# Party Monitors and Electoral Integrity: Evidence from Argentina

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#### Inspiration I

"We have doubts about what happened in the election. [...] For example, in Santiago del Estero, we saw polling stations where we didn't have election monitors, and the result was 100 to 0 in favor of [Sergio] Massa. Where we had monitors, it was 60 to 55. So, clearly, there was fraud."

Guillermo Francos, later appointed as President Milei's Chief of Cabinet Staff, October 26, 2023.

#### Inspiration II

"We are providing our monitors all the tools, the electoral law, and the kit they need to take on election day. Our coordinator has 25 years in politics and knows all the things that can happen at the polling station, from being poisoned to cause diarrhea to ensuring that the food they receive is safe—all those incidents."

Gabriela Santander, Head of *Plataforma de Voluntariado Ciudadano*, Venezuela, August 12, 2024

#### Research Questions

- Does the presence of a party monitor change precinct electoral results?
- Are results systematically biased towards parties who can appoint monitors?
- Are parties who cannot deploy party monitor widely more likely to be penalized electorally?

#### Relevance

- If so, elections are, by default, not free and fair
- Systematic disadvantages by small, new or poor parties vis-a-vis structured organizations
- The design of the electoral process may create biases in the democratic results

#### Literature

- Electoral fraud involves secretive and often illegal efforts to alter election results (Lehoucq 2003; McDonald 1972).
- Electoral manipulation can occur as a centralized (Callen and Long 2015) or decentralized strategy (Rundlett and Svolik (2016).
- Parties try to protect themselves appointing party monitors (Asunka et al. 2019; Sjoberg 2012).
  - Report irregularities and coercive practices
  - Deter polling station officials from illegal activities
  - Discourage partisan actors from committing electoral fraud

#### Literature

- BUT... if only one party appoints monitors, create more opportunities for electoral tampering rather than cleaner elections?
- Fraud was reported at polling stations where certain parties lacked monitors (Cantú 2019, Ascencio and Rueda 2019, Duarte and Carrizosa 2024)
- The monitor's dilemma?

	Monitor	Not Monitor
Monitor	(2,2)	(4,-1)
Not Monitor	(-1,4)	(3,3)

# The case of Argentina $\star \star \star$

- Despite allegations, not the World Champion of fraud
- Polling station authorities (non-partisan) designated by Electoral Board
- In-person vote by paper ballots in 300-member stations,
  alphabetically distributed across schools, precincts and provinces
- Parties have the right of nominating monitors at each station
- Variation in the coverage at the station/school level
  - Variation in the share of parties' votes?

## Identification, Data and Methodology

- Case: 2023 presidential election in Argentina (first round and runoff)
- Available data: Telegrams reporting the results of over 105,000 polling stations for each round
  - Handwritten names and signatures of authorities and monitors at the bottom of each telegram
  - Sometimes unclear, hard to capture by machine learning
  - Old-school DGP: RAs extracted the info by hand
- Stratified sampling to handle the data: 22% schools (34% of population) covering every province
- Comparison of (random) monitored vs. unmonitored polling stations at the school level

#### Model

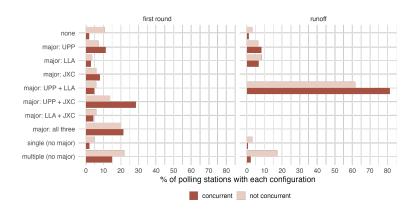
vote 
$$\mathsf{margin}_{s,i} = \gamma^A \cdot \mathsf{UPP}_{s,i} + \gamma^B \cdot \mathsf{LLA}_{s,i} + \gamma^C \cdot \mathsf{JxC}_{s,i} + \gamma^D \cdot \mathsf{UPP} \ \& \ \mathsf{LLA}_{s,i} + \gamma^E \cdot \mathsf{UPP} \ \& \ \mathsf{JxC}_{s,i} + \gamma^F \cdot \mathsf{LLA} \ \& \ \mathsf{JxC}_{s,i} + \gamma^G \cdot \mathsf{other} \ (\mathsf{single})_{s,i} + \gamma^H \cdot \mathsf{other} \ (\mathsf{multiple})_{s,i} + \gamma^I \cdot \mathsf{none}_{s,i} + \delta \cdot C_{s,i} + \mu_s + \epsilon_{s,i}$$

# Original Telegrams





# Coverage of Monitors by Party



#### Results 1: Monitor presence and electoral performance

	First I	Round	Runoff		
	UPP-LLA	UPP-JxC	LLA-UPP	UPP-LLA	
Monitors: UPP only (0/1)	1.22**	1.62***	0.402	0.513	
	(0.398)	(0.477)	(0.269)	(0.471)	
Monitors: LLA only (0/1)	-0.184	0.380	0.564	-0.051	
	(0.400)	(0.487)	(0.363)	(0.379)	
Monitors: JxC only $(0/1)$	0.386	0.268	-0.118		
	(0.379)	(0.442)	(0.290)		
Monitors: UPP & LLA (0/1)	0.368	0.473	0.106	-0.294	
	(0.366)	(0.434)	(0.305)	(0.472)	
Monitors: UPP & JxC (0/1)	1.22***	1.31**	0.084		
	(0.344)	(0.420)	(0.233)		
Monitors: LLA & JxC (0/1)	0.041	-0.204	-0.245		
	(0.341)	(0.374)	(0.304)		
Monitor: Other (single) $(0/1)$	0.452	0.910	0.458	-0.343	
	(0.457)	(0.540)	(0.406)	(0.624)	
Monitor: Other (multiple) $(0/1)$	0.611	0.973*	0.362	-0.022	
	(0.330)	(0.415)	(0.261)	(0.333)	
No Party Monitors (0/1)	0.025	0.464	0.439	0.589	
	(0.502)	(0.542)	(0.345)	(0.944)	
School FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
N auth. FEs	No	No	No	No	
# Registered voters (logged)	No	No	No	No	
N obs.	21,594	21,594	21,594	21,595	

