

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO

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Andrea Riganti

CURRICULUM VITAE

INFORMAZIONI PERSONALI

COGNOME	RIGANTI
NOME	ANDREA
DATA DI NASCITA	19/10/1988

TITOLI**TITOLO DI STUDIO**

Laurea Magistrale in Biostatistica e Statistica Sperimentale, conseguita in data 13/09/2013 presso l'Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca con votazione 110/110 e lode

TITOLO DI DOTTORE DI RICERCA O EQUIVALENTI, OVVERO, PER I SETTORI INTERESSATI, DEL DIPLOMA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE MEDICA O EQUIVALENTE, CONSEGUITO IN ITALIA O ALL'ESTERO

Dottorato di Ricerca in Economia - PhD in Economics, conseguito in data 02/05/2017 presso Università degli Studi di Milano

ATTIVITÀ DIDATTICA A LIVELLO UNIVERSITARIO IN ITALIA O ALL'ESTERO**Insegnamento, Laurea triennale:**

- A.a. 2019/20 e 2020/21: Economia Sanitaria, Corso di Laurea in Management Pubblico e della Sanità, Università degli Studi di Milano
- A.a. 2018/19: Statistica, Corso di Laurea in Management Pubblico e della Sanità, Università degli Studi di Milano

Insegnamento, Laurea Magistrale:

- A.a. 2016/17 e 2017/18 e 2018/19: Introductory course in Statistics [English] (Economics and Political Sciences, Università degli Studi di Milano)
- A.a. 2017/18 e 2018/19 e 2019/20 e 2020/21: Introduction to data analysis [English] (MSc Hospitality and Tourism Management, IULM University);

Insegnamento, Corsi di perfezionamento:

- A.a. 2020/21: Evoluzione dei sistemi di finanziamento, Corso di Formazione Manageriale per Dirigenti di Struttura Complessa, Regione Lombardia e Polis

Esercitazioni:

- A.a. 2020/21: Advanced microeconomics (Economics and Political Sciences, Università degli Studi di Milano), Labour Economics (Economics and Political Sciences, Università degli Studi di Milano)
- A.a. 2018/19: Statistica (Corso di Laurea in Economia e Management, Università degli Studi di Milano), Statistica (Corso di Laurea in Management Pubblico e della Sanità, Università degli Studi di Milano)
- A.a. 2017/18: Statistica (Corso di Laurea in Economia e Management, Università degli Studi di Milano), Statistica (Corso di Laurea in Management Pubblico e della Sanità, Università degli Studi di Milano)
- A.a. 2016/17: Statistica (Corso di Laurea in Management Pubblico e della Sanità, Università degli Studi di Milano), Econometria (Corso di Laurea in Economia e Management, Università degli Studi di Milano), Statistica Economica (Corso di Laurea in Economia e Management, Università degli Studi di Milano)

DOCUMENTATA ATTIVITÀ DI FORMAZIONE O DI RICERCA PRESSO QUALIFICATI ISTITUTI ITALIANI O STRANIERI;

- **Ricerca - Visiting:** Harvard School of Public Health, Boston - MA, a.a. 2012/13
- **Ricerca - Visiting:** Dep. of Economics, York University, a.a. 2015/16
- **Formazione - 2021:** Modern Difference in Differences Design, Università degli Studi di Milano
- **Formazione - 2020:** Advanced Course in Machine Learning, Università degli Studi di Milano
- **Formazione - 2017:** EUROMOD Training Course, Essex University
- **Formazione - 2016:** Counterfactual Evaluation using STATA, T-Stat, Rome
- **Formazione - 2014:** Summer School Applied Health Econometrics and Health Policy, Università degli Studi di Bergamo
- **Formazione - 2012:** SAS Course in Advanced Data Mining, Università degli studi di Milano Bicocca

DOCUMENTATA ATTIVITÀ IN CAMPO CLINICO

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REALIZZAZIONE DI ATTIVITÀ PROGETTUALE

