

PETER Q. BLAIR

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EDUCATION

Ph.D., Applied Economics, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania (2015)

M.Sc., Physics, Harvard University (2008)

B.S., Physics and Mathematics, Duke University, Magna Cum Laude (2006)

A.A. Coursework, Physics and Economics, College of the Bahamas (2021)

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

Harvard University, Associate Professor (untenured), Graduate School of Education (2024-Present)

MIT, Visiting Associate Professor, Economics Dept. & Sloan School of Management (2026-2027)

Stanford University, National Fellow, Hoover Institution (2022-2023)

Harvard University, Visiting Stone Faculty Fellow, Kennedy School of Government (2020-2021)

Harvard University, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Education (2018-2024)

Clemson University, Assistant Professor of Economics (2015-2018)

RESEARCH AFFILIATIONS

National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), Faculty Research Associate (2021-Present)

National Bureau of Economic Research, Faculty Research Fellow (2018-2021)

Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), Economist during Presidential Transition (2020-2021)

[Harvard Project on Workforce](#), Faculty Co-Director (2020-Present)

Opportunity@Work, STARS Research Advisory Panel (2020-Present)

Stanford University, Scholar-in-Residence, Center on Poverty and Inequality (Fall 2019)

JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS (including R&Rs and Invited Submissions)

1. "Job Market Signaling through Occupational Licensing," (w/ Bobby Chung)
Review of Economics and Statistics 107 (2), 338-354 (2025)

Abstract: Among men, the black-white wage gap is as large today as it was in 1950. We test whether the Black-White wage gap is due to asymmetric information using newly collected data on occupational licensing laws that ban workers with criminal records. We find evidence supporting this hypothesis. The licensing premiums for Black men are largest in licensed occupations that restrict felons — particularly in states with Ban-the-Box laws and at small firms. In these contexts where a worker's criminal history is difficult to infer, we find that occupational licensing reduces asymmetric information and reduces the racial wage gap.

Press: [New York Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [Quartz](#), [Axios](#), [HCEO Spotlight](#),

2. "How Much of a Barrier to Entry is Occupational Licensing?" (w/ Bobby Chung):
British Journal of Industrial Relations 57 (4), 919-943 (2019)

Abstract: We exploit state variation in licensing laws to study the effect of licensing on occupational choice using a boundary discontinuity design. We find that licensing reduces equilibrium labor supply by an average of 17–27 per cent.

Press: [New York Times](#), [Marginal Revolution](#), [NBER Reporter](#)

3. "A Model of Occupational Licensing and Statistical Discrimination" (w/ Bobby Chung)
American Economic Review P&P 111, 201-05 (2022)

Abstract: We develop a model of statistical discrimination in occupational licensing with endogenous occupation selection and wage determination. We find a unique equilibrium with sharp comparative statics. Our key theoretical result is that the licensing premium is higher for workers who are members of demographic groups that face a higher cost of licensing. The predictions of the model can explain, for example, the empirical finding in the literature that occupational licenses that preclude felons close the racial wage gap among men by conferring a higher premium to Black men than to White men.

Press: [New York Times](#), [Marginal Revolution](#), [NBER Reporter](#)

4. "Does Occupational Licensing Reduce Job Loss During Recessions: Evidence from The Great Recession and COVID-19 Recession?" (joint w/ Bobby Chung), *Journal of Labor Economics* (Revise & Resubmit), NBER Working Paper 32486 (2024)

Abstract: State occupational licenses are required for one-quarter of U.S. jobs, yet their impact on unemployment during downturns is unknown. We examine whether licensing reduces workers' exposure to recession-induced job loss. Because unlicensed workers cannot legally perform licensed tasks, occupational licensing may create job-security rents during times of high unemployment. Using variation in licensing across state-occupation cells, we compare unemployment changes among workers facing different licensing regimes before and after recessions. We find that workers in occupations licensed in their state faced a 0.35 and 1.1 percentage point smaller unemployment increase during the COVID-19 recession and the Great Recession, respectively.

5. "Structural Increases in Skill Demand after the Great Recession" (w/ David Deming): *American Economic Review* P&P 110, 362-365 (2020)

Abstract: In this paper, we use detailed job vacancy data to estimate changes in skill demand in the years since the Great Recession. The share of job vacancies requiring a bachelor's degree increased by more than 60 percent between 2007 and 2019, with faster growth in professional occupations and high-wage cities. Since the labor market was becoming tighter over this period, cyclical "upskilling" is unlikely to explain our findings.

