

Victoria Raskin
<http://victoriaraskin.com>
victoria.raskin@nyu.edu

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Address 19 West Fourth St., 6th Floor
New York, NY 10012-1119

Phone 646-735-1479

Placement Director: David Cesarini
Graduate Administrator: Ian Johnson

david.cesarini@nyu.edu 646-413-8576
ian.johnson@nyu.edu 212 998-8901

Education

PhD In Economics, New York University, 2015 - September 2022

Thesis Title: *Essays in Intergenerational Mobility and the Marriage Market*

MS in Economics, Universidad de San Andrés, 2013.

BA in Economics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, 2006-2011. *Honors: Summa Cum Laude.*

References

Professor Raquel Fernández
New York University
19 West 4th St., 6th Floor
New York, NY 10012
212-998-8908
raquel.fernandez@nyu.edu

Martin Rotemberg
New York University
19 West 4th St., 6th Floor
New York, NY 10012
212-998-8926
mrotemberg@nyu.edu

Teaching and Research Fields

Applied Microeconomics, Labor Economics, Quantitative Economics.

Teaching Experience

Spring, 2017	Microeconomics, New York University, TA for Professor P. Moser
2008 – 2012	Mathematics and Economics III, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Lecturer for Professor A. Macaya
2009 – 2011	Microeconomics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Lecturer for Professors A. Reynoso and E. Petruzzello
Spring, 2011	Advanced Econometrics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, TA for Professor L.A. Trajtenberg
Spring, 2009	Advanced Microeconomics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, TA for Professor M. Rossi
2008 – 2010	Macroeconomics, Universidad de Buenos Aires, TA for Professor Goldberg

Research Experience and Other Employment

2014-2015	Universidad de San Andrés, Research Assistant for Prof. J. C.
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2011-2012

Hallak
United Nations Development Programme, Research Assistant
for R. Mercado

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

2015-2021

McCracken Fellowship, New York University.

2013

Merit-based full Scholarship, Universidad de San Andrés

Research Papers

The Effects of Assortative Mating on Intergenerational Mobility (Job Market Paper)

I study the effects of assortative mating on intergenerational mobility. More educated parents invest more time with their children and transfer more resources to them. Children whose both parents hold a college degree outperform children with at least one non-college-educated parent from early ages, and the gap does not close as they acquire education. As marriages are increasingly among spouses of the same education, the inequality in children's initial human capital and resources worsens, suggesting that increased assortative mating increases income inequality and reduces intergenerational mobility. I extend the standard heterogeneous-agent life-cycle model with earnings risk and credit constraints to allow different degrees of assortative mating to quantitatively evaluate the importance of this mechanism. The model, estimated to the US in the 2000s, implies that if sorting in the marriage market were as low as the least sorted marriage market within the US (at a commuting zone level), intergenerational mobility would increase by 11% and inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, would decrease by 2%.

Labor Shocks Effects on Marriage Patterns

I exploit trade-induced exogenous changes in inequality and the relative economic stature of men versus women to study who marries whom and why. First, I study how a large-scale trade-induced labor demand shock affected workers differently by educational level and gender. I find that high school educated workers are disproportionately affected, particularly men: (i) unemployment increases for high-school educated men and women, but women are able to compensate for most job losses by reallocating to non-manufacturing sectors; (ii) the gender gap in annual earnings decreases for high-school educated workers but not for college-educated ones; (iii) the skill premium increases for men and not for women. Second, I study the consequences of these changes on the marriage market. Consistent with models in which gains from marriage stem from joint consumption or production, the trade-induced decrease in marriage prevalence is driven entirely by college-educated women marrying less with high school-educated men, as the increase in men's skill gap increases the costs of marrying down for women. On the other hand, high-school-educated women marry more college-educated men. This can be explained as the result of different forces: (i) high-school-educated women search more, as the cost of marrying down increases; (ii) the cost of marrying down for college men remains unchanged; (iii) college men become less attractive to college women as the shock reduces their relative economic stature.

Female Leadership in Times of COVID (with Sahar Parsa)

We study how employee satisfaction changes at the onset of the COVID pandemic using data from the website Glassdoor. The pandemic has not changed what workers care about the most in their jobs: benefits, their team, the firm's culture, work-life balance, and flexibility. Consistent with working-from-home improving several of those dimensions, we find that employee satisfaction increases within weeks of the pandemic's start. Additionally, we find that with the pandemic, workers start also caring about the

firm's leadership and if they feel supported and cared for. As research finds that men and women differ in their leadership styles, we further study how the change in satisfaction varies by the presence of women leaders in their firms. We find that workers from women-led companies fared better than workers from men-led companies.

Research In Progress

The Retreat of High-School Educated Women from the Labor Force

The life cycle of high-school-educated women's labor force participation has changed in the last decades. For cohorts born after 1970, the decline in labor force participation during the childbearing years is more pronounced and is not followed by a subsequent recovery, as did previous cohorts or contemporary college-educated women. I develop a quantitative life-cycle model with habit persistence in (labor force participation) preferences to study the role of increased time investments in children on long-term labor force participation decisions. I estimate the model for the 1960 cohort and study the effects of increased skill premium and new parenting norms on women's labor force participation decisions. As the returns to human capital increase and mothers spend more time with kids in the early ages, the habit-cost of returning to the labor force increases. The income gains of returning to the labor market are enough for college-educated women to return but not for high-school-educated women.