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<https://www.aiel.it/cms/cms-files/eventi/other-20200807132546.pdf>

### **Sessione congiunta AIEL – SITES**

#### **Internal Migration, Children's Schooling and Gender Gaps in Education**

**Lucia Ferrone and Gianna Claudia Giannelli**

##### **Abstract**

In many sub-Saharan African countries, a large number of people migrate internally or abroad because of demographic, economic and political factors. We investigate whether households' mobility affects child educational outcomes and in what direction. We study this issue for Uganda, using the National Panel Survey for 2005, 2009, 2010 and 2011 to estimate a fixed-effects-instrumental-variables model of the relationship between mobility and children's educational outcomes – delay in school and school attendance. We find that moving during children's primary school years, or early middle school years, increases delay in schooling, but only for girls. School attendance, instead, increases, but only for boys. These effects are compatible with a theoretical model that predicts that parents are more likely to invest in human capital of boys when returns to education are higher for men. Not so for girls, who pay the price of household mobility.

**Keywords:** internal migration; gender disparity; school delay; school completion; Uganda.

**JEL:** I25; J13; O15

#### **The New Normalcy under Threat : The reorganization of production after COVID-19**

**Pasquale Lucio Scandizzo (scandizzo@uniroma2.it) and Odin Knudsen (odinknudsen@gmail.com)**

##### **Abstract**

In this paper, we explore the last stage of the Covid-19 pandemic, the “new normalcy” when the virus is still a significant threat, but businesses are allowed to open as long as they do not cause undue harm to their customers or staff. In this stage, the business can take on certain costs that lower profits or make a significant investment in revamping production. A third party can deploy sanctions or

penalties if a certain health or social standard of infections are exceeded. This third party has the option to enact penalties but not the obligation if the standard is exceeded as there are costs to imposing these sanctions, either in terms of enforcement costs or because the capacity of the regulator is limited. The firms are faced with uncertainty on the flow of profits in the future and whether infections will increase beyond the level where sanctions could be imposed. To explore how uncertainty and the social standard affects the firms' decision, and its re-organization of working spaces and labor processes, we construct a simple model of aggregate behavior. We analyze the alternative options and their dependence on the new emerging social standards, as well as the solutions that can be reached as a consequence of implicit or explicit bargaining between the public and the private sector of the economy.

**Keywords.** Covid-19, Pandemic, Normalcy, Option, Social Standards

**JEL codes.** C28, D21, H41, I18.

## **The effectiveness of public investment in Italy** by Stefano Maiolo

### **Abstract**

The study presents a review of Public Investment Management (PIM) based on recent applications made in various countries by the World Bank; starting from this approach, in which eight "indispensable" characteristics are identified for the effective functioning of any PIM system, an assessment is carried out of the evaluation and implementation model of public investments in Italy. Many countries, even in the face of major negative shocks to the economy, after a few years have recovered their growth path also thanks and to public investment and the rigorous evaluation of related projects. Italy instead presents many critical issues in the planning stages, programming and projecting of public investments, so much so that since the major economic crisis of 2007 it has lost more than 30% of the average annual value of the investments that were made in previous years, and consequently also the GDP has remained almost unchanged at pre-crisis levels. In the post-Covid phase this situation is even more worrying, observing the data of the current recession. If on the one hand the EU is showing sensitivity towards the countries that have been most affected by the pandemic, so much so as to enhance the resources of the new 2021-2027 programming for Italy by over 200 billion euros through the Recovery Fund, on the other hand, it is necessary not to lose sight of the above critical issues. Through a first attempt at assessing the macro-activities and rules that have taken place in recent years in our country, some focuses are made on the evaluation and analysis of the effectiveness of public investments, following the reading order proposed in the World Bank PIM guidelines.

**Keywords.** Covid-19, Pandemic, Public Investment, Management, Recovery, Evaluation

**JEL codes.** E22, H43, H54.

## **Employment data in household surveys: taking stock, looking ahead1** Sam Desiere, Valentina Costa - World Bank

### **Abstract**

Individual-level employment data have a wide range of applications. They are used to monitor labor markets and the SDGs, contribute to understanding and explaining socioeconomic conditions and may help to design and inform labor market policies. This paper is relevant for academics and policymakers that want to understand the main survey design issues behind the collection of individual-level employment data in nationally representative household surveys, and its implications for data quality, particularly for women and young people. Based on a review of four survey programs (LSMS-type surveys, LSMS-ISA surveys, Labor Force Surveys and Demographic and Health

Surveys) in 14 developing countries, this paper addresses four questions. The authors first review the SDGs to identify a core set of labor market indicators and briefly discuss the ILO definitions of key concepts that shape these indicators. Then, they assess whether the SDG labor market indicators are captured in the reviewed surveys. Next, they take stock of current approaches to collect employment data and discuss critical survey design features such as the structure of the labor module and the wording of questions. The paper examines whether these survey design features are gender and age neutral, in the sense that specific survey design choices may have a different impact on men compared to women or on adults compared to youth. Data from the LSMS-ISA surveys are used to illustrate these issues. Finally, the authors conclude by proposing short and medium-term objectives to further improve the data quality in LSMS-ISA surveys.

**Keywords:** Household surveys, Employment, Work, Questionnaire Design,

**JEL Codes:** C8, J13, J18, J21, J22, J24, J43, J46