6. "Skills, Degrees and Labor Market Inequality" (joint w/ Papia Debroy and Justin Heck) *Economics of Education Review* 108, (2025).

Abstract: Income inequality between workers with and without bachelor's degrees has grown sharply during the past 50 years. Canonical explanations attribute this trend to skill-biased technological change, often labeling workers with bachelor's degrees as "skilled" and those without as "unskilled." We offer a complementary approach by using the skill requirements of a worker's current job as a proxy for their skill set. This method enables skill-based comparisons across educational backgrounds and ties observed skills directly to labor market demand. It also broadens the definition of a skilled worker to include those who develop expertise through work experience. We refer to such workers as *Skilled Through Alternative Routes* (STARs), consistent with the idea that human capital is accumulated not only through formal education but also through on-the-job work experience. Building on this framework, we develop a model of job transitions in which the Absolute Skill Mobility Friction (ASMF) is defined as the elasticity of the flow rate between two occupations with respect to skill distance separating them. Empirically, we find that STARs and bachelor's degree holders experience similar mobility frictions when moving between jobs with comparable skill requirements. However, STARs face greater friction than bachelor's degree holders when moving to higher-wage jobs that demand more skills than their current occupation. This gap in upward mobility persists unmitigated in tight labor markets, suggesting that human capital differences alone do not account for labor market inequality by education.

Press: New York Times Editorial Board, Monthly Labor Review

7. "Searching for STARs: Work Experience as a Job Market Signal for Workers without Bachelor's Degrees" (joint w/ Justin Heck, Erica Groshen, Papia Debroy, Byron Auguste, and Shad Ahmed) *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* (Revise & Resubmit), NBER Working Paper No. 26844 (2020)

Abstract: The demand for a skilled workforce is increasing even faster than the supply of workers with college degrees. The result: rising wage inequality by education levels, and firms facing a skills gap. While it is often assumed that increasing the number of college graduates is required to fill this gap, this paper explores the extent to which workers without Bachelor's degrees can help fill this gap. To find workers without Bachelor's degrees who are potentially skilled through alternative routes (STARs), we use data on the skill requirements of jobs to compute the "skill distance" between a worker's current occupation and higher wage occupations with similar skill requirements in their local labor market. Based on our calculations, of the 16 million non-college-educated workers with skills for high-wage work (> twice median earnings), 11 million whom we term "Rising STARs" are currently employed in middle- to low-wage work. We propose a general taxonomy for STARs to identify potential job transitions to higher wage work within their current earnings category and across earnings categories.

Press: New York Times (x2), Society of Human Resource Management, Inc Magazine, Vox, Harvard Magazine, Washington Post, National PSA

8. "The Impact of School Finance Reforms on Local Tax Revenues" (w/ Patrick Bayer and Kenneth Whaley): *American Economic Review P&P* 110, 416-418 (2020)

Abstract: For many applications in public finance, it is difficult to find a source of exogenous variation in local taxes. In this paper we use an event study design to show that the school finance reforms are one potential source of exogenous variation in taxes. This new instrument enlarges the tool kit for applied economists and other social scientists studying public finance and education.

9. "Are We Spending Enough on Teachers in the U.S.?" (joint w/ Patrick Bayer and Kenneth Whaley), *Journal of Public Economics* (Forthcoming), NBER Working Paper 28255 (2020)

Abstract: The U.S. ranks low among peer countries on the ratio of teacher spending to per capita GDP. Is this (in)efficient? Using a spatial equilibrium model of residential choice we show that spending on teachers' salaries is efficient if an increase in salary spending funded through local taxes would leave house prices unchanged. Exploiting plausibly exogenous shocks to both salary spending and taxes paired with a time-series of local house prices we find that an exogenous tax-funded increase in salary spending would significantly raise house prices, providing causal evidence that teacher spending in the United States is inefficiently low.

Press: Brookings, NBER Digest, Harvard Magazine

10. "Divorce and Property Division Laws Shape Human Capital Investment" (joint w/ Elijah Neilson) *Journal of Political Economy: Microeconomics* (Revise and Resubmit) NBER Working Paper No. 31545 (2023)

Abstract: In theory, unilateral divorce laws alter the private incentive to invest in human capital by permitting either spouse to initiate the division of the marital assets. Using several causal research designs we show that both men and women are less likely to attain a bachelor's degree in states with unilateral divorce laws—especially individuals who were exposed to the laws when making educational choices and who live in states requiring an even split of assets upon divorce. Unilateral divorce laws do not distort human capital investment generically – but rather in contexts where the property division laws invite moral hazard, educational choices, and is more pronounced in states with an even asset split in the event of divorce.

