



## Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí Facultad de economía de la Uaslp

### Proyectos de investigación y trabajos en progreso

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1. THE EVOLUTION OF THE PLACE ATTACHMENT: AN ECONOMIC APPROACH. TRABAJO COAUTORADO CON ELVIO ACCINELLI (UASLP) Y SLADJANA PAVLINOVIC (U. OF SPLIT, HR).  
Objetivo: Our aim is to understand the evolution of the place attachment. For this purpose we apply evolutionary game theory with the replicator dynamics. So, we assume that a place is characterized by the space that is treated as public good. This assumption affects the payoff function of the agents. Our baseline model is a basic evolutionary game-theory model of spatial identity where the agents act only in accordance with their own identity. Thus, activity and identity are chosen together. We extend this by considering the choice of identity and action separately. Thus, we allow that an agent chooses an action opposite to her identity. We check if the results significantly change when this assumption is introduced.
2. INCOME INEQUALITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BRAZIL AND CHINA. TRABAJO COAUTORADO CON LIONELLO PUNZO Y LAURA POLICARDO (UNISI, ITALIA).  
Objetivo: The aim of this paper is to study the long-run relationship between income inequality (measured by the Gini coefficient) and economic growth (measured by the per capita GDP) in Brazil and China over the period 1970-2005. We investigate such a relation through a Cointegration analysis, since it avoids and/or deals better with the problem of parameter heterogeneity, omitted variable bias and endogeneity, from which suffers the econometric analysis of economic growth. Our main results show that: i) there exists a long-run relationship between Gini and GDP in Brazil and China, ii) such a relation is negative in Brazil and positive in China, and iii) there is a bidirectional Granger causality between the variables in Brazil and unidirectional Granger causality (from GDP to Gini) in China.
3. GOBIERNOS, POLÍTICAS DE INFLACIÓN, NIVELES DE DESIGUALDAD Y CRECIMIENTO ECONÓMICO.  
Objetivo. El tipo de régimen gubernamental afecta el desempeño económico? Con esta pregunta entendemos si el tipo de Gobierno (niveles democráticos) tienen una relación de largo plazo sobre la desigualdad y los niveles de precios de mercado. Se trata de probar la hipótesis de Acemoglu (2012) sobre “Political Selection and Persistence of Bad Governments”, publicado en The Quarterly Journal of Economics. Así, el objetivo es estudiar en un entorno de economía abierta la evidencia empírica sobre democracia, desigualdad y crecimiento.