



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

November 9, 2020, download latest version [here](#)

Research Plan

My research plan during my stay at your institution consists of following parts:

1. Publishing ongoing research I have been working on (more details below).
2. Developing new research with faculty members, other post-docs and/or graduate students at your institution.
3. Attending the main conferences in the discipline.
4. Organizing a workshop/mini-conference per year at your institution.
5. Also, I would be very happy:
 - Giving service to the Department/Institution.
 - Teaching and/or advising graduate and/or undergraduate courses (please refer to my [teaching statement](#)).
 - Assuming administrative tasks when necessary (sitting in committees, organizing talks, etc.).

Publishing ongoing research. Within comparative politics, my research explores the intersection between inequality and political development, from a political economy perspective. I situate my research both in the “structural” and “behavior” paradigms.

For the former, I intend to publish a chapter from my dissertation entitled “[Income Taxation and State Capacity in Chile: Measuring Institutional Development Using Historical Earthquake Data](#).” This paper explains that income taxation fostered via spillover effects increases in state-consolidation over time in Chile. The paper contributes in two ways. First, it studies the relationship between taxation and state building outside Europe. Second, the paper tests the theory using a novel approach. Exploiting the exogeneity of earthquake shocks, I create a novel hand-collected longitudinal dataset on Chilean earthquake death tolls. Under reasonable assumptions, the capacity for enforcing and monitoring building codes throughout the territory is a reflection of a state’s overall capacities. Using a Bayesian Poisson regression the paper shows that death tolls decrease (state capacity increases) once the income tax law was implemented in 1924. To explore the causal mechanisms, I discuss the Chilean case since the 1920s.

For the latter, after publishing *Bahamonde, H. (2018). [Aiming Right at You: Group versus Individual Clientelistic Targeting in Brazil](#). Journal of Politics in Latin America, 10(2), pp. 41-76.* on Brazil and *Bahamonde, H. [Still for Sale: The Micro-Dynamics of Vote Selling in the United States, Evidence From a List Experiment](#). Acta Politica, forthcoming.* on the United States, I plan on continuing my scholarly work on clientelism and development.

I have the following pieces of research in the “pipeline.” Please note that all these pieces analyze original data using state-of-the-art methodological techniques. All these papers are currently work in progress.

1. [“Recreating Market Conditions for Vote-Selling and Vote-Buying in the Lab: An Economic Experiment.”](#) **This is an economic experiment on clientelism.** This paper explains that the literature asserts that Chilean parties no longer buy votes. While those are good news, the bad news are that we are rather ignorants about a number of other interesting, and yet, unanswered questions. First and foremost, the approach used by most quantitative scholars focuses exclusively on vote-buying. That is, parties offering to buy votes, completely ignoring the ones who sell their votes (i.e. voters). This is a rather important distinction. What would voters do if offered the chance to sell their votes? Would voters still sell their votes to their own party of preference? We developed an experiment within the experimental economics tradition. Exploiting these novel data we shed some light on these questions.
2. [“Vote Selling in the United States: Introducing Support Vector Machine Methods to Analyzing Conjoint Experimental Data.”](#) **Using a novel dataset, I designed a conjoint experiment to test which democratic values should “fail” in order to produce vote-sellers.** This paper explains that democracy has been theorized as a multidimensional concept. Yet, clientelism—as a democratic failure—has been studied almost exclusively from a unidimensional perspective. We argue that to better understand the motivations behind clientelism and the micro-dynamics that drive it, studies should situate the phenomena within the multidimensionality of *democracy*. This paper makes both methodological and substantive contributions to the literature by leveraging a conjoint experiment on hypothetical vote selling in a consolidated democracy. Conjoint designs ask respondents to choose from hypothetical profiles that combine multiple attributes. To study which democratic dimension(s) should fail to produce clientelism, we presented subjects two hypothetical candidates that supported (or not) every policy (attribute). Using machine learning techniques, we identify which dimensions should “fail” to produce likely vote-sellers.
3. [“Inclusive Institutions, Unequal Outcomes: Democracy, State’s Infrastructural Power and Income Inequality.”](#) **This paper is under review in the European Journal of Political Economy and it looks at the relationship between inequality, democracy and state capacity.** Although the relationship between democratic rule and income inequality has received important attention in recent literature, the evidence has been far from conclusive. In this paper, we explore whether the redistributive effect of democratic rule is conditional on state capacity. Previous literature has outlined that pre-existing state infrastructural power may be necessary for inequality-reducing policies under democratic rule. In contrast to that intuitive view, this study argues that democratic rule combined with high state infrastructural power produce higher levels of income inequality over time. This relationship operates through the positive effect of high-capacity democratic context on investor confidence, foreign direct investment, and financial development. By making use of a novel measure of state capacity based on cumulative census administration, we find empirical support for these claims using fixed effects panel regressions with the data from 131 industrial and developing countries between 1970-2013.
4. [“Not Just Guns or Butter, but What Came First—Guns or Butter? Introducing GVAR to International Relations.”](#) **This paper was just presented at the APSA 2020 conference, and it seeks to identify (using time-series methods) if economic power Granger-causes military power or vice versa.** Power remains a crucial concept in international relations. In recent decades a prevailing notion became present in the literature explaining that economic power is a prerequisite for all other forms of power (military, political and cultural). Yet, such an assumption has never been properly tested. To test this assumption, the paper introduces a new time-series method to political science—Global Vector Auto-regression (GVAR). While the method is widely used in economics, it has not been employed in political science. The method should be appealing to scholars in political science since it enables big-N and big-T hypotheses tests. We also present Granger-causality tests within the context of GVAR and test if economic power is a prerequisite for military power. Our results suggest that the role of the economy has changed through history. Namely, in 19th century it was the military power that drove (Granger-caused) the economy; yet, since 1955 the roles are reversed.

Given that I have made considerable progress in all these papers, I am sure they will be (well) published while spending time at your Institution.

Developing new research with faculty members, other post-docs and/or graduate students at your institution. As you can see, I collaborate with colleagues from different disciplines, scholarly interests,

genders, nationalities and degrees of seniority. Following this line, I will be very happy to collaborate with you and other colleagues. I am very sure I will have something interesting to bring to the table, both from a substantive and methodological aspects. **I look forward to working and publishing with you!**

Reaching out. Finally, during my time at your Institution, I will take very seriously attending the main conferences in the discipline and organizing a workshop/mini-conference per year at your institution. Every year, since grad school, I attend two to three conferences per year. I have also plenty of experiencing organizing seminars and mini-workshops.

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.