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Fields

Macroeconomics, Labor Economics

Education

2018– **University of Notre Dame**, Ph.D. Economics
2018–2019 **University of Notre Dame**, M.A. Economics
2016–2018 **Stockholm School of Economics**, M.Sc. Economics,
2013–2016 **Goethe University, Frankfurt**, B.Sc. Economics/Business Administration

Research

2021 **Unintended Effects from the Expansion of the Non-Contributory Health System in Peru**, with Jose Torres (IMF Working Paper WP/21/106)
2021 **Temperature Shocks and Real Exchange Rates**, with Sinyoung Lee, Nelson C. Mark, Jonathan Rawls, and Zhiyi Wei (Working Paper)
2020 **Can the Quiet Revolution Continue? The Effects of Childcare Subsidies on Female Labor Force Participation in a Life-Cycle Model** (3rd Year Paper)
2018 **Pension Reform with Employment during Retirement – Simulation Analysis of a Life Cycle Model for Germany** (Master's Thesis)

Teaching Experience

2019–2020 **University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN**
Teaching Assistant for Master of Global Affairs students
Tutor sessions for Quantitative Methods, Microeconomics, and Policy Evaluation
2017 **Stockholm School of Economics, Stockholm**
Teaching Assistant for the bachelor course International Economics
Independent teaching, conception and grading of assignments and final exam
2015–2016 **Goethe University, Frankfurt**
Teaching Assistant at the Department of Applied Econometrics
Conducting tutorials in statistics for a group of ~ 100 students

Research Experience

2019– **University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN**
RA, Illeen O. Kondo (19/20), Robert C. Johnson (20/21), Benjamin Pugsley (21/22)
2020–2021 **Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt**
Graduate Research Intern, Research Centre
2020 **International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.**
2020 Fund Internship Program, Western Hemisphere Department
2017 **ZEB consulting, Muenster**
Internship, Research Department

Languages and Skills

German (native), English (fluent)
L^AT_EX, Python, Julia, Matlab, Stata, Bloomberg

Papers

3rd Year Paper **Can the Quiet Revolution Continue? The Effects of Childcare Subsidies on Female Labor Force Participation in a Life-Cycle Model**

Abstract: The uninterrupted rise in U.S. female labor force participation throughout the 1970s and 1980s stalled in the 1990s and has fallen since. Women in other western countries, especially in Scandinavia, where childcare is heavily subsidized, are more likely to participate in the labor market. Even though working mothers in the U.S. face substantially higher childcare costs, they receive less public support. I build a structural, life-cycle model of heterogeneous households, family labor supply, and intra-household bargaining which allows me to examine whether increasing U.S. public spending on childcare to Scandinavian levels can promote growth in the women's labor supply. While financing larger public spending with higher payroll taxes has distortionary effects, raising child-related transfers reduces mothers' disincentives to work. I find that the policy increases long-run labor force participation among married women by 3.8 percent. Households with young children benefit substantially from the reform, but overall welfare falls because many households lose marginally.

Master's Thesis **Pension Reform with Employment during Retirement – Simulation Analysis of a Life Cycle Model for Germany**

Abstract: In many countries, the ratio of pension entitlement to earnings is declining due to demographic developments. In 2017, the German government introduced a pension reform which allows workers to accumulate more pension capital through continued employment during retirement. I develop a partial equilibrium overlapping generations model in which agents choose how much to consume, save, and whether or not to retire. Agents are heterogeneous in their education and dis-utility of labor, which may serve as a proxy for deteriorating health. I find that the reform is welfare enhancing for both types and it creates large incentives for workers to remain employed longer. The model predicts an increase in the effective average retirement age of 2.7 years, from 64.0 to 66.7.

Other Papers **Temperature Shocks and Real Exchange Rates**

with Sinyoung Lee, Nelson C. Mark, Jonathan Rawls, and Zhiyi Wei

Abstract: We find heterogeneous impulse responses of monthly U.S. dollar (USD) real exchange rates of 76 countries to global temperature shocks. For example, four years after a positive 1°C increase in global temperature over its historical average, the Czech Republic currency appreciates by 14.5 percent against the USD while the currency of Burundi depreciates by 4.2 percent. The determinants of response heterogeneity are studied by regressing local projection response coefficients on country characteristics. A country's currency more likely to depreciate if it is of low latitude, if the country has grown faster, is richer, more dependent on agriculture and tourism, and is less open to trade.

Unintended effects from the expansion of the non-contributory health system in Peru
with Jose Torres

Abstract: Over the last two decades, the Peruvian government has made great efforts to improve access to health care by significantly augmenting the coverage of the non-contributory public health care system Seguro Integral de Salud (SIS). This expansion has a positive impact on welfare and public health indicators, as it limits the risk of catastrophic health-related costs for previously uninsured individuals and allows for the appropriate treatment of illnesses. However, it also entails some unintended consequences for informality, tax revenues, and GDP, since a few formal agents are paying for a service that the majority of (informal) agents receive for free. In this paper, we use a general equilibrium model calibrated for Peru to simulate the expansion SIS to quantify the unintended effects. We find that overall welfare increases, but informality rises by 2.7 percent, while tax revenues and output decrease by roughly 0.1 percent. Given the extent of the expansion in eligibility, the economic relevance of these results seems negligible. However, this occurs because the expansion of coverage was mostly funded by reducing the spending per-insured person. In fact, we find larger costs if public spending is increased to improve the quality of service given universal coverage.