

## Eunbi Ko

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**EDUCATION** Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, The Pennsylvania State University, 2019 (Expected)  
B.A. in Economics, Korea University, 2011

**RESEARCH INTERESTS** Macroeconomics, Labor Economics

**TEACHING EXPERIENCE** Teaching Assistant, Korea University 2011-2012  
Game Theory (Undergraduate course, Professor Kiho Yoon)

**RESEARCH EXPERIENCE** Research Assistant, Professor Ross Doppelt Spring 2017

**HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS** Research Assistant Scholarship, The Pennsylvania State University Fall 2013 - Present  
Brain Korea 21 Scholarship with High Honor, Korea University 2010

**REFERENCES** Professor Shouyong Shi (Advisor)  
Liberal Arts Professor of Economics  
The Pennsylvania State University  
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Professor Ross Doppelt  
Assistant Professor of Economics  
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**COMPUTER SKILLS** MATLAB, STATA

**RESEARCH  
PAPERS**

*“Labor Force Participation and Job Search of Households”* (Job Market Paper)

In the household of a married couple, an increase in the husband’s wage leads to a rise in the number of days the wife remained out of the labor force. If only one of the couple is employed, a wage increase for the employed partner lengthens the spouse’s unemployment duration. Moreover, if both are employed, their wages move in the same direction. To explain these stylized facts, I construct an equilibrium model of the labor market in which a married couple jointly chooses market participation and the search for and separation from a job. Calibration shows that the model can correctly account for the facts. The unified framework with endogenous market participation and frictional search is necessary to make concise predictions on the correlations in spouses’ labor market outcomes. Using the benchmark model, I do policy experiments of unemployment insurance (UI) and the earned income tax credit (EITC). I show that generous UI can increase the employment-population ratio by mitigating married females’ disincentive to participate in the labor market. I also show that the EITC increases the employment of single parents but it decreases employment of workers who belong to other types of households. In the sense of welfare, the EITC enhances welfare for all single parents, but it reduces welfare of some married parents by reducing the value of working wives.

*“Labor Market Reallocation in a Directed Search Model”*

This paper investigates skill-biased technological progress as a potential explanation for an upward shift of the US Beveridge Curve after the Great Recession. To study this channel, I develop a directed search model of the labor market in which there are two types of workers and firms. The model possesses an equilibrium in which unskilled workers apply to both high-tech and low-tech firms and skilled workers apply only to high-tech firms. In the equilibrium, as the wage gap widens between different sectors, unskilled workers apply to high-tech firms with a greater probability. This lowers the aggregate job finding rate as unskilled workers’ job finding rate falls.