



Hector Bahamonde, PhD
Assistant Professor
Social Sciences Institute
O'Higgins University
Rancagua, Chile
p: +1(504) 941-9131
e: hector.bahamonde@uoh.cl
w: www.HectorBahamonde.com
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Research Statement

Within comparative politics, my research explores from a political economy perspective the intersection between inequality and political development. I will structure this statement in three parts: early, current and future research.

Early research. The first pieces of research I published were related to clientelism. I have always been intrigued by the political consequences of economic inequality. As an undergraduate student I had the tremendous opportunity to work with Prof. Juan Pablo Luna, particularly, doing field work in some of the most economically heterogeneous districts in Santiago de Chile (the capital city of one of the most unequal countries in the world). The fieldwork took place during the legislative campaigns of 2009, and I could witness first hand how some politicians invested their resources very strategically in order to buy votes. Exploiting these data we were able to publish “[The secret of my success: part II. Pathways to Valparaíso in 2009](#)” (*Revista de Ciencia Política*, 2011).

Once I started grad school I was lucky enough to work with Prof. Robert Kaufman, one of the most important Latinamericanists in the discipline. Under his supervision I had the chance to further explore the field. Besides Prof. Kaufman, others professors like Daniel Kelemen, Jack Levy, Rick Lau, Dave Redlawsk and Paul Poast gave me the necessary substantive and methodological tools to build a career in academia.

While working with them, I was able to publish my first solo paper, “[Aiming Right at You: Group versus Individual Clientelistic Targeting in Brazil](#)” (*Journal of Politics in Latin America*, 2018). In this paper I challenged the traditional role attributed to poverty when explaining clientelism. Instead, I proposed switching the focus to income inequality. I also employed **matching techniques** for observational data. Later on, I designed in Qualtrics two **survey experiments** in the U.S., a list and a conjoint experiment. Both designs conform two different papers. The first one, “[Still for Sale: The Micro-Dynamics of Vote Selling in the United States, Evidence From a List Experiment](#),” was published in *Acta Política*, forthcoming. In this paper I looked at the tipping points at which a representative sample of U.S. citizens ($N = 1,479$) preferred a monetary incentive rather than voting freely. I find that almost a quarter would sell their vote to a political candidate—interestingly, the data were collected during the 2016 presidential campaign, the one that gave the victory to Donald Trump. The second one is something that I am currently working on.

To conclude this section, I would like to bring to your attention that since the beginning of my training, the methodological aspect of my substantive research agenda represents an important part of my contribution to the discipline. Not only did I minored in quantitative methodology, but also I have a real interest in applying innovative methods to analyzing important questions in comparative politics. This also applies to my current and future research.

Current research. The second paper that I am working on at this moment is “[Vote Selling in the United](#)

States: [Introducing Support Vector Machine Methods to Analyzing Conjoint Experimental Data](#)” (*under review, Political Analysis*). In this piece we introduce a new methodology to analyzing conjoint experiments via **machine learning** techniques, particularly, **support vector machines**. In contrast to classical conjoint analyses—see Hainmueller, Hopkins, and Yamamoto (2014)—our method is able to use pre-treatment covariates like individual levels of income, party preferences, gender and others.

In addition to that, and within the behavioral economics framework, I am expanding the inequality-clientelism link. Using the **Python** language, my coauthor and I are currently designing an **economic experiment**. Economic experiments study real subjects who, in a lab setting, are tasked with a series of decisions. Every decision is associated with an actual “payoff.” These payoffs vary according to the quality of the decisions made. I have applied to the **Fondecyt Iniciación en Investigación 2022** which hopefully will provide the necessary resources to continue with such project. At this point I am already running a \$2M (CLP) research grant where I am pretesting the design ($N \approx 300$). This project asserts that the literature has overlooked a number of interesting, and yet, unanswered questions. First and foremost, the approach used by most quantitative scholars focuses exclusively on vote buying (i.e., parties buying votes), completely ignoring the ones who sell their votes (i.e., voters). This is a rather important distinction. Given that the “party” and “voter” roles (and their respective initial endowments) are assigned at random, we will be able to establish causal relationships. *Would voters still sell their votes to their own party of preference? Would parties buy votes from their own constituencies?* These questions actually pertain to a long-lasting—yet unsolved—debate between Dixit and Londregan (1996), Cox and McCubbins (1986) and Stokes (2005). Hopefully with this experiment I will be able to contribute to this debate.

Besides clientelism, I have a strong interest in comparative political development, particularly, democratization and state formation. We have just published “[Inclusive Institutions, Unequal Outcomes: Democracy, State Capacity and Income Inequality](#)” (*European Journal of Political Economy*, forthcoming). This paper argues that democracy combined with high state capacity produce higher levels of income inequality over time. This relationship operates through the positive effect of high-capacity democratic context on foreign direct investment and financial development. We developed a **novel measure of state capacity** based on cumulative census administration, and used **fixed-effects** panel regressions, the **generalized method of moments** (GMM) and data from 126 industrial and developing countries between 1970 and 2013.

