

## Andre Mouton

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## Education

Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, Carnegie Mellon University, 2022 (expected)  
Dissertation: “*Structural effects of technical change on labor markets*”  
Committee: Ali Shourideh, Laurence Ales, Brian Kovak, Rebecca Lessem  
  
B.A. in Economics, CUNY Baruch College, 2016  
Summa cum laude, excellence award (*mathematics, economics*)

## Fields

Labor economics (*main*)  
Macroeconomics, industrial organization (*secondary*)

## Teaching experience

Instructor	2020	Principles of Microeconomics, CMU
Recitation leader	2021, 2018-2019	Principles of Macroeconomics, CMU
	2020	Principles of Microeconomics, CMU, 2020
	2017	Macroeconomics 1 (PhD), CMU
Teaching assistant	2020-2021	Global Economics (MBA), CMU, 2020-2021
	2020-2021	Future of Work (MBA), CMU
	2019	Principles of Microeconomics, CMU
	2019	Economics and Data Science, CMU
Continuing ed.	2021	Future Faculty Program, Eberly Center

## Employment

2014-2016	Research assistant for Sean Crockett, CUNY Baruch
2015-2016	Research assistant for Sebastiano Manzan, CUNY Baruch
2019	Research assistant for Laurence Ales, CMU
2019	Content developer, Inclusive Growth and Prosperity Initiative, CMU

## Honors, fellowships, and awards

2016	William Larimer Mellon Fellowship, CMU
2016	Arnold Picker excellence award for mathematics, CUNY Baruch
2016	Excellence award for economics, CUNY Baruch

## Professional activities

Presentations	2021	ECINEQ
	2018	CMU Macro-Finance Seminar
	2016-2021	CMU Macro Workshop
Refereeing	Macroeconomic Dynamics	

## References

**Professor Ali Shourideh**  
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**Professor Laurence Ales**  
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**Professor Brian Kovak**  
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**Professor Rebecca Lessem**  
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## Miscellaneous

Languages	English, French ( <i>proficient</i> ), Spanish ( <i>basic</i> )
Data/programming	R, Python, Stata
Citizenship	United States

## Research papers

“Skill demand, firm heterogeneity, and wage inequality” (**Job market paper**)

**Abstract.** Rising wage inequality is commonly attributed to increasing demand for skilled labor, but empirical wage decompositions find an important role for *wage sorting*: high-earning workers are increasingly likely to work for high-paying firms. In this paper I study how firm heterogeneity interacts with skill-biased technical and structural change. Using matched employer-employee data from West Germany, I show that wage sorting is entirely explained by the occupational and industrial structure of labor markets, and has become more important over time due to changes in industrial composition and rising occupational skill premia. I then develop and estimate a general equilibrium wage accounting model that maintains empirical tractability, while allowing for a rich set of equilibrium relationships between prices and quantities. I estimate that in West Germany, firm heterogeneity amplified by 50% the distributional effects of rising occupational skill premia, and that the entire positive effect of structural change on wage inequality is due to the presence of large industry-employer wage differentials. ([Link to pdf](#))

“Task automation and labor polarization”

**Abstract.** I study the short-term and long-run effects of task automation when jobs consist of multiple tasks. Leveraging German survey data I show that task variety is ubiquitous in labor markets, and that computerization over the 1979-2018 period is associated with intra-occupational shifts away from lower-skill and routine task content. I explore the implications of task automation in a model that combines occupational assignment with a time allocation problem when workers must perform multiple tasks. The model predicts a reverse pattern of automation: low-skill tasks are automated first in high-skill occupations, where labor costs are higher. In the short-term this creates wage and employment polarization. In the long-run, low-skill automation has ambiguous implications for wage inequality and employment, with outcomes for low-skill workers generally improving as the costs of automation decrease. I test the model’s short-run predictions and show them to be consistent with observed West German trends in occupational computerization, employment, and wages. I then estimate a structural version of the model and obtain long-run predictions for German labor outcomes.