

Kristin Mammen
April 2012

Department of Economics
Barnard College
Columbia University
3009 Broadway
New York, New York 10027

Cell: (917) 280-3486
Phone: (212) 854-9150
Fax: (212) 854-8947
e-mail: kmm13@columbia.edu
www.columbia.edu/~kmm13

EMPLOYMENT AND AFFILIATIONS

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Barnard College, Columbia University, 2003- present.
Affiliate, Columbia Population Research Center, 2007- present.

EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Economics, Princeton University, November 2002
Advisors: Chris Paxson, Anne Case, and Bo Honoré
M.A. in Economics, Princeton University, January 1998
Field Exams in Labor, Development, and Econometrics
B.A. in English, May 1987, Columbia College, *cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Applied Microeconomics, Economic well-being of women and children, Labor Economics, Development Economics, Economic Demography

PUBLICATIONS

"Fathers' Time Investments in Children: Do Sons Get More?" 2011. *Journal of Population Economics*.
Evidence suggests that, from birth, fathers treat sons differently than daughters in the U.S., as well as in developing countries. Fathers' time investments in children are one channel through which differential treatment by gender may affect children's outcomes. This paper uses data from the 2003 American Time Use Survey to explore three questions about paternal time in married two-parent families: Does the gender composition of his children affect the amount of time a father spends with them? If so, does the gender of the individual child have an additional effect? And is a girl advantaged or disadvantaged by the presence of brothers in spending time with her father? Father-level and child-level regressions examine the effects of gender composition and gender. Family fixed effects specifications show that gender is important within families as well as across families. Overall, boys get more of fathers' time in certain types of activities, compared to girls in all-girl families and to girls with brothers. Although the contribution of this time to children's development cannot be directly measured, to the extent that these investments of fathers' time affect children's outcomes, it appears that girls are at a disadvantage, especially girls in all-girl families. Girls with brothers do receive more of fathers' time than girls with only sisters, but this is primarily in television watching, so whether it is an advantage or not is open to question.

"The Effect of Children's Gender on Living Arrangements and Child Support," May 2008. *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*.

Previous evidence suggests that the gender composition of a family's children – specifically, the presence of sons – affects a number of parental behaviors, including marriage formation, marriage disruption, and living arrangements. Using the March Current Population Survey from 1988 to 2006, this paper examines whether girls are at a double disadvantage in terms of living in single mother homes, and in the likelihood of receiving child support from absent fathers. The findings show that girls are indeed more likely to live in single mother homes and boys are overrepresented in married parent homes with a father or stepfather, and in single father families. However, the child support results suggest if anything that single mothers are slightly disadvantaged by having sons.

"Rearranging the Family? Income Support and Elderly Living Arrangements in a Low Income Country," by Eric Edmonds, Kristin Mammen and Douglas Miller. Winter 2005. *Journal of Human Resources*.

This study examines the link between income and living arrangements. Our identification comes from exploiting a discontinuity in age in the benefit formula for the social pension in South Africa. In contrast to previous literature, we find no association between pension income and elderly independence. We do find that potential beneficiaries alter their household structure when they become pension-eligible. Prime working-age women depart, and the presence of children younger than five and young women of childbearing age increase. These shifts in coresidence patterns are consistent with a setting where prime-age women have comparative advantage in work away from extended family relative to younger women. The additional income from old-age support may induce a change in living arrangements to exploit this advantage.

"Women's Work and Economic Development," by Kristin Mammen and Christina Paxson. Fall 2000. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*.

This paper used both a cross-country dataset and microdata from India and Thailand to examine how women's work status changes with economic development. Several clear patterns emerged: women's labor force participation first declines and then rises with development; women move from work in family enterprises to work as paid employees; fertility declines; and gender gaps in education narrow. Women's education levels, and those of their spouses, appear to be important determinants of women's labor market activities. Broad welfare indicators, such as mortality rates and education levels, indicate that women's well-being improves on average with development, both in absolute terms and relative to men.

RESEARCH PAPERS

"All for One or Each for Her Own: Do Polygamous Families Share and Share Alike?" 2009. Revise and Resubmit.

