# Incentivos al Retiro

### R Markdown



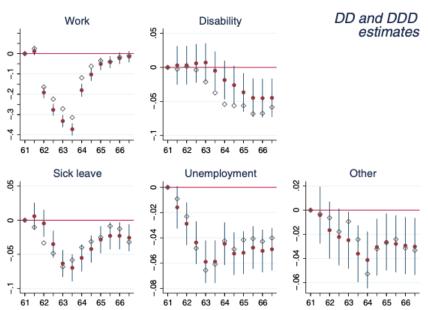


Fig. 4. Age specific DD estimates (red circles), with 95% confidence intervals indicated by vertical spikes. Corresponding DDD estimates are displayed as diamonds.

Como dicen Krueger A. (1992) y Mastrobuoni (2009), Manoli D. (2014)

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

#### summary(cars)

```
##
                          dist
        speed
           : 4.0
                            : 2.00
##
    Min.
                    Min.
    1st Qu.:12.0
                    1st Qu.: 26.00
##
##
    Median:15.0
                    Median : 36.00
                            : 42.98
##
    Mean
            :15.4
                    Mean
                    3rd Qu.: 56.00
##
    3rd Qu.:19.0
                            :120.00
##
    Max.
            :25.0
                    Max.
```

105

## **Including Plots**

You can also embed plots, for example:

Note that the echo = FALSE parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

Blah blah (see Coile C. 2007).

## Referencias

Coile C., Gruber J. 2007. "Future Social Security Entitlements and the Retirement Decision." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 89 (2): 234–46.

Krueger A., Pischke J. 1992. "The Effect of Social Security on Labor Supply: A Cohort Analysis of the Notch Generation." *Journal of Labor Economics* 10 (4): 412–37.

Manoli D., Weber A. 2014. "Nonparametric Evidence on the Effects of Financial Incentives on Retirement Decisions." CESifo Working Paper No. 4619.

Mastrobuoni, Giovanni. 2009. "Labor Supply Effects of the Recent Social Security Benefit Cuts: Empirical Estimates Using Cohort Discontinuities." J. Public Econ. 93 (11-12): 1224–33.