

About Me	<p>PhD candidate in economics with a strong background in applied economics, causal inference and machine learning. On the 2022-2023 job market and looking for Economist/Data Scientist positions.</p> <p>Over 5 years experience in coding with Python, R and Fortran.</p> <p>Worked in teams in multiple projects contributing to research question, econometric analysis and coding.</p> <p>Interacted with people from other disciplines, e.g. engineering, and biomedical sciences, in data science workshops.</p>
Contact Info	<p>✉ eezy@u.northwestern.edu ☎ 312-479-7891 🔗 eezy.me linkedin.com/in/eezy/</p>
Education	<p>Ph.D., Economics, Northwestern University, <i>Evanston</i>, 2023 (Anticipated)</p> <p>Applied Econometrics, Applied Macroeconomics, Industrial Organizations, Deep Learning</p> <p>MA, Economics and Finance, CEMFI, <i>Madrid</i>, 2017</p> <p>Microeconometrics, Statistics, Quantitative Macroeconomics, Empirical Industrial Organizations</p> <p>BA & BS, Economics & Mathematics (double major), Boğaziçi University, <i>Istanbul</i>, 2015 <i>with honor</i></p>
Papers	<p>Intergenerational Earnings Mobility Trends and Childhood Skill Formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Would rising inequality make US less mobile in wellbeing across generations? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Empirical result</i>: Mobility in earnings is flat overtime despite rising inequality. • <i>Theoretical result</i>: Childhood skill formation function determines association of mobility and inequality. ► Estimate a nonparametric childhood skill formation function and a parametric CES for a comparison. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method</i>: Simulated EM algorithm with Markov chain Monte Carlo for a factor model. • <i>Empirical Model</i>: Nonlinear Quantile Regression, Logit, Ordered Probit, MLE. • <i>Tools</i>: Python, Numpy, Scipy, Mpi4py (parallelization), Emcee (MCMC), HPC Cluster, R, Tidyverse ► Results show skill formation function has features can lead to flat mobility trend with rising inequality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Returns for more educated parents decrease faster</i> so children of low educated parents can catch up. • <i>More negative skewness for more educated parents</i> so their children are more subject to negative risk. <p>Invention and Technological Leadership during the Industrial Revolution, <i>with Carl Hallmann and Lukas Rosenberger.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► First empirical cross-country (France and Britain) evidence on innovation during the Industrial Revolution. ► Use historical patent data and obtain additional data/variables using following tools; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machine Learning to predict nationality from names, OCR with Python to digitize more data, • SPARQL for dataset of French National Library. ► Results show that France was as innovative as Britain and even more advanced in some sectors. ► <i>Instrumental Variable Result</i>: Causal effect of technology transfer from Britain is local to its sector. <p>Taxes and Transfers with Nonlinear Wage Dynamics, <i>with Nezh Guner.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Estimate a nonlinear and nonnormal wage process to capture rich productivity dynamics. ► Implications for insurance mechanisms (progressive taxation and transfers) in a lifecycle model. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tools</i>: Numerical Optimization, Fortran, OpenMPI, HPC Cluster. ► <i>Findings</i>: Insurance mechanisms are less valuable for poor but more valuable for rich people. <p>Engel's Treadmill: Balanced Growth with Nonbalanced Sectoral Growth, <i>with Clement Bohr and Martí Mestieri.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Build an endogenous growth model with nonhomothetic preferences and directed technical change. ► Sectors rise and fall as the economy gets richer while we have balanced growth in aggregate level. ► Empirical evidence in favor of model predictions for prices, patents and turn over across sectors. <p>Projects</p> <p>Are RNNs Useful for Macroeconomic Forecasting? <i>with Carl Hallmann and Federico Puglisi.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Compare performance of RNN with Bayesian VAR in predicting macro variables e.g. GDP, inflation, Fed rate. ► RNNs performs similar to Bayesian VAR, but adding autocoder with more info improves the performance. <p>Mobility of Inventors: Evidence from Historical Patents of France and UK <i>with Walker Hanlon.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Evidence on engineers and more productive inventors are more likely to move. ► Use an empirical model with logit, multinomial logit and MLE and used R with tidyverse. <p>Other</p> <p>Bring Your Own Data Working Groups, Fall 2020 - Spring 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Weekly meetings with researchers from different disciplines e.g. engineering, biomedical and social sciences. ► Researchers make a short presentation about progress of their data-oriented project and exchange feedback. <p>Skills</p> <p>Python (<i>numpy</i>, <i>scipy</i>, <i>pandas</i>, <i>scikit-learn</i>), R (<i>tidyverse</i>), Fortran, Matlab, Linux, SPARQL.</p>