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**Education**

**Harvard University**

Ph.D. Public Policy, Economics Track, 2020 to 2026 (expected)

**Yale University**

M.A. International and Development Economics, 2019

**Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico**

B.A. Economics, Highest Honors, 2016

**Stanford University**

Exchange student, Summer 2014

**Fields**

Primary: Urban Economics

Secondary: Labor Economics, International Trade

**References**

Prof. Gordon Hanson

Harvard Kennedy School

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Prof. Edward L. Glaeser

Harvard University

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Prof. Gabriel Kreindler

Harvard University

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Gregory A. Bruich, Ph.D.

Harvard University

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**Teaching**

Using Big Data to Solve Economic and Social Problems, Harvard University

Teaching fellow (Undergraduate), Raj Chetty and Gregory Bruich, Spring 2024 and 2023

Econometrics I, Harvard University

Teaching fellow (Ph.D. level), Gregory Bruich, Fall 2023 and 2022

Intermediate Microeconomics, Universidad Iberoamericana

Lecturer (Undergraduate), Summer 2021

International Trade I, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)

Lecturer (Undergraduate), Summer 2020

**Relevant  
Experience**

Research Associate, Malcolm Wiener Center for Social Policy, Gordon Hanson, 2020-2025

Predoctoral Fellow, MIT, Simon Jaeger and Benjamin Schoefer, 2019-2020

Research Assistant, Banco de México, 2016-2018

Short Term Consultant, World Bank, 2016

**Job Market  
Paper**

**Local Taxes and Suburbanization: Evidence from Philadelphia's Wage Tax**  
with Matthew Jacob ([link to paper](#))  
*John Clapp Best Poster Award at the 2026 AREUEA/ASSA Conference*

Do city taxes shift economic activity to the suburbs? We study Philadelphia's wage tax, which applies to residents regardless of where they work and to suburban residents who work in the city. City residents' workplace choices are not distorted by the tax, whereas suburban residents are penalized only for working in Philadelphia. At the city boundary, rising wage tax rates should sharply reduce commuting to the city in suburban tracts relative to neighboring city tracts, while falling tax rates should increase it. Using a spatial regression discontinuity design, we find that as the wage tax rose from 1.5 to 4.3% between 1960 and 1980, the change in the proportion of residents working in the city fell sharply in suburban tracts just outside the boundary; as the tax fell to 3.4% between 2003 and 2019, the change in that proportion increased sharply in the same tracts. Similar results hold along the boundaries of other cities with wage tax variation, such as Detroit and Cleveland, but not in cities without wage taxes. In our preferred estimate, a 1% increase in the tax rate reduces suburb-to-city commuting by 6.39%, holding wages, rents, and amenities constant. We embed this elasticity in a quantitative spatial model to estimate how the wage tax affects suburbanization once wages and rents adjust. Replacing the wage tax with a non-distortionary land value tax would bring 26,000 jobs from the suburbs into Philadelphia. Such gains triple when we allow for productivity agglomeration forces.

**Working  
Papers**

**The Rise of the South and the Deindustrialization of the North**  
with Gordon Hanson ([link to paper](#))

During the middle of the 20th century, U.S. manufacturing reorganized itself. A substantial share of industrial jobs was reallocated from the U.S. North to the U.S. South, presaging the exodus of manufacturing from the global North to the global South that would occur several decades later. We study how the rise of the South affected labor market outcomes in the North after 1940, instrumenting for the South's industrial growth using insights from the literature on the region's structural transformation. Northern regions more exposed to the rise of the South saw larger declines in manufacturing employment, small offsetting gains in service employment, and decreases in overall employment rates that persisted to 1980. These changes were accompanied by reductions in wage and salary income among low-wage workers, which reached their peak impact in 1960. Impacts on earnings may have been offset by reductions in the cost of housing, whose impact peaked in 1960 but remained depressed through 1980. Consistent with the hypothesis of Wilson (1987) on the origins of urban decline in former industrial cities after 1960, adverse changes in Northern labor markets were followed by more intense rioting during the social upheaval of the late 1960s, increased uptake of government transfers, and reduced economic mobility of children born to low-income parents in the 1980 birth cohort relative to the 1940 birth cohort.

**Automation Technologies and Employment at Risk**  
with A. Cebreros, A. Heffner, and D. Puggioni ([Bank of Mexico Working Paper 2020-04](#))

**Papers in  
Progress**

**The Emergence of Public Transit and the Transformation of the American Downtown**  
with Prottoy Akbar and Allison Shertzer

Commuting technologies transformed American urban form in the half-century before 1930. Yet those transformations remain largely unmeasured. Using Philadelphia's city directories over 1887-1930, we use large language models to extract name, occupation, industry, employer, home address, and work address for roughly one million directory entries. We then study the response of establishment location and individual commuting to changes in transportation technologies. In preliminary work, we find that the electrification of streetcars 1) centralized service establishments, 2) had no effect on the location of manufacturing establishments, and 3) decentralized residences of workers regardless of occupation.

<b>Seminars &amp; Conferences</b>	ASSA 2026 Annual Meeting, January 2026 Southern Economic Association 95th Annual Meeting, November 2025 Harvard Kennedy School Economics and Social Policy Seminar, September 2025
<b>Academic Service</b>	Referee, Journal of Urban Economics (x2) Vice-president, Kennedy PhD Student Association (KPSA), 2023-2024 Organizer, Harvard Urban Economics Reading Group, 2023-2024 Member, Dept. of Economics Technical Board, Universidad Iberoamericana, 2022-2025 Representative of the student body, Universidad Iberoamericana Senate, 2015-2016
<b>Research Grants</b>	Harvard Mellon Urban Initiative Doctoral Fellowship (\$3,250), 2025 Harvard Taubman Center for Local and State Government Fellowship (\$6,000), 2024 PhD Affiliate, Harvard Center for International Development, 2021-2026 Doctoral Fellow, Reimagining the Economy, 2021-2026
<b>Fellowships &amp; Awards</b>	John Clapp Best Poster Award at the AREUEA/ASSA Conference, 2026 Victor L. Urquidi Prize (Honorable Mention), 2020 Harvard University Graduate Prize Fellowship, 2020 Universidad Iberoamericana Academic Scholarship, 2012-2016
<b>Languages</b>	English (native); Spanish (native)
<b>Software skills</b>	Stata, MATLAB, ArcGIS, Python, R, LaTeX
<b>Personal information</b>	Dual citizen of the U.S. and Mexico