Kristina Manysheva

Northwestern
Economics

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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

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 weak land property rights and limited access to finance have on aggregate productivity and the allocation of resources, and what is the role of their interaction? To answer these questions, I develop a dynamic general equilibrium model and use it to quantify the aggregate and distributional impacts of land and financial market imperfections. I discipline the model with longitudinal microdata from Tanzania and show that substantial frictions in land and financial markets affect resource allocation and economic efficiency in agriculture. In the model, these distortions reduce aggregate productivity by affecting the allocation of land and capital to less efficient producers; and by preventing households from moving out of agriculture and limiting entrepreneurship. 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%. A land reform also results in higher financial inclusion, especially among the poorest, as land market frictions amplify the effects of financial markets imperfections. While a financial reform can deliver comparable aggregate effects, land reform is more pro-poor and reduces consumption inequality.

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. More specifically, we explore the hypothesis that inequality in South Africa remains very high

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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.

"What is the Aggregate Impact of Pandemic Education Disruptions in Low-Income Countries?" with Titan Alon, Matthias Doepke and Michèle Tertilt

Description: The Covid-19 pandemic has led to prolonged school closures in most countries around the world. In this paper, we aim to quantify the potential impact of pandemic learning losses in developing countries, with a specific focus on sub-Saharan Africa. We argue that there are both micro and macro channels that imply that the repercussions of pandemic education disruptions are more severe in poorer compared to richer economies. First, the evidence suggests that children in poor countries suffer larger learning losses. This obtains in part because of a lower availability and efficiency of alternative learning channels such as virtual instruction, and in part because of a higher impact on dropout rates, which are amplified by income losses during the pandemic. Second, a given learning loss has a larger medium-run impact on the economy, because recent school graduates make up a larger fraction of the total labor force in low-income economies, and because older cohorts have relatively little formal education. We quantify these channels using a model of macro-development that is matched to household-level and aggregate data from Nigeria.

"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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