

Research Plan

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Overview: Framework, Argument and Contributions

Democracy faces a crisis with the rise of populist, far-right, and far-left parties (Mudde 2004; Coffé, Heyndels, and Vermeir 2007). My **project** seeks to unravel the reasons behind the electoral success of these movements. My **argument** is that, as economic inequality rises, the perceived *potential losses* for the less well-off intensify, leading to increased support for populist, far-right, and far-left parties. Conceptually, voters adjust their *reference points* due to declining economic *prospects*, while populist parties tap into the heightened *loss aversion* of voters. While the inequality hypothesis has been previously introduced, there are two important shortcomings. Conceptually, previous works have overlooked the idea of “loss aversion” (Kahneman and Tversky 1979), a critical miss, especially when studying the political effects of economic *losses* and *inequality*. For example, while most scholars concentrate on *diminishing* levels of status (Gidron and Hall 2017) or *decreasing* material well-being (Oesch 2008), the literature often misses the fact that *individuals are more sensitive to losses than equivalent gains* (Levy 1992, p. 171). Considering the *asymmetrical* political effects of losses and gains, can reversing the same levels of inequality that caused populism also “*un-cause*” it? Unfortunately, the literature has missed these kinds of questions. Furthermore, the inequality hypothesis has not been rigorously tested (Engler and Weisstanner 2021, p. 154). For instance, Rooduijn (2018) analyzes 15 key populist parties across 11 Western European democracies only to find that a populist voter type does not exist. I attribute these kinds of oversights to scholars *missing a focus on loss aversion* and also *relying on survey methods with observational data* that are susceptible to social desirability biases (Kuklinski, Cobb, and Gilens 1997).

In general, the literature is in very bad shape, not only lacking conclusive answers (Ivarsflaten 2008, p. 6), but also offering a *cacophony* of clashing explanations. Some assert that “No, people really aren’t turning away from democracy” (Voeten 2016), yet others counter with “Yes, people really are turning away from democracy” (Mounk and Foa 2016). And while some studies resonate with my income inequality hypothesis (Han 2016), others emphasize social status while specifically *disregarding* economic inequality (Gidron and Hall 2017; Oesch 2008). **In fact, the misunderstanding in the literature is so profound that some even claim that (in Finland) high inequality reduces support for far-right parties** (Patana 2020, p. 725), while others *dismiss* economic factors altogether with remarks like “it’s *not* the economy, stupid!” (Mudde 2007).¹

Amidst this confusion, my research offers a novel **substantive contribution** to the literature. Drawing from our research (Bahamonde and Canales 2022), I introduce **prospect theory** (Kahneman and Tversky 1979) to the study of extremist politics. Several reasons make this theory particularly apt for understanding extreme political tendencies. First, prospect theory elucidates decision-making amidst *risk* (McDermott 1998; Levy 1992), both political and economic. Politically, the *unpredictability* of novice populist parties (Ivarsflaten 2008) makes voting for them a risky decision. Economically, many describe extreme voters as the “*losers* of globalization” (Im et al. 2019; Milner 2021), situating voters in a globalization-induced unemployment risk. Thus, since “*losses loom larger than gains*” (Kahneman and Tversky 1979), understanding the asymmetric political consequences amidst rising economic inequality levels—as addressed in our own work, i.e., Bahamonde and Trasberg 2021—becomes vital. Yet, the literature overlooks how *voting*

1. Emphasis in original.

for populist parties is a risky strategy itself aimed at “recovering losses [...] to aggressively compensate for prior losses” (as discussed in our work; e.g., Bahamonde and Canales 2022, p. 2). Second, unlike personality theories, prospect theory does *not* require knowing individual personality traits for predicting behavior (McDermott 2004; Vis 2011). This stands in contrast to personality-driven theories of radical support (Cohen and Smith 2016) which face substantial causality concerns (Mudde 2007; see below). In practice, prospect theory promises to address many previously overlooked questions: Do far-left and far-right movements *frame* social and economic losses differently (i.e., “*framing effects*,” Kahneman and Tversky 1979)? At what threshold of inequality do voters reach an indifference point towards extremist movements?

