FDI, Unmet Expectations, and the Prospects of Political Leaders: Evidence from Chinese Investment in Africa

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Do Political Leaders Benefit from FDI?

The Nigerian Vice-President attended a groundbreaking ceremony of a Chinese plant.



Kenyans protested against the construction of a coal plant invested by Chinese companies.



Do Political Leaders Benefit from FDI?

Political leaders typically value inflows of FDI and compete for it,

- but do they really gain political dividends from it?
- at which stages of FDI (announced or operational)?

Answer from our paper: political leaders reap short-term benefits at the stage of announcement, but eventually pay reputational costs when projects are implemented, irrespective of the tangible impacts of the projects.

Why?

Unmet Expectations and Political Blame

- Perceptions on political leaders are formed in two stages
 - announcement of new projects
 - actual implementation of the projects
- When new projects are announced
 - political leaders reap short-term benefits
 - oversell the potential benefits of FDI projects
 - FDI, jobs, and job touting (different from aid)
- ► The political risks of touting FDI
 - local communities develop inflated expectations
 - political leaders stake their reputations on promises

Empirical Implications

Perception gaps from announcement to implementation

- ► When new projects are announced
 - public perceptions are positive on economic conditions
 - public perceptions are positive on political leaders
- ► When projects are implemented
 - public perceptions turn negative on economic conditions
 - public perceptions turn negative on political leaders

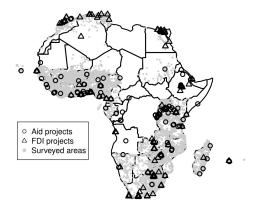
Data

- ► Chinese FDI in Africa
 - Financial Times fDi markets
 - 438 Chinese FDI projects in Africa from 2003 to 2018
 - We geocoded exact locations for each project
 - We coded the year of announcement and implementation
 - 223 projects with precise geolocations
- ► Geocoded Afrobarometer: Round 1 to Round 7 (1999-2017)
- ► Geocoded Chinese aid from *AIDDATA*: 2003-2013
 - As a comparison to Chinese FDI
 - To rule out the effects from China's presence per se

Dependent Variables

- ► Perceptions on economic conditions
 - Current economic conditions (1-5)
 - Future economic conditions (1-5)
- Perceptions on political leaders
 - Managing the economy (1-4)
 - Creating jobs (1-4)
 - Presidential approval (1-4)

Connecting Geocoded Projects to Survey Responses (50km cut-off)



Identification Strategy

- ► Challenge: locations of FDI are not random
- ► Solution: compare with respondents close to *inactive* projects
 - inactive: not announced or operational at the time of survey
 - active: operational at the time of survey
 - announced: announced but not active at the time of survey

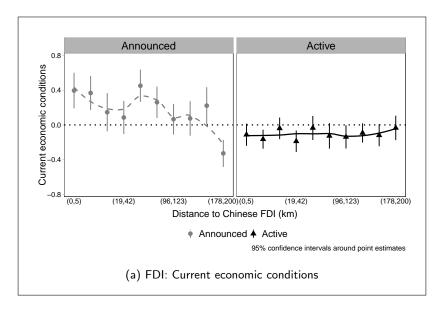
Baseline Model

$$Y_{ivt} = \beta_1 announced_{it} + \beta_2 active_{it} + \beta_3 inactive_{it} + \lambda X_i + \theta_c + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{ivt}$$

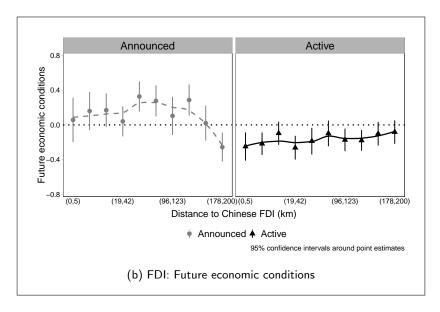
Alternatively, we drop the respondents not close to FDI

$$Y_{ivt} = \beta_1$$
announce $d_{it} + \beta_2$ active $_{it} + \lambda X_i + \theta_c + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{ivt}$

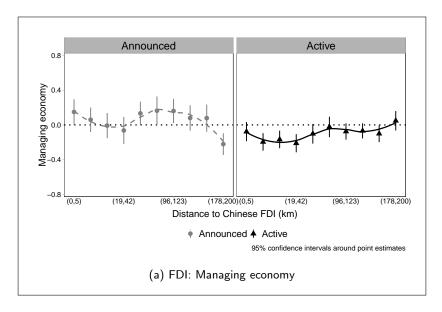
Main Results: Perceptions on Economic Conditions



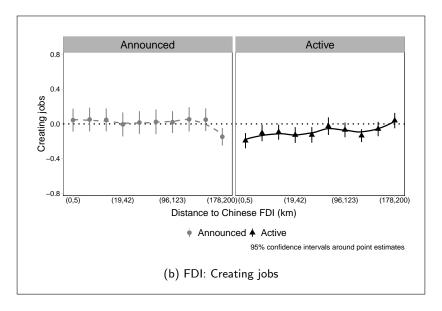
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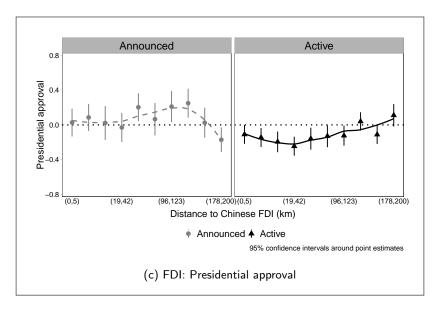
Main Results: Perceptions on Political Competence



