

RESEARCH FIELDS

Primary Fields: Labor, Public, and Regional Economics

EDUCATION

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Ph.D. in Economics

Lincoln, NE

2023(*expected*)

Texas A&M University

M.S. in Economics (Concentration: Financial Economics)

College Station, TX

2016

Tajik State University of Law, Business and Politics

B.S. in International Economics

Khujand, Tajikistan

2007

JOB MARKET PAPER

Are low-skilled immigration and coresidence substitutes? Evidence from Secure Communities

This paper studies the effect of Secure Communities, an immigration enforcement program that removed a large number of non-citizens from the United States, on the living arrangements of elderly U.S.-born individuals. Using U.S. Census data and exploiting spatial and temporal variation in the implementation of the program, I estimate a difference-in-differences model with location and time-fixed effects. I find that Secure Communities increased the likelihood of coresidence among single elderly by about 3.6 percent. Furthermore, I provide suggestive evidence that the single elderly's coresidence with a person out of the labor force increased by 5.4 percent following Secure Communities. Empirical tests suggest that the increased price of household services due to the reduction of immigrants' labor supply is the key mechanism generating these effects. Taken together, these findings suggest that strict immigration enforcement policies could have a large impact on the living arrangements and labor market outcomes of U.S.-born persons. *The latest version is available here*

WORKING PAPERS

Graduate student views on the professional climate in the discipline of Economics (*with Ann Mary May and Mary G. McGarvey*). Under review.

This research examines gender differences in graduate student views on the professional climate in economics using a comprehensive survey of students enrolled in economics Ph.D. programs in the United States. The survey includes questions on stress and work/life balance, disciplinary climate in the profession, departmental climate, and the prevalence of sexual harassment. We find statistically significant gender differences in all four groups – particularly in views on departmental climate and disciplinary climate in the profession. We analyze the results based on gender, rank of the institution, public versus private institutional status, and representation of women faculty in departments.

Can Non-Metropolitan Areas Benefit as much from Human Capital as Metropolitan Areas?

The paper explores the growth effect of human capital in the lower 48 U.S. states in the past four decades. In urban areas of the country, human capital measured by the share of college educated population, continues to play an important role in spurring growth. Using decennial census data from 1980-2000, and American Community Survey data for 2010 and 2018, the instrumental variable analysis shows that college graduates drive the job growth, not residents with high school degrees. By exploiting

a Community Zone (CZ) growth model, I disentangle the estimated effect into two components related to higher productivity and higher quality of life. In nonmetropolitan areas, the instrumental variable analysis confirms evidence of the causal relationship between college-educated residents and growth in employment, suggesting that the whole effect is explained by the increase in quality of life. In an urban setting, I find that higher productivity contributed to more than 80% of the effect at the CZ level.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Automation, Career Trajectory, and Education (*with Marina Lovchikova*) A large body of literature examines the impact of routine-biased technological change (RBTC) on the labor markets, and preparedness of workers to those changes. With a slow adjustment to new technologies, some workers could be left behind. This paper argues that intergenerational persistence of occupational types is one of the explanations for the slow speed of the adjustment to new technologies. Using NLSY79 data, we document two stylized facts. First, children whose parents were employed in routine-intensive occupations are more likely to be employed in similar type of occupations by routine content. Second, the gap between children of parents in the first (lowest) and last (highest) terciles by routine intensity is persistent over age and career trajectory. Moreover, this gap is present both for college and non-college educated children. Additionally, we find that college degree attainment vary with the routine intensity of parents' jobs. For example, the probability of having a college degree is 24p.p. higher for children with parents at the 25th percentile of routine intensity distribution compared to the 75th percentile. With persistence of occupational types across generations, policies targeting areas exposed to automation to promote education and occupation variety might be beneficial for the overall growth of the economy.

Households Spatial Sorting Impacts of the Housing and Financial Crisis (*RDC project with John Anderson and Kyle Kopplin*) Uses restricted micro-data in Census Research Data Center to explore Tiebout-style sorting and neighborhood demographic homogeneity after the Great Recession.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

- Research Assistant for Dr. Anderson Fall 2019-Spring 2022
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Research Assistant at Bureau of Business Research Fall 2018-Spring 2019
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- Teaching Instructor (3 courses, full responsibility) 2020-2022
Principle of Microeconomics
- Teaching Instructor (full responsibility) Fall 2021
Principle of Macroeconomics
- Teaching Assistant Spring 2021
Econometrics I, Ph.D.
- Teaching Assistant Fall 2017, Spring 2018, Fall 2020
Principle of Macroeconomics, Principle of Microeconomics

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

- McConnell Dissertation Fellowship, UNL 2022-2023
- Ogle Research Fellowship, UNL 2017-2023
- Fulbright Scholarship 2014-2016
- Edmund Muskie Fellowship 2015

PRESENTATIONS

- Midwest Economic Association (scheduled) 2023
- Midwest Economic Association 2022
- 8th Annual Conference of the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeastern European Studies (IOS) 2021
- Western Economic Association International 2021
- Microeconomics Working Group (UNL) 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022

EMPLOYMENT

- Research Consultant, Ministry of Economic Development of Tajikistan (financed by the World Bank) 2017
- Business Development Specialist, RSM International, Dushanbe, Tajikistan 2016
- Economist/Intern, DevTech SYSTEMS Inc, Arlington, VA 2015

SERVICE

Refereeing: World Development Journal, Comparative Economics Studies

Economics Department Undergraduate Committee at UNL

- Graduate Student Representative (2021-2022)

Economics Graduate Student Association at UNL

- President (2020-2021), Vice-President (2019-2020)

Fulbright Student Association at Texas A&M University

- Vice-President (2015-2016)

OTHER

- Security Clearance: U.S. Census Special Sworn Status
- Programming: STATA, R-program, SQL, SAS, Tableau, LaTeX, JMP, MS Office
- Languages: English (fluent), Tajik (native), Russian (fluent)

REFERENCES

- **John Anderson (chair)**

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- **Eric Thompson**

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