

Clase 2: Momento de Ser Economista 1

Haciendo Economía I
Econ 2205

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¿Qué Distingue a un Economista?

American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics 2012, 4 (2): 133–152
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1257/mac.4.2.133>

Real Wages and the Business Cycle: Accounting for Worker, Firm, and Job Title Heterogeneity[†]

By ANABELA CARNEIRO, PAULO GUIMARÃES, AND PEDRO PORTUGAL*

Using a longitudinal matched employer-employee dataset for Portugal over the 1986–2007 period, this study analyzes the wage responses to aggregate labor market conditions for newly hired workers and existing workers within the same firm. Accounting for worker, firm, and job title heterogeneity, the data support the hypothesis that entry wages are more procyclical than wages of stayers. A one point increase in the unemployment rate decreases wages of newly hired workers within a given firm-job title by around 2.7 percent and by 2.2 percent for stayers within the same firm-job title. Finally, the results reveal a one-for-one wage response to changes in

Journal of Economic Perspectives—Volume 30, Number 2—Spring 2016—Pages 151–178

The Billion Prices Project: Using Online Prices for Measurement and Research

Alberto Cavallo and Roberto Rigobon

Giving Content to Investor Sentiment: The Role of Media in the Stock Market

PAUL C. TETLOCK*

ABSTRACT

I quantitatively measure the interactions between the media and the stock market using daily content from a popular *Wall Street Journal* column. I find that high media pessimism predicts downward pressure on market prices followed by a reversion to fundamentals, and unusually high or low pessimism predicts high market trading volume. These and similar results are consistent with theoretical models of noise and liquidity traders, and are inconsistent with theories of media content as a proxy for new information about fundamental asset values, as a proxy for market volatility, or as a sideshow with no relationship to asset markets.

The Middle Class Consensus and Economic Development

Abstract: *Modern political economy stresses "society's polarization" as a determinant of development outcomes. Among the most common forms of social conflict are class polarization and ethnic polarization. A middle class consensus is defined as a high share of income for the middle class and a low degree of ethnic polarization. A middle class consensus distinguishes development successes from failures. A theoretical model shows how groups – distinguished by class or ethnicity – will under-invest in human capital and infrastructure when there is a "leakage" to another group. The paper links the existence of a middle class consensus to exogenous country characteristics like resource endowments, along the lines of the provocative thesis of Engerman and Sokoloff 1997 that tropical commodity exporters are more unequal than other societies. This hypothesis is confirmed with cross-country data. This makes it possible to use resource endowments as instruments for inequality. A higher share of income for the middle class and lower ethnic polarization are empirically associated with higher income, higher growth, more education, better health, better infrastructure, better economic policies, less political instability, less civil war and ethnic minorities at risk, more social "modernization" and more democracy.*

William Easterly¹

World Bank

Econometrica, Vol. 46, No. 1 (January, 1978)

REGRESSION QUANTILES¹

BY ROGER KOENKER AND GILBERT BASSETT, JR.

A simple minimization problem yielding the ordinary sample quantiles in the location model is shown to generalize naturally to the linear model generating a new class of statistics we term “regression quantiles.” The estimator which minimizes the sum of absolute residuals is an important special case. Some equivariance properties and the joint asymptotic distribution of regression quantiles are established. These results permit a natural generalization to the linear model of certain well-known robust estimators of location.

Estimators are suggested, which have comparable efficiency to least squares for Gaussian linear models while substantially out-performing the least-squares estimator over a wide class of non-Gaussian error distributions.

