

# Safoura Moeeni

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## Teaching and Research Fields

Labour Economics, Health Economics, Empirical Microeconomics

## Education

Expected 2019	Ph.D. Economics, University of Calgary, Canada
2009	M.Sc. Economics, Sharif University of Technology, Iran
2005	B.Sc. Computer Science, Yazd University, Iran

## References

Professor Atsuko Tanaka (Supervisor)  
Dept. Economics, University of Calgary  
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Professor Alexander Whalley (Co-Supervisor)  
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Professor Eugene Choo (Committee member)  
Dept. Economics, Yale-NUS College  
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Professor Pamela Campa (Committee member)  
Stockholm School of Economics  
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## Teaching Experience

Summer, 2017	Instructor, University of Calgary, Principles of Macroeconomics
2013- 2018	Teaching Assistant, University of Calgary Advanced Econometrics (TA Excellence Prize) Principles of Microeconomics, Principles of Macroeconomics (TA Excellence Prize) Intermediate Microeconomics, Intermediate Macroeconomics Use of Statistics in Economics, Economics and the Environment The Global Trading System, Economic Analysis of Law, Electricity Markets
Winter, 2013	Teaching Assistant, Sharif University of Technology, Industrial Organization
Fall, 2012	Teaching Assistant, Institute for Research in Planning and Development, Advanced Microeconomics

Fall, 2009            Instructor, Payame Noor University, Principles of Microeconomics, Economic Growth and Development, Public Finance

## Research Experience and Other Employment

2018-present        Research Assistant for Dr. Christopher Bruce, *Economica* (Assessment of Personal Injury)  
 2016, 2018            Research Assistant for Dr. Atsuko Tanaka, University of Calgary (College Loans)  
 2010-2013            Research Associate, Sharif Institute for Economic and Industrial Studies (SIEIS)  
 2005                    VB Programmer, Iran's Specialized Software Center, Iran

## Professional Activities

### *Conference and Seminar Presentation*

2018                    Asian and Australasian Society of Labour Economics (AASLE) (scheduled)  
 2018                    The Society of Labor Economics (SOLE)  
 2018                    Canadian Economics Association (CEA) Annual Meeting  
 2017                    North American Summer Meetings of the Econometric Society  
 2017                    University of Isfahan, Iran (Invited Speaker)  
 2015, 2018            Department of Economics Seminar Series, University of Calgary  
 2011                    Monetary and Banking Research Academy, Central Bank of Iran

### *Certificates*

2018                    Machine Learning, Stanford University and Coursera  
 2017                    Instructional Skills Certificate, Taylor Institute for Teaching & Learning  
 2016                    Graduate Writing Certificate, University of Calgary  
 2012                    Winter School on Monetary Economics, Lectured by P. Benigno  
 2011                    Winter School on International Macroeconomics, Lectured by G. Benigno  
 2011                    Summer School on New Keynesian DSGE Models, Lectured by F. Canova

## Honors and Scholarships

2018                    Dissertation Award (\$10,000), Economics Department, University of Calgary  
 2018                    Teaching Assistant Excellence Prize (\$200), Economics Department, University of Calgary  
 2017                    Anton and Dalgarno Memorial Graduate Scholarship (\$1,700)  
 2015                    James D.Gaisford Research Prize for the best second year paper (\$1,000)  
 2015                    Top Econometrics Prize (\$100), University of Calgary  
 2013-2017            Ph.D. Graduate Scholarship (\$110,800), Economics Department, University of Calgary  
 2006-2009            M.Sc. Graduate Scholarship, Economics Department, Sharif University of Technology

## Publications (pre Ph.D.)

Dargahi, Hassan and Moeeni, Safoura, 2012, Total Factor Productivity Assessment of the Industrial Sector (Macroeconomic Approach), In: *International Competitiveness of Iranian Industrial Sector*, Masoud Nili, et al., TCCIM Press, 295-312.

Moeeni, Safoura, 2013, Iran's Economic Forecasts: 2013-2017 Outlook, In: *Determinants of Iran's Economy: A Medium-run Analysis*, Masoud Nili, et al., Donya-e-Eqtasad Press, 187-222.

## Research Papers

1. "Family Income and Children's Education: Evidence from Targeted Economic Sanctions" (**Job Market Paper**)

**ABSTRACT:** While there is substantial evidence on the effect of parents' financial resources on children's education, the size and causal impact are subject to disagreement. I exploit a persistent negative shock in the family income to estimate the causal effect of parental resources on children's education. The United Nations Security Council sanctions imposed on Iran in 2006 caused a large and persistent reduction in households' income. Exploiting variation in the strength of sanctions across industries and using unique survey data with detailed information on children's education and living circumstance, I obtain two main findings. First, the negative income shock decreased children's total years of schooling by 0.2 years and the probability of attending college by 8.7%. This effect is larger for children at crucial ages and children from low income families. Second, households reduced expenditure on children's education by 61% - particularly on expenditure for school tuition. This finding indicates households respond to the reduction in income by substituting away from higher-quality private schools towards lower-quality public schools for their children. This negative effect on education expenditure is larger for children from middle income families. The sanctions impact on children's education is larger than implied by the income elasticity estimates from the previous literature likely because sanctions have persistent effects on parent income. Taken together the results imply that a persistent reduction in parents' income has large negative effects on education and permanent income of children.

2. "The Effects of Labor Market Opportunities on Education: The Case of a Female Hiring Ceiling in Iran", Joint with Dr. Atsuko Tanaka (under review)

**ABSTRACT:** This paper estimates the causal effects of labor market opportunities on educational attainment. To isolate these effects, we look at a 2010 policy in Iran that limited female employment in the public sector. We find that this hiring quota significantly worsened female labor market conditions and immediately reduced women's enrollment rates in four-year colleges: a 10 percentage point reduction of the public sector jobs decreased women's enrollment rates by 18%. We also find that the quota decreased the proportion of female students in college majors with strong ties to public employment and increased college majors with weaker associations to the public sector. Our main finding highlights the importance of labor market opportunities for women as a determinant of their educational attainment.

3. "Married Women's Labour Force Participation and Intra-Household Bargaining Power" (mimeo)

**ABSTRACT:** I examine effects of education on the labour force participation (LFP) of married women in an intra-household collective decision framework, in which bargaining power is endogenous. In this case, individuals' pre-marriage choices including educational choices and matching on the marriage market, determine their bargaining power. The estimated model exhibits the features that are consistent with the data. First, the female's bargaining power increases when a woman is more educated relative to her spouse. Second, women's LFP is an inverse U-shaped function of bargaining power. As a woman's bargaining power increases, she participates more in the labour market. However, over a certain level of bargaining power, women are less likely to work outside the home. This paper identifies a new channel through which education can decrease LFP. Using this model, I provide an explanation for the surprising negative relationship between women's education and their participation in the labour market in Iran.

## Work In Progress

1. "The Role of Labor Market Barriers in the Life Cycle Decisions of Women"
2. "The Most Effective Policy to Improve Health Equality"