

# Rafael Machado Parente

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## CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

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**International Monetary Fund**  
Economist (EP) at the Research Department

March 2024 – Present  
Washington DC, USA

## PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

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**International Monetary Fund**  
Economist (EP) at the Western Hemisphere Department

September 2022 – March 2024  
Washington DC, USA

**GAP Asset Management**  
International Macroeconomics Analyst (Intern)

January 2012–March 2013  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

## EDUCATION

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**Ph.D. in Economics**  
Princeton University

2022  
Princeton NJ, USA

**M.Sc. in Economics**  
Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EPGE)

2016  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**B.A. in Economics**  
Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EBEF)

2014  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

## RESEARCH INTERESTS

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Primary: **Macroeconomics, International Trade**  
Secondary: **Development, Labor**

## WORKING PAPERS

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### **Minimum Wages, Earnings Inequality and the Informal Sector**

*(R&R, American Economic Review)*

How do minimum wages affect earnings inequality in countries with large informal sectors? I provide reduced-form evidence that the 2000s minimum wage hike in Brazil raised overall inequality by increasing inequality inside the informal sector. I develop a model where heterogeneous firms select into informality to investigate when and how raising the minimum wage can increase inequality. I calibrate the model to Brazil and find that, by generating substantial informality, the increase in the minimum wage raised overall inequality by 6.4%. These results suggest that movements into and out of the informal sector modulate the effects of formal labor legislation.

**Social Security Reforms, Retirement, and Sectoral Decisions** with Pedro Cavalcanti Ferreira and Bruno Delalibera  
*(Submitted)*

In many countries, the regulations governing pension systems, hiring procedures, and job contracts differ between the public and private sectors. Public sector employees tend to have longer tenures and higher wages compared to workers in the private sector. As such, social security reforms can affect both retirement decisions and sectoral choices. We study the effects of social security reforms on retirement and sectoral behavior in an economy with multiple pension systems. We develop a general equilibrium life-cycle model with three sectors – private formal, private informal and public – and endogenous retirement. We quantitatively assess the long-run effects of reforms being discussed and implemented around

the world. Among them, we study the unification of pension systems and increasing the minimum retirement age. We calibrate our model to Brazil, where the retirement conditions resemble those of many other countries. We find that these reforms lower the likelihood of individuals to apply to a public job and increase the profile of savings over the life cycle. In the long run, these reforms lead to higher output and capital, reduced informality, and average welfare gains. They also drastically reduce the social security deficit.

#### **Non-traded Gains from Trade: Evidence from Brazil**

with Rowan Shi

We investigate how trade shocks affect the allocation of labor across plants at the local labor market level. Using Brazil's import liberalization as a quasi-natural experiment, we uncover a new margin for the gains from trade: the reallocation of labor from smaller to larger producers in the non-traded sector. We find that in response to liberalization, larger non-traded producers self-select into importing, expanding as they gain access to inputs from abroad. We then develop a parsimonious model of heterogeneous producers incorporating this mechanism. The theory is consistent with the empirical findings and show that reallocation among non-traded producers is welfare-enhancing. In contrast, this reallocation effect disappears when all nontraded producers make the same importing decision.

#### **The Dynamics of Trade Integration and Fragmentation in Latin America**

with Flavien Moreau

*(Forthcoming)*

Despite progress in decreasing trade barriers, obstacles derived from poor infrastructure and inadequate governance still play an important role in limiting trade integration in Latin America (LAC). Closing half of the infrastructure gap between LAC and advanced economies could lift exports by 30 percent. Moreover, LAC is not well placed to benefit from lowering import tariffs relative to other EMDEs, particularly in the long run. Amid deepening global trade tensions, LAC is well placed to withstand a mild trade fragmentation scenario, in which trade barriers are erected only among large economies. However, the region's output losses could be sizable in more extreme scenarios, where the global economy splinters into competing economic blocs and LAC loses access to important markets. Boosting trade, including regional trade, and putting in place policies that make LAC an attractive investment destination could pay a double dividend of lifting growth in the region while mitigating risks from global fragmentation.

### **POLICY WORK**

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Belize: 2024 Article IV Staff Report. IMF Country Report No. 24/124 International Monetary Fund.

Belize: 2024 Selected Issues. IMF Country Report 23/125, International Monetary Fund.

Belize: 2023 Article IV Staff Report. IMF Country Report No. 23/164 International Monetary Fund.

Belize: 2023 Selected Issues. IMF Country Report 23/165, International Monetary Fund.

October 2023 Regional Economic Outlook: Western Hemisphere, "Trade Integration and Implications of Global Fragmentation to Latin America and the Caribbean." (Background Paper 2).

October 2023 Regional Economic Outlook: Western Hemisphere, "Crime and its Macroeconomic Consequences in Latin America and the Caribbean." (Online Annex 4).

### **PRESS**

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"How Latin America Can Use Trade to Boost Growth." IMF Blog. November, 2023.

"Latin America Can Boost Economic Growth by Reducing Crime." IMF Blog. December, 2023.

### **REFEREEING**

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The B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics

### **PRESENTATIONS**

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2023: LACEA; 2022: Inter-American Development Bank, Federal Reserve Board, Fundação Getulio Vargas (EPGE), Fundação Getulio Vargas (EESP); 2019: Society for Economic Dynamics;

## PRIZES AND HONORS

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|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| International Economics Section Summer Fellowship, Princeton University | 2018-2021 |
| Graduate Fellowship, Princeton University                               | 2016-2022 |
| Fellowship for Master's Studies in Economics, CNPq                      | 2014-2016 |
| Undergraduate Scholarship, Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EBEF)               | 2011-2014 |

## RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

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| Research Assistant for Professor Stephen Redding           | Princeton University, Spring 2019    |
| Research Assistant for Professor Oleg Itskhoki             | Princeton University, Summer 2017    |
| Research Assistant for Professor Pedro Cavalvanti Ferreira | Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EPGE), 2016 |

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

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| Teaching Assistant: Introduction to Microeconomics (Undergraduate)<br>Professor Kelly Noonan        | Fall 2020<br>Princeton University                          |
| Teaching Assistant: Introduction to Macroeconomics (Undergraduate)<br>Professor Elizabeth Bogan     | Fall 2018, Spring 2020<br>Princeton University             |
| Teaching Assistant: Macroeconomic Theory II (Graduate)<br>Professors Cezar Santos and Felipe Iachan | July 2015-September 2015<br>Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EPGE) |
| Teaching Assistant: International Trade (Undergraduate)<br>Professor Erica Diniz Oliveira           | January 2015-June 2015<br>Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EPGE)   |
| Teaching Assistant: Macroeconomic Theory I (Graduate)<br>Professor Rubens Penha Cysne               | January 2015-March 2015<br>Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EPGE)  |

## OTHER

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| <b>Programming:</b>     | Fortran, Matlab, Stata, $\text{\LaTeX}$                     |
| <b>Languages:</b>       | Portuguese (native), English (fluent), Spanish (elementary) |
| <b>Citizenship:</b>     | Brazilian   |
| <b>Other interests:</b> | Basketball and rock climbing                                |