

TANYA SUROVTSEVA

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Office Contact Information

New York University Abu Dhabi
Department of Economics
Social Science Division
Abu Dhabi, UAE

Personal Information: Date and place of birth: 08.08.1986, Ukraine

Employment

Visiting Assistant Professor
Department of Economics, Social Science Division, NYU Abu Dhabi, 2021 to 2023

Marie Curie Research Fellow
Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 2020 to 2022

Research Associate
Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 2019 to 2020

Research Associate
Center for Research and Analysis of Migration, Department of Economics, University College London, 2015 to 2019

Education

PhD in Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 2015
Thesis Title: “*Three Essays on Labor Markets, Migration and Trade*” (Cum Laude)

M.Sc. Economics, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics, 2010

B.A. in Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 2009

References:

Professor Christian Dustmann
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Professor Uta Schönberg
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Professor Libertad González
Universitat Pompeu Fabra
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Teaching and Research Fields

Labour Economics, Economics of Immigration, Gender Economics, Microeconomics, Statistics, Program Evaluation,

Teaching Experience

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| Fall 2021, 2022, Spring 2022 | Statistics for the Social and Behavioral Sciences (undergraduate), NYUAD |
| Winter, 2021 | Gender Economics (graduate and undergraduate), Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), invited lectures for Prof. Libertad González |
| Winter, 2013 | Development Economics (graduate), TA for Prof. Alessandro Tarozzi, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics (BGSE) |
| Winter 2012, 2013 | Game Theory (undergraduate), UPF, TA for Prof. Fabrizio Germano |
| Fall 2011, 2012, 2013 | Econometrics (graduate), BGSE, TA for Prof. Libertad González |
| Fall 2013 | Introductory Statistics (undergraduate), UPF, TA for Prof. Libertad González |
| Fall 2012 | Introduction to Microeconomics (undergraduate), UPF, TA for Dr. Gianandrea Staffiero |
| Winter 2011 | Industrial Organization (undergraduate), UPF, TA for Prof. Jose Apestegua |
| Fall 2010 | Microeconomics I (undergraduate), UPF, TA for Prof. Xavier Calsamiglia |

Scholarships and Fellowships

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| 2020-2022 | Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowship, <i>Gender Career Gap and Firm Composition</i> (project number 888282) |
| 2021-2022 | VisitInps Fellowship, Italian Social Security Institute (INPS) <i>Sources of the Gender Career Gap in the Italian Labour Market</i> |
| 2014-2015 | The London School of Economics, research fellow working for Prof. Imran Rasul (within Policy Design and Evaluation Research in Developing Countries Network, FP7 framework) |
| 2010-2014 | Universitat Pompeu Fabra, graduate scholarship |

Seminars, workshops and conferences

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| 2022 | Brown Bag seminar, Applied lunch seminar (NYU Abu Dhabi) |
| 2021 | Society of Labor Economists (SOLE) Annual Meeting (virtual), European Society for Population Economics (ESPE) Annual Conference (Virtual), Economics Seminar (University of Duisburg-Essen) |
| 2020 | Applied Seminar (UPF) |
| 2019 | Spanish Economic Association Symposium (SAE, Madrid), University of Manchester, ZEW-Manheim, Johannes Kepler University |
| 2018 | Workshop on Migration (Barcelona Summer Forum, BGSE), Annual CReAM Workshop on Topics in Labor Economics (UCL) |

- 2016 Brown Bag seminar (UCL)
- 2015 Annual CReAM Workshop on Topics in Labor Economics (UCL, Warwick and NSE), Summer School on Labor Market Research (ZEW, Mannheim), PODER Conference and CEPR Annual Symposium on Development Economics (Barcelona), Spanish Economic Association Symposium (Girona)
- 2014 Trans-Atlantic Doctoral Conference (LBS), CEPR/PODER conference (Stockholm), European Association of Labour Economists (Ljubljana), Spanish Economic Association Symposium (Mallorca), PODER summer school (Cape Town), Labor, Public and Development Lunch (UPF), Labor, Public and Development Breakfast (UPF), Student Seminar (LSE)
- 2013 European Society for Population Economics annual conference (Aarhus), Annual congress of the European Economic Association (Gothenburg), Spanish Economic Association Symposium (Santander), Labor, Public and Development Lunch (UPF), Student seminar series (UAB)
- 2012 Student seminar series (UPF)

