

## Zafar E. Nazarov

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### Personal

Gender: Male  
Date of birth: 11/24/1977  
Place of birth: Tashkent, Uzbekistan  
Languages: English, Russian, Uzbek  
Citizenship: Uzbekistan, US permanent resident

### Specialization

Applied Microeconomics, Labor Economics  
Applied Econometrics, Health Economics

### Education

Ph.D. Economics	UNC at Chapel Hill	May 2009 (expected)
M.S. Agricultural Economics and Experimental Statistics	New Mexico State University	July 2004
B.S. Finance	Tashkent Finance Institute	May 2002

### Research papers

Nazarov, Zafar. 'Unemployment Duration, and Part-time Vs. Full-time Reemployment, and Wages.'  
Job Market Paper (2009): 1-42.

Nazarov, Zafar. 'The Causal Relationship Between Unemployment Duration and Worker's Health.'  
UNC-CH Working Paper (2009): 1-35.

Nazarov, Zafar. 'Testing the Validity of Self-reported Disability as a Measure of True Disability.'  
UNC-CH Working Paper (2006): 1-52.

### Teaching Experience

Instructor	Intermediate Microeconomics UNC at Chapel Hill	Fall 2008, Sum 2008 Spr 2008, Fall 2007 Sum 2007
Instructor	'Getting Started Working On The Research Cluster Emerald' ITS LearnIT, UNC at Chapel Hill	Spr 2008, Fall 2008
Teaching Assistant	Intermediate Microeconomics UNC at Chapel Hill	Fall 2006, Spr 2007 Spr 2006, Fall 2005

## Research Experience

Research Assistant	ITS Research Computing, UNC at Chapel Hill	Fall 2005 - present
<i>Providing technical support of supercomputers and clusters at ITS Research Computing. Testing performance of different applications (Stata, SAS, Matlab and R) and compilers (Intel Fortran, Absoft, Profortran and GNU) on research clusters.</i>		
Research Assistant	Prof. Koleman Strumpf, UNC at Chapel Hill	Fall 2004 - Spr 2005
<i>Collecting and analyzing weekly information on VCR and DVD rentals and box office revenues in the US and other developed countries.</i>		
Research Assistant	Prof. James Libbin, New Mexico State University	Fall 2002 - Spr 2004
<i>Analyzing and assessing the economic benefits of bioenergy systems in New Mexico State.</i>		

## Presentations

Applied Microeconomics Seminar	UNC at Chapel Hill	Fall 2007, Spr 2008
Seminar	International Food Policy Research Institute	Jan. 2009
Seminar	SPHERE Institute	Jan. 2009

## Honors and Awards

UNC at Chapel Hill	Teaching and Research Assistantship	2004-2009
New Mexico State University	Research Assistantship	2002-2004

## Computer Skills

### Statistical and Mathematical Applications

- Proficient with Stata, SAS
- Familiar with Matlab, S-Plus, JMP, R

### Operating Systems

- Proficient with Linux(Red Hat), Windows XP

### Computer Languages

- Proficient with Fortran, Latex
- Familiar with Shell Scripting, Perl

## References

Prof. David Guilkey (advisor) Department of Economics UNC at Chapel Hill 107 Gardner Hall, CB 3305 Chapel Hill, NC 27599 david_guilkey@unc.edu 919-966-5335	Prof. Helen Tauchen Department of Economics UNC at Chapel Hill 107 Gardner Hall, CB 3305 Chapel Hill, NC 27599 Helen.Tauchen@unc.edu 919-843-9453	Prof. Donna Gilleskie Department of Economics UNC at Chapel Hill 107 Gardner Hall, CB 3305 Chapel Hill, NC 27599 dgill@email.unc.edu 919-966-5372
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## Abstracts of papers

### *'Unemployment Duration, and Part-time Vs. Full-time Reemployment, and Wages.'*

The main goals of my research are to estimate the effects of unemployment duration on formerly unemployed workers' wages, to analyze the determinants of part-time versus full-time reemployment, and to measure the impact of part-time versus full-time work on wages. Using the 1996 and 2001 panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, I find that for the typical man a one month increase in the duration of unemployment leads to a 0.4% decrease in reemployment wages. In contrast, for the typical woman, I fail to find any effect of unemployment duration on wages. Furthermore, as unemployment progresses, holding everything else equal, part-time reemployment is more likely than full-time reemployment for both genders. In addition, for men, my results show that there is no part-time and full-time wage differential for workers with less than a high school education, and for the same group of women, there exists a positive part-time wage premium. With the exception of women with an advanced degree, for both women and men, I find evidence of the existence of a full-time wage premium for higher levels of education, and the premium increases with the level of education.

### *'Testing the Validity of Self-reported Disability as a Measure of True Disability.'*

The main question of this research is whether self-reported disability is systematically biased relative to the SSA disability measures. In other words, are the self-reported disability measures in surveys conducted by independent organizations reliable? There is no doubt that many individuals may overestimate their disability conditions for the SSA due to rationalization factors. However, Benitez-Silva et al., by introducing the RUR hypothesis, believe that the applicants of the disability programs are fully aware of the SSA's disability criteria and their self-reported disabilities in a non-governmental survey are adjusted by the SSA's disability norm. In this paper, I have tested the RUR hypothesis by revisiting Benitez-Silva et al. (2004). First, I replicated Benitez-Silva et al.'s analysis as accurately as possible and then, using information from the additional three waves of the Health Retirement Study, I make updates to the analysis. The main implications from the non-parametric and parametric tests are that for the majority of individuals' observed characteristics, assuming that the SSA and applicants use the same characteristics in disability determination, the SSA and individuals probably use different weights, which is a direct contradiction to the RUR hypothesis.

### *'The Causal Relationship Between Unemployment Duration and Worker's Health.'*

The main goal of this paper is to explore the impact of impaired health on the duration of unemployment. It is a common belief that self-reported health correlates with unobserved factors in the duration of unemployment equation. To solve this endogeneity problem, I propose the empirical model where I jointly estimate the health and duration equations controlling for unobserved worker heterogeneity using a discrete factor method proposed by Mroz and Guilkey(1995) and Mroz (1999). Using the 1996 and 2001 panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, I find that for men and women, a worker with impaired health has a significantly longer unemployment spell than a healthy counterpart. Furthermore, the results show that a worker with impaired health more likely ends up with a part-time job.