11. "Cognitive Diversity for Creativity and Inclusive Growth" (w/ Martin Thuo, Malika Jeffries-EL, James Holly Jr, Andrew Martin), *Angewandte Chemie* (2024)

Abstract: Cognitively diverse teams outperform high intelligence (IQ) teams in problem solving, while businesses with at least one woman in their board of directors financially outperform ones with all men boards. These well-known facts are lost in most academic science enterprises. Herein, we make the case for looking at sources, approaches, and opportunities in expanding cognitive diversity of research teams for high productivity and efficiency.

WORKING PAPERS

12. "Algorithmic Credentialism" (joint w/ Rui Guo), NBER Working Paper 35192 (2026) (under review)

Abstract: The paper develops a framework for evaluating credential-coded algorithmic screens under existing civil rights law. AI-powered hiring tools trained on historical data often encode and automate bachelor's degree requirements as a proxy for worker skill, producing what this paper terms algorithmic credentialism. Drawing on labor economics research on workers Skilled Through Alternative Routes (STARs), disability theory's critique of the medical model, and disparate-impact doctrine from *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.* through the Civil Rights Act of 1991, it argues that such screens misidentify the source of hiring exclusion, locating it in the worker rather than in the design of the selection system. This institutional-design problem is amenable to evaluation under the existing disparate-impact doctrine. Under the paper's proposed framework, a credential-coded screen producing disparate impact triggers a legal obligation to validate the screen as job-related and consistent with business necessity, with skills-based hiring supplying the less-discriminatory alternative. The paper further argues that the efficiency rationale historically offered for degree screens is weakened, not strengthened, by AI. The same computational power that automates credentialism at scale can instead match applicants to jobs on multidimensional skill profiles, making the bachelor's degree a less necessary (and less legally defensible) proxy than it was in the pre-AI labor market.

13. "The Impact of Licensing on Welfare and Customer Search on Digital Platforms" (joint w/ Mischa Fisher), NBER Working Paper 30388 (2022)

Abstract: Online search has transformed information acquisition by consumers; surveys suggest most major purchases are researched online. We measure how occupational licensing impacts the effectiveness of customer search using data on millions of search queries from an online marketplace. We develop a new identification strategy that pairs variation in licensing requirements for different tasks with quasi-random variation in licensing laws across border counties to estimate several semi-elasticities which we show are sufficient statistics for welfare in our theoretical model. We demonstrate that licensing reduces service provider surplus (37%) and platform surplus (28%) without increasing consumer surplus.

Press: [New York Times](#)

14. "The Limits of Educational Attainment in Mitigating Occupational Segregation Between Black and White Workers" (joint w/ Ashley Jardina, Papia Debroy, and Justin Heck) NBER Working Paper No 31641 (2024)

Abstract: Past work has documented significant occupational segregation between Black and White workers in the U.S. labor force. Little work, however, has examined racial occupational segregation in recent years or by levels of education in the wake of anti-discrimination policies and increasing levels of education among Black workers. In this paper, we calculate a dissimilarity index to examine racial occupational segregation between 1980 and 2019, comparing Black and White workers with and without four-year college degrees. We find that considerable racial occupation segregation in the labor market persists today regardless of educational attainment. Using a Monte Carlo simulation, we also calculate predicted levels of racial occupational segregation by education under race-neutral conditions and find that observed segregation is substantially higher than would be expected at random, conditional on educational attainment, gender, and geography. We compare the types of occupations in which Black and White workers are disproportionately situated, and we show that this segregation has significant consequences for wage inequality between Black and White workers with and without four-year degrees.

