

Why do Autocrats Disclose?

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Question

When and why do autocratic governments disclose information (particularly economic information) to their publics?

Note: We will use the terms *disclosure* and *transparency* interchangeably

Findings

Stylized Facts: (from HRV 2014)

- transparent autocratic regimes more prone to collapse via mass unrest or dem'ization

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- leaders new to office

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- 2 leaders disclose more readily when new to office
- 3 transparency associated with increased net FDI inflows

Theoretical Priors

Autocratic leaders face two threats to rule:

- ① displacement by regime members (e.g., coup)
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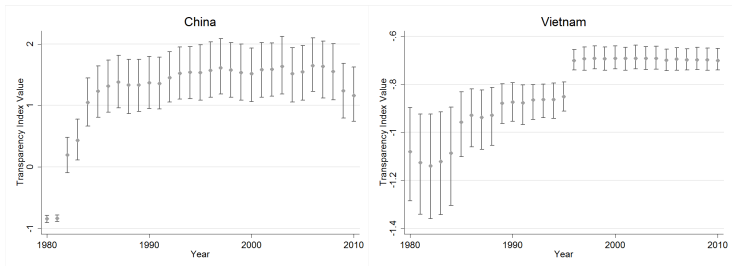
- regime members want to hold leader accountable
- but, doing so is risky – increase danger of regime collapse

One Tool to Pacify Regime: Economic Development

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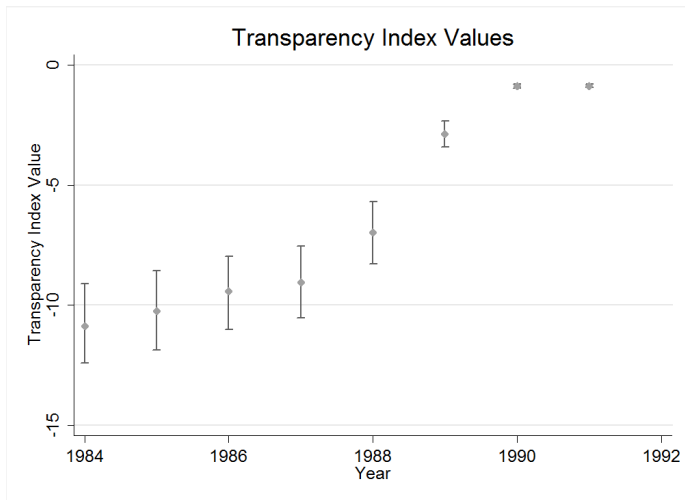
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- and Soviet collapse following August 1991 *putsch* that is met by counter-coup led by Yeltsin featuring street protests

Glasnost in the Data



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▶ Skip to Comparative Statics

Model Primitives

- Actors:** an autocratic leader L
 $N > 2$ citizens, $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$
 two groups $G \in \{A, B\}$
- Actions:** L chooses $d \in \{0, 1\}$
 and a policy variable $e_t \in \{0, 1\}$
 if i is in power ($G = A$)
 i chooses $v_{i,A} \in \{0, 1\}$
- Typespace:** L is of type $\theta \in \{0, 1\}$
 $\theta = 1$ denotes a 'convergent' type
 $\theta = 0$ denotes a 'divergent' type
 $Pr(\theta = 1) = \pi$
- State Space:** $s_t \in \{0, 1\}$, $Pr(s_t = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$
- Timing:** $t \in \{1, 2\}$

Effects of Disclosure

Primitive assumption that disclose increases B 's mobilizational capacity:

$$\begin{aligned}p(d) &= p_0 + d\rho \\ \rho &\in (0, 1 - p_0)\end{aligned}$$

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Primitive assumption that disclosure increases investment:

$$\begin{aligned}y(d) &= y_0 + d\psi \\ \psi &> 0\end{aligned}$$

Utilities of Citizens

Regime-members:

$$u_{i,G,t}(e_t, s_t, d) = \begin{cases} \Delta + \frac{\lambda}{N_G} y(d) & \text{if } e_t = s_t \\ \frac{\lambda}{N_G} y(d) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Members of the populace:

