

GABRIELA GALASSI

gabriela.galassi@eui.eu

European University Institute (EUI) - Economics Department &
Université de Montréal (UdeM) - Department of Economics (visiting student)
3150 rue Jean-Brillant, Montréal, QC H3T 1N8 CANADA

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Address: 179 Metcalfe St., Ottawa
ON K2P 0W1 CANADA

Mobile Phone: +1 343 777 0800

Citizenship: Argentina (Canadian Permanent Resident)

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE
ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

Placement Officer: David Levine

E-mail address: david.levine@eui.eu

Office phone: +39 0554685913

EDUCATION

European University Institute	2013 - present
Ph.D. Candidate in Economics	
Thesis Title: <i>"Essays in Labor Economics"</i>	
Expected Completion Date: June 2018	
CIREQ (Université de Montréal) , Visiting Student	Oct. 2015-present
Barcelona Graduate School of Economics , Master in Economics of Public Policy	2013
National University of Córdoba (Argentina), Ph.D. in Demography	2012
National University of Córdoba (Argentina), Bachelor in Economics	2007

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Primary fields: Labor Economics, Public Policy and Applied Econometrics

Secondary fields: Macroeconomics

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

IDRC, GrOW Program , Ottawa, Consultant	Aug. 2017 - present
IERAL of Mediterranean Foundation , Argentina, Researcher (Fiscal and Social Policy Areas)	2007-2012
CELADE (Demographic Division of ECLAC) , Santiago de Chile, Consultant	Aug. 2011
Research Institute in Economics and Finance , National University of Córdoba, Argentina, Research Assistant	2006-2007

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Teaching Assistant , European University Institute, Florence Econometrics (graduate) by Prof. Peter Reinhard Hansen	Winter 2015
Teaching Assistant , National University of Córdoba, Argentina Principles of Economics (underg.) by Prof. Ariel Barraud	Fall 2010/2011/2012
Introduction to Macroeconomics (underg.) by Prof. Leticia Zavaleta	Spring 2009/2010
Principles of Economics (underg.) by Prof. Cecilia Gáname	Fall 2009
Introduction to Macroeconomics (underg.) by Prof. Ariel Barraud	Spring 2008
Microeconomics (underg.) by Prof. Hada Juarez	Fall 2006/2007/2008

PUBLICATIONS

“Public funding for startups in Argentina: an impact evaluation” (with Hernán Ruffo and Inés Butler), *Small Business Economics*, volume 46, N. 2, pp. 295-309, 2016, doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11187-015-9684-7>.

“Vulnerability Factors of the Middle Class: Evidence for Argentina and Mexico after the Crisis of the 1990s” (with Leandro González), *Revista Frontera Norte*, Vol. 24, N. 47, pp. 89-116, 2012.

“Relación entre educación e ingresos en las regiones geográficas de Argentina” (with Marcos Andrada), *Papeles de Población*, Vol. 17, N. 69, pp. 257-290, 2011.

RESEARCH PAPERS

“Labor demand response to labor supply incentives: Evidence from the German Mini-Job reform” (Job Market Paper)

Presented at the Séminaire-midi de macroéconomie 2017-2018 at CIREQ (Montreal, Sep 2017), the XXII Workshop on Dynamic Macroeconomics (Vigo, Jul 2017), Canadian Labor Economic Forum (Antigonish, Jun 2017), and RES 2017 Annual Conference (Bristol, Apr 2017)

This paper analyzes how firms respond to changes in tax benefits for low-earning workers and how, through equilibrium effects, such policies also affect non-targeted, higher-earning workers. I explore firm-level outcomes around the Mini-Job Reform in Germany in 2003, which entailed a significant expansion of tax benefits for low-earning workers. Firm responses are decomposed in terms of scale effects arising from lower labor costs and substitution effects due to changes in relative prices of low-earning and high-earning labor. Using a differences-in-differences approach I document that establishments with a high intensity of low-earning workers prior to the reform expand relative to low intensity establishments. Interestingly, this relative expansion is biased towards the type of workers not targeted by the tax benefits. In addition, establishments initially less intensive in low-earning workers substitute employment towards low-earning workers without expanding at the same pace. My findings are consistent with a model of the labor market which features tax sharing between workers and firms and simultaneous shifts in labor supply and demand after changes in tax benefits for low-earning workers. In this setting, there is a reallocation of employment and production from firms initially less intensive in low-earning workers to firms with a high pre-reform intensity. These equilibrium effects across different types of workers and firms are relevant for the design of labor market policies targeting low-earning workers.

