CHRISTIAN ALEMÁN-PERICÓN

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EDUCATION

2018 - Present	Ph.D. Economics, IDEA-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
	Advisor: Prof. Raül Santaeulàlia-Llopis
2020	Ph.D. Visiting Scholar, Dept. of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, USA
	Visiting Prof. José Víctor Ríos Rull
2016 - 2018	M.Sc. Master in Models and Methods of Quantitative Economics, joint degree
	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
	Université Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne, France
2012 - 2015	B.A. Economics, (Summa Cum Laude) Universidad Privada Boliviana, Bolivia

Updated: November 2021

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Macroeconomics and Inequality, Family Economics, Growth and Development My research lies in the field of Family Macroeconomics, where I study the effects of labor market changes on family formation and dissolution.

WORKING PAPERS

- "Kramer vs. Kramer. On the importance of Children and Divorce Filings for Understanding Divorce Patters in the USA", (**Job Market Paper**)
- "A Stage-Based Identification of Policy Effects" (with Christopher Busch, Alexander Ludwig and Raül Santaeulàlia-Llopis)
- "A Quantitative Theory of the HIV Epidemic: Education, Risky Sex and Asymmetric Learning" (with Daniela Iorio and Raül Santaeulàlia-Llopis)

WORK IN PROGRESS

- "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Policy Against the Covid-19 Pandemic" (with Christopher Busch, Alexander Ludwig and Raül Santaeulàlia-Llopis)
- "HIV Diffusion: Evidence from One Million Blood Tests" (with Daniela Iorio and Raül Santaeulàlia-Llopis)
- "Agricultural Productivity in Bolivia before and after the 2006 reform" (with Sergio Bobka)

PRESENTATIONS

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)

Christian Alemán-Pericón

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

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-Economic Policy Division (BCB-

APEC)

2013 - 2015 Research Assitant for Prof. Oscar Molina, Universidad Privada Boliviana

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

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

Boliviana

SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS

2018 - 2022 FPI Scholarship from the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation

Full funding to pursue the PhD in Economics at IDEA, Universitat Autònoma de

Barcelona and BSE

2016 - 2018 Erasmus Mundus Scholarship: Full funding to pursue Master: Models and

Methods of Quantitative Economics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona,

Spain and Université Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne, France

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

<u>Spanish</u>-Mother Tongue, <u>English</u>-Fluent TOEFLiBT grade:107, <u>German</u>-Fluent, TestDaF Level C1, French-Fluent DELF Level B2, Catalan-Medium, Level B1

CITIZENSHIP: Bolivian

REFERENCES

Professor Raül Santaeulàlia-Llopis (Advisor)

Beatriz Galindo Professor Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), MOVE, GSE

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Professor Alexander Ludwig

Chair of Public Finance and Macroeconomic Dynamics, Goethe University Frankfurt (+49) 069 798-30036

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CHRISTIAN ALEMÁN-PERICÓN

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

Around 70% of all divorce filings in the 1970's were done by wives in the USA. 75% when the couple had children, 83% when college educated women were married to non-college men and 56% between non-college women married to college men. Since 1970 these figures experienced a large decline, the average reaching 61% in 1985 and 56% in 2015. At the same time divorce rates sharply increased from 1960 until 1981 and declined since then. I construct a life cycle model of endogenous marriage and unilateral divorce to jointly explain these facts. I use the model to measure the contribution of changes in the gender wage gap, property division laws and child custody arrangements in explaining the above described patters. On one hand, higher relative wages increase the wife's value of divorce, making it easier for her to leave inconvenient marriage arrangements, on the other hand, women become choosier in the marriage market thus delaying marriage and raising the quality of newly formed matches. Children increase the value of divorce for the custodial parent; so a higher probability of child custody raises their chances to file for divorce. The model accounts for roughly 50% of the variation in divorce rates and divorce filings between 1970 and 2015. I find that rising relative wages and child custody arrangements are major drivers of these changes. Importantly, I find that failure to match divorce filing moments leads to opposite counterfactual results.

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

We develop a novel empirical approach to identify the effectiveness of policies, which we apply to evaluate policies against a pandemic. In the context of the application, the essence of our approach is the insight that epidemic dynamics are best tracked over stages, rather than over time. We use a normalization procedure that makes the pre-policy paths of the epidemic identical across regions. The procedure uncovers regional variation in the stage of the epidemic at the time of policy implementation. This variation delivers clean identification of the policy effect based on the epidemic path of a leading region that serves as a counterfactual for other regions. The application focuses on the nationwide stay-homepolicy enacted in Spain against the Covid-19 pandemic. We find that the policy saved 16.8% of lives relative to the number of deaths that would have occurred had it not been for the policy intervention. Its effectiveness evolves with the epidemic and is larger when implemented at earlier stages.

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

Using micro survey data, we show that the relationship between education and the probability of HIV infection is U-shaped (positive-zero-positive) over the course of the epidemic. In contrast, the relationship between education and knowledge about the process of HIV infection follows an inverted U-shaped pattern. We develop a non-stationary quantitative macroeconomic theory with heterogeneous agents that is consistent with these facts. Our theory endogenizes the entire course of the HIV epidemic across its different stages: a pre-HIV epidemic stage; a myopic HIV stage in which agents are not aware of the process of HIV infection; a learning stage in which agents heterogeneously---across education groups---learn about the process of infection; and an anti-retroviral (ARV) stage that modifies the effects of HIV infection on individuals. We show that asymmetric learning is key to reproduce both the micro patterns that we document and the aggregate evolution of the HIV epidemic. In further counterfactual experiments, we assess the effects of an early understanding of the virus and its mode of infection, improvements in the composition of education, the earlier (and universal) adoption of ARVs and the use of PrEP to prevent further spread.