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Fields of Concentration:

Macroeconomics
Labor Economics

Desired Teaching:

Macroeconomics
Labor Economics

Comprehensive Examinations Completed:

2021 (Oral): Macroeconomics, Political Economy (both *with distinction*)
2020 (Written): Macroeconomics, Microeconomics

Dissertation Title: *Essays on Gender in Macroeconomics*

Committee:

Professor Michael Peters (Chair)
Professor Ilse Lindenlaub
Professor Pascual Restrepo
Professor Fabrizio Zilibotti

Degrees:

Ph.D., Economics, Yale University, 2025 (expected)
M.Phil., Economics, Yale University, 2022
M.A., Economics, Yale University, 2022
M.Sc., Economics (2-year program), London School of Economics, 2017
B.A., English Literature, Yale University, 2015

Fellowships, Honors and Awards:

NBER Gender in the Economy Dissertation Fellowship (2023-2024)
Graduate Fellowship, Yale University (2019-2025)
SIEPR Pre-Doctoral Research Fellowship, Stanford University (2017-2019)

Teaching Experience:

Spring 2023, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Ilse Lindenlaub, Intermediate Macroeconomics (Undergraduate)
Fall 2022, Teaching Assistant to Profs. Michael Peters and Fabrizio Zilibotti, Macroeconomics (PhD)
Spring 2022, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Michael Peters, Intermediate Macroeconomics (Undergraduate)
Fall 2021, Teaching Assistant to Profs. Zhen Huo and Michael Peters, Macroeconomics (PhD)

Research and Work Experience:

Research Assistant to Dr. Tatjana Kleinberg, World Bank, 2022
Research Assistant to Prof. Ilse Lindenlaub, Yale University, 2020-2021
Research Assistant to Prof. Maya Rossin-Slater, Stanford University, 2017-2019
Public Affairs Intern, Embassy of Canada, Washington D.C., 2014
Editorial Intern, Yale University Press, London, 2013

Publications:

“Efficiency versus Equity in the Provision of In-Kind Benefits: Evidence from Cost Containment in the California WIC Program”, (2023), with Katherine Meckel and Maya Rossin-Slater, *Journal of Human Resources*, Volume 58, Issue 2, Pages 363-392.

“Local Exposure to School Shootings and Youth Antidepressant Use”, (2020), with Maya Rossin-Slater, Molly Schnell, Hannes Schwandt, and Sam Trejo, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Volume 117, No. 38, Pages 23484-23489.

“Paid Family Leave Policies and Population Health”, (2019), with Maya Rossin-Slater, *Health Affairs Policy Brief*.

Working Papers:

“The Quiet Revolution and the Decline of Routine Jobs”, (Nov. 2024), *Job Market Paper*.

“From Rural Fields to Urban Kitchens: Structural Change and the Decline of Women's Work in India”, with Michael Peters, Pamela Torola, and Fabrizio Zilibotti, (Oct. 2024).

“Intra-Household Decision-Making: New Evidence from the Innovation Sample of the German Socioeconomic Panel” with Paula Calvo and Ilse Lindenlaub, (June 2021).

Work In Progress:

“The Effects of Labor and Marriage Market Sorting on Intra-Household Risk Sharing and Consumption Inequality” with Paula Calvo, Ilse Lindenlaub, Benjamin Lochner, and Ana Reynoso.

Seminar and Conference Presentations:

2024: Dartmouth Trade Workshop
“The Quiet Revolution and the Decline of Routine Jobs”

2023: NBER Summer Institute, Gender in the Economy
“The Quiet Revolution and the Decline of Routine Jobs”
2021: ASSA Annual Meeting
“Local Exposure to School Shootings and Youth Antidepressant Use”

Referee Service:

Education Finance and Policy, Journal of Human Resources

Languages:

English (native), French (intermediate), Russian (intermediate)

References:

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Dissertation Abstract

My dissertation examines interactions between recent macroeconomic trends in the labor market, including technological change and structural transformation, and changes in female labor supply.

