

GABRIELLA FLEISCHMAN

gfleischman@g.harvard.edu
+1 (707)-338-6694
gabriella-fleischman.github.io



HARVARD UNIVERSITY

124 Mt. Auburn Street, 2nd Floor
Cambridge MA 02138

Placement Director: Mark Shepard
Placement Director: Joe Aldy
Administrative Director: Nicole Tateosian

mark_shepard@hks.harvard.edu	617-495-1186
joseph_aldy@hks.harvard.edu	617-496-2312
nicole_tateosian@hks.harvard.edu	617-495-1190

Education

Harvard University

Ph.D. in Public Policy (Economics Track), 2020 to 2026 (expected)

University of California, San Diego

B.S. in Joint Mathematics & Economics, *magna cum laude*, 2017

Fields

Primary Field: Development Economics

Secondary Fields: Social Networks, Health Economics

References

Marcella Alsan
Stanford University
malsan@stanford.edu

Emily Breza
Harvard University
ebreza@fas.harvard.edu

Reshmaan Hussam
Harvard Business School
rhussam@hbs.edu

Eliana La Ferrara
Harvard Kennedy School
elaFerrara@hks.harvard.edu

Job Market Paper

Economic and Psychological Returns to Social Relationships: Alleviating Constraints to Network Formation in Malawi

What are the causal effects of new social relationships, and do returns to link formation vary within versus across social class? I conduct a field experiment among women in rural Malawi who, due to the widespread practice of patrilocality, relocate to their husband's home village, thereby disrupting their preexisting social ties. I randomly assign low socioeconomic status (SES) female migrants to information on neighboring women willing to receive meal invitations and the opportunity to send invitations; experimentally varying whether the potential guests are of the same SES, a higher-SES, or both. I cross-randomize the invitation-sending arms with an in-kind meal subsidy. I find a substantial response to the invitation list: 81% of women send invitations across all treatment arms, suggesting that information and effort frictions are important barriers to building networks in this setting. The price of food discourages sending invitations to higher-SES women when inviting low-SES women is an option. I show that there are substantial but differential returns to cross- and same-SES linkages: participants with the opportunity to invite higher-SES guests report being 50% more likely to earn income from self-employment and a 0.21 SD improvement in food security, while women with the opportunity to invite guests within-SES experience a 0.23 SD (30%) reduction in depression one year later. This highlights a trade-off in network formation, where social ties that offer economic advancement may come at the expense of relationships that improve psychological well-being.

Working Papers

Experiential and Social Learning (with Agha Ali Akram, Reshmaan Hussam, and Akib Khan)

We examine complementarities between experiential and social learning in health technology adoption. We conduct an 1800-household field experiment on water chlorination in peri-urban Pakistan. We implement a learning intervention, where participants record and visually track their children's diarrhea rate before and after we offer free chlorine tablets. While there are no differential effects on average between the learning arm and a group that receives only free

chlorine tablets, learning arm households who also have a neighbor in the learning arm chlorinate their water at a significantly higher rate for almost one year after the end of the learning intervention. Households *not* in the learning arm exhibit no difference in behavior by whether they have a neighbor in the learning arm. We propose a model of learning where agents are sensitive to signal acquisition technologies and trust technologies they have personal experience with, giving rise to a complementarity between experiential and social learning. We rule out various alternative explanations, including changing beliefs about the returns to chlorine use. The welfare implications are significant: ITT (TOT) estimates suggest that learning households with learning neighbors exhibit a 0.16 SD (0.51 SD) increase in an index of child anthropometrics after one year.

