

ANA RODRÍGUEZ-GONZÁLEZ

ana.rodriguez@upf.edu

UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA

Placement Director:

Filippo Ippolito – filippo.ippolito@upf.edu

+34-93-542-2578

Graduate Coordinator:

Marta Araque – marta.araque@upf.edu

+34-93-542-2226

Contact information

Department of Economics and Business

Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27

08005 Barcelona, Spain (Office: 20.160)

Phone: +34-93-542-1486 / +34-605-621-631

EDUCATION

PhD candidate in Economics	FROM SEPT 2015
Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona	
Master of Research in Economics	2014-2015
Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona	
MSc in Economics and Finance	2013-2014
Barcelona Graduate School of Economics (Univ. Pompeu Fabra)	
Bachelor in Economics	2009-2013
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	
Minor in Journalism (36 ECTS)	
Erasmus Exchange Program at Universiteit van Amsterdam (2011-2012)	

References

Libertad González
Universitat Pompeu Fabra
+34-93-542-2610
libertad.gonzalez@upf.edu

Alessandro Tarozzi
Universitat Pompeu Fabra
+34-93-542-2565
alessandro.tarozzi@upf.edu

Christian Fons-Rosen
University of California at Merced
cfons-rosen@ucmerced.edu

RESEARCH FIELDS

Applied Microeconomics, Health, Family and Gender Economics

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

2014-2017 **Teaching Assistant, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona**

Courses: Introduction to Microeconomics, Introduction to Game Theory, Economics and Analytical Instruments for the Study of Law (Statistics and Game Theory)

OTHER WORKING EXPERIENCE

2018	Master thesis tutor – UPF Barcelona School of Management Online Master in Health Economics and Pharmacoeconomics
2017-2018	Research Assistant – Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona Professor Christian Fons-Rosen
2016-2018	Research Assistant – Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona Professor Enriqueta Camps Cura
SEPT 2012-MAR 2013	Intern – R&D Department, Management Solutions, Madrid
2010	Research Assistant – Universidad Carlos III, Madrid Professor Aurelia Modrego

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

2018	Second prize of iHEA Student Paper Prize
2017 - 2020	Merit-based scholarship FPI, Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness
2016	Teaching Prize for PhD students, UPF
2014-15	Teaching Assistant Scholarship, UPF
2012	Excellence Award of the Social Council of the University Carlos III
2009, 2010, 2011	Excellence Grant of the Regional Government of Madrid

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Seminars, conferences and workshops

- 2019** 3rd SEHO meetings (Lisbon), iHEA conference (Basel), UPF Applied Lunch Seminar (Barcelona)
- 2018** Internal seminar of the Clinical Institute for Digestive and Metabolic Diseases (Hospital Clínic de Barcelona), 32nd Conference of the European Society for Population Economics (ESPE - Antwerp), UPF LPD Breakfast Seminar (Barcelona), UPF Economic History Seminar (Barcelona).
- 2017** VI Research Workshop on Public Policy and Healthcare Services Evaluation (EvaluAES - Granada), 31st ESPE Conference (Glasgow)
- 2015** UPF Management and Behavioural Research Breakfast (Barcelona)

Co-organizer

- 2017** IV Barcelona GSE PhD Jamboree (Barcelona)

LANGUAGES

Spanish (native), Galician (native), English (fluent), Catalan (working knowledge), French (basic).

RESEARCH

Publications

“It’s About Time: Cesarean Sections and Neonatal Health,” joint with Ana María Costa-Ramón, Miquel Serra-Burriel and Carlos Campillo-Artero. *Journal of Health*

Economics 59:46-59 (2018).

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.

Previously circulated as CRES-UPF Working Paper no. 201709-94.

Awards: Best Oral Communication Prize in 2017 Spanish Health Economics Association (AES) Conference, Second prize of 2018 iHEA Annual Student Paper Prize, Nominated for the 2019 "La Vanguardia de la Ciencia" award (science award from newspaper La Vanguardia).

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

Working papers

"The Impact of the Female Advantage in Education on Marriage and Fertility" (Job Market Paper)

In recent years the traditional gender gap in educational attainment has been reversed in most developed countries. This phenomenon could have far-reaching consequences for the family, challenging traditional patterns of union formation and affecting marriage outcomes. This paper studies the implications of the increased female advantage in education in a person's marriage market on family formation and fertility. I exploit the gradual implementation of a school reform in Finland that increased the female-male gap in educational attainment. Identification of the effect of own exposure to the reform comes from variation across municipalities and cohorts. Given that marriage markets do not coincide fully with municipality-cohort groups, I can isolate the effect of changes in the educational gender gap at the marriage market level controlling for individuals' own exposure to the reform. The results show that in marriage markets more affected by the reform men had fewer children and a higher probability of remaining single, and women delayed marriage and childbearing and had an increased probability of not having any children. I provide suggestive evidence that these results are driven by high-educated women and low-educated men. These effects account for a substantial part of the recent trends in family structure.

"The Long-Run Effects of Cesarean Sections" (with Ana Costa-Ramón, Mika Kortelainen and Lauri Sääksvuori), VATT Working Papers 125, October 2019. *Submitted*

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.

"Changes in Inequality in Mortality: New Evidence for Spain" (with Libertad González), Barcelona GSE Working Paper 1050, August 2018. *Reject & Resubmit at Demography*

We analyze the evolution of inequality in mortality in Spain during 1990-2014. We focus on age-specific mortality and consider inequality across narrowly defined geographical areas, ranked by average socioeconomic status (SES). We find substantial decreases in mortality over the past 25 years

for all age groups, which were particularly pronounced for men, resulting in a sizeable reduction in the gender gap in mortality. Inequality in mortality was low in most age groups, and it did not increase during the recent recession, so that in the 2010's mortality presents a flat socioeconomic gradient for most age groups. We do detect significant inequality by SES among the elderly, which remains fairly constant over time. We discuss our findings in the context of the recent literature performing comparable analyses for the US, Canada, and France. Inequality levels in Spain are lower than in the US and Canada, and similar to those in France. Our finding of essentially no change in inequality among the elderly contrasts with the increase found in the US and Canada.

Work in progress

“Gender Roles and Behavioural Gender Gaps” (joint with Ana Costa-Ramón)

Non-technical writing

“[¿Será cuestión de hora? Cesáreas y salud neonatal](#)”, joint with Ana María Costa-Ramón. *Blog Economía y Salud*, AES, March 20 2019.

“[Cesáreas no programadas y salud neonatal](#)”, joint with Ana María Costa-Ramón. *Nada es Gratis*, February 5 2019.

“[The causal impact of cesarean sections on neonatal health](#)”, joint with Ana María Costa-Ramón. *The Barcelona GSE Voice*, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics, July 2 2018.

“[Mind the \(Gender\) Gap](#)”, joint with Ana María Costa-Ramón and Dimitria Gavalyugova. *The Barcelona GSE Voice*, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics, March 8 2016.