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EDUCATION

PhD Candidate in Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra	2015 - Present
Expected Completion Date: June 2020	
Master of Research in Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra	2014-2015
Master of Science in Economics, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics	2013-2014
Bachelor in Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra	2009-2013

References

Professor Libertad González
Universitat Pompeu Fabra
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Professor Christian Fons-Rosen
University of California at Merced
cfons-rosen@ucmerced.edu

Professor Guillem López Casasnovas
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Professor Alessandro Tarozzi
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RESEARCH FIELDS

Applied Microeconomics, Health Economics and Gender Economics

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

2016-2018 Principles of Public Economics, Health Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Undergraduate)
2015-2016 Health Economics, Introduction to Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Undergraduate)
2014-2015 Advanced Macroeconomics II, Macroeconomics III, Introduction to Economics Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Undergraduate)
2013-2014 Macroeconomics III Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Undergraduate)

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

2018-2019 Research Assistant, Professor Libertad González Luna
2014-Present Center For Research in Economics and Health at UPF (CRES), Research Fellow
2018 Master Thesis Tutor, Online Master in Health Economics and Pharmacoeconomics, Barcelona School of Management, UPF
2017-2018 Research Assistant, Professor Christian Fons-Rosen
2014-2015 Research Assistant, Professor Guillem López-Casasnovas

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Conferences:

2019 International Health Economics Association Conference (Basel), UPF Applied Lunch (Barcelona).
2018 European Conference on Health Economics (Maastricht), Spanish Health Economics Association Conference (Las Palmas), CRES seminar UPF (Barcelona).
2017 International Health Economics Association Conference (Boston), UPF LPD Breakfast Seminar (Barcelona), The Center For Gender Studies UPF (Barcelona), II Programa Experto Política Sanitaria (Mallorca)
2016 UPF Management and Behavioral Research Breakfast (Barcelona)

Conference organizer:

Co-organizer of the BGSE PhD Jamboree (2017)
Program Coordinator of “Bojos per l'Economia”. Director Jordi Galí

Refereeing:

Health Policy, Gaceta Sanitaria, Revista Economia Aplicada

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

2019 Nomination for the “Vanguardia de la Ciencia” awards
2018 Second Prize of iHEA Annual Student Paper Prize in Health Economics
2017 Prize for the best Oral Presentation at the Spanish Health Economics Association Conference
2017 Conference Travel Grant, Spanish Health Economics Association (AES)
2017 EBES Conference Travel Grant, UPF
2013-2015 Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Teaching Assistant Scholarship

LANGUAGES

Spanish and Catalan (native), English (fluent), French (basic)

PUBLICATIONS

“It’s About Time: Cesarean Sections and Neonatal Health” (joint with Ana Rodríguez-González, Miquel Serra-Burriel, Carlos Campillo-Artero). *Journal of Health Economics*, 2018, 59.

Awarded second prize of 2018 iHEA Annual Student Paper Prize and Best Oral communication in 2017 Spanish Health Economics Conference (AES)

Media coverage: [La Vanguardia](#), [El Periódico](#), [ABC](#), [20 minutos](#), [La Razón](#), [CCMA](#).

Blog post: [Nada Es Gratis](#), [Blog AES](#), [The Barcelona GSE Voice Blog](#)

Cesarean sections have been associated in the literature with poorer newborn health, particularly with a higher incidence of respiratory morbidity. Most studies suffer, however, from potential omitted variable bias, as they are based on simple comparisons of mothers who give birth vaginally and those who give birth by cesarean section. We try to overcome this limitation and provide credible causal evidence by using variation in the probability of having a c-section that is arguably unrelated to maternal and fetal characteristics: variation by time of day. Previous literature documents that, while nature distributes births and associated problems uniformly, time-dependent variables related to physicians’ demand for leisure are significant predictors of unplanned c-sections.

Using a sample of public hospitals in Spain, we show that the rate of c-sections is higher during the early hours of the night compared to the rest of the day, while mothers giving birth at the different times are similar in observable characteristics. This exogenous variation provides us with a new instrument for type of birth: time of delivery. Our results suggest that non-medically indicated c-sections have a negative and significant impact on newborn health, as measured by Apgar scores, but that the effect is not severe enough to translate into more extreme outcomes.

WORKING PAPERS

“The Economic Impact of Children’s Health Shocks on Their Parents” ([Job Market Paper](#))

This paper provides novel evidence on the impact of a child’s severe health shock on parental labor market outcomes. To identify the causal effect, I leverage long panels of high-quality Finnish administrative data and exploit variation in the exact timing of the health shock. Using a sample of parents who experience the event at some point, identification comes from comparisons of same-aged parents with same-aged children, whose children experienced the health shock at different ages. The results show that parental earnings suffer a substantial decline following their child adverse health event and that the fall is persistent: five years after a child severe hospitalization, maternal earnings have dropped by more than 7.5 %, while fathers earnings are 2.5 % lower. Notably, the shock also impacts parents’ mental well-being. Overall, the results point to the need of providing assistance and, in particular, mental health support, to families who have to deal with the illness or the death of a child.

“[The Long-Run Effects of Cesarean Sections](#)” (joint with Ana Rodríguez-González, Mika Kortelainen and Lauri Sääksvuori). VATT Working Papers 125, October 2019. *RR at Journal of Human Resources*

This paper analyzes the long-term effects of potentially avoidable C-sections on children’s health. Using Finnish administrative data, we document that physicians perform more unplanned C-sections during their regular working hours on days that precede a weekend or public holiday and use this exogenous variation as an instrument for C-sections. We supplement our instrumental variables results with a differences-in-differences estimation that exploits variation in birth mode within sibling pairs and across families. Our results suggest that avoidable unplanned C-sections increase the risk of asthma, but do not affect other immune-mediated disorders previously associated with C-sections.

WORK IN PROGRESS

“Gender Roles and Behavioral Gender Gaps ” (joint with Ana Rodríguez-González)