



**CMSSE SUMMER SCHOOL**  
**in**  
**SPATIAL ECONOMICS AND IMPERFECT MARKETS:  
EMPIRICAL ASPECTS**

**Pushkin, 3-16 July 2013**

## If you have ANY questions contact to

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# How to get to Pushkin

Summer School takes place at 4, Radischeva str., Pushkin

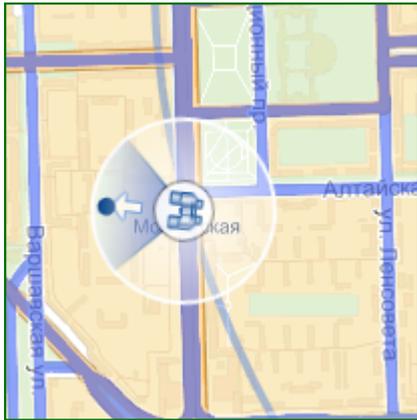
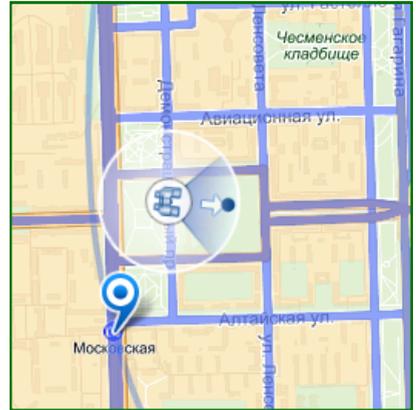
1. Route taxis K-287, K-347a, K-545

Metro “Moskovskaya”, Altayskaya str. exit

bus stop behind Lenin’s monument

Expected time: 30-40 minutes

**CTRL+click to see panoramic view**



2. Route taxis K-347a, K-545

Metro “Moskovskaya”, Moskovsky av. exit

bus stop near the restaurant “Япоша”

(in Russian “Япоша”)

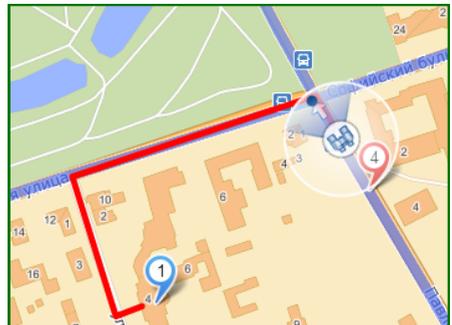
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The point of your final destination marked as **1.**

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# How to get to Pushkin

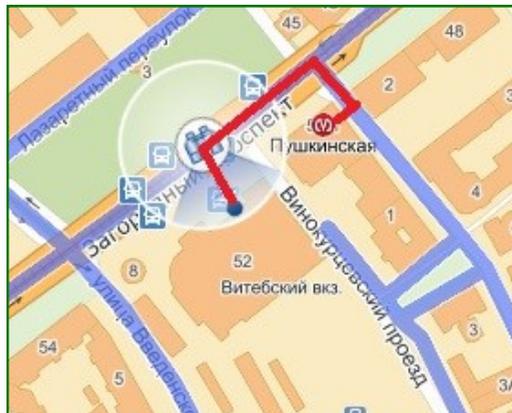
## 3. Commuting train

Vitebsky railway station (metro stations “Pushkinskaya” and “Zvenigorodskaya”)

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Commuting train to “Detskoye selo” station (app. 30 min)

You can also take a commuting train from platform “Kupchino” (metro station “Kupchino”)



Take a route taxi K-347a, K-376, K-378, K-402, K-519 or a bus 370, 373, 376, 378, 380, 380Э, 381, 382.

