

Correction to “Party Brands and Partisanship: Theory with Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Argentina”

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Because of an arithmetic error, the F-tests reported in the printed article are incorrect. The paragraphs describing CATEs on pp. 57-58 should read as follows:

Indeed, the panels in Figure 3 suggest that age conditions the average treatment effects in the predicted direction. In the left-hand panels for the platform-information treatment, the positive treatment effect on both partisanship and the strength of attachment declined progressively with respondent age. The difference in effects was statistically significant when comparing the young and the old with regard to the strength of partisanship ($F_{(222)} = 5.60, p < 0.019$), but not with regard to partisanship itself ($F_{(583)} = 0.32, p < 0.573$). In the right-hand panels for the alliance/switching-information treatment, the average effect on both partisanship and the strength of attachment was significantly negative but increasing with respondent age. Here the difference in effects between the young and old was statistically significant with regard to partisanship ($F_{(592)} = 3.38, p < 0.067$), but not with regard to the strength of partisanship ($F_{(172)} = 1.12, p < 0.292$).

The same general patterns can be seen with regard to political information. The theoretical expectation, as with age, was that political information would attenuate the information treatment effects. The measure of political information employed here is blunt, such that there are only three respondent categories to compare: those with low, medium, or high levels of political information. The result is that the sample is not evenly distributed among these three groups. Still, the panels in Figure 4 are broadly consistent with expectations. The figure presents the same average treatment effects as before, now conditioned by the level of political information of the respondent. In the left-hand panels for the platform information treatment, the average treatment effects on both partisanship and the strength of attachments appear to decrease with political information. But neither effect is statistically significant in a comparison of the low- and high-information respondents ($F_{(587)} = 1.09, p < 0.296$; $F_{(222)} = 0.06, p < 0.813$). In the right-hand panels for the alliance/switching-information treatments, the average treatment effects on partisanship and strength of attachment appear to be increasing with political information. Comparing low- and high-information respondents, the effect with respect to partisanship is not statistically significant ($F_{(595)} = 0.57, p < 0.451$), while that for the strength of partisanship is ($F_{(173)} = 3.23, p < 0.074$).

The online STATA code has been revised to reflect these corrections.