



AEA Publication Dynamics & Supportive Literature Management

Final Project for GLBL 6060 Applied Python for Global Affairs

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Yale University

AEA Publication Analysis:

- *Field Popularity*: Identify emerging research areas.
- *Theme Discovery*: Uncover prevalent research topics.
- *Geographical Trends*: Examine research focuses by country.
- *Collaboration Networks*: Explore patterns of author collaboration.
- *Dataset Insights*: Reveal frequently used datasets.

Literature Search:

- Find research pertinent to your interests.

Literature Review Support:

- Simplify categorization of papers with automated CSV uploads.

Source of Data:

We collect paper information from the American Economic Association website.

Included Journals:

1. *American Economic Review (AER)* - Volumes 89 to present.
2. *AER: Insights* - Volume 1 to present.
3. *AEJ: Applied Economics* - Volume 1 to present.
4. *AEJ: Economic Policy* - Volume 1 to present.
5. *AEJ: Macroeconomics* - Volume 1 to present.
6. *AEJ: Microeconomics* - Volume 1 to present.

Database Size:

Our sample includes **7,375 papers**.

Database Variables

Ghosting the Tax Authority: Fake Firms and Tax Fraud in Ecuador

Paul Carrillo
Dave Donaldson
Dina Pomeranz
Monica Singhal

Authors

AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW: INSIGHTS
VOL. 5, NO. 4, DECEMBER 2023
(pp. 427-44)

Journal

Issue

[Download Full Text PDF](#)

Article Information

Abstract

An important but poorly understood form of firm tax evasion arises from "ghost firms"—fake firms that issue fraudulent receipts so that their clients can claim false deductions. We provide a unique window into this global phenomenon using transaction-level tax data from Ecuador. Five percent of firms use ghost invoices annually. Among these firms, ghost transactions comprise 14 percent of purchases. Ghost transactions are prevalent among large firms and firms with high-income owners and exhibit suspicious patterns, such as bunching below financial system thresholds. An innovative enforcement intervention targeting ghost clients rather than ghosts themselves led to substantial tax recovery.

Citation

Carrillo, Paul, Dave Donaldson, Dina Pomeranz, and Monica Singhal. 2023. "Ghosting the Tax Authority: Fake Firms and Tax Fraud in Ecuador." *American Economic Review: Insights*, 5 (4): 427-44.

DOI: 10.1257/aeri.20220321

Choose Format:

Additional Materials

[Replication Package](#)

[Online Appendix \(3.17 MB\)](#)

[Author Disclosure Statement\(s\) \(20.89 KB\)](#)

JEL Classification

D22 Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis

H25 Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)

H26 Tax Evasion and Avoidance

K34 Tax Law

L25 Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope

O14 Industrialization: Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology

Title

Abstract

JEL Codes

On the right, we show the information that we webscraped for each paper.

- Package: Selenium

Parts We Have Completed

Literature Search

Literature Review Support

Aim: Help find the most relevant papers.

1. **Filter Database:** Search literature by selecting criteria such as years, journals, JEL codes, authors, and keywords.
 - All the JEL codes options were webscraped using the package Beautiful Soup from <https://www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php?view=jel>.
2. **Real-Time Updates:** Display updates dynamically based on selected filters.
3. **Download Data:** Download filtered literature data in CSV format.

2 Paper

[README](#)
[Current Trends](#)
[Literature Search](#)
[Literature Review](#)

Literature Search

Filter Database:

Search literature by selecting criteria such as years, journals, JEL codes, authors, and keywords.

Real-Time Updates:

Display updates dynamically based on selected filters.

Download Data:

Download filtered literature data in CSV format.

Year(s)

2020

Journal(s)

American Economic Review

JEL Code(s)

Q54: Climate, Natural Disasters, Global Warming

Author(s)

Search Keyword

For more information on the JEL Classification System, see [this website](#).

