

LUCAS SQUARIZE CHAGAS

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EDUCATION

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 2015-2022
Ph.D. Candidate in Economics

University of Sao Paulo, Brazil 2014
MS in Economics
Scholarship: Conselho Nacional do Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq)

University of Sao Paulo, Brazil 2011
BS in Economics - First Class Honours
Scholarship: Fundação de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado de Sao Paulo (FAPESP)

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Applied Econometrics, Labor Economics, International Trade, Political Economy

PROFESSIONAL AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Instructor 2021
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Urbana, IL
Instructor of Econometrics of Policy Evaluation and Causal Inference in the summer term.

Summer Intern June to August 2019
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) Washington, DC
Lessons from Impact Evaluation: Building a dataset of Impact Evaluation studies for use in future projects of the bank.

Assistant Instructor 2016-Present
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Urbana, IL

- Introduction to Economic Statistics for the Master Program.
- Microeconomic Theory I and II for the PhD Core-Course (2016-2017)

Teacher Assistant 2013-2014
University of Sao Paulo and Insper Sao Paulo, Brazil

- Applied Econometrics and Microeconomics for the Professional Master at Insper (2014).
- Undergraduate Macroeconomics and Graduate (Master of Science/Ph.D.) Applied Econometrics.
- Statistic and Econometrics for the preparatory course for the National exam for Graduate programs in Economics (ANPEC).

Researcher 2014-2015
Institute Foundation of Economic Research (FIPE) Sao Paulo, Brazil
Develop and implement statistical methods to predict and collect prices used in public contracts of the City of Sao Paulo - Brazil.

WORKING PAPERS

Working papers in progress

- “International Trade and Wage Inequality: Evidence from Brazil”, *with Vinicios Sant’Anna. (Job Market Paper)*
- “National Champions, Wage Inequality and the Worker-Firm Mismatch”
- “Bilateral Trade Integration, Skill Remoteness and Labor Market Adjustment”
- “The Impact of ProUni on Labor Market Outcomes”, *with Daniel Tabak.*
- “The Spoils of Victory Revisited: Long Run Lobbying”

PAPERS PRESENTED IN CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

“Bilateral Trade Integration, Skill Remoteness and Labor Market Adjustment”. Midwest Economics Association, 2021. Virtual.

“Bilateral Trade Integration, Skill Remoteness and Labor Market Adjustment”. Western Economic Association International, 2021. Virtual.

“The China rise and effects on Brazilian local labor market”. Western Economic Association International, 2019. San Francisco, EUA.

“Strategy and lobby: an analysis of the interaction of economic groups and campaign contributions using spatial econometrics”. In: 12th Congress of the Brazilian Regional Science Association, 2014, Belo Horizonte, Brazil. (*with Eduardo Amaral Haddad and André Luis Squarize Chagas*)

“Livestock intensification and land use: the response of cattle breeder to price variations on land utilization”. In: 9th World Congress of Regional Science Association International, 2012, Timisoara. (*with Angelo Costa Gurgel and André Luis Squarize Chagas*)

“Livestock intensification and land use: the response of cattle breeder to price variations on land utilization”. In: XL Encontro Nacional de Economia - Anpec, 2012, Porto de Galinhas. (*with Angelo Costa Gurgel and André Luis Squarize Chagas*)

AWARDS AND GRANTS

Lemann Scholar Award. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2020.

Tinker Foundation Research Fellowship. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2019.

Graduate Fellowship: Department of Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2015-2016.

First-Class Honours. FEA-RP/USP, 2012.

Fundace Prize of Economics, 2012. (1st place) Work awarded: Livestock intensification and land use: the response of cattle breeder to price variations on land utilization.

CORECON Prize of Economics, 2012. (1st place) Work awarded: Livestock intensification and land use: the response of cattle breeder to price variations on land utilization.

PERSONAL AND SKILLS

Citizenship: Brazilian.

Languages: English (fluent), Portuguese (native), French (intermediate), Spanish (intermediate).

Skills: Econometrics, Causal Inference (RCT, Instrumental Variables, Differences-in-Differences, Regression Discontinuity), Structural Estimation (Maximum Likelihood, Discrete Choice), R, Stata, Matlab, Latex, Microsoft Office, Python (intermediate), SPSS (intermediate), SQL (elementary).

Independent Coursework: Coursera: Applied Data Science with Python - University of Michigan (certificates available upon request)

REFERENCES

Dan Bernhardt

IBE Distinguished Professor Economics (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

danber@illinois.edu

Ali Toossi

Associate Director MSPE Program (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

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Alexander Bartik

Professor of Economics (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

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Research Summary

“International Trade and Wage Inequality: Evidence from Brazil” (JMP), coauthored with Vinícius Sant’Anna. We study the effect of the bilateral trade integration with China on wage inequality in Brazil. Previous studies have identified a strong relationship between trade opening and the fall in wage inequality in the 1990s. We use a large dataset that comprises the universe of formal employment in Brazil between 1997 and 2012 (RAIS), we document a sharper reduction in wage inequality over the 2000s, parallel to China’s accession to the WTO. This trend is mainly driven by the between-firm wage component. Our reduced-form analysis on the effect of the China shock suggests that some firms are harmed by import competition, while others profit from increased exports and cheaper inputs. To rationalize these patterns, we extend a theoretical model on selection into exports to include sector heterogeneity in trade exposure and firm-level selection into imports. Our calibrated model and counterfactual analysis indicate that the rise of China leads to a reduction in cross-firm wage inequality in Brazil since the cross-sectoral effect - which tends to benefit low-wage sectors and hurt high-wage ones - dominates the within-sector - increase in inequality due to a increased number of importers and exporters. Moreover, under certain conditions, reduction on import tariffs could attenuate the negative impact of import competition.

“Bilateral Trade Integration, Skill Remoteness and Labor Market Adjustment”: In this work, I study whether remote workers are more/less affected by import/export exposure shocks. Inspired by Macaluso (2017) and Artuc et al. (2010), I propose a measure of skill remoteness that considers the distance in terms of skills/abilities between worker’s occupation and other occupations within the same region. This measure indicates difficulty/easiness for workers to respond to shocks in labor demand. Using the identification strategy proposed by Costa et al. (2016), I estimate local labor demand exposure to exports and imports caused by Chinese growth in the international market after 2001. The results suggest that workers exposed to import competition shocks reduce earnings and employment over 2001-2008. In contrast, those who faced greater export shocks increase earnings and employment in the same period. Remoteness serves as an amplifier for those shocks, further increasing (decreasing) earnings and employment due to export (import) exposure, although results are not robust. Following the literature, I find that workers use the Commerce/Services sector to protect themselves against negative shocks. However, remote workers are not less able to smooth shocks by moving across sectors-occupation. In sum, I find that remoteness is another source of attrition for workers. This result provides evidence on the impact of bilateral trade integration and provides insights for compensation policies between winners and losers.

“National Champions, wage inequality and the workers-firms mismatch”: In 2007, the Brazilian federal government started an active policy of expansion of subsidized credit. In this study, I investigate the effects of those loans on employment and wages. I use a methodology based on Abowd, Kramarz, and Margolis (1999) to decompose the wage’s variance and identify workers and firms effects. With these estimates, I use an instrumental variable approach to evaluate by how much the subsidized loans policy relates to firms effects and how it affects the relationship between workers and firms. My results suggest a small increase in firm effects inequality during the high expansion of credit. Moreover, after the policy implementation, I identify a mismatch between more productive workers with firms that received loans.