

EVALUACIÓN MICROECONÓMICA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS

1. OBJETIVOS Y ASPECTOS GENERALES DE LA EMPP.

1.1. Introducción.

1.2. Objetivos.

1.3. La EMPP.

2. EL AIO APLICADO A LA EMPP.

2.1. AIO extendido aplicado a las emisiones de GEI.

2.2. Implicaciones para las políticas de mitigación de emisiones de GEI a partir de los resultados del AIO.

2.3. AIO extendido aplicado al consumo de energía.

2.4. Implicaciones para las políticas de mejoras de la eficiencia energética a partir de los resultados del AIO.

3. APLICACIÓN PRÁCTICA DEL AIO(Seminario)

3.1. Software y aplicaciones del AIO.

3.2. Aplicación práctica del AIO.

3.3. Cálculos y obtención de resultados.

EVALUACIÓN MICROECONÓMICA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS



4. LA ICE APLICADA A LA EMPP.

4.1. Planteamiento.

4.2. MRP.

4.3. Variables.

4.4. Problema FIC

4.5. ATE y ATET

4.6. Experimentos vs. estudios.

4.7. Clasificación.

5. APLICACIÓN PRÁCTICA.

5.1. Subclasificación.

5.2. Matching.

5.3. Propensity Score (Mod. PyL)

5.4. Ponderación.

5.5. Estimador Bietápico.

5.6. Estimador Reg. MCO.

5.7. Diferencias en diferencias.

EVALUACIÓN MICROECONÓMICA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS

TFM anteriores publicados:



Driving forces of Spain's CO₂ emissions: A LMDI decomposition approach



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ABSTRACT

An extended version of the IPAT model and the 'Kaya identity' is used to assess the contribution of drivers of CO₂ emissions for the 1995–2009 period. The paper carries out a multisector analysis based on the Log-Mean Divisia Index Method (LMDI). The decomposition factors used are the Carbon Intensity factor (C), the Energy Intensity factor (EI), the structural composition of Spain's economy (Economy Structure, ES), the Economic Activity factor (EA) and Population (P), respectively. Data came from the World Input-Output Database (WIOD) and determined the period under consideration. The paper focuses on the 35 productive sectors included in the WIOD.

Major findings show that RES acted in detriment to the drivers of CO₂ emissions. This may be stated for the last few years under consideration. The positive trend for the share of RES in Spain's energy matrix, together with the negative tendency in the use of fossil fuels, leads us to be optimistic.

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Main drivers for local tax incentives to promote electric vehicles: The Spanish case



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ABSTRACT

Cities are one of the main agents behind the introduction of electric vehicles. In Spain, cities could establish up to a 75% deduction on vehicle tax based on environmental issues. This paper analyzes those variables affecting the establishment of such a measure using the Probit model on a sample of 395 Spanish municipalities. The results show that the urban population, its dispersion, and the municipalities' environmental commitment positively affect the establishment of such incentives, while the rural nature of the population and unemployment do exactly the opposite.

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Evaluating the Impact of an Active Labour Market Policy on Employment.

Short and Long Term Perspectives.

Abstract:

The labour market insertion contract was an Active Labour Market Policy introduced in Spain in 2001. It was available only to people registered with the Public Employment Service as being unemployed. This article provides an estimation of the average impact that this contract had on the employability of individuals in the short and long term by using propensity score matching and kernel and radial estimators. Data are taken from the most comprehensive database available, which is the Continuous Sample of Working Histories. Results are consistent with literature reports and show that the employability of participants was inferior to that of individuals with similar, temporary-type contracts.

Keywords: public policy evaluation, propensity score matching, kernel and radial matching estimators, causal inference, active labour market policies.

JEL codes: C13, C14, D04, J68.

TFM en evaluación: