

# ANTONIA VAZQUEZ

The University of Texas at Austin  
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## Education

Ph.D. Candidate in Public Policy, LBJ School of Public Affairs, University of Texas at Austin  
2020 to present

M.A. in Economics, Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina  
December 2016

B.A. in Business UNICEN, Argentina  
July 2015

## References

Prof. Mary Evans  
LBJ School of Public Affairs, UT Austin  
[mary.evans@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:mary.evans@austin.utexas.edu)

Prof. Raissa Fabregas  
LBJ School of Public Affairs, UT Austin  
[rfabregas@utexas.edu](mailto:rfabregas@utexas.edu)

Prof. Manuela Angelucci  
Department of Economics, UT Austin  
[mangeluc@utexas.edu](mailto:mangeluc@utexas.edu)

Prof. Eric Chyn  
Department of Economics, UT Austin  
[eric.chyn@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:eric.chyn@austin.utexas.edu)

## Research Experience

The University of Texas at Austin, LBJ School of Public Affairs. Research Assistant for:

Prof. Eric Chyn, Jan 2024 to May 2025

Prof. Mary Evans, Spring 2023

Prof. Raissa Fabregas, Jun 2021 to Aug 2022

Yale University, MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies

[2019-20 Fox International Fellow](#)

Universidad de San Andrés, Department of Economics, Argentina

Research Assistant for Prof. Rossi, 2017 - 2019

Full-time Research and Teaching Assistant, 2017 - 2019

## Publications

[“The Long-Term Effect of Military Conscription on Personality and Beliefs”](#) with G. Ertola Navajas, P. A. Lopez Villalba, M. A. Rossi. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 104(1), 2022

## Working Papers and Selected Work in Progress

[“Can We Save Failing Schools? Evidence From Los Angeles”](#) (*Job Market Paper*)

Can investing in failing schools help them improve? This paper studies this question using a natural experiment based on a 2017 lawsuit settlement that allocated substantial resources to the

lowest-performing schools in the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). Using a difference-in-differences design, I compare 50 secondary schools that received an increase of 13.5% on average in their annual budgets for three years, to nearby public, noncharter schools that received no settlement funding. The intervention mandated hiring of additional staff members and allocating of funds for professional development, but allowed discretionary spending on initiatives for high-need students. I find that, in line with the intent of the settlement, schools hired more personnel, including instructional staff such as teachers and counselors and support personnel such as paraprofessionals and school service staff, all effects statistically significant. Settlement schools achieved a 0.75 percentage points reduction in suspension rate relative to unfunded schools, reflecting a marked improvement in performance outcomes. These reductions were particularly notable given that the settlement triggered demographic sorting, with the treated schools losing students overall and shifting toward higher concentrations of economically disadvantaged students and lower Black enrollment. A simple bounding exercise that accounts for demographic sorting indicates that the settlement had meaningful effects on suspension rates, suggesting real improvements on noncognitive dimensions of schooling. Survey evidence suggests that two key mechanisms for lower suspensions were improvements to school climate as reported by staff and students, and enhancements to educators' capacity and disciplinary approaches.

**“The Psychological Toll of Heat: The Effects of Temperature on Mental Health in Mexico”** with Y. Hong. SSRN, 2025.

- First Place Award at 2025 CHEER Research Retreat Poster Session
- Best Student Poster Award at the 2024 Development Economics Workshop

High temperatures have been found to worsen mental health, but evidence from low- and middle-income countries remains scarce, where adaptive capacity is limited. Using nationwide weekly administrative data covering the entire population and a survey representative of urban Mexico, we estimate heat effects on self-reported well-being, emergency-department visits for mental illness, and suicide using a unified empirical design. Comparing hotter and cooler weeks within the same locations and calendar week, we find that one extra day above 30°C (86°F) increases suicides by 3.2% and emergency department visits for mental illness by 2.4%, and lowers reported mental well-being. The effect sizes exceed comparable U.S. estimates but are attenuated in municipalities served by psychiatrists, suggesting protection through access to care. Gender patterns differ from U.S. studies: women experience larger emergency department visit increases, while suicide effects are concentrated among men. Our results indicate that heat imposes mental health burdens from reduced well-being to clinical demand and mortality, highlighting mental health as a key component of climate damages and a priority for adaptation investments in health systems.

