

# JAKUB LONSKY

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University of Liverpool Management School

University of Liverpool

Chatham Street

Liverpool, L69 7ZH, UK

## CURRENT POSITION

Lecturer (Assistant Professor) in Economics

University of Liverpool Management School, University of Liverpool, UK

Sep 2020 –

## OTHER AFFILIATIONS

Global Labor Organization (GLO) Fellow

May 2020 –

Institute of Labor Economics (IZA) Research Affiliate

Nov 2019 –

Extra-Legal Governance Institute (ExLEGI) Senior Research Fellow

October 2020 –

School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography

University of Oxford, UK, Research Affiliate

Sep 2020 –

## PREVIOUS POSITIONS

Postdoctoral Research Fellow

Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS)

University of Oxford, UK

Nov 2019 – Aug 2020

## EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, PA, USA

August 2019

Visiting Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Oxford, UK

April 2018 – May 2018

Visiting Scholar, *BAFFI CAREFIN*, Bocconi University, Italy

Sep 2017 – Feb 2018

M.A. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, PA, USA

Dec 2015

B.A. in Economics and Mathematics, Summa Cum Laude, Berea College, KY, USA

May 2014

## RESEARCH INTERESTS

Labor Economics, Political Economy, Health Economics

## PUBLICATIONS

“The Effects of DACA on Health Insurance, Access to Care, and Health Outcomes”

with Osea Giuntella (*Journal of Health Economics*, Vol. 72, July 2020)

“Does Immigration Decrease Far-Right Popularity? Evidence from Finnish Municipalities”

(*Journal of Population Economics*, Vol. 34(1), 2021; SEA Award for Young Economist)

“The Resilience of the Russian Mafia: An Empirical Study”

with Federico Varese and Yuriy Podvysotskiy

(Forthcoming in the *British Journal of Criminology*)

“Immigration Policy and Immigrants’ Sleep. Evidence from DACA”

with Osea Giuntella, Fabrizio Mazzonna, and Luca Stella

(Accepted at the *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*)

## WORKING PAPERS

“Gulags, Crime, and Elite Violence: Origins and Consequences of the Russian Mafia”

“Immigration and Work Schedules: Theory and Evidence”

with Timothy N. Bond and Osea Giuntella

## **FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS**

COVID-19 Research Response Fund, University of Oxford (\$50,355)	2020
SEA Award for Young Economist (CES-SEAM, Brno, Czech rep.)	2019
Klinzing Grant for Pre-Dissertation Research, University of Pittsburgh (\$3,000)	2018
International Studies Fund, University of Pittsburgh (\$700)	2018
Andrew Mellon Predoctoral Fellowship, University of Pittsburgh	2017 – 2018
Graduate Student Teaching Award, University of Pittsburgh	2017
Arts & Sciences Graduate Summer Fellowship, University of Pittsburgh (\$3,000)	2017, 2016
Teaching Fellowship, University of Pittsburgh	2018 – 2019, 2015 – 2017
Reuben E. Slesinger Fellowship (most promising entering Ph.D. student), University of Pittsburgh	2014 – 2015
Full 4-year Tuition Scholarship & Stipend, Berea College	2010 – 2014
Ballard-McConnell-Willis Mathematics Scholarship, Berea College (\$3,500)	2013

## **RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS**

- 2020* Economics of Crime Online Seminar (organized by Prof. Jennifer Doleac, TAMU); University of Liverpool Management School; The Bank of Finland Institute for Economics in Transition (BOFIT); The Extra-Legal Governance Institute (University of Oxford); COMPAS (University of Oxford), Kentucky Economic Association Annual Conference
- 2019* ASHEcon 8th Annual Conference (Washington, DC); Czech Economic Society & Slovak Economic Association Meeting (Brno, Czech Rep.); CERGE-EI, (Prague); University of Southampton; West Virginia University; University of Pittsburgh; Berea College; Masaryk University (Brno, Czech Rep.)
- 2016-18* 15th Annual Migration Meeting (Harvard Kennedy School); Third Workshop on Immigration, Health and Well-Being (Barcelona, Spain); COMPAS (University of Oxford); Workshop on “Migration and the Labour Markets” (Edinburgh, UK); Carnegie Mellon University, 29th EALE Conference (St. Gallen, Switzerland); Bocconi University; Università della Svizzera italiana; University of Pittsburgh; Second Workshop on Immigration, Health and Well-Being (University of Oxford – poster presentation)

