

Monica Harber Carney

University of California, Santa Barbara, North Hall 2048

monicaharber@umail.ucsb.edu

Research Fields: Labor, Health, and Development Economics

Teaching Fields: Microeconomics; Econometrics; Labor, Health, Development, Behavioral, and Experimental Economics

Placement Officer: Maya Rossin-Slater
maya.rossin-slater@ucsb.edu, (805) 893-4823

Graduate Administrator: Mark Patterson
mark.patterson@ucsb.edu, (805) 893-2205

EDUCATION

University of California, Santa Barbara <i>PhD – Economics</i>	Santa Barbara, CA June 2017 (expected)
University of California, Santa Barbara <i>MA – Economics</i>	Santa Barbara, CA 2012
Harvard Kennedy School of Government <i>MPA/ International Development</i>	Cambridge, MA 2011
University of Chicago <i>BA – Economics; Public Policy Honors</i>	Chicago, IL 2004

RESEARCH

Working Papers

“Mental Health Care and Birth Outcomes” [*Job Market Paper*]

“Impact of Soil Conservation Adoption on Intra-household Labor Allocations in Zambia” (with Conor Carney), *solicited for publication by United Nations University-World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)*

Works in Progress

“Networks and the Gender Wage Gap: Evidence from College Football Performance”

“Trade-Offs in Intergenerational Family Care Provision”

“Health Impacts of Trash Burning in Sub-Saharan Africa” (with Conor Carney)

“Impact of Mechanized Tillage on the Agricultural Gender Productivity Gap in Ghana” (with Conor Carney, Markus Goldstein, and Tricia Koroknay-Palicz)

AWARDS

Departmental Fellowship, University of California-Santa Barbara	Spring 2016
Janet A. Alpert Fellowship	Fall 2012
Mortimer Andron Fellowship	2011 – 2012
Departmental Fellowship, University of California-Santa Barbara	2011 – 2012

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Graduate Associate, Broom Center of Demography, UCSB

2015 – present

RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS

University of Copenhagen (invited seminar)	2016
All-California Labor Economics Conference (poster)	2015, 2016
UCSB Department of Economics Labor Lunch	2015, 2016
Western Economic Association International Annual Conference <i>Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession session</i>	2016

TEACHING

University of California, Santa Barbara

<i>Teaching Assistant</i> , Intermediate Microeconomic Theory (ECON 10A)	2014 – 2016
<i>Teaching Assistant</i> , Intermediate Microeconomic Theory, Upper Division (ECON 100B)	2014
<i>Teaching Assistant</i> , Statistics for Economics (PSTAT 5E, PSTAT 109)	2013 – 2014
<i>Teaching Assistant</i> , Principles of Microeconomics (ECON 1)	2012 – 2014

WORK EXPERIENCE

Economic Associates <i>Economic Consultant</i>	Santa Barbara/Los Angeles, CA January – December 2014
National Bureau of Economic Research <i>Research Assistant</i>	Cambridge, MA November 2009 – January 2011
Innovations for Poverty Action <i>Research Assistant</i>	Monrovia, Liberia May – August 2010
Chicago Partners, a subsidiary of Navigant Consulting, Inc. <i>Economic Consultant</i>	Chicago, IL February 2008 – August 2009
United States Peace Corps <i>NGO Capacity-Building Volunteer</i>	Middelburg, South Africa August 2005 – September 2007
The Urban Institute <i>Research Assistant/Project Coordinator</i>	Washington, DC October 2004 – August 2005

REFERENCES

Shelly Lundberg (<i>Chair</i>) Leonard Broom Professor of Demography Department of Economics University of California, Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, CA 93106 (805) 893-8619 slundberg@ucsb.edu	Heather Royer (<i>Committee Member</i>) Associate Professor of Economics Department of Economics University of California, Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, CA 93106 (805) 893-7309 heather.royer@ucsb.edu
Maya Rossin-Slater (<i>Committee Member</i>) Assistant Professor of Economics Department of Economics University of California, Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, CA 93106 (805) 893-4823 maya.rossin-slater@ucsb.edu	William Comanor Professor of Economics (UCSB)/ Professor of Health Policy and Management (UCLA) Department of Economics University of California, Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, CA 93106 (805) 893-2287 comanor@econ.ucsb.edu

ABSTRACTS OF WORKING PAPERS

“Mental Health Care and Birth Outcomes”

Studies in both economics and medicine find that poor mental health during pregnancy is associated with poor birth outcomes, but little is known about the ability of mental health care access and treatment to counteract these effects. I use a difference-in-differences strategy exploiting the staggered enactment of state mental health parity laws in twenty-five states from 1995-2002 to identify the impact of mental health care access on the probability of an adverse birth outcome. These state mental health parity laws are insurance mandates requiring coverage of mental health care be equivalent to physical health care. Using birth records, I find that, among the group of mothers most likely to have private insurance, introduction of a mental health parity law in a state decreased the probability of an adverse birth outcome. Furthermore, I find that the parity laws decreased the likelihood that a pregnant woman hospitalized for delivery would receive a mental illness diagnosis.

“Impact of Soil Conservation Adoption on Intra-Household Allocations in Zambia”

Anecdotal evidence suggests that household adoption of soil conservation techniques may lead to greater female involvement in agricultural production, but little is known about the causal relationship. We test this relationship empirically, examining the impact of soil conservation adoption on female agricultural labor contributions within households in Zambia. Moreover, we explore the short-run effects of increased female agricultural productivity on female empowerment through measurement of changes in gender-specific resource allocations within the household. The extension of funding of conservation farming (CF) training sessions in 2007 in specific districts in Zambia provides variation in CF take-up. We use this variation to implement a difference-in-differences strategy on a number of datasets. Our results suggest that expansion of funding for CF training sessions increased take-up of CF, increased female labor hours, and shifted household expenditures towards goods associated more strongly with female preferences than male preferences. These results show the importance of understanding the impact of development programs, specifically promotion of agricultural technologies, on household gender dynamics.