September 2022 Pablo A. Troncoso

Contact Information

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Major Fields of Interest

Labor Economics, Macroeconomics, Social Security, Intergenerational Mobility.

Education

Ph.D. in Economics, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, U.S (May 2023).

MA in Economics, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, U.S., 2019.

MA in Economics, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile, 2014.

BA in Economics, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile, 2013.

Working Papers

- Employment Effect of Means-Tested Program: Evidence from a Pension Reform in Chile (Job Market Paper)
- Decentralizing the Chilean Miracle: Regional Intergenerational Mobility in a Developing Country (with Javier Cortés, Juan Díaz, Pablo Gutiérrez, Alexis Montecinos, and Gabriel Villarroel). Forthcoming at Regional Studies.
- Intergenerational Privileges and Public Provision of Public Goods: Evidence from Chile's Constitutional Process (with Javier Cortés, Juan Díaz, and Pablo Gutiérrez). Minor Revision at The Journal of Economic Inequality.
- How Much Should We Trust TSTSLS Intergenerational Mobility Estimates? Evidence From A Developing Country (with Javier Cortés, Juan Díaz, Pablo Gutiérrez, and Gabriel Villarroel). Submitted.

Published Research

- Impacts of Carbon Dioxide Emissions on Global Intense Hydrometeorological Disasters (with Vinod Thomas and Ramón López). Climate, Disaster and Development Journal, 5 (2020), 30-50.

Work Experience

- Research Assistant, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, U.S., 2022-current.
- Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Chile, Chile 2014–2017.
- Economist, Ministry of Social Development, Chile 2015–2017.

Teaching Experience

- Instructor, University of Georgia
 - Principles of Macroeconomics, Spring 2020 and 2021.
- Research Assistant, University of Georgia
 - Roozbeh Hosseini, Spring 2022.
- Teaching Assistant, University of Georgia

September 2022

- Macroeconomics I (1st year Ph.d course), University of Georgia, Fall 2018-2021.
- Macroeconomics II (1st year Ph.d course), University of Georgia, Spring 2018, 2022.
- Instructor, University of Chile
 - Econometrics I, Master of Public Policy, Spring 2014.
 - Econometrics I, Master of Applied Economics, Fall 2014.
 - Mathematical Methods III-IV, University of Chile, 2014-2017.

Seminar and Conferences (Including Scheduled)

- Southern Economic Association (SEA), Fort-Lauderdale, Florida, 2022.
- Midwest Macro Meeting, Dallas, Texas, 2022.
- International Atlantic Economic Society, Washington DC, 2022.
- Internal Seminar, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Atlanta, 2022.
- Annual Congress of the International Institute of Public Finance, Linz, Austria, 2022.
- 2022 North American Summer Meetings of the Econometric Society, Coral Gables, Florida.
- I-85 Macroeconomics Workshop, Columbia, South Carolina, 2022.
- Midwest Economics Association (MEA), Minneapolis, Minnesota, 2022.
- Southern Economic Association (SEA), Houston, Texas, 2021.
- LACEA LAMES Annual Meeting, Colombia (virtual), 2021.
- Society for the Study of Economic Inequality (ECINEQ), LSE (virtual), 2021.

Awards, Fellowships, and Grants

- Swift Undergraduate Teaching Fellowship Award, University of Georgia, 2022.
- Ph.d Fellowship, CONICYT, Chilean Government, 2018-.
- Graduate Assistantship, Department of Economics, University of Georgia, 2017-
- Master Fellowship, CONICYT, Chilean Government, 2013-2014.
- Master Assistantship, University of Chile, 2013-2014.
- Academic Excellence Circle (top 5% of students), University of Chile, 2009.

Referee

Estudios de Economia, Cepal Review.

Other Skills

- Computational Skills: Proficient in Stata, Matlab, LaTeX, and Fortran. Intermediate knowledge in R, and Python
- Languages: Spanish (native) and English (fluent)

References

Dr. Roozbeh Hosseini

Associate Professor

Department of Economics University of Georgia roozbeh@uga.edu

Dr. Martin Gervais

Alumni Board Distinguished Professor Department of Economics University of Georgia martin.gervais@uga.edu

Dr. Brantly Callaway

Associate Professor
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Abstract of Working Papers

1) Employment Effect of Means-Tested Program: Evidence from a Pension Reform in Chile (JMP)

Abstract: I study the employment effects of a 2008 policy reform in the Chilean pension system. The reform increased pension benefits by as much as 50% and changed the accrual rates for low-savings retirees. I develop a three-period model where workers decide consumption, non-pension assets and labor supply. I find that the net impacts on labor decisions depend on pension wealth, and knowledge about the pension system. I estimate the labor supply responses using two datasets. The first one is a representative cross-sectional survey with 12 waves between 1992 and 2017. The second is a unique database that combines monthly administrative records with a representative panel survey. Using a Difference in Differences (DID) approach, I find that, on average, the reform increased labor force participation and hours worked for men between 60-64 years old by 15% and 4%, respectively. I find heterogeneous effects, depending on how their accrual rate changes, which depends on where they are in the distribution of pension wealth and years of contribution. I find that lack of pension knowledge is a crucial mechanism to explain these results. People with similar levels of pension wealth and contributions behave differently depending on what they believe their pension assets and contributions are. These findings are consistent with the model and suggest that more access to relevant information regarding pension system may facilitate people to make well-educated decisions when facing a massive pension reform, especially in the case of a country with a high level of informality.

2) Decentralizing the Chilean Miracle: Regional Intergenerational Mobility in a Developing Country

Abstract: We estimate spatially disaggregated measures of intergenerational mobility in Chile through an administrative dataset linking children's and their parents' earnings from the formal private labour sector. We report remarkable heterogeneity as we find higher and lower upward mobility in mining and agricultural regions, respectively, corroborating Connoly et al. (2019) with the distinction that Chile is a unitary state, implying that factors other than institutional differences shape mobility.

3) Intergenerational Earnings Persistence and the Provision of Public Goods: Evidence from Chile's Constitutional Process

Abstract: This paper studies the relationship between intergenerational economic persistence and preferences for the provision of public goods. We develop a simple theoretical model in which a public good is financed through proportional taxation, and that predicts a lower provision of public goods given an increase in the intergenerational earnings elasticity (IGE), which is widely recognized as a measure of the degree of economic persistence from one generation to the next in society. We test this model empirically using the results of the 2020 Chilean national plebiscite, which asked for the replacement of the standing constitution by a new one that would potentially expand the role of the state in the provision of public goods. Our estimates suggest the existence of a positive association between the IGE and the share of the vote against a new constitution, even after controlling for median income and income inequality. These findings are consistent with our model and suggest that sectors of society that exhibit higher degrees of economic persistence also show greater reluctance towards redistributive policies that increase public goods provision.