

## Kristina Manyшева

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Fields	Research: Macroeconomics, Economic Development, Growth Teaching: Macroeconomics, Macro Development			
Education	Ph.D., Economics, Northwestern University (anticipated) 2022 Dissertation: Essays in Macroeconomic Aspects of Economic Development Committee: Matthias Doepke (Chair), Martí Mestieri, Christopher Udry M.A., Policy Economics, Williams College 2014 B.A., Economics, Belarusian State University 2011			
Fellowships & Awards	Dissertation Year University Fellowship, Northwestern University 2021 - 2022 Summer Economics Fellowship, American Economic Association 2020 Distinguished Teaching Assistant Award, Northwestern University 2019 Northwestern University Fellowship 2016 - 2021 Jack Larned International Management Prize for the best paper, Williams College 2014 Williams College scholarship to pursue Master’s degree in Policy Economics 2013 - 2014 Full government scholarship to pursue Bachelor degree in Economics in Belarus 2006 - 2011			
Teaching Experience	Teaching Instructor, Williams College 2018 - 2021 Microeconomics Orientation course for MA in Policy Economics, CDE Teaching Assistant, Northwestern University 2017 - 2021 Introduction to Applied Econometrics (undergraduate) Intermediate Macroeconomics (undergraduate) Money and Banking (undergraduate) Teaching Assistant, Williams College 2015 Academic Orientation (Microeconomics and Statistics) Macroeconomics, Public Economics, Econometrics, Economic Growth (Master’s level)			
Research Experience	Summer Economic Fellow, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago 2020 Summer Intern, Research Department, International Monetary Fund 2019 Research Assistant, Martí Mestieri, Northwestern University 2018 Research Assistant, Peter Montiel, Williams College 2015 - 2016			
Professional Experience	Ministry of Economy of Belarus 2011 - 2015 Head of Department, Applied Economic Research Department 2013, 2014 - 2015 Chief Economist, Department of Macroeconomic Analysis and Forecasting 2012 - 2013 Leading Economist, Department of Macroeconomic Analysis and Forecasting 2011 - 2012 Directorate of Internal Affairs of Belarus 2008 Leading Specialist, Division of External Labor Migration, Refugees and Shelter			

<b>Grants</b>	<b>2021:</b> Structural Transformation and Economic Growth (STEG) Small Research Grant, with Martí Mestieri and Johanna Schauer (£15,000)
<b>Conferences and Seminars</b>	<p><b>2021:</b> STEG Annual Conference*; CSAE Conference (Oxford)*; Future of Growth Conference (RCEA)*; BREAD Conference on the Economics of Africa*; NBER SI Economic Growth*; Young Economists Symposium (Princeton)*</p> <p><b>2020:</b> Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Research Department Seminar (Chicago, USA)</p> <p><b>2019:</b> IMF, Research Department Divisional Seminar (Washington DC, USA); SED Annual Meetings (St. Louis, USA); Midwest Macroeconomics Meeting (Athens, USA)</p> <p><b>2018</b> Conference of Young Researchers in Economics and Finance (Minsk, Belarus)</p>
<b>Job Market Paper</b>	<p><b>"Land Property Rights, Financial Frictions, and Resource Allocation in Developing Countries"</b></p> <p>What effect do land property rights and access to finance have on aggregate productivity and allocation of resources, and what is the role of their interaction? To answer these questions, I develop a dynamic general equilibrium model to quantify the aggregate and distributional impact of land and financial market imperfections. I use longitudinal micro data from Tanzania to discipline the model and to show that substantial frictions in land and financial markets affect resource allocation and economic efficiency in agriculture. Three main findings emerge from my quantitative analysis. First, land and financial market distortions reduce aggregate productivity by affecting the allocation of i) factors of productions across households and sectors; ii) households across different occupations. Second, an economy-wide land reform, that improves land property rights, leads to increases in agricultural and non-agricultural output by 7.4% and 8.2%, respectively, as well as a decline in agricultural employment by 8.6%. Third, land reform results in higher financial inclusion, especially among the poorest, as land market frictions amplify the effects of financial markets imperfections. Moreover, the qualitative impact of financial reform on economic outcomes is the same as the impact of a collateral channel of land reform, suggesting the importance of land reform in the context of limited policy space.</p>
<b>Other papers</b>	<p><b>"Global Innovation Spillovers and Productivity: Evidence from 100 years of World Patent Data"</b> with Enrico Berkes and Martí Mestieri</p> <p>We use a panel of historical patent data covering a large range of countries over the past century to study the evolution of innovation across time and space and its effect on productivity. We document a substantial rise of international knowledge spillovers as measured by patent citations since the 1990s. This rise is mostly accounted for by an increase in citations to US and Japanese patents in fields of knowledge related to computation, information processing, and medicine. We estimate the causal effect of innovation induced by international spillovers on output per worker and TFP growth in a panel of countries-sectors from 2000 to 2014. To assess causality, we develop a shift-share instrument that leverages pre-existing citation linkages across countries and fields of knowledge, and heterogeneous countries' exposure to technology waves. On average, an increase of one standard deviation in log-patenting activity increases output per worker growth by 4.7%. We find an effect of similar magnitude when considering long-run income per capita growth for the post-war period.</p>
<b>Work in Progress</b>	<p><b>"Persistence of Inequality after the Apartheid: Assessing the Role of Geography and Skills"</b> with Martí Mestieri and Johanna Schauer</p> <p><i>Description:</i> This paper intends to understand and quantify how initial conditions of spatial, financial, and educational segregation persist after segregation policies stop being enforced. The</p>

specific setting we analyze is the evolution of inequality pre- and post- apartheid in South Africa. More specifically, we explore the hypothesis that inequality in South Africa remains very high due to the substantial spatial and economic segregation between urban areas and "townships" that has persisted until today. On the data front, we look at nationally representative household datasets to establish stylized facts about the differences in socioeconomic outcomes between urban centers and townships. We then incorporate our data analysis into a quantitative macro model to formalize the links between residential choice, education, and production.

### **"The Impacts of Mobile Money on Village Economies: A General Equilibrium Approach"**

*Description:* The objective of this paper is to assess the aggregate effects and the distributional consequences of the adoption of mobile money technology for the rural economy. I propose a two-sector heterogeneous agent model that incorporates occupational choice, endogenous wages, and forward-looking saving decisions, where the more developed (urban) sector is motivated to make transfers to a less developed (rural) sector. Moreover, due to limited access to financial services in rural areas, saving technology there is subject to potential losses. the introduction of mobile money technology leads to a reduction in transfer friction between the urban and rural parts of the household, and improvement in rural saving technology. I use existing microevidence on the effects of mobile money to discipline the model.

#### **Programming**

Python, Julia, Matlab, Stata

#### **Languages**

Belarusian, Russian - native languages, English - strong working proficiency

#### **References**

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