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Education

PhD in Economics, New York University, 2015-2021 (expected)
Thesis Title: *Competition, Firm Dynamics, and Business Cycles*MPhil in Economics, New York University, 2019

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

References

Professor Simon Gilchrist
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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 large businesses increase their markups as their market shares rise. 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. In response to the fall in entry, incumbent firms' market shares rise, and they increase their markups and reduce their employment. I show that the decline in entry during the Great Recession generated a prolonged 5 percent fall in employment. 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 and Monetary Non-neutrality (with Simon Gilchrist and Adam Guren)