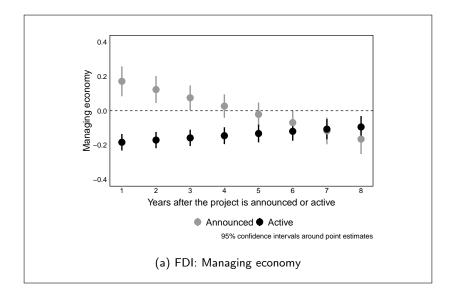
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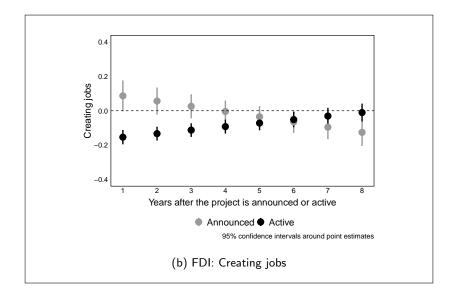
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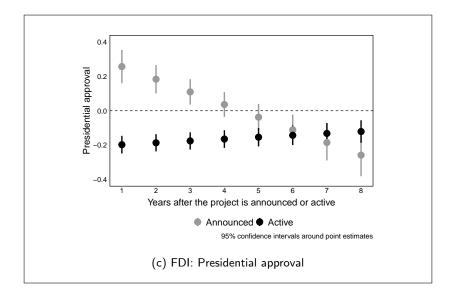
Marginal Effects by Years: Perceptions on Political Competence



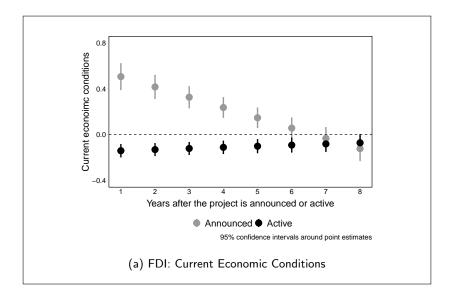
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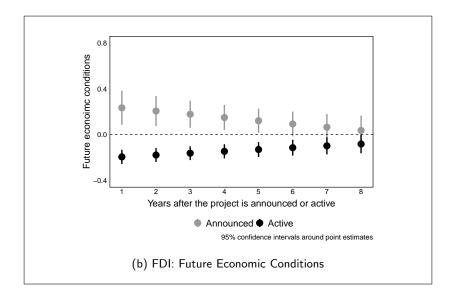
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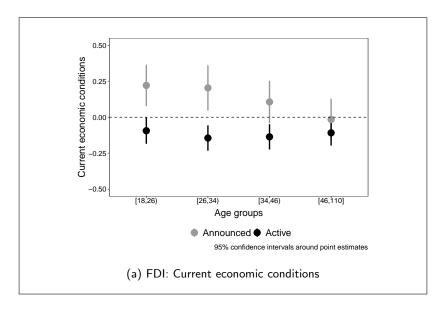
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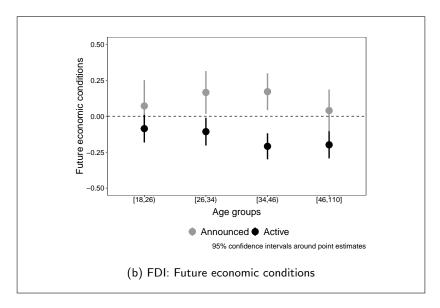
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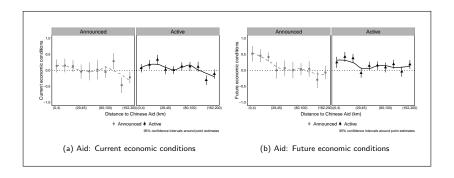
Heterogeneous Effects across Age Groups



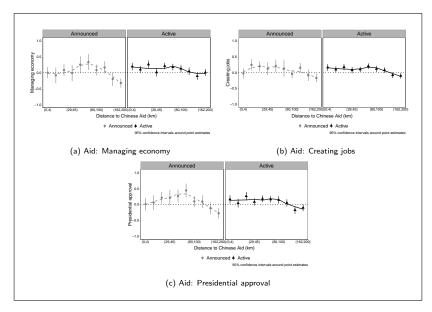
Heterogeneous Effects across Age Groups



Comparisons with Chinese Aid: Perceptions on Economic Conditions



Comparisons with Chinese Aid: Perceptions on Political Competence



Robustness Checks

- ► Different distance cut-offs (25km)
- ► sub-national region fixed effects
- project fixed effects
- matching

Summary of the Main Findings

Compared with people living close to *inactive* Chinese FDI projects

- ► People living close to *announced* Chinese FDI projects
 - are more excited about economic conditions
 - give credits to political leaders, but only for a period of time
- ► People living close to *active* Chinese FDI projects
 - are more negative about economic conditions
 - blame political leaders for their disappointments

The perception gaps are more salient among the workforce groups

Chinese aid projects do not elicit the same effects

Conclusion

- ▶ Do political leaders benefit from FDI?
 - reap near-term political bump
 - but eventually pay a reputational cost
 - near-term political bump undermines later political payoffs
 - it may be the successors who bear the cost
- ► Communities react differently to FDI and foreign aid

Thank you for your comments!