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PERSONAL INFORMATION:
    Date of birth: September 21, 1988
    Citizenship: Swedish

UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES:
    B.Sc. Economics, Uppsala University, 2009-2013
    B.Sc. Economic History, Uppsala University, 2009-2013

MASTERS LEVEL WORK:
    M.Sc. Economics, Uppsala University, 2013-2015
    Master Thesis: "Exchange Rates, Production, Firms Dynamics and Productivity"

DOCTORAL STUDIES:
    IIES, Stockholm University, 2015 to present
    Thesis Title:
    Expected Completion Date: Fall 2022

    Thesis Committee and References:

Professor Per Krusell (Primary Advisor)	Professor Timo Boppart (Advisor)
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TEACHING AND RESEARCH FIELDS:
    Primary fields: Macroeconomics, Monetary Economics,

    Secondary fields: Labor Economics

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

2019   International Macroeconomics (graduate), teaching assistant for Professor Sergio De Ferra

2017   Intermediate Macroeconomics (undergraduate), teaching assistant for Professor Anna Seim

2017   Intermediate Macroeconomics (undergraduate), teaching assistant for Professor Paul Klein

OTHER EMPLOYMENT:

2013-2015   Swedbank, Macro Research, Analyst

2011-2013   Swedbank, Equity Research, Assisting analyst

2007-2011   Swedbank, KYC/Bank Relations, KYC Manager/assistant

JOB MARKET PAPER:

"How should I spend my time and money? A theory with home production that can account for the data"

There are salient patterns about how the allocation of household expenditures varies systematically between households, and has changed over time, that standard models with stable homothetic preferences cannot account for. One example is the nonmonotonic development for the ratio between market produced services and nondurable goods, that occurred alongside a monotonic increase in the relative price of services. I test whether a framework with stable homothetic preferences and home production has the potential to match the data. This includes specifying a set of functions and selecting parameter values, with the goal to match the data as well as possible. It is possible to find values for the model parameters that lets it successfully line up with observable statistics. I find that a key driver behind the nonmonotonic pattern for the mentioned ratio is that inputs in home production are gross-complements and that the productivity of nondurable goods in home production increased significantly up until the 1990's, but thereafter changed only little. Contrary to an ex-ante plausible belief, the ratio did not increase as a result of households substituting from home services to market services. In addition to taking on how expenditures are allocated, the theory at hand also has implications for time use that can account for the big trends in the data.

PUBLICATIONS:

"Monetary Policy and Liquidity Constraints: Evidence from the Euro Area" (joint with J. Gallegos, J. Kramer & R. Lima) – American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics (forthcoming)

We quantify the relationship between the response of output to monetary policy shocks and the share of liquidity constrained households. We do so in the context of the euro area using a Local Projections Instrumental Variables estimation. We construct an instrument for changes in interest rates from changes in overnight indexed swap rates in a narrow time window around ECB announcements. Monetary policy shocks have heterogeneous effects on output across countries. Using micro data, we show that the elasticity of output to monetary policy is larger in countries that have a larger fraction of households that are liquidity constrained.

"The Misallocation of Men's Talent" (joint with J. Kramer & J. Sigurdsson)

We document systematic misallocation of men's talent across occupations. Using administrative data on cognitive and non-cognitive skills, and labor market outcomes of the population of Swedish men, we show that men from poorer families underperform in the labor market relative to their talent potential. The reverse is true for men from richer families. We demonstrate how this relates to unequal exposure to opportunities: Sons are disproportionately more likely to choose the same occupation as their fathers, across all levels of skills and earnings. Using a Roy model with costly occupational choice we demonstrate how heterogeneous exposure to occupations can act as an entry barrier. We measure these barriers to be large. For sons of medical doctors, compared to men of different backgrounds, we estimate that the cost of becoming a doctor is reduced by about 10 percent of prime-age earnings. Equalizing entry costs would lead the father-son income rank association to drop from 0.26 to 0.19, or by almost half of the difference between Denmark and the US. These findings suggest that providing equal opportunities can have large impacts on intergenerational mobility and the efficient allocation of talent.