

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

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**Curriculum Vitae
Fall 2023****Braulio Britos****Personal Data***Address*

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Citizenship: Uruguay, US (Green card holder), Italy (Processing citizenship)

Major Fields of Concentration

Macro Development, Climate Change, Migration

Education

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Year</i>
PhD	Economics	University of Minnesota (expected)	2024
MA	Economics	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	2018
BA	Economics	Universidad ORT, Uruguay	2015

Dissertation

Title: "Essays in Macro Development"

Dissertation Advisor(s): Professor Timothy Kehoe and Professor Manuel Amador

Expected Completion: Summer 2024

References

Professor Timothy Kehoe	(612) 625-1589 tkehoe@umn.edu	Department of Economics University of Minnesota 4-101 Hanson Hall
Professor Manuel Amador	(612) 624-4060 amador@umn.edu	1925 South Fourth Street Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Dr. Simran Sahi	sahix001@umn.edu	
Dr. Michael Waugh	michael.e.waugh@gmail.com	Research Department Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis 90 Hennepin Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55401

Honors and Awards

- 2023-Present *Henry R. Sandor Fellowship in Environmental Economics*, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 2022-2023 *Distinguished Instructor*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2021 *Graduate Research Program Partnership Fellowship*, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 2018-2019 *Winkelman and Gleason Fellowship*, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 2014-2015 *Introduction to Research Scholarship*, Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación Productividad, Rendimiento y Tamaño: evidencia de establecimientos hortícolas en Canelones, Montevideo, Uruguay
- 2010-2015 *Academic Excellence Scholarship*, Universidad ORT, Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay

Teaching Experience

- 2022-2023 *Instructor*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Taught *International Trade*.
- Spring 2022 *Instructor*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Taught *International Finance*.
- Fall 2021 *Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Led a lecture for *Principles of Microeconomics*.
- Summer 2021 *Instructor*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Taught *International Trade*.
- Spring 2021 *Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Led a lecture for *Principles of Macroeconomics*.
- Fall 2019 *Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Led three recitation sections for *Principles of Macroeconomics*.

Research Experience

- 2014-2017 *Research Assistant*, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington, DC. Research assistant for Dr. Manuel Hernandez and Dr. Miguel Robles.
- 2013-2014 *Research Assistant*, Universidad ORT, Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay. Research assistant for Professor Nestor Gandelman.

Job Market Paper

Alves, Mauricio and Braulio Britos, "Climate Change and International Migration," Job Market Paper.

Publications

Britos, Braulio, Manuel A. Hernandez, Miguel Robles and Danilo Trupkin, "Land Market Distortions and Aggregate Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Guatemala," *Journal of Development Economics*, 2022.

Work in Progress

Britos, Braulio, Manuel A. Hernandez, and Danilo Trupkin, "Agricultural distortions and emigration"
Alves, Mauricio and Braulio Britos, "Non-Tradable Goods, Inequality, and Climate Change"

Computer Skills

Stata, R, Julia, Matlab, ArcGIS, CSPro, SurveyToGo and LaTeX

Languages

Spanish (native) and English (fluent)

Abstract(s)

Alves, Mauricio and Braulio Britos, “Climate Change and International Migration,” Job Market Paper.

This paper studies the impact of climate change on international migration. Using census data from Guatemala, we document novel evidence suggesting that areas affected by a high-heat shock exhibit less migration in the next period. The magnitude is larger in rural areas, where high-heat shocks decrease rural productivity. We postulate that in the short run, high-heat shocks stop migration from credit-constrained agents needing to pay the migration cost. In this context, climate change’s effects are two-sided. While declining rural productivity makes migration more appealing, it also makes it increasingly difficult to pay the migration cost. We develop this idea by building a dynamic incomplete-markets migration model with migration costs where high-heat shocks affect rural productivity in credit-constrained households. We then estimate the model to match the high-heat migration link. We show that migration flows increase for different climate change scenarios. Additionally, we find that transfers providing insurance against high-heat shocks decrease migration under all climate change scenarios. Counterintuitively, although the high-heat transfer alleviates the cost of migration, its insurance effect makes staying more appealing.

Britos, Braulio, Manuel A. Hernandez, Miguel Robles and Danilo Trupkin, “Land Market Distortions and Aggregate Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Guatemala,” *Journal of Development Economics*, 2022

Farm size and land allocation are important factors in explaining lagging agricultural productivity in developing countries. This paper examines the effect of land market imperfections on land allocation across farmers and aggregate agricultural productivity. We develop a theoretical framework to model the optimal size distribution of farms and assess to what extent market imperfections can explain non-optimal land allocation and output inefficiency. We measure these distortions for the case of Guatemala using agricultural census microdata. We find that due to land market imperfections aggregate output is 19% below its efficient level for both maize and beans and 31% below for coffee, which are three major crops produced nationwide. We also observe that areas with higher distortions show higher land price dispersion and less active rental markets. The degree of land market distortions across areas co-variate to some extent with road accessibility, ethnicity, and education.