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Department of Economics  
Stanford University  
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**EDUCATION**

June 2022 (expected) Ph.D. in Economics  
 Stanford University

2011-2015 BA in Economics (Honors) and Mathematics (Honors)  
 University of Chicago

**RESEARCH FIELDS**

Primary Macroeconomics, and International Macroeconomics  
Secondary Finance

**RELEVANT POSITIONS**

2020-2021 Academic Visitor  
 Bank of England

2020 (Summer) Ph.D. Intern  
 Bank of England

2018-2020 Research Assistant to Prof. Adrien Auclert  
 Stanford University

2015-2017 Senior Research Analyst  
 Macro and Monetary Division, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

**HONORS & AWARDS**

2015 David S. Hu Award  
 Becker Friedman Institute Award for Academic Achievement

**PUBLICATIONS (not peer-reviewed)**“Macroeconomic nowcasting and forecasting with big data” *Annual Review of Economics* (2018)

with Bok, Giannone, Sbordone, and Tambalotti

**WORK IN PROGRESS**

“Job to job transitions and the business cycle”

Abstract: Job-to-job movements are a fundamental way in which the labor market allocates talent to its most productive use. In this paper I develop a quantitative model to study the role that job-to-job transitions play over the business cycle by including three key ingredients to a heterogeneous agent macroeconomic model: (i) incomplete markets, (ii) risky job moves, (iii) risk-averse agents. Together these features discourage low-asset workers from switching jobs. Even though a new job may be higher paying, a worker might not be willing to bear the risk that comes with switching. After a recession hits and wealth falls, more workers become prone to this force and become less willing to switch to better jobs. This in turn lowers the aggregate job-switching rate, increases misallocation of talent, and decreases aggregate productivity.

“Menu Costs and Productivity Shocks: A Case for Nominal Income Targeting”

with Basil Halperin

“Monetary policy in a heterogeneous currency union”

Abstract: Why do different countries respond differently to the same monetary policy shock? This paper analyzes the role agent heterogeneity andopenness to trade play in the transmission mechanism of monetarypolicy in a currency union. According to the model developed here,monetary policy is more effective in countries with a larger share ofhand-to-mouth agents, who consume their entire labor income and donot save. Additionally, trade plays a key role in each country’s responseto monetary policy: more trade strengthens the consumption responsefor countries with relatively few hand-to-mouth agents and decreases itfor countries with relatively many hand-to-mouth agents. These modelpredictions are tested empirically on two large currency unions, theEuro Area and the United States.

**REFEREE SERVICES***Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*