Distorted Signals and Evaluator Bias: A Two-Stage Experiment on Gendered Hiring in Malawi (with Mansa Saxena)

We evaluate how well-meaning inclusion efforts can backfire if not implemented carefully. We partner with a firm in Malawi to conduct two sequential experiments to study supply-side and demand-side constraints to hiring women for formal jobs. The first experiment focuses on increasing the pool of female applications during a recruitment drive through female-directed advertising. Despite no differences in the objective skills of the female applicants across treated and control areas, the treatment has the perverse effect of leading to a *reduction* in female hiring. This surprising result informs our second experiment—a resume audit study—where we use real applications from stage one and manipulate application features, while holding qualifications constant, to isolate biases in hiring evaluations. We argue that the treatment backfires due to the combination of evaluator bias, where evaluators place greater weight on soft-skill signals for women, and the treatment leading women to change the way they fill out the application. The treatment weakens the correlation between soft-skill signals and objective technical skills, which are otherwise positively correlated. Combined with evaluators' greater reliance on soft-skill signals for female applicants, this leads to the screening in of less-qualified women for interviews in treated areas.

Papers in Progress Why do we Pay for Symbolism? Evidence from U.S. Landmark Names (with Emily McDonnell)

Do the processes that agents use to establish social and cultural inclusion matter for their ultimate success? We analyze reactions to the renaming of U.S. geographic landmarks. Using a sample of real landmark name changes and political donations in affected zip-codes, we find evidence of a right-wing lean in the count of donations to political candidates after name changes are announced, but that donors are more responsive to the name change *process* than the actual replacement names. In our survey experiment, respondents express much more conservative policy preferences when we frame the 2015 renaming of Mt. McKinley to Mt. Denali as a process enacted by and benefiting groups of people, rather than a passive occurrence. Emphasizing the Indigenous origins of the name "Denali" does not generate the same response, and when combined with the active voice treatment mitigates the backlash. We argue that some people lose utility through the processes that seek to enact, remove, or replace symbols, distinct from preferences over the symbols themselves. Crucially, tailored information can psychologically compensate people for these utility losses and reduce backlash. These findings have implications for our understanding of cultural preferences over political processes, and policy relevance for messaging about policy changes.

General Equilibrium Impacts of Social Network Formation

Does exogenously generating social inclusion for one person have externalities for others' social inclusion? I leverage cluster-randomized treatment saturation of an experiment that creates exogenous opportunities for social linking, which effectively creates variation in the spatial proximity of Control participants to neighbors' network activity. The treatment design also randomly varies the socio-economic status of the exogenous interactions among low-income treated participants. This design allows me to answer fundamental questions about social network formation that we have limited causal evidence for: Does proximity to social network activity

crowd in or crowd out one's own social ties? Do these effects depend on socio-economic status of the agent who is proximate to others' social network activity, or the socio-economic status of the socially-active nodes to whom she is proximate?

Peer Effects in Adherence to HIV Treatment (with Jessica Gallant)

This paper investigates the role of peer influence in health behavior by studying antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence among adolescents living with HIV in Malawi, a group that is both developmentally sensitive to peer dynamics and disproportionately affected by poor health outcomes in the context of HIV. With high-frequency electronic medical records of almost 45,000 adolescents, across twelve years, 85 clinics, and 23 districts in Malawi, we track high-stakes health decision-making for as long as adolescents receive care. We utilize three empirical strategies to examine the causal impact of peer behavior on long-term health adherence: a staggered differences-in-differences analysis of the effects of Teen Club entry at the clinic on contemporaneous attendance on scheduled visits; a regression discontinuity design using age cut-offs in Teen Club eligibility and age at the time of initiation to measure long-term effects on outcomes such as mortality; and two instrumental variables specifications to measure how attendance at Teen Club is impacted directly by peer attendance in their prior Teen Club appointment, as instrumented by the peer's attendance record prior to the patient's initiation at Teen Club, or as instrumented by rainfall on the peer's appointment date.

Gendered Misallocation of Agrarian Labor (with Nicholas Rahim)

We test a novel explanation for disparities in agricultural output between men and women in Malawi: child-bearing as a unique shock to women's labor supply that inhibit efficient land utilization. Pregnancy and child-rearing are negative shocks to women's available labor. In frictionless land, labor, and credit markets, or with substitutability between household member's labor, women should be able to make productive use of their land when their own labor supply is physiologically constrained. We implement a randomized controlled trial with female farmers who are pregnant or have a child under the age of one year old. We test the impact of subsidizing the cost and search frictions for hiring five days of agricultural labor during the farming season on agricultural and health outcomes.

