# Informal Labor Markets in Times of Pandemic: Evidence for Latin America and Policy Options<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The views and opinions expressed are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the Central Bank of Chile.

### **Comments Outline**

- 1. Labor Hoarding versus Creative Destruction
- 2. Role of Capital-Labor Complementarity
- 3. Final Remarks

## **Comment 1 - Labor Hoarding versus Creative Destruction**

- In a typical crisis, at least in Chile, productivity is procyclical
- In the COVID-19 crisis, it has been countercyclical
- $lue{}$  Value-added decreased, but employment decreased more  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  Productivity
- Two mechanisms:
  - 1. Past crisis: Labor hoarding due to labor adjustment costs?
  - 2. This crisis: Creative destruction due to audacity of policy support?
- Three comments:
  - 1. Would be useful to benchmark employment changes to value-added changes across countries
  - 2. Does the theory allow for distinguishing these two mechanisms?
  - 3. Which moments could help in identifying the relevant mechanism?

## Comment 2 - Role of Capital-Labor Complementarity

- Another mechanism of why labor market frictions can negatively affect output
  - Capital-labor complementarity (Oberfield and Raval, 2021)
  - $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  Labor  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  Capital (and thus  $\downarrow$  investment)  $\Rightarrow$  Further reduction in output
- $lue{}$  Currently the model has Cobb-Douglas  $\Rightarrow$  Expand to capital-labor complementarity setting
  - This will imply another reason for why the work disutility shock can be important during COVID-19
- Explore different degrees of substitution with capital depending on formal and informal labor
  - In general, probably capital more complementary with formal than informal labor
  - Maybe during COVID, new technologies might imply more capital-informality complementarity
  - $\blacksquare \ \, \mathsf{E.g.}, \, \mathsf{social} \,\, \mathsf{distancing} \,\, \mathsf{technologies} \Rightarrow \mathsf{Software} \,\, \mathsf{and} \,\, \mathsf{hardware} \,+ \, \mathsf{delivery} \,\, \mathsf{services} \,\, \mathsf{(almost informal)}$
  - Use sectoral informal and formal employment data to inform the likelihood of this mechanism
  - Can also use social distancing policies to identify this mechanism

### **Final Remarks**

- Super relevant topic and great quantitative work
- Looking forward to future versions and more research in these topics