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REFERENCES

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UPCOMING APPOINTMENT

2023 - Post Doctoral Associate, NYU Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

CURRENT POSITION

2022 Post Doctoral Fellow, ECARES (Université Libre Bruxelles) Brussels, Belgium
Mentors: Paula Gobbi and Bram de Rock

EDUCATION

2018 - 2022 Ph.D. Economics (*Cum Laude*), IEA-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
Advisor: Prof. Raül Santeulàlia-Llopis
2020 Ph.D. Visiting Scholar, Dept. of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, USA
2016 - 2018 M.Sc. Master in Quantitative Economics, Paris1 Pantheon Sorbonne, France
2012 - 2015 B.A. Economics, (*Summa Cum Laude*) Universidad Privada Boliviana, Bolivia

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Macroeconomics and Inequality, Growth and Development, Family Economics, Labor Economics
My research lies in the field of Macroeconomics. I make use of structural quantitative macro models as tools to highlight the mechanisms behind empirical facts observed in the data.

WORKING PAPERS

“A Quantitative Theory of the HIV Epidemic: Education, Risky Sex and Asymmetric Learning”
(with Daniela Iorio and Raül Santeulàlia-Llopis)
“Kramer vs. Kramer. On the importance of Children and Divorce Filings for Understanding Divorce Rates in the USA”
“A Stage-Based Identification of Policy Effects” (with Christopher Busch, Alexander Ludwig and Raül Santeulàlia-Llopis)
“Evaluating the Effectiveness of Policy Against the Covid-19 Pandemic” (with Christopher Busch, Alexander Ludwig and Raül Santeulàlia-Llopis)

WORK IN PROGRESS

- “HIV Diffusion: Evidence from One Million Blood Tests” (with Daniela Iorio and Raül Santaaulàlia-Llopis)
“Agricultural Productivity in Bolivia before and after the 2006 reform” (with Sergio Bobka)

PRESENTATIONS

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| 2022 | DTMC Workshop on Interactions between Labor and Marriage Markets |
| 2021 | Essex-Barcelona Workshop on Labor Economics |
| 2019, 2020, 2021 | Macro Club, UAB internal seminar series |
| 2018, 2019 | Barcelona School of Economics Ph.D Jamboree |
| 2017 | IMF Gender and Macroeconomics Conference, poster presenter |
| 2016 | 7th Bolivian Conference on Development Economics(BAES) |

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

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| 2018 | Research Internship, Banc Sabadell, Barcelona Spain |
| 2017 (Summer) | Research Internship, Leibniz Institute for Economic Research Halle IWH
Germany |
| 2016 | Research Internship, Central Bank of Bolivia-at the Advisory of Economic Policy
(BCB - APEC) |
| 2013 - 2015 | Research Assitant for Prof. Oscar Molina, Universidad Privada Boliviana |

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

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| 2020 | Instructor, Statistics II (Undergraduate) Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona |
| 2013 - 2015 | Teaching Assistant, Microeconomics II (Undergraduate), Universidad Privada Boliviana |

SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS

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| 2018 - 2022 | FPI PhD Scholarship from the Spanish Ministry of Science |
| 2016 - 2018 | Erasmus Mundus Scholarship: Full funding to pursue Master in Quantitative Economics, Université Paris1 Pantheon Sorbonne, France |
| 2014 | Goethe Institute-Bonn Excellence Scholarship: Full scholarship to participate in an advanced German-Language course in Bonn, Germany |
| 2012-2015 | Excellence Scholarship, Universidad Privada Boliviana |

COMPUTER SKILLS

MATLAB, Julia (HPC & parallel computing), STATA, LaTeX

LANGUAGE SKILLS

Spanish-Mother Tongue, English-Fluent TOEFLiBT grade:107, German-Fluent, TestDaF Level C1, French-Fluent DELF Level B2, Catalan-Medium, Level B1, Dutch-Basic

