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CITIZENSHIP: Mexican

EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Economics, Toulouse School of Economics (TSE) *(current)*	2021 *(expected)*
M.A. in Economic Theory and Econometrics, TSE	2015
B.A. in Economics, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)	2013

TEACHING AND ORGANIZATION

Teaching Assistant of Undergraduate Macroeconomics, 3rd year *Prof. Sumudu Kankanamge, TSE*	Spring 2020
Teaching Assistant of Graduate Macroeconomics, Master's degree 1st year *Prof. Tiziana Assenza and NicolasWerquin, TSE*	Fall 2019
Teaching Assistant of Graduate Macroeconomics, Ph.D. 1st year *Prof. Christian Hellwig, TSE*	Spring 2019
Teaching Assistant of Undergraduate Macroeconomics, 3rd year *Prof. Sumudu Kankanamge, TSE*	Spring 2018
Organizer of the TSE Macro Workshop	Fall 2017 - Spring 2018
Organizer of the TSE Macro Reading Group	Spring 2017

WORKING PAPERS

The Birthplace Premium (Job Market Paper)
Why do people stay in economically distressed areas? In this paper, I explore a simple, yet overlooked hypothesis: people like to live close to what they call home. Using administrative data for France, I find: (i) the share of migrants who return to their birthplace is almost twice as large as the share of migrants who go to any other particular location; (ii) there is a negative relationship between labor flows and distance from the workers' birthplace; and (iii) workers accept a wage discount between 9 to 11 percent to live in their home location. To understand the implications of these findings, I build a dynamic quantitative migration model into which I introduce home bias, understood as a utility cost of living away from one's birthplace. I use the model to separately identify home bias and migration costs from the data. I find that differences in birth location lead to average welfare differences of up to 30 percent in consumption-equivalent terms, and explain 43 percent of the total dispersion in welfare. Finally, I show that a migration model without home bias overstates the migration response of agents. This underestimates the pass-through of local productivity to real wages and overestimates the efficiency costs associated with place-based policies.
Postponed and scheduled presentations: SMYE 2020 (Bologna, postponed), SAEe Virtual 2020.

The Aggregate Effects of Labor Market Concentration, *joint with Miren Azkarate-Askasua*
What are the efficiency and welfare effects of employer and union labor market power? We provide an answer in three steps. First, we present stylized facts at the micro and aggregate levels relating higher employer concentration in the labor market to lower wages and labor shares. Second, we develop a right-to-manage bargaining model in general equilibrium where workers' outside option are oligopsonistic competition wages. The model takes as special cases frameworks with oligopsonistic competition only or bargaining only. The model features heterogeneous structural wedges that potentially generate misallocation of resources. We estimate the model by using the structural equations at the micro level of French manufacturing firms. We show that observing wage and employment data is enough to compute the counterfactuals. Third, we use the model to evaluate the efficiency and welfare losses from labor market distortions. We find that eliminating employer and union labor market power, output increases by 1.6%

and the labor share by 21 percentage points. We also find that workers' geographical mobility is key to meet those output gains.

Presented (by me or co-author): ENTER Jamboree 2019 (Tilburg), Macro Midwest 2019 (Spring, Atlanta), Jornadas de Economía Laboral 2019 (Huelva), SMYE 2019 (Brussels), Macro Midwest 2019 (Fall, Michigan), SAEe 2019 (Alicante), European Winter Meetings 2019 (Rotterdam), VMACS Junior Conference 2020, EEA Virtual 2020, SED 2020 (Barcelona, postponed).

***Correcting Small Sample Bias in Linear Models with Many Covariates**, joint with Miren Azkarate-Askasua*
Estimations of quadratic forms in the parameters of linear models exhibit small-sample bias. The direct computation for a bias correction is not feasible when the number of covariates is large. We propose a bootstrap method for correcting this bias that accommodates different assumptions on the structure of the error term including general heteroscedasticity and serial correlation. Our approach is suited to correct variance decompositions and the bias of multiple quadratic forms of the same linear model without increasing the computational cost. We show with Monte Carlo simulations that our bootstrap procedure is effective in correcting the bias and we compare this to other methods in the literature. Using administrative data for France, we apply our method by carrying out a variance decomposition of a linear model of log wages with person and firm fixed effects. We find that the person and firm effects are less important in explaining the variance of log wages after correcting for the bias and depending on the specification that the correlation becomes positive after the correction.

The effects of intraday foreign exchange markets operations in Latin America: results for Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, 2014, joint with Miguel Fuentes, Pablo Pincheira, Juan Manuel Julio, Hernán Rincón, Santiago García-Verdú, Marco Vega, Erick Lahura and Ramon Moreno. *BIS Working Papers 462.*

On central bank interventions in the Mexican peso/dollar foreign exchange market, 2013, joint with Santiago García-Verdú. *BIS Working Papers 429.*

WORK IN PROGRESS

Employment sensitivity in Network Economies, *joint with François de Soyres and Shekhar Tomar.*

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ph.D. Summer Research Internship, Banco de México	2017
Economist, Banco de México *Research assistant to Julio Carrillo, Jessica Roldán and Santiago García-Verdú*	2011-2014
Intern, Banco de México *Research assistant to Claudia Ramírez*	2011

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

TSE Job Market Fellowship	2020-2021
Jean-Jacques Laffont Scholarhip (Partial)	2015-2019
CONACYT Scholarhip for Graduate Studies Abroad	2015-2019
Premio Banamex de Economía for best undergraduate thesis (2nd place)	2013
CEMLA Posters Contest for Economics Students (Top 3)	2013

LANGUAGE & COMPUTER SKILLS

LANGUAGES:	Spanish (native), English (fluent), French (intermediate).
COMPUTER:	Matlab, SAS, R, Julia (intermediate).

REFERENCES

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