$$u_{i,G,t}(d) = \frac{(1 - \lambda)}{N_G} y(d).$$

where $\lambda \in [\frac{N_A}{N}, 1]$

Utilities of Leaders

$$u_{L,t}(e_t, s_t, y; \theta) = \begin{cases} \Delta + \frac{\lambda}{N_G} y(d) & \text{if } e_t = s_t \text{ and in power} \\ \frac{\lambda}{N_G} y(d) & \text{if } e_t \neq s_t, \theta = 1 \text{ and in power} \\ r_t + \frac{\lambda}{N_G} y(d) & \text{if } e_t \neq s_t, \theta = 0 \text{ and in power} \\ 0 & \text{if out of power.} \end{cases}$$

Where r_t is drawn from cdf $G(\cdot)$, and $G(\Delta) = 0$. $E[r_t] = \mu$.

Game Form

- ① *Nature* draws the the leader's type $\theta \in \{0, 1\}$, the state variable s_1 and the value of rents r_1 , which are revealed to the leader but not to any citizen.
- ② The leader chooses $d \in \{0, 1\}$ and the value of e_1
- ③ Members of the regime observe the choice of d and the realization of the policy outcome. They choose $v_{i,A} \in \{0, 1\}$.
- ④ A contest for power between Group *A* and Group *B* takes place. *B* prevails with probability $p(d)$ if the leader was previously retained and with probability $\omega p(d)$ if the leader was previously removed.
- ⑤
 - a If group *B* prevails, it is in power in round 2 and a new leader is chosen by *Nature*. This leader is of type $\theta = 1$ with probability π .
 - b If group *A* prevails after ousting the leader, a new leader is chosen by *Nature*. This leader is of type $\theta = 1$ with probability π .
 - c Otherwise, *L* remains in office.
- ⑥ *Nature* chooses values of s_2 and r_2 .
- ⑦ The sitting leader chooses e_2 . All payoffs are realized and the game ends.

Equilibrium Concept

We characterize a perfect Bayesian equilibrium to this game

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- and additionally restrict players to adopt weakly undominated strategies

Stability Thresholds

No regime-member will set $v_{i,A} = 1$ if $\pi\Delta < \frac{\rho(d)y(d)(\omega-1)(2\lambda-1)}{(1-\omega p(d))N_A}$

Implicitly define $\bar{\omega}$ and $\underline{\omega}$ s.t.:

$$\pi\Delta = \frac{\rho_0 y_0 (\bar{\omega} - 1)(2\lambda - 1)}{(1 - \bar{\omega} \rho_0) N_A}$$

$$\pi\Delta = \frac{(\rho_0 + \rho)(y_0 + \psi)(\underline{\omega} - 1)(2\lambda - 1)}{[1 - \underline{\omega}(\rho_0 + \rho)] N_A}.$$

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- if $\omega > \bar{\omega}$ no internal threat to leader
- if $\omega < \underline{\omega}$ always an internal threat to leader
- if $\omega \in [\underline{\omega}, \bar{\omega}]$ a threat absent disclose, but no threat given disclosure

Equilibrium Disclosure

Proposition

The equilibrium strategy over disclosure can be characterized in the following manner:

- For $\psi > \bar{\psi}$, $d = 1$ for all $\theta \in \{0, 1\}$.
- For $\psi \in [\underline{\psi}, \bar{\psi}]$, $d = 0$ iff $\theta = 0$ and $\omega > \bar{\omega}$.
- For $\psi < \underline{\psi}$ $d = 0$ for all $\theta = 1$. For $\theta = 0$:
 - ▶ $d = 0$ for $\omega > \bar{\omega}$.
 - ▶ $d = 1$ for $\omega \in [\underline{\omega}, \bar{\omega}]$ iff $\psi > \tilde{\psi}$.
 - ▶ $d = 1$ for $\omega < \underline{\omega}$ iff $r_1 \geq \Delta + (1 - p_0)\mu + (2 - p_0)\frac{\lambda y_0}{N_A}$

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Equilibrium disclosure is rising in the economic returns to transparency ψ .

