NURFATIMA JANDAROVA

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OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

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RESEARCH INTERESTS

Applied Microeconomics, Labour Economics, Economics of Education

REFERENCES

Andrea Ichino

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Aldo Rustichini

University of Minnesota
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Giulio Zanella

University of Bologna
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EDUCATION

2016 - 2021	**PhD in Economics**, European University Institute
	Supervised by Prof. Andrea Ichino and Prof. Giacomo Calzolari
	Thesis title: Essays in Applied Microeconomics
2016 - 2017	**MRes in Economics**, European University Institute
2017	**Genome-wide Data Analysis**, Summer school at Tinbergen Institute
2014 - 2015	**MSc in Economics**, University College London
2009 - 2013	**BA in Economics**, KIMEP University

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

2021 - 2023	**Postdoctoral Associate**, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota
2017 - 2021	**Research Assistant to Prof. Andrea Ichino**, European University Institute
2018 - 2021	**Research Fellow**, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota
2017 - 2019	**Editorial Assistant to Prof. Andrea Ichino**, European University Institute
2015 - 2016	**Chief Analyst**, JSC Halyk Finance
2012 - 2014	**Analyst**, JSC Halyk Finance

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Fall 2020	**Panel Data for Banking Sector Analysts**, Florence School of Banking and Finance
	Teaching assistant to Prof. Jeffrey Wooldridge
Fall 2019	**The Problem of Causality**, European University Institute
	Teaching assistant to Prof. Andrea Ichino
Fall 2018	**Econometrics I**, European University Institute
	Teaching assistant to Prof. Andrea Ichino
Fall 2017	**Econometrics I**, European University Institute
	Teaching assistant to Prof. Andrea Ichino

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Seminars and Conferences

2020	EUI Microeconometrics working group
2021	EUI Microeconometrics working group
2022	EALE Conference 2022
2023	European Social Science Genetics Network Conference II (forthcoming), EALE Conference 2023 (forthcoming), ASSA 2023, MEA 2023

Refereeing

Economic Policy

HONOURS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

2019 - 2020	PhD Completion Grant, European University Institute
2016 - 2020	PhD Grant, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2015	Distinction, Master's program at the UCL

SKILLS

Research software:	Stata, R, Python, Matlab, PLINK, vcftools
Computer skills:	LaTeX, Git, Shell scripting
Language skills:	English, Russian, Kazakh

JOB MARKET PAPER

2023 "**Does Intelligence Shield Children from the Effects of Parental Unemployment?**" (Paper, Poster, SSRN)

The negative effect of parental job loss on various outcomes of children is well-documented. In this paper, I provide new evidence on how these effects change with the intelligence of children. I find that higher intelligence mitigates some of the impacts, but not all. Parental unemployment is more harmful to the education of children with higher intelligence. This forces them to start their careers at lower-paying jobs and continues to weigh down on their wages even later in life. Nevertheless, higher intelligence helps narrow the gap labour supply, job ranking and monthly earnings over time. These results are consistent with the loss of income and human capital investments as a leading channel through which parental unemployment affects children's outcomes.

WORKING PAPERS

2023 "**Selection and Roy Model**" with Aldo Rustichini (SSRN)

We model the evolution of the distribution of genotypes in European populations over the past 14 thousand years. In our model, the evolution is driven by selection operating after a shift in the productivity of agriculture, induced by a well-documented climate change, in a standard Roy model in which individuals self-select into one of two sectors (agriculture or hunter-gathering).

We then test the model in two data sets, one of ancient and one of modern DNA datasets, matching the observed distributions of genetic variables of interest (allele frequencies and lineages). The model extends a standard Wright-Fisher model. We estimate the model and find support for our main hypothesis, namely that a major shift in the distribution of allele frequencies (in a direction favouring higher cognitive skills) occurred after the climate warming at the end of the Younger Dryas (11,600 years BPE) made agriculture more productive than hunter-gathering.

The general implication we draw is that historical transformations (in our case climate change and technological change) can affect the distribution of genotype and thus institutions, rather than the other way round.

WORK IN PROGRESS

"**Multiple Imputation of University Degree Attainment**" with Johanna L. Reuter

Historically higher education in the UK has been shaped by a dual system: elite universities on the one hand and polytechnics and other higher education institutions on the other. Despite the for- mal equivalence of both degrees, the two institution types faced different financing, target populations, admission procedures and subjects taught. Nevertheless, in survey data they are often indis- tinguishable. In this paper, we differentiate the institution types among degree-holders using a multiple imputation technique in the UKHLS and BHPS datasets. We examine the validity of inference based on imputed values using Monte Carlo simulations. We also verify that the imputed values are consistent with university graduation rates computed using the universe of undergraduate students in the UK.

"**Fertility Choice and Intelligence in Developed Countries**" with Michele Boldrin and Aldo Rustichini

We document that fertility may be negatively associated, at least in advanced societies, with higher intelligence, particularly for women. An explanation of the finding is provided in a model describing the choice of individuals (in particular women) facing a trade-off between parenthood and career concerns. With positive complementarity between intelligence and effort in education and career advancement, higher intelligence individuals, particularly women, will sacrifice parenthood to education. Thus, current education and labor market policies may be imposing an uneven penalty on more talented women. We test and find support for the model in a large data set for the UK (Understanding Society), using several alternative measures of fertility. Our results provide a new interpretation of the well documented fact in demographic studies that education is negatively associated with fertility: it is not education as an outcome, but as an aspiration that reduces fertility.

"**Intelligence and political preferences**" with Aldo Rustichini