Machine Learning Methods Economists Should Know About*

Susan Athey[†]

Guido W. Imbens[‡]

March 2019

Journal of Economic Perspectives—Volume 28, Number 2—Spring 2014—Pages 29–50

High-Dimensional Methods and Inference on Structural and Treatment Effects[†]

Alexandre Belloni, Victor Chernozhukov, and
Christian Hansen

Conspicuous Consumption, Social Status and Clubs

Fernando JARAMILLO, Hubert KEMPF,
Fabien MOIZEAU *

ABSTRACT. – The paper develops a signalling theory of conspicuous consumption where the drive toward spending on an otherwise useless good comes from the desire to enter clubs and benefit from the provision of club good financed by members of a club and from a social status effect. Individual incomes are unobserved and admission to a club is based on the inference of an individual's capacity to contribute to the public good. By entering in a club, individual also gains a certain social status. This inference in turn is based on the signal emitted by spending on a conspicuous good. Because of the joint incentives of club good and social status, people may be induced to over-spend in the conspicuous good. We characterize both the pooling equilibria and the separating equilibria of the signalling game played by individuals. We then ask whether taxation can be improving and which tax scheme would be chosen by the median individual in this society.

Eliminar, insert

Poverty Impedes Cognitive Function

Anandi Mani,¹ Sendhil Mullainathan,^{2*} Eldar Shafir,^{3*} Jiaying Zhao⁴

The poor often behave in less capable ways, which can further perpetuate poverty. We hypothesize that poverty directly impedes cognitive function and present two studies that test this hypothesis. First, we experimentally induced thoughts about finances and found that this reduces cognitive performance among poor but not in well-off participants. Second, we examined the cognitive function of farmers over the planting cycle. We found that the same farmer shows diminished cognitive performance before harvest, when poor, as compared with after harvest, when rich. This cannot be explained by differences in time available, nutrition, or work effort. Nor can it be explained with stress: Although farmers do show more stress before harvest, that does not account for diminished cognitive performance. Instead, it appears that poverty itself reduces cognitive capacity. We suggest that this is because poverty-related concerns consume mental resources, leaving less for other tasks. These data provide a previously unexamined perspective and help explain a spectrum of behaviors among the poor. We discuss some implications for poverty policy.

THE IMPACTS OF NEIGHBORHOODS ON INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY II: COUNTY-LEVEL ESTIMATES*

RAJ CHETTY AND NATHANIEL HENDREN

Review of Economic Studies (2018) 85, 1683–1715

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Decriminalizing Indoor Prostitution: Implications for Sexual Violence and Public Health

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Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Economics of Education Review 24 (2005) 369–376

**Economics of
Education Review**

www.elsevier.com/locate/econedurev

Beauty in the classroom: instructors' pulchritude and putative pedagogical productivity

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Losing my religion: The effects of religious scandals on religious participation and charitable giving☆

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GENTRIFICATION AND THE AMENITY VALUE OF CRIME REDUCTIONS: EVIDENCE FROM RENT DEREGULATION

David H. Autor
Christopher J. Palmer
Parag A. Pathak

Working Paper 23914
<http://www.nber.org/papers/w23914>

BIG DATA AND BIG CITIES: THE PROMISES AND LIMITATIONS OF IMPROVED MEASURES OF URBAN LIFE

EDWARD L. GLAESER, SCOTT DUKE KOMINERS, MICHAEL LUCA and NIKHIL NAIK*

New, “big data” sources allow measurement of city characteristics and outcome variables at higher collection frequencies and more granular geographic scales than ever before. However, big data will not solve large urban social science questions on its own. Big urban data has the most value for the study of cities when it allows measurement of the previously opaque, or when it can be coupled with exogenous shocks to people or place. We describe a number of new urban data sources and illustrate how they can be used to improve the study and function of cities. We first show how Google Street View images can be used to predict income in New York City, suggesting that similar imagery data can be used to map wealth and poverty in previously unmeasured areas of the developing world. We then discuss how survey techniques can be improved to better measure willingness to pay for urban amenities. Finally, we explain how Internet data is being used to improve the quality of city services. (JEL R1, C8, C18)

Estimates of the Impact of Crime Risk on Property Values from Megan's Laws

By LEIGH LINDEN AND JONAH E. ROCKOFF*

Crime is predominantly a local issue. The majority of both violent and nonviolent offenses takes place less than one mile from victims' homes, and most government expenditures on police protection are local (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2004; Census of Governments 2003). In response to crime risk, residents generally have two options: they can vote for anti-crime policies, or they can vote with their feet. When individuals exercise the latter option, local response to crime will be observed in the housing market. This may be particularly salient for crime, since individuals can reduce their exposure without moving great distances, and empirical evidence on urban flight supports this notion (Julie B. Cullen and Steven D. Levitt 1999).

