

CONTACT
INFORMATION

Uppsala University
Department of Economics
Box 513
751 20 Uppsala, Sweden

Phone: +46 762 471 074
Email: cristina.bratu@nek.uu.se
Website: cristina-bratu.github.io

PLACEMENT
DIRECTOR

Oskar Nordström Skans Oskar.Nordstrom_Skans@nek.uu.se

RESEARCH
INTERESTS

Primary: Labor economics, economics of migration
Secondary: Urban economics

REFERENCES

Matz Dahlberg matz.dahlberg@nek.uu.se
Hans Grönqvist hans.gronqvist@nek.uu.se
Peter Fredriksson peter.fredriksson@nek.uu.se

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Economics, Uppsala University, 2014-
Visiting scholar, Harvard University, Fall 2016

M.Sc, Public Policy and Development, Toulouse School of Economics, 2011-2013

B.A., Economics, Washington and Lee University, 2007-2011, *summa cum laude*
Minors in Mathematics and German

AFFILIATIONS

Uppsala Center for Labor Studies, Uppsala University, 2015-
Uppsala Center for Fiscal Studies, Uppsala University, 2015-

JOB MARKET PAPER

[Firm- and individual-level responses to labor immigration](#)

Abstract Labor immigration is an important tool that countries can use to address labor shortages. The design of labor immigration policies may affect flows and the composition of immigrant workers, which can in turn have an effect on firms and workers in the host country. I quantify such effects by studying a major Swedish reform that made it significantly easier for firms to recruit non-Europeans. Using a difference-in-differences setup, I exploit variation in the strictness of immigration rules which affected industries differentially before and after the reform. Treated industries are predominantly lower-skilled, and concentrated in sectors like hotels and restaurants and retail trade sectors. Using linked employer-employee data, I study the effect of the reform on both firm-level and individual-level outcomes. I find that the mean earnings at firms in treated industries unambiguously increase. Firms also seem to take advantage of skill complementarities between natives and immigrants and intensify their overall hiring of high-skilled workers. Moreover, I follow native incumbents' employment and earnings over time and find heterogeneous effects along the skill and age dimensions. Both low-skilled and high-skilled domestic workers tend to have higher earnings, with the latter experiencing a relatively larger increase. Young low-skilled natives are less complementary to the newcomers than older low-skilled. Overall, results are largely consistent with skill complementarity models.

WORKING PAPERS

[Spillover Effects of Stricter Immigration Policies](#), with Matz Dahlberg, Mattias Engdahl and Till Nikolka, IFAU Working Paper 2018:13

Abstract We evaluate the importance of spillover effects of national migration policies by estimating the effect of stricter rules on family reunification in Denmark in 2002 on migration to neighboring countries. We reach two main conclusions. First, we show that stricter rules for

reunification lead to a clear and significant increase in emigration of Danish citizens with immigrant background. Most of the emigrants left Denmark for Sweden, a neighboring country in which reunification was possible. Second, we demonstrate that a significant fraction of the individuals that came to Sweden to reunite with a partner left the country again; within two (eight) years around 20% (50%) had left, with the absolute majority leaving for Denmark. Our results indicate that potential spillover effects from national migration policies should be taken into account when forming migration policy.

[The Intergenerational Mobility of Immigrants and the Native-Born: Evidence from Sweden](#), with Valentin Bolotnyy

Abstract We use administrative Swedish data to show that, conditional on parent income, immigrant children have similar incomes and higher educational attainment in adulthood than native-born Swedes. This result, however, masks the fact that immigrant children born into poor families are more likely than similar natives to both reach the top of the income distribution and to stay at the bottom. Immigrant children from high-income families are also more likely than natives to regress to the economic bottom. Notably, however, children from predominantly-refugee sending countries like Bosnia, Syria, and Iran have higher intergenerational mobility than the average immigrant child in Sweden.

POLICY REPORTS	Knowledge gaps in evaluating labour market and social inclusion policies, 2014, with Stefano Lombardi, Margarida Rodrigues, Giulia Santangelo and Anna Shaleva
SEMINARS AND CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS	<p>2018: Early stage research seminar (Uppsala), European Network for Housing Research (Uppsala), Department seminar (Uppsala)</p> <p>2017: U4 Cluster Conference Social Sciences, Economics and Law (Uppsala); Early stage research seminar (Uppsala); UCLS Phd Student Workshop (Uppsala)</p> <p>2016: UCLS Phd Student Workshop (Uppsala); CEMIR Junior Economist Workshop on Migration Research (Munich)</p>
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<p>Teaching assistant, Applied econometrics, Spring 2016, Master's</p> <p>Teaching assistant, Microeconomics II, Spring 2016, PhD</p> <p>Teaching assistant, Analytical Methods, Fall 2015, Master's</p> <p>Teaching assistant, Microeconomics I, Fall 2015, PhD</p>
GRANTS AND HONORS	<p>Jan Wallanders och Tom Hedelius Stiftelse, 2015</p> <p>Phi Beta Kappa, 2010</p>
ACTIVITIES	<p>Board member, PhD Association, Department of Economics, Uppsala University, 2015-</p> <p>Board member, Web Development Group, Department of Economics, Uppsala University, 2017-2018</p>
PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE	Trainee, Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Ispra, Italy, October 2013 - July 2014
PROGRAMMING SKILLS	Stata (advanced), L ^A T _E X(advanced), R (intermediate), Python (beginner)
LANGUAGE SKILLS	English (fluent), Romanian (native), Italian (advanced), French (intermediate), German (intermediate)