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	david.cesarini@nyu.edu	(646) 413-8576
Graduate Administrator: Ian Johnson	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	Martin Rotemberg
New York University	New York University
19 West 4th St., 6th Floor	19 West 4th St., 6th Floor
New York, NY 10012	New York, NY 10012
(212) 998-8908	(212) 998-8926
raquel.fernandez@nyu.edu	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.

	Hallak
2011–2012	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 in their children and transfer more resources to them. Children whose parents both 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. Because marriages are increasingly between spouses with the same education level, the inequality in children's initial human capital and resources worsens, suggesting 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-Shock 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 disproportionally affected, particularly men: (i) Unemployment increases for high-school-educated men and women, but women are able to compensate for most job losses by moving to non-manufacturing sectors; (ii) the gender gap in annual earnings decreases for high-school-educated workers but not for college-educated ones; and (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 being less likely to marry high-school-educated men as the increase in men's skill gap increases women's cost of "marrying down." On the other hand, high-school-educated women more often marry college-educated men. This finding 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-educated men remains unchanged; and (iii) college-educated 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 use data from the website Glassdoor to study how employee satisfaction changed at the onset of the COVID pandemic. We conduct text analysis on employee reviews and find that 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 employee satisfaction increased within weeks of the pandemic's start. Additionally, we find that with the pandemic, workers started also caring about the firm's leadership and whether they felt supported and cared for. Because research finds men and women differ in their leadership styles, with the latter being more likely to empathize with their employees, we further study how the change in satisfaction varied by the presence of women leaders in their firms. Using a difference-in-differences empirical strategy, we find that the increase in satisfaction was greater for workers in companies led by women.

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 (LFP) has changed in recent decades. For cohorts born after 1970, the decline in LFP during the childbearing years is more pronounced and is not followed by a subsequent recovery, whereas previous cohorts or contemporary college-educated women did see subsequent recoveries. I develop a quantitative life-cycle model with habit formation in LFP preferences as a function of the time previously worked 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 use it to quantify the effects of increased skill premium faced by later cohorts on their LFP 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 sufficient for college-educated women, but not high-school-educated women, to return.