

## Interview with Turku University

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# The Order of the Day

In this presentation I will...

1. Briefly describe my **profile**.
2. Quickly mention three of my most important **publications**.
3. Explain my 3-year **research plans** at Turku.
4. Enumerate the three main reasons to **move to Turku**.

## Short Bio

I am a political scientist (B.A. and PhD)...

- Whose primary subfield is the political economy of **inequality, political development** and **clientelism**.
- Who has a strong interest in statistical and experimental methods (natural, lab and survey-based).
- Who is currently an assistant professor in Chile—but looking forward to relocate to Europe; family reasons. **Immediate availability**.

# “Inclusive Institutions, Unequal Outcomes: Democracy, State Capacity, and Income Inequality.”

- Democratic theory, inequality and stateness.
- 126 industrial and developing countries, between 1970 and 2013 (N=4,000).
- Time-series and fixed-effects methods.
- European Journal of Political Economy (forthcoming).



# “Still for Sale: The Micro-Dynamics of Vote Selling in the United States, Evidence From a List Experiment.”

- Democratic development and clientelism.
- I designed a survey experiment (list experiment) and implemented it in Qualtrics.
- *Original* data representative at the U.S. level.
- Acta Politica (forthcoming).



# “Aiming Right at You: Group versus Individual Clientelistic Targeting in Brazil.”

- Inequality and clientelism.
- Observational data and matching methods for causal inference.
- Journal of Politics in Latin America (2018).



My research plan seeks to study these issues by moving forward several pieces of research I have in the pipeline.

# Pipeline 1: Clientelism

## 1. Lab and survey experiments.

- “Recreating Market Conditions for Vote-Selling and Vote-Buying in the Lab: An Economic Experiment” ([work in progress](#)).
- “Analyzing Conjoint Datasets with Support Vector Machine Methods” ([under review](#), [Political Analysis](#)).



## Pipeline 2: Inequality and COVID19

### 2. Natural experiments.

- “Skyrocketed Inequality and (Un)lockdown Political Elites in Chile: Aerodrome Usage during Pandemic Times” ([in preparation](#)).
- “The Bus of Inequality: Public Transportation and COVID in Santiago” ([in preparation](#)).

“Recreating Market Conditions for Vote-Selling and Vote-Buying in the Lab: An Economic Experiment.”

- **Economic experiments are “games”**: subjects embody randomly-assigned roles (2 parties/1 voter).
- **Democratic theory**: study conditions of **(i)lliberal democracy** that foster clientelism:
  1. **Endowments**: different for “parties” and “voters” (**emulates income inequality**).
  2. **Ideology**: ideological distance between “parties” and “voters” (**emulates issue/spatial location**).
  3. **Contestation**: “Risk” of losing the election (**emulates party competition**).
- Data are being collected as we speak (N=200).

“Analyzing Conjoint Datasets with Support Vector Machine Methods” (under review, Political Analysis).

- I designed a **conjoint experiment** in Qualtrics.
- Conjoint experiments are **good to study the causal effect of multiple-attribute treatments**.
- **Democratic theory**: Using Dahl’s Polyarchy (1971), I devised different “political candidates” who supported different “policies.”
- Tasked experimental subjects with choosing a candidate.

Candidate 1	Candidate 2
Media CAN confront the government	Media CANNOT confront the government
President CANNOT rule without Congress	President CAN rule without Congress
Citizens CANNOT vote in the next two elections	Citizens CANNOT vote in the next two elections
Citizens CAN run for office for the next two elections	Citizens CAN run for office for the next two elections
Citizens CAN associate with others and form groups	Citizens CANNOT associate with others and form groups

Which of these candidates represents the lesser of the two evils for you?

Candidate 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Candidate 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
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Attributes are assigned at random. This is just one realization. Five of these tasks were administered for every subject.

[Details](#)

“Analyzing Conjoint Datasets with Support Vector Machine Methods” (under review, Political Analysis).

- Innovative way of exploiting conjoint experimental data:

1. Using machine learning methods, we exploit those data to classify likely vote-sellers.
2. Building on Dahl (1971), subjects who distrust “Free media” and “Presidential dependence” (on Congress) are more likely to sell their vote in the U.S.

- I already have this novel data—representative at the United States level (N=1,108).

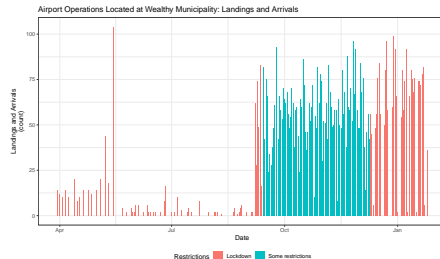
[Details](#)

## “Skyrocketed Inequality and (Un)lockdown Political Elites in Chile: Aerodrome Usage during Pandemic Times.”

- *Santiago de Chile* is the capital city of one of the most unequal countries in the world.

