

SAMAN DAROUGHEH

<http://sites.google.com/view/sdarougheh>

saman.darougheh@iies.su.se

**INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STUDIES (IIES)
STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY**

Placement Officer: Mitch Downey

mitch.downey@iies.su.se

+46 (0)8 16 30 70

Placement Officer: Tessa Bold

tessa.bold@iies.su.se

+46 (0)8 16 22 25

OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

Institute for International Economic Studies

Stockholm University

106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

Office: +46 (0) 816 22 53

Mobile: +46 (7) 762 762 237

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Date of Birth: October 2nd, 1987

Citizenship: German, Iranian

UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES:

B.A., Economics, University of Cologne, 2011

MASTERS LEVEL WORK:

Master Degree in Specialized Economic Analysis, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics, 2012

DOCTORAL STUDIES:

IIES, Stockholm University, 2013 to present

Stockholm School of Economics, 2012 to 2013

Thesis Title: “*Essays on Unemployment*”

Expected Completion Date: June 2019

Thesis Committee and References:

Professor Per Krusell (Advisor)

Institute for International Economic Studies

Stockholm University

106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

+46 (0)8 16 30 73, per.krusell@iies.su.se

Assistant Professor Kurt Mitman (Advisor)

Institute for International Economic Studies

Stockholm University

106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

+46 (0)8 16 30 57, kurt.mitman@iies.su.se

Assistant Professor Tobias Broer

Institute for International Economic Studies

Stockholm University

106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

+46 (0)8 16 14 43, tobias.broer@iies.su.se

TEACHING AND RESEARCH FIELDS:

Primary fields: Macroeconomics, labor economics

Secondary fields: Search theory

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

- Spring, 2014 Macroeconomics I (Ph.D. level), Stockholm Doctoral Program in Economics, teaching assistant for Professor Per Krusell
- Fall, 2013 International Economics (Undergraduate), Stockholm School of Economics, teaching assistant for Professor Paul Segerstrom

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT:

- 2014-2015 Princeton University, Visiting Graduate Student

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- Referee, Scandinavian Journal of Economics
- Discussant, 2017 ENTER Jamboree

PRESENTATIONS:

- 2018 Sequence on Labor Macro, Sharif University of Technology
- 2017 SUDSWEC; Sharif University of Technology
- 2016 Oslo-BI-NHH Workshop in Macroeconomics; IIES Brown Bag; SUDSWEC; Stockholm School of Economics Brown Bag
- 2015 Macroeconomics Lunch Seminar, Princeton University

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS:

- 2016 Mannerfelt Foundation, Research grant
- 2013 Tom Hedelius Foundation, Hedelius scholarship

RESEARCH PAPERS:

“Specialized human capital and unemployment” ([Job Market Paper](#))

I propose and show that workers in occupations that are employable in more industries (“broader” occupations) are better insured against industry-specific shocks. In an industry-specific recession, workers in broader occupations are hence less likely to be unemployed because of mismatch. Using geographical variation in occupation-level broadness, I show that during the Great Recession, unemployed in broader occupations had higher job-finding rates than unemployed in more specialized occupations. Moreover, the recession affected particularly sectors that employ many specialists. These facts together with the strong rise of unemployment would lead you to believe that recessions that hit mismatch-prone labor markets lead to larger unemployment responses. I test this theory in a Lucas (1974) island setting where both intra-island labor markets and inter-island mobility are frictional. In the model, shocks to mismatch-prone labor markets lead to heterogenous but not larger unemployment responses. Industries propagate productivity shocks to the occupations that they employ. Broad workers respond to productivity shocks to any of their industries by relocating to other industries. They thereby propagate the shock to the broad workers in the remaining industries: The original shock is weakened, but affects more individuals. Specialists are hit harder but respond by switching occupations – and thus partly offset the aggregate unemployment impact of a shock to specialist industries. I conclude that the composition of industries and occupations affected during the Great Recession was not a key driver of the sharp rise in aggregate unemployment.

RESEARCH PAPER(S) IN PROGRESS

“Ranking, Unemployment Duration and Unemployment Volatility” (with Gustaf Lundgren)

Can variations in screening of job applicants explain sluggish recoveries? We model costly screening in an environment with heterogeneous job seekers and multiple applications. An increase in applications per vacancy intensifies screening and an increase in screening intensity reduces pool quality. A less tight job market therefore increases screening and leads to a deterioration of the applicant pool quality, leading to a further “loosening” of the vacancy market. In the baseline simulation, the screening externality does not amplify the direct unemployment response to a TFP shock significantly. In contrast, the duration until recovery after a negative TFP shock doubles.

“Shopping externalities, endogenous search and aggregate fluctuations“

Empirically, employed spend less time shopping than unemployed. Recent work (Kaplan and Menzio, 2016) has argued that more time spent shopping is associated with better bargains. Therefore, a rise in unemployment would generate a negative profit externality through a larger share of consumers that yield fewer profits for firms, amplifying the initial unemployment shock. I extend the framework of Kaplan and Menzio (2016) by allowing households to optimally choose time allocated to shopping. I show that under a reasonable calibration, optimal shopping time is sensitive to the present distribution of prices and aggregate productivity: the aforementioned strong amplification effects are not robust to this extension. In line with the model, average shopping time decreased during the last recession.

“Price dispersion and shopping time: Evidence from retail and consumer scanner data” (with Nadiia Lazhevskia)

“Selection bias in job-finding rates is second order”

“Should I stay or should I go? Efficiency in local labor markets”

“A Search Model with Multiple Applications (with Gustaf Lundgren)”