

NURFATIMA JANDAROVA

✉ njandaro@umn.edu | 🌐 <https://nurfatimaj.com>

OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

Department of Economics, University of Minnesota
4-101 Hanson Hall
1925 4th Street South, Minneapolis, Minneapolis
MN 55455, United States

Placement Director: **David Levine**

david.levine@eui.eu 📞 +39 055 4685 913

Placement Administrative Officer: **Lucia Vigna**

lucia.vigna@eui.eu 📞 +39 055 4685 928

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Applied Microeconomics, Labour Economics, Economics of Education

REFERENCES

Andrea Ichino

European University Institute
✉ andrea.ichino@eui.eu
📞 +39 055 4685 974

Aldo Rustichini

University of Minnesota
✉ arustrecommendations@gmail.com
📞 +1 612 625 4816

Giulio Zanella

University of Bologna
✉ giulio.zanella@unibo.it
📞 +39 051 2092 773

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	ASSA 2023, SOLE session at the MEA 2023 (forthcoming)

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

Does Intelligence Shield Children from the Effects of Parental Unemployment? ([draft](#))

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 at the top of the distribution. 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 alleviates the effect on labour supply, job ranking and monthly earnings over time. I also provide suggestive evidence that the results may be driven by the loss of income and/or psychological distress following the unemployment of parents.

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 formal 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 indistinguishable. 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.

Selection and Roy Model

with Aldo Rustichini

In this paper we examine the evolution of genotypes over the past 11,000 years in the framework of two-sector Roy model. We incorporate a standard Roy model where individuals self-select into one of the two occupations (agriculture or hunter-gathering) based on their types (intelligence scores) into the model of genetic evolution with selection and mutation. As a result, genotypes associated with a more productive sector experience positive selective push. We fit the model to the genotype data of modern and ancient individuals. We test the hypothesis that distribution of genotypes shifted in the direction favouring higher intelligence in the past 11,000 years after agriculture became more productive than hunter-gathering.

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.