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politicians and brokers, and how types of brokers vary across contexts. The article con-
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B⁶ The characterization of the clientelistic exchange as personalized or in-
dividualized (and often face-to-face) helps distinguish clientelism from other forms of dis-
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3&I40A\$'HLH4H&LI 0&'0CGH\$L4\$GHI D0\$DF5" I HY\$045\$0ZPHA0F@&0ZP&0L" 4P@\$0&'045\$0\$?C5" L#\$0HL0" 0 M\$@N0I F\$CH'HC0__" NS045\$0F@&MHI H&L0&'045\$0#&&AI 0" LA0I \$@MHC\$1 0HI 0C&L4HL#\$L40PF&L045\$0" C4H&LI 0 &'045\$0CGH\$L4B01&@0HLI 4" LC\$-0' &@074&^\$1 0\$40" GB0>(O%V, p. 13), "the party offers material benefits in exchange for political support." Similarly, Kitschelt and Wilkinson (2000) consider a clientelistic exchange to be made up of three components: "contingent direct exchange, predictability, and monitoring" (p. 9).^X 1@&D045HI 0F\$@I F\$C4HM\$=04__&0D&@\$0C&LAH4H&LI 0" @\$0L\$C\$1 I " @N0R\$' &@\$0 " L0\$?C5" L#\$0C" L0R\$0C6" I I H' H\$A0" I 0CGH\$L4\$GHI 4HC071H@I 4=045\$0F" 4@&L0DPI 40^L&__=0HL' \$@=0&@>" 4045\$0 (very least) be able to make the client believe that it is possible to monitor political behavior. An army of politicians and brokers "deeply embedded in social networks" are required to ensure that the client should believe that she could be punished if she reneges on her side of the agreement.

Our understanding of clientelism is different. We do not assume that client-M... iieve t r a M

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street vending associations in Colombia, who negotiate blocs of votes with multiple par-

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of demobilization, which on Election Day may prove the mathematical equivalent of buy-
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sense, the availability of violence infrastructures may reduce brokers' incentives to en-
gage in clientelism because prioritizing violence can free resources for personal enrich-
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bosses varying monitoring capacities affect the mix of clientelistic and intimidatory tac-
tics that brokers choose in such environments. Exploring how clientelism works amid vio-
lence is particularly relevant given the worsening security situation in many Latin Ameri-
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clientelism has focused on elite-level strategies and "usually portrays clients as passive,
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HL#0_&@GAB = , 195–214.

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. New York, NY: Cambridge Uni-

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3 " LY" L\$@ " I B0bP\$L&I 08H@\$I S0KLHM\$@IHA" A0/H0-\$GG" B

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= (5), 859-883.

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4\$GHI DB = (3), 568-583.

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>(BJ0- 5HI 0A\$' HLH4H&L0' &GG&_I 0` H4I C5\$G40" LA0a HG^HLI &L0>(OOWJ=0" LA074&^\$I 0>(OOW). For a distinction between clientelism and other forms of electoral strategies (including program-D" 4HC0&L\$I J0I \$ \$074&^\$I 0\$40" GB0>(O%V, pp. 6-18).

>VBJ0, HC54\$@0>(O%f) distinguishes "electoral clientelism," in which the clientelistic exchange takes place around elections, from "relational clientelism," in which the exchange HI 0L&40@\$I 4@HC4\$A04&045\$0\$G\$C4&@" G0F \$@H&AB

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