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**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: Christina 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?" Forthcoming in *Journal of Population Economics* (the printed journal) and published online August 2009.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/d0m8637412024386/fulltext.pdf>

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*.

- Reprinted in Suvarna Sen, editor. 2007. *Gender And Development*. Punjagutta, Hyderabad, India: Icfai University Press.

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

"Fathers' Presence, or Fathers' Money: Child Gender and Child Support." 2009. (Submitted).

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 – living with them on a daily basis – and fathers' money - in the form of child support if the father is absent. Results from the 1994-2002 March/April Match Current Population Survey Child Support Supplements indicate that being a girl increases the likelihood of living in a single mother home. There is little evidence overall that child gender affects child support payments, although divorced mothers are actually slightly disadvantaged in receipt by having sons.

"All for One or Each for Her Own: Do Polygamous Families Share and Share Alike?" 2009. (Submitted).

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.

"The Long Term Effects of the Divorce Revolution: Health, Wealth, and Labor Supply" Center for Retirement Research at Boston College Working Paper 2008-22.

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" with H. Elizabeth Peters.

"Childhood Health and Family Circumstance"

## **CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS**

### Presentations:

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

Society of Labor Economists annual meeting, May 2009

Population Association of America annual meeting, April 2009

Eastern Economics Association annual meeting, February 2009

Allied Social Sciences Association annual meeting, January 2009

Southern Economics Association annual meeting, November 2008

Retirement Research Consortium Annual Conference, August 2008

Michigan Retirement Research Center Researcher Workshop, April 2008

"Fathers' Time Investments in Children: Do Sons Get More?"

Fordham University, April 2008

Society of Labor Economists annual meeting, May 2007

Columbia School of Social Work, Center on Family Demography and Public Policy Seminar,  
February 2006

Columbia University, Department of Economics, Applied Micro Lunch, February 2006

American Economics Association annual meeting, January 2006

American Time Use Survey Early Results Conference, December 2005

"The Effect of Children's Gender on Living Arrangements and Child Support"

American Economics Association annual meeting, January 2007

Society of Labor Economists annual meeting, May 2007

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

Barnard College, February 2003

Allied Social Sciences Association annual meeting, January 2003

Baruch College, March 2002

The New School, February 2002

Williams College, February 2002

Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, January 2002

American University, January 2002

Princeton University, November 2001

Sarah Lawrence College, November 2001

Organizing, Chairing, and Discussing:

Chair, Society of Labor Economists annual conference session, "Divorce and Child Support" May 2009  
Organizer, Eastern Economics Association annual conference session, "Long-Term Effects Of Policy Changes" February 2009  
Discussant, Society of Labor Economists annual conference session "Determinants of Marriage" May 2007

**REFEREEING**

*American Economic Review, Demography, Eastern Economic Journal, 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, Revista de Historia Económica - Journal of Iberian and Latin American Economic History, The Sociological Quarterly, Southern Economic Journal*

**FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANT ACTIVITY**

External:

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." \$40,000. 2007-2008.  
Alternate for American Association of University Women Postdoctoral Research Leave Fellowship. 2007-2008.  
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:

Minigrant. "The Long Term Effects of the Divorce Revolution: Health, Wealth, and Labor Supply." \$2,989.60. November 2009-October 2010.  
Minigrant. "The Long Term Effects of the Divorce Revolution: Health, Wealth, and Labor Supply." \$3,000. February 2009-January 2010.  
Minigrant. "Fathers' Time Investments in Children: Do Sons Get More?" \$3,000. February 2008-January 2009.  
Minigrant. "Divorce and Retirement." \$2,918. February 2007-January 2008.  
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 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 (scheduled)  
BC2411 Statistics for Economics Fall 2003, Fall 2004, Fall 2005, Fall 2007, Fall 2008, Fall 2009  
BC3035 Intermediate Microeconomic Theory Spring 2004, Spring 2005, Spring 2006  
BC3061-62 Senior Thesis 2004-2006, 2007-2010  
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, 2007-2010

### *College:*

Honor Board 2007-2010  
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