“Intergenerational correlation of employment: Is there a role for work culture?” (joint with David Koll and Lukas Mayr)

Presented at RES Junior Symposium 2017 (Bristol, Apr 2017), XXXI National Conference of Labour Economics (AIEL) (Trento, Sep 2016), Barcelona GSE Summer Forum, Socio-Economic Mobility, Inequality, and Growth (Barcelona, Jun 2016), 2eme Colloque CIREQ des Etudiants de Doctorat (Montreal, May 2016)

The labor earnings of workers tend to be similar to those of their parents. An extensive literature documents a high correlation of productivity, or earnings ability, between dynastically linked agents. However, a different determinant of labor earnings, namely the allocation of time to labor activities, or the willingness to work, is almost unstudied in this context. To obtain a more comprehensive understanding of this determinant, we analyze labor market participation and intergenerational transmissions of attitudes towards work. We introduce endogenous labor supply and intergenerational transmission of preferences in a two generations model with human capital investment and correlated abilities. We derive an intergenerational equation of employment status, which we estimate using the NLSY79 and NLSY79 Children and Youth Adults. Our empirical results provide evidence for the existence of transmission of work preferences. The correlation between the employment status of mothers and children remains significantly positive after controlling for wealth

and fertility. We are also able to rule out alternative explanations for this correlation like networks, specific human capital transmission or local labor markets. Instead, using periods in which the mother was separated from the child and information on grandmothers, we provide evidence suggesting the presence of a role model channel. These findings are relevant for the design of tax and transfer systems, which not only affect the labor supply decision of current generations but indirectly - through role model effects - also of future generations.

“The German Mini-Job reform: Intended and unintended consequences for low-earning workers”

Presented at the 69th European Meeting of the Econometric Society (Geneve, Aug 2016), Séminaire-midi de macroéconomie 2015-2016 at CIREQ (Montreal, Nov 2015), International Conference on Applied Research in Economics (Perm, Sep 2015), 3rd CIdE Workshop for PhD students in Econometrics and Empirical Economics (Perugia, Aug 2015), 2nd Annual Conference of the International Association for Applied Econometrics (Thessaloniki, Jun 2015), Inaugural RES Symposium of Junior Researchers (Manchester, Apr 2015)

This paper provides an empirical analysis of the effects of a welfare-to-work policy on earnings and employment prospects of workers. I exploit the expansion of tax exemptions and subsidies to low-earning employment introduced by the German Mini-Job Reform in 2003, which aimed to decrease unemployment by promoting work in the low-wage sector. Although a (mildly) positive effect on labor market participation has been documented in the literature, there is only scarce evidence on potential side effects such as in-work poverty and lock-in into low quality jobs. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel for 2000-2007, I estimate the effects of the expansion of tax benefits on earnings and employment prospects of workers. To mitigate the potential bias from selection into mini and midi-jobs, I construct counterfactuals both exploiting target groups (women, younger workers, single parents, secondary workers and low-educated) and using a matching strategy. The findings suggest that low-earning workers reduce the hours worked while net hourly wages do not increase despite the lower tax burden. On the other hand, inactive and unemployed people improve their chances to transit to employment with higher earnings by taking a transitory low-earning job. Hence, while the German design of tax incentives for low-earning jobs does not appear successful as an antipoverty policy, it seems to help jobless people to smoothly transit to better paid employment. The incentives seem effective for fostering labor participation of women, and for increasing participation and earnings of young people. However, low educated workers and single parents see their earnings reduced.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

Ph.D. Grant , European University Institute	2013-2017
Master Grant , BBVA Bank, for Master in Economics of Public Policy at Barcelona GSE	2012-2013
Ph.D. Grant , National Council for Scientific and Technological Research, Argentina	2008-2010
LACEA Course Grant for attending the course “Applied Econometrics for the Analysis of Micro and Panel Data”, Javeriana University, Bogota, Colombia	Jul 2009

SKILLS

Softwares: STATA, MATLAB

Languages:

Spanish (native)

English (fluent)

French (proficient)

Working experience with data-sets: longitudinal surveys (NLSY, G-SOEP), linked employer-employee (LIAB and SIAB, MCVL), labor force and household surveys in US (CPS), Europe (Enquete d'Emploi, Economically Active Population Survey) and Latin America (EPH -Ar-, ENIGH -Mx-, PNAD -Br-), other (European Social Survey, Eurobarometer, PISA, Longitudinal Social Protection Survey)

REFERENCES

Juan Dolado

EUI, Dept of Economics

(+39) 055 4685 956/954

juan.dolado@eui.eu

Árpád Ábrahám

EUI, Dept of Economics

(+39) 055 4685 909/928

arpad.abraham@eui.eu

Baris Kaymak

UdeM, Dept of Economics

(+1) 514 343 7979

baris.kaymak@umontreal.ca

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