CITIZENSHIP: Bolivian

DOB: June 1994

Kramer vs. Kramer. On the importance of Children and Divorce Filings for Understanding Divorce Rates in the USA (Job Market Paper)

I document that approximately 70% of divorce filings in the 1970's were done by wives in the United States. Since then, this figure has experienced a large decline, reaching 56% in 2015. At the same time, divorce rates sharply increased from 1960 until the mid 1980's and have declined since then. I construct a life cycle model of endogenous marriage and unilateral divorce with endogenous labor supply and savings that jointly explains these facts. I use my model to measure the contribution of changes in the gender-wage gap, property division laws and child custody arrangements in explaining the divorce patterns over time. First, the reduction in the gender-wage gap generates two opposing effects. On the one hand, the reduction of the gender-wage gap increases the value of divorce for married women and, on the other hand, unmarried women become more selective in the marriage market thus raising the quality of newly formed matches. Second, children increase the value of divorce for the custodial parent; so a higher probability of getting child custody raises the chances of filing for divorce. Third, a higher share of assets assigned to wives upon divorce can either increase or decrease divorce rates by altering the savings decision of the household. My model accounts for approximately 50 per cent of the decline in divorce filings and 70 per cent of the variation in divorce rates between 1970 and 2015. I find that the decrease in the gender-wage gap and the increase in the probability of getting child custody for men are major drivers behind the changes in divorce rates and in divorce filings, respectively. Importantly, I find that failure to match who files for divorce can lead to opposite counterfactual results that are at odds with the data.

A Quantitative Theory of the HIV Epidemic: Education, Risky Sex and Asymmetric Learning(Joint work with Daniela Iorio and Raül Santaeulàlia-Llopis)

We show empirically that the relationship between education and the probability of HIV infection is positive at early and later stages of the HIV epidemic; forming a U-shape (positive-zero-positive) over the course of the epidemic. Risky sex is increasing in education thus exhibiting a similar U-shape pattern. In contrast, the relationship between education and knowledge about the process of HIV infection follows an inverted U-shape. To explain these facts, we develop a non-stationary quantitative macroeconomic theory where agents, get (endogenously) infected through risky sex, differ in education, learn asymmetrically about the infection process and have different access to treatment. Our results show (1) that asymmetric learning, where the educated learn and adjust their sexual behaviour faster than the rest, is key to reproduce the initial decline of the HIV-education gradient (2) that differences in treatment coverage by education, increase the educated's consumption of risky sex, thus explaining the later rebound of the gradient. Furthermore, we find that income is a major driver of the gradient. At the aggregate level, we show that learning and income differences mainly determine the evolution of the HIV epidemic. Finally, we conduct policy experiments where we assess the effects of improvements in the composition of education, an early understanding of the virus and its mode of infection, an earlier (and universal) adoption of anti-retrovirals (ARVs) and the use of pre-exposure treatment (PrEP) to prevent further spread.

A Stage-Based Identification of Policy Effects (with Christopher Busch, Alexander Ludwig and Raül Santaeulàlia-Llopis)

We develop a method that identifies the effects of policy implemented nationwide---i.e. across all regions at the same time. Starting point is the insight that the dynamics of many outcome variables can be tracked over stages. A stage is defined as the location of a regional outcome on a reference outcome path. Our method consists of a normalization that maps the time-path of regional outcomes onto a reference outcome path using only pre-policy data. After normalization, the pre-policy outcome paths mapped onto the reference path are identical across regions which implies that the normalization controls for pre-policy regional heterogeneity (the so-called "parallel trends") without taking a stand on its source, (un)observability or (non)constancy. Since regions can differ by stage at any point in time, the normalization uncovers variation in the stage at the time of policy implementation. We use this stage variation at the time of policy implementation to identify the policy effects. We validate our method with a set of Monte-Carlo experiments. We show several applications: public health stay-home policies in Spain (lockdown), the effects of approval of oral contraceptives in 1960 in the U.S. on women's fertility and career choice and the effects of growth policy (e.g. German Reunification).