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Fields **Research:** Labor Economics, Family Economics, Macroeconomics
Teaching: Labor Economics, Macroeconomics, Econometrics

Education **Ph.D.**, Economics, Northwestern University, 2021 (Anticipated)
Dissertation: “Topics in Family Economics”
Committee: Matthias Doepke (Chair), Marti Mestieri, Alessandra Voena
Field courses: Macroeconomics, Industrial Organization, Econometrics
M.A., Economics, New Economic School (NES), Moscow, 2015, cum laude
Master Thesis: “Endogenous Job Search in Heterogeneous Households Model”
Advisors: Valery Charnovoki, Douglas Campbell
B.A., Economics, National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), Moscow, 2013

Fellowships & Awards Graduate Dissertation Fellowship, 2020–2021
Northwestern University Fellowship, 2015–2016
NES Best Thesis Award, 2015
NES Best Teaching Assistant Award, 2015
NES academic stipend + education & housing grant, 2013–2015
Stipend from Alfa Bank (Alfa Chance program), 2009–2011

Teaching Experience **Teaching Assistant**, Northwestern University, 2016–2020
Econometrics (graduate), Microeconomics (graduate), Labor Economics (undergraduate), Economics of Gender (undergraduate), Introduction to Economics (undergraduate)
Teaching Assistant, New Economic School, 2014–2015
Macroeconomics I–V (first year M.A.)
Teaching Assistant, Higher School of Economics, 2013–2015
Introductory Microeconomics, Intermediate Macroeconomics, Intermediate Macroeconomics

Research Experience **Research Assistant** for Marti Mestieri, Northwestern, 2018–2019
Project: Demand-Pull, Technology-Push, and the Sectoral Direction of Innovation, with Diego Comin & Danial Lashkari.
Research Assistant for Hosny Zoabi, NES, 2014–2015
Project: Retirement Age Across Countries: The Role of Occupations, with Yona Rubinstein & Philip Saure.
Research Assistant for Laboratory of Macroeconomic Analysis, HSE, 2013
Project: Sparse Structural Models With Testable Identification, by Nikolay Arefiev.

Conferences	<p>IRES Lunch Seminar, 2020 (UC Louvain, postponed due to Covid-19)</p> <p>H2D2 Research Day, Spring 2020 (University of Michigan)</p> <p>Midwest Macroeconomics Meetings, Fall 2019 (Michigan State University)</p> <p>35th NES Research Conference, Spring 2015 (New Economic School)</p>
Job Market Paper	<p>“The Economics of Shotgun Marriage”, link.</p> <p>Many couples marry either just before or soon after they have their first child. I show that married couples who have the first child before or in the year of marriage (kids-first) divorce around twice more often than those having their first kids in the year following their marriage or later (marriage-first). Various well-known determinants of divorce do not explain this difference. I show that this finding is consistent with a simple setup where people choose whether to marry based on their potential relationship quality. Unplanned pregnancies can affect their decisions as women face a risk of raising the child alone. I build and estimate a lifecycle model replicating the difference in divorce rates and use it for policy analysis. First, promoting marriage results in higher divorce rates and lower welfare, and marriage rates themselves respond little to monetary incentives. Second, forcing fathers to pay child support has a mild impact on couples’ marriage and divorce decisions, although it incentivizes more women to be single mothers. Third, policies that improve people’s ability to control their fertility result in better marriages, less divorce, and higher welfare.</p>
Other papers	<p>“(Changing) Marriage and Cohabitation Patterns in the US: Do Divorce Laws Matter?”, joint with Fabio Blasutto (Fabio’s JMP), link.</p> <p>What is the role of unilateral divorce for the rise of unmarried cohabitation? Exploiting the staggered introduction of unilateral divorce across the US states, we show that after the reform singles become more likely to cohabit than to marry, and newly formed cohabitations last longer. To understand the mechanisms underlying these facts, we build a life-cycle model with partnership choice, endogenous divorce/breakup, female labor force participation, and saving decisions. Structural estimation that matches the empirical findings suggests that unilateral divorce decreases marriage gains stemming from cooperation and risk-sharing. This makes cohabitation preferred to couples that would have likely faced a divorce, which is more expensive than breaking up. As cohabiting couples formed after the reform are better matched, the average length of cohabitations increases by 27%. Consistent with data, the rise of cohabitation is larger in states that impose an equal division of property as men, fearing to lose most of their assets upon divorce, convince women to cohabit in exchange for more household resources. A counterfactual experiment reveals that the time spent cohabiting would have been halved if the divorce laws had never changed.</p> <p>“Fighting the Biology: Reproductive Technologies and Female Labor Supply”, work in progress.</p> <p>“Cultural Differences and Economic Performance: Evidence from Forced Migration of Volga Germans”, draft available upon request.</p>
Refereeing	<p>Review of Economic Dynamics (2020)</p> <p>New Economic School: Master Thesis Referee (2017, 2019, 2020)</p>
Languages	English (fluent), Russian (native), German (basic)
Programming	<p>Advanced: Python (NumPy, Numba–CUDA, Pandas), Matlab, Stata, Git</p> <p>Basic: R, Fortran, QGis</p> <p>[Github link TBA]</p>

References

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