GUILHERME LAMBAIS

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DOCTORAL STUDIES	**University of Brasilia**, 2019 PhD, Economics **Harvard University**, 2016-2017 Visiting Scholar
PRIOR EDUCATION	**University of Campinas**, 2013 MSc., Economic Development, Space, and Environment **University of Campinas**, 2010 BSc., Economics **University of Texas at Austin**, 2006-2007 Visiting Student
AFFILIATIONS	**Universidade de Brasília,** Postdoctoral Fellow (Research Affiliate). **Federal Labor Prosecution Office,** Adviser.
PRIOR EMPLOYMENT	International Labour Organization, Consultant (2015). United Nations Development Programme, Consultant (2014). UNDP/International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, Associate Researcher (2013).
WORKING PAPERS	**Judicial Subversion: The Effects of Political Power on Court Outcomes**. (with Henrik Sigstad). Submitted. *Abstract*: Are politicians in power treated more leniently in court? We show that candidates in Brazilian local elections charged with corruption are 43 percent less likely to be convicted if they narrowly win the election. There are small differences in the lawyers representing winners and losers, the effect is larger for members of powerful parties, and judges convicting mayors are more likely to be promoted by seniority than by merit. This favoritism could lead to an adverse selection of politicians in elected offices: Politicians charged with corruption are more likely to run for election and to become the next mayor.

Slave resistance, cultural transmission, and Brazil's long-run economic development.

Abstract: I show that ethnic territories connected to slave resistance, called quilombos, have a robust positive relationship with local economic development in Brazil. To understand how quilombos can affect economic activity in the long run, I propose a new mechanism where initial religious beliefs and African iron-working and other high-valued skills are perpetuated in the long run through cultural-religious intergenerational transmission. First, I divide the Brazilian territory in virtual municipality cells of approximately 11 x 11 kilometers, which makes possible an extensive use of fixed effects, and show that cells with more quilombos have more economic activity proxied by nightlights. Second, in order to analyze the mechanisms through which quilombos can affect economic development and improve identification I employ a randomization inference approach with alternative spatial configurations of counterfactual quilombos. I then show that proximity to quilombos is related to more high-skilled and metal-related occupations and a wide array of cultural-religious outcomes, such as higher cultural activities, community trust, and collective action.

Estimating a Behavioral New Keynesian Model. (with Joaquim Andrade and Pedro Cordeiro).

Abstract: This paper analyzes identification issues of a behavioral New Keynesian model and estimates it using likelihood-based and limited-information methods with identification-robust confidence sets. The model presents some of the same difficulties that exist in simple benchmark DSGE models, but the analytical solution is able to indicate in what conditions the cognitive discounting parameter (attention to the future) can be identified and the robust estimation methods is able to confirm its importance for explaining the proposed behavioral model.

SELECTED WORK IN PROGRESS

Geography, slavery, and income in Brazilian municipalities in the 1870s: A spatial equilibrium approach. (with Eustáquio Reis).

The long-run effects of railroads in Brazil. (with Eustáquio Reis and Diego Firmino).

Who ensures free and fair elections? Judicial bias in Brazilian electoral courts. (with Moya Chin and Henrik Sigstad).

Corruption Cases in Brazilian Appeals Courts. (with Henrik Sigstad and Alexandre Samy de Castro).

PRESENTATIONS	EESP-FGV (Scheduled 2020), Latin American Network in Economic HistOry and Political Economy (LANE HOPE) (Scheduled 2020), Economic History of Developing Regions Virtual Seminar (Scheduled 2020), Universidade Católica de Brasília (2020), SBE (2019), RIDGE Montevideo (2019), Banco Central do Brasil (2019), 6th Global Conference on Transparency Research (2019), RIDGE-LACEA Medellin (2019), ASREC Boston (2019), RIDGE Montevideo (2018), UnB (2018), Graduate Political Economy Workshop at Harvard (2017), Harvard Political Economy Workshop (1S 2017 and Summer 2017).
FELLOWSHIPS	2016-2017: CAPES Doutorado Sanduíche Harvard 2015-2017: CNPq Doutorado 2014-2015: IPEA Brasília Research Assistant 2011-2012: CNPq Mestrado 2008: CNPq Iniciação Científica 2006: CAPES Graduação Sanduíche UT-Austin
REFEREE SERVICE	EconomiA
TEACHING	Behavioral Macroeconomics (Graduate) Teaching Assistant for Joaquim Andrade
LANGUAGES AND SKILLS	Languages: English (fluent), Spanish (basic), Portuguese (native) Skills: R, Python, Matlab, Stata, GIS (R or ArcGis), Julia, Latex