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RESEARCH INTERESTS

Health Economics, Education, Development Economics, Labor Economics

EDUCATION

University of Iowa <i>Ph.D. in Economics, 2022 (expected)</i>	Iowa City, IA
University of Iowa <i>M.A. in Economics, May 2017</i>	Iowa City, IA
Tehran University <i>M.Sc. in Industrial Engineering, August 2013</i>	Tehran, Iran
Zanjan University <i>B.Sc. in Applied Mathematics, August 2010</i>	Zanjan, Iran

JOB MARKET PAPER

“The Impact of Female Education on Fertility Outcomes: Evidence from New Schools Opening in Iran”

WORKS IN PROGRESS

“The Gender Wage Gap in Iran: 1994 to 2019”
“The Determinants of the labor Force Participation of Women in Iran”

HONORS, AWARDS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

- **Graduate College Summer Fellowship, University of Iowa** Summer 2018
- **Graduate College Post-Comprehensive Research Fellowship** Fall 2018

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Teaching Assistant, University of Iowa

- Principles of Macroeconomics, online Fall 2019 to Fall 2021
- Intermediate Macroeconomics, online Fall 2019 to Fall 2021
- Principles of Microeconomics, online Fall 2019 to Fall 2021
- Intermediate of Microeconomics, online Fall 2019 to Fall 2021
- Statistics of Strategy, Fall 2016 to Fall 2017
- Business Analytics, Spring 2018

Grader, University of Iowa

- Principle of Microeconomics, Spring 2016
- Household Finance, Spring 2016
- Personnel Economics, Spring 2016

PROGRAMMING

Excel, Stata, R, \LaTeX , Python, MATLAB, SAS, C++

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Residency: U.S. permanent resident (a Green card holder)

Languages: Persian(native), English(fluent), Turkish

REFERENCE

David Frisvold (Advisor)
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ABSTRACTS

The Impact of Female Education on Fertility Outcomes: Evidence from New Schools Opening in Iran (Job Market Paper)

Iran has experienced one of the most dramatic declines in fertility throughout the world in the last four decades. This paper examines the impact of Iranian women's education on fertility outcomes using Iran household census 1996, 2006, 2011, and 2016. To identify the effect of educational attainment, I construct a new dataset of the number of elementary and secondary schools in each year in each region of the country and utilize the number of elementary and secondary schools at ages 7 and 12 as instruments for maternal education. The opening of new schools affects the decision to continue and move through the educational attainment, but it should influence fertility behaviors only through the educational channel. In the context of Iran, I found that there is a negative impact of education on the number of children in the urban and rural regions. My empirical analysis revealed that women with higher years of schooling tended to have significantly fewer children in the last three decades in both urban and rural areas. More years of education also increased the number of families with no children and with only one child in the rural areas of Iran. Overall, most research has focused on the returns from education reflected in female job and wage opportunities. However, fertility outcomes constitute another benefit of having higher education, which is not mirrored in the wages earned by educated women. Thus, the findings of my study suggest that the estimates of the returns from women's education should include the social and demographic aspects as well.

The Gender Wage Gap in Iran: 1994 to 2019

Women in Iran face widespread challenges in participating in the workforce. The rate for Iranian women's participation in the labor force has stayed constant at around 11% over the past decades. The International Labor Organization (2019) estimates that women in Iran earn 18%, on average, of the male wage. This paper examines the wage gap in Iran using the Iran annual Household, Expenditure, and Income Survey (HEIS) from 1994 to 2019. To understand the factors behind the gender pay gap, I use Oaxaca and Ransom's (1994) methodology to decompose the wage gap into factors due to different characteristics of men and women and aspects of direct inequality of treatment. My results indicate that education, industry, private versus public sector, region, occupation, and occupational segregation are potentially significant sources of the wage gap against women in Iran.