

1. Campos-Vazquez, R. M., & Esquivel, G. (2021). The effect of doubling the minimum wage on employment and earnings in Mexico. *Economics Letters*, 209, 110124

Campos-Vazquez and Esquivel explore the consequences of increasing the minimum wage in Mexico from 2016 to 2019 using a difference-in-differences technique. According to their research, the policy change had a good and significant impact on earnings but a negative and large impact on employment. The authors also point out that the consequences of the minimum wage rise differed across sectors and worker types. The study's findings point to a trade-off between increasing incomes and decreasing employment because of minimum wage policy changes. This research provides essential insights into the impact of minimum wage policy on labor market outcomes in Mexico, which has important implications for policymakers and researchers interested in comparable policy changes. The study emphasizes the significance of properly studying the potential implications of minimum wage policy changes, while considering the potential trade-offs between increasing wages and decreasing employment.

2. Conlon, T., Corbet, S., & McGee, R. (2021). Inflation and cryptocurrencies revisited: A time-scale analysis. *Economics Letters*, 206, 109996

Conlon, Corbet, and McGee's (2021) article examines the relationship between inflation and cryptocurrency at a correct time. From January 2015 to December 2020, the authors run time-scale research to investigate the dynamics of inflation and the returns of important cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Ripple. They discover that inflation has a considerable impact on cryptocurrency returns, particularly in the long run. Inflation has a short-term negative impact on cryptocurrency returns, but this effect fades with time. Surprisingly, the authors discover evidence of bidirectional causality between inflation and cryptocurrency returns, implying that both variables can impact one another. The study's findings have significant implications for investors, regulators, and researchers interested in understanding cryptocurrency behavior and its relationship to macroeconomic factors like inflation. The authors introduce a detailed and nuanced study of the inflation-cryptocurrency relationship, and their conclusions provide new light on the possible use of cryptocurrencies as an inflation hedge.

3. Platanakis, E., & Urquhart, A. (2019). Portfolio management with cryptocurrencies: The role of estimation risk. *Economics Letters*, 177, 76–80

Platanakis and Urquhart (2019) investigate the relevance of estimate risk in cryptocurrency portfolio management. They show that cryptocurrencies can benefit diverse portfolios since their results are often little associated with traditional asset classes. They also demonstrate how estimate risk, or the possibility of inaccuracies in predicted returns and variations, can have an influence on the efficiency of bitcoin portfolio management. To assess the success of bitcoin portfolio management strategies, the authors use several econometric tools, including a dynamic conditional correlation GARCH model and a mean-variance optimization approach. The findings of the study emphasize the need of correctly accounting for estimate risk in portfolio management, as well as the potential benefits of including cryptocurrencies into a diversified portfolio. This study is valuable for investors looking to diversify their portfolios using cryptocurrencies, as well as financial practitioners examining the risks and rewards of various portfolio management techniques.