

Clemente Pinilla Torremocha

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Business Cycle Analysis Division
European Central Bank, 60314 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Research Interests

Applied Macroeconomics, Time Series Econometrics, Expectations, Learning Models.

My research particularly lies in the field of Applied Macroeconometrics (e.g. estimation of unobserved components, shock identification techniques). Currently, I work on (i) the estimation and study of the effects of expectations on house price fluctuations (confronting the fundamental and expectational view), (ii) analyzing the effects of nontechnological news shocks on unemployment fluctuations. In my JMP, I disentangle the nature (permanent and transitory) and channels (global, domestic and energy) driving current highs in Euro Area inflation.

Education

- *Universitat d'Alacant*

Ph.D. in Economic Analysis.

Advisor: Gabriel Pérez Quirós.

Aug. 2020 - Present

- *Universitat d'Alacant*

Master in Economic Analysis (Quantitative Graduate Program).

Sep. 2019 - July 2020

- *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*

Master in Economic Analysis (IDEA Graduate Program)

Sep. 2017- July 2019

- *University of Maastricht*

Erasmus Program in Economics.

Sep. 2015- July 2016

- *University of Zaragoza*

Bachelor's Degree in Economics

Main field: Economic Analysis.

2012-2017

Academic Visits & Research Experience

- *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*

Visiting Ph.D. Student (Faculty of Economics)

Sponsor: Jordi Caballé

Sep. 2022 - Nov. 2022

Research Papers

Stable, Missing and Wild Inflation; the case of the Euro Area (Job Market Paper)

[Understanding the drivers of Housing Prices; Fundamental vs Expectational View](#)

[The effect of non-technological news shocks on unemployment fluctuations; the case of Europe](#)
with Marta García Rodríguez (UAB)

Seminars & Presentations

ASSET 2023	October 2023
22nd annual SAET Conference	July 2023
47th Simposio Spanish Economic Association	December 2022
Midwest Macroeconomics Meeting Fall 2022	November 2022
Macro Club, UAB	October 2022
8th Annual Conference of the International Association for Applied Econometrics	June 2022
UA Student Seminar	April 2021
UAB PhD Student Seminar, ENTER Exchange Networ	March 2021

Teaching

PhD, University of Alicante Teaching Assistant, Macroeconomics II Quantitative Graduate Program. Professor: Fidel Pérez Sebastián.	Spring 2022 - Present
Undergraduate, University of Alicante Teaching Assistant, Intermediate Macroeconomics Teaching Assistant, Introduction to Macroeconomics Teaching Assistant, Introduction to Statistics	2020 - Present 2021 2022

Professional Experience

- European Central Bank (ECB) PhD Trainee, Directorate General Economics	July 2023 - Present
- European Investment Bank (EIB) Summer Student Position, Corporate Division and Procurement Compliance	June - July 2017

Honors & Scholarships

-Master's Degree Extraordinary Prize, University of Alicante Award for the best academic record of the graduating class	2020
-Ph.D. Track Fellowship University of Alicante	2020-2023
-Erasmus Program Scholarship Ministerio de Educación de España Gobierno de Aragón	2016 2016

Short Courses Attended

- "Energy Economics, Post-Graduate Course" University of Alicante	Sep. - Dec. 2019
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References

Gabriel Pérez Quirós

BdE, ECB and CEPR
gperezquiros@gmail.com

Jordi Caballé

UAB, BSE and MOVE
jordi.caballe@uab.es

Fidel Pérez Sebastián

UA and UoH
fidel.perez@ua.es

Enrique Martínez García

Fed Dallas, IHO
enrique.martinez-garcia@dal.frb.org

Skills

LANGUAGES:

Spanish (native), English (fluent)

COMPUTER:

Matlab (Proficiency), LATEX (Proficiency), Microsoft Office (Excel, Word and Power Point) (Proficiency), Python (Beginner), Stata (Middle level)

Other Interest

I am a sport fanatic. Swimming used to be my daily motivation. I competed in national championships and achieved 3er position at nationals (2010).

Clemente Pinilla Torremocha

My name is Clemente, born in Zaragoza (Spain), I am doing a PhD in Economic Analysis at the University of Alicante and currently doing a PhD traineeship in the Directorate General Economics (Business Cycles Analysis Division).

Job Market Paper: Stable, missing and wild inflation: The case of the Euro Area:

Since the COVID economic reopening, Euro Area inflation has reached a 40-year high. This paper proposes a flexible econometric model, that allows me to decompose variables into trends and cycles and, obtain permanent and transitory shocks that feature stochastic volatility. The *shocks* at play are global and domestic shocks from a supply-demand side and energy supply shocks, identified by sign-restrictions. Trend inflation is found to be well ‘anchored’ at the 2% level from the late 90s to 2012. It started to fall below 2% during the European Sovereign Debt Crisis due to permanent demand factors (domestic and global). In 2022, trend inflation has skyrocketed to 3-4% due to a combination of negative supply shocks from a global and domestic side. The inflation-gap (cycle part) is at 6-7%, explaining around 70% of the total increase in headline inflation, which is mainly driven by energy supply shocks and excess demand. With these results, in the medium-term, headline inflation is expected to stay above the ECB’s inflation target.

Understanding the drivers of Housing Prices: Fundamental vs Expectational View:

This paper empirically confronts two different channels driving the 2000s boom-bust and the recent strong appreciation of house prices in Europe. The first channel, the fundamental view, is characterized by income and credit. While the expectational view is based on the expectations of households and construction firms. I propose a Panel Favar model that can determine these views’ importance. First, the results show that expectations play a significant role in short and medium-run fluctuations of house prices, explaining 30% and 20% respectively. Second, the effect of a household’s belief shock on house prices depends on the level of mortgage credit liberalization. Specifically, in countries with looser credit conditions, household beliefs significantly impact house prices. While in countries with tighter credit conditions, the impact is not significant. Overall, this research provides new evidence that credit market conditions can influence the effect of expectations on house prices.

The effect of non-technological news shocks on unemployment fluctuations: The case of Europe: with Marta García Rodríguez (UAB)

This paper identifies non-technological news shocks from firm and household level survey data. For a panel of 22 European countries, we find that non-technological news shocks have persistent effect on unemployment and are the main driver in the medium/long-run, accounting for about 65% of its variance decomposition. In a business cycle model with a standard matching framework that departs from RE model, news shocks can account for that. Firms have imperfect knowledge of the future labor market tightness, which leads them to form their expectations adaptively. Waves of optimism or pessimism, triggered by news, influence the formation of expectations about future labor market conditions. Consequently, these changes in expectations induced by the news lead firms to increase or decrease vacancies, affecting unemployment in the economy.