## **TEACHING & MENTORING EXPERIENCE**

- Instructor, Undergraduate, University of Pittsburgh  
Special Topics: Crime & Conflict Economics Summer 2019, Spring 2019  
[Overall Teaching Effectiveness Score: 4.68/5.00](#)
- Introduction to Macroeconomics Summer 2017  
[Overall Teaching Effectiveness Score: 4.59/5.00](#)
- Graduate Student Peer Mentor, University of Pittsburgh 2018 – 2019

## **MEMBERSHIPS**

European Economic Association, American Economic Association, American Society of Health Economists

## **REFEREEING ACTIVITY**

B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy (1), Health Economics (1), International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health (2), Journal of Health Economics (1), Journal of Population Economics (2)

## **OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY & EXPERIENCE**

Member of local organizing committee  
*IV Workshop on Immigration, Health and Well-Being* (University of Pittsburgh, 2019)

*The Cliometric Society Annual Conference* (University of Pittsburgh, 2016)

Research Assistant

Migration Observatory, University of Oxford, UK

Sep 2019 – Oct 2019

Economics Research Center, University of Chicago, IL, USA

June 2013 – August 2013

Economics Department Representative

Arts & Sciences Graduate Student Organization (University of Pittsburgh, 2015 – 2016)

### **COMPUTER SKILLS**

ArcGIS, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, MATLAB, Office, Python, STATA

### **LANGUAGES**

Slovak (native), English (fluent), Czech (excellent reading & listening comprehension),

French (some proficiency)

### **OTHER**

NAIA Men's Cross Country Scholar-Athlete

2013, 2012

Slovak Junior Track & Field Champion: 3000m steeplechase (outdoor), 3000m (indoor)

2010

Participant at ISF World Schools' Cross Country Championship (Czech Republic)

2008

Laureat of international piano competition *Klavírna Orava* (Dolný Kubín, Slovakia)

2006

### **PUBLICATION & WORKING PAPER ABSTRACTS**

**“The Effects of DACA on Health Insurance, Access to Care, and Health Outcomes”**

with Osea Giuntella (*Journal of Health Economics*, Vol. 72, July 2020)

Abstract: This paper studies the effects of the 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) initiative on health insurance coverage, access to care, health care use, and health outcomes. We exploit a difference-in-differences that relies on the discontinuities in the program eligibility criteria. We find that DACA increased insurance coverage. In states that granted access to Medicaid, the increase was driven by an increase in public insurance take-up. Where public coverage was not available, DACA eligibility increased individually purchased insurance. Despite the increase in insurance coverage, there is no evidence of significant increases in health care use, although there is some evidence that DACA increased demand for mental health services. After 2012, DACA-eligible individuals were also more likely to report a usual place of care and less likely to delay care because of financial restrictions. Finally, we find some evidence that DACA improved self-reported health and reduced depression symptoms, indicators of stress and anxiety, and hypertension. These improvements are concentrated among individuals with income below the federal poverty level.

**“Does Immigration Decrease Far-Right Popularity? Evidence from Finnish Municipalities”** (*Journal of Population Economics*, Vol. 34(1), 2021; SEA Award for Young Economist)

Abstract: Across Europe, far-right parties have made significant electoral gains in recent years, posing a serious threat to the European integration process. Their anti-immigration stance is considered one of the main factors behind their success. Yet, the causal evidence on how immigration affects far-right voting is still relatively scarce. Using data from Finland, this paper studies the effect of immigration on voting for the far-right Finns Party on a local level. Exploiting a convenient setup for a shift-share instrument, I find that one percentage point increase in the share of foreign citizens in municipality decreases Finns Party's vote share by 3.4 percentage points. A placebo test using pre-period data confirms this effect is not driven by persistent trends at the municipality level. The far-right votes lost to immigration are captured by the two pro-immigration parties. In addition, immigration is found to increase voter turnout while the protest vote remains unaffected. Turning to potential mechanisms, the negative effect is only present in municipalities with high initial exposure to immigrants. Moreover, I provide some evidence for welfare-state channel as a plausible mechanism behind the main result.

