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EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Economics, Stanford University
Expected Completion: June 2023

DISSERTATION: "The effect of institutional policies on the labor market for low-wage workers"

Master in Economics, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio), Brazil
Advisor: Prof. Gabriel Ulyssea
2015-2017

Bachelor in Economics, Universidade de São Paulo (FEA-USP), Brazil
Advisor: Prof. Fabiana Fontes Rocha
2010-2013

DISSERTATION COMMITTEE

Prof. Nicholas Bloom (co-primary)
Economics Department, Stanford University
(650) 725-7836
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Prof. Caroline Hoxby (co-primary)
Economics Department, Stanford University
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Prof. Ran Abramitzky
Economics Department, Stanford University
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ranabr@stanford.edu

RESEARCH AND TEACHING FIELDS

Primary field: Labor Economics
Secondary field: Public Economics

RESEARCH PAPERS

*How does the minimum wage affect outsourced workers? Evidence from cleaning workers in Brazil
(Job Market Paper)*

This paper provides causal evidence on the effect of implementing or increasing a wage floor (an occupation-specific minimum wage) on the wage difference between outsourced, insourced, and

informal workers, the employment of outsourced and insourced workers, and the size of the informal labor market. To do so, I use matched employer-employee data from Brazil focusing on the labor market for cleaning workers. Brazil has regional occupation-specific wage floors that increased in response to yearly federal minimum wage increases that affected all regions and occupations starting in 2000. Since regions with lower wage floors were much more affected, to estimate the causal effect, I compare regions with lower wage floors in 1999 against regions with higher wage floors in 1999. Estimation results show that a 23% wage floor increase, the average real increase between 2000 and 2010, decreases the outsourced wage penalty in half. This reduction in the wage gap makes outsourced workers relatively more expensive than insourced workers, which reduces outsourcing employment by 70%. The majority of this reduction in outsourced worker employment comes from less entry of new outsourced workers or from workers transferring into formal jobs in other occupations, and only the minority comes from workers leaving the formal labor market. Finally, I find no significant effect on informal worker employment and a 40% reduction in the informal wage penalty.

The Contribution of High-Skilled Immigrants to Innovation in the United States
(with Shai Bernstein, Rebecca Diamond, Timothy McQuade)

We characterize the contribution of immigrants to US innovation, both through their direct productivity as well as through their indirect spillover effects on their native collaborators. To do so, we link patent records to a database containing the first five digits of 236 million of Social Security Numbers (SSN). By combining this part of the SSN together with year of birth, we identify whether individuals are immigrants based on the age at which their Social Security Number is assigned. We find that over the course of their careers, immigrants are more productive than natives, as measured by number of patents, patent citations, and the economic value of these patents. Immigrant inventors are more likely to rely on foreign technologies, to collaborate with foreign inventors, and to be cited in foreign markets, thus contributing to the importation and diffusion of ideas across borders. Using an identification strategy that exploits premature inventor deaths, we find that immigrants collaborators create especially strong positive externalities on the innovation production of their collaborators, while natives have a much weaker impact. We identify a key mechanism driving these differences: the unique knowledge backgrounds of immigrants. This suggests that combining different knowledge pools into inventor teams is important for innovation.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Women's Labor Market Participation in Brazil's Early Industrialization

