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Personal Information

Citizenship – France
Date of Birth – November 23, 1988

Placement Director Professor Ufuk Akcigit, uakcigit@chicagobooth.edu, (773) 702-0433.

Graduate Student Coordinator Robert Herbst, fherbst@uchicago.edu, (773) 834-1972.

Education

The University of Chicago, 2012 to present.
Ph.D. Candidate in Economics.
Expected Completion Date: June 2018.

Thesis Title: “*The Legacy of the Missing Men: World War I, Female Labor, and Social Change in France Throughout the Twentieth Century*”

Master, Economics, The University of Chicago, 2013.
Master, Economics, University of Cergy (THEMA), France, 2012.
MBA, ESSEC Business School, France, 2012.

References

Professor Richard Hornbeck (chair)
Univ. of Chicago Booth School of Business
richard.hornbeck@chicagobooth.edu
(773) 702-8350

Professor Steven D. Levitt
The University of Chicago
slevitt@uchicago.edu
(773) 834-1862

Professor Derek A. Neal
The University of Chicago
n9na@uchicago.edu
(773) 702-9013

Professor James A. Robinson
Harris School of Public Policy
jamesrobinson@uchicago.edu
(773) 702-6364

Teaching and Research Fields

Primary fields: Economic history, political economy.

Secondary fields: Labor economics, economics of culture.

Teaching Experience

Lecturer

- Fall 2016 Advanced macroeconomics (MBA), ESSEC Business School, France.
Fall 2015 Elements of economic analysis 1 (College), The University of Chicago.
Fall 2015 Advanced macroeconomics (MBA), ESSEC Business School, France.
Fall 2014 Elements of economic analysis 1 (College), The University of Chicago.

Assistant

- Winter 2018 Business in historical perspective (MBA), Univ. of Chicago Booth School of Business. Lecturer: R. Hornbeck.

Fall 2016 Business in historical perspective (MBA), Univ. of Chicago Booth School of Business. Lecturer: R. Hornbeck.

Summer 2016 Business in historical perspective (MBA), Univ. of Chicago Booth School of Business. Lecturer: R. Hornbeck.
Spring 2016 Quantitative methods in public policy (Master), Harris School of Public Policy. Lecturer: A. Fowler.
Fall 2015 Business in historical perspective (MBA), Univ. of Chicago Booth School of Business. Lecturer: R. Hornbeck.
Winter 2015 Political institutions and the policy process (Master), Harris School of Public Policy. Lecturer: W. Howell.
Fall 2014 Microeconomics (MBA), Univ. of Chicago Booth School of Business. Lecturer: R. Topel.
Spring 2014 Game theory and economic applications (College), The University of Chicago. Lecturer: R. Myerson.
Winter 2014 Elements of economic analysis 2 (College), The University of Chicago. Lecturer: R. Van Weelden.
Winter 2013 Elements of economic analysis 1 (College), The University of Chicago. Lecturer: J. Boehnke.

Professional Activities

Seminars and Conferences

- 2018 Seminars: Toulouse School of Economics, University of Toronto.

2017 Seminars: Northwestern University, Harris School of Public Policy, Stanford University, The University of Chicago, Chapman University.
Conferences: Development Day (Northwestern), Economic History Association Annual Meeting (San Jose).

2016 Seminar: The University of Chicago.
Conference: Illinois Economics Association Annual Meeting (DePaul University).

2015 Seminars: Paris School of Economics, University of Cergy (THEMA), The University of Chicago, Harris School of Public Policy.

Affiliation

2017-2018 Center for International Social Science Research (CISSR), The University of Chicago.

Research Experience and Other Employment

2011 Exane Asset Management, Paris, France. Junior economist.
2009 OFCE, Sciences-Po, Paris, France. Research assistant.

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

2018 Research Grant (\$10,000), The Pearson Institute, The University of Chicago.
2017-2018 CISSR Research Fellowship, The University of Chicago.
2017-2018 Sherwin Rosen Fellowship, The University of Chicago.
2014-2017 Social Sciences Division Fellowship, The University of Chicago.
2016 Exploratory travel and data Grant (\$2,500), Economic History Association.
2015 SSD Research Grant (\$7,000), The University of Chicago.
2013-2014 Rosen Memorial Fellowship, The University of Chicago.

