

JULIA MINK

julia.mink@sciencespo.fr

September 2018

EDUCATION

SciencesPo Paris and INRA

April 2017 - Present

PhD Candidate in Economics

Causal Analysis of the Effects of Life-Cycle Events on Food Consumption Behaviour and Health

Advisors: [Olivier Allais](#) (INRA) and [Etienne Wasmer](#) (SciencesPo, NYU)

SciencesPo Paris

2013/14, 2015/16

Master Economics and Public Policy - Summa Cum Laude

Year 1: Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Econometrics, Managerial Economics, Game Theory, Economic Policy.

Year 2: Macroeconomics, Microeconomic, Evaluation of Economic Policy, Labour Economics, Economics of Education, Financial Economics and Regulation, Economy of Sustainable Development, International Trade.

Sciences Po Paris, French-German campus

2010 - 2013

B.A. degree - Cum Laude

Years 1 and 2: Trilingual, multidisciplinary courses in Social Sciences at the French-German campus of Sciences Po Paris.

Years 3: Erasmus exchange year at University of Warwick. Macro- and Microeconomics, Econometrics, Industrial Organisations, Development Economics

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Health economics, food economics, consumer choice, human capital formation, inequality, applied microeconomics, spatial economics.

WORKING PAPERS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Changes in diet and nutrient intake at retirement in France

with [Olivier Allais](#) (INRA) and [Pascal Leroy](#) (INRA)

We estimate the impact of retirement on both food expenditure and food quantities purchased, using home-scan panel data on household characteristics and food purchases. To identify a causal relationship, we exploit variations in the French legal minimum age for retirement as an exogenous shock to retirement behaviour. We find that food expenditure and quantities purchased drop at the onset of retirement, indicating that households do not simply change their spending behaviour but decrease actual food quantities purchased. The effects are stronger for individuals from modest income households. The variations are heterogeneous across different food product categories. The changes translate on the one hand into decreases in fat, cholesterol, salt and sugar intakes which are likely to impact health positively. On the other hand, lower protein, mineral and vitamin intakes may have potentially important negative health consequences.

The effects of World War II on late-life health outcomes in France: A combination of E3N-EPIC cohort study and historical data

with Olivier Allais (INRA), Guy Fagherazzi (Inserm) and Kalina Rajaobelina (Inserm)

We estimate the long-run effects of growing up during World War II (WWII) on adult health behaviour such as smoking, alcohol use and diet and health conditions including overweight, hypertension, diabetes, cancer and mental health. We use data from E3N, a French prospective cohort study in combination with historical data on geographic variation in the intensity of German military occupation, Allied bombing and distribution of military deaths across France. The effects of WWII on adult health are identified using a measure of food deprivation during WWII as declared by the individuals from E3N. In addition, we attempt to exploit the plausibly exogenous spatial variation in the individual's exposure to WWII from the historical data to identify a causal relation.

Broken homes and empty pantries: The impact of separation on household food consumption

We investigate the impact of couples' separation on household food consumption, using detailed panel data on household characteristics and food purchases from *Kantar Worldpanel* for France. We take into account unobservable household characteristics by employing a household fixed effects model and trace the changes in consumption over an extended time interval through a dynamic model. Separation reduces (household-size adjusted) food consumption by around 15% in terms of quantities purchased as well as expenditures. We find that the effects are long-lasting and that certain parts of the population, such as women and families with minor children, are particularly affected. The changes in food consumption are heterogeneous across different food categories. Red meat, other meat, fish, oils and condiment, potatoes and alcohol consumption decrease most (over 20%), whereas the consumption of grains, fruits, vegetables, cooked meat and salt products is relatively less affected. Ready meals, sugar products and soft drinks are the least affected, decreasing by less than 10%. The pattern of diet changes differs across different population sub-groups.

GRANTS

2016 - Strategic Research Initiative NutriPerso from University Paris-Saclay

2016 - INRA, Meta-programme DIDit

2017 - Project AlimaSSenS [ANR-14-CE20-0003-01] from French National Research Agency (ANR)

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

2017

SciencesPo Reading Group

INRA Seminar

2018

SciencesPo Doctoral Seminar

Health and Food Economics Workshop, Toulouse

TEACHING AND WORK EXPERIENCE

Teaching Assistant - Sciences Po Paris

Fall 2018

Teaching of a class of first year students in Micro- and Macroeconomics based on [CORE Economics](#) (in French), Professors: Yann Algan and Guillaume Plantin

Teaching assistant for the class *The Economics of the Media: A Global Perspective*, Professor: Julia Cagé

Teaching Assistant - Sciences Po Paris

Fall 2017

Teaching of two classes of first year students in Micro- and Macroeconomics based on [CORE Economics](#) (in English), Professors: Yann Algan and Guillaume Plantin

Internship in Research - INRA

March-September 2016

Research in food economics and consumer demand

Writing of the Master Thesis “The Impact of Retirement on Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in France”

Research Assistant - Institut Louis Bachelier

September-December 2014

Research field: Economic transitions due to population ageing

Policy recommendation for the design of public retirement schemes

Research assistance to the Professors Jean Imbs and El Mouhoub Mouhoud

LANGUAGES

German	Native
English	Fluent
French	Fluent
Portuguese	Advanced
Chinese	Beginner
Programming	R, Stata, LaTeX, Python