

David Zentler-Munro

University of Essex
Department of Economics
Colchester
CO4 3SQ

Phone: (+44) 0780 2612516
Email: david.zentler-munro@essex.ac.uk
Homepage: <https://davidzentlermunro.github.io/>

Personal

Born on October 22, 1984, United Kingdom Citizen.

Research Fields

Wage, Income and Wealth Inequality, Labor Economics, Search and Macro.

Education

Ph.D. Economics, University College London, 2014-2019
Thesis: "Essays on frictional labour markets in the presence of capital skill complementarity"
Primary supervisor: Vincent Sterk, Secondary supervisor: Fabien Postel-Vinay

MRes. Economics, University College London, 2013-2014.

MS.c. Economics, Toulouse School of Economics, 2007-2008.

BA. Economics, University of Cambridge, 2002-2005.

Employment

2022-present	Assistant Professor (Lecturer), Department of Economics, University of Essex;
2021-2022	Post-Doctoral Researcher, Department of Economics, University of Essex; University College London;
2019-2021	Post-Doctoral Researcher, Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration, University College London;
2008-2013	Senior Economic Adviser: Tax, Labour Market and Welfare Policy, UK Treasury;

References

Carlos Carrillo-Tudela
Department of Economics
University of Essex
Colchester, CO4 3SQ
cocarr@essex.ac.uk

Fabien Postel-Vinay
Department of Economics
University College London
London, WC1H 0AX
f.postel-vinay@ucl.ac.uk

Vincent Sterk
Department of Economics
University College London
London, WC1H 0AX
v.sterk@ucl.ac.uk

Attila Lindner
Department of Economics
University College London
London, WC1H 0AX
a.lindner@ucl.ac.uk

Publications

Seeing Beyond the Trees: Using Machine Learning to Estimate the Impact of Minimum Wages on Labor Market Outcomes

With Doruk Cengiz, Arindrajit Dube, and Attila Lindner. Journal of Labor Economics, April 2022

We assess the effect of the minimum wage on labor market outcomes. First, we apply modern machine learning tools to predict who is affected by the policy. Second, we implement an event study using 172 prominent minimum wage increases between 1979 and 2019. We find a clear increase in wages of affected workers and no change in employment. Furthermore, minimum wage increases have no effect on the unemployment rate, labor force participation, or labor market transitions. Overall, these findings provide little evidence of changing search effort in response to a minimum wage increase.

Working Papers

Search and Reallocation in the Covid-19 Pandemic: Evidence from the UK

Conditionally Accepted: Labour Economics.

With Carlos Carrillo-Tudela, Alex Clymo, Camila Comunello, Annette Jaeckle, and Ludo Visschers.

The impact of the pandemic on the UK labour market has been extremely heterogeneous across occupation and industries. Using novel data on job search, we document how individuals adjust their job search in response to changing employment patterns across occupations and industries in the UK. We observe that workers changed their search direction in favour of expanding occupations and industries as the pandemic developed. However, non-employed workers are more attached to their previous occupations and workers with low education are more likely to target declining occupations. We also observe workers from declining occupations making fewer transitions to expanding occupations than those who start in expanding occupations, despite targeting these jobs relatively frequently. This suggests those at the margins of the labour market may be least able to escape occupations that declined during the pandemic.

(Job Market Paper) Rising Wage Inequality: Technological Change and Search Frictions

Reject and Resubmit, Journal of European Economic Association.

This paper examines whether labor market frictions can explain the level and growth of the college wage premium in the US. I develop a novel model where both capital skill complementarity and differences in the search frictions faced by college and non-college workers drive the college wage premium. The presence of search frictions, and hence monopsonistic power, provides a range of explanations for rising college premiums not present in competitive models i.e. changes to relative job offer rates, to firm heterogeneity or to bargaining power between education groups. College workers enjoy substantially lower job destruction rates and higher job offer rates than non-college workers, which generates the presence of a significant, and relatively stable, college wage premium in my model. I also find that bargaining strength, as captured by unionization rates, starts off at similar levels for college and non-college workers but declines more severely for non-college workers. This trend explains a substantial portion of the growth in the college wage premium in my baseline model.

Minimum Wages in the UK: Searching for Nonlinearities

This paper examines the impact of minimum wages when search frictions are present and firms can substitute away from low skilled workers to both higher skilled workers and to capital. This represents a

contribution to the search literature, which typically assumes labour is the only input of production and perfect substitution between labour inputs. I examine whether the model I develop features significant nonlinearities in the impact of the minimum wage on unemployment. I find that the theoretical contribution of this paper, i.e. allowing for search frictions and imperfect substitutability of factor inputs, is quantitatively significant. Specifically, the nonlinear unemployment response in my model is much less pronounced if I use the typical assumptions of the search literature, which imply a considerably more linear response of unemployment to the minimum wage.

Minimum Wages, Risk Aversion and Asset Accumulation

I find that the workers' ability to self-insure via asset accumulation has an important role in determining the response of consumption inequality to minimum wage increases. Workers increase their savings to self-insure against the increased unemployment risk of higher minimum wage levels. This means that in my baseline model minimum wages achieve reductions in consumption inequality even when set at relatively high levels that cause unemployment to rise. In a model without savings, increasing the minimum wage level to such levels would increase consumption inequality because increased unemployment risk has a more significant pass-through to consumption inequality.

Teaching Experience

2022-present	MSc Econ	Data Science for Economists (Machine Learning);
2021-present	BSc Econ	Introduction to Quantitative Economics;
2016-17	BSc Econ	Industrial Relations;
2015-16	BSc Econ	Introduction to Economics;
2014-15	BSc Econ	International Trade;

Refereeing Services

Journal of Human Resources, Labour Economics, Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics

Conference & Seminar Presentations

2021	Essex, Warwick, Waseda (Tokyo)
2020	UCL, Applied Micro Reading Group;
2019	Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration, Labour Workshop (Milan);
2018	Toulouse School of Economics, ENTER Jamboree; UCL Structural Estimation Workshop; UCL PhD Workshop; UCL Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration Brown Bag
2017	Stockholm School of Economics, ENTER Exchange; UCL PhD Workshop
2016	ZEW, Mannheim, Structural Labour Workshop; UCL PhD Workshop

Awards, Grants and Scholarships

2014-2017	UCL, Ricardo Scholarship;
2014	UCL, Teaching Excellence Award;

Skills

Computer:	R, Julia, Matlab, Stata, \LaTeX , Microsoft Office;
Languages:	English (native), French (basic);