

Andreas Stegmann

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Research Interests Political Economy, Economic Development

Education

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| <i>Ph.D.</i> in Economics | 09/2015 - 06/2019 (expected) |
| CEMFI, Madrid, Spain | |
| <i>Master</i> , Economics and Finance | 09/2013 - 07/2015 |
| CEMFI, Madrid, Spain | |
| <i>B.Sc.</i> , Economics & Business Administration | 10/2009 - 04/2013 |
| Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany | |
| <i>Fall Exchange Program</i> , | 09/2011 - 12/2011 |
| Wharton School of Business | |
| University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA | |

Research Experience

Research Assistant to Prof. Monica Martinez-Bravo, CEMFI, 2015 - present
Research Assistant to Prof. Rafael Repullo, CEMFI, Summer 2014
Research Assistant to Prof. Horst Entorf, Goethe University, 2012 - 2013

Teaching Experience *Teaching Assistant*, Graduate Development Economics, CEMFI, Winter 2016

Working Papers

“An Empirical Investigation of the Legacies of Non-Democratic Regimes:
The Case of Suharto’s Mayors in Indonesia”
(with Monica Martinez-Bravo and Priya Mukherjee)

A large theoretical literature argues that legacies of non-democratic regimes can affect the quality of governance in new democracies. However, the empirical evidence is scarce. This paper exploits a natural experiment that took place in the Indonesian democratic transition: the Soeharto-regime mayors were allowed to finish their five year terms before being replaced by new leaders. Since mayors political cycles were not synchronized, this event generated exogenous variation in how long the agents of the old regime remained in their position during the democratic transition. The

results suggest that districts which had an old-regime mayor for longer exhibit worse governance outcomes, lower public good provision, and greater electoral support for Soeharto's party. These effects persist several years after the old-regime mayors are no longer in office. The results are consistent with the hypothesis that slower transitions towards democracy allow the old-regime elites to find ways of capturing democracy in the medium and long run.

Status: Revise & Resubmit, Econometrica

“The Role of Trust in Demand for Health Services:
Evidence from Vaccinations in Pakistan”
(with Monica Martinez-Bravo)

Many scholars argue that trust in the medical sector is a key determinant of demand for health services among the poor. However, the empirical evidence on the effects of trust remains limited. In this project, we explore the consequences of an event that severely affected trust in medical institutions in Pakistan: In July 2011, the Pakistani public unexpectedly learned about the involvement of Doctor Shakil Afridi in a fake vaccination campaign conducted as one of the anti-terrorist operations of the CIA in Pakistan. This episode was extensively used by Taliban groups to discredit the national public health initiative of polio eradication. Using a new dataset compiled from primary sources about incidences of polio vaccination refusals, we implement a differences-in-differences strategy that compares refusal rates before and after this event, across regions with different levels of electoral support for Islamist groups. Our preliminary results suggest that there was indeed a negative, differential response to the disclosure of the CIA activities.

Status: Preliminary draft available upon request. New draft coming soon.

**Work in
Progress**

“Path Dependence in Development: India's Emergency Period”

In this project, I exploit within-state variation in drought severity to identify how a coercive population control policy affects subsequent medium- to long-term health outcomes. I study this in the context of the family planning programme implemented during the Indian Emergency period. This episode is considered one of the most severe and large scale family planning initiatives ever undertaken. Reportedly, high performance was achieved by a combination of coercive measures and high-powered financial incentives. Using a novel district-level dataset on sterilization acceptance during the 1970s, I document that districts which experienced less rain in the beginning of the Emergency period were substantially more likely to report higher program activity than districts where more rainfall was recorded.

Status: In preparation.

“Enhancing Local Accountability through Information and Empowerment”
(with Monica Martinez-Bravo)

A large literature in political economy documents that formal venues of community participation may not be enough to deliver bottom-up accountability. (Olken 2007, Acemoglu and Robinson 2009, Pande 2011). Poorly informed voters, elite capture, and free riding issues are some of the pitfalls that may prevent citizens from holding the local officials accountable for their performance. The underlying factor in many of these pitfalls is a failure of communities to solve their collective action problem. While an extensive theoretical literature has studied collective action, we have very limited empirical evidence on the determinants of collective action and its effect on local accountability. The aim of this project is to use a randomized controlled trial, in the context of Indonesia after the recent village-law reform in 2014, to evaluate different types of interventions that have the potential to facilitate collective action and, hence, improve local accountability.

Status: Awarded J-PAL SEA IRF exploratory funding.

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| Scholarships and Grants | <p><i>CEMFI</i> Ph.D. Scholarship 2015 - 2019 <i>Spatial Spikes</i> Scholarship 2015 - 2016 ERC Advanced Grant number 269868 Principal Investigator: Diego Puga <i>CEMFI</i> Master in Economics and Finance Scholarship 2013 - 2015 Fellow of the German National Academic Foundation 2012 - 2015 <i>PROMOS</i> Scholarship, German Academic Exchange Service Fall 2011</p> |
| International Visits | <p>Center for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) May 2016 Lahore, Pakistan International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) June 2016 Mumbai, India</p> |
| Professional Experience | <p><i>Internship</i> 04/2012 - 06/2012 Macroeconomic Research Department, Dekabank, Frankfurt, Germany</p> |
| Languages | <p>German (Native), English (Fluent), Spanish & French (Conversational Level)</p> |
| Computer Skills | <p>Stata, Matlab, QGIS, LaTeX, Microsoft Office.</p> |
| Citizenship | <p>German</p> |

References

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