- “The role of the minimum pension on elderly wellbeing” with Francesco Figari (University of Insubria) and Elsa Fornero (Collegio Carlo Alberto) - CIRCLE project (Gen. 2021 - in corso);
- INAPP and EUROMOD (Essex University): Development of a longitudinal version of EUROMOD-Italy, based on the longitudinal IT-SILC; (ii) refinement of the policy modelling in EUROMOD-Italy to take advantage of the new longitudinal input data and (iii) Development of a behavioural labour supply model (Set. 2019- Set. 2020);
- Evaluation of fiscal policies and inequalities in access to healthcare services, using the national data archive of hospital discharges (SDO) - Ministero della Salute (Set. 2020 - in corso);
- Unmet need for medical care in Italian regions, using IT-SILC dataset - ISTAT (Marzo 2018 - in corso);
- EUROMOD: the tax-benefit microsimulation tool for modelling the impact of policy measures in the European Union - EUROSTAT RPP. 245/2018 - (Mar. 2018 - Mar. 2023);
- Impact on tax and social benefits in the EU by citizenship and reason for migration - EUROSTAT RPP. 314/2018 (Set. 2018 - Set. 2023).

ORGANIZZAZIONE, DIREZIONE E COORDINAMENTO DI GRUPPI DI RICERCA NAZIONALI E INTERNAZIONALI, O PARTECIPAZIONE AGLI STESSI

(per ciascuna voce inserire anno, ruolo, gruppo di ricerca, ecc.)

- Partecipazione: EUROMOD National Team (2017 - adesso)
- Partecipazione: AGENAS - Albo degli Esperti e dei collaboratori (2016 - 2019)

TITOLARITÀ DI BREVETTI

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ATTIVITÀ DI RELATORE A CONGRESSI E CONVEGNI NAZIONALI E INTERNAZIONALI

Speaker/presenter:
2019: EU Jean Monnet Chair in Public Economics Seminar Serie, Milan University.
2018: JRC, Sevilla.
2018: EU Jean Monnet Chair in Public Economics Seminar Serie, Milan University.
2017: XXII Conference of Italian Health Economics Association.
2017: 5th SIDE Workshop in Econometrics and Empirical Economics.
2017: Pavia University, Department of Economics.
2016: Health Econometrics Workshop, Università degli Studi di Bari.
2016: IRPET, Firenze.
2016: University of York, Department of Economics.

CONSEGUIMENTO DI PREMI E RICONOSCIMENTI NAZIONALI E INTERNAZIONALI PER ATTIVITÀ DI RICERCA

2017: Best paper by Young Researchers, Italian Health Economics Association.
2012: Milan Bicocca University and CARIPLO Foundation, Extra-PLUS Scholarship

POSSESSO DEL DIPLOMA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE EUROPEA RICONOSCIUTO DA BOARD INTERNAZIONALI (relativamente a quei settori concorsuali nei quali è prevista)

TITOLI DI CUI ALL'ARTICOLO 24 COMMA 3 LETTERA A) E B) DELLA LEGGE 30 DICEMBRE 2010, N. 240

PRODUZIONE SCIENTIFICA

PUBBLICAZIONI SCIENTIFICHE

- Riganti, A. (2021). *Containing costs in the Italian local healthcare market*. *Health Economics*, 30(5), 1001-1014. DOI: 10.1002/hec.4234.
- Riganti, A., Siciliani, L., Fiorio, C. (2017). *The Effect of Waiting Times on Demand and Supply for Elective Surgery: Evidence from Italy*. *Health Economics*, 26(S2), 92-105. DOI: 10.1002/hec.3545.
- Moran, V., Riganti, A., Siciliani, L., Jones, A.W. (2021) *Comparing unmet need for medical care across EU countries: does risk-adjustment matter?* In Guio, A.-C., Marlier, E., and Nolan, B. (eds.), **Improving the understanding of poverty and social exclusion in Europe**. Publication Office of the European Union, Luxembourg [in press].

