

Mattia Albertini

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Current Position

- Ph.D. student in Economics, IDEP – Università della Svizzera italiana – Lugano (CH).

Education

- Current, Ph.D. student in Economics, IDEP - Università della Svizzera italiana – Lugano (CH)
- 2021, Swiss Program for Beginning Doctoral Students in Economics, Swiss National Bank - Gerzensee Study Center (CH)
- 2020, Exchange, Quantitative Economics & Finance, University of St. Gallen (CH)
- 2020, M.Sc. Economic Policy (summa cum laude), Università della Svizzera italiana (CH)
- 2017, B.Sc. in Economics (summa cum laude), University of Pavia (IT)

Research Interest

Urban Economics, Labor Economics, Health Economics, Economics of Natural Catastrophes.

Working Papers

- The Capitalization of Natural Hazards in the Real Estate Market: Public or Private Insurances? (with Mario Jametti).
- The Residential Integration of Transnational Regional Economies: Evidence from the 2015 Swiss Franc Appreciation (with Lorenzo Barisone).
- Life Events Trigger of Benzodiazepine Use: The role of practice Style (with Fabrizio Mazzonna, Pieter Bakx).

Teaching experience

- TA – Microeconomics, Bachelor, Università della Svizzera italiana.
- TA – Macroeconomics, Bachelor, Università della Svizzera italiana.
- TA – Textual Analysis and Spatial Data for Economists, Master, Università della Svizzera italiana.

Professional experience

- 07/2019 - 09/2019 : Research Assistant, Institute of Economic Policy, Università della Svizzera italiana.

IT & Language Skills

- Softwares: Stata, R, Python, Matlab, mySQL, Office.
- **Italian** (Mother tongue), **English** (proficient), **Spanish** (lower intermediate), **German** (basic), **French** (dormant)

Additional courses

- 2020 Python Bootcamp, Digitise Optimize and Visualize Summer School, Peter Gruber, Università della Svizzera italiana.
- 2020 Advanced Convex Optimization Methods with Python, Digitise Optimize and Visualize Summer School, Fabio Trojani, Università della Svizzera italiana.
- 2023 Mini-Course on Machine Learning, Max Kasy, Oxford University.

Conferences (Invited as Speaker)

- Swiss Workshop on Local Public Finance and Regional Economics, Bern (CH), 2022.
- European Health Economic Association (EuHEA) PhD Conference, Galway (IRL), 2022.
- CEPRA/NBER Workshop on Aging and Health, Lugano (CH), 2023.
- 12th European Meeting of the Urban Economic Association, Bocconi University, Milan (IT), 2023.
- 6th Swiss Conference of the Swiss Society of Health Economics, Bern (CH), 2023
- Annual Congress of the Swiss Society of Economics and Statistics, Neuchâtel (CH), 2023
- 17th North American Meeting of the Urban Economics Association, Toronto (CAN), 2023

Papers' Details

- The Capitalization of Natural Hazards in the Real Estate Market: Public or Private Insurances

Abstract: *Economic Theory predicts that when actuarially fair insurances are not availables, risk-averse utility-maximizing agents have to bear losses, which try to minimize by adjusting good's prices. One important type of insurance concerns "natural hazards": the insurance against natural events that occurs with some predictability, and that have the power to damage the owner's property. In this paper, we exploit the fixed premium differential between public and private insurance systems in Switzerland to understand the differential impact of natural risks on the real estate market. To do so, we first create a model of housing choice and characterize the equilibrium house prices according to the type of insurance premium. Using a geo-coded dataset of house prices and characteristics and a dataset of geo-coded natural hazards over a period of 19 years, we validate our model by testing the hypothesis that in cantons offering an actuarially unfair premium (private insurance providers) we observe a bigger negative impact of risk on house prices under the assumption that public cantons offer an actuarially fair premium.*

Link: Available upon request.

- The Residential Integration of Transnational Regional Economies: Evidence from the 2015 Swiss Franc Appreciation

Abstract: *This paper investigates the differentiated distributional effects of international trade policies on non-tradable goods (housing) and dwelling decisions, focusing on the residential integration of transnational regional economies. We construct a theoretical model for residential location choices for a transnational economy with integrated residence and labor market but with heterogeneous consumption, housing, and amenities. Then, we associate this model with the experimental case study of the 2015 Swiss Franc (CHF) appreciation, which caused a reduction of the consumption goods' prices denominated in CHF in the Eurozone (EZ) regions at the Swiss borders. Hence, we find that after the shock, Swiss and Italian border Municipalities experienced, respectively, a decrease and increase in housing prices due to the residential relocation of EZ residents from the former to the latter. We provide an empirical transnational Bid-Rent model that effectively describes this mechanism. These results suggest that macroeconomic policies might cause discriminating regional housing effects within a nation driven by the residential integration in a transnational economy.*

Link: SSRN Working Paper

- Life Events Trigger of Benzodiazepine Use: the role of practice style

Abstract: *We evaluate the labor market and health consequences of benzodiazepine treatment after the loss of a close relative, by comparing patients exposed to general practitioners with different prescribing style. We link Dutch general practitioners records to Dutch administrative data on labor market and health insurance expenditure, and identify about 120,000 individuals who lose a close relative between 2010-2019. Using a dynamic difference-in-differences model, we find that individuals exposed to general practitioners with a higher propensity to prescribe benzodiazepines are more often treated with benzodiazepines after the death of a close relative. Furthermore, they more often receive out-of-guidelines prescriptions of benzodiazepine. These patients also show larger increases in health care expenditure, and after 3-4 years, worse labor market trajectories and increasing probability of receiving disability benefits.*

Link: Available upon request.