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Education

PhD in Economics, New York University, 2015 – September 2022

Thesis Title: *Essays in Intergenerational Mobility and the Marriage Market*

MS in Economics, Universidad de San Andrés, 2013.

BA in Economics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, 2006–2011. *Honors: Summa Cum Laude.*

References

Professor Raquel Fernández
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Professor Martin Rotemberg
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Professor Elena Manresa
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Teaching and Research Fields

Applied Microeconomics, Labor Economics, Quantitative Macroeconomics, Development.

Teaching Experience

Spring, 2017	Microeconomics, New York University, TA for Professor P. Moser
2008–2012	Mathematics and Economics III, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Lecturer for Professor A. Macaya
2009–2011	Microeconomics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Lecturer for Professors A. Reynoso and E. Petruzzello
Spring 2011	Advanced Econometrics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, TA for Professor L.A. Trajtenberg

Spring 2009	Advanced Microeconomics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, TA for Professor M. Rossi
2008–2010	Macroeconomics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, TA for Professor Goldberg

Research Experience and Other Employment

2014–2015	Universidad de San Andrés, Research Assistant for Prof. J. C. Hallak
2011–2012	United Nations Development Programme, Research Assistant for R. Mercado

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

2015–2021	McCracken Fellowship, New York University.
2013	Merit-based full Scholarship, Universidad de San Andrés

Research Papers

“Sorting in the Marriage Market: The Role of Inequality and its Impact on Intergenerational Mobility” (Job Market Paper)

I study the causes and consequences of increased sorting in the marriage market. First, I exploit differential effects of a trade-induced labor demand shock by gender and education level to study who marries whom and why. I find that increased skill premium for men leads to increased sorting in the marriage market, as it deters marriage formation between college-educated women and high-school-educated men. Second, I study the effects of assortative mating on intergenerational mobility. More educated parents invest more time in their children and transfer more resources to them. Children whose parents both hold a college degree outperform children with at least one non-college-educated parent from early ages, and the gap does not close as they acquire education. As marriages have increasingly occurred between spouses with the same education level, the inequality in children's initial human capital and resources has worsened, suggesting increased assortative mating increases income inequality and reduces intergenerational mobility. I extend the standard heterogeneous-agent life-cycle model with earnings risk and credit constraints to allow different degrees of assortative mating to quantitatively evaluate the importance of this mechanism. The model, estimated to the US in the 2000s, implies that if sorting in the marriage market were as low as the least sorted marriage market within the US (at a commuting-zone level), intergenerational mobility would increase by 11%, and inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, would decrease by 2%.

“Female Leadership in Times of COVID” (with Sahar Parsa)

We use data from the website Glassdoor to study how employee satisfaction changed at the onset of the COVID pandemic. We conduct text analysis on employee reviews and find that the pandemic has not changed what workers care about the most in their jobs: benefits, their team, the firm's culture, work-life balance, and flexibility. Consistent with working-from-home improving several of those dimensions, we find employee satisfaction increased within weeks of the pandemic's start. Additionally, we find that with the pandemic, workers started also caring about the firm's leadership and whether they felt supported and cared for. Because research finds men and women differ in their leadership styles, with the latter being more likely to empathize with their employees, we further study how the change in satisfaction varied by the presence of women leaders in their firms. Using a difference-in-differences empirical strategy, we find that the increase in satisfaction was greater for workers in companies led by women.

Research in Progress

“The Retreat of High-School-Educated Women from the Labor Force”

The life cycle of high-school-educated women's labor-force participation (LFP) has changed in recent decades. For cohorts born after 1970, the decline in LFP during the childbearing years is more pronounced and is not followed by a subsequent recovery, whereas previous cohorts or contemporary college-educated women did see subsequent recoveries. I develop a quantitative life-cycle model with habit formation in LFP preferences as a function of the time previously worked to study the role of increased time investments in children on long-term labor-force participation decisions. I estimate the model for the 1960 cohort and use it to quantify the effects of increased skill premium faced by later cohorts on their LFP decisions. As the returns to human capital increase and mothers spend more time with kids in the early ages, the habit cost of returning to the labor force increases. The income gains of returning to the labor market are sufficient for college-educated women, but not high-school-educated women, to return.