JUSTIN BLOESCH

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Personal Information: Citizenship: US.

Undergraduate Studies:

BS, Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Phi Beta Kappa, 2014.

Graduate Studies:

Harvard University, 2016 to present Ph.D. Candidate in Economics

Thesis Title: "Essays in Macroeconomics and Labor Economics"

Expected Completion Date: May 2022

References:

Professor Gabriel Chodorow-Reich Professor Lawrence Katz Harvard University Harvard University chodorowreich@g.harvard.edu lkatz@harvard.edu

Professor James Stock Professor Ludwig Straub Harvard University Harvard University

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Fields:

Primary fields: Macroeconomics, labor economics

Teaching Experience:

Spring, 2019-21 Econ 1011b - Intermediate Macroeconomics, Harvard University, Teaching Fellow

for Gabriel Chodorow-Reich

Fall, 2018 Econ 1123 - Introduction to Econometrics, Harvard University, Teaching Fellow for

James Stock

Research Experience and Other Employment:

2017	Harvard University, Research Assistant for Xavier Gabaix
2014-2016	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Associate Economist

Presentations

2021	Copenhagen Business School, Macroeconomics Seminar
2021	Search and Matching Conference, Copenhagen
2015	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:

2021	Harvard Bock Center Certificate of Distinction in Teaching
2018-19	Harvard Multidisciplinary Program in Inequality and Social Policy, Stone Fellow

Publications:

Bloesch, Justin, and Francois Gourio (2015). "The Effect of Winter Weather on US Economic Activity." *Economic Perspectives.* Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Job Market Paper:

"Which Workers Earn More at Productive Firms? Position Specific Skills and Individual Hold-up Power" with Birthe Larsen and Bledi Taska

We argue that productive firms share rents with workers only in occupations where workers have individual hold-up power. Workers have individual hold-up power if (i) labor in production is organized into distinct, differentiated positions (ii) the output of positions is individually complementary or "critical" in the production process, and (iii) skills are position-specific, i.e., skills are acquired on the job and are not transferable across positions or firms. If output losses from an unfilled position are larger at productive firms, incomplete contracts and on-the-job search incentivize productive firms to pay differentially higher wages. We estimate individual worker hold-up power by occupation using the effect of worker deaths on firm profits in Danish administrative data and using a measure of within-firm, across-position task differentiation from US job posting data. High "hold-up" occupations exhibit higher long-run passthrough of permanent firm productivity innovations to wages, supporting the main model prediction. Accounting for heterogeneity in hold-up power across occupations has numerous implications for wage inequality: (1) greater employment of men in high hold-up occupations can account for one fifth gender wage gap; (2) rising "superstar firms" increases wage inequality; (3) hold-up power decreases the responsiveness of wages to labor market slack.

Working Papers:

"Structural Changes in Investment and the Waning Power of Monetary Policy" with Jacob Weber

We argue that secular change in both the production and composition of investment goods has weakened private investment's role in the transmission of monetary policy to labor earnings and consumption. We show analytically that fluctuations in the production of investment goods amplify the response of consumption to monetary policy shocks by varying labor income for hand-to-mouth agents. We document three secular changes that weaken this channel: (i) labor's share of value added in investment goods production has declined, (ii) the import share of investment goods has risen, and (iii) the composition of investment has shifted towards components that are less responsive to monetary policy. A small open economy, two agent New Keynesian model calibrated to match these facts implies a 38% and 26% weaker response of labor income and aggregate consumption, respectively, to real interest rate shocks in a 2010's economy relative to a 1960's economy.

Research Paper in Progress:

"What Can Online Vacancies Tell Us About Labor Market Conditions in Low Income Countries? Evidence from India" with Kunal Mangal and Niharika Singh

In lower-income countries, where labor market data is often scarce and infrequently collected, online job vacancy data may provide valuable insights. However, structural features of the economy, such as a large informal sector where recruitment of workers is less likely to occur online, may limit the usefulness of such internet-generated data. In this project, we collect historical and contemporaneous data from a wide range of online job portals in India to shed light on the usefulness of these data in lower-income countries in learning about broader trends in the labor market.