DO INCOME SHOCKS AFFECT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Jillian B. Carr *

Analisa Packham[†]

October 24, 2018

Abstract

This project examines how the timing of nutritional assistance payments affects instances of domestic violence, using a policy change in Illinois that altered SNAP benefit issuance timing to evaluate two arguments: (i) parents or partners use violence as a way to express frustration near the end of the month when resources are lean, and/or (ii) parents or partners use violence as a way to control the allocation of household resources shortly after an influx of benefits. Using crime-level data, we find that distributing SNAP benefits later in the month increases domestic abuse by 6.7% and child maltreatment by 32.5%.

American Economic Review: Papers & Proceedings 2017, 107(5): 546–550
<https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.p20171000>

LABOR MARKETS AND CRIME[‡]

Using Causal Forests to Predict Treatment Heterogeneity: An Application to Summer Jobs[†]

By JONATHAN M.V. DAVIS AND SARA B. HELLER*

Econometrica, Vol. 78, No. 1 (January, 2010), 35–71

WHAT DRIVES MEDIA SLANT? EVIDENCE FROM U.S. DAILY NEWSPAPERS

BY MATTHEW GENTZKOW AND JESSE M. SHAPIRO¹

We construct a new index of media slant that measures the similarity of a news outlet's language to that of a congressional Republican or Democrat. We estimate a model of newspaper demand that incorporates slant explicitly, estimate the slant that would be chosen if newspapers independently maximized their own profits, and compare these profit-maximizing points with firms' actual choices. We find that readers have an economically significant preference for like-minded news. Firms respond strongly to consumer preferences, which account for roughly 20 percent of the variation in measured slant in our sample. By contrast, the identity of a newspaper's owner explains far less of the variation in slant.

KEYWORDS: Bias, text categorization, media ownership.

BAN THE BOX, CRIMINAL RECORDS, AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: A FIELD EXPERIMENT*

AMANDA AGAN AND SONJA STARR

“Ban the Box” (BTB) policies restrict employers from asking about applicants’ criminal histories on job applications and are often presented as a means of reducing unemployment among black men, who disproportionately have criminal records. However, withholding information about criminal records could risk encouraging racial discrimination: employers may make assumptions about criminality based on the applicant’s race. To investigate BTB’s effects, we sent approxi-

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Journal of Urban Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jue



Do more eyes on the street reduce Crime? Evidence from Chicago's safe passage program[☆]



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Economic Inquiry



SPORTING EVENTS, EMOTIONAL CUES, AND CRIME: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL EVIDENCE FROM BRAZILIAN SOCCER GAMES

QI GE*, IGNACIO SARMIENTO BARBIERI and RODRIGO SCHNEIDER

Utilizing a novel data set of police reports that provides granular street- and vehicle-level information on vehicle thefts and robberies in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, we explore the impact of soccer games and their outcomes on crime and study its spatial heterogeneity. Estimates from a regression discontinuity design suggest that crime increases immediately after home games in streets that are within a tight radius from the stadiums. The effect is driven by vehicle thefts with popular car models being more likely to be targeted and is particularly salient after upset losses and derby games. (JEL D91, R12, Z2)

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Journal of Public Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jpube



Unlocking amenities: Estimating public good complementarity[☆]

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Can we stay one step ahead of cheaters? A field experiment in proctoring online open book exams

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Un poco ustedes

¿Qué les gusta/atrae de la economía?

¿Qué les gustaría hacer cuando terminen?

Recap y Preview

► Recap

- Los economistas nos metemos en todos lados!!!

► Next

- ¿Cuál es el método del economista?

► Reminders

- Web del Curso: <https://ignaciomsarmiento.github.io/teaching/HE1.html>
- Horario de atención a estudiantes:
 - Ignacio → hacer cita en <https://calendly.com/i-sarmiento/horarios-atencion-estudiantes>
 - Liliana → Jueves de 9:00 a 10:00 am en sala virtual Blackboard (Sicua+)