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### **Doctoral Studies:**

Harvard University, 2011 to present  
Ph.D. Candidate in Public Policy  
Dissertation Title: "Essays on Urban Economics and Development"  
Expected Completion Date: May 2018

### **References:**

Professor Edward Glaeser Harvard Economics Department 617-495-0575, <a href="mailto:eglaeser@harvard.edu">eglaeser@harvard.edu</a>	Professor Melissa Dell Harvard Economics Department 617-384-7272, <a href="mailto:melissadell@fas.harvard.edu">melissadell@fas.harvard.edu</a>
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Professor Ricardo Hausmann  
Harvard Kennedy School  
617 495-7579, [ricardo\\_hausmann@harvard.edu](mailto:ricardo_hausmann@harvard.edu)

### **Prior Studies:**

MPA (International Development), Harvard Kennedy School, 2010  
Diploma (Global Leadership and Competitiveness Program), Georgetown University, 2007  
MPP, FLACSO Ecuador, *Summa Cum Laude*, 2004  
BA, Economics & Sociology (double major), Universidad San Francisco de Quito, 2001

### **Teaching and Research Fields:**

Primary: Urban Economics, Development Economics  
Secondary: Labor Economics

### **Teaching Experience:**

Fall 2013- 2015 and 2010-2011	Why are So Many Countries Poor, Volatile and Unequal, Harvard Kennedy School, Teaching Fellow for Professor Ricardo Hausmann. <i>Dean's Award for Excellence in Student Teaching</i> in 2011, 2013, and 2014.
Fall 2012	Politics and Policies: What Can Statistics Tell Us? Harvard Kennedy School, Teaching Fellow for Professor Deborah Hughes-Hallett. <i>Dean's Award for Excellence in Student Teaching</i> .
Summer 2017 and 2011-2015	Introductory Microeconomics, MPA program, Harvard Kennedy School. Instructor.

Summer 2015-2017 and 2013	Information, Data and Decisions (quantitative methods short course), MPA Program, Harvard Kennedy School. Instructor.
Spring 2008 and Fall 2005-2007	Local and Regional Development, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Ecuador. Instructor.
Prior to 2008	Ten undergraduate-level courses at Universidad San Francisco de Quito and Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador. Instructor.

**Research Experience:**

2010-2014	Center for International Development at Harvard, Research Fellow
2010-2011	Taubman Center for State and Local Government, Harvard Kennedy School, Research Assistant to Professor Edward Glaeser

**Professional Activities:**

Presentations	2017 Urban Economics Association's 12 <sup>th</sup> meeting (Vancouver, BC), Harvard-Dartmouth Cities and Development Mini-Conference, IPEA (Brasilia), University of Sao Paulo. 2016 NEUDC conference (MIT), Urban Economics Association's 11 <sup>th</sup> Meeting (Minneapolis, MN), Harvard-Dartmouth Cities and Development Mini-Conference, INFER (Reus, Spain).
Referee service	Journal of Urban Economics, Urban Studies, Empirical Economics
Affiliations	Center for International Development at Harvard, Research Associate Harvard University Institute for Quantitative Social Science (IQSS) Urban Economics Association

**Grants and Awards:**

2016, 2017	Harvard-Brazil Cities Initiative Grant
2016, 2017	Bradley Foundation Award, Harvard
2011-2017	Harvard Doctoral Fellowship
2016	Weiss Family Program Fund for Development Economics Grant
2016	INFER Prize to Best Joint Research Paper
2013	Harvard Real Estate Academic Initiative Grant

**Other Employment:**

2017	<i>The World Bank. Short-term Consultant, Development Research Group.</i> Produced analysis of the conditions under which is appropriate to use the Bartik research designs to study local economies in India.
2014-2015	<i>The World Bank. Short-term Consultant, Private Sector Development.</i> Produced in-depth studies of the diversification opportunities in the non-hydrocarbon sectors of Oman and Bahrain. In Oman, the report was used as an input to the national development plan.
2015	<i>OECD. Consultant to the Economic Reform Programmes (ERP).</i> Trained and supported the ERP teams in analyzing and identifying binding constraints to growth in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, The FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia.
2014	<i>National University of Malaysia (UKM) and Bright Vision Consulting. Consultant to Malaysia's Economic Planning Unit (EPU).</i> Produced background study of diversification opportunities in machinery, chemicals and the E&E sector for the 11 <sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan.

2004-2008

*German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ). Consultant (2004-2006) and Manager (2007-2008) Local Economic Development Division.*  
Led advisory team in implementing local and regional economic development strategies in Ecuador.

### **Journal Publication:**

Chauvin, Juan Pablo, Edward Glaeser, Yueran Ma, and Kristina Tobio, 2017. What is different about urbanization in rich and poor countries? Cities in Brazil, China, India and the United States. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 98, pp. 17-49.

*Abstract:* Are the well-known facts about urbanization in the United States also true for the developing world? We compare American metropolitan areas with analogous geographic units in Brazil, China and India. Both Gibrat's Law and Zipf's Law seem to hold as well in Brazil as in the U.S., but China and India look quite different. In Brazil and China, the implications of the spatial equilibrium hypothesis are not rejected, but they do not hold in the India data. In all four countries, there is strong evidence of agglomeration economies and human capital externalities. The correlation between density and earnings is stronger in both China and India than in the U.S. The cross-sectional relationship between area-level skills and both earnings and area-level growth are also stronger in the developing world than in the U.S. The forces that drive urban success appear similar in the rich and poor world, even if limited migration and difficult housing markets make it harder for a spatial equilibrium to develop.

