

# WILLIAM L. GAMBER

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## Education

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2021	Ph.D. in Economics, New York University ( <i>expected</i> )
2013	B.A. in Mathematics, <i>cum laude</i> , Pomona College

## Research Areas

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Quantitative macroeconomics and monetary economics.

## Research Experience and Employment

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2018–present	Research Assistant for Simon Gilchrist
2017	Research Assistant for Sydney Ludvigson
2016	Summer Associate, Macroeconomic Analysis Division, Congressional Budget Office
2013-2015	Research Assistant, Monetary Studies Unit, Federal Reserve Board of Governors

## Teaching Experience

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Summer 2018, 2019	Instructor for International Economics, New York University
Spring 2018, Fall 2019	Teaching Assistant for Introduction to Macroeconomics, New York University
Fall 2017	Teaching Assistant for Money and Banking, New York University
Spring 2017	Teaching Assistant for Financial Economics, New York University

## Fellowships and Awards

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2015-2020	MacCracken Fellowship, New York University
2013	Phi Beta Kappa

## Work in Progress

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### 1. “Firm Dynamics, Entry, and Markups”

In this paper, I study how business cycle fluctuations in entry affect markups and output. I first document a negative relationship between entry and prices in retail scanner data. I rationalize these facts in a model of firm dynamics with persistent demand and variable markups and use the model to study the effect of entry on markups and output during the Great Recession.

2. “Monopoly Power and Monetary Non-Neutrality” (with Simon Gilchrist and Adam Guren)

We study how the increase in the concentration of sales among a few firms affects the ability of monetary policy to stimulate output. We begin by documenting systematic differences between how large and small firms respond to demand shocks. We rationalize these facts in a model with sticky prices and market power and find that increased sales concentration leads monetary non-neutrality to rise.

3. “Customer Search, Competition, and Monetary Non-Neutrality”

I study monetary non-neutrality in a model with a frictional product market. I begin by documenting significant dispersion in prices, after accounting for product and store heterogeneity. I account for this deviation from the law of one price in a model with product market frictions. I find that prices are more flexible in this model than in the standard frictionless model.

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### Academic Service

2011-2012          Academic Affairs Commissioner, Pomona College

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### Technical skills

Proficient in R, Matlab,  $\text{\LaTeX}$   
Experience with UNIX, Python, Fortran, Stata

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### Personal Information

Born: February 27, 1991. Citizenship: USA.