Tatjana Kleineberg

Address: Department of Economics
Yale University
New Haven, CT 06520-8268

Telephone: +1 (857) 919-8443

E-mail: tatjana.kleineberg@yale.edu

Website: https://sites.google.com/view/tkleineberg

Citizenship: German, US Permanent Resident

Fields of Concentration:
Macroeconomics, Development Economics, Urban Economics

Desired Teaching:
Macroeconomics, Development Economics

Comprehensive Examinations Completed:
2015 (Oral): Macroeconomics (*with distinction)* and Development Economics
2014 (Written): Macroeconomics and Microeconomics

Dissertation Title: *Policy and Economic Opportunity: A structural general equilibrium analysis of persistent effects of childhood locations and cultural norms*

Committee:
Professor Giuseppe Moscarini (Chair)
Professor Samuel Kortum
Professor Michael Peters
Professor Fabrizio Zilibotti

Expected Completion Date: May 2019

Education and Degrees:
Ph.D., Economics, Yale University, expected 2019
Visiting Graduate Student, Harvard University, 2017-2018
M.Phil., Economics, Yale University, 2016
M.A., Economics, Yale University, 2015
B.A., Political and Social Sciences, Institut d'Etudes Politiques Paris (Sciences Po Paris), *summa cum laude (top 2%)*, 2008-2011
Undergraduate Exchange Student, Harvard University, 2010-2011
B.S., Economics, Université de Nancy II, 2009-2011

Fellowships, Honors and Awards:
Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellow (Sylff), award received three times, 2015-2018
Carl Arvid Anderson Prize Fellowship, 2016-2017
Yale Graduate Fellowship, 2013-2019
Yale Economic Growth Center Fellowship, 2013-2018
Scholarship German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), 2011 (declined)

Teaching Experience at Yale University:
Intermediate Macroeconomics, Teaching Assistant to Prof. William Nordhaus, Spring 2016
Graduate Macroeconomics (1st Year PhD), Teaching Assistant to Profs. Michael Peters and Tony Smith, Fall 2015
Debates in Macroeconomics, Teaching Assistant to Profs. Stephen Roach and Aleh Tsyvinski, Fall 2014
Supervisor and lecturer at Scarf Research Program for Yale Undergraduates, Summer 2016

Research and Work Experience:
The World Bank, Development Research Group, Macroeconomics and Growth, Research Assistant for Prof. Aart Kraay 2012-2013
Harvard University, Research Assistant for Prof. Marc Melitz, Spring 2013
Oliver Wyman, Management and Strategy Consultant at Boston Office, 2011-2012
Harvard University and *NBER*, Research Assistant for Prof. Robert Barro, Spring 2011
Institute of the German Economy (Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft), Intern, Summer 2010
German Political Foundation (Hanns-Seidel Stiftung), Intern in Togo / Ghana, Summer 2009

Refereed Publications:
"Growth Still Is Good for the Poor," with David Dollar and Aart Kraay, European Economic Review 81, pp. 68-85, 2016.

"Growth, Inequality, and Social Welfare: Cross-Country Evidence," with David Dollar and Aart Kraay, Economic Policy, pp. 335-377, 2015.

Working Papers:
"Can We Save the American Dream? A Dynamic General Equilibrium Analysis of the Effects of School Financing on Local Opportunities," with Fabian Eckert. *Job Market Paper*

Work in Progress:
"Dharma in General Equilibrium: Caste and Occupational Choice in India," with Guilhem Cassan and Daniel Keniston.

"Benchmarking Global Optimizers," with Antoine Arnoud and Fatih Guvenen.

Media Contributions:
"A Measured Approach to Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity: Concepts, Data, and the Twin Goals," Policy Research Report, World Bank, 2015.

"Growth, Inequality, and Social Welfare," with D. Dollar and A. Kraay, VoxEU.org, 2014

"Growth Still Is Good for the Poor," with D. Dollar and A. Kraay, VoxEU.org, 2013.

"World Energy Trilemma: Time to get real - the case for sustainable energy policy," with World Energy Council and Oliver Wyman, 2012.

Referee Service:
Quarterly Journal of Economics, Swiss Journal of Economics and Statistics, World Bank Economic Review

Languages:
Fluent in German (native), English, French, and Spanish.

References:

Prof. Giuseppe Moscarini
Yale University
Department of Economics
New Haven, CT 06520
PO Box 208268
Phone: (203) 432-3596
giuseppe.moscarini@yale.edu

Prof. Samuel Kortum
Yale University
Department of Economics
New Haven, CT 06520
PO Box 208264
Phone: (203) 432-6217
samuel.kortum@yale.edu

Prof. Michael Peters
Yale University
Department of Economics
New Haven, CT 06520
PO Box 208268
Phone: (203) 436-8475
m.peters@yale.edu

Prof. Fabrizio Zilibotti
Yale University
Department of Economics
New Haven, CT 06520
PO Box 208268
Phone: (203) 432-9561
fabrizio.zilibotti@yale.edu

Dissertation Abstract

My dissertation empirically examines how childhood locations and deeply embedded cultural norms shape individuals' economic choices and how this affects inequality and aggregate productivity.

