

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE

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DATE OF BIRTH: June 3, 1982

SEX: M

CITIZENSHIP: German

PRE-DOCTORAL STUDIES:

2007-2009 MRes in Economics, London School of Economics, UK
2005-2006 Visiting Graduate Student in Economics, University of Toronto, Canada
2002-2007 Diplom Volkswirtschaftslehre (equiv. MSc Economics), University of Mannheim, Germany

DOCTORAL STUDIES:

London School of Economics

DATES: 2009 - present

THESIS TITLE: Essays in Macroeconomics

EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE: Summer 2012

THESIS ADVISOR AND REFERENCES:

Prof. Francesco Caselli (Advisor)
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DESIRED TEACHING AND RESEARCH:

Primary Fields: Macroeconomics
Secondary Fields: International Economics

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Graduate:

2011-present EC413 Macroeconomics for MSc Students, LSE
Aug. 2011 LSE Macroeconomics Summer Programme 'Solving and estimating DSGE models'
Jan-Feb 2011 EC442 Macroeconomics for MRes/PhD Students, LSE

Undergraduate:

2009-2011 EC202 Intermediate Macroeconomics, LSE Summer School
2008-2011 EC210 Macroeconomic Principles, LSE
2005-2006 ECO100 Introduction to Economics, University of Toronto
2003-2005 Tutorials for Macroeconomics I and II, University of Mannheim

RELEVANT POSITIONS HELD:

2011-present Teaching Fellow, LSE
2008-2010 Occasional Research Assistant, Centre for Economic Performance (CEP), LSE
2006-2007 Research Assistant, Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing (MEA)

LANGUAGES:

English (fluent), German (native)

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS:

2011-present Teaching Fellow, LSE
2009-2011 LSE Research Studentship
2008-2009 Adeline and Karl Goeltz Scholarship, LSE
2007-2011 Economic Social and Research Council (ESRC) Quota Studentship
2005-2006 Scholarship of the Landesstiftung Baden-Wuerttemberg and McKinsey&Co.

REFEREEING:

Journal of Development Economics

COMPLETED PAPERS:

Job Market Paper:

Female Employment and Fertility: The Effects of Rising Female Wages

<http://personal.lse.ac.uk/siegel/pages/ChristianSiegelJMP.pdf>

Increases in female employment and falling fertility rates have often been linked to rising female wages. However, over the last 30 years the US total fertility rate has been fairly stable while female wages have continued to grow. Over the same period, we observe that women's hours spent on housework have declined, but men's have increased. I propose a model with a shrinking gender wage gap that can capture these trends. While rising relative wages tend to increase women's labour supply and, due to higher opportunity cost, lower fertility, they also lead to a partial reallocation of home production from women to men, and a higher use of labour-saving inputs into home production. I find that both these trends are important in understanding why fertility did not decline to even lower levels. As the gender wage gap declines, a father's time at home becomes more important for raising children. When the disutilities from working in the market and at home are imperfect substitutes, fertility can stabilize, after an initial decline, in times of increasing female market labor. That parents can acquire more market inputs into child care is what I find important in matching the timing of fertility. In a model extension, I show that the results are robust to intrahousehold bargaining.

Other Papers:

On the Taxation of Households, joint with Rigas Oikonomou

http://personal.lse.ac.uk/siegel/pages/taxation_of_households.pdf

We introduce gender and marital status heterogeneity into a life cycle model with incomplete financial markets to study the implications for fiscal policy. Singles and married couples make their economic decisions in very different environments. Calibrated to US data, our model suggests that they have very different preferences over the optimal mixture between capital and labour income taxes. We assess the welfare effects of a reform that eliminates capital taxation. Our results suggest that single females gain the most from this reform, single males the least, and couples are in between the two. We contrast these results with the standard framework where every household is a single bread winner, and find that the latter setup predicts a much lower support for the reform. Furthermore we evaluate how changes in capital taxes affect the intrahousehold allocation and the division of welfare gains when contracts within the marriage are incomplete.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS:

Industrial Policy and Growth, joint with Francesco Caselli and John Coleman

How do industrial policies affect economic growth? In this paper we argue that, depending on initial conditions, same policies might have very different effects. From the 1950s to the 1980s, the economies of East Asia and of Latin America relied heavily on industrial policies. While growth was accelerating in East Asia, the Latin American economies were virtually stagnant over that period. We argue that differences in market size, which can arise from productivity differentials, can account for most of the divergence.