**Jordan Peeples**

<https://www.jnpeeples.com/>

jpeeples@sas.upenn.edu

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**

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| Placement Director: Iourii Manovskii | [manovski@econ.upenn.edu](mailto:manovski@econ.upenn.edu) | 215-898-6880 |
| Placement Director: Jesus Fernandez-Villaverde | [jesusfv@econ.upenn.edu](mailto:jesusfv@econ.upenn.edu) | 215-898-1504 |
| Graduate Student Coordinator: Gina Conway | [gnc@sas.upenn.edu](mailto:gnc@sas.upenn.edu) | 215-898-5691 |

**Office Contact Information**

Department of Economics

University of Pennsylvania

133 S 36th Street, Office 548

Philadelphia, PA 19104

Phone: 678-972-9681

**Personal Information:**

Citizenship: U.S.

Date of Birth: December 18, 1996

Sex: Female

**Undergraduate Studies**:

B.B.A. Economics (minor in Mathematics), University of Georgia, Summa Cum Laude (highest honors), 2019

**Masters Studies**:

M.A. Economics, University of Georgia, 2019

**Graduate Studies**:

University of Pennsylvania, 2019 to present

Thesis Title: “Essays in the Macroeconomics of Firms and Families”

Expected Completion Date: May 2025

Thesis Committee and References: Professor Jeremy Greenwood (Advisor)

Department of Economics

University of Pennsylvania

133 S 36th Street, Office 519

Philadelphia, PA 19104

215-898-1505

[recommendations@jeremygreenwood.net](mailto:recommendations@jeremygreenwood.net)

Professor Joachim Hubmer

Department of Economics

University of Pennsylvania

133 S 36th Street, Office 504

Philadelphia, PA 19106

215-898-8761

jhubmer@sas.upenn.edu

Professor José Víctor Ríos Rull

Department of Economics

University of Pennsylvania

133 S 36th Street, Office 516

Philadelphia, PA 19104

215-898-7701

vr0j@econ.upenn.edu

**Teaching and Research Fields**:

Primary fields: Macroeconomics

Secondary fields: Firm Dynamics, Labor, Family

**Teaching Experience:**

*University of Pennsylvania*

Spring 2024 Intermediate Macroeconomics, TA for Prof. Joachim Hubmer

Fall 2023 Economics of Family, TA for Prof. Jeremy Greenwood

Spring 2023 Intro Macroeconomics, TA for Prof. Luca Bossi

Fall 2022 Intermediate Macroeconomics, TA for Prof. Dirk Krueger

Summer 2022 Intermediate Macroeconomics, Course Instructor

Fall 2020 Intro Economics for Business Students, TA for Prof. Gizem Saka

*University of Georgia*

Spring 2019 Intro Econometrics, TA for Prof. Carolina Caetano

Fall 2018 Intro Econometrics, TA for Prof. Carolina Caetano

**Research Experience and Other Employment:**

2021, 2022 RA (proofreading) for Prof. Jeremy Greenwood

**Professional Activities**

2024 Second Women in Central Banking Workshop, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

2024 Penn Money Macro Seminar, University of Pennsylvania

2024 Macroeconomics across Time and Space Conference (poster session), Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

2024 Census RDC Brown Bag Series, Online

2024 John Munro Godfrey, Sr. Conference, University of Georgia

2021/22/24 Penn Student Macro Lunch Seminar, University of Pennsylvania

**Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:**

2020-2025 NSF Graduate Research Fellowship

2020 Best Performance in First Year Macroeconomics Courses

2019-2024 Penn Graduate Student Fellowship

**Research Papers:**

**“Bridging the Employment Debate: The Minimum Wage and Monopsonistic Competition”**

joint with Jonathan Arnold (Job Market Paper)

This paper examines the effects of minimum wage increases on firm production decisions of small to large firms across two industries, extending beyond the traditional focus on aggregate employment effects. Using restricted firm- and establishment-level data from the US Census, we examine the impact of average, medium, and large minimum wage increases on production decisions across both the retail and manufacturing industries and among firms of varying sizes. We reveal significant heterogeneity in firm-level production responses, finding disemployment and negative labor share effects among smaller firms, and positive employment and labor share effects among larger firms, supporting the theory of monopsonistic competition. Focusing on retail and manufacturing industries, we observe that minimum wage increases prompt higher investment-labor ratios and automation in large manufacturing firms, potentially offsetting some of the positive employment effects. We characterize a dynamic model of firm entry and exit with an instilled monopsonistic competition setting to match the short-run treatment effects and quantitatively determine the short-run and long-run macroeconomic effects of minimum wage increases of varying sizes. We estimate wage markdowns as approximately 8-10% of labor demand, and moving from a setting of no minimum wage to a $15 minimum wage equivalent leads to higher relative investment and lower employment in both industries.

**“From Fault to Freedom: How No Fault Divorce Laws Impacted the U.S. College Divorce Divide”**

This paper examines the divergence in divorce rates observed since the 1980s, characterized by increasing rates among non-college-educated women and decreasing rates among college-educated women. This divergence can mainly be attributed to the spouses with heterogeneous education levels. Despite predictions that rising wages would reduce the benefits of marriage more for college-educated women, this trend points to other underlying factors. Using data from the SIPP, PSID, NCHS, and a newly conducted survey via ResearchMatch, I document the impact of no fault divorce laws for grounds and property on divorce rates by education group. I find that these legal reforms, which began proliferating in the 1970s, can account for most of the divergence by removing the necessity to prove fault and preventing fault from serving as a factor in property division. To determine whether incorporating a fault-based pathway in addition to the traditional method of modeling mutual consent can account for the changes in heterogeneous marriages, I compare the mutual consent regime and unilateral divorce regime in a four-period life cycle model of endogenous marriage and divorce decisions with exogenous wage, education, age at first marriage, and fertility patterns. I find that the addition of this pathway alone can explain approximately 37% of the divide among heterogeneous marriages for the 1980 marital cohort.