CHIARA BERNARDI

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FIELDS

Primary: Labour

Secondary: Productivity and Technology

REFERENCES

Anna Raute
Queen Mary University
Senior Lecturer in Economics
a.raute@gmul.ac.uk

Sang Yoon (Tim) Lee Queen Mary University Reader in Economics tim.lee@qmul.ac.uk Michel Serafinelli King's College London Senior Lecturer in Economics michel.serafinelli@kcl.ac.uk

Placement Director: Marco Manacorda, m.manacorda@qmul.ac.uk

EDUCATION

Queen Mary University of London - MRes and PhD in Economics2019 - 2026 (expected)University of Bologna - MSc in Economics (Summa cum Laude)2016 - 2018University of Pavia - BSc in Economics (Summa cum Laude)2013 - 2016

VISITING POSITIONS

Paris School of Economics 2018
Toulouse School of Economics 2015

WORKING PAPERS

Working From Home and Sorting of Female and Male Workers (JMP)

Abstract: Remote work has dominated labour market debates in recent years: some high-profile employers have recalled staff to the office, citing productivity concerns, while employees see working from home (WFH) as a prime non-wage benefit. Although the pandemic accelerated this trend, we lack a clear picture of why firms adopt or reject remote work and of whether it reshapes matching in the labour market. I address these questions using German matched employer—employee administrative data combined with unique surveys on remote work prevalence and motives (2012–2020). Early adopting firms are larger, more productive, and employ more women, but this selection weakens as remote work spreads. Within firms, high-productivity workers, especially women, are more likely to work remotely. Cross-sectional evidence suggests that remote work reduces productivity-based assortative matching and even reverses it for women. My event studies confirms that, after WFH adoption, firms improve hiring and retention of highly productive female job-to-job movers, while the average quality of other inflows and outflows remains unchanged. These women trade off firm quality for the amenity. Finally, their productivity exceeds that of the workers the treated firms would get under perfect positive assortative matching, further widening firms' distance from that benchmark.

Last update: October 2025

The Role of Firms' Occupational Structure for Returns to Firm-specific Human Capital

Abstract: This paper investigates how returns to firm-specific human capital vary across workers with different roles in the production process. While all workers in a firm may accumulate such knowledge, I argue it is more productive in the core roles of production. I develop a framework where workers belong to core or non-core occupations. The model predicts that workers moving from non-core to core roles earn higher wage premia than those moving in the opposite direction, reflecting the higher productivity of firm-specific human capital in core tasks. The effect is larger for workers with less general human capital, because of substitutability between general and firm-specific skills. I test these predictions using matched employer—employee panel data representative of the German economy. I empirically identify the core group as the occupation with the largest employment share in each firm and track wage changes of workers moving to or away from this group. Results confirm that firm-specific human capital yields higher returns in core occupations, while exits to other firms show no wage effect. The observed premium is entirely driven by workers without university education, my proxy for general human capital.

CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

Remote Work Conference (Stanford University, scheduled); Women in Central Banking (Bank	2025
of Italy, scheduled); Family Policy, Careers and Workplace Technology (Norwegian School of	
Economics, scheduled)	
Internal Seminar (Queen Mary University)	2024
Junior Research Day (King's College and Collège de France); Internal Seminar (Queen Mary	2023
University)	
Annual PhD Conference (Queen Mary University)	2021

OTHER RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Research Assistant

 Firm's Culture with Anna Raute (QMUL) Research datasets documentation with Moqi Groen-Xu (QMUL) Active Employment Policies Evaluation with Michael Mwasikakata (ILO) Gender Gaps in Time-Use with Chiara Monfardini (UNIBO) 	2025 2022 2021 2019
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Workshop Co-organizer

•	The Role of Firms in the Labour Market (QMUL)	2024
	5 th QMUL Economics & Finance PhD students Workshop (QMUL)	2023
	Future Polarized Labour Market, Robots & Policy (ICBS)	2021

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Queen Mary University of London	Cost-Benefit Analysis (2025) Master; Labour Economics
	(2025, 2024, 2023), Excel for Economics (2025, 2024),
	Statistics (2022), Macroeconomics I (2021), Principles of
	Economics (2022, 2020) Undergraduate
London School of Economics	Macroeconomics I (2024, 2023), LSE Summer School-
	Macroeconomics (2024) Undergraduate
Imperial College Business School	Managerial Economics (2022) Master
University of Bologna	Econometrics III (2019) Master; Public Economics (2019)
	Under graduate
University of Pavia	Public Economics (2015, 2016) Undergraduate

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HONOURS, AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

QMUL Excellence Teaching Prize	2025
LSE Class Teacher Bonus	2024, 2023
CEMFI Summer School Tuition Waiver	2023
QMUL MRes./Ph.D. Scholarship	2019-2024
Ermenegildo Zegna Scholarship	2019
Collegio Superiore Bologna, Diploma & Scholarship	2016-2018
Collegio Ghislieri Scholarship	2013
University School for Advanced Studies, Diploma & Scholarship	2013-2016

SKILLS

Languages Italian (native), English (proficient), Spanish (proficient), French (proficient)

Computer Stata, Python, LATEX

ADDITIONAL TRAINING AND INTERESTS

Summer School on Econometrics of Workers and Firms, CEMFI (Elena Manresa)	2023
Summer School on Labour Market Outcomes, Barcelona School of Economics (Robert Shimer)	2022
Graduate Teaching Assistant Training Certificate (Economics Network)	2022
European Youth Event Delegate (Strasbourg)	2014
East London Korfball Club Player and Events Organizer 2022-1	Present

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