### **“The Resilience of the Russian Mafia: An Empirical Study”**

with Federico Varese & Yuriy Podvysotskiy (Forthcoming in the *British Journal of Criminology*)

Abstract: Criminal organizations constantly face challenges that threaten their existence. What makes an organization survive amidst such threats and confrontations? The paper begins with a discussion of the effects that state repression and state transformation might have on criminal organizations, and how such organizations might respond. We then turn to the case of the Russian mafia, known as the *vory-v-zakone*. We identify the key challenges faced by the *vory* and examine how the Russian mafia adapted to such threats. We conclude that the most significant threat occurred at the end of the Soviet Union and show that the Russian mafia adapted to new circumstances and changed elements of its admission ritual without significantly changing its organizational structure. We also show that the Putin era has not been as damaging to the criminal fraternity as some observers have argued. We conclude that the biggest threat came not from state policies but state transformation. The paper is based upon a new and unique dataset we constructed containing biographical information of more than 5,000 members of the *vory* fraternity. The paper contributes to the study of organizations, the effect of state policies on mafia groups, and the history of the Russian mafia.

### **“Immigration Policy and Immigrants’ Sleep. Evidence from DACA”**

with Osea Giuntella, Fabrizio Mazzonna, and Luca Stella

(Accepted at the *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*)

Abstract: The stress associated with immigrant status and immigration policy can significantly impair immigrants’ quality of life and mental health. Stress often leads to sleep problems. While previous studies have documented a significant relationship between immigrant status and the physical and mental health of immigrants, we know little about the effects of immigration on sleep. Exploiting the introduction of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) in 2012, we study how immigrants’ sleep behavior responds to a change in immigration policy. Consistent with previous research documenting positive effects of DACA on mental health, we provide evidence of a significant improvement in immigrants’ sleep duration and quality in response to this policy change. We find that DACA-eligible immigrants are 40% more likely to sleep at least 7 hours and 26% more likely to sleep at least 8 hours. These effects are concentrated among men and high-educated people, who are also more likely to report higher satisfaction with their sleep. Finally, DACA-eligible immigrants - after the introduction of the reform - are less likely to report episodes of sleeplessness (-50%). However, the uncertainty around the future of the program may have undermined its positive impact on sleep duration and quality. Starting in 2015, the fraction of DACA-eligible individuals reporting insufficient sleep is no longer statistically different from the pre-DACA levels.

### **“Gulags, Crime, and Elite Violence: Origins and Consequences of the Russian Mafia”**

Abstract: This paper studies the origins and consequences of the Russian mafia (*vory-v-zakone*). Using a unique web scraped dataset containing detailed biographies of more than 5,000 mafia leaders, I first show that the Russian mafia originated in the Soviet *Gulag* archipelago, and could be found near the gulags’ initial locations in mid-1990s Russia, some three decades after the camps were officially closed down. Then, using an instrumental variable approach that exploits the proximity of the Russian mafia to the gulags, I show that Russian communities with mafia presence in the mid-1990s experienced a dramatic rise in crime driven by elite violence which erupted shortly after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The violence initially confined to the criminal underworld eventually spilled over, leading to indiscriminate attacks against local businessmen, managers of state-owned enterprises, judges, and members of the state security apparatus. However, there was no increase in politically-motivated violence, suggesting a widespread collusion between the mafia and local politicians in the early post-Soviet Russia.

## “Immigration and Work Schedules: Theory and Evidence”

with Timothy N. Bond and Osea Giuntella

**Abstract:** Economists have long been interested in analyzing the effects of immigration on native wages and employment. Yet, there is little evidence on the effects of immigration on work conditions. Previous studies have shown that because of task complementarities immigration pushes natives towards more communication intensive jobs. This reallocation of tasks has important effects on native work conditions. We provide a theoretical framework to analyze the effects of immigration work schedules. The model allows for immigrants to have a comparative advantage in either the production or provision (i.e. lower disamenity costs) of night-time tasks, which leads them to disproportionately choose night time employment. Because day-time and night-time tasks are imperfect substitutes, the relative wage of day-time tasks increases as their supply becomes relative more scarce. Consistent with our hypotheses we show that immigration decreases the likelihood of natives of working nightly shifts. Similarly, we find that immigration decreases natives likelihood of working in riskier jobs. By analyzing the differences in relative supplies and relative wages between natives and immigrants, we disentangle whether production or provision is more important for this selection effect.

### REFERENCES

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