



Workshop on Recent Developments in Wage Inequality Analysis in Spain

April 16-17, 2010
Parador Nacional de Carmona, Sevilla

Área de Análisis Económico
Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla



PROGRAM

Friday 16th April

9.15-9.30 Welcome address by the organizers

09.30-11.30 Session 1: Job Polarization and Wage Inequality

09.30-10.30 **David Dorn** (CEMFI) joint with David Autor (MIT): "Inequality and Specialization: The Growth of Low-Skill Service Jobs in the United States"

10.30-11:30 **Manuel Hidalgo-Pérez** (UPO): "Tasks, Ability Bias and Within-Group Inequality"

11.30-12.00 Coffee Break

12.00-14.00 Session 2: Evolution of Spanish Wage Inequality (I)

12.00-13.00 **Virginia Sánchez-Marcos** (Universidad de Cantabria) joint with Joseph Pijoan-Mas (CEMFI): "Spain is Different: Falling Trends of Inequality"

13.00-14.00 **Hipólito Simón** (UA): "Wage inequality in Spain: An international and intertemporal analysis with the Encuesta de Estructura Salarial"

14.00-15:30 Lunch

15.30-16.30 Session 3: Evolution of Spanish Wage Inequality (II)

15.30-16.30 **Olympia Bover** (BdE) joint with Aitor Lacuesta (BdE): "Changes in Income and Wealth Inequality in Spain at the Turn of the Century"

16.30-17.00 Coffee Break

17.00-19.00 Session 4: Other Topics Related to Wage Inequality

17.00-18.00 **Jorge de la Roca** (CEMFI): "The Dynamic Benefits from Working in a Dense City: Evidence from micro-data for Spain"

18.00-19.00 **Aitor Calo-Blanco** (UPO): "Education, Utilitarianism and Equality of Opportunity"

Saturday 17th April

9.30-11.30 Session 5: Labor Force Composition and Wage Inequality in Spain

9.30-10.30 **Juan Francisco Jimeno** (BdE) joint with Raquel Carrasco (UC3M) and Carolina Ortega (LECG): "Accounting for changes in the Spanish wage structure: The role of employment composition effects"

10.30-11.30 **Aitor Lacuesta** (BdE) joint with Mario Izquierdo (BdE): "The Contribution of Changes in Labour Force Composition and Relative Returns to the Evolution of Wage Inequality: The Case of Spain"

11.30-11.45 Coffee Break

11.45-13.45 Session 6: Analysis of Wage Inequality using Social Security Data

11.45-12.45 **Florentino Felgueroso** (Universidad de Oviedo) joint with Manuel Hidalgo-Pérez (UPO) and Sergi Jiménez-Martín (UPF): "Explaining the Fall of the Skill Wage Premium in Spain"

12.45-13.45 **Laura Hospido** (BdE) joint with Stéphane Bonhomme (CEMFI & NYU): "Using Social Security Data to Estimate Earnings Inequality"

Organizing and Program Committee (Coordinators)

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Workshop Location:

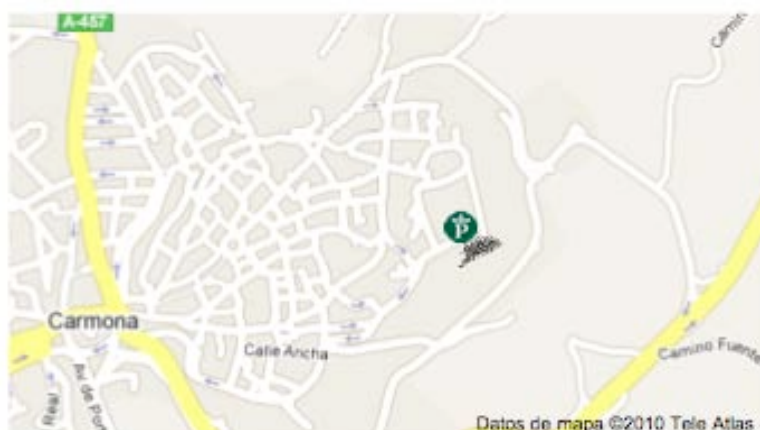
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Transports:

- Bus services between Seville and Carmona:
<http://www.carmona.org/servicios/buscasal.htm>

The City in Brief

- Tourism Web Page:
<http://www.turismo.carmona.org/turistavirtual.htm>

At only 30 kms from Seville, standing on the last elevated part of importance of the Alcores and dominating the extensive Corbones valley known as the vega, is the town of Carmona. The fertility of the surrounding area and the natural defensive advantages that offer has made Carmona an important population nucleus throughout history.

Its origins date back to the Neolithic period, rich prehistoric deposits having been found in the vicinity. The bell shaped vase the first Spanish contribution to European art was developed here. An Iberian town one of its leaders played an active part in the second Punic War (218-202 BC) BC Carmona was Romanized, finally being granted the right to mint Roman coins.

The Augustan Causeway went through Carmona. Remains of this Roman road still used and called the Arrecife during the Middle Ages are still conserved, as is a Roman bridge. The actual town reflects, with a few minor variations, the selfsame Roman urban plan. It was, without doubt, one of the most brilliant periods in the town's history and traces remain; the two defensive gates (Seville and Córdoba) are unmistakably Roman in style. But the most notable Roman monument here unique of its type is the necropolis, or Roman burial ground.

Carmona maintained its importance during nearly 500 years of Muslim domination (713+ AD), even becoming capital of one of the Taifas (or "small kingdoms"). In 1247 the Arab epoch ended with the surrender to King Ferdinand III ("the Saint"). Ferdinand remain populated the town and his son Alfonso X ("the Wise") divided up the town and established the town limits.

During the reign of King Pedro "the Cruel" Carmona benefited greatly because it was one of his favored towns. The Alcázar of the gate of Marchena was developed and was one of his favorite residences. His children took refuge here after the king's violent death at the battle of Montiel. During the reign of Juan II and Enrique IV, Carmona was the scene of rivalries between the Ponce de León and Guzmán noble families. Carmona's role in the reconquest of Granada was notable, as can be noted in the abundant documentation available in the Municipal Archive.

In 1630 Felipe IV granted Carmona the title of "city". In more recent times (1869) Carmona was the stage of one of the first efforts to create a Federal Republic here.