Chapter 1: "Can We Save the American Dream? A Dynamic General Equilibrium Analysis of the Effects of School Financing on Local Opportunities," with Fabian Eckert. **[Job Market Paper]**
Neighborhoods in the US differ substantially in the educational and economic opportunities that they offer to children who grow up in them. Therefore, the success of policies aimed at increasing equality and social mobility crucially depends on the policies' effects on specific regions. Analyzing regional effects is challenging because households adjust their education and residential choices, which further affect local wages, rents, and the quality of local education

environments. To account for these interactions and evaluate the long-run effects of education policies, this paper estimates a spatial equilibrium model that incorporates a realistic geography, moving costs across labor markets, and human capital accumulation that is determined by childhood location and parental background. Workers differ in skill that is acquired through education choices. Parents are altruistic and their residential and education choices are inherently dynamic, due to the accumulation and intergenerational transmission of human capital, so that the model has a dynastic structure.

The model generates persistent effects of children's neighborhoods on adult outcomes through two channels. First, labor market access is local, due to mobility frictions and differences in production technologies. Second, education environments differ across neighborhoods, due to an exogenous residual component and endogenous local school funding. Local school financing is one important mechanism that can generate unequal opportunities across neighborhoods, as richer communities provide more resources and thus better schools for their children.

We estimate the model with a range of Census datasets. Using observed residential choices, we estimate how much each demographic group values different regional characteristics. Altruism is identified by the extent to which parents sort more than non-parents into neighborhoods with better opportunities for children. We then use our parameter estimates, data on endogenous outcomes, and equilibrium conditions to back out structural residuals that correspond to latent regional characteristics, including productivity, housing supply, amenities, and the exogenous component of education environments.

Counterfactual analysis indicates that a Federal program that equalized school funding across all students would have only moderate effects on aggregate education outcomes and intergenerational mobility when allowing for price adjustments and resorting of households. The share of children who go to college would increase by 0.9 percentage points (pp.) for low skill families and decrease by 0.2 pp. for high skill families. The predicted effects are larger (resp. 2.8 pp. increase and 0.2 pp. decrease) in partial equilibrium, where prices and households' locations are fixed. Our results emphasize the importance of accounting for changes in prices and residential choices when analyzing long-run effects of education policies.

Chapter 2: "Dharma in General Equilibrium: Caste and Occupational Choice in India," with Guilhem Cassan and Daniel Keniston.

Occupation is more than a source of income and can be a crucial part of workers' identity. This study examines how non-pecuniary aspects of occupational choice affect occupational distributions, inequality, and growth in a setting where work and identity are particularly intertwined: the Indian caste system. The caste system establishes a social hierarchy and links each caste with a traditional occupation. We document these links in a new individual-level dataset that combines information on modern castes, occupations, and wages with historical evidence of subcastes' traditional occupations. With this data, we find significant evidence that caste members are greatly overrepresented in their traditional occupations. Workers employed in their traditional occupations have lower wages relative to other members of their caste but earn more than non-traditional castes in the same occupation. To quantify the effects of caste-level distortions, we develop a structural general equilibrium Roy model of occupational choice incorporating caste affiliation, parental occupation, general ability, and occupation-specific

talent. Wages in each occupation are endogenous and respond to changes in occupational choices. We estimate the model using maximum likelihood and evaluate counterfactuals removing caste-level distortions to quantify their effects on occupational distributions, productivity, and inequality, all at the aggregate and caste level.

Chapter 3: "Benchmarking Global Optimizers," with Antoine Arnoud and Fatih Guvenen.
We benchmark seven global and three local algorithms by comparing their performance and speed in optimizing difficult objective functions. We apply the algorithms to optimize a small suite of multidimensional test functions that are commonly used to benchmark algorithms in computational mathematics. To understand optimizers' performance in applications that are common to economics, we apply the same optimizers to maximize the objective function of a GMM estimation problem, which targets 297 moments and estimates 7 parameters. Our results show that the reliability and speed of all algorithms vary substantially depending on the dimensionality and characteristics of the problem that is optimized. Experimenting with different algorithms can therefore be very helpful. We find that StoGo and Tiki-Taka Algorithm (Tiktak) are most reliable and computationally efficient in the optimization of test functions. For the economic estimation, the most reliable and efficient algorithms are Multi-Level Single-Linkage and Tiktak.