Moving forward, I also make several **novel methodological contributions** to the literature. The literature heavily relies on survey research, which has very important shortcomings: causal factors are obscured (King, Keohane, and Verba 1994), datasets usually lack statistical representativeness of extreme-party supporters (Mudde 2007), and self-reported preferences towards “democracy” have their own set of challenges because not everyone has a uniform understanding of what “democracy” is or implies (Ananda and Bol 2021). It is particularly crucial to address these biases as many of the extreme parties in question back policies that are not widely accepted by society, such as restricting immigration or limiting humanitarian aid (Dehdari 2022, p. 194; Betz 1993, 413), which are themselves significantly influenced by social desirability biases (Kuklinski et al. 1997; Kuklinski, Cobb, and Gilens 1997). For example, using experimental methods, Klar, Weber, and Krupnikov (2016) find that Trump supporters are more likely to conceal their support for him, while Brownback and Novotny (2018) find that Democrats are more likely to *lie* about their agreement with some of Trump’s policies. Despite these findings, the broader literature often neglects the benefits of experimental methods. My project addresses these causal inference and bias issues by using experimental designs, register data, and sophisticated econometric techniques.

Research Activities: 2024—2028

This Research Plan comprises two main activities that will take place between 2024 and 2028 (see Figure 1).

First activity. Most research focuses on *voters*. For example, some studies indicate that income inequality pushes poorer *voters* towards radical parties (Han 2016). However, others argue that *voters’* social status (but *not* income inequality) plays a more pivotal role (Gidron and Hall 2017; Oesch 2008). Three key takeaways emerge from the existing literature. First, there is no clear consensus on what primarily drives extreme voting (Ivarsflaten 2008, p. 3; Jesuit, Paradowski, and Mahler 2009, p. 279). Second, most studies tend to have a *static* perspective, often concentrating on fixed moments and neglecting dynamic factors like shifts in status or inequality (Kurer and Palier 2019). This oversight is significant, as most theories, despite highlighting different factors, emphasize the importance of *changes*, whether in status or material well-being. Yet, scholars often fail to address these dynamic losses, both in theory and practice. Third, and as I have argued before (Bahamonde 2022), the role of *political candidates* remains underexplored. Do candidates *resemble* the socio-economic backgrounds of the platforms they aspire to represent? Have *their* socio-economic positions evolved over time? Integrating prospect theory provides a more comprehensive understanding, particularly in deciphering the interplay of dynamic changes (Thaler and Johnson 1990, p. 643) in status or material well-being and their influence on political behavior.

This activity focuses on the supply-demand dynamics of far-right populist ideas, assessing candidates (supply) and voters (demand) through two survey experimental designs: **list** and **conjoint**. The former, detailed in my work (Bahamonde 2022), aims to gather honest answers to sensitive questions, while the latter, as outlined by Hainmueller, Hopkins, and Yamamoto (2014), examines multidimensional choices and minimizes social desirability bias. I investigate the convergence of populist ideas’ supply and demand, utilizing these methodologies. This approach mirrors the (*extreme*) “party-mass linkages” framework (Kitschelt 2000). Ultimately, I aim to employ these techniques to examine (multidimensional) determinants of attitudes towards immigration, welfare redistribution, racism, and democratic support, spanning both

voters and parties.

Importantly, I deviate from the customary approach in survey research which involves randomly sampling the *entire* population (Mudde 2007). Instead, I survey *genuine supporters* and *actual candidates* of the Finns Party. Exploiting the fact that the party charges a membership fee in exchange for which party members receive the party's magazine in their mailbox, I will utilize the state-owned postal service "mailer service," accessible to standard marketing companies in Finland. From this, I will send invitation letters to a random sample of actual party supporters to participate in the two aforementioned survey experiments ($n=1000$). Using a similar experimental design and questioner, this activity also seeks to collect data from current and former Finns Party candidates and politicians. Drawing from our previous work (Bahamonde and Sarpila 2023), we will utilize rich Finnish register-level data. From this data, postcards will be sent to a random selection of $n=200$ candidates, inviting them to participate in the two aforementioned survey experiments. Importantly, I intend to carry out 3 surveys annually for 5 years (2024 till 2028), for both politicians and supporters (see Figure 1), resulting in a total of $15+15=30$ panel-style surveys.

