

# Alice Lapeyre

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French Council of Economic Analysis  
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<https://alicelapeyre.github.io>

## EDUCATION

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PhD Economics, CREST - IP Paris	2020-2024
Visiting Student, London School of Economics	2022-2023
Visiting Student, University of California-Berkeley	Fall 2022
MRes Economics, ENSAE	2018-2019
Major Econometrics	
MSc Economics and Statistics, ENSAE	2017-2019
Major Data Science and Social Sciences	
BSc Economics, Paris I - Panthéon-Sorbonne	2015-2016

## FIELDS

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Public Economics, Labor Economics

## REFERENCES

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**Prof. Camille Landaïs**  
Department of Economics  
London School of Economics  
[c.landaïs@lse.ac.uk](mailto:c.landaïs@lse.ac.uk)

**Prof. Emmanuel Saez**  
Department of Economics  
UC Berkeley  
[saez@econ.berkeley.edu](mailto:saez@econ.berkeley.edu)

**Prof. Roland Rathelot**  
Department of Economics  
CREST - ENSAE  
[roland.rathelot@ensae.fr](mailto:roland.rathelot@ensae.fr)

**Prof. Giulia Giupponi**  
Department of Social and Political Sciences  
Bocconi University  
[giulia.giupponi@unibocconi.it](mailto:giulia.giupponi@unibocconi.it)

## PUBLICATION

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**[“Should We Insure Workers or Jobs During Recessions?”](#)**, with Giulia Giupponi and Camille Landaïs, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*. 36(2): 29-54, 2022

**Abstract:** What is the most efficient way to respond to recessions in the labor market? To this question, policymakers on both sides of the pond gave two diametrically opposed answers during the recent crisis. In the US, the focus was on insuring workers, by aggressively increasing the generosity of unemployment insurance. In Europe, to the contrary, policies were concentrated on saving job matches, with the massive use of labor hoarding subsidies through short-time-work programs, on which so little is actually known. So who got it right? Should we insure workers or jobs during recessions? In this article, we show that far from being substitutes, unemployment insurance and short-time-work policies exhibit strong complementarities. They provide insurance to different types of workers, and against different types of shocks. Short-time-work can be an effective way to reduce socially costly layoffs against large temporary shocks but is less effective against more persistent shocks that require reallocation across firms and sectors. Overall, we conclude that short-time-work is an important and useful addition to the labor market policy-toolkit during recessions, which should be used alongside unemployment insurance.

## WORKING PAPER

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### **“Firm Moral Hazard in Short-Time Work”**

**Abstract:** Short-time work (STW) programs held a central stage in the policy response to the pandemic in Europe, subsidizing temporary reductions in hours worked. STW main objectives are to stabilize employment and provide insurance to workers (and firms). But, as any social insurance program, it may trigger moral hazard responses, the nature and extent of which has been largely under explored in the literature. This paper intends to quantify behavioral responses to STW in the context of France during the pandemic. Using exhaustive establishment-level and worker-level data on STW take-up and quasi-experimental variation in employer contributions to the program, I study two types of behavioral responses: (i) misreporting and (ii) changes in real economic behavior. I document bunching around a discontinuity in employer’s STW costs along the wage distribution which is revealing of a pure reporting response. Using variation in employer contributions across industries, I quantify a misreporting response as well as real labor demand adjustments

### **“Employed In-house or Outsourced - Where Do Workers in Services Stand?”**

**Abstract:** Using exhaustive French administrative data on workers and firms, I document the evolution of the provision of food, cleaning, security and logistics — henceforth FCSL — services to firms. First, I find that around 47% of the workers providing these services are employed by external contractors, suggesting a large recourse to outsourcing. Second, I offer different strategies to identify domestic outsourcing events based on previous work by Goldschmidt and Schmieder [2017a] and on a descriptive analysis of the French labor market. Third, I examine the effect of outsourcing on wages. Outsourced workers earn on average 15% less annually than workers employed in-house, with workers characteristics playing a large role in this difference in earnings. Finally, I find some evidence for rent-sharing and a positive correlation with the probability of outsourcing events

