Presentaciones para Tópicos de Economía Aplicada

Durante el curso habrá presentaciones de artículos sobre economía laboral, distribución del ingreso y pobreza, en grupos. La calificación de este trabajo representará el 10% de la calificación final del curso.

La primera semana del curso, los alumnos deben juntarse en grupos para elegir 3 alternativas de presentación. Los grupos serán de 5 ó 6 alumnos. Cada grupo debe subir su elección de 3 alternativas antes del viernes 12 de agosto de 2022, enviándola por mail (un mail por grupo) a hruffo@utdt.edu. Pueden ver el listado de los artículos más abajo.

Se asignará el artículo y una fecha tentativa para la presentación a cada grupo. Se pedirá que en la presentación se realice una replicación de algunos resultados del documento.

El grupo debe hacer una breve reseña que debe entregar en el campus virtual al menos dos días hábiles antes de la presentación. La misma debe tener una sección específica de replicación y/o extensión de los resultados, incluyendo la tabla. Además, también se pide que la entrega incluya (aparte) un archivo de STATA .do con el trabajo de replicación.

Las presentaciones serán planeadas para 25 minutos. Durante y luego de la presentación se harán preguntas de parte del profesor y/o de los alumnos. La calificación será individual y basada en la reseña, la presentación y la respuesta a las preguntas. La replicación definirá parte de la nota.

