

# Jonathan Becker

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## New York University

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### Education

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PhD in Economics, New York University (expected)	2019 - 2025
DPhil in Economics, Oxford University (transferred to NYU)	2018 - 2019
MSc in Financial Economics, Oxford University (with distinction, rank 1/76)	2016 - 2017
MSc in Economics, Ruhr University Bochum (with distinction, rank 1/35)	2015 - 2016
BSc in Management and Economics, Ruhr University Bochum (with distinction, rank 1/182)	2011 - 2015

### References

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Professor Virgiliu Midrigan New York University Department of Economics 19 W 4th Street, 7th Floor New York, NY 10012 <a href="mailto:virgiliu.midrigan@nyu.edu">virgiliu.midrigan@nyu.edu</a>	Professor Corina Boar New York University Department of Economics 19 W 4th Street, 7th Floor New York, NY 10012 <a href="mailto:corina.boar@nyu.edu">corina.boar@nyu.edu</a>
Professor Raquel Fernández New York University Department of Economics 19 W 4th Street, 7th Floor New York, NY 10012 <a href="mailto:raquel.fernandez@nyu.edu">raquel.fernandez@nyu.edu</a>	Professor Alessandra Peter New York University Department of Economics 19 W 4th Street, 7th Floor New York, NY 10012 <a href="mailto:alessandra.peter@nyu.edu">alessandra.peter@nyu.edu</a>

### Research Interests

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Primary: macroeconomics, consumption, and inequality  
Secondary: firm dynamics, information theory, and spatial economics

### Working Papers

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*Asymmetric Markup-Dynamics in Recessions* (Job Market Paper)

This paper quantifies the unequal response of markups to a contractionary shift in spending patterns. In recessions middle class households smooth consumption along the quality margin. This change in spending behavior severs the competitive link between low- and high-quality producers. As a consequence, low-quality producers gain market power and charge higher markups. Under fixed marginal cost, prices faced by poor households increase relative to those faced by the rich. In order to quantify this markup channel, I study a static partial equilibrium model with nonhomothetic preferences and endogenously variable markups. I calibrate the model to match micro-evidence on differences in consumer choices across the expenditure distribution. Observed changes in the expenditure distribution during the Great Recession lead to an 8 pp increase in low-quality markups, while high-quality markups decrease by 2 pp. When embedded into a dynamic general equilibrium setting this mechanism amplifies the business cycle through its impact on labor supply. A preference shock generates a recession without reliance on Keynesian elements.

## *Local Concentration, National Concentration, and the Spatial Distribution of Markups*

(with Chris Edmond, Virgiliu Midrigan, and Daniel Yi Xu)

We study the spatial distribution of production and consumption in a quantitative model with multi-establishment firms, oligopolistic competition, and endogenously variable markups. We calibrate our model to match US Census of Manufactures firm and establishment data and intranational trade flows from the Commodity Flows Survey. We show that spatial frictions can have large aggregate effects, increasing both the aggregate markup and the productivity losses due to misallocation. We then show that a reduction in intranational trade costs, calibrated to match long-run trends in US manufacturing, will increase national sales concentration but decrease local sales concentration. Local markets become more competitive, markups fall, and aggregate productivity rises, despite the increase in national concentration.

## *Entry under Information Frictions* (Best Third-Year Paper Award, NYU)

I study the welfare-impact of entry-stage information frictions in the US macroeconomy. The framework for this exercise is a simple Chamberlinian model with heterogeneous firms, entry-stage selection, and rigidities in capital adjustments. The severity of information frictions is governed by the precision of a private signal on firm-level fundamentals. Leveraging data on exit rates and capital adjustments among comparatively young establishments, the model is calibrated to US Census of Manufactures and BDS data. I find that a reduction of information frictions over time is consistent with a number of well-documented secular trends: a rise in concentration, an increase in profitability, as well as a decoupling of wage- and productivity-growth. The welfare-gains from a counterfactual elimination of entry-stage information frictions are roughly 10% in consumption-equivalent terms.

## **Work in Progress**

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*Quality-Uncertainty, Habit-Formation, and the Creation of New Varieties*

*Optimal Taxation when Markups Depend on the Expenditure Distribution*

## **Scholarships, Awards, and Honors**

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Best Third-Year Paper Award (shared), NYU, 2022

Henry M. MacCracken Fellowship, NYU, 2019-2024

Dean's Prize for Best Academic Performance, Oxford, 2017

ThyssenKrupp Award, Ruhr University Bochum, 2015

Deutschland Stipendium, Ruhr University Bochum, 2014-2016

## **Invited Presentations**

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NYU Stern Macro Seminar - Job Market Series, 2024

Midwest-Macro at Richmond Fed, 2024

NYU Stern Macro Seminar, 2024

## **Research Experience**

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RA for Virgiliu Midrigan and Corina Boar, NYU, 2023

RA for Virgiliu Midrigan, NYU, 2022-2023

RA for Thomas Philippon, NYU, 2020-2021

RA for Corina Boar and Danial Lashkari, NYU, 2020-2021

## **Teaching Experience**

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TA for Mark Gertler and Corina Boar, Macroeconomic Theory (PhD), NYU, 2021

## **Additional Information**

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Programming: Matlab, Python, Stata, R, Latex

Languages: English (fluent), German (native)