Furthermore, the individual-level longitudinal data (supporters and politicians) will be merged with longitudinal district-level data, such as overtime measures of inequality, immigration, among others (Dehdari 2022; Kurer and Palier 2019; Gidron and Hall 2020). This integration aims to provide insights into the underlying motivations fueling support for radical far-right politics. This design is advantageous for dynamic causal identification, allowing the tracking of real-world changes (Im et al. 2023).

Second activity. The main objective of this activity explores the formation process behind extremist attitudes. This is a crucial aspect to consider. For example, Cohen and Smith (2016, p. 1) argue that authoritarianism is a personality trait. While their findings are compelling, they raise serious questions about endogeneity. This line of thought stems from Adorno's "The Authoritarian Personality" (1950): those brought up by an authoritarian father are predisposed to authoritarian attitudes (Helminen et al. 2023). However, this theory struggles to explain the *recent* rise in extreme support, *unless conservative families in the 1960s had more children* (Mudde 2007, p. 218). To solve this issue, I will test the explanatory power of my loss-focused inequality hypothesis against the personality hypothesis. Additionally, I will test other explanations that touch upon issues related to material deprivation, such as the cultural (Engler and Weisstanner 2021; Veugelers and Chiarini 2002), social (Gidron and Hall 2017), ethnic (Helske and Kawalerowicz 2023), democratic values (Lipset 1981; Carlin and Moseley 2015), and "negative partisanship" (Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser 2018) hypotheses. Incorporating prospect theory offers a distinct advantage as it allows for predictive insights into voting behavior without necessitating an understanding of individual personality traits, bridging the gap between economic and personality explanations.

The methodological contribution of this activity is to implement a novel longitudinal lab (voting) experiment designed to study the decision-making process driving support for populist far-right and far-left movements. Economic lab experiments allow for the direct observation of participant behavior. By setting up specific scenarios, researchers can gain insights into how individuals make choices (Kahneman 2012). My experiment will take place at the **PCRC Decision Making Laboratory at the University of Turku**, the oldest decision-making lab in Finland. Importantly, the lab already maintains a panel of Finnish citizens, eliminating recruitment needs.

The study is structured in $t=10$ waves, each spaced about two to three weeks apart. All $n=200$ participants will assume the role of a "citizen," and all will be compensated to participate in the 10 waves. To simulate the *market dynamics* influencing radical voting, in wave $t=1$ they will be given a hypothetical occupational status (which they will retain for the remaining 9 waves). These statuses include various job types with their corresponding hypothetical monthly post-tax incomes. Due to infrastructural and computational limitations, I can accommodate only 40 participants in each session, leading to 5 experimental sessions per wave. I intend to spend one whole week per wave (see Figure 1). This approach allows me to simulate different societal structures with diverse income distributions between each experimental session. As the experiment unfolds, participants encounter a series of exogenous shocks (experimental conditions),

e.g., spikes in unemployment, crime, or immigration. Finally, participants will be exposed to different “campaigns” (vignettes) from (fictional) political candidates. These “campaigns” will mirror messages typical of populist/extremist platforms (Schumacher, Rooduijn, and Bakker 2022), as well as those of traditional left, center, and right candidates. In the final 10th wave, participants will individually have the opportunity to cast their ballots for one of these candidates.

Importantly, I will include different questions frequently used in studies focused on the “authoritarian personality.” This includes the “fascism” (Altemeyer 1981), the “child-rearing values” (Helminen et al. 2023) and the “right-wing authoritarianism” (Duckitt and Bizumic 2013; Feldman 2003; Hetherington and Weiler 2009) scales. This will enable me to better understand the complex interplay between income inequality and personality-based explanations of radical voting.

Expected Outcomes and Impact

My project is expected to have the following expected contributions:

Academic Contributions:

1. **Refinement of a Theoretical Framework:** My project aims to contribute to the theoretical understanding of the relationship between economic inequality and political extremism. It seeks to refine existing models by developing a new ones that better capture this complex interplay.
2. **Empirical Contributions:** Through its innovative experimental methodologies, my project will provide robust empirical data. This data will be invaluable in testing and refining theories about economic inequality’s impact on political attitudes and behavior.
3. **Methodological Advancements:** My project’s methodological rigor and innovation are expected to set new standards in interdisciplinary research. The techniques developed could be applicable in broader contexts, enabling future studies to adopt similar methodologies for their research inquiries.

