

Teaching Experience:

Fall 2018	Program Evaluation, MPA Brown University, TA for Prof. Neil Thakral
Summer 2018 and 2017	Introduction to Statistics and Economics, MPA Brown University, TA for Prof. Emily Oster and John Friedman
Spring 2016	Applied Economics Analysis, graduate PhD level Brown University, TA for Prof. Anja Sautmann
Fall 2015	Health Hunger and the Household, undergraduate level Brown University, TA for Prof. Andrew Foster

Research Experience and Other Employment:

2016-2018	Brown University, Research Assistant for Prof. Emily Oster
Summer 2015	Brown University, Research Assistant for Prof. Andrew Foster
2013-2014	World Bank, Consultant Human Development Economics in Europe Central Asia Region

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:

2019-2020	NBER Fellowship on Economics of an Aging Workforce
2017	Brown University Department of Economics Third Year Paper Prize
2016	Brown University Department of Economics Teaching Award
2014	Stephen R. Ehrlich Fellowship for first-year PhD in Economics

Research Papers:

“Cash Constraints and Labor Adjustments: Evidence from a Retirement Policy”

*Job Market Paper

In this paper I study how cash constraints affect firm response to labor market policies. I use administrative data from the Netherlands to assess firm adjustments to labor and capital in the context of a change in the effective retirement age for individuals born in 1950 or after. Exploiting this sharp cohort boundary, I find that - for each retained older worker - firms on average employ 0.6 fewer younger workers and reduce investments in machines and equipment by 6,000 EUR annually. All of the labor and investment adjustments are concentrated in cash constrained firms, and only these firms experience declines in revenue and profitability. For every 1 EUR increase in wage costs for older workers, such firms reduce their younger workforce by 0.7 EUR in terms of payroll and investments by 0.2 EUR. As a potential policy avenue to alleviate cash constraints, I show that more time to anticipate a policy may help firms smooth adjustments and reduce negative profit effects. Altogether, the results imply that firm response is driven by direct cash flow effects from retaining more older workers rather than the substitutability between older and younger workers. Failing to account for these constraints leads to estimates of the substitutability between different production inputs that are biased by an order of magnitude.

“Determinants of Dietary Choice: Evidence from Consumer Migration”

Revise and Resubmit, Journal of Health Economics

I study the evolution of diet quality among migrants to learn how changes in the environment affect dietary choice. Using detailed household level panel data on food purchases I find that diet is very persistent in the short-run. After three to four decades, however, a migrant household's diet quality converges almost fully to that of non-migrants in the destination. The results suggest that dietary habits are highly persistent, but may eventually shift in the face of different local environments.

“Changes in Household Diet: Determinants and Predictability” (with Emily Oster)

We use grocery purchase data to analyze dietary changes. We show that households – including those with more income or education - do not improve diet in response to disease diagnosis or changes in household circumstances. We then identify households who show large improvements in diet quality. We use machine learning to predict these households and find (1) concentration of baseline diet in a small number of foods is a predictor of improvement and (2) dietary changes are concentrated in a small number of foods. We argue these patterns may be well fit by a model which incorporates attention costs.