Download filtered_data.csv

Title	Issue	Journal	Abstract	Authors	Link
Does When You Die Matter? Evidence from Hurricane Katrina	Vol. 110, No. 11, November 2020	American Economic Review	We follow Medicare cohorts to estimate Hurricane Katrina's long-run mortality effects on victims initially living in New Orleans. Including the initial shock, the hurricane improved eight-year survival by 2.07 percentage points. Migration to lower-mortality regions explains most of this survival increase. Those migrating to low-versus high-mortality regions look similar at baseline, but their subsequent mortality is 0.83–1.01 percentage points lower per percentage point reduction in local mortality, quantifying causal effects of place on mortality among this population. Migrants' mortality is also lower in destinations with healthier behaviors and higher incomes but is unrelated to local medical spending and quality.	Tatyana Deryugina; David Molitor	https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20181026
Subsidy Policies and Insurance Demand	Vol. 110, No. 8, August 2020	American Economic Review	Using data from a two-year pricing experiment, we study the impact of subsidy policies on weather insurance take-up. Results show that subsidies increase future insurance take-up through their influence on payout experiences. Exploring mechanisms of the payout effect, we find that for households that randomly benefited from financial education, receiving a payout provides a one-time learning experience that improves take-up permanently. In contrast, households with poor insurance knowledge continuously update take-up decisions based on recent experiences with disasters and payouts. Combining subsidy policies with financial education can thus be effective in promoting long-run insurance adoption.	Jing Cai; Alain de Janvry; Elisabeth Sadoulet	https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20190661
Steering the Climate System: Using Inertia to Lower the Cost of Policy: Comment	Vol. 110, No. 4, April 2020	American Economic Review	Lemoine and Rudik (2017) argues that it is efficient to delay reducing carbon emissions, due to supposed inertia in the climate system's response to emissions. This conclusion rests upon misunderstanding the relevant earth system modeling: there is no substantial lag between CO2 emissions and warming. Applying a representation of the earth system that captures the range of responses seen in complex earth system models invalidates the original article's implications for climate policy. The least-cost policy path that limits warming to 2°C implies that the carbon price starts high and increases at the interest rate. It cannot rely on climate inertia to delay reducing and allow greater cumulative emissions.	Linus Mattauch; H. Damon Matthews; Richard Millar; Armon Rezai; Susan Solomon; Frank Vermans	https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20190059
Steering the Climate System: Using Inertia to Lower the Cost of Policy: Reply	Vol. 110, No. 4, April 2020	American Economic Review	Mattauch et al. (2020) claims that the quantitative conclusions in Lemoine and Rudik (2017)—henceforth, LR17—are not robust to using a climate model consistent with recent scientific results. We observe that LR17 in fact analyzes an extension to a more realistic carbon model that generates an efficient emission tax trajectory very similar to that in Mattauch et al. (2020), and we here show that simplifications in the temperature model of LR17 do not qualitatively affect their policy conclusions. Accounting for inertia reduces the initial emission tax by 42 percent and reduces the present value of abatement cost by 39 percent.	Derek Lemoine; Ivan Rudik	https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20191814

1 Filter our Paper Database

Aim: Streamline literature reviews.

1. **Upload:** CSV with paper titles and abstracts.
2. **Check:** Automated validation for:
 - Correct format.
 - Column completeness.
 - Record count limit (50 max).
3. **Analysis:** OPENAI API categorizes papers by content.
4. **Grouping:** Papers sorted into thematic groups.

