

## CÉLINE FERRÉ

birth: 05/26/1979

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### ON-GOING PROJECTS:

*Impact of Internal Migration on Urban Centers in Brazil: Infrastructure Access and Polarization.*

*Is There a Metropolitan Bias? Urban Poverty and Access to Services by City Size in Six Developing Countries*, with F. Ferreira and P. Lanjouw.

*Rural Poverty and Geography: Towards Some Stylized Facts*, with P. Lanjouw, P. Buys, T. Thomas.

*Schooling & Fertility Decisions: Does Compulsory Schooling Attendance Delay Fertility Timing? Evidence from Kenya*

*Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Morocco*, with P. Lanjouw, A. Ezzrari, M. Douidiche.

*Asymmetries, Inequalities & Macroeconomic Shocks: the Case of Argentina*

*Profils de la Pauvreté à Djibouti-Ville*, with M. Youssouf.

### CURRENT POSITION:

2003–present

**Fourth year Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics**  
University of California, Berkeley.

*Development, urban & spatial economics, health and education economics, welfare analysis & inequality.*

### PRE-DOCTORAL STUDIES:

June 2004

**M.A. in Agricultural and Resource Economics**  
University of California, Berkeley.

2002–2003

**M.Phil in Macroeconomics (DEA de Macroéconomie), received with honours**  
Université de Paris 1, Sorbonne, France.

*Dissertation title: "Family Structure and Mortality Estimates: the Case of Indonesia", under the direction of François Bourguignon, DELTA and World Bank.*

1998–2002

**M.A. in Economics**

HEC School of Management, Jouy-en-Josas, France.

*Dissertation title: "The Financing of Private Enterprises in China: The Impact of Reforming the Financial System", received with highest honours, under the direction of Michael Rockinger, HEC.*

1996–1998

**Classes préparatoires HEC**

Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Paris, France.

*Two-year intensive preparation for the competitive entrance exams to French Business Schools.*

1996–1998

**Baccalauréat S, mention Bien**

Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Paris, France.

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

June 2006 - today

**External Consultant - World Bank, Washington - MNSSD**

Impact of Climate Change on Cities in MENA: adaptation and mitigation.

May 2006 - today

**External Consultant - World Bank, Washington - DECRG**

Urban Poverty & Access to Infrastructure. World Development 2007 on rural poverty.

Dynamics of Migration in Brazil. World Development 2007 on rural poverty.

Urban Poverty, Infrastructure Access and City Size.

Poverty Dynamics in Rural Morocco: 1994–2004.

Dec. 2006 - today

**External Consultant - World Bank, Washington, Djibouti - MENA**

Poverty Map of Djibouti-City, PDSTP. Mission implementation and evaluation, PRUSID.

Spring 2006

**Teaching Assistant - University of California, Berkeley**

Econ - 140: Econometrics and Statistics. Assistant to Professor Glenn Woroch.

Fall 2005

**Teaching Assistant - University of California, Berkeley**

Econ - 140: Econometrics and Statistics. Assistant to Professor Enrico Moretti.

- 2003–2005* **Research Assistant - University of California, Berkeley**  
 Research Assistant to Elisabeth Sadoulet & Alain de Janvry. Contributed to “Designing social safety net programs to directly protect from shocks the assets of the vulnerable” and “Can conditional cash transfers serve as safety nets to keep children at school and out of the labor market?”
- 2004–2005* **External Consultant - World Bank, Washington - DECRG**  
 Comparison of General Entropy Indexes: inequality decomposition across socio-demographic groups in different countries, including India, the Philippines... World Development Report 2006.
- 2000* **External Consultant - École Normale Supérieure & Ministère des Finances, Paris**  
 Informal sector analysis of post-war Yugoslavia and neighboring countries.
- 1998–1999* **NGO Volunteer - Solidarité France Népal, Kabhrepalantchock**  
 Preparatory work (6 months in Paris) and fieldwork (2 months in Nepal) for biogas-oven implementation and environmental preservation.

#### **AWARDS:**

- 2007* Outstanding GSI (Graduate Student Instructor) Award, University of California, Berkeley.
- 2006–2007* Ford Foundation Grant.
- 2003–2006* Scholarship from the ARE Department, University of California, Berkeley.
- 2002–2003* Excellency Scholarship from the French government.
- April 1999* Regional grant for Solidarité France-Népal from the Ile-de-France Council.

#### **SKILLS & INTERESTS:**

- Languages* French (native), English (fluent), Spanish (very good) & Russian (good).
- Computer* Windows, Unix, SPSS, SAS, STATA, Matlab, LaTeX.
- Music* Final piano diploma, Russian Music School of Paris, 1995.

