# 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
Program Minor: Financial economics

B.A. in Economics, CUNY Baruch College, 2016
Summa cum laude, excellence award (*mathematics, economics*)
Thesis: "*Technical analysis under Knightian uncertainty*"

## Fields

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

## Teaching experience

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Instructor | 2020 | Principles of Microeconomics, CMU |
| Recitation leader | 2021, 2018-19 | Principles of Macroeconomics, CMU |
| | 2020 | Principles of Microeconomics, CMU |
| Head TA | 2020-21 | Global Economics (MBA), CMU |
| | 2020-21 | Future of Work (MBA), CMU |
| Teaching assistant | 2019 | Principles of Microeconomics, CMU |
| | 2019 | Economics and Data Science, CMU |
| | 2017 | Macroeconomics 1 (PhD), CMU |
| Continuing ed. | 2021 | Future Faculty Program, Eberly Center for Teaching Excellence |

## Employment

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| 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

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

## Professional activities

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

## References


**Ali Shourideh** (*chair*)
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**Laurence Ales**
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**Brian Kovak**
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**Rebecca Lessem**
Associate Professor of Economics
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## Miscellaneous

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| Languages | English (*native*), French (*proficient*), Spanish (*basic*) |
| Data/programming | R, Python, Stata |
| Citizenship | United States |

## Working papers

### "Skill demand, firm premia, and wage inequality" *(Job market paper)*

**Abstract**. Rising wage inequality is widely attributed to increased demand for skill-intensive jobs, which pushes upward the wage premium paid to skilled workers. In this paper I study how changes to labor demand interact with *firm premia*, or differences in the wages paid by different firms to similar workers. Drawing on matched employer-employee data from West Germany, I show that observable dimensions of skill demand - occupation and industry - capture substantial variation in firm premia, which have interacted strongly over the 1993-2017 period with changes to industry employment shares and occupational wage differentials. I quantify these interactions by estimating a structural model that accounts for the equilibrium relationships between labor supply, demand, skill premia, and firm premia, while remaining sufficiently tractable that the key distributional parameters can be non-parametrically estimated. Counterfactual experiments indicate that in the absence of firm premia, changing occupational demand would have increased wage variance by only two-thirds as much, while shifting industry demand would have had a small, negative effect. I find that the magnitude of interactions between labor demand and firm premia varies substantially between similarly-skilled industries and occupations, indicating that the skill-bias of a change in demand is, by itself, insufficient for predicting wage outcomes. I then use the model to study the impact of labor market institutions that influence the wages firms pay, such as collective bargaining. I find that much of the distributional impact of these institutions is not immediate, but occurs over time, by amplifying or dampening the effects of rising skill demand. (Link to pdf)

### "Task automation and job 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 where 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 against the historical time paths of computerization and occupational employment, and estimate a structural version of the model to obtain long-run predictions for German labor outcomes.