

# Victoria Raskin

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## EDUCATION

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- New York University** *Ph.D. in Economics* (New York, NY) September 2022
- Fields: Applied Econometrics, Labor Economics, Quantitative Macroeconomics, Development Economics
  - Dissertation: Essays in Intergenerational Mobility and the Marriage Market
  - References: Raquel Fernández, Martin Rotemberg, Elena Manresa
- Universidad de San Andrés** *Master of Science in Economics* (Buenos Aires, Argentina) 2013
- Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in graduating class
- Universidad de Buenos Aires** *Bachelor of Science in Economics* (Buenos Aires, Argentina) 2011
- Summa Cum Laude - Valedictorian - Ranked 1<sup>st</sup> of 286 Economics majors - Historical Top 40 GPA award.

## TECHNICAL SKILLS

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**Programming Languages** : Stata (proficient), Matlab (proficient), Python (intermediate), R (intermediate).  
**Languages**: English (bilingual), Spanish (native)

## RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

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- Graduate Researcher, New York University** 2016 - Present
- Developed and estimated a structural model using a novel algorithm to study the effects of assortative mating on intergenerational mobility in the US, and performed counterfactuals for different economic scenarios. Worked with six US public data sets to calibrate the model.
  - Applied instrumental variables methods to study the effect of increased import competition in the US on labor and marriage market outcomes.
  - Implemented text analysis, and applied event study and difference-in-differences designs on scraped data from Glassdoor website to study the effect of female leadership presence in firms on workers satisfaction during COVID.
  - Advanced partnership with Merlin Jobs for research and consulting collaboration.
- Research Assistant, Universidad de San Andrés** 2014 - 2015
- Managed multiple project areas simultaneously including building novel data set, data analysis, model development, and Simulated Method of Moments estimation to study the dynamics of exporting firms.
  - Recruited and mentored a research assistant to succeed me.
- Research Assistant, United Nations Development Programme** 2011 – 2012
- Built statistics and data visualization for the 2013 Human Development Report.
  - Wrote briefings for non-academic audiences.

## LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNICATION EXPERIENCE

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- Seminars Organizer, New York University** 2017 – 2018
- Created and organized the weekly “Student Applied Micro Lunch”, a now-established and successful seminar for students to present their research internally to students and professors.
- Teaching Fellow in Microeconomics, NYU Stern School of Business.** 2017
- Taught advanced material in weekly sessions of 20 students; led one-on-one meetings and tutoring sessions.
- Lecturer for Microeconomics, Advanced Math, and Econometrics, Universidad de Buenos Aires** 2007 – 2011
- Developed curriculum and taught advanced material in weekly sessions of between 30 and 150 students; prepared course syllabi and problem sets; wrote and graded final exams.

## ACADEMIC SERVICE

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**Referee for peer-reviewed journals:** Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization.

## SELECTED AWARDS

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**McCracken Fellowship, New York University**

2015 - 2021

**Masters Merit-Based Fully-Funded Fellowship, Universidad de San Andrés**

2011

## RESEARCH PAPERS

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### **“Sorting in the Marriage Market: The Role of Inequality and its Impact on Intergenerational Mobility”**

I study the causes and consequences of increased sorting in the marriage market. First, I exploit differential effects of a trade-induced labor demand shock by gender and education level to study who marries whom and why. I find that increased skill premium for men leads to increased sorting in the marriage market, as it deters marriage formation between college-educated women and high-schooled men. Second, 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. As marriages have increasingly occurred between spouses with the same education level, the inequality in children’s initial human capital and resources has worsened, 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%.

### **“Female Leadership in Times of COVID”, joint 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

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### **“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

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