Chapter 1: “The Quiet Revolution and the Decline of Routine Jobs” [Job Market Paper]

The decline of employment in routine jobs since the 1970’s is commonly attributed to changes in labor demand spurred by improvement in automation technology. However, this explanation does not address one striking feature of the trend: that the decline in routine employment has been substantially larger for women, reflecting a dramatic shift of female employment out of routine clerical work into non-routine professions. In this paper, I ask to what extent two concurrent changes in female labor supply contribute to the observed decline in routine employment. The first change is the Quiet Revolution, which refers to an increase in women’s life-cycle labor force attachment observed after 1970, precipitated by changing social norms and access to birth control. A more continuous work horizon plausibly shifted female labor supply toward non-routine jobs because these jobs tend to require substantial skill investment and returns to experience. The second change I consider is a decline in wage discrimination faced by women over this period.

I develop a quantitative equilibrium model of the labor market to study the effects of the Quiet Revolution and falling discrimination, with a focus on occupational employment shares and aggregate productivity. On the labor demand-side, firms hire routine and non-routine labor and purchase computers that substitute for routine workers. On the labor supply-side, male and female workers sort across market occupations and the home sector. Women face an intermittent work horizon where in the middle phase of life (“childrearing”) they may be unable to work. Intermittency matters for the supply of labor across occupations because occupations differ in skill dynamics, namely educational investments, returns to experience, and skill depreciation. I show theoretically that intermittency and skill dynamics interact: they reduce the human capital investment and alter the occupational sorting of women relative to men. Calibrating the model to 1970 using data from the Census and NLS-YW, I find that intermittency alone decreased the attractiveness of non-routine professional and managerial occupations for women by 24%.

To capture salient trends between 1970 and 2000, I allow three forces to evolve: first, the Quiet Revolution increases women’s life-cycle labor force attachment; second, residual wage discrimination falls; and third, automation technology become cheaper. Through counterfactual analysis, I find that the Quiet Revolution explains 21% of the rise in non-routine relative to routine white-collar employment for women in the model, while falling discrimination explains 59%. On aggregate, these forces together explain 36% of the rise of non-routine relative to routine white-collar employment, although falling discrimination matters relatively more than the Quiet Revolution. Finally, I find that the Quiet Revolution alone raised output per worker by 3%, primarily through an increase in accumulated work experience among women.

Chapter 2: “Intra-Household Decision-Making,” with Paula Calvo and Ilse Lindenlaub

Using data from a new survey we designed for the Innovation Sample of the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP), we document the relationship between marital sorting and intra-

household decision-making, with a focus on consumption and labor supply following the arrival of children. First, we find that households tend to allocate more private consumption to the female partner when she is at least as educated as the male partner. Second, while women are in general more likely to experience career disruptions at the time of childbearing (over 50% of women do, vs. only 5% of men), women are significantly less likely to experience a disruption when they are more educated than their male partners. The data allow us to document a novel link between both outcomes: women with a higher labor market attachment after having children are also more likely to benefit from a higher share of household resources, even years later.

Chapter 3: “From Rural Fields to Urban Kitchens: Structural Change and the Decline of Women's Work in India,” with Michael Peters, Pamela Torola, and Fabrizio Zilibotti

India's GDP per capita grew threefold between 1987 and 2019, coinciding with rapid urbanization. Yet, during this period, female labor force participation (FLFP) declined significantly. Consistent with this observation, we document a pronounced urban-rural participation gap, where FLFP is higher in poorer, rural labor markets. Using time-use data, we show that this is primarily driven by an extensive margin: in rural districts, women often engage in part-time activities, typically related to agriculture and informal family businesses. These activities are less common in urban areas, where some women take formal jobs, but a larger share withdraws from the labor market to focus on home production. We propose a model of household labor supply that aligns with these trends. The main drivers of the urban-rural participation gap are higher spousal incomes in cities, which reduce the marginal utility of female labor, and labor market distortions that depress women's urban wages below their marginal product.