Press: [New York Times](#), [The Atlantic](#), [Monthly Labor Review](#)

15. "Tearing the Paper Ceiling: The Impact of State Commitments to Remove Degree Requirements on Public Awareness and Job Postings for STARS" (joint w/ Justin Heck, Papia Debroy and Blair Castillo) NBER Working Paper No. 33220 (2024)

Abstract: In the past two years, 25 states have enacted executive orders and legislation to reduce unnecessary degree requirements for public sector jobs, signaling a shift toward skill-based hiring. This paper examines the impact of these policy commitments on public perceptions, media coverage, and job posting practices in the time following their adoption. Our analysis reveals significant increases in public awareness of skill-based hiring concepts, such as the 'paper ceiling' (i.e., bachelor's degree analog of the glass ceiling), and a notable decline in bachelor's degree requirements in state government job postings. We estimate that degree requirements dropped by 2.5 percentage points for each additional year of policy exposure in states with commitments. These findings suggest that state policy commitments have expanded access to government jobs for workers skilled through alternative routes (STARS) other than the bachelor's degree in keeping with the intended goals of the policies to broaden the talent pool for public sector hiring.

16. "Why Don't Elite Colleges Expand Supply?" (joint w/ Kent Smetters), NBER Working Paper 29309 (2021)

Abstract: While college enrollment has more-than doubled since 1970, elite colleges have only slightly increased supply, instead reducing admit rates. We show that straightforward reasons cannot explain this behavior. We propose a model where colleges compete on prestige, measured as relative (1) selectivity or (2) admit rates. Higher demand decreases [increases] the admit rate if the weight on prestige is above [below] a critical value, consistent with experience in elite [non-elite] colleges. The calibrated model closely replicates the data while counterfactual simulations without prestige fail. The "prestige externality" is Pareto inefficient, with schools and students worse off, producing large welfare losses.

Press: [Freakonomics](#), [The Marginal Revolution](#), [Freakonomics](#)

17. "Why Did Gender Wage Convergence in the United States Stall?" (joint w/ Benjamin Posmanick) NBER Working Paper No. 30821(2023)

Abstract: In the 1980s, the wage gap between White women and White men in the U.S. narrowed by 1 percentage point annually. In subsequent decades, it closed only one-third as quickly, with the reason for the deceleration proving elusive to economists. We shed light on the puzzle by exploiting the timing of state and federal family-leave policies to show the introduction of these policies caused the deceleration in gender wage convergence in the 1990s. If gender wage convergence had continued at the pre-family leave rate, wage parity between White women and White men could have been achieved as early as 2017.

Press: [Time Magazine](#), [The Marginal Revolution](#), [Quartz](#), [Reddit](#), [Freakonomics](#)

18. "Beyond Racial Attitudes: The Role of Outside Options in the Dynamics of White Flight," NBER Working Paper No. 31136 (2023)

Abstract: When the fraction of minorities in a neighborhood exceeds the tipping point, White flight accelerates. I develop a revealed-preference method to estimate the tipping points of 38,000 census tracts and the preferences of households for minority neighbors in the 123 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) covered by these census tracts over 40 years (1970-2010). I find that the average MSA tipping point initially covaries more with the racial attitudes of households than the outside options that they face but that this relationship reverses overtime. Ignoring outside options would obscure the declining role that racial attitudes play in understanding segregation.

Press/Awards: [New York Times](#), Best Poster Society of Labor Economists Conference (2018)

PUBLIC SCHOLARSHIP

19. "[The Disparate Racial Impact of Requiring a College Degree](#)" (w/ Shad Ahmed): *Wall Street Journal* (June 28, 2020).
20. "[House Prices and Local Spending on Public School Teachers](#)" (w/ Benjamin Posmanick and Morgan Adderley): *NBER Digest* (March 1, 2021)
21. "[New Frontiers in Occupational Licensing](#)" NBER Reporter (March 2022).
22. "[Why the US Gender Gap Hasn't Narrowed in Decades?](#)" (w/ Benjamin Posmanick and Morgan Adderley): *TIME Magazine* (June 5, 2023)

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS and PUBLIC IMPACT

["Tear the Paper Ceiling Campaign"](#) PSA on STARs research that changed hiring policies in public sector jobs in 31 states and generated >\$100M in donated media

Martin Luther King Visiting Associate Professorship, MIT (2026) \$200k

Edu-Scholar Public Influence [Top 200 List](#) (2021): One of four junior faculty

[Upjohn Institute Early Career Research Award](#) (2019)

Dean's Distinguished Lecture, Harvard University (2018)

[John Stauffer National Fellow](#), Stanford University Hoover Institution (2022)

"19 Black economists to celebrate and know, this Juneteenth and beyond," [Fortune Magazine](#) (2020)

Top Downloaded Paper British Journal of Industrial Relations (2020)

Society of Labor Economics Best Poster (2018)

