

## Ursina Schaede

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Current Position	<b>PhD</b> , Department of Economics University of Zurich Harvard University, Visiting PhD student with Claudia Goldin	2022 2019/20
Fields	Applied Microeconomics: Labor Economics, Education, and Gender	
Advisors	<b>David Yanagizawa-Drott</b> Professor of Development & Emerging Markets University of Zurich <i>David.Yanagizawa-Drott@econ.uzh.ch</i>  <b>Joachim Voth</b> UBS Foundation Professor of Economics University of Zurich <i>Voth@econ.uzh.ch</i>	<b>Claudia Goldin</b> Henry Lee Professor of Economics Harvard University <i>CGoldin@harvard.edu</i>  <b>Ulf Zölitz</b> Assistant Professor University of Zurich <i>Ulf.Zoelitz@econ.uzh.ch</i>
Education	<b>M.A.</b> Public Policy, University of Chicago <b>B.A.</b> Economics, University of St. Gallen <b>B.A.</b> International Affairs, University of St. Gallen	2016 2013 2013
Affiliations	Academic Visitor, Aalto University School of Business, Helsinki CESifo Research Network Affiliate	2022 - ongoing 2022 - ongoing
Job Market Paper	<b>Quota vs Quality? Long-Term Gains from an Unusual Gender Quota</b> <i>joint with Ville Mankki</i>  We evaluate equity-efficiency trade-offs from admissions quotas by examining effects on output once beneficiaries start producing in the relevant industry. In particular, we document the impact of abolishing a 40% quota for male primary school teachers in Finland on their pupils' long-run outcomes. The quota had advantaged academically lower-scoring male university applicants, and its removal cut the share of men among new teachers by half. We combine this reform with the timing of union-mandated teacher retirements to isolate quasi-random variation in the local share of male quota teachers. Using comprehensive register data, we find that pupils exposed to a higher share of male quota teachers during primary school transition more smoothly to post-compulsory education, have higher educational attainment, and labor force attachment at age 25. Pupils of both genders benefit similarly from exposure to male quota teachers. Our findings are consistent with the quota improving the allocation of talent over the unconstrained selection process.	
Additional work in progress	<b>The Long Run Effects of Funding for Public Education: Evidence from Land Grants</b>  Public education is attributed a key role in the development of modern economies. In this paper, I trace out both the immediate and long run effects of investment in human capital through funding for local public schools. I leverage a natural experiment in Illinois that endowed survey townships at the beginning of settlement with a fixed plot of land (Section 16) to finance expenditures for local schools. By exploiting the granular spatial distribution of a particularly	

undesirable land feature, frequent flooding, I isolate exogenous variation in township schooling endowments while keeping overall township resource endowments fixed. I first document that conditional on overall flooding propensity in a township, relatively more flooding on Section 16 has a negative impact on both township schooling expenditures and school endowments by 1858. Linking residents from full count Census data from 1860 – 1940 to their townships of residence and across Census years, I find that “school-poor” townships quickly and persistently fall behind: They experience lower population growth and the occupation transformation away from a mostly agriculturally oriented local economy proceeds more slowly. I show that these effects are partly driven by school poor townships being unable to attract settlers moving to Illinois from within the United States, and by suffering brain drain from younger generations.

### **Thinking about the Future: Do Mothers Misperceive Financial Consequences of Reduced Labor Supply?**

*joint with Anne Brenøe, Ana Costa-Ramón and Michaela Slotwinski*

Large and persistent earnings gaps open up between men and women after childbirth. While studies have documented that these gaps arise from drastically reduced labor supply of mothers, it is less well understood which factors women consider when making these decisions. In this study, we shed light on how expecting mothers perceive the long-term financial consequences of reduced labor force participation. In a large-scale field experiment in Switzerland, we first examine whether and how women are considering the impacts of reduced labor supply on lifetime earnings, pension savings, and financial well-being after potential adverse events. In a second step, we aim to correct potential mis-perceptions and inattention towards the financial consequences of reduced labor supply with an information intervention highlighting short and long-term trade-offs in such decisions.

### **Mothers' Labor Supply and Immigration: Evidence from the Swiss Border Opening**

*joint with Andreas Beerli and Andrea Hofer*

Teaching	<b>Instructor at University of Zurich</b>	
	Programming Practices for Research Students (PhD level)	Fall 2018
	Thesis supervision (Undergraduate level)	2016 - 2021
	<b>Teaching Assistant at University of Chicago</b>	
	Survey Questionnaire Design (MA level)	Spring 2016
Grants/ Awards	Survey Research Methodology (MA level)	Winter 2016
	Distinguished CESifo Affiliate Award – Labor Economics	2022
	Yrjö Jahnsson Foundation Research Grant – 20'000 USD	2021-23
	Foundation for Research in Science and the Humanities (UZH) – 33'000 USD	2021
	<i>joint with A. Brenøe, A. Costa-Ramón, M. Slotwinski</i>	
	Swiss National Science Foundation, DocMobility Grant	2019/2020
	UBS Center Scholarship	2016-2019
	Dean's Scholarship, University of Chicago	2015
	Fulbright Scholarship	2014/2015
	Scholarship of Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes	2009 - 2016
Professional Service	<b>Referee:</b> Quarterly Journal of Economics, Review of Economic Studies, Journal of Public Economics, Economic Journal	
Academic Experience	<b>Research Assistant</b> to Professor Jeffrey Grogger	05/2015 - 09/2016
	University of Chicago	
	<b>Field Research Assistant</b> , Crime Lab and Center for Human Potential	09/2014 - 06/2015
	University of Chicago	