

## Francisco Pareschi (Latest Version)

---

	Placement Director:	Professor Alessandro Pavan	847-491-8266	alepavan@northwestern.edu
	Placement Administrator:	Lola May Ittner	847-491-5694	econjobmarket@northwestern.edu
CONTACT INFORMATION	Department of Economics Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive Evanston, IL 60208	fpireschi@u.northwestern.edu fpireschi.github.io	Citizenship: Uruguayan, Italian	
FIELDS	Research: Industrial Organization, Applied Econometrics Teaching: Industrial Organization, Microeconomics, Econometrics			
EDUCATION	Ph.D. in Economics, Northwestern University ( <i>in progress</i> ) Committee: Igal Hendel (chair), Mar Reguant, Vivek Bhattacharya, Gaston Illanes M.A. in Economics, Northwestern University, 2019 M.sc. in Economics, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, 2018 B.A. in Economics, Universidad de la República Uruguay, 2014			
WORKING PAPERS	<p><b>“Reducing Consumer Inertia in Tobacco Markets” (JMP)</b>, with Gaston Lopez We study the equilibrium effects of tobacco control policies. The tobacco industry remains resilient mainly due to consumers’ attachment to the products they smoke, stemming primarily from addiction and brand loyalty. We refer to these phenomena as <i>consumer inertia</i>. As a result, regulators have recently proposed some policies to remove cigarettes’ addictive substances and others that make consumers less loyal to their brands. Although such policies would directly impact consumers, there are concerns about firms’ responses undermining the effect on consumption. To empirically assess the equilibrium effect of reducing inertia, we develop a model that accounts for consumers’ and firms’ responses. Consumers have addiction and loyalty. Firms choose prices and product portfolios. Companies are forward-looking since they internalize that, under consumer inertia, future demand depends on current purchases. We identify addiction and brand loyalty leveraging significant tax fluctuations in the Uruguayan industry and a policy that forced 40% of the products out of the market. Moreover, we document pricing patterns that suggest firms are indeed forward-looking. Lastly, we simulate industry dynamics using a computationally tractable equilibrium definition and show that firms’ responses are unlikely to <i>reverse</i> the direct effect on consumers. Reducing inertia makes customers more elastic and can facilitate entry, which induces lower prices and more variety. However, dynamic effects dominate. The reduced likelihood of retaining customers deters firms from pricing aggressively to attract consumers, a compensating factor that emerges only when we account for firms’ dynamic incentives.</p> <p><b>“How Governments Engage in Price Discrimination? Evidence from a Large Scale Nationalization”</b>, with Gaston Lopez State-owned enterprises (SOEs) have the potential to correct market failures, but they are also subject to the influence of politics and interest groups. We examine this trade-off in the context of the nationalization of the leading gasoline company in Argentina. Descriptive analysis suggests that pricing patterns changed after the nationalization. First, the government exerted less market power, charging lower prices on average and benefiting consumers. Second, it engaged in less economic price discrimination,</p>			

reducing the correlation between prices and consumers' willingness to pay. Third, it engaged in political price discrimination, charging lower prices in provinces with political connections with the state-owned firm. Motivated by these findings, we develop and estimate a model of gasoline supply and demand under market power and recover the government's objective function. We find that public provision lead to welfare gains but is also associated with redistributive motives. Compared to a benevolent planner that internalizes the welfare of all consumers and firms equally, the government set prices as if it only cares about favoring middle-income consumers and consumers in provinces that have political ties with the firm. Lastly, we use the model to assess the company's response to policy alternatives, including pricing rules that align government actions with the public interest and are in place in government agencies worldwide. Our findings show that rules effectively reduce the influence of politics in pricing but are associated with higher costs: they mitigate half of the welfare gains generated by the nationalization and increase the taxpayers' burden by 10%. These findings emphasize the importance of politics and interest groups in shaping governments' decision-making process and the role of SOEs as instruments for redistribution.

**“Bounding Outcomes in Counterfactual Analysis”**, with Mar Reguant

In many economic settings, counterfactual analysis can be difficult for two reasons: (i) we do not know how to compute the equilibrium of the game, or (ii) even if we know how to compute one equilibrium, the game might feature multiple equilibria, which are challenging to characterize exhaustively. We propose a bounding framework to allow for counterfactual analysis even when these problems might arise. The method relies on determining valid (conservative) bounds to counterfactual outcomes that contain any outcome that could be sustained in equilibrium, i.e., any outcome that can be supported by a set of equilibrium constraints. To ensure that all potential solutions are considered, We propose to reframe equilibrium constraints as a relaxed mixed-integer linear program. We show that the framework can also be used to narrow down equilibria by imposing additional equilibrium constraints. We provide examples of static price competition with differentiated products, dynamic games, and multi-unit auctions, three areas where counterfactual analysis faces these challenges.

WORK IN PROGRESS    **“Industry Dynamics in Markets with Inertia”**

**“Misallocation of water: the role of storage”**, with Matthew O’Keefe

**“Insurance under information frictions in the electricity market”**, with Mar Reguant

RESEARCH	Research Assistant, Mar Reguant, Northwestern University	2019-2020
EXPERIENCE	Research Assistant, Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Uruguay	2012-2016

TEACHING	Teaching Assistant, Northwestern University	
EXPERIENCE	Intermediate Industrial Organization, Igal Hendel	2020
	Graduate Microeconomics III, Wojciech Olszewski	2019
	Math camp (graduate), Wojciech Olszewski	2020
	Teaching Assistant, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	
	Econometrics (undergraduate, graduate), Industrial Organization (graduate)	2017
	Teaching Assistant, Universidad de la República Uruguay	
	Algebra, Calculus, Statistics, Econometrics (undergraduate)	2015

FELLOWSHIPS & AWARDS	Robert Eisner Graduate Fellowship, Northwestern University		2021
	<i>The department's highest honor bestowed on a graduate student entering fourth year.</i>		
	Dissertation University Fellowship, Northwestern University		2023–2024
	Graduate Fellowship, Northwestern University		2018–2022
	Graduate Fellowship, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid		2016–2018
	Fellowship for Masters Abroad, Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación, Uruguay		2016 (Declined)
	Introduction to Research Scholarship. Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación, Uruguay		2013
REFEREING	International Journal of Industrial Organization		
LANGUAGES	English (fluent), Spanish (native), Italian (basic)		
PROGRAMMING	Julia, Python, Stata		
<b>References</b>	Professor Igal Hendel (chair) Department of Economics Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive Evanston, IL 60208 847.491.3491 igal@northwestern.edu		Professor Mar Reguant Department of Economics Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive Evanston, IL 60208 847.491.8213 mar.reguant@northwestern.edu
	Professor Vivek Bhattacharya Department of Economics Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive Evanston, IL 60208 847.491.8227 vivek.bhattacharya@northwestern.edu		Professor Gastón Illanes Department of Economics Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive Evanston, IL 60208 847.491.8227 gaston.illanes@northwestern.edu