**Alternativas propuestas para las presentaciones:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Título** | **Tema** | **Resumen** | **Links** |
| **Emmanuel Skoufias a & Vincenzo Di Maro (2007) "Conditional Cash Transfers, Adult Work Incentives, and Poverty"** | Oferta de trabajo Asignación aleatoria y DD (PROBIT) | Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes aim to alleviate poverty through monetary and in-kind benefits, as well as reduce future incidence of poverty by encouraging investments in education, health and nutrition. The success of CCT programmes at reducing poverty depends on whether, and the extent to which, cash transfers affect adult work incentives. In this paper we examine whether the PROGRESA programme of Mexico affects adult participation in the labour market and overall adult leisure time, and we link these effects to the impact of the programme on poverty. Utilising the experimental design of PROGRESA’s evaluation sample, we find that the programme does not have any significant effect on adult labour force participation and leisure time. Our findings on adult work incentives are reinforced further by the result that PROGRESA leads to a substantial reduction in poverty. The poverty reduction effects are stronger for the poverty gap and severity of poverty measures. | <https://www.dropbox.com/s/v5p86ruc41l8fwa/skoufias2008.pdf?dl=0> |
| **Card & Krueger (1994) Minimum Wages and Employment: A Case Study of the Fast-Food Industry in New Jersey and Pennsylvania** | Demanda. DD | On April 1, 1992, New Jersey's minimum wage rose from $4.25 to $5.05 per hour. To evaluate the impact of the law we surveyed 410 fast-food restaurants in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania before and after the rise. Comparisons of employment growth at stores in New Jersey and Pennsylvania (where the minimum wage was constant) provide simple estimates of the effect of the higher minimum wage. We also compare employment changes at stores in New Jersey that were initially paying high wages (above $5) to the changes at lower-wage stores. We find no indication that the rise in the minimum wage reduced employment | <http://davidcard.berkeley.edu/papers/njmin-aer.pdf> |
| **Orley Ashenfelter and Alan Krueger (1994) "Estimates of the Economic Return to Schooling from a New Sample of Twins"** | Retornos a la educación. | This paper uses a new survey to contrast the wages of genetically identical twins with different schooling levels. Multiple measurements of schooling levels were also collected to assess the effect of reporting error on the estimated economic returns to schooling. The data indicate that omitted ability variables do not bias the estimated return to schooling upward, but that measurement error does bias it downward. Adjustment for measurement error indicates that an additional year of schooling increases wages by 12-16 percent, a higher estimate of the economic retums to schooling than has been previously found. | <https://www.dropbox.com/s/9xc7somnkm9dr9o/Ashenfelter%26Krueger.pdf?dl=0> |
| **Joshua D. Angrist and Alan B. Krueger (1991) Does Compulsory School Attendance Affect Schooling and Earnings?** | Educación - IV | We establish that season of birth is related to educational attainment because of school start age policy and compulsory school attendance laws. Individuals born in the beginning of the year start school at an older age, and can therefore drop out after completing less schooling than individuals born near the end of the year. Roughly 25 percent of potential dropouts remain in school because of compulsory schooling laws. We estimate the impact of compulsory schooling on earnings by using quarter of birth as an instrument for education. The instrumental variables estimate of the return to education is close to the ordinary least squares estimate, suggesting that there is little bias in conventional estimates. | <https://www.dropbox.com/s/x9i7cx9hmav954r/AngKrug.pdf?dl=0> |
| **Kleven, Landais, Sogaard (2017) Children and Gender Inequality: Evidence from Denmark. NBER Working Papers 24219, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.** | Diferencial salarial / Event study | Despite considerable gender convergence over time, substantial gender inequality persists in all countries. Using Danish administrative data from 1980-2013 and an event study approach, we show that most of the remaining gender inequality in earnings is due to children. The arrival of children creates a gender gap in earnings of around 20% in the long run, driven in roughly equal proportions by labor force participation, hours of work, and wage rates. Underlying these “child penalties”, we find clear dynamic impacts on occupation, promotion to manager, sector, and the family friendliness of the firm for women relative to men. Based on a dynamic decomposition framework, we show that the fraction of gender inequality caused by child penalties has increased dramatically over time, from about 40% in 1980 to about 80% in 2013. As a possible explanation for the persistence of child penalties, we show that they are transmitted through generations, from parents to daughters (but not sons), consistent with an influence of childhood environment in the formation of women’s preferences over family and career. | <http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/clandais/cgi-bin/Articles/GenderGap_AEJ-Applied_Final.pdf> |
| **Landais, Camille (2015) Assessing the welfare effects of unemployment benefits using the regression kink design. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 7 (4)** | Regression Kink Design | I show how, in the tradition of the dynamic labor supply literature, one can identify the moral hazard effects and liquidity effects of unemployment insurance (UI) using variations along the time profile of unemployment benefits. I use this strategy to investigate the anatomy of labor supply responses to UI. I identify the effect of benefit level and potential duration in the regression kink design using kinks in the schedule of bene ts in the US. My results suggest that the response of search effort to UI benefits is driven as much by liquidity effects as by moral hazard effects. | <http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/files/Landais2014.pdf> |
| **Dube & Zipperer (2015) Pooling Multiple Case Studies Using Synthetic Controls: An Application to Minimum Wage Policies** | Salario mínimo - Synth Contr | We propose a simple, distribution-free method for pooling synthetic control case studies using the mean percentile rank. We also test for heterogeneous treatment effects using the distribution of estimated ranks, which has a known form. We propose a cross-validation based procedure for model selection. Using 29 cases of state minimum wage increases between 1979 and 2013, we find a sizable, positive and statistically significant effect on the average teen wage. We do detect heterogeneity in the wage elasticities, consistent with differential bites in the policy. In contrast, the employment estimates suggest a small constant effect not distinguishable from zero. | <https://www.dropbox.com/s/wsft8nzk929dcx7/dube-ziepper_Minimum%20Wage%20Policies_SC_dp8944.pdf?dl=0> |
