

# Rachel Y. L. Fung

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## Office Contact Information

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Industrial Relations Section  
Louis A. Simpson International Building  
Princeton University  
Princeton, NJ 08544

## Graduate Studies

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<b>Princeton University</b>	2018-present
PhD Candidate in Economics	
Dissertation: <i>“Essays on Gender and Policy”</i>	
Expected Completion Date: May 2024	

## REFERENCES

Professor Leah Platt Boustan Department of Economics Princeton University 609-258-7116 <a href="mailto:lboustan@princeton.edu">lboustan@princeton.edu</a>	Professor Ilyana Kuziemko Department of Economics Princeton University 609-258-8276 <a href="mailto:kuziemko@princeton.edu">kuziemko@princeton.edu</a>	Professor Henry Farber Department of Economics Princeton University 609-258-4044 <a href="mailto:farber@princeton.edu">farber@princeton.edu</a>
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## Prior Education

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<b>The London School of Economics and Political Science</b>	2017-2018
MSc in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics, <i>Distinction</i>	
<b>The London School of Economics and Political Science</b>	2014-2017
BSc in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics, <i>First Class Honours</i>	

## Fields

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PRIMARY   Labor Economics, Public Economics

## Job Market Paper

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“The Power of Tubal Sterilization: Permanent Contraception, Fertility, and Female Labor Supply.” 2023.

*The number of tubal sterilization procedures increased dramatically in the United States in the 1970s due to legal and technological advances, quickly becoming the most popular form of contraception among married women. This method of permanent contraception afforded women almost perfect control over the end of their fertility. This paper studies how this increase in sterilizations affected completed fertility — particularly age at last birth — and female labor supply. Using variation across regions and over time in sterilization rates by age, I show that women more exposed to tubal sterilization at childbirth were less likely to have a subsequent birth. The increase in tubal sterilizations between 1965 and 1985 reduced women’s age at last birth by 1.6 years and the probability of childbirth after age 30 by over 25%. As women spent fewer years caring for young children following the diffusion of tubal sterilization, female labor force participation increased. I also find suggestive evidence that women were more likely to select into occupations that reward experience and tenure, consistent with the power of tubal sterilization to reduce the risk of career interruptions.*

## Working Papers

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1. “Welfare Reform and Fertility.” 2022.

*This paper studies the fertility effects of 1990s-era welfare reform in the US, which ended unconditional cash assistance to low-income mothers. I show that individuals more likely to be on welfare pre-reform and thus more likely to be affected experienced larger fertility declines after the reform relative to those less likely. Moreover, this effect is larger in states with more generous pre-reform welfare payments. A back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests that welfare reform in the 1990s may explain over 24% of the decline in overall U.S. fertility between 1992 and 2000. These results have implications for current debates on reinstituting unconditional cash benefits through the Child Tax Credit.*

## Work in Progress

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1. “The Effect of Mandated HIV/AIDS Education on Fertility and Marriage.” With Jessica Min.

*Sex education has been a controversial and contested issue in the U.S. Critics claim that sex education leads to higher rates of teen sexual activity, whereas advocates argue that education reduces the risks of STDs and unwanted pregnancies among teenagers who are already sexually active. This study investigates the effect of mandated HIV/AIDS education on teen sexual activity, fertility, and marriage. We leverage the implementation of HIV/AIDS education mandates in response to the AIDS epidemic for plausibly exogenous variation in sex education. Using a difference-in-differences strategy, we compare women who were in school before and after implementation, in states with and without these mandates. We find preliminary evidence that sex education increased the incidence of first birth between ages 15 to 17 by 13%.*

## Research Experience

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Research Assistant to Professors Natalie Bau and Adrien Matray	2019-2020
Research Assistant to Professor Maria Micaela Sviatschi	2019

## Teaching Experience

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<i>Princeton</i>	ECO 981 Junior Independent Work (TA, 2023-2024)
	ECO 313 Econometric Applications (TA, Spring 2023)
	ECO 312 Econometrics: A Mathematical Approach (TA, Fall 2020, Spring 2022)
	ECO 302 Econometrics (TA, Spring 2021, Fall 2021)
<i>LSE</i>	EC210 Macroeconomic Principles (TA, 2017-2018)

## Professional Activities

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### Refereeing

*American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*

### Fellowships and Awards

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Clarence J. Hicks Memorial Fellowship, Princeton University	2023-2024
NBER Gender in the Economy Fellowship Runner-up	2023-2024
Graduate Student Fellow, Griswold Center for Economic Policy Studies	2022-2023
Graduate Student Teaching Prize, Department of Economics, Princeton University	2022
Princeton Graduate Economics Fellowship	2019-2022
J. Edward Lundy *40 Fellowship for Economics, Princeton University	2018-2019
Centaline Charity Fund Scholarship	2015-2018

### Languages

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Cantonese Chinese (Native), English (Native), Mandarin Chinese (Native)

*Last updated: November 2023*