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Research Fields

Macroeconomics, Labour Economics, Search and Mactching.

Education

PhD. Economics, University of Essex, 2021-
Course work: Distinction

MA. Economics, Doshisha University, 2017-2019.

BA. Economics, Ristumeican University, 2013-2017.

Employment

2026 - present	Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Essex;
2026 - present	Visiting Lecturer, Department of Economics, City St George's, University of London;
2025 - 2025	Summer Intern, IMF, Asia and Pacific Department

Contribuete to a book chapter of *Shaping the Future of Asia: Opportunities and Challenges.*

References

Carlos Carrillo-Tudela
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David Zentler-Munro
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Working Papers

AI and Economic Divergence in Asia
With Natasha Che Weining Xin.

Using a small open economy overlapping generations model, this paper examines how AI can drive economic divergence across and within Asian economies. While AI adoption may promise sizable productivity gains, it could create temporary but potentially longlasting divergence across countries. Structurally-prepared advanced economies tend to adopt AI earlier and see immediate growth gains while emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) face delayed adoption and initial growth headwinds from rising costs of capital. Structural reforms that boost pro- ductivity and strengthen human capital not only accelerate adoption in EMDEs but also amplify the growth gains. Within countries, AI adoption could widen inequality along multiple dimensions: across skill groups, as high-skilled workers benefit disproportionately from complementarity with the more capital-intensive technology, and across generation, as the shift of national income toward capital favors asset-rich older households relative to younger workers who rely primarily on labor income. Redistributive policies can help mitigate these distributional pres- sures, though they entail equity-efficiency trade-offs that vary with country-specific fiscal and demographic conditions.

Factors Influencing Job-to-job Transitions with Wage Reductions

This paper investigates the factors influencing job-to-job transitions that involve wage reductions, a phenomenon experienced by approximately one-third of job movers, challenging traditional job ladder models. Using data from Germany's Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB), we examine the impact of three key mechanisms: the foot-in-the-door effect, where workers accept lower wages in the hope of future opportunities; non-wage amenities, such as reduced commuting distances and flexible working arrangements, which may compensate for wage cuts; and "godfather shocks," where unexpected job displacement leads workers to accept lower wages to avoid unemployment. The findings suggest limited evidence for the foot-in-the-door effect, with wage growth negatively associated with wage reductions. In contrast, specific non-wage amenities and job loss risk are positively correlated with accepting lower wages.

Impact of Job Satisfaction on Job-to-Job Transition

This paper studies whether job satisfaction predicts job-to-job mobility and helps explain why some workers accept wage cuts when changing jobs. Using the UK Household Longitudinal Study, I interpret job satisfaction as a subjective signal of current job-match quality, capturing both pay and non-wage job value. Workers with lower job satisfaction are substantially more likely to move directly to another employer in the following year. This relationship remains after controlling for wages, hours, worker characteristics, job characteristics, year effects, and individual fixed effects. Job satisfaction falls before direct job-to-job moves and rises sharply after them. The increase is larger than among comparable non-movers with similar initial satisfaction, suggesting that the pattern is not driven only by mean reversion. Finally, some direct job-to-job movers experience hourly wage cuts, but these workers still report large gains in job satisfaction after moving. The results suggest that wage changes alone do not fully summarise the value of job-to-job transitions, and that subjective job quality provides useful information about mobility and wage-amenity trade-offs.

Work in Progress

Education Choice and AI-Induced Technological Change
Unemployment Benefit and Offer Quality

Teaching Experience

2026	MSc Econ	Introductory Macroeconomics;	Lecture & Class
2026	BSc Econ	Macroeconomics (Intermediate);	Lecture& Class
2026	BSc Econ	Microeconomics (Intermediate) in City, University;	Class
2022	BSc Econ	An Introducation to Economics;	Class
2022	BSc Econ	Macroeconomics (Intermediate);	Class

Refereeing Services

Economics (Degruyter)

Awards, Grants and Scholarships

2023-2025 IMF Scholarship;
2023-2026, SeNSS/ESRC Doctoral Scholarship;

Skills

Computer: Python, Matlab, Stata, R LaTeX;
Languages: Japanese (native);