This paper compares unitary and collective models of investment in children in the context of a polygynous family structure (with multiple wives) using a Living Standards Measurement Survey from Côte d'Ivoire. I examine whether the mother's rank in the household - whether she is a senior (first) or junior wife - influences her child's school enrollment, school expenditures, work activities, and educational attainment in early adulthood. I find that being the child of a senior wife positively affects enrollment and school expenditures at the middle school ages, relative to being the child of a junior wife. The children of junior wives participate more in home production, suggesting they are performing tasks that allow the children of senior wives to attend school. Senior children accumulate an additional year of education by their early twenties, leaving junior children at a long term educational disadvantage. The results of fixed effects regressions which take account of unobserved heterogeneity of the fathers are consistent with the evidence of the OLS estimates although imprecisely estimated. This evidence that rank affects investments in children is consistent with the credit-constrained collective model presented in the paper.

"Children's Gender and Investments from Nonresident Fathers," 2010. Revise and Resubmit.

Evidence suggests that fathers have stronger ties to sons than daughters, which may result in differential investments in their children. This paper investigates whether girls' gender restricts their access to fathers' presence, in the form of coresidence, and to contributions from fathers if they no longer live together. The data used are the 1994-2008 March/April Match Current Population Survey Child Support Supplements, a large, nationally representative sample which identifies child support eligible mothers of all marital statuses and collects information on nonresident fathers' financial and social investments in their children. Results indicate that being a girl increases the likelihood of living in a single mother home. Small but suggestive effects of child gender are found on fathers' post-dissolution investments, but these effects disadvantage boys rather than girls. Results for court-ordered outcomes such as the existence and amounts of child support orders show that courts do not allocate child support differentially by child gender.

"The Long Term Effects of the Divorce Revolution: Health, Wealth, and Labor Supply," 2010.

During the 'Divorce Revolution' of the late 1960s and early 1970s, a large number of states passed laws allowing for unilateral divorce, which made divorce easier by requiring the consent of only one spouse to dissolve a marriage. During the same period, the United States divorce rate doubled. This paper examines the effects of divorce law liberalization on the later-life well-being of those who were young adults when the laws were changing. Experiencing a law change at ages 16-25 increased labor supply and financial status at older ages for women, but is associated with poorer health. Men exposed to the law change as young adults also have higher financial status and poorer health later in life, but show no effect on their labor supply. The results suggest that the policy change affected long-term outcomes even for those who did not divorce, with one channel being increased labor supply for young women around the time of the reform.

WORK IN PROGRESS

"Child Support Enforcement and Women's Labor Market Outcomes," in progress, with H. Elizabeth Peters.

"Childhood Health and Family Circumstance," in progress

PRESENTATIONS

2011-2012: Queens College-CUNY

2008-2009: Allied Social Sciences Association annual meeting, Eastern Economics Association annual meeting (also session organizer), Population Association of America annual meeting, Society of Labor Economists annual meeting (also session chair), Southern Economics Association annual meeting.

2007-2008: American Economics Association annual meeting, Fordham University, Michigan Retirement Research Center Researcher Workshop, Retirement Research Consortium Annual Conference.

2006-2007: Society of Labor Economists annual meeting; 2 papers, also discussant

2005-2006: American Time Use Survey Early Results Conference; American Economics Association annual meeting, Center on Family Demography and Public Policy Seminar at the Columbia School of Social Work; Applied Micro Lunch, Department of Economics, Columbia University

2002-2003: Allied Social Sciences Association annual meeting, Barnard College, Columbia University

2001-2002: Agency for Health Care Research and Quality; American University; Baruch College; Princeton University; Sarah Lawrence College; The New School; Williams College

REFEREEING

American Economic Review, Demography, Eastern Economic Journal, Economic Development and Cultural Change, Economic Journal, Economica, Feminist Economics, International Journal of Time Use Research, Journal of Development Economics, Journal of International Trade and Economic Development, Journal of Labor Economics, Journal of Population Economics, Journal of Population Research, Journal of Socio-Economics, Labour Economics, Review of Economics and Statistics, Review of Economics of the Household, Revista de Historia Económica - Journal of Iberian and Latin American Economic History, The Sociological Quarterly, Southern Economic Journal, World Development

FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS AND AWARDS

Steven H. Sandell Grant for Junior Scholars in Retirement Research, Center for Retirement Research at Boston College. "The Long Term Effects of the Divorce Revolution: Health, Wealth, and Labor Supply." 2007-2008. \$40,000.

