# NICOLAS GUIDA-JOHNSON

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## EDUCATION

Ph.D., Economics, Boston University, Boston MA, May 2023 (expected)
   Dissertation Title: *Essays on Development and Labor Economics*
   Dissertation Committee: M. Daniele Paserman, Patricia Cortés and Martin Fiszbein

M.A., Political Economy, Boston University, Boston MA, 2019

M.Sc., Economics, Universidad de San Andres, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2014

B.A., Economics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2013

## FIELDS OF INTEREST

Development Economics, Labor Economics, Political Economy

## WORKING PAPERS

"Informality and Development: The Role of Transportation Infrastructure in Reducing Self-Employment," September 2022. Job Market paper.
"Corruption and Citizens' Compliance with the Law: An Empirical Analysis," August 2022

## WORK IN PROGRESS

"Automation and Gender: Implications for Occupational Segregation and the Gender Skill Gap" (with Patricia Cortés and Jessica Pan)
"Poverty, Human Capital, and Unemployment" (with Alonso Ahumada Paras, Martin Fiszbein and Mahesh Karra)

## PRESENTATIONS

Boston University, Applied Micro Dissertation Workshop, Boston, MA, 2019, 2020, 2021
Boston University, Applied Micro Student Workshop, Boston, MA, 2019, 2020, 2021

## FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

Graduate Student Fellowship, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Boston University, 2017-2022
Graduate Student Scholarship, Universidad de San Andres, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2014
Research Scholarship, National Inter-University Council, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2013
Honors Degree, Universidad de Buenos Aires, 2013

## WORK EXPERIENCE
**Academic**

Research Assistant for Martin Fiszbein, Boston University, 2021-2022
Research Assistant for Patricia Cortés, Boston University, 2019-2021

**International Organizations**

Research Fellow, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC, 2015-2017

Research Assistant, Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, Buenos Aires, 2013-2014

### REFEREE EXPERIENCE

*Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*

### TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Instructor, Intermediate Macroeconomics Analysis, Department of Economics, Boston University, Summer 2022

Instructor, Intermediate Microeconomics Analysis, Department of Economics, Boston University, Summer 2021

Teaching Assistant, Intermediate Macroeconomics Analysis, Department of Economics, Boston University, Spring 2022

Teaching Assistant, Empirical Economics I, Department of Economics, Boston University, Fall 2021

Teaching Assistant, Intermediate Microeconomics Analysis, Department of Economics, Boston University, Spring 2021, Fall 2020 and Spring 2020

Teaching Assistant, Introductory Microeconomics Analysis, Department of Economics, Boston University, Fall 2020, Fall 2019, Spring 2019 and Fall 2018

Teaching Assistant, Econometrics I, Department of Economics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Spring 2013-Spring 2015

Teaching Assistant, Econometrics II, Department of Economics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Spring 2013-Spring 2015

### LANGUAGES

Spanish (native), English (fluent)

### COMPUTER SKILLS: STATA, MATLAB, LaTeX, QGis

### CITIZENSHIP/VISA STATUS: Argentinian/F1

### REFERENCES

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# NICOLAS GUIDA-JOHNSON

**Informality and Development: The Role of Transportation Infrastructure in Reducing Self-Employment** (Job Market Paper)

I study the effects of improvements in transportation infrastructure on informality. To deal with endogeneity issues, I implement two complementary identification strategies. First, taking advantage of the staggered rollout of highways, I apply a generalized difference-in-difference regression model. Second, I conduct an instrumental variable strategy by exploiting the fact that municipalities along the route of important cities in Brazil were more likely to be connected to the federal highway system. I find that, once a municipality is connected to the federal highway network, there is a reduction in informality, measured by self-employment rate among non-agricultural, low-skilled workers. Moreover, I show that connected municipalities have higher GDP per capita, larger firms in the formal sector and higher demand for formal employment. These results suggests that better transportation infrastructure induces the growth and development of the formal sector.

**Corruption and Citizens' Compliance with the Law: An Empirical Analysis**

In this paper, I empirically analyze the effect of the disclosure of corruption cases on citizens' compliance with the law. To do so, I use data on corruption cases generated by the Brazilian anti-corruption plan, "Programa de Fiscalização em Entes Federativos", which randomly audits municipalities for their use of federal funds. I measure non-compliance with the law by citizens using data on traffic offenses at the municipality level. The random selection of municipalities to be audited provides me with a straightforward empirical strategy. My main results indicates that the disclosure of corruption cases at the municipality level increases per capita traffic offenses by 1.2%, and an additional case of corruption disclosed increases traffic offenses per capita by 0.4%. These estimates are small and not statistically different from zero. Therefore, I am not able to conclude that the disclosure of corruption has an impact on the compliance with the law by citizens.

**Automation and Gender: Implications for Occupational Segregation and the Gender Skill Gap** *(with Patricia Cortés and Jessica Pan)*

We examine the contribution of automation to the occupational gender segregation and to the gender gap in college education. First, we document that women were more likely to be displaced by automation. Then, exploiting cross-commuting zone variation in the risk of automation, we show that women were much more likely than men to transition out of routine task intensive occupations to occupations requiring higher levels of skill, for a given shock in the risk of automation. Local labor markets that were more affected by automation experienced greater occupational integration by gender. Potential mechanisms are the growing demand for social skills that favor women and their greater ability to upskill. Consistent with these mechanisms, we find that local labor markets that were more susceptible to automation saw larger increases in the share of young women completing college relative to men and a greater movement of women into occupations with high math and high social skill requirements.

September 2022