In this paper, I estimate if the large influx of immigrants to Brazil between 1870 and 1920 contributed to the decline in women's participation in manufacturing employment that happened during the same period. To do so, I assemble a novel country-wide data set that covers employment by gender and industry for the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century in Brazil. To estimate the causal effect, I used a shift-share instrument similar to Card (2001). It predicts the influx of immigrants by assuming that immigrants of a specific nationality are more likely to settle in states that already have a large population from their home country. My results show that if the immigration rate were to increase by 28.83 percentage points (one standard deviation) the change in the proportion of women working in manufacturing between 1872 and 1920 would have increased from -14.6 to -6.2 percentage points. This indicates that, counterintuitively, the increase in immigration actually slowed down the decline in women's labor force participation in manufacturing.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- 2022 Teaching Assistant for Lecturer Mark Tendall Ph.D., Stanford University
Econ 52 (Economic Analysis III)
Teaching Assistant for Prof. Marcelo Clerici-Arias, Stanford University
Econ 198 (Junior Honors Seminar)
- 2021 Teaching Assistant for Prof. Luigi Pistaferri, Stanford University
Econ 102C (Advanced Topics in Econometrics)
Teaching Assistant for Prof. Grant Miller, Stanford University
Econ 127 (Economics of Health Improvement in Developing Countries)
Teaching Assistant for Lecturer Britni Wilcher Ph.D., Stanford University
Econ 126 (Economics of Health and Medical Care)
- 2020 Teaching Assistant for Lecturer Scott McKeon Ph.D., Stanford University
Econ 102B (Applied Econometrics)
Teaching Assistant for Prof. Rosamond Naylor, Stanford University
Econ 106 (World Food Economy)
Teaching Assistant for Lecturer Gopi Shah Goda Ph.D., Stanford University
Econ 101 (Economic Policy Seminar)
- 2019 Teaching Assistant for Lecturer Gopi Shah Goda Ph.D., Stanford University
Econ 101 (Economic Policy Seminar)
- 2017 Lecturer for Introduction to Research in Economics I (Undergraduate), PUC-Rio
- 2016 Teaching Assistant for Prof. Carlos Tomei, PUC-Rio
Mathematics (Graduate)
Teaching Assistant for Prof. Leonardo Rezende, PUC-Rio
Microeconomics I (Graduate)

RELEVANT POSITIONS

- 2021 Research Assistant for Prof. Gabriel Ulyssea and Prof. Clement Imbert, University College London (UCL)
Project: "The effects of severe climate shocks on internal displacement and its impacts on economic development"
- 2019-2020 Research Assistant Prof. Shai Bernstein, Stanford University
Project: "The Contribution of High-Skilled Immigrants to Innovation in the United States"
- 2016-2017 Research Assistant for Prof. Claudio Ferraz at PUC-Rio
Projects: "Do Government Audits Reduce Corruption? Estimating the Impacts of Exposing Corrupt Politicians"; "Procuring Firm Growth: The Effects of Government Purchases on Firm Dynamics"
- 2014 Research Assistant at Institute of Economic Research Foundation (FIPE).
Supervisors: Prof. Gabriel de Abreu Madeira; Prof. Mauro Rodrigues Jr.; Prof. Rafael Coutinho Costa Lima; Prof. Sergio Almeida.
Projects: a Program evaluation of "Banco do Povo" a micro-credit program of the State of São Paulo.

SCHOLARSHIPS, HONORS, AND AWARDS

- 2022-23 SIEPR Dissertation Fellowship.
- 2019-20 Ronald I. McKinnon Fellowship for Graduate Student

- 2019 Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award
2019 Charles River Associates Award for Best Paper on Corporate Finance for the paper “*The Contribution of High-Skilled Immigrants to Innovation in the United States*” (with Shai Bernstein, Rebecca Diamond, and Timothy McQuade)
2018 King Center Graduate Student Grant
2016 Aluno nota 10, FAPERJ, Scholarship awarded to the highest GPA in the master's program at PUC-RJ
2015 Admission as 11th place in the national exam of the Brazilian Association of Graduate Programs in Economics (ANPEC) out of over 1,200 candidates

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Stanford Economics Department Diversity and Inclusion Coordinator, Jul 2020-Jul 2021.

Seminar presenter, ASSA - AEA, San Diego, CA, US, Jan 2020. *Paper: “The Contribution of High-Skilled Immigrants to Innovation in the United States” (with Shai Bernstein, Rebecca Diamond, and Timothy McQuade)*

Seminar presenter, LACEA - REAP, São Paulo, Brazil, Aug 2017. *Paper: “Public Sector and the Allocation of Skills in the Labor Market” (with Gabriel Ulyssea)*

Seminar presenter, 38th meeting of the Brazilian Econometric Society, Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, Dec 2016. *Paper: “Social Networks and Government - The effects of contacts on the probability of assignment to commissioned jobs” (with Pedro Pessoa)*

OTHER

Programming Languages: R, Stata, Latex, Matlab (Advanced); Python, Unix (Basic)
Languages: English (Fluent), Portuguese (Native), Spanish (Basic)