

## Kristian Estévez

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### Experience

#### *Adjunct Lecturer*

University of Florida, Department of Economics  
International Trade (ECO 3704), Spring 2010

#### *Instructor*

University of Florida, Department of Economics  
International Trade (ECO 3704), Summer 2008 – Fall 2010

University of Florida, Department of Food and Resource Economics  
Macroeconomic Theory in Open Economies II (AEB 6240), Spring 2009

#### *Teaching Assistant*

University of Florida, Department of Economics  
Principles of Microeconomics (ECO 2023), Fall 2005 – Spring 2009  
Managerial Economics (ECP 3704), Spring 2006 – Spring 2009

### Education

University of Florida, Gainesville, FL  
Ph.D. in Economics, September 2005 – December 2010

University of Florida, Gainesville, FL  
B.A. in Economics (*with honors*), September 2001 – May 2005

### Fields

International Trade  
Public Economics  
Game Theory

## **Research Interests**

International Trade  
Economic Development  
Technological Change and Economic Growth

## **Published Papers**

Estevez, Kristian. "Nutritional Efficiency Wages and Child Labor," Forthcoming in *Economic Modelling*, **Job Market Paper**

## **Working Papers and Work in Progress**

"North-South Trade with Firm Heterogeneity." with Elias Dinopoulos

"Demand for Child Labor in a North-South Model of Trade."

"Does Intra-Industry Trade Increase the Incidence of Child Labor?"

## **Advising**

Benjamin Sunshine – Honor's Thesis

## **Awards**

Nominated by Economic Department for a Graduate Teaching Award, Fall 2009 and Spring 2010

## **Conferences**

Spring Seminar Series, University of Florida, February 2010  
Graduate Student Council Interdisciplinary Research Conference, February 2010  
Attended Southern Economic Conference Annual Meetings (November 2010) and  
American Economic Association Annual Meetings (January 2011)

## **Service**

Graduate Student Council Department Representative, Fall 2009 – Fall 2010

## **Refereeing**

Economic Modelling

## Affiliations

American Economic Association  
Southern Economic Association

## Skills

Computing: STATA, Mathematica, SPSS, Matlab  
Languages: Fluent in English and Spanish

## References

Professor Elias Dinopoulos  
224 Matherly Hall  
Department of Economic  
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Professor Jonathan Hamilton  
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Professor Richard Romano  
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## Research Summary

Dissertation: "Essays on Child Labor, Productivity, and Trade"

### *Nutritional Efficiency Wages and Child Labor*

This paper formally analyzes the incidence of child labor by employing an overlapping-generations general-equilibrium model of a small open economy. An individual's ability determines whether or not he/she becomes a skilled worker. The supply side of the economy is composed of two sectors: the modern sector produces a homogeneous good using skilled labor and physical capital; and the agrarian sector that produces a traditional good using unskilled adult labor, child labor, and land. An increase in foreign direct investment and improvements in education reduce the incidence of child labor. Emigration of skilled (unskilled) workers reduces (raises) the supply of child labor, while trade sanctions reduce the demand for child labor. Child wage subsidies have an ambiguous effect on the incidence of child labor while education subsidies are effective in reducing the incidence of child labor. Simulation analysis is used to investigate the welfare effects of the aforementioned policies.

### *Does Intra-Industry Trade Increase the Incidence of Child Labor?*

This paper examines the incidence of child labor in the presence of heterogeneous firms and trade between structurally identical countries. Firms differ in their productivity levels as in Melitz (2003). The effects of stricter enforcement of child-labor laws enforcement and trade liberalization on the incidence of labor are examined. These effects are ambiguous and depend on how a firm's production process affects the relative productivity between adult and child workers. If the productivity elasticity of adult labor is the same as that of child labor, then firms employ the same proportion of child workers independently of their overall productivity level. In this case, trade liberalization does not affect the incidence of child labor, while stricter enforcement of child-labor laws reduces the incidence of child labor. If the productivity elasticity of child labor is higher (lower) than that of adult labor, then trade liberalization decreases (raises) the incidence of child labor.

### *Demand for Child Labor in a North-South Model of Trade*

This paper examines how international trade affects the incidence of child labor in a North-South model of trade with heterogeneous firms. Innovating firms in the North differ in their marginal costs, while Southern firms are homogeneous, imitate Northern products, and may use child labor in production. The incidence of child labor depends not only on domestic factors such as the wages of adult and child labor in the South, but also on the rates of innovation and imitation. Reductions in trade cost decrease the relative production in the South and the incidence of child labor. An increase in the rate of imitation decreases the incidence of child labor, while an increase in the size of the South, measured by its population, raises the demand for child labor.

## Teaching Summary

The table below summarizes my teaching evaluations for the courses I have taught at the University of Florida. The fall and spring semesters are 16-week terms and the summer semester is split into two terms lasting 6 weeks each. The upper level undergraduate courses in the Department of Economics are four credit courses. My courses typically have between 38-46 students.

I taught a graduate course which is taken by master-level graduate students in the Department of Food and Resource Economics in the spring of 2008. After teaching in the summer of 2008, I was nominated by the Department of Economics for a Graduate Teaching Award, and was re-nominated after my fall course. The student evaluations for my classes place me near the top among all economics instructors.

In addition to teaching, I have also served as the teaching assistant for Principles of Microeconomics (ECO 2023), a course which usually exceeds 2,000 students during the fall and spring semesters. I was also the teaching assistant for Managerial Economics (ECP 3704).

## Teaching Evaluations

Term	Course	Evaluation (Out of a max of 5)
Summer B 2008	ECO 3704 - International Trade	4.12
Spring 2008	AEB 6240 - Open Macroeconomics II	3.80
Summer B 2009	ECO 3704 - International Trade	4.62
Fall 2009	ECO 3704 - International Trade	4.60
Spring 2010	ECO 3704 - International Trade	4.48
Fall 2010	ECO 3704 - International Trade	4.76