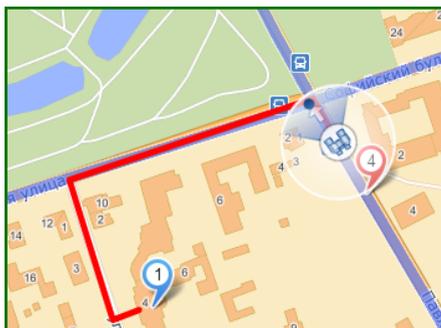
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TIME	LECTURER	9:30	11:00	11:30	13:00	14:30	16:00
DATE		11:00	11:30	13:00	14:30	16:00	16:30
3	<i>FREDERIC</i> ROBERT-NICOUD	1				3	
4	<i>FLORIAN</i> MAYNERIS	LECTURE	COFFEE BREAK	LECTURE 2	LUNCH	VISIT	COFFEE
5	<i>KRISTIAN</i> BEHRENS						
6	<i>SERGEY</i> AFONTSEV						
7		DAY OFF				PUSHKIN	
8	<i>NATALIA</i> VOLCHKOVA						
9	<i>IRINA</i> DENISOVA						
10	<i>BORIS</i> MIRONOV						
11	<i>OLEXANDER</i> SHEPOTILO						
12	<i>GRIGORY</i> KOSENOK						
13	<i>TATIANA</i> MIKHAILOVA						
14		DAY OFF					
15	<i>VLADIMIR</i> VAKHITOV						
16	<i>ANNA</i> VAKHITOVA						

16:30	18:00	19:00	19:30
	18:00	19:00	20:30
<b>PRESENTATIONS</b>			
		20:00	23:00
		<b>WELCOME PARTY SPB</b>	<b>BOAT TRIP</b>
<b>EXCURSION</b>			
		<b>DINNER</b>	
<b>TO SAINT PETERSBURG</b>		<b>MIKHAILOVSKY THEATRE</b>	
<b>RESEARCH</b>			
<b>DAY OFF</b>			
16:30	17:00		
<b>CLOSING CEREMONY</b>			

# Wednesday, 3 July

**Frédéric Robert-Nicoud (University of Geneva)**

## **Agglomeration Economies: Matching and Sharing**

Large cities pay higher wages than small cities. This relationship between city size and wages and other measures of productivity is universal: it holds for virtually all countries for which we have such data. Large cities are also more congested and more costly places to live in than small cities. How can we make sense of these facts?

Wages are higher in large cities so as to compensate mobile workers for the higher congestion costs associated with urban life. Firms that set up production in large cities are compensated for higher wage and land costs by the higher productivity of urban workers. In this course, we will study economic mechanisms that explain (i) why large cities are more congested and more costly places to live in than small cities, (ii) why large cities tend to attract people that are more talented and productive than the average worker in the economy, (iii) why large cities make people and firms more productive, a phenomenon known to economists as ‘agglomeration economies’, and (iv) how the interactions between these three mechanisms may give rise to Zipf’s law, namely, why a few very large cities coexist with many small cities.

**9:30-11:00** **The Urban Premium: Agglomeration and Sorting**

**11:30-13:00** **Agglomeration Economies: Matching and Sharing**

**14:30-16:00** **Dispersion Economics**

**16:30-17:00** *Igor Drapkin*

ENG

The Influence of FDI on Economy Diversification: Modeling Vertical Externalities under Firms’ Heterogeneity

**17:00-17:30** *Natalya Ayzenberg*

ENG

Trade Policy and Social Welfare under Monopolistic Competition with Variable Elasticity of Substitution

**17:30-18:00** *Alexander Osharin*

ENG

Intrafirm Income Distribution and Structure of Monopolistic Competition Models

# Thursday, 4 July

## Florian Mayneris (CORE)

### Agglomeration Economies and Regional Policy Evaluation

Over the recent decades a great number of researchers turned to studies on regional effects. We can not deny the fact that firms located in denser areas exhibit, on average, higher productivity and better export performance, or the existence of striking inequalities among cities or within one city. Nowadays, politicians tend to implement regional policies with a better consideration of agglomeration forces, spatial inequalities and externalities.