Research Papers

“Trade and occupational upgrading of immigrants and descendants: Evidence from US-Mexico Trade Liberalization” [Under review]

I use US-Mexico trade liberalization to identify labor market returns to the Mexico-specific soft skills in the US. Exploiting NAFTA-driven trade intensification and triple difference techniques, I show that managerial employment became considerably more prevalent among the established first- and higher-generation Mexican immigrants in industries more exposed to trade with Mexico. The effect was highly persistent and concentrated among high-skilled workers. The analysis of the established versus recent immigrants points towards complementarity between origin and destination-specific skills. Appreciation of language skills cannot account for these effects, instead knowledge of Mexican institutions and networks are likely to have been important factors.

JEL codes: J24, F16

Keywords: immigration, trade liberalization, occupational upgrading, soft skills

“Real Exchange Rates and the Earnings of Immigrants” (with Christian Dustmann and Hyejin Ku) [Conditionally accepted]

We relate origin-destination real price differences (RER) to immigrants’ reservation wages and their career trajectories in the host country, based on administrative labour market data from Germany that allows us to follow the same individuals over time. Our focus is on immigrants from Eastern European countries that newly joined the European Union in the 2000s. Comparing immigrants from the same countries of origin but arriving in Germany in different years, we find that the cohorts who enter Germany when the RER is more favourable (i.e. when a unit of German earnings buys more in their countries of origin) settle for lower entry wages than other cohorts. However, the relation between the time-of-arrival RER and the cohort-

specific labour market outcomes becomes weaker over time, as the high RER cohorts who initially downgraded subsequently catch up to their low RER counterparts, convergence achieved through transition to better-paying occupations and firms. Our analysis thus offers one plausible explanation for the widespread phenomenon of immigrants' downgrading, with new implications for immigrant cohort effects and assimilation profiles.

JEL codes: J24, J31, J61, O15, O24

Keywords: real exchange rate, reservation wage, immigrant downgrading, earnings assimilation

“Do More Tourists Promote Local Employment?” (with Libertad González) [submitted]

We analyze the impact of tourist flows on local labor markets using a novel identification strategy that uses shocks in alternative international destinations to instrument for tourism flows across Spanish regions. We find that one-standard-deviation increase in tourist inflows leads to 1.6 percentage point increase in employment in both tourism industry and in other services, but it does not increase total employment or labor force participation in local economies. Instead, the positive impact on employment in tourism and services is compensated by a fall in employment in other industries, most notably manufacturing. We also document a shift in the type of employment relationships driven by tourism from permanent to temporary and part- to full-time employment.

JEL codes: J21, J23, F16, L83

Keywords: employment, tourism, local labor markets, shift-share, terrorism, Spain

“Dynamic Impact of Gender Composition of Peers on Employment and Wages of Labor Market Entrants” (with Elena Ashtari Tafti and Mimosa Distefano) [new draft coming soon]

This project uses Italian administrative data to analyse the impact of gender composition among peers of labor market entrants on their subsequent employment and wages. We find that starting one's career in a firm with more female peers has a highly persistent negative impact on future employment and wages of female labor market entrants, but has no impact of their male colleagues. This result is highly indicative that women tend to compete against other women, but the same cannot be said about men. One reason for why this may be the case is that firms operate with implicit gender quotas, which affects the number of female employees that are allowed to remain in a firm or that are expected to be promoted later on. Heterogeneity analysis across occupations and types of firms support this notion, as the negative effects tend to be more prominent in environments more exposed to competition, such as skilled jobs, larger firms and firms with higher share of female employment.

