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EDUCATION	<b>University College London (UCL), London, UK</b> Ph.D. in Economics, November 2015–December 2018 (expected) M.Res. in Economics, October 2015	
	<b>The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL</b> Master in Public Policy, June 2014	
	<b>Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), México City, México</b> B.A. in Economics, July 2012	
REFERENCES	<b>Orazio Attanasio</b> Department of Economics University College London +44 (0)207 679 5880 <a href="mailto:o.attanasio@ucl.ac.uk">o.attanasio@ucl.ac.uk</a>	<b>Richard Blundell</b> ( <i>primary</i> ) Department of Economics University College London +44 (0)207 679 5863 <a href="mailto:r.blundell@ucl.ac.uk">r.blundell@ucl.ac.uk</a>
	<b>Wendy Carlin</b> ( <i>teaching</i> ) Department of Economics University College London +44 (0)207 679 5858 <a href="mailto:w.carlin@ucl.ac.uk">w.carlin@ucl.ac.uk</a>	<b>Imran Rasul</b> Department of Economics University College London +44 (0)207 679 5853 <a href="mailto:i.rasul@ucl.ac.uk">i.rasul@ucl.ac.uk</a>
TEACHING AND RESEARCH FIELDS	<b>Primary:</b> Development, Labour Economics <b>Secondary:</b> Public Finance, Macroeconomic Policy	
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<b>Macroeconomic Policy (MSc in Economics)</b> Teaching Assistant to Morten Ravn Department of Economics, UCL	January 2016–Present
	<b>Macroeconomics (MSc in Economics)</b> Teaching Assistant to Vincent Sterk Department of Economics, UCL	October 2018–Present
	<b>Macroeconomic Theory and Policy (undergraduate)</b> Teaching Assistant to Wendy Carlin and Wei Cui Department of Economics, UCL	January 2016–Present
RESEARCH EXPERIENCE	<b>World Bank, Washington, DC</b> Short-Term Consultant • Project: “Building State Capacity for Property Taxation in Colombian Municipalities”	October 2015 – March 2016
	<b>Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS), London, UK</b> PhD Scholar	October 2014 – Present

**Center for the Economics of Human Development, Chicago, IL**

Research Assistant to Gabriella Conti

June 2013 – June 2014

## EMPLOYMENT

**Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom** Consultant Editor (July – August 2018)

- Book title: “Macroeconomics: Institutions, Instability and the Financial System ”

**Ministry of Social Development (Sedesol), México City, México**

- Senior Policy Analyst on Property Taxation (February – August 2012)

**Presidency of the Republic, México City, México**

- Senior Policy Analyst (August 2011 – January 2012)
- Policy Analyst (February 2010 – July 2011)

## AWARDS

Outstanding teaching assistant award (UCL)	2017
Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) 4-year grant	2014
Presidential scholarship (CONACYT, Mexico)	2012
ITAM scholarship	2006

## PUBLICATIONS

“Supply and Demand Shocks in Mexico” *Gaceta de Economía*, ITAM, 2014, Vol. 20, No. 33, open access at <http://gacetadeeconomia.itam.mx/docs/gaceta33.pdf>

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS (*incl. scheduled*)

Stockholm School of Economics (Stockholm), Toulouse School of Economics (Toulouse), Society of Economics of the Household (Paris), 1st Queen Mary PhD workshop (London), International Association for Applied Econometrics (Montreal), Advanced Graduate Workshop on Poverty, Development, and Globalization (Bangalore), European Trade Study Group (Warsaw), Workshop of Labour and Family Economics: Poster Session (York), Oxford Development Economics Workshop (Oxford), CREDIT Seminar (Nottingham), North East Universities Development Consortium Conference (Ithaca), University College London (London) IFS (London), European Winter Meeting of the Econometric Society (Barcelona)	2018
	2017

## RESEARCH PAPERS

**“Women’s Access to the Labour Market and Gender Violence: Evidence from Mexico” (Job Market Paper)**

This paper studies the causal effect of improvements to female labour market conditions on gender violence in a dynamic context. A newly constructed dataset comprising administrative records of all major labour markets, criminal offenses, marriages, and divorces in Mexico between 1997 and 2006 enables the study of market-level gender violence at home and the workplace. The paper leverages local variation in female employment stemming from changes in labour demand at the industry level in female-intensive manufacturing industries that shelter the operation of US companies exclusively. Increases in the population share of employed women lead to reductions in the male-female earnings gap while increasing both the female-instigated divorce rate on the grounds of domestic violence and the number of domestic violence charges against inebriated husbands. Concerning the effects of female employment on violence at the workplace, the paper reports an increase in harassment, rape, and homicide of women. The paper then analyses whether these findings are consistent with instrumental violence theories, which assert that violence is an instrument of control applied to women, or expressive violence theories, which view violence as a source of relief to frustration.

**“Inequality in Tax Compliance: Evidence from Mexico’s Property Tax”**

(with Anne Brockmeyer and Karina Ramirez)

In developing countries, governments face not only informational barriers but also constraints to enforcement and revenue administration. In high evasion contexts where only "third best" solutions are available, improvements to tax revenues can be attained by increasing taxes. However, achieving sustainable improvements in tax revenues is not simply a matter of increasing taxes but also requires

consideration of basic fairness principles pertaining to compliance, an aspect of utmost importance in high evasion contexts. In this paper, we use property-level administrative records from all residential properties along with all their property tax payments in Mexico City between 2010 and 2013 to study the effect of increases in tax rates on tax revenues and tax compliance. We exploit variation generated by yearly unexpected hikes in the tax rate, which were specific to a different property value band each year. Importantly, these hikes in the tax rate were determined centrally by the tax authority without any previous announcement to the public. We find that, even though higher tax rates result in higher tax revenues, they also lead to increases in compliance inequality. Specifically, we find that hikes in tax rates lead to unambiguous and sharp reductions in tax compliance and to increases in taxpayer complaints. The improvement in tax revenues is explained by a worsening of the tax burden on the group of taxpayers that continue to pay their liabilities. We reconcile these findings using a simple conceptual framework and propose a sufficient statistics approach to draw welfare implications for a social planner that weights the utility of taxpayers, tax revenues, and compliance equality.

**“Optimal Public Investments in Schooling: A Structural Approach”**

Does generalized human capital accumulation have positive returns for the economy as a whole? If so, what is the optimal level of public investment in schooling? How important are supply and demand factors in determining the returns to schooling? This paper adopts a structural approach to study the general equilibrium effects of public investments in schooling on the labour market. Schooling decisions are modelled as individual choices that are costly to undertake but are also subsidized by the government in an overlapping generations model. Social returns of human capital accumulation in the economy depend on (1) the productivity of different schooling levels as production inputs across different employment sectors and (2) the contribution of different schooling levels to total factor productivity growth. Estimation of the theoretical model using Mexican data on schooling and earnings reveals that investments in human capital in developing countries have an important role in increasing average real wages, reducing education-related wage premia, and shifting societies from one set of employment sectors to another. The paper then presents different policy experiments and shows that increasing cash transfers conditional on college attendance is the policy with the greatest positive impact on average wages, as well as with the highest associated reduction in earnings inequality, due to the higher productivity gains experienced when individuals complete this schooling level and to the current relative scarcity of college graduates in the economy.