Regional issues also have a lot to do with a firm-level performance, clusterization and industrial organization, along with region specific income inequalities, unemployment rate and level of education. In a nutshell, during this lecture cycle we will focus on the causal relationship between firm's location and its productivity and impact estimation of cluster and enterprise zones policies. We will learn how to evaluate empirically the effectiveness of these policies implementation and whether there are equal effects on the core of targeted zone and its periphery.

**9:30-11:00** Agglomeration and Firm-level Performance

**11:30-13:00** Evaluation of Cluster and Regional Policies

**14:30-16:00** Evaluation of Enterprise Zones Policies

**16:30-17:00**

*Maxim Goryunov*

ENG

International Trade and the Degree of Matching Assortativeness

**17:00-17:30**

*Olga Vasilyeva*

ENG

Border Effect: Case of Russian-Chinese Border

**17:30-18:00**

*Elena Vakulenko*

ENG

Does Migration Lead to Regional Convergence in Russia?

# Friday, 5 July

**Kristian Behrens (UQAM)**

## **Monopolistic Competition: From Theory to Structural Quantitative Applications**

The aim of the lectures is threefold. First, we develop in depth a theoretical model of monopolistic competition with variable mark-ups. This model is very tractable and serves to illustrate a number of desirable properties. We then extend the model to deal with both firm heterogeneity and consumer income heterogeneity. We discuss key aspects and contrast them with existing approaches in the literature.

Second, we explain how this model can be used to go from theory to 'theory with numbers' which analyses aspects of international trade, including the structural estimation of gravity equations and counterfactual simulations of removing the 'border' between Canada and the US.

Third, we embed the model into a 'New Economic Geography' framework and apply it to the analysis of the spatial distribution of population in the US. I show in detail how shocks to trade and/or urban frictions change the distribution of population, the sizes of cities, and their productivity advantage.

The overall aim of the lecture is to show how to go from theory to structural estimation and how to run counterfactual analyses.

**9:30-11:00** **Monopolistic Competition, Variable Elasticity and Firm Heterogeneity**

**11:30-13:00** **Gravity, Border Effects, Mark-ups and Productivity**

**14:30-16:00** **Agglomeration and Urban Systems**

**16:30-17:00** *Alexander Filatov*

**ENG** The Limitation of Competition at Industrial Markets: Equilibrium and Effective Number of Firms

**17:00-17:30** *Alexander Skorobogatov*

**ENG** The Systemic Reversal of Fortune among Russian Cities: An Impact of Natural Resource Endowments on Intercity Gaps in Average Wage

**17:30-18:00** *Pavel Molchanov*

**ENG** The Impact of the Market Size on Level of Concentration in the Multiproduct Firm Case

# Saturday, 6 July

**Sergey Afontsev (IWEIR)**

## **Gravity Models in International Trade Theory**

School participants are to be introduced into modern advances in gravity-type modeling of cross-regional and cross-country economic interactions.

Theoretical component includes insights into the basic concepts of gravity-based analysis (basic types of gravity models with good differentiation and productivity differentials, interpretation of geographical and economic distance, specific approaches to the impact of trade policy variables). Empirical component focuses on estimation methods used in gravity studies (OLS, GLS, Poisson ML, two-stage estimation techniques in models with productivity differentials) and their relative strengths in particular research fields.

Conceptual and instrumental messages are illustrated with particular empirical models addressing issues of trade, trade policy, international investment and trade migration.

Policy advice implications of empirical research are discussed with references to issues of trade regulation and economic integration.

**9:30-11:00 Gravity Fundamentals: Theoretical Framework and Estimation Techniques**

**11:30-13:00 Gravity Models with Armington Assumption and Monopolistic Competition à la Dixit-Stiglitz**

**14:30-16:00 Gravity Models with Productivity Differentials**

# Monday, 8 July

**Natalia Volchkova (CEFIR)**

## **Costs of Exporting: Empirical Research**

Over the last ten years the development of International Trade theory is defined by heterogeneous firms' framework. Works of Melitz (Melitz, 2003) put a theoretical foundation of this approach while empirical works of Bernard, Jensen, Schott, Pavcnik (Bernard and Jensen, 1999, Bernard, Jensen and Schott, 2003, Pavcnik, 2002) and others demonstrated its empirical relevance. Heterogeneity of firms in their productivity levels along with positive fixed costs of exporting are two main assumptions that define the results. So far the issue of costs of exporting is under investigation by many trade economists. Among potential candidates the literature discusses informational, financial, regulatory, labor and other costs. During our lectures we will explore several papers that empirically study the relevance of these costs at firms' level.