## Heterogeneous Effects

Results may vary systematically across different subsets of provinces

- Electoral calendar: gubernatorial candidates in concurrent elections may put all their effort for selfishness, thereby improving the quantity and quality of monitoring
- Allied governor: provincial executives have better resources to ensure monitors' presence and commitment

## Results 2: Electoral calendar and electoral performance

	UPP-LLA		UPP-JxC		LLA-J×C	
	(C)	(Not-C)	(C)	(Not-C)	(C)	(Not-C)
Monitors: UPP only (0/1)	2.03***	0.066	2.58***	0.325	0.552	0.259
	(0.604)	(0.375)	(0.753)	(0.343)	(0.414)	(0.280)
Monitors: LLA only (0/1)	-0.537	0.018	0.186	0.364	0.723	0.346
	(0.691)	(0.439)	(0.905)	(0.436)	(0.650)	(0.364)
Monitors: JxC only (0/1)	0.774	-0.062	0.739	-0.259	-0.035	-0.197
	(0.569)	(0.454)	(0.706)	(0.430)	(0.455)	(0.305)
Monitors: UPP & LLA (0/1)	0.525	0.125	1.460	-0.531	0.936	-0.657*
	(0.669)	(0.353)	(0.848)	(0.308)	(0.562)	(0.278)
Monitors: UPP & JxC (0/1)	1.83***	0.249	2.19***	-0.001	0.365	-0.250
	(0.519)	(0.282)	(0.655)	(0.250)	(0.358)	(0.223)
Monitors: LLA & JxC (0/1)	-0.372	0.266	-0.268	-0.300	0.104	-0.566
	(0.639)	(0.345)	(0.728)	(0.315)	(0.552)	(0.312)
Monitors: UPP & LLA & JxC (0/1)	0.749	0.200	1.43	0.360	0.677	0.160
	(0.948)	(0.484)	(1.24)	(0.454)	(0.871)	(0.390)
Monitor: Other (single) (0/1)	0.563	0.621	1.30	0.554	0.737	-0.067
	(0.526)	(0.331)	(0.692)	(0.299)	(0.419)	(0.244)
Monitor: Other (multiple) (0/1)	-0.484	0.092	0.131	0.243	0.615	0.150
	(1.14)	(0.504)	(1.27)	(0.461)	(0.680)	(0.357)
Concurrency (First Round)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
School FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N auth. FEs	No	No	No	No	No	No
# Registered voters (logged)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
N obs.	6,660	14,934	6,660	14,934	6,660	14,934

## Results 3: Allied governor and electoral performance

	UPP-LLA		UPP-JxC		LLA-J×C	
	(UPP G)	(JxC G)	(UPP G)	(JxC G)	(UPP G)	(JxC G)
Monitors: UPP only (0/1)	1.51**	0.212	1.98**	0.347	0.463	0.136
	(0.517)	(0.537)	(0.624)	(0.579)	(0.338)	(0.522)
Monitors: LLA only (0/1)	-0.455	-0.798	0.149	-0.730	0.604	0.069
	(0.547)	(0.810)	(0.674)	(0.971)	(0.484)	(0.716)
Monitors: JxC only (0/1)	0.466	0.728	0.367	0.216	-0.100	-0.511
	(0.515)	(0.493)	(0.613)	(0.570)	(0.397)	(0.495)
Monitors: UPP & LLA (0/1)	0.352	0.691	0.873	-1.10	0.522	-1.79**
	(0.460)	(0.660)	(0.557)	(0.712)	(0.377)	(0.663)
Monitors: UPP & JxC (0/1)	1.44***	1.01*	1.61**	0.637	0.168	-0.374
	(0.435)	(0.448)	(0.536)	(0.471)	(0.287)	(0.406)
Monitors: LLA & JxC (0/1)	-0.133	0.954	-0.356	0.566	-0.223	-0.388
	(0.454)	(0.676)	(0.492)	(0.683)	(0.384)	(0.703)
Monitors: UPP & LLA & JxC (0/1)	0.309	0.874	1.33	0.228	1.02	-0.646
	(0.681)	(0.744)	(0.841)	(0.796)	(0.603)	(0.651)
Monitor: Other (single) (0/1)	0.768	0.113	1.16*	0.158	0.396	0.045
	(0.420)	(0.469)	(0.539)	(0.458)	(0.329)	(0.432)
Monitor: Other (multiple) (0/1)	-0.210	0.018	0.461	-0.092	0.671	-0.109
	(0.759)	(0.630)	(0.813)	(0.648)	(0.468)	(0.561)
Concurrency (First Round)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
School FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N auth. FEs	No	No	No	No	No	No
# Registered voters (logged)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
N obs.	13,906	4,065	13,906	4,065	13,906	4,065

# **Findings**

- When Peronist monitors are left alone, their about 1.4% estimated difference becomes significant
- No distinguishable effects in the runoff ((2,2) equilibrium)
- Concurrency enhances Peronists' revenues in about 1.5%
- A copartisan Peronist governor also implies a 1.5% boost

#### Discussion

- While net benefits are not huge, they could become critical in close elections
- What's the problem, then?
  - Peronists' idisioncracy? (cannot ban them from competition)
  - Parties' incompetence over recruitment? (equal opportunities?)
  - Electoral technology and organization (australian ballot, electronic vote?)
  - Monitors' allowance? (if forbidden, (3,3) equilibrium?)

# Thank you!