## POLICY WORK AND OTHER WRITING

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**“Aiming for “Full Employment”: Why it Matters and How to Get There?”** (2025), with Antoine Bozio, Jean Ferreira, Camille Landais, Mariane Modena and Max Molaro, *Focus 110 CAE*

**“Objectif “plein emploi” : pourquoi et comment ?”** (2025), with Antoine Bozio, Jean Ferreira, Camille Landais, Mariane Modena and Max Molaro, *Focus 110 CAE*

**“Unemployment Insurance versus Short-Time Work: What Should Governments Do?”** (2022), with Giulia Giupponi and Camille Landais, *2022 LERA Perspectives on Work*

**“Social Insurance Policies in Turbulent Times: Short-Time Work vs Unemployment Insurance”** (2021), with Giulia Giupponi and Camille Landais, *VoxEU Column*

## RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

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<b>London School of Economics</b>	2019-2020
Full-time Research Assistant (Prof. Camille Landais)	
<b>CREST - IP Paris</b>	Summer 2019
Graduate Student Researcher (Prof. Francis Kramarz)	
<b>University of Warwick</b>	Summer 2018
Visiting Graduate Student Researcher (Prof. Roland Rathelot)	

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

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<b>ENSAE</b> , Graduate level, Econometrics 1, T.A. Prof. Xavier d'Haultfoeuille	2020, 2021, 2023
<b>Ecole Polytechnique</b> , Undergraduate Level, Economics, T.A. Prof. Olivier Gossner and Prof. Jean-Baptiste Michau	2023
<b>ENSAE</b> , Graduate Level, Econometrics for Advanced Master Program, T.A. Prof. Bertrand Garbinti	2021
<b>ENSAE</b> , Graduate level, Econometrics 2, T.A. Prof. Michael Visser	2021
<b>ENSAE</b> , Undergraduate level, Economic bachelor theses, Supervisor	2020-2021

## SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

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London School of Economics; ZEW Public Finance Conference; AFSE Annual Congress; BSE Summer Forum; 24th IZA Summer School; CREST; RES PhD Conference; 2nd IN- SEE/CREST Workshop; EEA-ESEM Congress; EALE Conference; IIPF Annual Congress; 18th IZA & 5th IZA/CREST Conference: Labor Market Policy Evaluation	2023
UC Berkeley; Institute for Research on Labor and Employment (IRLE); London School of Economics; CREST	2022
CREST; "Labour Markets in Turbulent Times" - UAB Workshop; DG Trésor - Franco- German Fiscal Policy Seminar	2021

## FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

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### Mobility Grants

Hub for Equal Representation Grant (LSE, Gates Foundation)	2023
UC Berkeley Stone Center	2022
EUR DATA EFM	2022
ERC #FIRMNET	2022

### Full Doctoral Fellowship

CREST-ENSAE	2020-2024
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### Graduate Fellowship for Excellent Academic Results

GENES-ENSAE	2018-2019
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## OTHER EXPERIENCE

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<b>French Council of Economic Analysis</b> Economist	2024 - . 2024-2025
Senior Economist	2025 - .
<b>French National Supervisory Body on Crime and Punishment</b> Statistician	Summer 2017
<b>French Ministry of Higher Education and Research</b> Statistician	Summer 2016

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

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**Refereeing:** Labour Economics, Economic Journal, Journal of Industrial and Business Economics

**Other:** Co-organizer of the CREST PhD Welcome Day (2021)  
Co-organizer of CREST Virtual Coffee Breaks (2020)

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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**Software:** Stata, R, Python, SAS, LaTeX

**Languages:** French (native), English (fluent), Spanish (basic)

**Citizenship:** French, UK pre-settled status