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Timeline

2015-2016

Sample Size

1.2 million registered voters across 2,796 villages

Research Implemented by IPA

Yes

Reducing the Incidence of Vote-Buying in Uganda

Key Finding Summary

While the campaign did not reduce the extent of vote buying, it had substantial effects on electoral outcomes. In areas exposed to the campaign, vote shares decreased for incumbents and rose for challenger (non-incumbent) candidate. Evidence suggests that people voted for their preferred party while still accepting gifts from all sides.

Abstract

Democracy in many developing countries is undermined by the widespread provision of cash or goods for votes (i.e., vote buying). During the 2016 Ugandan elections, researchers conducted a randomized evaluation of an anti-vote-buying campaign to study voter behavior and electoral outcomes. While the campaign did not reduce the extent of vote buying, it had substantial effects on electoral outcomes. While people continued to accept gifts from all sides, the campaigns led people to vote for their preferred party. In areas exposed to the campaign, vote shares decreased for incumbents and rose for challenger (non-incumbent) candidates.

Policy Issue

Vote buying practices are common in many developing countries: Politicians provide money and goods to potential voters, drive voters to the polls, and target gifts to voters who are likely to reciprocate with their vote. These practices undermine democratic elections because individuals who sell their votes are unlikely to be able to demand public services from the candidates to whom they sold their votes.

To reduce vote buying, governments and civil society organizations have conducted information campaigns about candidate qualifications and encouraged voters to either refuse payments or accept them and vote for their preferred candidate anyway. While smaller-scale information campaigns have been effective at convincing some voters to refuse to sell their vote, it is unclear whether such interventions reduce overall vote buying or simply displace vote buying to other areas. ^{[1][2][3]} ___

Context of the Evaluation

Despite competitive national elections every five years, the National Resistance Movement (NRM) and its leader, President Yoweri Museveni, have been in power in Uganda since 1986. While local elections are viewed as fairly competitive, vote buying and voter intimidation is fairly common in national elections. Politicians and political parties bring voters to the polls through a combination of money, gifts, and transport.

In February 2016, Uganda held general elections, including voting for President and Members of Parliament. Ugandan and international observers provided mixed opinions about the fairness and transparency of the election. The EU Observation Mission voiced concerns about the National Electoral Commission's lack of independence, the "intimidating atmosphere for both voters and candidates," and "the orchestrated use of state resources and personnel for campaign purposes" as major obstacles impeding a free and fair election. ^[4] _

Details of the Intervention

In partnership with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the Alliance for Election Campaign Finance Monitoring (ACFIM), researchers conducted a randomized evaluation of a large anti-vote buying campaign. The campaign focused on dissuading citizens from selling their votes, and the evaluation measured turnout, vote shares, perceptions of vote-buying, and changes in party and politician behavior.

Researchers conducted surveys in approximately 2,796 villages across 53 districts during the February 2016 Ugandan general elections. These villages were spread across 918 "parishes" (groups of 3 to 10 villages) typically targeted by vote buyers. Parishes were randomly assigned to one of two groups:

- *Voter Intervention*: Prior to the election, activists used community meetings, posters, and robo-calls to try to persuade villages to commit to not selling their votes. As part of

the intervention, villages made a collective declaration to refuse offers of gifts or money in exchange for votes, creating “no vote-buying villages.”

- *Comparison Group*: Villages did not receive the intervention.

Researchers also randomized the share of villages within each parish, allowing them to determine whether the effects of the campaign in one village spilled over into nearby villages that did not receive the intervention.

Results and Policy Lessons

While the campaign did not reduce the extent of vote buying, it had substantial effects on electoral outcomes. In areas exposed to the campaign, vote shares decreased for incumbents and rose for challenger (non-incumbent) candidate. Evidence suggests that people voted for their preferred party while still accepting gifts from all sides.

These findings suggest that informing voters about vote buying and its social costs can shift voter norms and behavior, influence the campaign strategies of political candidates, and ultimately change voting outcomes.

Vote buying: The campaign did not reduce the extent of vote buying. Voters in campaign villages and surrounding villages all reported *an increase* in challenger candidates vote buying, as measured by an index that included cash and gifts offered for votes. For example, individuals in campaign villages were up to 31 percent more likely than individuals in comparison villages to report having been offered cash in exchange for votes by challenger candidates.

Social Norms: The campaigns did, however, change social norms around vote buying. Post-election surveys suggest that voters continued to accept gifts from all candidates, but cast their votes independently of the gifts. Voters also became more aware of the negative consequences of vote-buying: the share of voters who believed that selling votes would negatively affect community services increased between 5 to 10 percent compared to non-campaign villages.

Electoral outcomes: Because voters no longer felt compelled to vote according to compensation, the campaign had a significant effect on electoral outcomes. Incumbent candidates' vote shares diminished by between 0.063 and 0.185 standard deviations in campaign villages: an effect large enough to sway an election from an average incumbent to challenger candidate. The campaigns also led to higher voter turnout, due in part to challenger candidates that increased their campaigning and vote buying efforts in places previously dominated by incumbents.

Sources

[1] Vicente, Pedro C., “Is Vote Buying Effective? Evidence from a Field Experiment in West Africa,” *Economic Journal*, 2014, 124, F356-F387.

[2] Hicken, Allen, “Clientelism,” Annual Review of Political Science, 2011, 14, 289–310.

[3] Vasudevan, Srinivasan, “Diminishing the Effectiveness of Vote Buying: Experimental Evidence from a Persuasive Radio Campaign in India,” Working paper, 2018.

[4] European Union Election Observation Mission, “Uganda, Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Council Elections,” Technical Report 2016.

Blattman, Christopher, Horacio Larreguy, Benjamin Marx, and Otis Reid. “Eat Widely, Vote Wisely? Lessons from a Campaign Against Vote Buying in Uganda”. NBER Working Paper, September 2019.

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