PROCEEDINGS

- ***Migration: impact on tax and social benefits in the EU***, with C. Fiorio (Milan), T. Frattini (Milan) and M. Christl (Fiscal Unit, JRC Seville) Immigrants are often feared to be a burden for the receiving country's welfare state, as they may receive in social transfers more than what they pay in via their taxes. The paper aims at providing the most comprehensive picture of the fiscal cost of migrants in the EU, taking into account income taxes, cash transfers, payments of social security contributions, contribution through indirect and consumption taxation, as well as receipt of in-kind benefits. In addition, we simulate some counterfactual scenarios assessing the impact of alternative migration policies on EU finances.
- ***Comparing reason for unmet need for medical care across EU***, with L. Siciliani (York, UK), V. Moran (LISER, Luxembourg) and A. Jones (York, UK). Using data from the EU survey Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, we investigate socio economic inequalities for access to medical care services in the EU. In particular we focus on reasons for unmet need due to healthcare systems, as co-payments, distance from structures and waiting times; we find that countries respond to different mechanisms when addressing unmet need specific reasons. In particular, demographical factors are relevant when considering distance from structure, wealth plays a diriment role when considering co-payments. We also find evidence of how risk adjustment affects the income gradient in unmet need and propose a way to correctly compare overall unmet need.
- ***Assessing the effects of flat tax reforms: micro estimates from rental incomes tax changes in Italy***, with C. Fiorio (University of Milan), F. Figari (University of Insubria and Collegio Carlo Alberto), P. Di Caro (Department of Finance, Italian ministry of Economy and Finance) and M. Manzo (Department of Finance, Italian ministry of Economy and Finance) We use a large administrative dataset of a cohort of Italian taxpayers followed for nine years to assess the incentive, revenue and distributive effects of the introduction of a flat tax type reform for rental incomes with respect to the former progressive system. Incentives and tax compliance effects are often ignored in public debate and there is limited to analysis of changes in tax burden and redistributive effects. The adoption of flat taxes is presented as a way of enhancing the efficiency of the tax system and encouraging tax compliance, in particular in contexts where tax evasion is large and public policies are implemented to reduce under-reporting. Given the unexpected implementation of a flat tax type reform for rental income and the nature of administrative data, we were able to model the likelihood of reporting personal incomes coming from rents which were previously hidden in tax forms. Under the assumption that dwelling stock is not hidden but instead it is the use of the property that can be mis-declared to the tax authority, we found a negligible increase, around 3%, at the extensive margin on the probability of renting a property. When hypothesising partial tax evasion, taxpayers might however decide to declare higher rental income than previously after flat tax introduction, and also in this case we found small results at the intensive margin of taxable income. In addition, we found that willingness to rent decrease as income increase as a consequence of higher advantages coming from reduced taxation, suggesting

that for wealthiest people, both at the extensive and intensive margin, income effects offset substitution effect. Moreover, we were able to estimate an increase in income inequality and an overall reduction in aggregate taxable income after policy implementation.

- ***Liberalisation policies in the pharmacy sector***, with A. Cintolesi (Bank of Italy). The pharmacy sector is highly regulated in most of EU countries and the ratio of pharmacies to resident population has been quite constant over time. A major reform aimed to liberalise the sector took place in Italy from 2013 onwards. We were able to get access to the universe of Italian Hospital Discharges (SDO) for emergencies and urgencies between 2010 and 2019, and we measured the effect of the liberalisation policy in pharmacy openings in terms of provision of healthcare services. We use a RDD approach, and we find that the increased number of pharmacies had a sizeable and significant impact both on hospitalisation rates and on cost-containment.

REFEREE

- **2021** Journal of Population Economics (1); Health Service Management Research (1).
- **2020** International Journal of Microsimulation (2); Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics (1).
- **2019** International Journal of Microsimulation (1); Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics (1); Ageing clinical and Experimental Research (1); British Medical Journal Open (1).
- **2018** British Medical Journal (1).

Data

28/05/2021

Luogo

Milano