

# Philipp Hochmuth

## Contact information

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<https://phhoc.github.io>

## Personal information

CITIZENSHIP: Austria  
 DATE OF BIRTH: September 17, 1992

## CURRENT POSITION

<b>Oesterreichische Nationalbank</b> , Vienna Economist in the Monetary Policy Section	Jul. 2024 – Present
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## EDUCATION

<b>Stockholm University</b> , Institute for International Economic Studies (IIES) Ph.D. in ECONOMICS	Sep. 2018 – Jun. 2024
<b>Stockholm University</b> MSc. in ECONOMICS	Sep. 2015 – Jun. 2017
<b>Johannes Kepler University</b> , Linz/Austria BSc. in BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS	Oct. 2012 – Jul. 2015

## RESEARCH INTERESTS

Macroeconomics, Labor economics, Inflation, Nonhomothetic Preferences, Monetary Economics, Entrepreneurship

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

<b>Monetary Economics</b> , Ph.D. level Stockholm University, teaching assistant for Daria Finocchiaro, Andreas Westermark (both Riksbank).	Spring 2022
<b>Econometrics II</b> , Ph.D. level Stockholm University, teaching assistant for Konrad Burchardi, Arash Nekoei and David Schönholzer.	Spring 2020 and Spring 2021
<b>Macroeconomics I</b> , Ph.D. level Stockholm University, teaching assistant for Alexandre Kohlhas.	Spring 2020
<b>Labour Economics and Wage Setting Theory</b> , Masters level Stockholm University, teaching assistant for Lars Calmfors.	Spring 2017

## RESEARCH EXPERIENCE AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

<b>Institute for International Economic Studies</b> , Stockholm Research assistant to Timo Boppart, Per Krusell and Kurt Mitman.	Jul. 2018 – Aug. 2020
<b>European Central Bank, Directorate General Research</b> , Frankfurt Research assistant (traineeship) supporting the senior management Oreste Tristani, Philipp Hartmann and Luc Laeven.	Aug. 2017 – Jun. 2018
<b>ifo Economic Research Institute</b> , Munich Summer intern supporting Bastian Schulz.	Summer 2016
<b>Johannes Kepler University</b> , Linz/Austria Research assistant to René Böheim and Thomas Leoni.	Jan. – May 2015

## PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

<b>Referee</b> for <i>Empirica: Journal of European Economics</i>	2023
<b>Organizer</b> of the “Macro Group”, internal seminar series at the IIES	Sep. 2020 – Jun. 2022

## SKILLS

**Programming:** Python, R, Matlab, Stata.  
**Languages:** German, English, Swedish.

## PRESENTATIONS

Uppsala University, University of Exeter, Sveriges Riksbank, Oesterreichische Nationalbank, EALE Conference in Bergen, Vienna Macroeconomic Workshop (Vienna Macro Café), Macro Breakfast at the University of Vienna, Econometric Society Winter Meeting (scheduled), 6th Winter Meeting of the NOeG (Austrian Economic Association, scheduled) 2024

2nd PhD Workshop in Money and Finance (Sveriges Riksbank), PSE-CEPR Policy Forum, 5th Winter Meeting of the NOeG (Austrian Economic Association) 2023

Swedish Conference in Economics, Annual Meeting of the NOeG (Austrian Economic Association), 14th Nordic Summer Symposium in Macroeconomics 2022

Stockholm-Uppsala Doctoral Student Workshop in Economics 2021, 2023

## RESEARCH PAPERS

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### **Declining Hours Worked Among Entrepreneurs** (Job Market Paper)

In this paper I show that, over the last 35 years, hours worked by entrepreneurs have fallen substantially: by five hours more than for workers. This decline accounts for the bulk of the fall in total hours worked and is present in all available sub-groups (gender, age, education, number of children, occupation or industry). It is robust to adjusting for compositional effects and occurred without noticeable changes in the relative hourly income of entrepreneurs. The decline originates from the top of the hours distribution: the share of entrepreneurs working many hours has dropped significantly. I interpret these facts using a Roy model of occupational choice, augmented with an intensive labor supply margin. The model allows the marginal return of working an additional hour to depend on the level of hours. I estimate the model at two points in time and find that a fall in the relative marginal return at higher hours worked is key for explaining the drop in hours and the drop in the share of entrepreneurs. I show that changes in the market structure of the goods or services that entrepreneurs sell can account for this.

### **A Nonhomothetic Price Index and Inflation Heterogeneity** (with Markus Pettersson and Christoffer Weissert)

We derive a nonhomothetic generalization of all superlative price indices and document cost-of-living inequality in the United States. When necessities and luxuries are separable in the expenditure function, this generalization eliminates the need to estimate a complete demand model. Using CEX-CPI data from 1995 to 2020, we find no differences in average inflation rates across the expenditure distribution, but 2.5 times higher inflation volatility for the bottom decile than the top decile, stemming from a larger exposure to food, gasoline, and utilities. Our analysis challenges inequality measurements using group-specific homothetic price indices and suggests an income-effect bias in these estimations.

### **A Distributional PCE Price Index From Aggregate Data** (with Markus Pettersson and Christoffer Weissert)

This paper proposes a method to measure individual and aggregate changes in the cost of living when consumer behavior is nonhomothetic and microdata on consumption expenditures are not available. Aggregate prices and expenditure shares together with a single cross-sectional distribution of expenditures are sufficient to create a distribution of nonhomothetic cost-of-living indices with this approach. The cost-of-living indices derive from PIGL preferences, generalize the Törnqvist price index, and only contain two unknown parameters. Because PIGL preferences aggregate consistently, these parameters can be identified from aggregate data. Using US Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) data, the method is applied to obtain a nonhomothetic PCE price index covering 72 product groups. This index reveals a 0.5–1.2 percentage point gap in annual inflation rates between the poorest and richest ten percents throughout 2022, and a similar 0.2 percentage point gap on average since 1988, thus suggesting that poorer households are hit harder both in the ongoing inflation surge and in the long run.

## RESEARCH PAPERS IN PROGRESS

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**Welfare Implications of an Energy Price Shock.** Joint with Per Krusell and Kurt Mitman.