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Fields of Concentration:

Labor Economics
Applied Microeconomics

Desired Teaching:

Labor Economics
Development Economics

Comprehensive Examinations Completed:

2017 (Oral): Labor Economics, Development Economics
2016 (Written): Microeconomics, Macroeconomics

Dissertation Title: *Essays on Labor Economics*

Committee:

Professor Costas Meghir (Co-Chair)
Professor Joseph Altonji (Co-Chair)
Professor Ilse Lindenlaub

Expected Completion Date: May 2021

Degrees:

Ph.D., Economics, Yale University, 2021 (expected)
M.Phil., Economics, Yale University, 2018
M.A., Economics, Yale University, 2017
M.A., Economics, Universidad de Montevideo, 2015
B.A., Economics, Universidad de Montevideo, 2012

Fellowships, Honors and Awards:

Dissertation Fellowship, Yale University, 2020
Cowles Foundation Fellowship, 2015-2019

Yale Graduate Fellowship, Yale University, 2015-2021
Graduate Fellowship, Universidad de Montevideo, 2013-2015
Lloyds Bank Undergraduate Fellowship, 2009-2012

Teaching Experience (at Yale College):

Summer 2020, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Tolga Koker, Introductory Microeconomics, Summer Sessions

Summer 2019, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Tolga Koker, Introductory Microeconomics, Summer Sessions

Spring 2019, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Evangelia Chalioti, Intermediate Microeconomics

Fall 2018, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Tilman Börgers, Intermediate Microeconomics

Spring 2018, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Aleh Tsyvinski, Introductory Macroeconomics

Fall 2017, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Larry Samuelson, Intermediate Microeconomics

Research and Work Experience:

Research Assistant to Prof. Larry Samuelson, Yale University, Fall 2019

Research Assistant to Prof. Ebonya Washington, Yale University, Summer 2017

Working Papers:

“Labor Market Behavior and Fertility of Highly Educated Women” (November 2020), *Job Market Paper*

Work in Progress:

“Women, Fertility and Informality”, joint with Lucas Finamor and Boryana Ilieva. Preliminary draft, October 2020.

“Parental Mental Health and Children Outcomes”, joint with Paula Calvo and Zhengren Zhu

Referee Service:

Economic Letters

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Spanish (native), English (fluent), Portuguese (fluent)

References:

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Dissertation Abstract

Labor Market Behavior and Fertility of Highly Educated Women [Job Market Paper]

Highly educated women in the US have changed their labor supply, occupation and fertility choices over the last 40 years. When comparing two cohorts of women, born in the 1960s and in the 1980s, I document that women in the younger cohort are more likely to work full-time, especially during their early thirties. They also have moved into professional, health and education related jobs, leaving traditional female clerical jobs. By their mid 30s, they are also more likely to be childless and have fewer children. The aim of this paper is to construct a life-cycle model that incorporates labor supply, occupation and fertility choices to explain the described changes.

I explore the contribution of two exogenous forces that could generate the patterns observed in the data. The first concerns changes in the wage structure and in the initial joint distribution of workers' skills and occupations' skills requirements. In my model, wages are a function of worker skills, occupation skill requirements, skill mismatch (distance between the worker's skills and the skill requirements of her current occupation) and experience. Workers differ in their cognitive and social skills. Occupations differ in their cognitive and social skill requirements. Using data from NLSY79, NLSY97, and O*NET, I show through wage regressions that there is an increase in the importance of cognitive and social skill requirements across cohorts and that there is a change in the distribution of occupations' skill requirements. The second force is the change in marital status across cohorts, specifically in the change in transition rates into and out of marriage. Marriage is exogenous in my model, and I incorporate the fact that women born in the 1980s are more likely to be single, even in their mid-thirties.

I estimate the model by the method of simulated moments. I find that the first mechanism explains almost perfectly the changes in occupational sorting and 56% of the change in full-time work. It also explains part of the decline in fertility, accounting for 25% of the changes in the share of childless women and with two kids. The second mechanism explains 18% of the change in full-time work, 50% of the increase in childless women and 51% of the fall in women with two kids. Overall, the two mechanisms together explain 74% of the increase in full-time work, 81% of increase in the share of childless women and 85% of the fall in women with two kids.

Women, Fertility and Informality [Preliminary Draft, joint with Lucas Finamor and Boryana Ilieva]

We study women and men's labor market and insurance decisions around childbirth in a market with widespread informality. We perform a series of event studies based on a rich longitudinal survey from Chile. We identify three distinct sectors of employment: formal, informal and self-employment. An informal worker is one that works in a private firm without a labor contract and a self-employed person is an independent worker. We study changes in formal, informal and self-employment around the time of childbirth and changes in place and hours of work. In addition, we

explore occupational sorting and health insurance decisions. In a final exercise, we explore the effects of the 2008 Pension System Reform in Chile, which aimed to decrease the gender gap in pensions, on formal work decisions.