**9:30-11:00**    **The Role of Intermediaries in International Trade**

**11:30-13:00**    **Links between the Import and Export Baskets Firm**

**14:30-16:00**    **Information Costs of Trade**

**16:30-17:00**    *Olga Demidova*

**RUS**    The Asymmetric Spatial Effects for Eastern and Western Regions of Russia

**17:00-17:30**    *Irina Trubekhina*

**RUS**    Spatial Distribution of Economic Activity in Russia: Municipal-level Evidence from Siberian Federal District

**17:30-18:00**    *Igor Drapkin*

**RUS**    The Effectiveness of National Companies and Industrial Diversification of a Region As Externalities Created by FDI

# Tuesday, 9 July

**Irina Denisova (CEFIR)**

## **Migration and Labor Market**

The lectures will focus on the labor market aspects of migration with the emphasis on empirical papers. Special attention will be given to the data sources to study immigration.

There will be discussed several topics concerning effects of immigration on source and host countries under homogeneous and heterogeneous labor models. We will also concentrate our attention on self-selection of immigrants, negative and positive, factors that determine relative skills of the immigrant flow and assimilation of immigrants. Moreover, we will double-check the effects of immigration on wages and employment of natives. And finally, we will examine migration and Russian labor market relationship and find an answer to the question whether migrants help to relax skills constraint on firms?

All in all, we will have a deep fourfold look at the migration issues of labor market.

**9:30-11:00** **The Effects of Immigration on Source and Host Countries**

**11:30-13:00** **The Effects of Immigration on Wages and Employment of Natives**

**14:30-16:00** **Migration and Russian Labor Market: Do Migrants Help to Relax Skills Constraint on Firms?**

**16:30-17:00** *Andrey Aistov*

**RUS** Is Education a Signal on the Russian Labor Market?

**17:00-17:30** *Ekaterina Alexandrova*

**RUS** Internal Labor Market: Measuring the Effect of Training

**17:30-18:00** *Igor Sloev, Philipp Ushchev*

**ENG** Do We Go Shopping Downtown or in the `burbs? Why Not Both?

# Wednesday, 10 July

**Boris Mironov (SPBSU)**

## **Economic Insights of History**

This lecture cycle will present a brief look at some historical events from the economic point of view. Using the multiple correlation analysis and the coefficients of variation we will investigate mutual integration of the regional markets into Russian one and the Russian market into the global one. We will also estimate factors of price formation across the regional markets.

Another topic to discuss is energy or biological status as an integrative indicator of the population standard of living. Height can be considered as a proxy variable for biological status. We use MLE-estimator and dynamic rows of mean height for males in regions investigated. We also estimate the influence of regional features on the standard of living dynamics using multiple regression analysis.

**9:30-11:00**    **Integration of Regional Markets for Bread in Russia XVI-XX centuries**

**11:30-13:00**    **Dynamic of standard for living in Russia in XVIII-XX centuries: geographical aspect**

# Thursday, 11 July

## **Olexander Shepotilo (KSE)**

These lectures are concentrated on mainly on policy analysis. Firstly, we discuss the core methods of evaluating the effect of reforms on performance of firms and industries. We start with the measurement of performance – labor productivity and total factor productivity (TFP) . After that, we talk about methods to identify the effect of reform – difference-in-difference, instrumental variables, and matching technique.

Secondly, we consider gravity model that is known to be a work-horse of international trade. We briefly state the theoretical foundation of the gravity model and its estimation with and without firm-level heterogeneity. We also discuss how the gravity model is used in policy analysis – border effect, regional trade agreements, effect of trade facilitation on trade, etc.