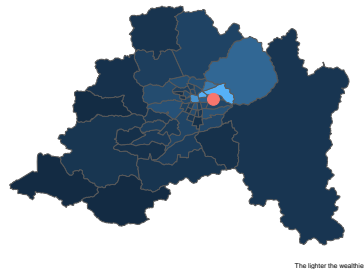
### 1. Unequal Application of the Rule of Law:

- While the state was able to control ordinary citizens when traveling, it “failed” to control airspace.
- Study how elites were able to travel to their vacation houses during lockdown via a small aerodrome located in one of the richest municipalities.

[Details](#)

“Skyrocketed Inequality and (Un)lockdown Political Elites in Chile: Aerodrome Usage during Pandemic Times.”

Santiago City: Aerodrome Located at Wealthy Hub



The lighter the wealthier

## 2. Natural experiment:

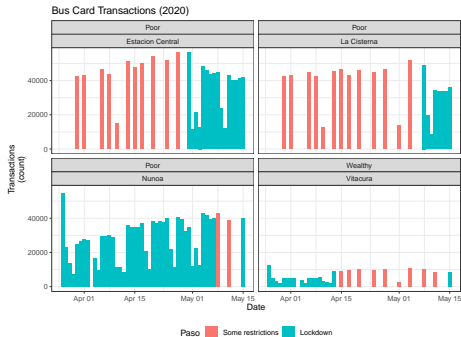
- **Identification strategy:** The aerodrome is *strictly* used by the elite.
- **RDD:** confinement policies are exogenous and not-random. *How effective were the lockdown policies for the elite?*

Details

## “The Bus of Inequality: Public Transportation and COVID in Santiago.”

### Welfare, Covid and Inequality:

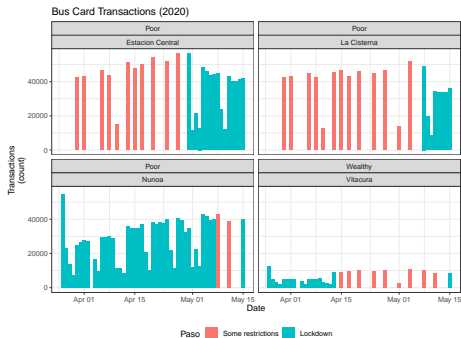
- Chilean social safety net is very thin.
- While the wealthy were able to work from home (or flight to their vacation houses), the working class kept riding the bus to work presentially.

[Details](#)

## “The Bus of Inequality: Public Transportation and COVID in Santiago.”

### Welfare, Covid and Inequality:

- This paper explores a digitalized population dataset on daily public transportation and contagions.
- Hypothesis is that the poor bore the cost of the COVID pandemic. Lower death thresholds for implementing total lockdown in wealthy municipalities.

[Details](#)



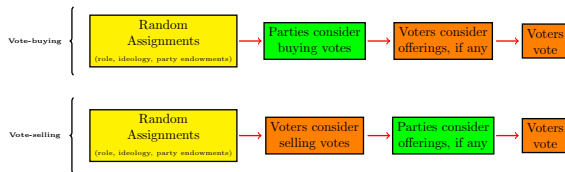
## Last But Not Least

- Attending the main conferences in the discipline.
- Organizing a workshop/mini-conference per year at your institution.
- Giving service to the Philosophy, Contemporary History and Political Science Department, particularly, political science unit.
- Teaching and/or advising undergraduate/graduate courses/students.
- Assuming administrative tasks when necessary.

“Recreating Market Conditions for Vote-Selling and Vote-Buying in the Lab: An Economic Experiment.”

## Tell a supply and demand story:

- Do **parties** target **own supporters** (Dixit/Londregan and Cox/McCubbins) or **moderate opposer** (Stokes)?
- At what price?
- Under what conditions do **vote sellers** sell to their own party of choosing?



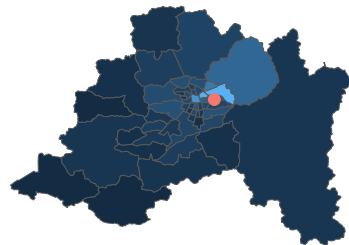
“Analyzing Conjoint Datasets with Support Vector Machine Methods” (under review, Political Analysis).

- **Democratic theory:** Dahl (1971) specifies a number of dimensions any “polyarchy” should accomplish (*free press, free competition, right to run for elections, etc.*)
- The experiment captures in a causal way individual-level attitudes towards those dimensions.

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“Skyrocketed Inequality and (Un)lockdown Political Elites in Chile: Aerodrome Usage during Pandemic Times.”

Santiago City: Aerodrome Located at Wealthy Hub



The lighter the wealthier

- Novel data.
- Identification strategy:
  1. Aerodrome is located right in the middle of the wealthiest municipalities.
  2. Daily arrivals/departures of an aerodrome *strictly* used by the elites.