- straightforward intuition: higher economic benefits leads to higher disclosure
- important empirical implication: transparency should be associated with increased investment
 - ▶ both due to a causal effect $\psi > 0$
 - ▶ and an endogenous equilibrium effect

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Leaders disclose for a wider range of values when the consequences of leader removal for stability are low ($\omega \leq \bar{\omega}$) than when these consequences are high ($\omega > \bar{\omega}$).

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- greater disclosure in institutionalized than personalistic regimes
- greater disclosure under new leaders than under entrenched leaders

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Data Definitions

Test these predictions using:

- HRV Transparency Index (HRV, forthcoming) as a measure of disclosure of economic info
- Two datasets on autocratic institutions
 - ▶ GWF – partition regimes into party, personalistic, and military
 - ▶ DD dataset – singleparty, multiparty, elected legislatures
- PWT 7.1 economic data
- UNCTAD data on FDI inflows (current USD)
- Svoboda (2012) for definitions of regimes and leaders' time in office

Standardize all covariates that aren't either indicators or time counts

Empirical Model

Varying intercepts hierarchical model:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{transparency}_{i,t} &= \rho \text{transparency}_{i,t-1} + \alpha_i + \mathbf{X}_{i,t-1} \beta + \epsilon_{i,t} \\ \alpha_i &\sim N(\mathbf{Z}_i \gamma, \sigma_\alpha^2) \end{aligned}$$

- \mathbf{Z}_i denotes time invariant institutional characteristics
- $X_{i,t-1}$ denotes ec. data, leader time in office, cubic polynomial of time
- i is an autocratic regime (some of which are quite short-lived)

Estimate via MCMC

▶ Skip to Results

Bias in LDV Varying Intercepts Models (Solution?)

To deal with bias, we estimate the following system of equations:

$$\Delta transparency_{i,t-1} = \mu + \zeta transparency_{i,t-2} + \mathbf{\Delta X}_{i,t-1} \psi + \nu_{i,t-1}$$

$$\Delta transparency_{i,t} = \hat{\rho} \Delta transparency_{i,t-1} + \mathbf{\Delta X}_{i,t-1} \hat{\beta} + \eta_{i,t}$$

$$transparency_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \hat{\rho} transparency_{i,t-1} + \mathbf{X}_{i,t-1} \hat{\beta} + \epsilon_{i,t}$$

$$\alpha_i \sim N(\mathbf{Z} \gamma, \sigma_\alpha)$$

Again via MCMC

Who Discloses?: Results w. GWF Data

	LDV Models			Instrumented LDV Models	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2
Party	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	-0.002
Personal	[-0.033, 0.038]	[-0.039, 0.031]	[-0.037, 0.036]	[-0.031, 0.032]	[-0.037, 0.028]
Fuel Exporter	-0.039	-0.038	-0.044	-0.037	-0.037
Lag Transparency	[-0.083, -0.001]	[-0.085, -0.007]	[-0.087, -0.008]	[-0.073, 4×10^{-4}]	[-0.070, -0.001]
New Leader	-0.037	-0.036	-0.033	-0.029	-0.027
# Obs	[-0.082, 0.010]	[-0.073, 0.006]	[-0.070, 0.008]	[-0.065, 0.008]	[-0.061, 0.008]
# Regimes	0.960	0.961	0.964	0.645	0.647
	[0.943, 0.978]	[0.943, 0.977]	[0.947, 0.980]	[0.634, 0.656]	[0.636, 0.657]
	0.023	0.024	0.024	0.007	0.007
	[- 4×10^{-4} , 0.047]	[0.001, 0.048]	[0.002, 0.049]	[-0.011, 0.026]	[-0.010, 0.027]
	1530	1530	1530	1411	1411
	119	119	119	111	111

Ec. controls and cubic polynomial of time included in all specifications

▶ Skip to FDI

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Who Discloses?: Results with DD Data