Alternate for American Association of University Women Postdoctoral Research Leave Fellowship. 2007-2008.
American Time Use Survey Early Results Conference, "Fathers' Time Investments in Children: Do Sons Get More?" 2005. \$4,000.
Princeton University Graduate Summer Stipend, Summer 2001.
Princeton University Graduate Fellowship, 2000-2001.
National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, 1995-1997 and 1999-2000 (on leave 1997-1999).
National Merit Scholar, John Jay Scholar, Columbia College 1983-1984.

Barnard College Minigrant. "Childhood Health and Family Circumstance." \$5,928. November 2010-May 2012.
Barnard College Minigrant. "Child Support Enforcement and Women's Labor Market Outcomes." \$2,989.60. November 2009-October 2010.
Barnard College Minigrant. "The Long Term Effects of the Divorce Revolution: Health, Wealth, and Labor Supply." \$3,000. February 2009-January 2010.
Barnard College Minigrant. "Fathers' Time Investments in Children: Do Sons Get More?" \$3,000. February 2008-January 2009.
Barnard College Minigrant. "Divorce and Retirement." \$2,918. February 2007-January 2008.
Barnard College Special Assistant Professor Leave Grant. "Gender and Well-Being in Childhood and Old Age." \$5,679. July 2006-June 2007.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Lecturer, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University. Teaching Assistant for Microeconomics, basic and advanced levels, and Macroeconomics, basic and advanced levels, for first year M.P.A. students, 2002-2003.
Teaching Assistant for Professor Elie Tamer. Econometrics, intermediate undergraduate course, Princeton University. Spring 2001.
Teaching Assistant for Professor Bo Honoré. Statistics and Data Analysis for Economics, intermediate undergraduate course, Princeton University. Fall 2000.
Research Assistant for Professor David Card, Princeton University, Summer 1996.
Undergraduate Research Assistant for Professor Cecilia Conrad, Barnard College, 1994-1995.

COURSES TAUGHT

BC2010 Economics of Gender Spring 2004, Spring 2005, Spring 2006, Spring 2010, Spring 2011, Spring 2012
BC2411 Statistics for Economics Fall 2003, Fall 2004, Fall 2005, Fall 2007, Fall 2008, Fall 2009, Fall 2010, Fall 2011
BC3035 Intermediate Microeconomic Theory Spring 2004, Spring 2005, Spring 2006, Spring 2011, Spring 2012
BC3061-62 Senior Thesis 2004-2006, 2007-2012
BC3066-67 Senior Research Seminar in Economic History 2005-2006, 2008-2009

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Participated in CeMENT: Mentoring for junior faculty 2-day workshop organized by the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession, a program of the American Economic Association, San Diego, January 2004.

Member, American Economics Association, Committee on Status of Women in the Economics Profession, Eastern Economics Association, Population Association of America, Society of Labor Economists, Southern Economics Association

SERVICE

Department:

Organizer of Department Seminar series 2004-2006, 2007-2009
Major Adviser 2004-2006, 2007-2012

College:

Honor Board 2007-2009
Majors Panel for First Years Fall 2007
First Year Adviser 2005-2006
Career Services committee 2004-2006
Open House for prospective students Fall 2004
Faculty Teller 2003-2004

University:

Dissertation defense committees for Columbia Economics Department:
Jane Lin 3/11/04
Chi Mac 4/29/04
Ayako Kondo 3/27/09

REFERENCES

Dr. Cecilia Conrad
Vice President for Academic Affairs and
Dean of the College
Pomona College
333 North College Way
Claremont, CA 91711
(909) 621-8137
cecilia.conrad@pomona.edu

Dr. Shelly Lundberg
The Leonard Broom Endowed Chair in
Demography
2127 North Hall, Mail Stop 9210
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106
(805) 893-8619
lundberg@econ.ucsb.edu

Dr. Christina Paxson
Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School
of Public and International Affairs
Hughes-Rogers Professor of Economics
and Public Affairs
424 Robertson Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544-1013
(609) 258-4800
cpaxson@princeton.edu

Dr. Rajiv Sethi
Ann Whitney Olin Professor of Economics
Department of Economics
Barnard College
Columbia University
3009 Broadway
New York, New York 10027
(212) 854-5140
rs328@columbia.edu