### **Research Papers:**

*"Gender-Segmented Labor Markets and the Effects of Local Demand Shocks" (Job-Market Paper)*

*Abstract:* Gender segmentation in the labor market is widespread. However, most existing studies of the effects of labor demand shocks on local economies assume away gender. In this paper, I show that local labor demand shocks can lead to different outcomes depending on whether they favor male or female employment. I develop a spatial equilibrium model that features gender segmented labor markets and joint mobility frictions, which predicts that couples are more likely to migrate in response to male opportunities. As a result, positive shocks to local labor demand for men lead to population growth, increases in female labor supply, and housing demand growth. Meanwhile, equivalent shocks to labor demand for women lead to smaller inflows of migrant workers, and labor force participation is a relatively more important margin of adjustment in this case. I find strong empirical support for the model's predictions in the context of Brazil during 1991-2010. Comparing the effects of gender-specific labor demand shocks, I show that male shocks produce a higher migratory response, worsen the economic gender gap, and make localities more populated and expensive. These results imply that place-making policies that create jobs for females are more likely to benefit residents while those that create male jobs are more likely to benefit immigrants and landlords.

*"State Policies and Industry Agglomeration in the US"*

*Abstract:* How effective are state-level policies in attracting businesses? In this paper, I show that the answer varies significantly across industries. I introduce a novel measure contrasting industry agglomeration across and within states, which under plausible assumptions captures the state-level forces driving agglomeration. I disentangle the specific role of state policies and institutions from other state-level characteristics calculating "state-driven agglomeration" for actual and for counterfactual state borders (a 400x400-miles grid) with geo-referenced data of over 11 million US businesses. I find that state policies and institutions have positive agglomeration effects on 25% of the industries, and negative effects for the rest, suggesting that incentives that attract certain industries repel others. State-driven industry agglomeration is negatively associated with industry capital intensity and the number of establishments across mining industries but has little correlation with observable industry characteristics in manufacturing.

### **Research in Progress**

*"The Value of Location in Developing-Country Cities. Evidence from India's Online Real Estate Market"*  
(with Sam Asher and Paul Novosad)

*Summary.* Local governments affect the economic shape of cities by deciding where to place the public goods they produce (e.g. transportation infrastructure, schools, hospitals, parks) or by using zoning to regulate the location of housing and commercial activity. We study the tradeoffs underlying these decisions using data

from India's largest online real estate company. Specifically, we look at changes in housing rents following the opening of metro stations in large cities, to infer the value that local residents attribute to proximity to jobs, local public goods, and local amenities.

*"The Effects of Urban Success on Rural Labor Markets"* (with Sam Asher and Paul Novosad)

*Summary.* How does city growth affect neighbor rural labor markets? We combine economic census and survey panel data for the period 2005-2013, to study the effects of urban labor demand shocks on rural labor outcomes in Indian districts. Specifically, we investigate i) whether language or other barriers to rural-urban migration lead to geographic labor misallocation; ii) how the human capital composition of labor changes in the city and the rural areas; iii) whether there are significant gender asymmetries in migration responses; and iv) how these changes (or lack thereof) affect the urban-rural wage gap.

*"Winners and Losers of Universalizing Primary Education – Evidence from Brazil"*

*Summary.* In recent decades, countries around the world have made a big push to universalize primary education. However, the welfare consequences of such policies are theoretically ambiguous. While education can make individual workers more productive, aggregate increases in relative supply of mid-skilled labor have a negative effect on their wages. Moreover, technology-driven skills polarization can slow demand growth for this group. I use a large program that redistributed primary-education finance across Brazilian municipalities (FUNDEF) as a source of exogenous variation, in order to study how moves towards universal primary education affects local labor market outcomes and welfare across different education groups.

*"Industry Agglomeration around the Globe"* (with Frank Neffke and Michele Coscia)

*Summary.* We combine firm-level microdata from over 80 countries with built-space city boundaries based on satellite imagery in order to produce a database with globally-homogeneous industry and city definitions. Our goal is to use this data to provide a novel descriptive analysis of the patterns of industry location around the world and to study how industry agglomeration correlates with trade openness, income levels, urbanization rates, internal migration, and ethnic fragmentation.

### **Other publications:**

Von Rabenau, Burkhard, Juergen Popp, Juan Pablo Chauvin and María Grazia Romero, 2008. Regional Potential in Motion – A Methodology to Promote Regional Economic Development. *German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ), Quito, Ecuador*. In Spanish.

*Summary.* We develop a modular method that can be used by local policymakers to assess regional economic potential and constraints, and to use this assessment as a guide to formulate and implement local development policies.

Chauvin, Juan Pablo; Sonja Hellig and Alberto Rosero, 2008. Benchmarking for Local Economic Development – Learning From the Best. *German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ), Quito, Ecuador*. In Spanish.

*Summary.* We propose a process that allows policymakers working on specific local development goals to identify relevant success cases and extract from them context-appropriate lessons and benchmarks.

Chauvin, Juan Pablo, 2007. Conflict and Local Government - The Case of Urban Transportation in Quito. *Ediciones Abya-Yala, FLACSO Sede Ecuador*. In Spanish.

*Summary.* This book studies how the Municipality of Quito achieved substantial improvements of the city's urban transportation system, focusing on conflicts related to these changes and their resolution. I use data from a large newspaper's archive to catalog and develop metrics characterizing 49 distinct conflicts and show that decisive policy breakthroughs were only achieved after episodes of high of escalation carefully orchestrated by local authorities.