Public Services and Private Behavior: Evidence from Water Infrastructure in Pakistan (with Akib Khan)

We study how private health behavior responds to new public water infrastructure. During an 18-month randomized controlled trial (RCT) in peri-urban Karachi, we distribute chlorine tablets to households and collect monthly, objective measures of chlorine use and water source choices. Concurrently, local NGOs independently implement water infrastructure projects in a staggered fashion. This natural variation in proximity to new standpipes and boreholes, combined with randomized access to water treatment, allows us to estimate the dynamic effects of infrastructure exposure on private behavior and health outcomes.

Teaching

“Economics of Health Equity”, Harvard Kennedy School
Teaching Fellow for Professor Marcella Alsan, 2024
 “Resources, Incentives, and Choices II: Analysis of Public Policy”, Harvard Kennedy School
Teaching Fellow for Professor Marcella Alsan, 2023
 “Why is there no cure for health?”, Harvard College Program in General Education
Teaching Fellow for Professor David Cutler, 2022 and 2023 (Head TF)
 “Challenges of Global Poverty”, MITx
Online Teaching Assistant for Esther Duflo (MITx MicroMaster's Course)

Relevant Experience

Research Assistant, Harvard Business School, Reshmaan Hussam, 2024
 Research Assistant, Harvard Business School, Natalia Rigol, 2023
 Research Assistant, J-PAL/MIT, Esther Duflo, 2018-2020

Research Assistant, Innovations for Poverty Action, Jonathan Robinson and Shilpa Aggarwal, 2017-2018

Research Assistant, UC San Diego, Karthik Muralidharan, 2016

Research Assistant, UC San Diego, Tom K. Wong, 2015-2016

Research Grants	Social Equity and Health Equity Research Grant, Harvard Kennedy School (2025) – \$5,000 Weiss Fund Piloting Grant (2025) – \$14,739 Weiss Fund Research Grant (2024) – \$47,708 J-PAL North American Social Policy Research Initiative Pilot Grant (2024) – \$5,243 IQSS Graduate Student Research Grant (2024) – \$2,550 Adrienne Hall Fund at the Women and Public Policy Program (2024) – \$7,000 Weiss Fund Research Grant (2023) – \$50,000 Weiss Fund Piloting Grant (2022) – \$15,000 John C. Hansen & Katherine Vogelheim Research and Travel Fund for Africa (2022) – \$2,000 Mind Brain Behavior Graduate Student Research Award (2022) – \$5,000 SurveyCTO Primary Data Collection Research Grant (2022) – \$1,000 GSAS Summer Society Pre-dissertation Fellowship, Harvard University (2022) – \$3,000
Fellowships & Awards	Mert/Graduate Society Term-Time Research Fellowship, Harvard University, 2025 Graduated with highest honors, UC San Diego Department of Economics, 2017 African and African-American Studies Research Center Research Paper Award, UC San Diego, 2016 Caledonian Society, Senior Honor Society at UC San Diego Muir College, 2016
Seminars & Conferences	Harvard University Development Economics Seminar, 2025 Advancements in Field Experiments, University of Chicago, 2025 Network Science in Economics Conference, Stanford University, 2025 Pacific Conference for Development Economics, University of Southern California, 2025 Yale Research Initiative on Innovation and Scale (Y-RISE) Conference, 2024 North East Universities Development Consortium, Northeastern University, 2024 Advancements in Field Experiments, University of Chicago, 2023
Academic Service	Harvard University Development Economics Workshop, workshop organizer, 2023-2024 Harvard Kennedy School Ph.D. Student Association, Mental Health Committee Chair, 2020-2023 Harvard Kennedy School Ph.D. Student Association, Peer Mentor, 2020-2024
Languages	English (native); Spanish (conversational)
Software skills	Stata, R, Python, SurveyCTO, Kobo, Qualtrics, LaTeX, ArcGIS
Citizenship	USA