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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2019 –	Assistant Professor, Goldman School of Public Policy, UC Berkeley
2015 – 2017	Research Economist, IRLE, UC Berkeley
2014 – 2015	Consultant, Frontier Economics, London
2013 – 2014	Research Analyst, MDRC, San Francisco Bay
2011 – 2013	Deputy Head of Tax Policy Analysis, Treasury Department, Paris
2010 – 2011	Visiting Associate, MDRC, New York City

AFFILIATIONS

2019 –	Faculty Affiliate, Opportunity Lab, UC Berkeley
2019 –	Faculty Affiliate, IRLE, UC Berkeley
2018 –	Research Affiliate, Institut des politiques publiques (IPP)

EDUCATION

2016 – 2019	PhD in economics, CREST
2018 – 2019	Visiting PhD student, UC Berkeley
2017 – 2018	Visiting PhD student, Stanford SIEPR
2010	MSc. in economics and statistics, ENSAE ParisTech (Paris)
2008	MSc. “Economic Policy Analysis”, Paris School of Economics
2006	B.A. in econometrics & in sociology, Paris-X Nanterre
2005 – 2009	École Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay

RESEARCH PAPERS

“Minimum wages and racial inequality”, with Ellora DERENONCOURT, August 2020, forthcoming, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*

The earnings difference between white and black workers fell dramatically in the United States in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This paper shows that the expansion of the minimum wage played a critical role in this decline. The 1966 Fair Labor Standards Act extended federal minimum wage coverage to agriculture, restaurants, nursing homes, and other services which were previously uncovered and where nearly a third of black workers were employed. We digitize over 1,000 hourly wage distributions from Bureau of Labor Statistics industry wage reports and use CPS micro-data to investigate the effects of this reform on wages, employment, and racial inequality. Using a cross industry difference-in-differences design, we show that earnings rose sharply for workers in the newly covered industries. The impact was nearly twice as large for black workers as for

white. Within treated industries, the racial gap adjusted for observables fell from 25 log points pre-reform to zero afterwards. We can rule out significant dis-employment effects for black workers. Using a bunching design, we find no aggregate effect of the reform on employment. The 1967 extension of the minimum wage can explain more than 20% of the reduction in the racial earnings and income gap during the Civil Rights Era. Our findings shed new light on the dynamics of labor market inequality in the United States and suggest that minimum wage policy can play a critical role in reducing racial economic disparities.

“The pass-through of minimum wages into US retail prices: evidence from supermarket scanner data”, with Tobias RENKIN and Michael SIEGENTHALER, September 2020, forthcoming, *Review of Economics and Statistics*

This paper estimates the pass-through of minimum wage increases into the prices of US grocery and drug stores. We use high-frequency scanner data and leverage a large number of state-level increases in minimum wages between 2001 and 2012. We find that a 10% minimum wage hike translates into a 0.36% increase in the prices of grocery products. This magnitude is consistent with a full pass-through of cost increases into consumer prices. We show that price adjustments occur mostly in the three months following the passage of minimum wage legislation rather than after implementation, suggesting that pricing of groceries is forward-looking. The rise in prices occurs mostly through an increase in the frequency of price increases. Prices rise to the same extent for goods consumed by low-income and high-income households. Our results suggest that consumers rather than firms bear the cost of minimum wage increases in the retail sector.

OTHER WRITINGS

“The Employment effects of a \$15 Minimum Wage in the U.S. and in Mississippi: A Simulation Approach”, with Sylvia ALLEGRETTO and Michael REICH, *CWED Policy report*, March 2019.

“Effects of a \$15 Minimum Wage in California and Fresno”, with Sylvia ALLEGRETTO and Michael REICH, *CWED Policy brief*, January 2017.

“Fiscal policy and employment: lessons from the Social Security Earnings Test”, *IRLE Policy Brief*, December 2016.

“Revisiting the impact of Head Start”, *IRLE Policy Brief*, September 2016.

“The Effects of a \$15 Minimum Wage by 2019 in San Jose and Santa Clara County”, with Sylvia ALLEGRETTO, Ken JACOBS, Michael REICH and Sarah THOMASON, *CWED Policy brief*, June 2016.

“The Effects of a \$15 Minimum Wage in New York State”, with Sylvia ALLEGRETTO and Michael REICH, *CWED Policy brief*, March 2016.

“The New California Earned Income Tax Credit”, *IRLE Policy Brief*, with Jesse ROTHSTEIN, December 2015.

TEACHING

Berkeley, 2020 – 2021

Labor market policies: An international perspective (master)

SEMINARS & CONFERENCE TALKS

- 2020 Sciences Po (Paris), Sciences-Po Summer Workshop: Labor (cancelled due to COVID-19), EALE-SOLE-AASLE Conference, NBER SI DAE
- 2019 Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard Business School, London School of Economics, UC Berkeley (macro lunch), UC Berkeley (ECON 191), UC Berkeley (Goldman School of Public Policy), UC Davis, ECINEQ conference (Paris)
- 2018 Stanford, CREST, UC Berkeley (Econ), Paris School of Economics, CREST, UC Berkeley (Goldman School of Public Policy)
- 2017 CREST, Paris School of Economics, CEPREMAP (Paris), UC Berkeley (Institute for Research on Labor and Employment)
- 2016 UC Berkeley (Institute for Research on Labor and Employment), CREST

GRANTS & FELLOWSHIPS

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| 2019 – 2022 | IRLE Faculty Research Award |
| 2018 – 2019 | Washington Center for Equitable Growth Doctoral Award |
| 2017 – 2018 | Grant from Labex ECODEC (CREST) |
| 2017 – 2018 | Grant from UC Berkeley Center for Equitable Growth |
| 2005 – 2009 | École Normale Supérieure Full Fellowship |

REFEREEING SERVICE

American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, American Economic Review: Insights, Journal of Public Economics, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Review of Economics and Statistics.

September 2020