

**ERICA MOSZKOWSKI**  
<https://www.ericamoszkowski.com>  
[emoszkowski@g.harvard.edu](mailto:emoszkowski@g.harvard.edu)  
646-320-5413

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Placement Director: Claudia Goldin	CGOLDIN@HARVARD.EDU	617-495-3934
Placement Director: Lawrence F. Katz	LKATZ@HARVARD.EDU	617-496-5079
Assistant Director: Brenda Piquet	BPIQUET@FAS.HARVARD.EDU	617-495-8927

### **Office Contact Information**

Littauer Center  
1805 Cambridge Street  
Cambridge, MA 02138

### **Undergraduate Studies:**

B.A. in Economics and Computer Science, Williams College, 2015  
High thesis honors, *Magna Cum Laude*, Phi Beta Kappa

### **Graduate Studies:**

Harvard University, 2017 to present  
Ph.D. Candidate in Business Economics  
Thesis Title: "Essays in Industrial Organization and Urban Economics"  
Expected Completion Date: May 2023

### **References:**

Professor Edward Glaeser  
Harvard University  
[eglaeser@harvard.edu](mailto:eglaeser@harvard.edu)  
(617) 495-0575

Professor Ariel Pakes  
Harvard University  
[ariel\\_pakes@harvard.edu](mailto:ariel_pakes@harvard.edu)  
(617) 495-5320

Professor Robin Lee  
Harvard University  
[robinlee@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:robinlee@fas.harvard.edu)  
(617) 495-2997

Professor Myrto Kalouptsi  
Harvard University  
[myrto@g.harvard.edu](mailto:myrto@g.harvard.edu)  
(617) 496-0832

### **Teaching and Research Fields:**

Industrial Organization, Urban Economics, Real Estate

### **Teaching Experience:**

Spring 2020	Deconstructing and Reconstructing Markets (sophomore tutorial), Harvard University, co-course designer and co-instructor
Fall 2019	Graduate Industrial Organization I, Harvard University, teaching fellow for Professor Ariel Pakes and Professor Robin Lee
Fall 2018	Market Design, Harvard University, teaching fellow for Professor Scott Kominers

### **Research Experience and Other Employment:**

Spring 2019	Harvard University, Research Assistant to Professor Edward Glaeser and Professor Oliver Hart
2015-2017	Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Research Analyst

### **Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:**

2017-2022	National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship
2021	Meyer Dissertation Fellowship, Harvard University Joint Center for Housing Studies
2019, 2020	Distinction in Student Teaching, Harvard University

### **JOB MARKET PAPER:**

“Option Value and Storefront Vacancies in New York City” (with Daniel Stackman)

Why do retail vacancies persist for more than a year in some of the world's highest-rent retail districts? To explain why retail vacancies last so long (16 months on average), we construct and estimate a dynamic, two-sided model of storefront leasing in New York City. The model incorporates key features of the commercial real estate industry: tenant heterogeneity, long lease lengths, high move-in costs, search frictions, and aggregate uncertainty in downstream retail demand. Consistent with the market norm in New York City, we assume that landlords cannot evict tenants unilaterally prior to lease expiration, while tenants can exit the lease any time at low cost. We estimate the model parameters using novel data on storefront occupancy and micro data on commercial leases. Move-in costs and heterogeneous tenant quality give rise to heterogeneity in match surplus, which generates option value for vacant landlords. Both features are necessary to explain long-run vacancy rates and the length of vacancy spells: in a counterfactual exercise, eliminating either move-in costs or tenant heterogeneity results in vacancy rates of close to zero. We then use the estimated model to quantify the impact of a retail vacancy tax on long-run vacancy rates, average rents, and social welfare. To justify a 1% vacancy tax on assessed property values, vacancies must generate negative externalities of \$29.68 per square foot per quarter, or about half of average rents.

### **Research Papers in Progress:**

“Bleaker on Broadway: The Contractual Origins of High-Rent Urban Blight” (with Daniel Stackman – his job market paper)

We document the rise of storefront vacancies in prime retail locations, a phenomenon we refer to as high-rent blight, in America's largest and most expensive urban retail market: Manhattan. We identify a little-known contracting feature between retail landlord and their bankers that generates vacancies in the downstream market for retail space. Specifically, widespread covenants in commercial mortgage agreements impose rent floors for any new leases landlords may sign with tenants, short-circuiting the price mechanism in times of low demand for retail space. Quasi-experimental estimates suggest that binding rent floors imposed by mortgage covenants substantially reduce the probability of occupancy. We microfound this contracting feature as the solution to a moral hazard problem between landlords and banks. We show that while rent floor covenants increase vacancies, their absence reduces credit supply to landlords.

“Gentrification and Retail Churn: Theory and Evidence” (with Edward L. Glaeser and Michael Luca)  
Revise and resubmit, *Regional Science and Urban Economics*

How does gentrification transform neighborhood retail amenities? This paper presents a model in which gentrification can harm incumbent residents by increasing rental costs and by eliminating old amenities, specifically distinctive local stores. Rising rents represent redistribution from tenants to landlords and can therefore be offset with targeted transfers, but the destruction of neighborhood character can – in principle – reduce overall social surplus. Using Census and Yelp data from five cities, we document that while gentrification, as measured by rising

education levels and rents, is associated with an increase in the number of retail establishments overall, it is also associated with higher rates of business closure. Closure rates are not higher in gentrifying areas than in richer areas, but closure rates in stable, poor areas are unusually low. We see little evidence that gentrification is associated with a changing retail mix, however, or in increased prices, at least as measured by dollar signs on Yelp reviews. Consequently, while we the overall welfare losses created by lost local character remain a theoretical possibility, the evidence does not suggest that these losses are large in our cities, and that the redistribution between tenant and landlord associated with rising rents is more important.

### **Publications:**

“DSGE Forecasts of the Lost Recovery” (with Michael Cai, Marco Del Negro, Marc Giannoni, Abhi Gupta, and Pearl Li)

*International Journal of Forecasting*, 35(4) (2019): 1770–1789.

The years following the Great Recession were challenging for forecasters. Unlike other deep downturns, this recession was not followed by a swift recovery, but instead generated a sizable and persistent output gap that was not accompanied by deflation as a traditional Phillips curve relationship would have predicted. Moreover, the zero lower bound and unconventional monetary policy generated an unprecedented policy environment. We document the actual real-time forecasting performance of the New York Fed dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model during this period and explain the results using the pseudo real-time forecasting performance results from a battery of DSGE models. We find the New York Fed DSGE model’s forecasting accuracy to be comparable to that of private forecasters, and notably better for output growth than the median forecasts from the FOMC’s Summary of Economic Projections. The model’s financial frictions were key in obtaining these results, as they implied a slow recovery following the financial crisis.

### **Professional Activities**

#### *Presentations*

2022	Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies
2020	Boston University Women in Economics Mentoring Workshop

<i>Peer Review</i>	Journal of Urban Studies, The Economic Journal
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<i>Service</i>	Harvard IO Workshop Co-Organizer (2019-2021)
	Peer Mentor (Harvard Economics Department, 2018-2019)
	JuliaCon Diversity Chair (2017)

### **Personal Information:**

Citizenship: USA

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