

# Krieg Tidemann

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## Experience

### **Niagara University**

Assistant Professor of Economics, Tenure-Track, Aug 2019-present

## Education

### **Syracuse University**

Ph.D., Economics, May 2019

### **Marquette University**

M.S., Applied Economics, 2014

B.A., Economics and Political Science, 2013

## Fields of Interest

Labor Economics

Public Economics

Urban and Regional Economics

## Working Papers

### **Minimum Wages, Spatial Equilibrium, and Housing Rents**

This paper examines the theoretical impact of the minimum wage in a heterogeneous agent spatial equilibrium model. The model predicts minimum wage spillovers into housing markets when housing supply is not perfectly elastic. Minimum wage effects on housing rents represent a sufficient statistic for the minimum wage's net effect on low-skilled workers. Using a reduced-form empirical strategy and a pooled event study, the paper then tests the model's predictions regarding the hourly wage distribution, rents, and population shares. Both empirical strategies exploit state-by-year variation in state effective minimum wages from 1985-2017. There are three primary results. First, the minimum wage raises the hourly wage through the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile of the hourly wage distribution. Second, there are spillovers onto housing markets for low-skilled workers. A \$1 increase in the minimum wage decreases monthly rents by 1.5 percentage points. Third, low-skilled population shares fall by 1 percentage point after a \$1 minimum wage increase. The empirical results imply elastic low-skilled labor demand.

### **Medicaid, Earnings, and Heterogeneous Treatment Effects: Evidence from the Oregon Health Insurance Experiment**

Unlike other transfer programs, there is little empirical consensus regarding the impact of means-testing in Medicaid on labor supply. An influential recent contribution is Baicker et al. (2014), which used data from the Oregon Health Insurance Experiment (OHIE), Oregon's 2008 expansion of Medicaid by lottery, to estimate the average treatment effect of Medicaid on labor supply. Exploiting the random assignment of Medicaid eligibility, Baicker et al. found that Medicaid had no significant effect on mean earnings. However,

small and insignificant mean impacts can mask heterogeneous treatment effects across an outcome distribution (Bitler, Gelbach, and Hoynes 2006). Indeed, basic labor supply theory suggests that Medicaid should induce differential income effects on labor supply across the earnings distribution. This paper tests these predictions by combining quantile regression with experimental data from the Oregon Health Insurance Experiment. There are four primary results. First, the estimated mean impact of Medicaid eligibility or participation on annual earnings is zero, consistent with Baicker et al. (2014). Second, the estimated intent-to-treat impact of Medicaid eligibility on earnings varies from no effect at the bottom of the earnings distribution to annual earnings decreases of \$208 for individuals above the 40th quantile, consistent with basic labor supply theory. Third, the treatment-on-the-treated effect of Medicaid participation decreases annual earnings by up to \$3,120/year for individuals. While most treatment-on-the-treated estimates are negative, estimates for Medicaid compliers at the bottom of the earnings distribution with pre-treatment mental illness or health constraints on work are positive.

In Progress

**The Contribution of the Minimum Wage to Racial Gaps in Female Hourly Wages and Earnings**

This paper examines the minimum wage's impact on racial gaps in hourly wages and earnings for women. The minimum wage should reduce racial hourly wage inequality. Assuming the minimum wage's effect on hourly wages encompasses a wider range of the hourly wage distribution for African-American or Hispanic women, the minimum wage would reduce racial inequality at the bottom of the hourly wage distribution. In contrast, the implications of the minimum wage for racial earnings inequality are ambiguous. Even if the hourly wage gains disproportionately accrue to non-white women, firm labor input adjustments to the minimum wage could asymmetrically affect racial minorities negatively. The minimum wage's causal effect on racial gaps in female hourly wages and earnings can be estimated using an effective minimum wage IV strategy consistent with the minimum wage literature (Autor, Manning, and Smith 2016). Data from the CPS allow the creation of state-year hourly wage and earnings distributions by race for states with sufficient populations of racial minorities.

Experience

*Research Assistant*

**Aging Studies Institute, Syracuse University**

Research Assistant, Dr. Gary V. Engelhardt, 2016-2018

Research Assistant, Dr. Michael D. Eriksen, 2016-2017

*Teaching: Primary Instructor*

**Department of Economics, Syracuse University**

Intermediate Microeconomics (ECN 301), Summer 2017, Summer 2016

*Teaching: Teaching Assistant*

**Department of Economics, Syracuse University**

Economic Ideas and Issues (ECN 203), Summer 2018, Fall 2015

Environmental and Resource Economics (ECN 437), Spring 2016

**Awards and  
Fellowships**

**Syracuse University Graduate Fellowship**

Fall 2014 - Spring 2015, Fall 2018 - Spring 2019

**Syracuse University Graduate Assistantship**

Fall 2016 - Spring 2018

**Maxwell School Summer Fellowship**

2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

**Affiliations**

American Economic Association

**Skills**

Stata, Python, R, MATLAB

**References**

Professor Gary V. Engelhardt (Primary)

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