Online Appendix:

Can Television Bring Down a Dictator? Evidence from Chile's "No" Campaign

Felipe González[*]   Mounu Prem[†]

List of Figures

List of Tables

[*]Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Instituto de Economía. Corresponding author. E-mail: fagonza4@uc.cl.

[†]Universidad del Rosario.

Figure A.1: Television exposure and controls
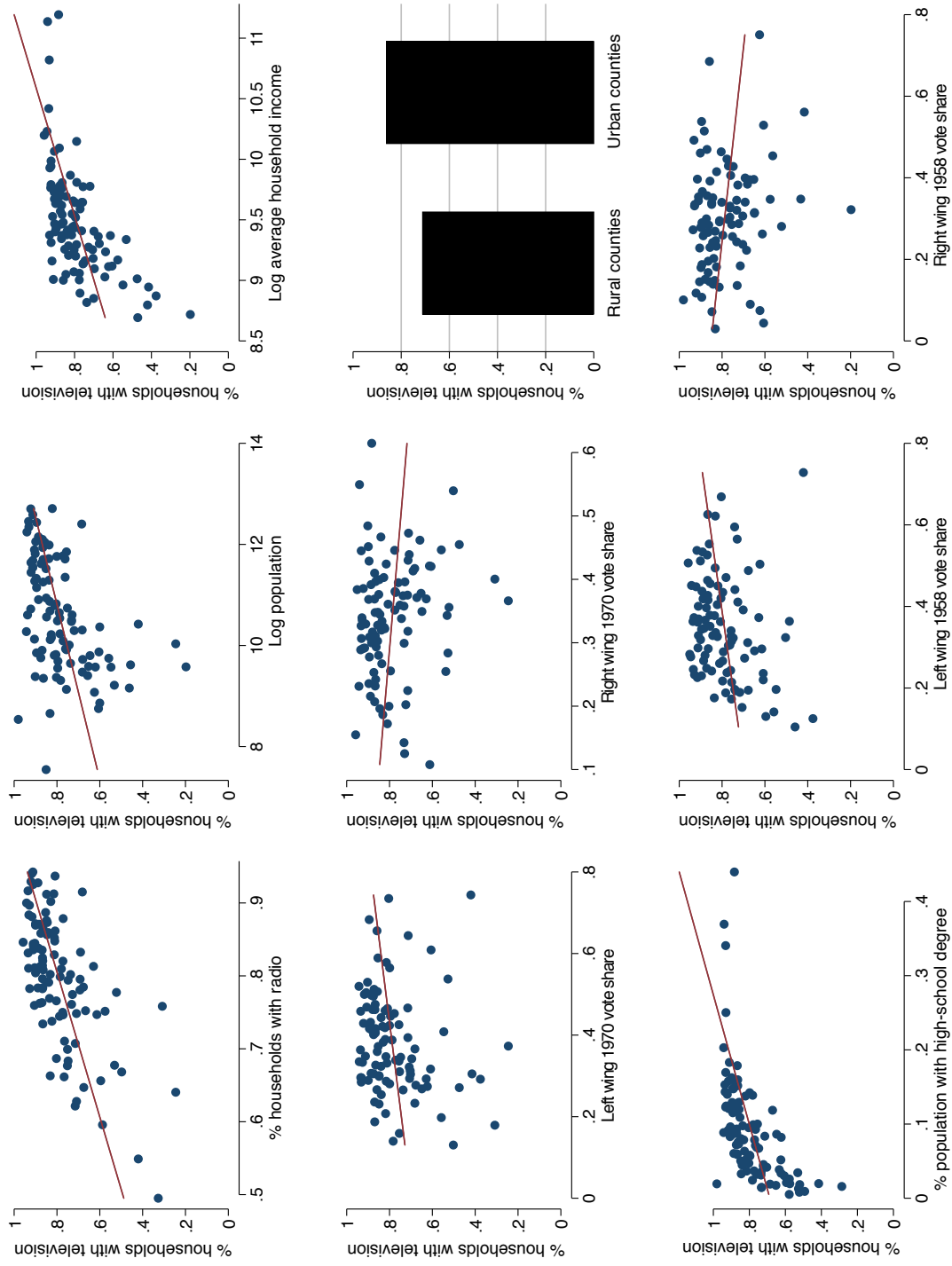
Notes: Partial correlation between television exposure and control variables.

