

Amy Lastuka

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CONTACT INFORMATION	UW Department of Economics 305 Savery Hall, Box 353330 University of Washington Seattle, WA 98195-3330	e-mail: amydash@uw.edu
RESEARCH INTERESTS	Labor economics, development economics, applied microeconometrics, political economy, environmental economics	
EDUCATION	University of Washington , Seattle, WA <i>Ph.D., Economics</i> • Committee: Elaina Rose (chair), Rachel Heath, Judith Thornton, Ellen Pint, and Jacob Vigdor <i>M.A., Economics</i>	September 2011–Present Spring 2014
	University of Washington , Seattle, WA <i>M.S., Electrical Engineering</i>	June 2009
	University of Arizona , Tucson, AZ <i>B.S., Computer Engineering and Applied Mathematics</i>	June 2004
PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS	Lastuka, A. and Cottingham, M., 2016. “The effect of adaptive sports on employment among people with disabilities.” <i>Disability and rehabilitation</i> . 38(8), pp.742-748	
WORKING PAPERS	<i>Abstracts provided at the end of this document.</i> “The Effect of Islamic Regulations on Women: Evidence from Indonesia .” (Job Market Paper) “Islamic Regulations and Women’s Empowerment: Evidence from Indonesia .” “Tracking Transition Outcomes for Recent Veterans.” (with Jorge Rojas) “Exploring the Relationship between Income Inequality and Carbon Emissions.”	

HONORS AND AWARDS	Corkery Fellowship, University of Washington Economics	2011-2012
RESEARCH EXPERIENCE	<i>Research Assistantships</i>	
	• Amazon Device Business Analytics Team	Spring-Summer 2016
	• RAND Corporation	Summer-Fall 2015
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<i>Course Instructor</i>	
	• Economics and the Environment (Spring 2015)	
	• Natural Resource and Environmental Economics (Winter 2015)	
	<i>Graduate Teaching Assistantships</i>	
	• Introduction to Macroeconomics	
	Dennis O'Dea (Spring 2016)	
	• Introduction to Microeconomics	
	Melissa Knox (Fall 2014)	
WORKSHOPS	<p>“The Effect of Islamic Regulations on Women: Evidence from Indonesia .” Pacific Northwest Labor Day Workshop, University of Washington, 30 September 2017.</p> <p>“The Effect of Islamic Regulations on Women: Evidence from Indonesia .” Forum on Political Economy and Economics, University of Washington, 18 April 2017.</p>	
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	Referee for <i>International Journal of Human Resource Management</i> .	
OTHER INFORMATION	Computer Skills: L ^A T _E X, R, Matlab, Stata, ArcMap, Python	
REFERENCES	<p>Dr. Elaina Rose Department of Economics University of Washington 348 Savery Hall, Box 353330 Seattle, WA 98195-3330 E-mail: erose@uw.edu</p> <p>Dr. Judith Thornton Department of Economics University of Washington 338 Savery Hall, Box 353330 Seattle, WA 98195-3330 E-mail: thornj@uw.edu</p>	<p>Dr. Rachel Heath Department of Economics University of Washington 338 Savery Hall, Box 353330 Seattle, WA 98195-3330 E-mail: rmheath@uw.edu</p> <p>Dr. Ellen Pint RAND Corporation 1776 Main Street Santa Monica, CA 90401-3208 E-mail: pint@rand.org</p>

The Effect of Islamic Regulations on Women: Evidence from Indonesia

It is commonly believed among westerners that fundamentalist Islam is oppressive towards women and limits their economic opportunities. I use Islamic regulations that were passed between 1999 and 2005 in Indonesia to test this hypothesis. These regulations fall into four different categories- veiling, Islamic knowledge, *zakat* (tithing), and social order. Veiling regulations, which convey a message of traditionalist gender roles, are correlated with lower female employment. When controlling for pre-treatment trends via synthetic control, veiling regulations do not have significant effects on employment. I also test for differences between the matrilineal region of West Sumatra and the rest of Indonesia. I find evidence of an economic downturn in West Sumatra based on decreasing employment rates for both men and women. Fertility rates also increase in West Sumatra. In most of Indonesia districts that pass Islamic regulations have lower rates of female employment prior to treatment, but this pattern does not hold for West Sumatra.

Tracking Transition Outcomes of Recent Veterans

One of the services offered to veterans as they transition to civilian life is an employment workshop sponsored by the Department of Labor (DoL). Attendance at the DoL workshop became mandatory as part of the Veterans Opportunity to Work Act of 2011, however little is known about the relationship between program attendance and post-separation outcomes for servicemembers. In this work I use a newly constructed data set to examine the relationship between DoL workshop attendance and employment outcomes for soldiers who transitioned out of Joint Base Lewis-McChord from 2010-2015. While I am not able to establish a causal relationship, I find a strong positive association between DoL workshop attendance and employment rate at 3 months post-separation. I also find that those who attend the DoL workshop have a lower average wage in their first civilian job. Finally, those who attend the DoL workshop greater than 6 months prior to separation experience the largest gains, indicating that much of the gain associated with the DoL workshop may be driven by selection.

Exploring the Relationship between Income Inequality and Carbon Emissions

This paper investigates the marginal effect of income inequality on carbon emissions per-capita. We use a panel consisting of 68 countries over a 50-year period from 1961 to 2010. We report estimates that support the hypothesis that there is a trade-off between carbon emissions per-capita and inequality. This trade-off is not homogeneous across countries and depends upon the level of income. High-income countries tend to show a much smaller trade-off than low-income countries. Last, the inequality elasticity of emissions per-capita is comparable in magnitude to its income elasticity