#### **PROJECTS (DETAILS):**

##### **Impact of Internal Migration on Urban Centers in Brazil: Infrastructure Access and Polarization**

Little is known about internal migration in developing countries. This paper, focusing on migration to urban centers in Brazil, aims at providing evidence on the impact of immigration on the city of arrival. What is the spacial distribution of migrants within urban centers? What is the impact of immigration on welfare and inequality in metropolitan areas? Does immigration foster income polarization? We use the 12.5% sample of the 2000 Brazilian Census and combine it with municipality-level data from IBGE and gei-referenced (GIS) data computed by ourselves. To instrument for the proportion of new immigrants in a given urban center, we use the travel distance between the municipality of origin and the city of arrival. We find that the impact of migration varies greatly with regards to the characteristics of the migrants: immigrants from urban origins are wealthier and more educated than the average levels of the original population of the city of arrival. Urban immigrants have mitigated impact on the access to public services. As for rural immigrants, they usually have lower educational attainments and lower income. However their presence is associated with worse levels of access to infrastructure and public services.

##### **Is There a Metropolitan Bias? Urban Poverty and Access to Services by City Size in Six Developing Countries, with F. Ferreira and P. Lanjouw**

The spatial heterogeneity of poverty in its many dimensions is not restricted to the rural-urban dichotomy. There is considerable spatial heterogeneity among urban areas, and one important dimension of that heterogeneity is across city sizes. A greater understanding of how poverty both in terms of incomes or consumption expenditures and in terms of access to public services varies across different types of cities should help inform the discussion of appropriate poverty reduction strategies in most countries. Yet, the evidence base needed for this disaggregated analysis is seldom available. In this paper, we draw upon the considerable additional insights generated by small area poverty estimation (based on the combination of welfare estimates from household surveys with “sample” sizes from National Censuses) to investigate the relationship between poverty and city size in six developing countries, namely Albania, Brazil, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco and Sri Lanka. We find substantial variation in the incidence and depth of consumption poverty across city sizes in five of the six countries. For all five countries where the data permits a disaggregation of the incidence of public service access, there is also considerable variation across city sizes. In all cases, poverty is lowest and service availability is greatest in the largest cities precisely those where governments, the middle-classes, opinion-makers and airports are disproportionately located. This leads us to ask whether, in addition to Lipton’s original urban bias, there might also exist a “metropolitan bias” in the allocation of resources (including

policy attention) to larger cities, at the expense of smaller towns, where most of the poor are located.

### **Rural Poverty and Geography: Towards Some Stylized Facts, with P. Lanjouw, P. Buys, T. Thomas**

We combine detailed estimates of rural poverty at a spatially disaggregated level, with geographically referenced information on agricultural potential in those localities and their proximity to urban centers, in five developing countries. We explore the association between rural poverty and marginality which we define in terms of low agro-potential and remoteness. We present evidence that rural poverty rates are often, but not everywhere, higher in marginal areas than in better endowed localities. However we also show that overall poverty numbers tend to be substantially higher in the non-marginal areas; a consequence of greater population densities in such places. We illustrate with respect to one country, Ecuador, that during a macro-crisis population movements within the country have been such that rural poverty rates (and numbers of rural poor people) have risen most substantially in the relatively well-endowed areas. Finally, we document for Brazil that rural poverty rates are closely (and inversely) associated with proximity even to small towns not just large cities. We illustrate, further, that where urban poverty rates in small towns are low, rural poverty rates tend to be lower. We suggest that a possible mediating role is played by rural-non farm employment: rural non-farm employment rates tend to be higher in localities that are located close to urban areas (including small towns) and are also higher where poverty rates in small towns and cities are low. We caution that these patterns are simple correlations and do not demonstrate direction of causality. We argue, however, that they point to possibly fruitful directions for further research.

### **Schooling & Fertility Decisions: Does Compulsory Schooling Attendance Delay Fertility Timing? Evidence from Kenya**

Completing additional years of education necessarily entails spending more time in school. There is naturally a rather mechanical effect of schooling on fertility if women tend not to have children while continuing to attend high school or college, thus delaying the beginning of and shortening their reproductive life. We use data from the Kenyan DHS surveys of 1989, 1993, 1998 and 2003 to uncover the impact of staying one more year in school on teenage fertility. To get around the endogeneity issue between schooling and fertility preferences, we use the 1985 Kenyan education reform as an instrument for years of education. We find that increasing the age at which students graduate from secondary school (from 17 to 18) decreases by 8 percentage points the probability that a girl with at least completed secondary education get pregnant before age 19. Moreover, we find that, for this group of girls, one more year spent in school entails a postponing of 4 months of the first pregnancy. These results (robust to a wide array of specifications) are of crucial interest to policy and decision makers who set up health and educational policies, as we show that investing in education is a complement to investments in health.