**“Immigration Enforcement and Children Maltreatment”** with K. Cordova, M. Evans, and K. Rittenhouse, 2024 (under review)

We study the effects of a major immigration reform on alleged and substantiated maltreatment of Hispanic children using administrative data from child protective services agencies. Secure Communities ties federal immigration enforcement to local law enforcement, effectively increasing the likelihood of deportation for undocumented immigrants who are arrested for a crime. We exploit the staggered rollout of Secure Communities across counties to estimate a dynamic treatment effect model. We find that Secure Communities implementation increased the number of Hispanic children per 1000 found to be victims of child maltreatment as well as the likelihood that maltreatment allegations for Hispanic children are substantiated, consistent with increased average severity of investigated cases.

**“The Well-Being Effects of Digital Mental Health Care”** with M. Angelucci and R. Fabregas (field activities in progress)

The rise of AI-powered tools for mental health support has generated enthusiasm about their potential to expand access to mental health support at low cost. Yet important questions remain about effectiveness, user engagement, and whether such tools might exacerbate feelings of isolation or crowd out traditional forms of care. We evaluate the effects of an AI-powered digital mental health app in a randomized controlled trial among women experiencing at least some mild psychological distress in Mexico. Access to the app significantly improved mental health outcomes during the 8-week study period: it reduced symptoms of anxiety, depression, and stress; improved subjective well-being, feelings of isolation, and sleep quality; and increased the prevalence of healthful behaviors. In addition, treated respondents were more likely to seek traditional psychotherapy. Engagement with the app was initially high, though use declined over time. However, effects persisted, potentially consistent with "as-needed" use. Our findings suggest that scalable digital tools can improve mental health outcomes, benefiting both individuals with limited sources of support and those who already have access to other forms of care.

**“Who Chooses and Who Benefits? The Limits of Decentralized Choice”** with J. Bruhn, C. Campos, and E. Chyn

Public school choice has expanded rapidly across U.S. districts over the past two decades. We use original data to document that most districts operate opt-in choice systems characterized by highly selective participation. To examine how the design of public school choice systems shapes participation and benefits, we conduct a detailed study of the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) using nearly two decades of administrative data, oversubscribed admission lotteries, and quasi-experimental expansions in school access. Participation is highly selective, consistent with the national evidence, and lottery estimates show that the lowest-demand students would gain the most from attending choice schools—implying voluntary participation screens out high-return students. To move from reduced-form facts to system-wide policy analysis, we estimate a structural model linking application, enrollment, and achievement, identified using policy-driven sources of variation. Choice schools are vertically differentiated and raise achievement on average, but high application costs and negative selection on gains limit their impact. Counterfactual simulations evaluate multiple design levers—reducing information frictions, lowering transportation barriers, or mandating participation—and quantify their effects on sorting, capacity utilization, and achievement. Counterfactual simulations show that transportation and mandate policies would have the largest impacts on unused capacity and substantially raise district-level achievement. These results underscore that system design, not school effectiveness alone, determines who benefits from public school choice and by how much.

**“Enhancing Parental Mental Health and Children’s Outcomes Through a Low-Cost Scalable Program: Evidence from Mexico”** with M. Angelucci, D. Bennett, and R. Fabregas (field activities in progress)

## Research Grants

### *External*

**2025** Arnold Ventures, Strengthening Evidence, with J. Bruhn, C. Campos, and E. Chyn (\$280,116)

**2024** GEM Incubation Fund, with M. Angelucci, D. Bennett, and R. Fabregas (\$20,000)

**2024** Spencer Foundation, Small Education Grant, with M. Angelucci, D. Bennett, and R. Fabregas (\$49,600)  
**2024** The Agency Fund, with M. Angelucci and R. Fabregas (\$160,000)  
**2024** Humane Studies Fellowship. Institute for Human Studies (\$5,000)  
**2023** J-PAL North America, with M. Angelucci and R. Fabregas (\$29,811)  
**2023** Expense Support Award. Institute for Human Studies. (\$5,000)

