

**CLAIRE MONTIALOUX**

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**EDUCATION**

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2016 – 2019 (exp.)	PhD student in economics, CREST
2018 – 2019	Visiting PhD student, UC Berkeley
2017 – 2018	Visiting PhD student, Stanford SIEPR
2010	MSc. in economics and statistics, ENSAE ParisTech (Paris)
2008	MSc. “Economic Policy Analysis”, Paris School of Economics
2006	B.A. in econometrics, Paris-X Nanterre
2005 – 2009	École Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay

**TEACHING AND RESEARCH FIELDS**

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Primary fields:	Labor economics, applied microeconomics
Secondary fields:	Economic history, political economy

**REFERENCES**

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Professor David Card  
UC Berkeley  
510-643 -0711, [card@econ.berkeley.edu](mailto:card@econ.berkeley.edu)

Professor Bruno Crépon  
CREST  
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Professor Patrick Kline  
UC Berkeley  
510-643-4153, [pkline@econ.berkeley.edu](mailto:pkline@econ.berkeley.edu)

Professor Hilary Hoynes  
UC Berkeley  
510-642-1166, [hoynes@berkeley.edu](mailto:hoynes@berkeley.edu)

**JOB MARKET PAPER**

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“Minimum wages and racial inequality”, with Ellora DERENONCOURT

The earnings difference between black and white workers fell dramatically in the United States in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This paper shows that the extension of the minimum wage played a critical role in this decline. The 1966 Fair Labor Standards Act extended federal minimum wage coverage to agriculture, restaurants, nursing homes, and other services which were previously uncovered and where nearly a third of black workers were employed. We digitize over 1,000 hourly wage distributions from Bureau of Labor Statistics industry wage reports and use CPS micro-data to investigate the effects of this reform on wages, employment, and racial inequality. Using a cross-

industry difference-in-differences design, we show that wages rose sharply for workers in the newly covered industries. The impact was nearly twice as large for black workers as for white. Within treated industries, the racial gap adjusted for observables fell from 25 log points pre-reform to zero afterwards. Using a bunching design, we find no effect of the reform on employment. We can rule out significant dis-employment effects for black workers. The 1966 extension of the minimum wage can explain more than 20% of the reduction in the racial earnings and income gap during the Civil Rights Era. Our findings shed new light on the dynamics of labor market inequality in the United States and suggest that minimum wage policy can play a critical role in reducing racial economic disparities.

## WORKING PAPER

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“The pass-through of minimum wages into US retail prices: evidence from supermarket scanner data”, with Tobias RENKIN and Michael SIEGENTHALER, March 2018.

This paper estimates the pass-through of minimum wage increases into prices of US grocery stores. We use high-frequency scanner data and leverage a large number of state-level increases in minimum wages between 2001 and 2012. We find that a 10% minimum wage hike translates into a 0.2% increase in grocery prices. This magnitude is consistent with a full pass-through of cost increases into consumer prices. We show that price adjustments occur mostly in the three months following the passage of minimum wage legislation rather than after implementation, suggesting that pricing of groceries is forward-looking. Prices rise as much for goods consumed by low-income and for those consumed by high-income households. Depending on household income, grocery price increases offset between 3 and 12% of the nominal income gains. Our results suggest that consumers rather than firms bear the cost of minimum wage increases in the grocery sector.

## OTHER WRITINGS

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“Effects of a \$15 Minimum Wage in California and Fresno”, with Sylvia ALLEGRETTO and Michael REICH, *CWED Policy brief*, January 2017.

“Fiscal policy and employment: lessons from the Social Security Earnings Test”, *IRLE Policy Brief*, December 2016.

“Revisiting the impact of Head Start”, *IRLE Policy Brief*, September 2016.

“The Effects of a \$15 Minimum Wage by 2019 in San Jose and Santa Clara County”, with Sylvia ALLEGRETTO, Ken JACOBS, Michael REICH and Sarah THOMASON, *CWED Policy brief*, June 2016.

“The Effects of a \$15 Minimum Wage in New York State”, with Sylvia ALLEGRETTO and Michael REICH, *CWED Policy brief*, March 2016.

“The New California Earned Income Tax Credit”, *IRLE Policy Brief*, with Jesse ROTHSTEIN, December 2015.

## **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

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2015 – 2017	Research Economist, IRLE, UC Berkeley
2014 – 2015	Consultant, Frontier Economics, London
2013 – 2014	Research Analyst, MDRC, Oakland
2011 – 2013	Deputy Head of Tax Policy Analysis, Treasury Department, Paris
2011 – 2012	Undergraduate Statistics, Teaching Fellow (ENSAE ParisTech)
2010 – 2011	Visiting Associate, MDRC, New York City

## **SEMINARS & CONFERENCE TALKS (including scheduled\*)**

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2018	Stanford, CREST, UC Berkeley (Econ), Paris School of Economics, CREST, UC Berkeley (GSPP)*
2017	CREST, Paris School of Economics, CEPREMAP (Paris), UC Berkeley (Institute for Research on Labor and Employment)
2016	UC Berkeley (Institute for Research on Labor and Employment), CREST

## **GRANTS & FELLOWSHIPS**

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2018 – 2019	Washington Center for Equitable Growth Doctoral Award
2017 – 2018	Grant from Labex ECODEC (CREST)
2017 – 2018	Grant from UC Berkeley Center for Equitable Growth
2005 – 2009	École Normale Supérieure Full Fellowship

## **REFEREEING SERVICE**

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*Journal of Public Economics, Review of Economics and Statistics*

*November 2018*