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University of Oxford

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Office Contact Information

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Undergraduate Studies:

Bachelor of Arts, Economics (Honors), Dartmouth College, 2012

Graduate Studies:

Doctor of Philosophy, University of Oxford, 2014 to present
Thesis Title: "*Dynamic models of the labor market*"
Expected Completion Date: April 2018

Master of Philosophy, Economics, University of Oxford, 2014

References:

Prof. Francesco Zanetti
Department of Economics
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Prof. Jesús Fernández-Villaverde
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University of Pennsylvania
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Prof. Árpád Ábrahám
Department of Economics
European University Institute
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Dr. Bradley Speigner
Structural Economic Analysis Division
Bank of England
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Teaching and Research Fields:

Primary fields: Macroeconomics, Labor Economics

Secondary fields: Household Finance

Teaching Experience:

2016-2017 Graduate-Level Macroeconomics (MPhil.), Department of Economics, University of Oxford, Teaching Assistant

2014-2016 Quantitative Research Methods in Social Sciences, Department of International Development, University of Oxford, Teaching Assistant for Prof. Imane Chaara

Research Experience and Other Employment:

Jul.-Sept. 2016 Bank of England, Structural Economic Analysis Division, PhD Intern

Jun.-Sept. 2015 European Central Bank, Output and Demand Division, Graduate-Level Trainee

Jul.-Aug. 2013 Record Currency Management, Research Department, Research Intern

Presentations:

2017 University of St. Gallen, University of Oxford, Workshop on Dynamic Macroeconomics (Vigo, Spain)

2016 Bank of England, European University Institute, European Econometric Society Annual Conference (Geneva, Switzerland)

2015 European Central Bank, University of Oxford

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:

2016 David Walton Distinguished Doctoral Studentship for final year of PhD

2014 George Webb Medley Prize for best performance in exams for the MPhil in Economics at the University of Oxford

2013-2016 Economic and Social Research Council Doctoral Scholarship

Software:

Advanced: Matlab (including Dynare), Stata, EViews, LaTeX, MS Office
Basic: R, Python, Unix

Languages:

Italian (native), Spanish (fluent), French (intermediate)

Research Papers:

"Housing, borrowing constraints, and labor supply over the life cycle." (Job Market Paper)

Abstract: Leverage-based borrowing constraints are important determinants of labor supply and homeownership over the life cycle. In this paper, I develop a life cycle model of a two-worker household with female labor supply and housing, where leverage constraints are formulated as maximum levels of the Loan-To-Value (LTV) and Loan-To-Income (LTI) ratios. The model has two key implications. First, changes in the values of LTV and LTI constraints affect households' labor supply decisions, which ultimately amplify or mitigate their effect on homeownership. Second, leverage limits restrict households' ability to buffer income fluctuations and generate large heterogeneity in females' labor supply response to income shocks. Finally, I find evidence for the model's predictions on the relationship between leverage and employment of households' secondary earners using micro-data from the British Household Panel Survey.

"State dependence in labor market fluctuations: evidence, theory, and policy implications," with Francesco Zanetti (University of Oxford) (Revise and Resubmit at the International Economic Review)

Abstract: This paper documents a novel fact: the volatility of the unemployment rate and the job separation rate is larger in periods with low aggregate productivity. A Diamond-Mortensen-Pissarides model with endogenous job separation and on-the-job search replicates these empirical regularities well. Endogenous job separation embeds powerful state dependence: fluctuations in the job separation rate are larger in periods of low aggregate productivity and in response to contractionary shocks. State dependence implies that the effect of labor market reforms is different across phases of the business cycle. A permanent removal of layoff taxes is welfare-enhancing in the long run, but it involves distinct short-run costs depending on the initial state of the economy. The welfare gain of a tax removal implemented in a low-productivity state is 3.5 percent larger than the same reform in the state with high aggregate productivity.

"Labor force composition and the aggregate matching function in the United Kingdom," with Bradley Speigner (Bank of England)

Previously circulated as "Matching efficiency and labour market heterogeneity in the United Kingdom," Bank of England Staff Working Paper No. 667.

This paper investigates how compositional changes in the UK labor market affect the matching process between vacancies and job seekers. We augment a state space representation of the aggregate matching function with a measure of job seekers' "search intensity" that is recovered from micro-data on individual unemployment-to-employment transitions, in line with recent developments in the literature. The baseline results show that matching efficiency declined by around 15 percent between 1995 and 2010 but recovered by about 5 percent in the last 6 years. Compositional changes in the labor force that improved aggregate search intensity prior to the 2008 recession offset the decline in aggregate matching efficiency during this period. Considering broader definitions of job seekers that include marginally-attached workers and on-the-job searchers exacerbates the registered decline in matching efficiency. Changes in "recruiting intensity" and the share of vacancies posted by different industries provide a potential explanation for the initial fall in matching efficiency but not for the decline that preceded the 2007-2008 recession. Finally, we quantitatively analyze the role that heterogeneity in the labor force composition and changes in matching efficiency play for the shape and location of the UK's Beveridge Curve.