

LUCIANA ETCHEVERRY

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EDUCATION

University of Oregon, Eugene, OR

Ph.D., Economics

2016-present

Committee: Alfredo Burlando (Chair), Michael Kuhn, Glen Waddell, Kristin Yarris (International Studies)

M.S., Economics

2016-2017

Universidad Católica del Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay

B.S., Economics (Valedictorian)

2010-2014

RESEARCH

Fields of Interest

Development, Labor, Family Well-being, Gender, Applied Econometrics

Working Papers

*“Work half-time, receive full-time pay: Effect of novel family policy on female labor market outcomes”
(Job Market Paper)*

*“Banking the Group: Impact of Credit and Linkages among Ugandan Savings Groups”
(with Alfredo Burlando and Jessica Goldberg)*

“Effect of paid paternity leave on paternal involvement and labor market outcomes”

Work in Progress

“Extension of family policies and early childhood development: The case of Uruguay”

*“Impact of luminosity on perception of safety: Experimental evidence from an urban park in Uruguay”
(with Carlos Díaz and Nicolás Trajtenberg)*

“Do brighter street lights reduce crime?: The case of Binghamton, NY” (with Carlos Díaz)

Field Experience

Household survey design and collection, Uganda

2019

Professional Experience

Research Assistant - “Slowing down digital credit (Mexico)”

2018-2019

PI Team: Alfredo Burlando, Silvia Prina, Mike Kuhn

Research Assistant - Center for Outcomes Research and Epidemiology - Kansas State University

2016

PI: Natalia Cernicchiaro

Economic Analyst - MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market)

2014-2015

Economic Research Department

Epidemiology Publications

“Assessment of data on vector and host competence for Japanese encephalitis virus: a systematic review of the literature” (with Oliveira, A.R., Strathe, E., Cohnstaedt, L.W., McVey, D.S., Piaggio, J., Cernicchiaro, N.), *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, 2018.

“Meta-analyses of Japanese encephalitis virus infection, dissemination, and transmission rates in vectors” (with Oliveira, A.R.S., Cohnstaedt, L.W., Strathe, E., McVey, D.S., Piaggio, J., Cernicchiaro, N.), *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 2017.

“Meta-analysis of the proportion of Japanese encephalitis virus infection in vectors and vertebrate hosts” (with Oliveira, A.R.S., Cohnstaedt, L.W., Strathe, E., L., McVey, D.S., Piaggio, J., Cernicchiaro, N.) *Parasites & Vectors Journal*, 2017.

TEACHING

Independent Instructor

EC 350: Issues in Labor Economics	Spring 2019, Spring 2020
EC 421: Introduction to Econometrics	Fall 2019, Fall 2020
EC 490: Development Economics	Summer 2020

Lab or Session Instructor

EC 201: Introduction to Microeconomics	Winter 2017
EC 202: Principles of Macroeconomics	Spring 2017
EC 311: Intermediate Microeconomics	Fall 2016, Fall 2018
EC 320: Introduction to Econometrics	Winter 2018
EC 421: Introduction to Econometrics	Fall 2017, Spring 2018

AWARDS, GRANTS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

Graduate Fellowships for International Research - Ryoichi Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund	2020-2021
Department of Economics Graduate Teaching Award - University of Oregon	2020
Graduate Student Workshop - Western Economic Association International	2020
Gerloff Homan Research Award - University of Oregon	2019
Summer Graduate Award - Universidad Católica del Uruguay	2018
Graduate Teaching Fellowship - University of Oregon	2016-2021
Scholarship B.S. in Economics - Universidad Católica del Uruguay	2010-2013

PRESENTATIONS

AEA CSMGEP Dissertation Session - AEA/ASSA Annual Meeting	2021(Expected)
North East Universities Development Consortium (NEUDC)	2020
CEGA Global Workshop	2020
Summer School in International and Development Economics - University of Milan Bicocca	2020
Pacific Conference for Development Economics (PacDev)	2020
Development Lab - Oregon State University	2020
Western Economic Association International	2019
CEGA Digital Credit and Women's Economic Empowerment Convening	2019
Development Group - University of Oregon	2019
Montevideo Graduate Workshop - Universidad Católica del Uruguay	2018

