

# Simon Quach

[squach@princeton.edu](mailto:squach@princeton.edu) ◦ <https://sites.google.com/view/simonquach> ◦ 609-721-5419

**Placement Director**      Gianluca Violante    [violante@princeton.edu](mailto:violante@princeton.edu)    609-258-4003

**Graduate Administrator**    Laura Hedden      [lhedden@princeton.edu](mailto:lhedden@princeton.edu)    609-258-4006

## Office Contact Information

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Industrial Relations Section  
Louis A. Simpson International Bldg.  
Princeton University  
Princeton, NJ 08544

## Graduate Studies

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**Princeton University** *2015-present*

PhD Candidate in Economics

Dissertation: *“Essays in Labor and Public Economics”*

Expected Completion Date: June 2021

## References

Professor David S. Lee  
Department of Economics  
Princeton University  
609-258-5385  
[davidlee@princeton.edu](mailto:davidlee@princeton.edu)

Professor Henry Farber  
Department of Economics  
Princeton University  
609-258-4044  
[farber@princeton.edu](mailto:farber@princeton.edu)

Professor Alexandre Mas  
Department of Economics  
Princeton University  
609-258-7825  
[amas@princeton.edu](mailto:amas@princeton.edu)

## Prior Education

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**University of Toronto**

B.Ed. in Education *2015*

B.Sc. in Economics and Mathematics (with High Distinction) *2014*

## Fields

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PRIMARY      Labor Economics, Public Economics

SECONDARY    Industrial Relations

## Publications

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1. [“Are Sufficient Statistics Necessary? Nonparametric Measurement of Deadweight Loss from Unemployment Insurance.”](#) with David S. Lee, Pauline Leung, Christopher O’ Leary, and Zhuan Pei. *Journal of Labor Economics*, forthcoming.

## Job Market Paper

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### “The Labor Market Effects of Expanding Overtime Coverage.”

This paper evaluates the impact of overtime (OT) coverage on the US labor market and offers new insights into the wage-hour setting process. While overtime was originally intended to raise employment by encouraging firms to hire more workers for fewer hours per worker, a competing theory predicts that employers would instead reduce base pay to offset the cost of the overtime premium. Leveraging recent changes in state and federal salary thresholds for OT coverage of salaried employees, in conjunction with high-frequency administrative payroll data, I find evidence inconsistent with both views. On one hand, rather than increasing headcount, expansions in overtime coverage led to a net loss in employment. On the other hand, rather than reducing base pay, the increased OT eligibility thresholds led firms to either raise base pays above the threshold to keep jobs exempt from the new overtime provisions, or pay an overtime premium without changing base salaries. Comparing the costs and benefits, these responses imply a large negative elasticity of employment with respect to wages. Moreover, the rise in income is largest for jobs paying near the new threshold, whereas the employment loss is greater among lower paying jobs. As a result, the policy amplifies, rather than reduces, inequality. Viewing these effects through the lens of a wage-bargaining model suggests that there are large costs to firms for offering overtime.

## Working Papers

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### “The Extent of Downward Nominal Wage Rigidity: Evidence from a Natural Experiment.” [Draft Available Upon Request]

This paper studies employers’ wage responses to the unexpected suspension of a labor market reform that would have granted overtime coverage to all salaried employees earning less than \$913 per week. Leveraging detailed monthly administrative data, I find that although the policy was nullified one week before it was supposed to go into effect, employers nevertheless behaved as if it was binding. Firms raised incumbents’ base pay right above the overtime eligibility threshold and continued bunching workers at that cutoff even up to two years after the policy was terminated. Employers also did not compress workers’ future wage growth to offset the rise in labor costs. Similarly, firms continued to raise new hires’ salaries to the threshold, and I show that this bunching of new hires cannot be explained by changes in worker composition. Overall, these results are consistent with the existence of downward nominal wage rigidity among both stayers and new hires.

## Works in Progress

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1. “The Labor Market Effects of Predictive Scheduling Rules.” with Decio Coviello, Felix Koenig, and Nicola Persico
2. “The Welfare Effects of Conditioning the Potential Duration of UI Benefits on Prior Work History.”

## Research Experience

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Research Assistant to Prof. Ilyana Kuziemko, Princeton University	2017
Research Assistant to Prof. Christopher Neilson, Princeton University	2016
Research Assistant, Innovations for Poverty Action	2014
Research Assistant to Prof. Michelle Alexopoulos, University of Toronto	2013

## Teaching

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### Princeton University

Assistant Instructor for Prof. Christopher Neilson, Junior Independent Work	2019–2020
Assistant Instructor for Prof. Jonathan Payne, Junior Independent Work	2019–2020
Assistant Instructor for Prof. Kelly Noonan, Junior Independent Work (4.9/5)	2017–2018
Assistant Instructor for Prof. David Price, Junior Independent Work (4.5/5)	2017–2018

### Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

Student Teacher at Etobicoke School of the Arts, Economics (High School)	2015
Student Teacher at Harbord Collegiate, Mathematics (High School)	2014

### University of Toronto

Teaching Assistant for Prof. Anthony Lam, Calculus I and II	2012–2015
Peer Mentor, Economics Study Centre	2012–2014
Volunteer Notetaker, University of Toronto Accessibility Services	2012–2013
Foreign Exchange Teacher, Taiyuan No.5 Middle School	2011
Volunteer Teacher's Aid, Lawrence Heights Middle School	2010–2011

## Professional Activities

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### Affiliations

U.S. Census Bureau Special Sworn Status (SSS)	2019–Present
Canadian Research Data Centre	2018–Present

### Refereeing

*Review of Economics of the Household*

## Honors, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Grants

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SSHRC Doctoral Fellowship	2016–2020
Richard A. Lester Fellowship for Industrial Relations, Princeton University	2018–2019
Louis A. Simpson *60 P90 Fellowship, Princeton University	2015–2016
Princeton Graduate Economics Fellowship	2015–2020
Vari Scholarship for Future Teachers, University of Toronto	2010–2015

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