

Adilya Abdrazakova

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PhD Student in Economics
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EDUCATION

- **University of Alicante, Spain** 2021-present
PhD in Economics
Academic Advisors: [Luis Franjo](#), [Francesco Turino](#)
- **University of Minnesota, USA** January-June 2024
Visiting PhD Student
Visiting Host: [Timothy J. Kehoe](#)
- **European University Institute, Italy** March-May 2025
Visiting PhD Student
Visiting Host: [Alexander Ludwig](#)
- **University of Alicante, Spain** 2019-2021
Masters in Quantitative Economics Top grade of 2019 cohort
- **Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey** 2013-2017
Bachelor of Arts in Economics Top 5% of 2013 cohort

EXPERIENCE

- **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** June-August 2026
Fund Internship Program (FIP) Intern, African Department
Reference: [Joanne Tan](#), [Bilal Tabti](#)
- **The Journal of the European Economic Association (JEEA)** 06/2024-06/2025
Replicator
Reference: [Maia Guell](#)
- **The World Bank** 2023, 2026
Short-Term Consultant (Quantitative Modeler, Infrastructural Project)
Reference: [Jevgenijs Steinbucks](#)
- **Ernst & Young** October 2018-June 2019
Audit Intern Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Reference: [Elizaveta Tsoy](#)
- **University of Central Asia, IPPA** June-August 2016
Research Intern Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

•University of Alicante, Spain

2020–2026

Teaching Assistant

Courses:

- Undergraduate Statistics and Introduction to Econometrics (Practice): *Fall 2024–Fall 2025*.
- Undergraduate Mathematics I (Practice): *Fall 2021–Fall 2023*.
- Undergraduate Mathematics II (Theory and Practice): *Spring 2021*
- Graduate Macroeconomics I (Practice): *Fall 2020–Fall 2024*.

TECHNICAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

Languages: Russian (C2), English (C1), Spanish (B1.2), Turkish (B1), Kyrgyz (B1)

Software: MS Office, Eviews, R, MATLAB, Dynare, STATA, FORTRAN, Python, LaTeX, Git

CURRENT RESEARCH

“Informality, Children and Female Occupational Choice” (Job Market Paper)

Abstract: This paper studies how childbirth affects women’s occupational choices in a developing country with informality. Using Brazilian data, I show that childbirth lowers women’s labor force participation and, among those who remain employed, raises transitions into informal entrepreneurship by 8 percentage points. Furthermore, I develop and calibrate a life-cycle occupational choice model with exogenous fertility, heterogeneity in wage and managerial ability, spousal earnings, and child-related time and monetary costs to interpret these patterns. Formal-sector frictions restrict both access to jobs and opportunities for part-time work. The model closely matches observed transitions in the data, and suggests that childbirth makes informal entrepreneurship more attractive because it allows mothers to reduce working hours with a less than proportional decline in earnings. As a result, expanding part-time options produces limited formalization, whereas improving access to formal jobs has a larger effect. Policy experiments with budget-neutral child transfers show that conditioning benefits on formal activity yields large formalization gains. A universal child allowance, however, delivers the largest ex ante welfare gains for entering cohorts, even though it increases informal entrepreneurship.

“Entrepreneurial Human Capital and Firm Informality” with [Luis Franjo](#), [Francesco Turino](#) (*Submitted*)

Abstract: This paper studies how entrepreneurial human capital affects firm informality in developing economies. We develop a life-cycle general equilibrium model with endogenous education and occupational choice under limited tax enforcement and credit frictions. Entrepreneurial ability is enhanced by college education. Calibrated to Brazil, the model shows that expanding college attainment reduces informality by reallocating talent toward larger, more productive formal firms. This raises GDP and aggregate productivity, with the magnitude of effects depending on the degree of credit frictions. We validate the mechanism using microdata, leveraging Brazil’s 1996 education reform. The findings underscore the role of education in promoting formalization.

“Educational Mobility and Aggregate Productivity” with [Joanne Tan](#), [Bilal Tabti](#) (Work in Progress)

Abstract: This paper studies how intergenerational educational mobility shapes economic development. Using subnational nightlight and intergenerational mobility data, we present empirical evidence that higher intergenerational mobility is associated with higher economic development. We then extend a Roy model of occupational choice, in which intergenerational mobility affects economic productivity and growth via two mechanisms—educational attainment and the allocation of talent to occupations. We then calibrate it to Côte d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and South Africa, allowing for within-country between-group heterogeneity. The gains from improving education and occupational opportunities depend on how they interact, and a country’s initial conditions. Our findings show that the aggregate

consequences of educational mobility depend on both inherited educational disadvantage and the opportunities workers face after acquiring education. In countries like Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, where educational attainment is low, increasing educational attainment generates the largest output gains. In South Africa, high occupational barriers limit the gains from increasing educational mobility and attainment.

“Adolescent Fertility, Human Capital, and Public Finances” with [Luis Franjo](#), [Nicolas Roig](#) (Work in Progress)