

Lindsey Uniat

Address: Department of Economics
Yale University
New Haven, CT 06520-8268

Telephone: (360) 593-5204

E-mail: lindsey.uniat@yale.edu

Web page: www.lindseyuniat.com

Citizenship: Canadian citizen, U.S. F-1 visa holder

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), *with distinction*, London School of Economics, 2017
B.A., English Literature, *cum laude*, 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:

Prof. Michael Peters
Yale University
Department of Economics
New Haven, CT 06520
Phone: 203-436-8475
m.peters@yale.edu

Prof. Ilse Lindenlaub
Yale University
Department of Economics
New Haven, CT 06520
Phone: 203-432-3587
ilse.lindenlaub@yale.edu

Prof. Pascual Restrepo
Yale University
Department of Economics
New Haven, CT 06520
Phone: 857-210-5138
pascual.restrepo@yale.edu

Prof. Fabrizio Zilibotti
Yale University
Department of Economics
New Haven, CT 06520
Phone: 203-432-9561
fabrizio.zilibotti@yale.edu

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 1970s is commonly attributed to changes in labor demand spurred by improvements in automation technology. However, this explanation does not address one striking feature of the trend: that the decline has been substantially larger for women than for men, reflecting a dramatic shift of female employment from routine clerical work into non-routine professions. In this paper, I investigate the role of factors affecting female labor supply—such as social norms and discrimination—in explaining the aggregate decline of routine jobs. One such change, triggered by social norms and access to birth control, is the Quiet Revolution, which refers to an observable increase in women’s life cycle labor force attachment after 1970. The shift in work horizon from intermittent to continuous plausibly facilitated women’s entry to non-routine jobs, which tend to be long-term careers that reward experience.

I develop an equilibrium model of the labor market to quantify the impact of changes affecting female labor supply—the Quiet Revolution and falling discrimination—on the decline of employment in routine jobs. 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 educational investments, returns to experience, and skill depreciation. I show theoretically that intermittency and these occupation characteristics interact, ultimately reducing women’s human capital investment and altering their occupational sorting 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 becomes cheaper. Counterfactual analyses show that the Quiet Revolution explains 21% of the widening gap between non-routine and routine white-collar employment for women in the model, while falling discrimination explains 59%. These forces together explain 36% of the rise of non-routine cognitive relative to routine cognitive employment on aggregate, combining both men and women, while technology alone explains only 56%. Therefore, changes in female labor supply contribute to the decline in routine jobs. Finally, I find that the Quiet Revolution raised output per worker by 3% via women’s increased experience.

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.