	LDV Models			Instrumented LDV Models	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2
Legislature	0.027 [-0.013, 0.070]	0.027 [-0.011, 0.063]	0.027 [-0.011, 0.069]	0.019 [-0.021, 0.057]	0.021 [-0.016, 0.054]
Military	-0.030 [-0.058, 0.003]	-0.034 [-0.061, -0.004]	-0.034 [-0.062, -0.007]	-0.026 [-0.053, 0.004]	-0.028 [-0.055, -0.003]
Fuel Exporter	-0.024 [-0.069, 0.020]	-0.031 [-0.076, 0.008]	-0.029 [-0.069, 0.008]	-0.019 [-0.064, 0.018]	-0.022 [-0.061, 0.012]
Lag Transparency	0.959 [0.941, 0.976]	0.962 [0.947, 0.979]	0.966 [0.948, 0.981]	0.644 [0.632, 0.655]	0.647 [0.637, 0.657]
New Leader	0.028 [0.006, 0.050]	0.030 [0.008, 0.052]	0.031 [0.007, 0.051]	0.002 [-0.015, 0.021]	0.013 [-0.003, 0.030]
# Obs.	1623	1623	1623	1486	1486
# Regimes	135	135	135	121	121

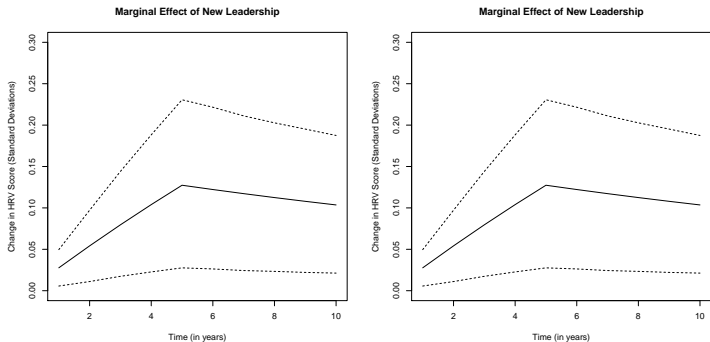
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New Leader Marginal Effect

Figure : Marginal Effect of a New Leader



Collapsed Cross-Sectional Models

Preponderance of variance in transparency between, rather than within, autocratic regimes

- ave. standard deviation within regimes 0.28 standard deviations of full sample

So, just run linear model of ave. transparency against controls

	GWF Data	DD Data	
Party	-0.243 [-0.582, 0.113]		
Personal	-0.330 [-0.675, 0.119]		
Legislature		0.438 [0.054, 0.766]	0.492 [0.174, 0.870]
Fuel Exporter	-0.451 [-0.981, 0.027]	-0.466 [-0.960, -0.009]	-0.529 [-1.03, -0.064]
# Obs	119	135	135

(Also includes economic and additional institutional controls)

▶ Skip to Conclusion

Empirical Model

Fixed-effects linear model:

$$FDI_{i,t} = \alpha \mathbf{C}_i + \rho FDI_{i,t-1} + \gamma transparency_{i,t-1} + \mathbf{X}_{i,t-1} \beta + \epsilon_{i,t}$$

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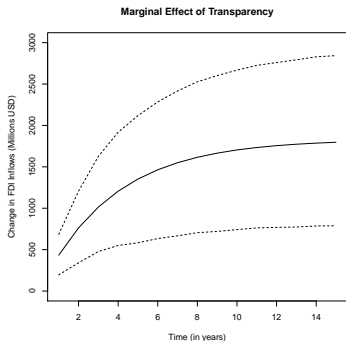
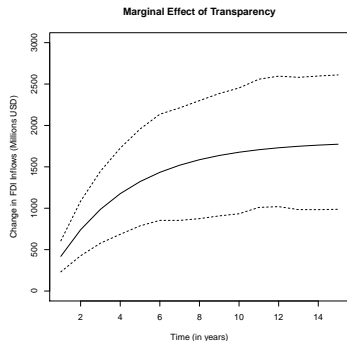
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- GMM estimates from Stata return substantively similar results

Estimated Marginal Effects



Controls for institutions defined by DD to the left, for institutions defined by GWF to the right.

Conclusion

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- disclosure associated with increased foreign investment

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- ① newly installed leaders more likely to disclose
- ② institutionalized autocracies (not personalistic, presence of elected legislatures) more likely to disclose

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- ① newly installed leaders more likely to disclose
- ② institutionalized autocracies (not personalistic, presence of elected legislatures) more likely to disclose
- ③ transparency robustly associated with increased net FDI inflows