

CARTER BRYSON

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Department of Economics, Boston College
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EDUCATION

Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA
Ph.D. Candidate in Economics 2017 – present
Committee: Robert Ulbricht, Theodore Papageorgiou, Hanno Foerster
Expected Graduation: May 2023
M.A., Economics 2019

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC
B.A., Economics and Mathematics 2015

RESEARCH AND TEACHING FIELDS

Macroeconomics, Labor Economics

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA
Research Assistant to Tzuo Law Summer 2018 – Summer 2019
Research Assistant to Pablo Guerron Fall 2017 – Spring 2018

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C.
Division of Monetary Affairs, Monetary Studies Section,
Research Assistant 2015 – 2017

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC
Research Assistant to Mike Aguilar 2014 – 2015

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA
Teaching Fellow, Macroeconomic Theory Fall 2022, Spring 2023
Instructor, Fundamentals of Economics Summer 2022
Head Teaching Assistant, Econometrics Lab Spring 2022

Teaching Fellow, Statistics
Teaching Assistant, Principles of Economics

Fall 2021
Fall 2019 – Spring 2021

HONORS AND AWARDS

Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA
The Clough Center for the Study of Constitutional Democracy,
Clough Graduate Correspondent
Donald J. White Teaching Excellence Award

AY 2022 – 2023
2020, 2022

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC
Herbert Brown Mayo Award for Summer Research

2014

ACTIVITIES

Macro Reading Group Co-Organizer, Boston College

Spring 2021 – Fall 2022

WORKING PAPERS

[“Declining Business Dynamism and Worker Mobility”](#) (Job Market Paper)

This paper studies the consequences of the recent decline in business dynamism in the United States for the labor market. Firm entry rates declined precipitously in recent decades, leading to an increase in the share of older, larger businesses. Younger workers tend to sort into younger firms, suggesting that the compositional shift of economic activity towards older firms may have harmed the labor market prospects of younger workers. In order to assess this hypothesis, I develop a model of labor market sorting with both on-the-job search and two-sided life-cycle heterogeneity. I calibrate the model to match the life-cycle profiles of worker flows and earnings as well as the employment shares of young versus old firms in the mid-1990s. I then simulate the response of the economy to a decline in the firm entry rate that replicates the shift in the firm age distribution away from younger and towards older firms. I find that the decline in business dynamism accounts for about 43 percent of the decline in employer switching and about 23 percent of the decline in employment rates between 1994 and 2019. Aggregate worker welfare falls by about 0.6 percent along the transition path, with younger workers experiencing larger declines.

[“Understanding the Racial Employment Gap: The Role of Sectoral Shifts”](#)
(with [Div Bhagia](#); Revise and Resubmit at *Labour Economics*)

Employment outcomes of Black men worsened significantly relative to White men during the second half of the 20th century. We explore the role of broad sectoral shifts in labor demand over this period in explaining this trend. We first quantify changes in local employment and population in response to local labor demand shifts for both groups of workers. We then combine our estimates with a styl-

ized model that incorporates frictional local labor markets and imperfect mobility across markets. Our framework enables us to aggregate local responses while accounting for geographic mobility and regional employment composition. We find that sectoral reallocation can explain around one-fifth of the total exacerbation in the employment-to-population ratio differential between Black and White men over 1970–2010. Out-migration from harder-hit markets, while large, does not mitigate the impact of negative labor demand shifts. We also find that most of the predicted change in the employment differential is due to differential response rather than differential exposure to shifts across two groups.

WORK IN PROGRESS

“Employment Effects of Financial Constraints: The Importance of Worker Flows”

PRESENTATIONS

2022: Green Line Macro Meeting

2021: 15th North American Meeting of the Urban Economics Association,
Bavarian Young Economist’s Meeting (co-author)

SKILLS

Proficient in R, Matlab, Stata, Microsoft Office, and Linux

REFERENCES

[Robert Ulbricht](#)

Assistant Professor

Boston College

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[Theodore Papageorgiou](#)

Felter Family Associate Professor

Boston College

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[Hanno Foerster](#)

Assistant Professor

Boston College

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