Thirdly, Spatial Econometrics accounts for cross-sectional correlation of units in the data that is related to distance. We discuss the theory and empirical application of the spatial econometrics, specify several types of spatial models and pay attention to the methods and peculiarities of their estimation. We also consider the model in forecasting framework. Finally, an empirical application is presented – we use the spatial model to study the spatial spillovers in the development of institutions.

**9:30-11:00**    **Trade Policy Analysis: Evaluation of the Impact of Reforms on Firms and Industries**

**11:30-13:00**    **Gravity Model and Policy Analysis**

**14:30-16:00**    **Spatial Econometrics**

**16:30-17:00**    *Alexander Sidorov*

**ENG**    A Simple Theory of Central Place Hierarchies

**17:00-17:30**    *Natalya Davidson*

**ENG**    Interaction of Agglomeration Effects and Home Market Effect in the Firm's Location Choice

**17:30-18:00**    *Denis Davydov*

**RUS**    Far East of Russia Economic Space: Mathematical Modeling

# Friday, 12 July

**Guest Lecture: Grigory Kosenok (NES)**

## **Production and Cost Function Estimation**

We discuss modern approaches to estimation of production technologies. We overview classical empirical tools and conclude with the study of modern methods of structural estimation of production function. We thoroughly examine work of Olley and Pakes (1995) where productivity of firms is recovered via investment decisions. Then we proceed with the paper of Levinsohn and Petrin (2003) where intermediate input is associated with productivity shock. Other modern researches related with the measurement of firm productivity are going to be briefly discussed.

**9:30-11:00** **Cost Function Estimation**

**11:30-13:00** **Production Function Estimation**

**14:30-16:00** **Productivity Estimation**

**16:30-17:00**

*Vladimir Jilin*

**RUS**

Bertrand Competition under Imperfect Information on the Competitors' Cost Function and Cournot Prices

**17:00-17:30**

*Olga Novikova*

**RUS**

Demand Estimation for Juice Brands Based on Scan\*Pro Model

**17:30-18:00**

*Valery Verbus*

**RUS**

The Endogenous Model of Economic Growth for Any Consumer Utility Function with a Preference for Diversity

# Saturday, 13 July

**Tatyana Mikhailova (NES)**

## **The Role of Infrastructure and Market Access in Regional and Urban Development**

On regional level, economic activity is attracted to the locations with better characteristics. Man-made transport infrastructure is among such characteristics, and should work to increase the density of population and economic activity. On the other hand, transport infrastructure reduces transportation costs between locations, changes market access, and can alter the spatial economy in different ways. An important applied problem is to estimate the effect of transport infrastructure on local development, to measure the economic impact of either specific transportation project or the overall level of transportation infrastructure development.

To estimate the role of infrastructure correctly, a researcher must solve the problem of endogeneity: transport may foster economic development, but economic development itself generates the demand for transportation services and facilitates investment into infrastructure. Thus, the causal effect of transportation infrastructure on economy is difficult to measure. To solve the problem of endogeneity, researchers have looked at various natural experiments and looked for instruments that can provide exogenous variation in transportation infrastructure and market access.

The lectures will cover five empirical studies that estimate the role of transportation networks or market access for the distribution of economic activity, population density or wages and make use of exogenous variation either in instruments or in a natural experiment.

**9:30-11:00** **Transport Infrastructure and Its Impact on Regional Development**

**11:30-13:00** **Estimation of Transport Infrastructure Effects: Dealing with Endogeneity**

**14:30-16:00** **Empirical Studies on the Transportation Networks: Impact on Economic Activity, Population Density and Wages**

# Monday, 15 July

**Vladimir Vakhitov (KSE)**

## **Industrial concentration and spatial effects: methodology and empirical aspects**

Many studies in agglomeration economies support a hypothesis that greater concentration of firms in the same location directly affects productivity of all firms in that location. A related empirical question is how to measure industrial concentration. Despite many attempts to propose an operationable measure, such as Location Quotient, Gini inequality coefficient, measures of diversity, competitiveness, input-output relations, or more recent industry –specific concentration indices in the spirit of Ellison – Gleaser (1997), it is still not clear if all these measures are sufficiently robust to the choice of an industry-region “cell”, the size of the industry and the size of the region. We will consider the most known measures of industrial concentration and discuss known issues with these measures and possible remedies.