### ***Internal***

**2025** Moritz Center for Societal Impact, UT Austin with M. Angelucci, D. Bennett, and R. Fabregas (\$50,000)  
**2024** Moritz Center for Societal Impact, UT Austin with M. Angelucci, D. Bennett, and R. Fabregas (\$25,000)  
**2023** Interdisciplinary Research in Latin American Studies Seed Grant, LLILAS, the University of Texas at Austin, with M. Angelucci, D. Bennett, and R. Fabregas (\$9,910)  
**2023** OVPR Research & Creative Grant. The University of Texas at Austin, with M. Angelucci, D. Bennett, and R. Fabregas (\$9,875)  
**2023** PRC Primary Seed Grant. Population Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin, with R. Fabregas (\$19,700)

### **Fellowships and Awards**

**2025-26** University Graduate Continuing Fellowship. The University of Texas at Austin  
**2024** Institute for Humane Studies Junior Fellowship  
**2023** “Summer School in Economics of Migration” organized by the Global Migration Center at UC Davis and Alianza CDMX  
**2023** Office of Graduate Studies (OGS) Summer Fellowship. The University of Texas at Austin  
**2021** Office of Graduate Studies (OGS) Recruitment Fellowship. The University of Texas at Austin  
**2020-2022** LBJ School Fellowship. The University of Texas at Austin  
**2019-20** Fox International Fellowship. Yale University, MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies

### **Conferences and Presentations**

**2025:** AI & the Future of Human Capital in the Global South Symposium, LLILAS Seed Grants Initiative, IHS Winter Graduate Conference  
**2024:** IHS Junior Fellowship Convening; IHS Summer Graduate Conference; Texas Development Workshop (poster)  
**2023:** Institute for Human Studies- Downstream Effects of Covid-19 Restrictions on Immigration  
**2022:** APPAM Fall Conference  
**2021:** The University of Texas at Austin- LBJ Public Affairs Colloquium  
**2020:** 11<sup>th</sup> Bolivian Conference on Development Economics; LV Annual Meeting “Asociación Argentina de Economía Política”  
**2019:** Yale University Labor/Public Economics Prospectus Workshop; Fox International Fellowship Seminar

## **Referee for**

Applied Economics, APPAM Conference, Journal of Comparative Economics, Journal of Transport Geography, Asociación Argentina de Economía Política

## **Teaching Experience**

**University of Texas at Austin**, LBJ School of Public Affairs

Teaching Assistant, graduate level

Impact Evaluation Methods in Development, Spring 2022, Spring 2023

Applied Microeconomics for Policy Analysis, Fall 2022, Fall 2023

Summer Quantitative Preparation, Summer 2022

**Universidad de San Andrés**, Argentina

Teaching Assistant, undergraduate level

Economic History: Fall 2019, Fall 2018

Microeconomics: Fall 2019, Spring 2018, Fall 2018, Fall 2017

Economics 1: Spring 2017, Fall 2017, Spring 2018

## **Academic Service**

Student representative on [APPAM Policy Council](#), 2025-2026

Member of [APPAM Student Activities Committee](#), 2023 (member), 2024 (chair), 2025 (member)

Co-organizer and reviewer for LBJ Policy Research Workshop, 2023

PhD Advisory Board cohort representative, LBJ School of Public Affairs, mid 2021 to mid 2025

## **Language**

Spanish (Native); English (Fluent); Italian (A2)

## **Citizenship**

Argentinian and Italian

## **Professional Memberships**

APPAM Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management

## **Affiliations**

Fellow, Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies

## **Citizenship**

Argentinian and Italian

Last update: October, 2025