

ROCCO ENRICO RUBOLINO

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Wivenhoe Park, Colchester,
Essex, CO4 3SQ, UK.
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:
Taranto (TA), Italy. 04 January 1991.

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EDUCATION

10.2017 - **Ph.D. student in Economics.**
University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER).
08.2015 - 12.2016 **Master of Science in Economics** (with distinction).
Uppsala University
11.2014 - 07.2016 **Master of Science in Economics** (110/110 cum laude).
University of Siena
09.2010 - 10.2014 **Bachelor of Arts in Business Economics.**
University of Bari

Research areas Public Economics; Labor Economics; Economic History.

RESEARCH AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE

10.2018 - **Graduate Teaching Assistant.**
[Intermediate Macroeconomics \(EC201\)](#) – University of Essex.
10.2017 - **Affiliate.**
Economic and Social Research Council on Micro-Social Change (MiSoC).
06.2017 - 10.2017 **Research scholar.**
Bank of Italy (Italian Central Bank), Directorate General for Economics, Statistics and Research. Tutor: Dr. Sauro Mocetti.
09.2016 - 06.2017 **Research assistant.**
Tutor: Professor Daniel Waldenström (Paris School of Economics) and Associate Senior Lecturer Erik Bengtsson (Lund University).
Membership EEA; IIPF; NTA; RES.
Referee activities Public Finance Review.

INTENSIVE COURSES

2018 Panel data methods (IFS, Tutor: Jeffrey Wooldridge).
2017 Policy evaluation methods (IFS, Tutor: Barbara Sianesi).

COMPUTER AND LANGUAGE SKILLS

Language Italian (Mother tongue); English (proficient); French (basic).
Skills Stata; LaTeX; Office; E-Views.

HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

2018 [SIEP Prize](#) for the paper “The efficiency and distributive effects of local taxes: Evidence from Italian municipalities”.
2017 - 2020 HIC & Advanced Quantitative Methods scholarship (U Essex).
2017 “Borse di avviamento alla ricerca” (Bank of Italy).
2016 Outstanding distinction, “[Bonaldo Stringher](#)” fellowship (Bank of Italy).

CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS PRESENTATIONS

2019 Royal Economic Society Congress (Warwick University, 15-17.04; Chair of the session “Intergenerational mobility”);
7th TARC Conference (University of Exeter, 11-12.04);
Policy, Income and Welfare Research Group Meeting (ISER, 11.02).
2018 111th National Tax Association Annual Conference (New Orleans, 15-17.11);
Student seminar (ISER, 7.11);

5th MaTax Conference (ZEW, University of Mannheim, 4-5.10);
30th Conference of the Italian Society of Public Economics (University of Padua, 20-21.09; Chair of the session “Family and child”);
74th Annual Congress of the International Institute of Public Finance (University of Tampere, 21-23.08; Chair of the session “Social mobility”);
Workshop on Economics of Higher Education (ISER, 13-14.06);
Joint Empirical Social Science Seminar (University of Essex, 16.05);
Policy, Income and Welfare Research Group Meeting (ISER, 06.02).

2017

Bank of Italy (Rome, 12.09).

PUBLICATIONS

2019. “[Trends and gradients in top tax elasticity: Cross-country evidence, 1900-2014.](#)” Forthcoming in *International Tax and Public Finance*.

With Daniel Waldenström (PSE). [IZA DP No. 10667](#) and [CEPR DP No. 11935](#). [Data & Replication files](#).
Media coverage: [VoxEU](#).

WORKING PAPERS

2018. “[Knocking on parents’ doors: Regulation and intergenerational mobility](#)”

With Sauro Mocetti (Bank of Italy) and Giacomo Roma (Bank of Italy). Banca d’Italia, Working paper No. 1182. [Submitted]. [Poster for the Workshop on the Economics of Higher Education](#). Media coverage: [VoxEU](#); [Relazione Annuale Banca d’Italia \(p.158-161\)](#); [European Central Bank report \(p.121-123\); eticaeconomia](#).

Abstract: We exploited two major reforms in the regulation of professional services implemented in Italy since the 2000s in order to examine the impact on the intergenerational transmission of occupations. We built an OECD-style indicator of strictness of regulation for 14 occupations and three different cohorts (i.e. before and after each reform). Then, using a difference-in-differences strategy, we exploited the differential effect of regulation on the occupations considered compared with employees in similar occupations, before and after each reform. We found that the progressive liberalization of professional services affected the allocation of individuals across occupations, leading to a substantial decrease in the propensity to follow the same career as one’s parents. The impact of regulation on the likelihood of being employed in the same occupation as one’s parents is greater in soft sciences and in areas where the demand for professional services is higher; at individual level, it is greater for less able individuals.

2018. “[The efficiency and distributive effects of local taxes: Evidence from Italian municipalities](#)”

[Awarded with the SIEP Prize at the 30th Annual Congress of the Italian Society of Public Economics.](#)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the effect of local income taxation on taxable income, inequality and internal migration in Italy using two tax reforms and several administrative data sources. These reforms, introduced in 2007 and 2011, granted municipalities the authority to switch from a flat to a progressive local income tax. I obtain two main results. First, the progressive tax reduced taxable income by 5 percent and the income share held by the top percentile of the municipal income distribution by 6 percent. Second, I find compelling evidence of a positive effect of net-of-tax rate differentials across provinces on changing fiscal residence.

2017. “[Tax progressivity and top incomes: Evidence from tax reforms](#)”

With Daniel Waldenström (PSE). [IZA DP No. 10666](#) and [CEPR DP No. 11934](#). [R&R at *Journal of Economic Inequality*]. [Data & Replication files](#). Media coverage: [VoxEU](#), [Business Insider](#), [The Guardian](#).

Abstract: We study the link between tax progressivity and top income shares. Using variation from large-scale Western tax reforms in the 1980s and 1990s and the novel synthetic control method, we find large and lasting boosting impacts on top income shares from the progressivity reductions. Effects are largest in the very top groups while earners in the bottom half of the top decile were almost unaffected by the reforms. Cuts in top marginal tax rates account for most of this outcome whereas reduced overall progressivity contributed less. Searching for mechanisms, real income responses as measured by growth in aggregate GDP per capita, registered patents and tax revenues were unaffected by the reforms. By contrast, tax avoidance behavior related to the management of capital incomes in the very income top appears to lie behind the observed effects.

(SELECTED) WORKS IN PROGRESS

“**The long-run determinants of the capital share**”

With Erik Bengtsson (Lund) and Daniel Waldenström (PSE).

“**Taxing the ghosts: The public finance effects of a large anti-evasion program**”

MEDIA COVERAGE

2019. “[Gatsby in Italia: Mobilità sociale e disuguaglianze.](#)” With Franco Bonomi Bezzo. Forum disuguaglianze e diversità.

2018. “[Di padre in figlio: Gli effetti delle liberalizzazioni sulla mobilità sociale nelle professioni.](#)” With Sauro Mocetti and Giacomo Roma. *Eticaeconomia*.

2018. “[Intergenerational mobility in professions: Nature, nurture and regulatory rents.](#)” With Sauro Mocetti and Giacomo Roma. *VoxEU*.

2017. “[How to tax the rich: Trends and gradients in top tax responses.](#)” With Daniel Waldenström. *VoxEU*.

2017. “[Tax reforms and top incomes.](#)” With Daniel Waldenström. *VoxEU*.