We will also concentrate our attention on exploratory spatial data analysis including measures of geographical linkages, local indicators of spatial autocorrelation, and tests called to establish the strength of these relationships. After that, we will examine empirical evidence based on Ukrainian data.

**9:30-11:00** **Industrial Concentration Indices**

**11:30-13:00** **Measuring Spatial Interregional Effects**

**14:30-16:00** **Empirical Evidence of Industrial Concentration Indices and Spatial Effects**

**16:30-17:00** *Andrey Aistov*  
**RUS** Marital Wage Gap

**17:00-17:30** *Sergey Kichko*  
**RUS** Core-Periphery Model: Does Perfect Competition Matter?

**17:30-18:00** *Natalya Roslyakova*  
**RUS** Estimation of the Casual Relationship between Regional Transportation Hub Features and Its Economic Growth

# Tuesday, 16 July

**Anna Vakhitova (KSE)**

## **Migration and Trade**

Globalization and regional integration have almost wiped out boundaries between countries. More and more workers move across borders to find better employment opportunities. Are they more or less educated (qualified) comparing to non-movers? What happens to their skills in the destination country and upon return home? How is the money which they often earn with such a difficulty spent? Given the extent of illegal migration, how does the lack of legal status affect migrants' wages and remitting behavior? A particular attention will be devoted to the principal empirical problems in this field, endogeneity and selection bias.

**9:30-11:00**    **Migration and Skills**

**11:30-13:00**    **Migration and Remittances**

**14:30-16:00**    **Economics of Illegal Migration**

**16:30-17:00**    *Closing ceremony*

## Lecturers' bio



**Frédéric Robert-Nicoud** is coauthor of the monograph 'Economic Geography and Public Policies' and of numerous academic papers in Economic Geography (he has written extensively on the positive and normative properties of the models in the wake of Paul Krugman's 1991 Nobel Prize winning paper and he has earned the August Lössch Prize in 2008), as well as in Urban Economics, International Trade, and other fields in applied microeconomics. His current work is on the microeconomic foundations of the productivity premium of large cities and on the relationship between international trade pat-

terns and unemployment rates.

Frédéric sits on the editorial boards of the *Regional Science and Urban Economics* and of the *Journal of Economic Geography* and he is an Associate Editor of the *Review of International Economics*.

Frédéric holds a PhD in Economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), an MSc in International Relations from the Graduate Institute in Geneva and an MSc in Mathematical Economics and Econometrics from the LSE; he has taught at LSE (2005-2008) and at the University of Geneva (2002-2005 and since 2009). Frédéric was also a Peter Kenen Visiting Professor at the International Economics Section at Princeton University during the academic year 2009-2010. He also taught at summer schools at UQAM and ISET.

**Florian Mayneris** received his PhD from Paris School of Economics in 2009. His research focuses on international trade, urban economics and regional policies. In 2010 Florian obtained the Louis Forest Prize for the best PhD thesis in Economics and Management from the Chancellerie des Universités de Paris, and the FEEM award of the best paper by a young economist at the European Economic Association annual conference.

Florian is interested in the determinants of firm-level productivity and export performance. He has worked more specifically on the estimation of agglomeration economies, export spillovers and on the evaluation of cluster policies. His work in this field has been published in



the *Journal of Urban Economics*, the *European Economic Review*, the *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, and the *Journal of Regional Science*.

More recently, he has developed a research agenda on the determinants of export quality and on the macro-implications for countries of increased specialization in the production of high-quality products. He has also been involved in the evaluation of cluster, enterprise zones and export promotion policies, commissioned by various French ministries.



