FRANCESCO RISI

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Current Position:

PhD candidate, University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain

Fields:

Econometrics, Applied econometrics, Nonparametric Testing, Income Mobility, Wage Mobility

Education:

University Carlos III of Madrid, PhD in Economics	2010-
University Carlos III of Madrid, Master in Economic Analysis	2008-2010
University of Bologna, Master Degree in Statistical and Economic Science	2005-2007
University of Bologna, Bachelor Degree in Statistics	2002-2003

Working Papers

"Comparing conditional transition probabilities: Is Italian Income Mobility Regional?"

"The effect of adverse labor market entry conditions on wage mobility: a transition matrix approach."

Conferences and Seminars

2013: Econometric Symposium at UC3M (discussant), Student seminar series at UC3M 2012: ENTER seminar at University College of London, ENTER jamboree conference (discussant), Student seminar series at UC3M

Grants and Awards

2013-2014 Assistant researcher at University Carlos III of Madrid 2009-2013 FPI scholarship by the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science 2008-2009 Graduate Program Scholarship at University Carlos III of Madrid

Teaching Experience

Undergraduate level: Quantitative Microeconomics (academic years 13/14, 12/13), Applied Economics (12/13), Econometrics I (12/13, 10/11, 09/10, 08/09), Mathematics II (11/12), Mathematics I (10/11), Econometrics III (10/11)

Other Working Experiences

2007-2008 Junior Consultant at Prometeia S.p.a. (Bologna – Italy)

Languages:

Italian (mother tongue), English (fluent), Spanish (fluent)

Softwares:

R, Matlab, Gretl, Eviews, Stata, Office, SAS, Latex language

References

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Job Market Paper:

"The effect of adverse entry conditions on wage mobility of Italian young men. A transition matrix approach."

We use Italian administrative data to study the effect of adverse entry conditions on wage mobility of young males. We compare wage transition matrices between individuals who entered the labor market in the higher unemployment period 1986-1988 and those who entered in the lower unemployment period 1990-1992. We use a new nonparametric testing procedure in the context of conditional transition probabilities. We find that individuals who enter during the high unemployment period face a worse long run income mobility and in particular have significantly lower probabilities of reaching the top class of the wage distribution. We argue that Italy has a static labor market with a high cost of changing job. This reduces the opportunity of individuals to improve their working status, leading to a negative persistent effect of adverse entry conditions.