

# Gloria Moroni

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## Education

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2015-18 PhD Economics, University of York

2012-15 MSc Economics, *summa cum laude*, University of Bologna

2009-12 BSc Economics, *summa cum laude*, University of Bologna

2010-11 Exchange Program, Erasmus, Lund University

## Research Interests

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Applied Microeconometrics, Family Economics, Labour Economics

## Relevant Experience

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2017-18 PhD Area Manager, University of York, Department of Economics

2016-18 Local organiser, Workshop on Labour and Family Economics, York

2014-15 Junior Economist, Prometeia, Bologna

## Teaching Experience

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2015 Public Economics (Undergraduate), Dr Dragone, University of Bologna

## Scholarships

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2015-18 Departmental Scholarship, Department of Economics, University of York

## Job Market Paper

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### **Substitutability and Complementarity in the Production of Child Socio-emotional skills**

(with C.Nicoletti, E.Tominey)

Gaps in socio-emotional skills emerge early in life and persist throughout childhood and adulthood. Relative to cognitive skills, little is known about complementarity between inputs and socio-emotional skills in producing future socio-emotional skills. Using the UK Millennium Cohort Study, we estimate the production model of socio-emotional skills of children between age 6 and 11 using a time-variant child fixed effect which accounts for endogeneity in both socio-emotional skills and parental inputs. We include multi-dimensional parental inputs and allow for different degree of complementarity/substitutability among them. Results show a pattern of heterogeneous returns to parental inputs, with some of the inputs having higher returns to children with lower socio-emotional skills. Among boys, we find substitutability between socio-emotional skills at age 6 and sensitive parenting in producing skills at age 11. Similarly, among girls, we find substitutability between socio-emotional skills at age 6 and mother's mental health in producing skills at age 11. Finding evidence of substitutability suggests that increasing specific parental inputs in late childhood would be still effective in reducing socio-emotional skills gaps.

## Work in Progress

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### **Explaining Divorce Gaps in Cognitive and Noncognitive skills of children**

This paper uses data from the UK Millennium Cohort Study to investigate the driving factors of the children of divorce skills gaps. Divorce gaps in cognitive and noncognitive skills are compared including a fundamental family aspect often missing from studies on divorce, i.e. interparental conflicts. Results suggest that interparental conflicts cannot be neglected, especially when looking at noncognitive skills gap. A decomposition of the divorce skills gap shows that changes in observed pre-divorce characteristics account almost entirely for the gap. Three main dissimilarities appear between cognitive and non-cognitive skills gap. First, noncognitive gaps are larger than cognitive ones. Second, cognitive disparities are mainly explained by differences in parents' education and financial resources, whereas noncognitive disparities are mainly explained by differences in interparental conflicts and financial resources. Third, cognitive gaps are homogenous across the distribution, whereas noncognitive skills gaps are larger at the lower tail.

### **Peer Effects in Family Formation and Disruption**

The US and all European countries have experienced dramatic changes in family formation and disruption in recent decades, with cohabitation and divorce having increased over time. In this paper we focus on Norway, where these changes have been sharper and faster than in

most of the other developed countries. As these increasing trends in cohabitation and divorce are likely to have been amplified by a social multiplier effect, this paper aims to provide the first empirical evidence on the causal influence of peers on marital and cohabitation decisions. Second, it aims at offering evidence of changes of these peer effects across time and on their potential effect on children's outcomes.

## Publications

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'The Degree of Poverty Persistence and the Role of Regional Disparities in Italy in Comparison with France, Spain and the UK' (with Giarda, E.), *Social Indicators Research* (2018), 136(1), 163-202.

## References

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