**Kristian Behrens** holds a PhD from the University of Burgundy, and has been a Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow of the European Union at CORE, Catholic University of Louvain. Since 2007 he is an Associate Professor of Economics at UQAM (Université du Québec à Montréal) in Canada, where he holds the Canada Research Chair in 'Regional Impacts of Globalization'. He is also

affiliated with CIRPÉE and CEPR. He is currently editor of the *Journal of Economic Geography*, and holds editorial board positions at *Papers in Regional Science* and *Jahrbuch für Regionalwissenschaft*. He is presently an Associate Editor of the *Review of International Economics*.

Kristian has written numerous academic papers in Economic Geography, as well as in Urban Economics, International Trade, and other fields in applied microeconomics. His work has been published in the *Journal of Economic Theory*, *Journal of International Economics*, *Journal of Urban Economics*, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, and *European Economic Review*, among others. His current work is on the microeconomic foundations of the productivity premium of large cities, on the structural quantification of economic geography and trade models. He was awarded the August Lösch prize in 2012 (jointly with Yasusada Murata), as well as the 2012 Hewings Award of the North American Regional Science Council.

**Sergey Afontsev** holds a PhD from the Moscow State University since 1996. He is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. He earned the Prize of Russian Academy of Sciences as the best economist at 2002-2003 and 2004-2005.

Sergey is one of the leading experts in



political economy modeling domain and in analysis of investment and trade policy issues. He has more than 80 papers on foreign economic policy of Russia and transitional economies.

Sergey realized more than 25 research projects aimed to work out useful policy implications for Russian economy since 1996. Starting from 2004 Sergey holds a post of Deputy Chairman of the Expert Council under the Committee for Industrial Policy of Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs. His current research work is dedicated to gravity models in International Trade.

**Natalya Volchkova** holds her PhD from the Central Economics and Mathematics Institute RAS. She did her post-doctoral research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She was also a Visiting Scholar at Harvard University in 2008-2009. During that time she earned the Fulbright Scholarship for Visiting Scholars.

Natalya is one of the leading specialists in theoretical and empirical aspects of International Trade, Economic Growth and Finance. Natalya is currently an Assistant Professor at New Economic School and a Policy Director at the Center for Economic and Financial Research.

One of her famous publications is 'The Corporate Governance Role of the Media: Evidence from Russia' in the *Journal of Finance* (with coauthors). However, Natalya has publications not only on Finance but also on Astrophysics. She was a leader in a numerous research projects aimed to elaborate policy implications for Russian economy. Her current research is on empirics of International Trade, namely, costs of exporting.



**Irina Denisova** holds a PhD in Economics from University of Manchester. She is currently a Senior Research Fellow at the Central Economics and Mathematics Institute RAS, Assistant Professor at New Economic School and leading economist at the Center for Economic and Financial Research.

Irina has a great number of publications in such journals as the *Journal of Comparative Economics*, the *Economics of Transition*, the *American Political Science Review* and others. She also wrote a chapter for 'Recent Demographic Developments in the Russian Federation', in Handbook of the Russian Economy (with Judith Shapiro).

Moreover, Irina holds a post of the expert of the World Bank, the OECD and the EBRD on the labor market and social issues. She is also a member of the editorial boards of the *Journal of New Economic Association* and the *Journal of Applied Econometrics*. Her current research is on Labor Economics, mainly on migration and labor market.

**Boris Mironov** is a sociologist and historian. He is currently affiliated with the Saint Petersburg State University, where he holds a post of Professor of Sociology. His research interest covers Historical Sociology, Economic and Social History.

Boris is the author of more than 260 scientific papers on the Economic History of Russia, its social background during various historic periods: under Empire and revolution. He is also an author of numerous manuals of Social History for students. Boris also has a number of publications translated into Chinese language dedicated to cross-scientific issues as 'History and Mathematics' and 'History and Sociology'.