Harvey Fellowship (2013)

NSF Graduate Research Fellowship (2011)

Wallace Noyes Fellowship (2010)

Rhodes Scholarship, Finalist (2006)

Graduate Prize Fellowship, Harvard University (2006)

Bell Labs Graduate Research Fellowship (2006)

University Seal Bearer at Graduation, Duke University (2006)

Barry Goldwater Scholarship (2005): first black person to win award nationally in Physics

GRANTS & FUNDING

Walmart Foundation, Harvard Project on Workforce Co-PI \$750,000 (2023)
Capital One Foundation, Harvard Project on Workforce Co-PI \$1,400,000 (2021)
Workrise, Harvard Project on Workforce Co-PI \$300,000 (2021)
Walmart Foundation, Harvard Project on Workforce Co-PI \$200,000 (2021)
Jamie and Judy Dimon Foundation, Harvard Project on Workforce Co-PI \$1,000,000 (2020)
Washington Center for Equitable Growth \$80,000 (2019)
Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank \$20,000 (2019)

PLENARY ADDRESSES, PANELS & KEYNOTES

Terkla Memorial Lecture, UMass Boston (2026)
Institute for Human Studies, “Evaluating State Policy Conferences” (2026)
Joint Physics and Economics Colloquium, Williams College (2025)
Lenna Endowed Lecture, St. Bonaventure University (2025)
University of Chicago Veritas Forum (2024)
Harvard Presidential Inauguration Academic Symposium (2023)
Stanford & Hoover Juneteenth Celebration w/ Dr. Condoleezza Rice (2023)
Pathways to Prosperity Network Spring Institute (2023)
Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation (2022)
American Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting (2022)

INVITED TALKS/CONFERENCES (INCLUDING SCHEDULED)

2027: MIT (Applied Econ)

2026: MIT (Blue Print Labs), MIT (Applied Econ), UMass-Boston, University of South Florida, Stanford University (Hoover Institution), NBER Summer Institute (Political Economy), University of Albany

2025: American Association of Law Schools Annual Conference, ASSA Meeting, Williams College, Harvard, University of South Florida, St. Bonaventure University, Fribourg University (Switzerland)

2024: New York Fed, Columbia, Harvard (HGSE), Cleveland Fed, Emory, NBER Summer Institute (DAE), Boston University, MIT (Blue Print Labs), Stanford (Pandemic Conference), Cleveland Fed, Hong Kong

2023: Stanford, New York Fed, University of Chicago, Yale, Tufts, Columbia, MIT (Blue Print Labs), Boston Fed, NBER Summer Institute (Urban), ASU-GSV, Hoover Institution

- (discussant), Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, University of Michigan, ASSA Meeting
- 2022: Stanford, MIT, Harvard (HKS)x2, University of Chicago, Dartmouth, Duke, Vanderbilt, Iowa State, NBER Education, UT Austin, NBER Labor Studies, Minneapolis Fed, AAPAM, Xprize, Ifo Institute (Munich, Germany)
- 2021: Princeton, Harvard (HBS), UNC-Chapel Hill, Brown, University of Chicago, Arizona State University, Boston Fed, University of St. Andrews (Scotland), AEA Annual Meeting, Federal Reserve Bank (Richmond), University of California Santa Barbara, University of West Virginia, NBER Summer Institute (Conference on Research in Income and Wealth), NBER Summer Institute (IT and Digitization Workshop), NBER Public Economics Fall Meeting, Texas A&M, NBER Transportation Meeting
- 2020: Harvard (Kennedy School of Government), MIT, UC Berkeley, Duke, NBER Summer Institute (Urban Economics), Harvard (Law), American University, UVA, UC Irvine, Tulane, Econometric Society World Congress (Milan, Italy), Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies (Pisa, Italy), Western Economic Association, Midwestern Economic Association
- 2019: Harvard (Economics), Stanford (Education), NBER (Labor Studies), NBER (Public Economics), University of Chicago (HCEO), Stanford (SITE Conference), Brookings (Economics), Brookings (Future of Middle Class Initiative), University of Wisconsin-Madison (Economics), University of Wisconsin-Madison (Institute on Poverty Research), National University of Singapore, University of Missouri, Michigan State University, De La Salle University (Manila, Philippines), Bank of Mexico (Mexico City, Mexico), AEA Annual Meeting, University of Nebraska, Boston University, Southern Economic Association, Ridge/Lacea Conference (Medellín, Colombia)
- 2018: Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, Brown, Cornell, LSE, Federal Reserve Board, Federal Trade Commission, University of Memphis, Bowdoin, University of Bonn (Germany), Population Association of America Annual Meeting, Society of Labor Economist Conference (Toronto, Canada), AEA Annual Meeting, Advances in the Field, Urban Economics Association, NBER Summer Institute, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Southern Economic Association
- 2017: NBER Labor Studies Fall Meeting, Southern Economic Association, North American Regional Science Conference (Vancouver, Canada), University of the Bahamas, 7th European Meeting of the Urban Economics Association (Copenhagen, Denmark), Collegio Carlo Alberto (Turin, Italy), South Carolina Applied Micro Day
- 2016: AEA Annual Meeting, Southern Economic Association Conference, University of Chicago, West Point Military Academy, Georgia State University, South Carolina Applied Micro Day, Clemson Public Workshop, Clemson Jr. Faculty Workshop
- 2015: Clemson, Federal Reserve Bank (Cleveland), MIT, Emory, Purdue, Swarthmore, NASRC Annual Conference (Washington, DC), Lovely Professional University (Jalandhar, India), NBER Public Fall Meeting
- 2014: Wharton, NASRC Annual Conference