2

Table A.1: Launching of campaigns and stock prices

Dependent variable is the cumulative abnormal return (CAR) of a firm after the plebiscite

	CAR[0]	CAR[0-1]	CAR[0-2]	CAR[0-3]	CAR[0-4]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Connected to the Pinochet regime	-0.010**	-0.022***	-0.023**	-0.016*	-0.013
	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.012)
Constant	-0.001	0.002	0.001	-0.000	0.001
	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.009)
Firms	80	80	80	80	80

Notes: CAR[0-t] corresponds to the cumulative abnormal return of a firm between the plebiscite (October 5, 1988) and day t. More details in section 2.2 of the paper. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Significance level: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A.2: Population and survey weights

Dependent variable is the percentage votes for the opposition in the 1988 plebiscite

	Survey weights		Population weights	
% of households with television	0.026*** (0.007)	0.018** (0.008)	0.025*** (0.007)	0.017** (0.007)
% of households with radio		-0.001 (0.006)		-0.001 (0.006)
% votes for the left wing in the 1970 elections		0.300*** (0.107)		0.299*** (0.105)
% votes for the right wing in the 1970 elections		-0.255 (0.166)		-0.266 (0.164)
Log average household income		-0.005 (0.019)		-0.005 (0.019)
Indicator for large counties		0.076** (0.029)		0.074** (0.029)
Indicator for medium-size counties		0.018 (0.028)		0.017 (0.029)
Coefficient stability estimate	-	0.011	-	0.011
R-squared	0.105	0.575	0.099	0.586
Counties	146	146	146	146

Notes: "Television" and "Radio" are standardized to facilitate interpretation of coefficients. We calculate the "Coefficient stability estimate" for television using the method proposed by Altonji et al. (2005b) and further developed by Oster (2017). Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Significance level: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A.3: Spatial correlation

Dependent variable is the percentage votes for the opposition in the 1988 plebiscite

	Spatial s.e.	
% of households with <u>television</u>	0.025***	0.018**
	(0.006)	(0.095)
	[0.000]	[0.124]
% of households with <u>radio</u>		-0.009
		(0.076)
		[0.914]
% votes for the left wing in the 1970 elections		0.302***
		(0.129)
		[0.005]
% votes for the right wing in the 1970 elections		-0.264
		(0.198)
		[0.131]
Log average household income		-0.005
		(0.023)
		[0.838]
Indicator for large counties		0.073***
		(0.30)
		[0.026]
Indicator for medium-size counties		0.016
		(0.031)
		[0.617]
Coefficient stability estimate	-	0.012
R-squared	0.095	0.586
Counties	146	146

Notes: All regressions are weighted by the number of voters. "Television" and "radio" are standardized to facilitate interpretation of coefficients. Conley (1999) standard errors are reported in parentheses. In square brackets we present p-values for coefficients using counties in larger administrative units as clusters (Cameron et al. 2008). We calculate the "Coefficient stability estimate" for television using the method proposed by Altonji et al. (2005b) and further developed by Oster (2017). Significance level: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A.4: Television and changes in votes

Dependent variable is the vote share for the opposition in the 1988 plebiscite minus the vote share for the left wing (Salvador Allende) or the right wing (Jorge Alessandri) in the 1970 presidential elections

	Left wing	Right wing
	(1)	(2)
% of households with <u>television</u>	0.017*	0.028***
	(0.009)	(0.009)
% of households with <u>radio</u>	0.007	0.006
	(0.008)	(0.008)
% votes for the right wing in the 1970 elections	0.469***	
	(0.104)	
% votes for the left wing in the 1970 elections		1.209***
		(0.079)
Log average household income	-0.019	-0.061**
	(0.021)	(0.024)
Indicator for large counties	0.055	0.041
	(0.037)	(0.038)
Indicator for medium-size counties	0.002	-0.020
	(0.036)	(0.036)
R-squared	0.381	0.812
Counties	146	146

Notes: All regressions are weighted by the number of voters. "Television" and "radio" are standardized to facilitate interpretation of coefficients. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Significance level: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A.5: Female opposition votes

	(1)
% of households with <u>television</u> × female	0.008**
	(0.003)
Indicator for female voting booth	-0.075***
	(0.004)
County fixed effects	x
Counties	146
R-squared	0.983
Observations	292

Notes: All regressions are weighted by the number of voters. "Television" is standardized to facilitate interpretation of coefficients. Standard errors clustered at the county level are reported in parentheses. Significance level: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A.6: Individual vote

Dependent variable is an indicator for individuals who voted in the 1988 plebiscite

	(1)	(2)	(3)
% of households with <u>television</u>	-0.007	-0.009	-0.022
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.014)
% of households with <u>radio</u>			0.023
			(0.019)
% votes for the left wing in the 1970 elections			0.138
			(0.315)
% votes for the right wing in the 1970 elections			0.207
			(0.297)
Individual controls		x	x
Observations	1,313	1,313	1,313
Counties	26	26	26
R-squared	0.000	0.087	0.089

Notes: "Television" and "radio" are standardized to facilitate interpretation of coefficients. Individual controls include a female indicator variable, indicators for income brackets, an indicator for individuals that report being catholic, and indicators for age and occupation categories. Robust standard errors clustered at the county level are reported in parentheses. Significance level: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.