**Olexander Shepotilo** is a Senior Research Fellow at the Kyiv School of Economics and holds a post of CIS Academic Director at the EERC. He received a PhD from University of Maryland in 2006.

Olexander is one of the most proficient experts in International Trade, Institutional and International Economics in the Commonwealth of Independent States. His core field of research is International Trade, namely, policy evaluation based on gravity equations. Using this approach Olexander analyzed the influence of Ukraine ascension to European Union on Ukrainian trade flows. He has publications in the *Journal of Post-Communist Economies*, the *Journal of Economic Integration*, the *Journal of Eastern European Economics*, the *Journal of International Trade and Economic Development*, the *Journal of Development Economics*.

Previously Olexander worked as a consultant at the World Bank's Development Research Group and now he is still working for DECRG as an outside consultant. Jointly with World Bank experts he analyzed the consequences of Russia's ascension to WTO, impact of the Turkish-Armenian border opening on their policies and forecasted Russian trade policy development till 2020 (with David Tarr).

His current research is focused on trade liberalization and its influence on productivity and wages in industrial sector. Olexander (with Vladimir Vakhitov) was first to test theoretical framework with heterogeneous firms and agents using Ukrainian data.

**Grigory Kosenok** holds his PhD from University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is currently a Full Professor at the New Economic School. Grigory's research interests are distributed along Theoretical and Empirical Industrial Organization, Games Theory and Econometrics. He has numerous publications at such journals as the *Econometric Theory*, the *Economic Inquiry*, the *Review of Industrial Organization*, the *American Economic Review* and the *Journal of Economic Theory*.

Grigory is a referee for the *American Economic Review* and the *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*.

In 2005 Grigory was honored to be SUAL Assistant Professor of Economics and in 2007 he became

RENOVA Assistant Professor.

His current research is on the econometrics theory, namely, on sequential testing with uniformly distributed size (jointly with Stanislav Anatolyev).



**Tatyana Mikhailova** holds a PhD in Economics from Pennsylvania State University. She is an Assistant Professor at the New Economic School and a Senior Research Fellow at the HSE Center for Market Studies and Spatial Economics.

Tatyana is one of the leading specialists in theoretical and empirical aspects of Industrial Organization, Economics of Transition, Spatial Economics, New Economic Geography, Urban and Regional Economics.

Most of her research projects in the past and during the last years are connected with theory and empirics of Russian economic geography. She deals with measuring spatial heterogeneity and inefficiency. Also Tatyana analyses Soviet location policy, its impact on productivity, growth,

health and other indicators. Particularly, she takes into consideration the role of GULAG and the Second World War in the spatial organization of Russia, and explores the possible alternatives, answering the question 'Where should the Russians live?' In 2013 together with Andrew Markevich she published the chapter 'Economic Geography of Russia' devoted to all these topics in the 'Handbook of the Russian Economy' by Michael

Alexeev and Shlomo Weber.

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Vladimir is one of the leading experts in the Regional Science, Agglomeration Economies, Urban and Spatial Economics and New Economic Geography. In particular, he has a paper on the influence of privatization on the reasons for dismissal and wages using Ukrainian data. This paper was published in the *Journal of Comparative Economics*.

Vladimir also worked on Local Investment and National Competitiveness project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that was aimed to advocate policy implication to cities and regions for improving their competitiveness. His recent research project for World Bank is on scenario analysis of productivity dynamics depending on demographic forecasts. The latest work (with Olexander Shepotilo) is on trade liberalization and its influence on productivity and wages in Ukrainian industrial sector.



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Starting from 2008 to 2010 Anna also carried out a project on modernization of Ukrainian social security policy. Policy implication proposed by Anna was taken into account while elaborating Ukrainian social policy.

In 2010 jointly with Tom Coupe executed a research project for World Bank on educational premium in Ukraine and other post-communist countries. In 2011-2012 she was one of the international crew member to evaluate migration cost of labor force from Eastern to Western Europe. Anna is currently doing a project on efficient governance of labor migration and its qualification aspects for the International Trade Organisation.