JEL codes: J16, J21

Keywords: gender, peers, employment, wages, labor market entrants

“Gender Composition of Management and Labor Market Careers” (with Elena Ashtari Tafti and Mimosa Distefano) [new draft coming soon]

We use administrative linked employer-employee data to analyse the impact of the firm's management gender composition on the short-, medium- and long-term career and family-related outcomes and decisions of female and male labor market entrants. Starting labor market

career in a firm with more female managers positively impacts employment probability and job-to-job mobility among male and female labor market entrants. The effect is particularly strong among male entrants and weaker among women. The underlying mechanisms driving the effect differ across genders. For male workers, the impact of gender composition stems from mid-range management in male-dominated sectors, suggesting the role of mentoring and management quality. For women, it is gender composition of high-level management that matters most across all sectors, pointing towards role model mechanism.

JEL codes: J16, J21

Keywords: gender, managers, employment, mobility, labor market entrants

“Unpacking the birth order effects” (with Wifag Adnan, Konstantinos Chountas and Aikaterini Kyriazidou)

A number of studies suggest that individual birth order has a negative impact on a range of outcomes, from development of cognitive and non-cognitive skills throughout childhood and adolescence to earnings and employment in adulthood. Recent evidence on the presence of sibling spillovers implies, however, that the well-established estimates of the birth order effects are likely to be biased. We establish the source of this bias and correct for it by incorporating birth order effects and siblings spillovers in a unified empirical framework. We exploit rich data from Germany and Egypt using a variant of the standard linear-in-means model of peer effects. In both contexts, we find evidence of strong negative birth order effects on the years of schooling and negative spillovers between siblings. We show that the marginal effects of the birth order are substantially overstated if sibling interactions are unaccounted for. Furthermore, the direction of siblings spillovers implies that the multiplier effect induced by siblings' interactions decreases with family size. These findings point towards an alternative channel, besides birth order, through which family size affects child outcomes.

JEL codes: D13, J12

Keywords: birth order, sibling spillovers, years of schooling, family size, gender

Research Papers in Progress

“Underbidding of Immigrants and the Minimum Wage” (with Christian Dustmann, Attila Lindner, Uta Schönberg and Matthias Umkehrer)

In this paper, we explore the underlying causes of the immigrant-native wage gap by distinguishing between differences in productivity and the reservation wages using a novel empirical approach that exploits minimum wage introduction in Germany. We show that minimum wage implementation has different impact on immigrants and equally paid natives suggesting that at least part of the immigrant-native wage gap can be attributed to the reservation wage differences.

“Effects of Economic Shocks on Family Labor Supply, Fertility, and Child Outcomes” (with Libertad González)

We study the impact of gender-biased income shocks on family labor supply, fertility decisions, investment in children, and child development. Exploiting the collapse of the construction

sector during the Great Recession in Spain, we show that male-specific unemployment shocks positively affect female labor market participation, while reducing fertility.

“Networks and Young Immigrants' Integration”

Immigrant networks can be both a cause and effect of poor integration. Imperfect information between employers and immigrant workers can lead to network formation, labor market fragmentation, and slower integration among immigrants. In effect, networks can facilitate a flow of information between workers and employers, but the type of employment obtained through an immigrant network is determined by its quality. Using Mariel boatlift as a shock to the quality and size of Cuban network in the US, I find that a large inflow of low-skilled Cubans to the US cities negatively affected young, established Cubans' investment in human capital, without negative effects on their employment.

“Quotas, Firm Composition and Female Labor Market Trajectories” (with Mimosa Distefano)

Using German administrative data, we analyse the impact of gender along firms' hierarchy on career profiles of men and women. The particular focus of the project is on the impact of gender composition of firms on the quantity and quality of inter-firm mobility.

“The cost of talent misallocation: a gender perspective” (with Mimosa Distefano, Libertad González and Michele Giannola)

Using administrative and balance sheet data on Italian firms, we explore the impact of gender composition among firms' management on firms' economic performance and worker turnover.

Refereeing

European Economic Review, Economic Journal, Labour Economics, International Review of Economics, Revista Economía Aplicada, German Economic Review, Housing Studies