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### **Education**

PhD in Economics, New York University, 2015-2021 (expected) Thesis Title: *Essays on Firm Dynamics and Macroeconomics* 

MPhil in Economics, New York University, 2019

BA in Mathematics *cum laude*, Pomona College, 2009-2013

### References

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# **Teaching and Research Fields**

Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics

**Teaching Experience** 

Summer 2019 Instructor, International Economics, NYU

Summer 2018

Spring 2020 Teaching Assistant, Introduction to Macroeconomics, NYU,

Fall 2019 and Spring 2018 Instructor: Andrew Paizis

Fall 2017 Teaching Assistant, Money and Banking, NYU

Instructor: Maharukh Bhiladwall

Spring 2017 Teaching Assistant, Financial Economics, NYU

Instructor: Keith O'Hara

# **Research Experience and Other Employment**

2018 – PresentNew York University, Research Assistant for Simon GilchristJune – August 2017New York University, Research Assistant for Sydney Ludvigson

June – August 2016 Congressional Budget Office, Summer Associate 2013 – 2015 Federal Reserve Board, Research Assistant

### Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

2015-2020 MacCracken Fellowship, New York University

2013 Phi Beta Kappa

# **Research Papers**

Entry, Variable Markups, and Business Cycles (Job Market Paper)

The creation of new businesses ("entry") declines in recessions. In this paper, I study the effects of procyclical entry on aggregate employment in a general equilibrium model. The key mechanism in the model is that declining entry leads the market shares of large incumbent businesses to rise, and in response they increase their markups and reduce their employment. I present evidence for this relationship, showing in a panel dataset of large firms that the within-firm elasticity of the markup to relative sales is 35%. I then study shocks to entry in a model that is consistent with this elasticity, finding that a fall in entry can lead to a significant contraction in employment. Much of this effect is due to entrants' impact on incumbent firms. A shock to entry that replicates the decline in the number of businesses during the Great Recession generates a prolonged 5 percent fall in employment in the model. Finally, I show that the increasing correlation between market shares and markups over the last 30 years implies that the effect of entry on the business cycle is stronger today than it was in 1990.

Customer Search, Competition, and Monetary Non-neutrality

In this paper, I study monetary non-neutrality in a frictional product market. The model incorporates the idea that goods are in general not monopolistically supplied; rather, consumers can purchase the same good from many outlets. I find that incorporating this feature into a menu cost model increases the degree of monetary non-neutrality. The reason is that competition between stores makes their prices complementary, so that firms face strong penalties for setting prices far away from their competitors. It makes pass-through of cost shocks heterogeneous and decreases the strength of the selection effect. I also use the model to study cyclical changes in monetary non-neutrality. I find that the data are consistent with a decline in the competitiveness of markets in recessions, which makes monetary policy less effective at stimulating output.

#### **Research In Progress**

Monopoly Power, Secoral Shocks, and Monetary Non-neutrality (with Simon Gilchrist and Adam Guren)