MAXWELL KELLOGG

maxwellkellogg.com
mdkellogg@uchicago.edu
(312) 772-3370

Personal Information: U.S. citizen

Employment

National Bureau of Economic Research   2021 - 2022
 Post-Doctoral Fellow in Retirement and Disability Research
University of Oslo
 Assistant Professor, Department of Economics   2022 -

Education

Ph.D. in Economics, The University of Chicago   2015 - 2021

M.A., Economics, University of Chicago, 2017
B.S., Policy Analysis & Management, Cornell University, 2015 (with honors, math minor)

Teaching and Research Fields:

Labor Economics, Applied Microeconomics

Teaching Experience:

Fall, 2018	Microeconomics (Undergraduate), University of Chicago, Teaching Assistant for Derek Neal
Winter, 2018	Inequality and the Social Safety Net (Undergraduate), University of Chicago, Teaching Assistant for Manasi Deshpande
Fall, 2017	Price Theory I (Ph.D.), University of Chicago, Teaching Assistant for Kevin Murphy
Winter, 2017	Microeconomics (Undergraduate), University of Chicago, Teaching Assistant for Daniel Hedblom
Fall, 2016	Advanced Microeconomics Analysis (M.B.A.), University of Chicago, Teaching Assistant for Kevin Murphy

Research Experience and Other Employment:

2017-2019	Research Associate, Statistics Norway
2017-2019	Research Assistant for Magne Mogstad
2012-2015	Research Assistant/Lab Manager for Rosemary Avery, Cornell University

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:

2019-present	Co-PI, U.S. Census Bureau External Project #1971
2020-2021	Theodore W. and Esther Schutz Economics Dissertation Completion Fellowship
2019-2021	National Institute of Aging T32 Predoctoral Fellowship

2018-2019	Analyzing the Relationships between Disability, Rehabilitation, and Work (ARDRAW) Small Grant Program
2017-2018	Bradley Fellowship Award
2016-2017	Sherwin Rosen Memorial Fellowship, University of Chicago
2015-2020	Division of Social Sciences Fellowship, University of Chicago

Service
2018-2020	Organizer, Student/Faculty Public/Labor Lunch Seminar
2017-2018	Co-Organizer, Student Applied Microeconomics Dinner Workshop
Referee:	*Journal of Political Economy, Review of Economics and Statistics, Journal of Human Resources*

Conference and Seminar Presentations:
2021	CEMFI; IIES Stockholm University; University College London; University of Exeter; University of Oslo; U.S. Department of Justice; U.S. Department of the Treasury; U.S. Census Bureau; Chicago Student/Faculty Public/Labor Lunch
2020	Chicago Student/Faculty Public/Labor Lunch
2019	Chicago Student/Faculty Public/Labor Lunch
2018	Chicago Student/Faculty Public/Labor Lunch

Languages and Computer Skills:
Computer Skills:
R, Stata, C++

Publications:
(2021) "Combining Matching and Synthetic Controls to Trade off Biases from Extrapolation and Interpolation." (with Magne Mogstad, Guillaume Pouliot, and Alex Torgovitsky), accepted by the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*.

Abstract:

The synthetic control (SC) method is widely used in comparative case studies to adjust for differences in pre-treatment characteristics. SC limits extrapolation bias at the potential expense of interpolation bias, whereas traditional matching estimators have the opposite properties. This complementarity motives us to propose a matching and synthetic control (or MASC) estimator as a model averaging estimator that combines the standard SC and matching estimators. We show how to use a rolling-origin cross-validation procedure to train the MASC to resolve trade-offs between interpolation and extrapolation bias. We use a series of empirically-based placebo and Monte Carlo simulations to shed light on when the SC, matching, MASC and penalized SC estimators do (and do not) perform well. Then, we apply these estimators to examine the economic costs of conflicts in the context of Spain.

Working Papers
"Household Self-Insurance and Value of Disability Insurance in the United States"

Abstract:

This paper uses a life cycle model to study interactions between household self-insurance and the U.S. Disability Insurance (DI) system. The model is motivated and guided by evidence from panel data on disability onset in U.S. households, showing that married workers benefit from both higher self-insurance capacity and higher utilization of DI compared to unmarried workers---who are left, by contrast, more

exposed to the costs of disability. These responses are consistent with adverse selection, whereby the long application process and strict work limitations of the DI system screen out worse self-insured workers. Accounting for household self-insurance and the implicit costs of utilizing the DI system, the model delivers novel insights into the welfare implications of DI reform. Welfare gains from DI reforms are large, especially ones that lower the costs of acquiring DI benefits and consequently provide income support to households that value it highly. Accounting for the substantial insurance value that expansionary reforms provide is important for drawing these welfare conclusions.

On the other hand, accounting for the self-insurance provided by spousal labor supply and pooled family savings is also important, as it reduces welfare gains from DI reforms by as much as 25 percent.

Work in Progress:
(2018) "Explaining Geographic Differences in Young Disability Insurance Rates." (with John Friedman, Ithai Lurie, and Magne Mogstad).

Abstract:

Although much research has explored the rise in young disability insurance (DI) receipt, there has been much less work explaining the large geographic differences in DI rates across cities and states. We explore the drivers of this heterogeneity using administrative tax data that allows us to link young adults (age 24-34) to their parents. Our findings are threefold. First, children from low income families display sharply varying probabilities of receiving DI depending on the place where they grew up, while those from rich families show no similar differences. Second, we show that DI take-up of children from low income families exhibits heterogeneity both over time (cyclically) and over place which is not apparent for children from richer families. Third, we show that places where poor children grow up to have the highest rate of DI receipt tend to be ``good" areas based on many standard characteristics, including lower inequality, lower segregation, higher school quality, and higher social capital. State level tax policies are also predictive of DI rates; states with more generous EITCs, lower tax rates, and less progressive tax structures each tend to have higher DI take-up. These are also the characteristics of places that tend to produce higher income mobility. We show that the relationship between child outcomes in terms of DI take-up and income mobility across places is mixed, but the places that tend to generate good outcomes on both measures are more rural. By comparison, this appears to be less true for the places generating particularly bad outcomes on both measures.

Other Research:
"Disability Insurance in the United States and Multiple-Earner Households." Analyzing the Relationships between Disability, Rehabilitation, and Work (ARDRAW) Small Grant Program, 2019.

Pre-Doctoral Publications:
"Market-level exposure to state antismoking media campaigns and public support for tobacco control policy in the United States, 2001-2002." (with Jeff Niederdeppe, Christofer Skurka, and Rosemary Avery). *Tobacco Control*, 2018; 201. 27, 177-184

"Mixed Messages, Mixed Outcomes: Exposure to Direct-to-Consumer Advertising for Statin Drugs is Associated with More Frequent Visits to Fast Food Restaurants and Exercise" (with Jeff Niederdeppe, Rosemary Avery, and Alan Mathios). *Health Communication*, 2017; 32:7, 845-856