JUAN ODRIOZOLA

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Arizona State University

EDUCATION

PhD, Economics, Arizona State University, Expected 2022
M.S., Economics, Arizona State University, 2020
M.S., International Economics, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la Republica, 2018
B.S., Economics, Universidad ORT Uruguay, 2013

REFERENCES

Professor Alexander Bick
Arizona State University
+1-480-965-3754
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Professor Galina Vereshchagina
Arizona State University
+1-480-965-6860
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Professor Kelvin Wong
Arizona State University
+1-480-727-3787
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Professor Stephie Fried
Arizona State University
+1-480-727-7933
sdfried@asu.edu

RESEARCH FIELDS

Environmental and Macroeconomics, Inequality

WORKING PAPERS

***"Carbon Taxes, Air Pollution, and Individual Mortality"* - JMP**

This paper studies the effects of a carbon tax in a quantitative macro model in which individuals' mortality is endogenous, and is impacted by their exposure to air pollution. By reducing the demand for energy, a carbon tax reduces air pollution and, as a result, decreases individual mortality. The magnitude of such reduction in mortality varies with individual age and education. I formalize and

quantify these effects using an overlapping generations model with individuals that are heterogeneous in their level of education, and analyze aggregate and distributional effects of a carbon tax on welfare. Consistently with previous findings in the carbon tax literature, the model predicts that if revenues are not rebated ("thrown to the ocean"), the tax decreases aggregate welfare and negatively affects all individuals, impacting the least educated population the most. However, the costs of the tax in terms of welfare are significantly lower when the effect on mortality is accounted for. In contrast to some of the results in the carbon tax literature, the model with endogenous mortality predicts that even if revenues are rebated as lump-sum transfers, more educated individuals experiencing lower welfare losses from this policy, making the tax even more regressive. Endogenous mortality is an important contributor to these welfare effects because decreases in mortality resulting from air pollution reduction help to offset the welfare costs of the carbon tax, both at the aggregate and individual level. In terms of regressivity, even when less educated individuals experience larger gains in terms of life expectancy, more educated individuals experience larger welfare gains since they have larger baseline levels of consumption, and will enjoy that larger consumption for an extended period of life. Quantitatively, a $40 carbon tax reduces air pollution by about 2.5% for each type of individual, and increases life expectancy in about four months for individuals with high school or less education, and in about 3 months for individuals with some college or more. Finally the tax decreases aggregate output by 1.5% to 2%, depending on whether or not revenues are rebated back.

"The Effect of Unwanted Childbirths on Female Wages and Education"

This paper documents how unwanted childbirths relate to women's education and wages. Unwanted childbirths, especially early in life, can affect women's education and labor market decisions. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979, I document that on average, mothers whose first childbirth was unwanted have lower levels of education, lower wages, and have their first childbirth at younger ages compared to the rest of the mothers. However, this difference is not statistically significant once I introduce a broad set of controls.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Department of Economics, Arizona State University

Instructor

Fall 2020	Intermediate Macroeconomics (mean evaluation 6.7/7)
Summer 2020	Intermediate Macroeconomics (mean evaluation 6.5/7)

Teaching Assistant

Fall 2021	Money and Banking, Professor Cara McDaniel
Fall 2021	Intermediate Macroeconomics, Professor Berthold Herrendorf
Spring 2021	Honors Macroeconomics, Professor Berthold Herrendorf
Spring 2020	Intermediate Macroeconomics, Professor Galina Vereshchagina
Spring 2020	Honors Principles of Microeconomics, Professor Kelvin Wong
Fall 2019	Intermediate Macroeconomics, Professor Domenico Ferraro
Spring 2019	Advanced Honors Macroeconomics, Professor Edward Prescott

Department of Statistics, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Junior Instructor

Spring 2016	Statistics 1
Fall 2015	Statistics 2

PRESENTATIONS

2021 ASU Macroeconomics Workshop, Central Bank of Uruguay
2020 ASU Macroeconomics Workshop, Montevideo Graduate Workshop

OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

4/2020 – 8/2020	Research Assistant to Alexander Bick, Department of Economics, Arizona State University
8/2018 – 12/2018	Research Assistant to Edward Prescott, Department of Economics, Arizona State University
4/2014 – 7/2017	Economic Analyst, Research Department, Central Bank of Uruguay
5/2011 – 4/2014	Product Executive, Personal Banking – Savings, Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay
11/2007 – 5/2011	Product Executive and Product Analyst, Personal Banking – Credit Cards, Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay
8/2007 – 11/2007	Auxiliary, Personal Banking – Credit Cards, Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Summer 2020	Distinguished Economics Graduate Instructor
2018	Center for the Advanced Study in Economic Efficiency Junior Fellow
2017	Center for the Advanced Study in Economic Efficiency Junior Fellow

SKILLS

Languages:	Spanish (native), English (proficient)
Quantitative	Stata, Matlab, Eviews, Microsoft Office Suite