ANNEX A

PUBLIC SELECTION BASED ON QUALIFICATIONS AND INTERVIEW FOR THE AWARDING OF NO. 1 GRANTS LASTING 24 MONTHS FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH IN ACCORDANCE WITH ART. 22 OF LAW OF 30.12.2010 NO. 240 AT THE DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICS AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERGAMO (ACADEMIC RECRUITMENT FIELD 13/A1 (ECONOMICS) – A.D. SECS-P/01 – ECONOMICS (PRIN 2015 – Progetto 2015T9FYZZ_002)

announced with decree of the Rector Rep. no. 486/2017 of 18.09.2017 and posted on the official registry of the University on 18.09.2017

RESEARCH PROJECT

The project involves the study of the determinants of long-term comparative development and contemporary socio-economic outcomes with a special focus on the role of (the emergence, evolution and disappearance of) institutions at the disaggregate level. The project requires dealing with multi-disciplinary problems with a wide spectrum of empirical techniques.

For the purposes of the project, the candidate will have to carry out datasets construction using original historical and modern economic sources. The candidate is expected to exploit data collection techniques at the frontier of research to make the process of data collection more systematic and enhance its replicability (i.e. data scraping from web pages). The candidate will conduct empirical analysis using disaggregate (grid and municipality level) panel data and econometrics techniques.

The full time position is targeted to young researchers that will have knowledge of the literature and are trained on the specific tools and methods required, as discussed below. Full commitment to the project for its entire duration is required to finalize the publication process.

The candidate will carry out geocoded data construction using original historical and modern economic sources. He/She is expected to exploit data collection techniques at the frontier of research to make the process of data collection from digital or paper sources more systematic and enhance its replicability.

The candidate will conduct empirical analysis using disaggregate (grid and municipality level) panel data and econometrics techniques. Particular attention will be given to problems of reverse causality, omitted variables, clustering and spatial diffusion. The identification is based on the most advanced econometric techniques. The approach also exploits "natural experiments", such as changes in institutions and legislation, and the occurrence of external events. The results are also relevant to the design of policy interventions.