$\frac{Northwestern}{\text{Economics}}$

Kristina Manysheva

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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, V B.A., Economics, Belarusi	•			2014 2011
Fellowships & Awards	Dissertation Year University Fellowship, Northwestern University Summer Economics Fellowship, American Economic Association Distinguished Teaching Assistant Award, Northwestern University				2021 - 2022 2020 2019
	Northwestern University Jack Larned International Williams College scholars Full government scholars	Management Prize for th hip to pursue Master's de	egree in Policy	Economics	2016 - 2021 2014 2013 - 2014 2006 - 2011
Teaching Experience	Teaching Instructor, Willia	•	egree in Econor	ilics in belaius	2018 - 2021
reaching Experience	Microeconomics Orien	tation course for MA in I	Policy Economi	cs, CDE	
		ed Econometrics (undergronomics (undergraduate)			2017 - 2021
					2015 s level)
Research Experience	Summer Economic Fellow	, Research Department, F	Federal Reserve	e Bank of Chicago	2020
	Summer Intern, Research	-	•	ınd	2019
	Research Assistant, Martí Research Assistant, Peter		•		2018 2015 - 2016
Professional Experience	Chief Economist, Depa Leading Economist, Depa Directorate of Internal Aff	Applied Economic Resear artment of Macroeconomi epartment of Macroecono	ic Analysis and omic Analysis a	Forecasting and Forecasting	2011 - 2015 3, 2014 - 2015 2012 - 2013 2011 - 2012 2008

Grants

2021: Structural Transformation and Economic Growth (STEG) Small Research Grant, with Martí Mestieri and Johanna Schauer (£15,000)

Conferences and Seminars

2021: 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)*

2020: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Research Department Seminar (Chicago, USA)

2019: IMF, Research Department Divisional Seminar (Washington DC, USA); SED Annual Meetings (St. Louis, USA); Midwest Macroeconomics Meeting (Athens, USA)

2018 Conference of Young Researchers in Economics and Finance (Minsk, Belarus)

Job Market Paper

"Land Property Rights, Financial Frictions, and Resource Allocation in Developing Countries"

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 quantitative macroeconomic framework 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 both 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: i) the allocation of factors of productions across households and sectors; and ii) the allocation of households across different occupations. Second, an economywide 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 generates more participation in financial markets, especially among the poorest, as land market frictions amplify the effects of financial markets imperfections.

Other papers

"Global Innovation Spillovers and Productivity: Evidence from 100 years of World Patent Data" with Enrico Berkes and Martí Mestieri

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.

Work in Progress

"Persistence of Inequality after the Apartheid: Assessing the Role of Geography and Skills" with Martí Mestieri and Johanna Schauer

Description: This paper intends to understand and quantify how initial conditions of spatial, financial and educational segregation persist after segregation policies stop being enforced. The specific setting we analyze is the evolution of inequality pre- and post- apartheid in South Africa.

^{*}Took Place Online

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 a 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 to 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 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 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. 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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