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EDUCATION	University of York, UK <i>PhD Economics</i> <i>Expected Graduation: Summer 2020</i>	2016 -
	Johns Hopkins University, Carey Business School, USA <i>Master of Science in Finance, 3.36</i>	2014 - 2015
	Kenyon College, USA <i>Bachelor of Arts, cum laude, 3.59</i> <i>Major: Economics Minor: Statistics</i>	2010 - 2014
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	Statistics 1 - TA - 1st year core module Microeconomics 1 - TA - 1st year core module Upcoming - Applied Economics - TA - 3rd year module	Spring 2019 Autumn 2019 Spring 2020
RESEARCH INTERESTS	Gender Economics, Applied Microeconometrics, Labor Economics	
SERVICE	Referee: Industrial Relations PhD Course Representative Local Organiser, Workshop on Labor and Family Economics Chair of Research Student Workshop	Oct 2019 - Apr 2019 - Sep 2019 Jan 2019 - Sep 2019
EXPERIENCE	Morgan Stanley, USA <i>Cash Settlements Associate:</i> Resolved trade discrepancies for equity and fixed income products through management of remote team in India	Aug 2015 - Dec 2015
	Johns Hopkins Carey Business School, USA <i>Finance Graduate Assistant:</i> Aided the finance department with processing expense reports	Sep 2014 - Aug 2015
	Hefren-Tillotson, Inc., USA <i>Wealth Management Summer Analyst:</i> Produced client portfolio presentations for financial advisors	Summers 2013 - 2014
	Kenyon College, USA <i>Teacher's Assistant:</i> Chosen by past professors to grade Microeconomic Theory and Statistics in Sports courses	Aug 2012 - May 2013
RESEARCH	Job Market Paper Occupational Segregation by Gender of Recent College Graduates Using the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Occupational Information Network (O*NET), this paper analyses whether men and women with the same college major segregate into different occupations associated with gendered occupational traits at the beginning of their careers before they have children. This paper finds that there are significant gender differences in occupational traits within most college majors with male graduates being in more competitive and inflexible occupations while female graduates are in occupations with higher levels of social contribution. This paper finds a	

16.68% reduction in the gender wage gap of recent, young college graduates if women have the same average occupational traits as men within major. In addition, this paper finds if men and women are equally represented in each college major and have the same occupational traits within major, that the gender wage gap of young graduates is nearly eradicated. These findings indicate that to decrease the gender wage gap of college graduates, policies should not only try to decrease gender differences in college major but also decrease occupational segregation within college major.

Works in Progress

Gender Differences in Aspired Occupations

This paper analyses gender differences in occupational preferences by investigating whether adolescent men and women aspire to different occupations which are associated with gendered skills, non-pecuniary benefits or psychological traits. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 and the O*NET database, I find that men aspire to occupations which are more competitive, risky, physical and require longer work hours while women aspire to occupations which contribute to society more and require higher levels of interactional skills. The aspired occupational traits of adolescent males are driven by the occupational traits of their fathers while this relationship is not found for adolescent females. I also find evidence that when the parents are one's role model, parental occupational traits have a stronger association with the child's aspired occupational traits.

Intergenerational Mobility in Gender-Role Attitudes in the United States: Correcting for Measurement Error

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 Children and Young Adults, this paper analyses the association between a mother's gender-role attitudes and her children's gender-role attitudes while correcting for measurement error. This paper shows that the intergenerational mobility of gender-role attitudes is more accurately estimated when using a long-run estimate of the mother's gender-role attitudes. While controlling for measurement error by using Two-State Least Squares estimation, I find that having a mother who holds more progressive (traditional) gender-role attitudes is associated with her children developing more progressive (traditional) gender-role attitudes. Due to attenuation bias from measurement error, the mothers effect on her children's attitudes is larger than previously found.

CONFERENCES	ESPE, European Society of Population Economics, Bath	2019
	EALE, European Association of Labour Economists, Uppsala	
	WOLFE, Workshop on Labour and Family Economics, York	
	EALE, European Association of Labour Economists, Lyon	2018
	RES, Symposium of Junior Researchers, Brighton	
	WOLFE, Workshop on Labour and Family Economics, York	
	WOLFE, Workshop on Labour and Family Economics, York	2017

REFERENCES

Prof. Cheti Nicoletti	Prof. Emma Tominey	Prof. Thomas Cornelissen
Department of Economics	Department of Economics	Department of Economics
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