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DOCTORAL STUDIES Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
PhD, Economics, June 2021
DISSERTATION: “Essays on Spatial Labor Markets and Public Policies”

DISSERTATION COMMITTEE AND REFERENCES

Professor David Autor
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Professor Iván Werning
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PRIOR EDUCATION École Normale Supérieure, Paris
MSc Analysis and Policy in Economics, *Summa cum laude* 2015
MSc Probability and Statistics, *Summa cum laude* 2014

CITIZENSHIP French **GENDER:** Female

FIELDS Spatial Economics, Labor Economics, Public Finance

TEACHING EXPERIENCE Econometrics (14.32) 2021
Teaching Assistant to Professor Josh Angrist
International Economics II (14.582) 2019
Teaching Assistant to Prof. Arnaud Costinot and David Atkin

Kaufman Teaching Certificate Program (KTCP)
MIT Teaching + Learning Lab

RELEVANT POSITIONS	Research Assistant to Professor David Autor	2017-2019
	Research Assistant to Professor Dave Donaldson	2018
	Research Assistant to Professor Jean Tirole	2014-2015
	Research Assistant to Professor Thomas Piketty	2014-2015
FELLOWSHIPS, HONORS, AND AWARDS	Post-Doctoral Fellow on Tax Competition and Business Taxation NBER	2021-2022
	Pre-Doctoral Fellow on the Economics of an Aging Workforce NBER	2019-2021
	Future of Work Fellowship, OECD	2018
	Charles M. Vest Presidential Fellowship, MIT	2016-2018
	Full Funding, ENS	2011-2015
	Bronze Medal, 49 th International Mathematical Olympiad	2008
	4 th Accessit, Concours Général de Mathématiques	2008
RESEARCH GRANTS	George and O'Bie Shultz Grant, MIT	2018-2020
INVITED PRESENTATIONS	Young Economist Symposium, PhD Student Workshop in Urban Economics, OECD, IZA Summer School, UEA Annual Meeting, EEA-ESEM Virtual, SED, NASMES, Annual Search and Matching Conference	
PUBLICATIONS	<p>“Generalized Pareto Curves: Theory and Applications,” with Thomas Blanchet and Thomas Piketty, <i>The Review of Income and Wealth</i>, 2021.</p> <p>We define generalized Pareto curves as the curve of inverted Pareto coefficients $b(p)$, where $b(p)$ is the ratio between average income above rank p and the p-th quantile $Q(p)$. We use them to characterize income distributions. We develop a method to flexibly recover a continuous distribution based on tabulated income data as is generally available from tax authorities, which produces smooth and realistic shapes of generalized Pareto curves. Using detailed tabulations from quasi-exhaustive tax data, we show the precision of our method. It gives better results than the most commonly used interpolation techniques for the top half of the distribution.</p>	
RESEARCH PAPERS	<p>“Spatial Mismatch” (Job Market Paper)</p> <p>This paper develops a framework to study theoretically and quantitatively the welfare attributes of spatial mismatch, defined as a misalignment between where job seekers reside and suitable employment opportunities. In a quantitative urban model with frictional labor markets, spatial mismatch begets inefficiencies when commuting is costly and information about job offers decays with distance. I prove that both workers’ choice of residence and vacancy creation are inefficient in the decentralized equilibrium. There might then be too much or too little spatial mismatch, depending on whether commuting costs or information decay dominates. The constrained-efficient allocation may be</p>	

restored by a mix of moving-to-opportunity and enterprise zone interventions. I apply my model to French urban ghettos. I show through the lens of my model that the enterprise zone program supposed to undo spatial mismatch in French urban ghettos partly succeeded, but the gains were limited to targeted neighborhoods. Finally, I explore a range of counterfactual policies designed to tackle spatial mismatch.

“No Country for Young Men: The Inversion of the Rural-Urban Age Gradient in the United States, 1950-2019” (with David Autor)

In 1950, residents of the most rural U.S. counties were on average 4.5 years younger than residents of the most urban counties; seven decades later in 2019, they were 2.7 years older, a swing of 7.2 years. This inversion of the rural-urban age gradient unfolded in two steps. Between 1950 and 1990, net migration of young adults ages 18-24 slowed aging in cities, while ‘suburbanization’ of prime-age adults and their dependent children accelerated aging in both cities and rural areas while rejuvenating suburbs. After 1990, net migration flows across rural areas, suburbs, and cities decelerated sharply, a force that should have raised the relative age of cities. This did not occur, however, because decelerating migration was driven by slowing urban outflows of prime-age adults and their dependent children rather than slowing urban inflows of young adults. Though frequently read as a sign of flagging economic dynamism, the slowdown of net migration over the last three decades reflects the rising share of prime working years that adults spend in cities.

**RESEARCH IN
PROGRESS**

“Redistribution through Housing Assistance,” (with Hector Blanco)

We examine the distributional implications of the shift from public housing to subsidized private housing initiated by the U.S. government over the past few decades. We build a quantitative urban framework where housing assistance complements income taxation to redistribute across workers. We argue that provision of affordable housing involves a trade-off between indirect pecuniary redistribution and direct amenity spin-offs. On the one hand, public housing drives local rents down, while amplifying the spatial concentration of poverty. On the other hand, project- and tenant-based rental assistance enhances the local amenities of subsidized households by promoting mixed-income communities, but pushes private landowners’ rents up.

“Tax Discrimination with Competition: The Market for Firms”
(with Cailin Slattery)

“Spatial Mismatch and Job Suburbanization: Evidence from the U.S.”
(with Laura Zhang)