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Education

PhD in Economics, New York University, 2017–2023 (expected)
Thesis Title: *Essays in Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics*
MA in Economics, PUC-Rio, 2015–2017
BA in Economics, FGV-EESP, 2009–2014

References

Professor Virgiliu Midrigan
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Professor Thomas Sargent
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Professor Ricardo Lagos
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Teaching and Research Fields

Macroeconomics, Monetary Economics

Teaching Experience

Spring 2019	Microeconomics (PhD), NYU, TA for Prof. Ennio Stacchetti
Spring 2016	Macroeconomics I, PUC-Rio, TA for Prof. Tiago Berriel
Fall 2015	Microeconomics II, PUC-Rio, TA for Prof. Vinicius Carrasco

Research Experience and Other Employment

2022	Dissertation Intern at the Federal Reserve Board
2019–2022	Research Assistant for Prof. Thomas Sargent
2021	Research Assistant for Prof. Ricardo Lagos
2012	Intern at Grameen Bank (Bangladesh)

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

2022	Dissertation Fellowship, Federal Reserve Board
2017–2022	MacCracken Fellowship

Research Papers

"Unequal Business Cycles" (**Job Market Paper**)

Standard incomplete-markets (SIM) models predict that the consumption of low-skilled households is more cyclical relative to the consumption of high-skilled because they hold fewer liquid assets and experience larger income changes. I use the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX) to document that the opposite is true in the data: over the Business Cycles, lower-skilled workers experience smaller consumption changes. I also show that this different consumption cyclicality is explained by the fact that high-skilled households consume relatively more luxuries. Motivated by these facts, I extend the SIM model to allow for non-homothetic preferences over goods. To discipline the non-homotheticity in preferences, I exploit cross-sectional data from CEX on how the consumption share of luxuries and necessities varies with income. The model reproduces the observation that consumption is more cyclical for high-skilled workers because these workers spend a larger share of their income on luxuries, which are easier to substitute over time. The model also predicts higher welfare costs of recessions for low-skilled workers, despite their lower consumption declines.

"Monetary Policy Shocks and Redistribution across Income Groups"

This paper studies the heterogeneous impact of changes in monetary policy. In particular, how the consumption responses differ for households with different income levels and different income sources. Using data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey, I construct a time series for the consumption of different "income groups" and estimate the differential impact of monetary policy shocks (identified following the approach of Romer and Romer (2004)). I find that positive monetary shocks are associated with large and persistent negative declines in the consumption of low-income households relative to the consumption of high-income households. I also find this difference exists even when comparing households without financial and/or business income.

Research in Progress

"Government Debt, Fiscal Rules, and Monetary Policy Transmission"

This paper studies how the choice of fiscal policy affects the transmission of monetary policy. When Ricardian Equivalence does not hold, the way a government finances its monetary policy matters for the effectiveness of the monetary policy. I illustrate the mechanism in a two-agent New Keynesian model in which a fraction of households do not have access to financial markets: When monetary policy is financed by lump-sum taxes or adjustment in government purchases (as opposed to debt rollover), there is an amplification of the effect on inflation and output. Moreover, the amplification increases with the size of government debt. Using identified monetary policy shocks for the US (Romer and Romer (2004) approach), I test that prediction and find no significant amplification effect. This is consistent with a fiscal rule in which the government finances its interest expenditures with debt issuance.

“Multiple Currencies and Limits to Seigniorage”

This paper studies how the existence of an alternative currency affects the ability of a monetary authority to generate revenue from seigniorage. First, I derive conditions under which two currencies can coexist. Then I analyze the optimal policy when the monetary authority cares about seigniorage. This is the case, for instance, when money is privately issued, or, as I show, when the government only cares about tax-payers. I find that the presence of a competing currency reduces the possible profits from issuing money and the optimal inflation choice. I also find that the optimal policy (as a function of the alternative currency's inflation rate) is non-monotonic.