In the same line, I keep working on my book manuscript entitled “*Structural Transformations in Latin America: State Building and Elite Competition 1850-2010*.” The book explains that the economic structural transformation in Latin America—the secular decline of agriculture and substantial expansion of manufacturing—imposed tight constraints on the way politics was run by the incumbent landowning class. This was a major change due to the advantage the landed elites enjoyed since colonial times. Where the expansion of the industrial sector was weak, post-colonial norms persisted due to institutional inertia, perpetuating the advantaged position of the agricultural class. Leveraging economic sectoral outputs dating back to 1900 until 2010, for a sample of Latin American countries, I use **panel data methods** (particularly, Cox-proportional hazard models), time series analyses (VAR models, impulse response functions, and Granger-causality tests), and fine-grained qualitative data to support my argument. The paper version of the book is entitled “[Income Taxation and State Capacity in Chile: Measuring Institutional Development Using Historical Earthquake Data](#)” (*in preparation*).

Finally, I have a strong interest in introducing new methods to the discipline. Besides the aforementioned machine learning paper, we have published “[Employment Effects of Covid-19 across Chilean Regions: An Application of the Translog Cost Function](#)” (Regional Science, Policy and Practice, 2020). This piece provides a time-series forecast approach of the regional employment effects of COVID-19 across Chilean regions. In addition to that, we are working on “[Not Just Guns or Butter, but What Came First—Guns or Butter? Introducing GVAR to International Relations](#)” (*work in progress*). In this paper we introduce a new method, the “Global Vector AutoRegressive” model. The GVAR system of equations performs better than simply panel VAR equations, particularly, with big-N and big-T data (i.e., all countries, all years). We motivate the substantive problem within the Granger-causality framework (a method which is particularly well suited to study endogenous questions). In concrete, we analyze the long-lasting question of what causes political power at the international level, *is it a developed economy or a strong army?* This method should be appealing to scholars in international relations since it enables them to study a large number of countries during long periods of time. We use data from 1871 to 2012 for all possible countries within that period. We also employ simulation methods to show that the GVAR method performs better than panel VAR methods.

Future research. Part of my long-term research is related to the book project aforementioned. It is in my expectation that the argument will be better crafted in a book than in a paper. Next semester I am tutoring

a postdoctoral fellow at O'Higgins University who works on the political management of natural resources from a political and sociological standpoints. Hopefully I will be able to move this project forward.

As of my near-future research, I have a strong interest in the relationship between the “politics of weakness” (Brinks, Levitsky, and Murillo 2020), state capacity, economic inequality and the potential outcomes framework. This line of work seeks to analyze the political consequences of economic inequality in Chile, particularly, during the Covid-19 pandemic.

I have some preliminary work already done. In “[Skyrocketed Inequality and \(Un\)lockdown Political Elites in Chile: Aerodrome Usage during Pandemic Times](#)” (*in preparation*) we exploit a novel aerodrome usage dataset which looks at how Chilean elites were able to flight to their vacation houses, skipping lockdown policies. The paper shows how authorities were (somewhat) successful at detaining working class citizens on the ground, while a complete failure when overseeing air traffic control at small aerodromes during the pandemic. Our **identification strategy** relies on the relatively safe assumption that aerodromes are *strictly* used by the elites. We use regression discontinuity designs and in-depth interviews. In “[The Bus of Inequality: Public Transportation and COVID in Santiago](#)” (*in preparation*) we explore a digitalized population dataset on daily public transportation and COVID contagion in Santiago de Chile, the capital city of one of the most unequal countries in the world. Using publicly available information on daily contagions of all municipalities in Santiago de Chile and a novel cellphone dataset to capture individual mobility, we exploit **hazard models, spatial analyses, synthetic control** and **regression discontinuity design methods** to show that low-income municipalities systematically bore the cost of the COVID pandemic. Preliminary quantitative evidence makes us suspect that contagion thresholds to restrict mobility in working-class municipalities were higher relative to wealthier municipalities. Both manuscripts go in line with the “politics of weakness” literature, suggesting that local authorities chose to be “weak,” conveniently overlooking certain policies while enforcing others.

To conclude, I have explained that my substantive work explores from a political economy perspective the intersection between inequality and political development. I pay special attention to such topics as state capacity, inequality, democracy and clientelism. Methodologically, I am interested in applying innovative methods (experimental, quasi-experimental and statistical) to political science. Please check my [teaching portfolio](#) and see how my **research and teaching interests match**.

More information, [syllabi](#), my [research](#), [teaching](#) and [diversity](#) statements, as well as other [papers](#) are available on my website: www.HectorBahamonde.com. Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to hearing from you.