| **LAS ASIGNACIONES UNIVERSALES POR HIJO EN ARGENTINA IMPACTO, DISCUSIÓN Y ALTERNATIVAS - LEONARDO GASPARINI Y GUILLERMO CRUCES - Económica, La Plata, Vol. LVI, Enero-Diciembre 2010** | Microsimulaciones | Este trabajo estima el impacto distributivo de las asignaciones universales por hijo en Argentina a pocos meses de su implementación. El estudio contribuye con estimaciones de su potencial impacto directo sobre un conjunto de variables, incluyendo la pobreza y la desigualdad monetarias. El documento sostiene que el país ha avanzado en la dirección correcta en términos de basar su política social en un masivo programa de transferencias de ingreso, pero alerta sobre la necesidad de mejorar su estructura y asegurar su sustentabilidad, y señala algunas alternativas de implementación. | <https://revistas.unlp.edu.ar/Economica/article/download/5370/4399/> |
| **Jere R. Behrman Susan W. Parker Petra E. Todd (2010) "Do Conditional Cash Transfers for Schooling Generate Lasting Benefits? A Five-Year Followup of PROGRESA/Oportunidades"** | Ingresos Oferta y Educación - DD + PSMATCHING (REGRESION, NO PROBIT) | Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs link public transfers to human capital investment in hopes of alleviating current poverty and reducing its intergenerational transmission. However, little is known about their longterm impacts. This paper evaluates longer-run impacts on schooling and work of the best-known CCT program, Mexico’s PROGRESA/Oportunidades, using experimental and nonexperimental estimators based on groups with different program exposure. The results show positive impacts on schooling, reductions in work for younger youth (consistent with postponing labor force entry), increases in work for older girls, and shifts from agricultural to nonagricultural employment. The evidence suggests schooling effects are robust with time. | <https://www.dropbox.com/s/er50v6ijditkd98/behrman2010.pdf?dl=0> |
| **Fifty Years of Mincer Earnings Regressions, James J. Heckman, Lance J. Lochner and Petra E. Todd** | Educación - Regs. y TIR | The Mincer earnings function is the cornerstone of a large literature in empirical eco- nomics. This paper discusses the theoretical foundations of the Mincer model and examines the empirical support for it using data from Decennial Censuses and Current Population surveys. While data from the 1940 and 1950 Censuses provide some support for Mincer's model, data from later decades are inconsistent with it. We examine the importance of relaxing functional form assumptions in estimating internal rates of return to schooling and in accounting for taxes, tuition, nonlinearity in schooling, and nonseparability between schooling and work experience. Inferences about trends in rates of return to high school and college obtained from our more general model di®er substantially from inferences drawn from estimates based on a Mincer earnings regression. Important di®erences also arise between cohort-based and cross-sectional estimates of the rate of return to school. In the recent period of rapid technological change, widely used cross-sectional applications of the Mincer model produce dramatically biased estimates of cohort returns to schooling. We also examine the implications of accounting for uncertainty and agent expectation forma- tion. Even when the static framework of Mincer is maintained, accounting for uncertainty substantially a®ects rate of return estimates. Considering the sequential resolution of un- certainty over time in a dynamic setting gives rise to option values, which fundamentally changes the analysis of schooling decisions. In the presence of sequential resolution of un- certainty and option values, the internal rate of return - a cornerstone of classical human capital theory - is not a useful guide to policy analysis. | <https://www.dropbox.com/s/wzpkisjcmt59pn0/heckman-lochner_50yearsofMincer.pdf?dl=0> |
| **Feldstein y Altman (1998): “Unemployment Insurance Savings Accounts” NBER W P 6860.** | Seguro de desempleo / Simulaciones | We examine a system of Unemployment Insurance Saving Accounts (UISAs) as an alternative to the traditional unemployment insurance system. Individuals are required to save up to 4 percent of wages in special accounts and to draw unemployment compensation from these accounts instead of taking state unemployment insurance benefits. | <https://www.dropbox.com/s/y83bj6xrwwtjl77/Feldstein-Altman_1998_Unemployment%20Insurance%20Savings%20accounts%20%5Bw6860%5D.pdf?dl=0> |
| **Autor & Salomons (2018). Is automation labor share displacing?** | labor share + automation. | Many technological innovations replace workers with machines. But this capital–labor substitution need not reduce aggregate labor demand, because it simultaneously induces four countervailing responses: own-industry output effects; cross-industry input–output effects; between-industry shifts; and final demand effects. We quantify these channels using four decades of harmonized cross-country and industry data, whereby we measure automation as industry-level movements in total factor productivity that are common across countries. We find that automation displaces employment and reduces labor’s share of value added in the industries where it originates (a direct effect). In the case of employment, these own-industry losses are reversed by indirect gains in customer industries and induced increases in aggregate demand. By contrast,own-industry labor share losses are not recouped elsewhere. Our framework can account for a substantial fraction of the reallocation of employment across industries and the aggregate fall in the labor share over the last three decades. It does not, however, explain why the labor share fell more rapidly during the 2000s. | <https://economics.mit.edu/files/15420> |
| **Karabarbounis & Neiman (2013) The Global Decline of the Labor Share** | regresión, labor demand & labor share | The stability of the labor share of income is a key foundation in macroeconomic models. We document, however, that the global labor share has significantly declined since the early 1980s, with the decline occurring within the large majority of countries and industries. We show that the decrease in the relative price of investment goods, often attributed to advances in information technology and the computer age, induced firms to shift away from labor and toward capital. The lower price of investment goods explains roughly half of the observed decline in the labor share, even when we allow for other mechanisms influencing factor shares, such as increasing profits, capital-augmenting technology growth, and the changing skill composition of the labor force. We highlight the implications of this explanation for welfare and macroeconomic dynamics. | <https://academic.oup.com/qje/article-abstract/129/1/61/1899422?redirectedFrom=fulltext> |
| **Banerjee et al (2015), “A multifaceted program causes lasting progress for the very poor: Evidence from six countries”** |  |  | <https://www.dropbox.com/s/mrmajd9vtu6rq76/Banerjeeetal-Science-2015.rar?dl=0> |
| **Carneiro et al (2021) "The Impacts of a Multifaceted Prenatal Intervention on Human Capital Accumulation in Early Life" AER Aug 2021.** | Nutrición y capital humano | We evaluate an intervention targeting early life nutrition and well-being for households in extreme poverty in Northern Nigeria. The intervention leads to large and sustained improvements in children's anthropometric and health outcomes, including an 8 percent reduction in stunting 4 years, post-intervention. These impacts are partly driven by information-related channels. However, the certain and substantial flow of cash transfers is also key. They induce positive labor supply responses among women, and enables them to undertake productive investments in livestock. These provide protein rich diets for children, and generate higher household earnings streams long after the cash transfers expire. | <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20191726> |