

KATHERINA THOMAS

PHD CANDIDATE

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EDUCATION

PHD IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, 2019 - present

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB) and Barcelona School of Economics (BSE), Spain

Thesis: Essays on Child Development | expected graduation: Summer 2023

VISITING STUDENT, *University of Minnesota, USA*, Spring 2022

JOINT MASTER IN MODELS & METHODS OF QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS, 2019

Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain,

Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, Italy, Universität Bielefeld, Germany

BACHELOR IN ECONOMICS, 2017

Universität Bayreuth, Germany

EXCHANGE SEMESTER, *University of New South Wales, Australia*, Fall 2015

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Applied Micro, Development economics, Labor economics

RESEARCH

Job Market Paper

How to close the skill gap? Parental background and children's skill development in Indonesia

Work in Progress

Income and the Demand for Food

with Marc F. Bellemare and Eeshani Kandpal

Food Prices, Program Saturation and Cash Transfers

with Jed Friedman, Eeshani Kandpal and Patrick Premand

Early life shocks and human capital: skill development among Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children

with Jacek Barszczewski

SEMINARS & CONFERENCES

2022	NEUDC Conference (Yale University, presenter and discussant), Macro Micro Workshop (University of Minnesota), Essex-Barcelona Labor Workshop, ENTER jamboree (UAB), Inequality Workshop (University of Minnesota), Applied Seminar (UAB), Internal Seminar (IAE (CSIC), PhD-Economics Virtual Seminar (PhD-EVS)) (presenter)
2021	BSE PhD jamboree (presenter and discussant), Applied Seminar (UAB) (presenter), ENTER jamboree (discussant), PhD school SAEe (attendee)
2020	Applied Seminar (UAB) (presenter)

TEACHING

2021, 2020 Master Projects Course (tutorial on thesis writing), Teaching assistant (BSE)
2021 Structural Empirical Methods for Labor Economics, Teaching assistant (UAB)

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

2021-22 THE WORLD BANK
Short-term consultant, Development Research Group, remotely

2019-22 UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, INSTITUT D'ANÀLISI ECONÒMICA (IAE (CSIC))
Research assistant, Barcelona, Spain
 to Prof. Joan Llull (2022, 2019-20)
 to Prof. Matthew Ellman (2021)
 to Prof. Hannes Mueller (2020)

2020-21 THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL (ROYAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY)
Replication checks, remotely

2018, 2017, BASF SE
2016 Working student/intern, Trade and Bank Risk Management, Ludwigshafen, Germany

2017 GERMAN FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE
Intern, Colombo, Sri Lanka

2016 MISEREOR E.V. (ORGANISATION FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION)
Intern, Aachen, Germany

HONORS & AWARDS

2020-23 4-year FPI Predoctoral Fellowship, Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation
2017-19 QEM Consortium scholarship, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

SKILLS

SOFTWARE STATA, Python, Latex, Github

LANGUAGES German (native), English (proficient), French, Spanish (intermediate), Polish (beginner)

SERVICE

2019-present Volunteer, Fundació Gavina (organization for disadvantaged children), Barcelona, Spain

2020-22 Co-founder and co-organizer, Econisers (initiative for PhD candidates), Barcelona, Spain

2017 Volunteer, Ferrando Children's Home, Mysore, India

2013-17 Mentor and volunteer, VUB e.V. (student organization), Bayreuth, Germany

2015-16 Student representative for Economics, Universität Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany

2014-15 Volunteer, Bunt statt Braun e.V. (refugee support organization), Bayreuth, Germany

REFERENCES

JOAN LLULL (Advisor)
UAB, MOVE, BSE
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HANNES MUELLER
IAE (CSIC), MOVE, BSE, CEPR
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The World Bank (Development Research Group)
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ABSTRACTS

How to close the skill gap? Parental background and children's skill development in Indonesia
Job Market Paper

Differences in children's skills by socioeconomic status translate into an adult skill gap and increase inequality. Using data from Indonesia, I estimate a dynamic structural model to quantify the role of parental background and investments (nutrition diversity and schooling expenditure) in children's cognitive skill development and the formation of an adult skill gap. Differences in household income and skill formation technology by parents' education are the main contributors to the adult skill gap. Using the model, I simulate three policies - unconditional cash transfers, nutrition, and schooling price subsidies - and compare their long-run effects on adult skills accounting for parental behavior adjustments. Given the same cost, a) subsidizing food prices is more effective than subsidizing schooling expenditure, and b) both are more effective than cash transfers. As I find nutrition and schooling to be complements, a price decrease incentivizes parents to increase both inputs. With cash transfers, parents also increase investments but increase consumption relatively more as price incentives do not change. Nutrition subsidies reduce inequality most effectively, as parents with lower education react stronger to food price changes and, consequently, increase child investments more than parents with higher education. They do so as nutrition constitutes a larger share of their investments. Combinations of the three policies are not cost-effective due to parental behavior adjustments.

Income and the Demand for Food
with Marc F. Bellemare and Eeshani Kandpal

While microeconomic theory makes unambiguous predictions about the effects of income changes on the demand for specific types of food, empirical estimates of these effects typically suffer from important shortcomings having to do with internal validity, external validity, or both. On the internal validity front, most estimates of the effect of a change in income on the demand for food rely on identification assumptions that can be hard to defend. On the external validity front, those same estimates usually focus on a limited number of commodities or on a single, specific context. Using aggregate data from five randomized controlled trials across three continents and four countries each designed to study the impact of cash transfers, we take an aggregate look at the impact of exogenous income changes on food expenditures, which we use as a proxy for food demand. First, we find that a change in income causes expenditures to increase across all food categories. Second, we find empirical support for Bennett's Law, the empirical regularity whereby as incomes increase, consumers first substitute fine grains for coarse grains, and then protein for carbohydrates. Overall, expenditures on protein are most responsive to an exogenous change in income, followed by expenditures on staples. Finally, across all categories we consider, food seems to be a necessity.