ELIZABETH SCHROEDER
www.elizabethschroeder.net
eas62@georgetown.edu

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Placement Director: Roger Lagunoff lagunofr@georgetown.edu (202) 687-1510
Graduate Student Coordinator: Barbara Kalabinski bhk@georgetown.edu (202) 687-6260

Office Contact Information
Department of Economics
Georgetown University
Washington, DC 20057

Home Contact Information
3549 Springland Lane NW
Washington, DC 20008
(202) 436-1150

Citizenship U.S. Citizen

Education

Georgetown University
Ph.D. in Economics — Expected May 2010

Dissertation title: Essays in Applied Microeconometrics

Advisor: Francis Vella
Department of Economics
Georgetown University
Washington, DC 20057
202-687-5573
fgv@georgetown.edu

London School of Economics
M.Sc. in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics — 2004

Yale University
B.A. in Economics and Political Science — 2000

Research Fields

Applied Microeconometrics, Development, Labor.

Teaching Experience

Instructor
Introduction to Econometrics. Fall 2007, Summer 2008.
Principles of Microeconomics. Summer 2006.

Teaching Assistant

Graduate Econometrics I. Spring 2008. Spring 2009.
Introduction to Econometrics. Fall 2008.
Economic Statistics. Fall 2005 -Spring 2007.
Principles of Macroeconomics. Spring 2005.
Principles of Microeconomics. Fall 2004.

Previous Research Experience

World Bank
Consultant June -December 2007, February 2009-present

Technical Skills

Gauss, Matlab, Stata.

Dissertation Papers

Returns to Microfinance Borrowing in Bangladesh: Identification via heteroskedasticity

Abstract: This paper estimates the impact of borrowing from microfinance institutions in Bangladesh on per-capita household consumption. Previous attempts to estimate the effects of microfinance on household welfare have been scarce, due to a lack of convincing instruments available to control for the endogeneity of borrowing. I instead identify the effect of borrowing using conditional second moments. The estimated elasticity of consumption with respect to the amount borrowed is 0.19.

Dynamic Labor Supply Adjustment with Bias Correction

Abstract: Studies using household data to estimate the Frisch elasticity of labor supply have typically found a weak response in hours of work to changes in the wage. This paper finds that the weak dependence of hours worked on wages, rather than indicating a small elasticity of intertemporal substitution, is the result of delayed adjustment. Workers are unable to fully re-optimize in each period, and therefore take time to adjust labor supply to changes in the wage. Using PSID data on prime-age men, I estimate a log-linear dynamic labor supply equation. Endogeneity of the wage is handled with a control-function approach, which exploits the fact that lagged wages affect current wages, but not current hours conditional on wages. Estimates are corrected for dynamic panel bias. The estimated elasticity of hours with respect to lagged hours is 0.423. Failure to bias-correct leads to underestimating this effect by more than 30 percent.

Life-Cycle Labor Supply: A Semiparametric Model with Nonadditive Fixed Effects

Abstract: Linear life-cycle labor supply equations are derived from utility functions that are separable in consumption and leisure. The separability assumption implies that individual-specific effects, representing marginal utility of wealth, are additive in the hours equation and can be differenced out. This assumption is widely recognized in the literature as unlikely to be true, and can lead to biased estimates of the Frisch elasticity. Using PSID data, I examine the severity of this bias by estimating a semiparametric labor supply equation for married men that allows for a more general form of utility. A control function is used to control for the unobserved individual heterogeneity, allowing individual effects to be both non-additive and correlated with the exogenous variables. The estimation strategy identifies and estimates the average structural effects of wages on hours.