

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

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 (*chair*)
Carnegie Mellon University
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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 (<i>native</i>), 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 OECD wage inequality is widely attributed to increased demand for skilled labor, but empirical wage decompositions find an important role for *wage sorting*: over time, skilled jobs have become increasingly associated with high-paying employers. In this paper, I study the quantitative implications of employer heterogeneity for the aggregate relationship between skill demand and wage inequality. Using matched data from West Germany for 1993-2017, I show that observable correlates of skill demand - occupation and industry - fully account for the time trend in wage sorting, which appears to be the result of (1) rising wages in skilled occupations associated with high-paying employers, and (2) declining employment in high-paying, low-skill manufacturing industries. I then develop and estimate a general equilibrium wage accounting model that combines skill demand with employer wage-setting, and allows for a rich set of price-quantity relationships while maintaining empirical tractability. I estimate that in West Germany, firm heterogeneity amplified by one-third to one-half the distributional effects of rising demand for skilled jobs, and that the entire positive effect of changing industry composition 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.