2 Display the Input Information Here

4 Categorized Groups

1 Upload the CSV File

3 Press the Button to Update the Categorization

README	Current Trends	Literature Search	Literature Review
<h3>Literature Review</h3>			
Upload Dataset:			
Upload your dataset in CSV format containing paper titles and abstracts.			
Update Categorization:			
After uploading, press the button to categorize the literature based on similarity.			
Please ensure your dataset contains the necessary columns: 'Title' and 'Abstract'.			
<div>Choose File demo.csv</div>			
Congratulations! Your input information is shown on the right.			
Consider using the Literature Search Section to generate the .csv file. Users can also upload papers from other journals they are interested in. This tab uses the model 'gpt-3.5-turbo-0125'.			
<div>Update Categorization</div>			
		Title	Abstract
		Mobilizing the Masses for Genocide	Do political elites use armed groups to foster civilian participation in genocidal violence? Are armed groups employed strategically? How do they mobilize civilians? I investigate these questions using data from the Rwandan Genocide. To establish causality, I exploit exogenous variation in armed groups' transport costs induced by weather fluctuations: the shortest distance of each village to the main road interacted with rainfall along the dirt tracks between main road and village. I find (i) 1 additional armed-group member resulted in 7.3 more civilian perpetrators; (ii) armed-group leaders employed their men strategically; and (iii) armed groups invoked civilians' obedience.
		Subsidy Policies and Insurance Demand	Using data from a two-year pricing experiment, we study the impact of subsidy policies on weather insurance take-up. Results show that subsidies increase future insurance take-up through their influence on payout experiences. Exploring mechanisms of the payout effect, we find that for households with poor experience that improves take-up permanently. In contrast, households with poor insurance knowledge continuously update take-up decisions based on recent experiences with disasters and payouts. Combining subsidy policies with financial education can thus be effective in promoting long-run insurance adoption.
		Validating Migration Responses to Flooding Using Satellite and Vital Registration Data	Rainfall measures may be imperfect proxies for floods, given factors such as upstream water balance, proximity to rivers, and topography. We check the robustness of flooding-migration relationships by combining nationally-representative survey data with measures of flooding derived from weather stations, gridded products, and remote sensing tools. Linear probability models reveal that extreme flooding is negatively associated with out-migration. Rainfall-based proxies produce results qualitatively similar to those using the satellite-based measure of inundation, but only the latter is able to discern non-monotonic effects throughout the distribution. Moreover, estimates differ widely across areas, suggesting that households respond differently to rainfall and flooding.
		Agricultural Productivity and Structural Transformation: Evidence from Brazil	We study the effects of the adoption of new agricultural technologies on structural transformation. To guide empirical work, we present a simple model where the effect of agricultural productivity on industrial development depends on the factor-bias of technical change. We test the predictions of the model by studying the introduction of genetically engineered soybean seeds in Brazil, which had heterogeneous effects on agricultural productivity across areas with different soil and weather characteristics. We find that technical change in soy production was strongly labor-saving and led to industrial growth, as predicted by the model.
		Has the Increased Attachment of Women to the Labor Market Changed a Family's Ability to Smooth Income Shocks?	An increase in a married woman's attachment to the labor market affected her family's ability to smooth income shocks. Between 1970 and 1990, the sharp rise in labor market attachment provided an increasingly important channel for smoothing shocks to spousal income. As the participation rate stabilized, this contribution to smoothing evened out. In the Great Recession, both spouses received negative income shocks, and access to transfer income became the main insurance mechanism. Volatility of consumption followed volatility of family income trends but at a lower magnitude. Families' ability to weather income shocks didn't change during the 1970-2010 period.
Group: Climate Change and Environmental Impacts			
Titles:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Economic Impacts of Climate Change: Evidence from Agricultural Output and Random Fluctuations in Weather: CommentThe Economic Impacts of Climate Change: Evidence from Agricultural Output and Random Fluctuations in Weather: ReplyTemperature, Labor Reallocation, and Industrial Production: Evidence from IndiaThe Fiscal Cost of Hurricanes: Disaster Aid versus Social InsuranceClimate Change, Mortality, and Adaptation: Evidence from Annual Fluctuations in Weather in the US			
Explanation:			
This group delves into the economic impacts of climate change and environmental factors. The first two papers explore the effects of climate change on agricultural output and weather fluctuations. The third paper investigates labor reallocation in response to temperature-driven shocks in India. The fourth paper examines the fiscal costs of hurricanes and the adequacy of social insurance during disasters. The fifth paper analyzes the relationship between climate, mortality rates, and public health provision in the context of Mexico.			
Group: Policy Interventions and Economic Outcomes			
Titles:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Subsidy Policies and Insurance DemandDevelopment Policies and Long-Term Economic Growth: Lessons from Historical DataBorrowing Costs after Sovereign Debt ReliefAdaptation and Vertical Integration in the Airline IndustryAsymmetric Information and Remittances: Evidence from Matched Administrative Data			
Explanation:			
This group focuses on policy interventions and their implications for economic outcomes. The first paper examines the impact of subsidy policies on insurance demand. The second paper discusses the role of development policies in fostering long-term economic growth. The third paper investigates the effects of sovereign debt relief on borrowing costs. The fourth paper explores patterns of vertical integration in the airline industry. The fifth paper studies the relationship between asymmetric information and remittances using administrative data.			
Group: Labor Market Dynamics and Weather			

For Next Week:

AEA Publication Analysis

- *Field Popularity* – Code is done, but need to add this to our dashboard.
- *Theme Discovery* – Using a topic modeling technique called BERTopic, the code is done, but we need to learn more before presenting.
- *Collaboration Networks* – Attempting to visualize the scholars' network. Consider using JEL codes for overlap if nodes are too many.