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Co-President of the Women in Economics Group - University of Oregon	2019-2020
<i>Refereeing</i> : Macroeconomic Dynamics; Arthaniti: Journal of Economic Theory and Practice	2019

TECHNICAL SKILLS

Software

R, Stata, QGIS, Matlab, Qualtrics, GitHub, R Markdown, \LaTeX , Excel

Languages

English (fluent), Spanish (native), Portuguese (basic)

PERSONAL

Dual citizenship: Uruguay & United States

Full legal name: Luciana Etcheverry Hernandez (one first name and two last names)

REFERENCES

Alfredo Burlando
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Michael Kuhn
Associate Professor, Economics
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RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

“Work half-time, receive full-time pay: Effect of novel family policy on female labor market outcomes” (Job Market Paper)

Many countries provide paid family leave to increase female labor force participation, improve gender equality, and foster family wellbeing. Yet, a large percentage of women do not return to work after maternity leave. Can a policy that allows flexible re-introduction to work increase labor force participation after childbirth? To answer this question, I study a unique subsidy implemented in Uruguay in 2014 that allows mothers to work half-time while receiving full-time pay for four months after maternity leave ends. I use eleven years of employment survey data in a difference-in-differences and triple difference framework and find an increase in the likelihood of employment of 17% for eligible mothers up to 1 year after childbirth, and a decrease in hours worked of 5% without a significant reduction in income up to 3 years after childbirth. These findings demonstrate that policies easing the transition back from maternity leave can increase female labor force participation and reduce “child-penalties” in the short and medium-run.

***“Banking the Group: Impact of Credit and Linkages among Ugandan Savings Groups”
(with Alfredo Burlando and Jessica Goldberg)***

Traditional banks and microfinance institutions lend directly to clients using individual or joint liability contracts, and generally have strict rules on selection and repayments. In most rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa, these formal institutions are uncommon. Financial services are more often provided by savings groups; however, these are often unable to fully meet local financial needs. In this paper, we study an alternative lending model with the potential to bridge the gap between formal and informal finance. In this delegated lending model, better known as linkage, a formal financial institution lends to savings groups and lets the group decide the allocation of borrowed funds. In our RCT, a random sample of existing savings groups gained access to linkage loans from a commercial bank in Uganda. We show that the bank loan stimulated an immediate and sizable increase in internal lending, which is sustained over time. Despite this benefit, we also find that linkages are a double-edged sword: On the one hand, members of treated groups had temporarily lower rates of food insecurity after two years, and point estimates suggest sizable increases in income and microenterprise size (which are not statistically significant). On the other hand, groups assigned to loans experienced significantly more turnover, suggesting that the possibility of external financing generates powerful selection effects.

“Effect of paid paternity leave on paternal involvement and labor market outcomes”

While many countries have implemented paid paternity leave (PPL), little is known about how these labor laws affect intra-household dynamics and labor market outcomes in low and middle-income countries. I leverage Ecuador’s 2009 PPL reform to study the effect of this policy on paternal involvement and labor market outcomes. I employ a difference-in-differences design that compares fathers of children born after 2009, to fathers of children born before 2009, who are employed in the formal sector (treated), versus informal sector (not treated). I find that fathers exposed to PPL increase time childrearing by 20 percent from an average of 2 hours per week. This effect is driven by the first-born child, is higher for fathers of girls, and is only present for educated and high-income fathers. Fathers who, pre-treatment, spend the least amount of time childrearing exhibit the largest gain. PPL does not lead to changes in formal employment, number of hours worked, or participation in housework. The results are robust to changes in the specification and the inclusion of individual fixed effects.