant 446-13-004 is gratefully acknowledged.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7463384

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7463384

Daneshyari.com