Policy Implications:

1. **Informed Policy Making:** By providing a deeper understanding of the root causes of extremism, the research can guide policymakers in developing strategies to counteract the rise of extremist parties. This could involve economic policies aimed at reducing inequality, as well as social policies designed to promote social cohesion and political stability.
2. **Addressing Economic Inequality:** The research will offer insights into how economic policies can be better tailored to address the underlying issues of inequality. This could lead to more effective economic reforms that are sensitive to their political implications.
3. **Educational and Social Programs:** My project’s findings could inform educational and social programs aimed at promoting democratic values and critical thinking, particularly in communities most affected by economic disparities.

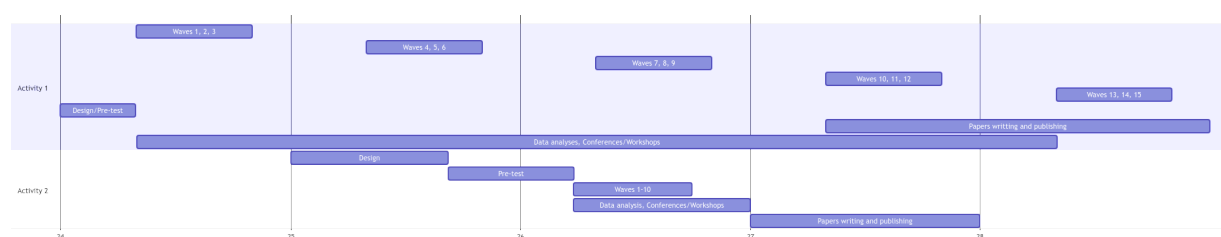
Societal Impact:

1. **Enhanced Public Understanding:** Disseminating the findings in accessible formats will enhance public understanding of the connections between economic conditions and political leanings. This increased awareness is crucial in an era marked by political polarization and economic uncertainty.
2. **Strengthening Democratic Processes:** By identifying factors that lead to the rise of extremism, my project can contribute to the strengthening of democratic processes. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for building resilient democracies that can withstand economic and political challenges.

Timeline and Milestones

My project consists of two main activities. Both of them follow similar stages (see Figure 1). The project as a whole begins with the initial design and pre-testing phase, where the foundations of the research are laid out, followed by the commencement of data collection in multiple waves. This strategy ensures that data is collected in a manageable and methodical manner, allowing for timely analysis between waves, allowing for data analysis and the preparation for conferences and workshops. Midway through the timeline, there is an overlap between ongoing data collection waves and data analysis, where there will be a more intensive phase of my project where findings are beginning to be synthesized and disseminated on a preliminary basis. The final stages of my project are marked by an increase in dissemination activities, with a focus on writing and publishing papers. This marks a transition from active data collection to a period where the emphasis is on sharing the research findings with the broader academic community. My project exhibits a cyclical pattern of data collection, analysis, and dissemination, indicating a dynamic process that will likely foster a rich environment for refinement of the research objectives and outcomes.

Figure 1: Research Plan between 2024 and 2028.



Budget and Resources

The budget for this project has been meticulously planned to cover a comprehensive range of expenses, ensuring a robust and efficient execution of my research objectives. This includes the costs for experimental setups, data collection, and the postdocs salaries. Additionally, I have accounted for the dissemination of my findings through conferences and publications. Key resources such as access to laboratory spaces and advanced computational tools, post-docs, are integral to the success of this project.

By January 2024, four institutions will be reviewing my project for potential funding—or an expanded version of it,² depending on the granting institution.³ Given my project's innovative approach and its potential for significant contributions to the field and society, I am confident in my prospects of securing the necessary funds.

Conclusion

My project promises to provide significant contributions to the understanding of the interplay between economic inequality and political extremism. Through its innovative methodological approach and comprehensive analysis, I aim to shed light on some of the most pressing political challenges facing modern democracies. The findings of this research are expected to have far-reaching implications, informing both academic discourse and practical policy-making in the realm of political economy and beyond.

I kindly invite the InvestHub Selection Committee to take my re-application into consideration. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or need further information.

2. The expanded version integrates a comparative design, where different experiments will be fielded in five OECD countries, i.e., Germany, Spain, Finland, Chile, Sweden.

3. Kone Foundation (application #202303858), Finnish Cultural Foundation (application #575159CE), ERC "Starting Grant" (application #101163663) and Research Council of Finland (not applied yet).

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