

<b>About Me</b>	<p>PhD candidate in economics with a strong background in applied economics and casual interference.</p> <p>Over 5 years experience in coding with Python (pandas, statsmodels, scipy, numpy, matplotlib) and R (tidyverse).</p> <p>Worked in teams on multiple projects contributing to the research question, econometric analysis, and coding.</p> <p>Interacted with people from other disciplines, e.g. engineering, and biomedical sciences, in data science workshops.</p>
<b>Contact Info</b>	<p>✉ <a href="mailto:eeey@u.northwestern.edu">eeey@u.northwestern.edu</a> ☎ 312-479-7891 🔗 <a href="https://eeeyz.me">eeeyz.me</a> <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/in/eeeyz/">in linkedin.com/in/eeeyz/</a> 📄 Academic CV</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p>Ph.D., Economics, Northwestern University, <i>Evanston</i>, June 2023 (Anticipated)</p> <p>Research Fields: Applied Macroeconomics, Applied Microeconomics and Economic History.</p> <p>MA, Economics and Finance, CEMFI, <i>Madrid</i>, 2017</p> <p>BA &amp; BS, Economics &amp; Mathematics (double major), Boğaziçi University, <i>Istanbul</i>, 2015 <i>with honor</i></p>
<b>Projects</b>	<p><b>Childhood Skill Formation and Intergenerational Earnings Mobility Trends, [Job Market Paper]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parents invest time and money to produce skills for their children, and childhood skills have long-term consequences in many adulthood outcomes, such as education and income.</li> <li>• However, little is known about what skill formation function looks like, and the literature relies on restrictive functional form assumptions such as CES that can affect the results.</li> <li>• I provide a new estimation without restrictive assumptions and find different results with significant implications. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Result I:</i> Possible to recover any missing skill investment at an earlier age by investing for children now, i.e. investments over different ages are substitutes.</li> <li>• Policy affecting parental inputs can achieve both efficiency and equality by focusing on more disadvantaged children with low skills, even at later ages.</li> <li>• <i>Result II:</i> More educated parents are more productive at a given level of investment, but their returns are decreasing faster (more concavity) compared to low-educated parents.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rising income inequality also leads to inequality in skill inputs across families, which can be alarming for mobility in income across generations by making the parental background more critical.</li> <li>• My estimation results suggest that even if high-income parents increase skill investment a lot, their children will benefit little because of low returns, but the opposite is true for low-income parents.</li> <li>• So more inequality would not lead to less mobility, and I show this is the case in the data for the last decades.</li> </ul> <p><b>Taxes and Transfers with Nonlinear Wage Dynamics, with Nezhir Guner.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimate a nonlinear and nonnormal wage process to capture rich productivity dynamics.</li> <li>• Study implications for insurance mechanisms (progressive taxation and transfers) in a lifecycle model.</li> <li>• <i>Result:</i> Insurance mechanisms are less valuable for poor but more valuable for rich people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Invention and Technological Leadership during the Industrial Revolution, with Carl Hallmann and Lukas Rosenberger.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First empirical cross-country (France and Britain) evidence on innovation during the Industrial Revolution.</li> <li>• Use historical patent data and generate additional data/variables using following tools; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Machine Learning to predict nationality from names, OCR with Python to digitize more data,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Result I:</i> France was as innovative as Britain and even more advanced in some sectors.</li> <li>• <i>Result II:</i> Causal effect of technology transfer from Britain to France is local to more related sectors.</li> </ul> <p><b>Are RNNs Useful for Macroeconomic Forecasting? with Carl Hallmann and Federico Puglisi.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare performance of RNN with Bayesian VAR in predicting macro variables e.g. GDP, inflation, Fed rate.</li> <li>• RNNs performs similar to Bayesian VAR, but adding autocoder with more info improves the performance.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	<p><b>Bring Your Own Data Working Groups, Fall 2020 - Spring 2022</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly meetings with researchers from different disciplines e.g. engineering, biomedical and social sciences.</li> <li>• Researchers make a presentation about progress of their data-oriented project and exchange feedback.</li> </ul>
<b>Experience</b>	<p>Teaching Assistant, Northwestern University, 2018 - 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and teach weekly practice sessions, held office hours.</li> </ul> <p>PhD Dissertation Internship, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2022 Summer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presented my research in a workshop and interacted with economists of research department.</li> </ul> <p>Research Assistant, Prof. Walker Hanlon, Northwestern University, 2021 Winter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geocoded historical patent data, developed and estimated an empirical model for inventor mobility.</li> </ul> <p>Research Assistant, Prof. Marti Mestieri, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, 2020 Winter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructed a price distribution allowed to build an endogenous growth model with nonhomothetic preferences.</li> </ul>
<b>Skills</b>	<p>Python (<i>numpy, scipy, pandas, scikit-learn, matplotlib</i>), R (<i>tidyverse, ggplot2</i>), SQL, Git, Fortran, Linux.</p>