2013: University of Chicago (MIP Conference on Segregation), Tax Reform Symposium (Nassau, Bahamas)

2012: University of Chicago (Summer School on Inequality), Korean Military Academy (South Korea), Lovely Professional University (Jalandhar, India)

2011: University of the West Indies (SALISES), Central Bank of Barbados, Bank of Jamaica

2010: Caribbean Science Foundation (Trinidad)

TEACHING

2018-Present: "Economics of Education through the Lens of Race & Inequality"
(full course: EDU 206A, x-listed: SUP 474, module version: EDU A210J)
"How is the Future of Work Shaping the Future of Education?" (T022)
E-con of Education Workshop (joint w/ Eric Taylor) 2015-2018:
Economics of Race (Ph.D. course), The Economics of Education

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

PhD Steering Committee, PhD Admissions, Residential Master's Admissions, Online Master's Admissions, University-wide Hearing Pool, AI and Education Workgroup, Chen Yidan Fellowship Selection Committee, PhD Advising, Master's Advising, PIER Faculty Advisor, Harvard Project on Workforce Study Group Advisor (60 students from HGSE, HKS, HBS), Scholar-in-Residence (Kirkland House), Qualifying Exam Grader, Senior Common Room (Kirkland House, Lowell House), Kirkland House Faculty Dean Reappointment Review.

PhD STUDENT ADVISEE PLACEMENTS

2026: Arkadijs Zvaigzne, Assistant Professor, Stockholm School of Economics in Riga
Ashutosh Bhuradia, Assistant Professor, Azim Premji University
Victoria Lee, Assistant Professor, University of Vermont

2025: Salman Khan, Postdoc, NBER, Anthony Bald, Assistant Professor, CalState Fullerton

2024: Anthony Bald, Cal State Fullerton, Assistant Professor
Brandon Enriquez, Assistant Professor, University of Maryland

2022: Jason Hicks, Assistant Professor, University of Victoria

2020: Kenneth Whaley, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of South Florida

Elijah Neilson, Assistant Professor of Economics, Southern Utah University

Benjamin Posmanick, Assistant Professor of Finance, St. Bonaventure University

2019: Bobby Chung, Assistant Professor of Finance, St. Bonaventure University

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

National Bureau of Economic Research, National Economic Association, Society of Labor Economists, American Economic Association, Human Capital and Economic Opportunity Global Working Group, The PhD Excellence Initiative, Urban Economics Association, Society of Labor Economists (Planning Committee, 2024 SOLE Conference), American Institute for Boys and Men (Advisory Council).

JOURNAL SERVICE

Quarterly Journal of Economics, American Economic Review, Economics of Education Review, Nature Human Behavior, Review of Economic Studies, Journal of Political Economy, Review of Economics & Statistics, American Economic Review: Insights, Review of Black Political Economy, AEJ: Policy, AEJ: Applied, Journal of Human Resources, Journal of Public Economics, Journal of Labor Economics, Journal of Health Economics, Journal of Law and Economics, Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Management Science, National Tax Journal, Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, Eastern Economic Journal, Sir John Templeton Foundation, Education Finance and Policy