Publications

“Unlikely Democrats: Economic Elite Uncertainty Under Dictatorship and Support for Democratization” (with M. Albertus). *American Journal of Political Science*, 2017, 61(3), 624-641.

“Decomposing Culture: An Analysis of Gender, Language, and Labor Supply in the Household” (with D. Hicks, E. Santacreu-Vasut and A. Shoham). *Review of Economics of the Household*, 2017.

“Do Female/Male Distinctions in Language Matter? Evidence from Gender political Quotas” (with E. Santacreu-Vasut and A. Shoham). *Applied Economics Letters*, 2013, 20(5), 495-498.

Conference Proceedings

“Language and Gender Roles among Immigrants to the U.S.: A Historical Perspective” (with D. Hicks and E. Santacreu-Vasut). In P. Paolini (Ed), *I Mondi Delle Donne*, 165-179. Roma : Edi Cusano, 2016.

“Migration as a Window into the Coevolution between Language and Behavior” (with D. Hicks and E. Santacreu-Vasut). In S.G. Roberts, C. Cuskley, L. McCrohon, L. Barceló-Coblijn, O. Fehér and T. Verhoef (eds.), *The Evolution of Language: Proceedings of the 11th International Conference (EVOLANG11)*, 2016.

Working Papers

“The Legacy of the Missing Men: The Long-Run Impact of World War I on Female Labor Force Participation”. November 2017 (Job Market Paper)

I explore the pathways underlying the diffusion of women's participation in the labor force across generations at the individual level. I rely on a severe exogenous shock to the adult sex ratio, World War I military fatalities in France, which generated a short-run upward shift in female labor force participation. I find that this shock to female labor transmitted across generations: women residing under the same institutional conditions but born in locations exposed to higher military death rates were more likely to be in the labor force from 1962 to 2012. Three primary mechanisms account for the long-run impact of World War I military fatalities on women's working behavior: vertical intergenerational transmission (from mothers and fathers to daughters), transmission through marriage (from husbands to wives, and from mothers-in-law to daughters-in-law), and oblique intergenerational transmission (from migrants to non-migrants). Consistent with theories of intergenerational diffusion of female labor force participation, I find that WWI military fatalities altered preferences and beliefs about female labor in the long run.

“No Better Time Than Now: Future Uncertainty and Private Investment Under Dictatorship” (with M. Albertus). November 2017.

Existing literature often points to long time horizons and the constraining effects of formal institutions such as legislatures to explain private investment under dictatorship. Prompted by numerous cases of significant private investment under relatively unconstrained dictators that lack long time horizons, this paper highlights a previously unexamined mechanism: uncertainty over expected economic returns under plausible alternative authoritarian successors. We detail two major types of uncertainty. The first is uncertainty over which among a set of diverse potential autocratic successors will rule next. The second is uncertainty in the truthfulness of policy promises made by potential autocratic successors. We build a formal model that generates predictions about how shifts in these two types of uncertainty under dictatorship impact the decisions of private actors to invest in the economy. We explore the model's plausibility and scope in several cases of uninstitutionalized dictatorship.

“The Missing Men: World War I and Female Labor Force Participation” (with J. Boehnke). May 2017.

We explore the effect of a sharp distortion in sex ratio on female labor participation by studying the impact of military fatalities from World War I in France. We build a unique dataset containing individual level information for all 1.3 million fallen soldiers, and find that the tightness of the marriage market along with negative income shocks generated by the scarcity of men induced many young single women and older widows to enter the labor force permanently after the war. These findings are robust to alternative empirical strategies, including an instrumental variables strategy based on idiosyncrasies generated by the recruitment process of the army.