

SUNSIREE KOSINDESHA

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Office Address: The Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, Tha Prachan Campus, Room 429

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Economics

Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, U.S.A.

Special Committee:

Prof. Ravi Kanbur(Chairperson), Prof. David Just, Prof. James Berry

Dissertation:

Behavioral Development Economics of Poverty and Risk

M.A., Economics

Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Special Committee:

Prof. Arayah Preechametta(Chairperson), Prof. Pisut Kulthanavit, Prof. Manachaya Uruyos

B.A., *summa cum laude*, Economics

Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

FIELD OF CONCENTRATION

Primary Fields: Behavioral Economics, Economic Development and Planning

Secondary Fields: Behavioral Finance, Applied Econometrics, Experimental Economics

RESEARCH INTEREST AND SKILL

Research Interest	Behavioral development economics of poverty and risk; Risk, time, and social preferences; Behavioral Finance Micro
Skill	STATA, R, LyX, L ^A T _E X, Microsoft office

WORK AND ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

Lecturer, the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University May 2010 - present

· EE416 Behavioral Economics, EE461 Development microeconomics, EE434/EC434 Behavioral Finance

Teaching Assistant, Cornell University Jan 2016 - May 2016

· ECON 1110 Introductory Microeconomics Theory, Dr. Jennifer P. Wissink

INTERNSHIP

Internship at UNU-WIDER, Finland Sep 2015 - Dec 2015

· Supervisor: Prof.Jukka Pirttilä

· Working paper: What can we learn more from referent-dependent poverty measure? Evidence from Townsend-Thai panel data

Internship at UN-ESCAP, Thailand Apr 2007 - Jul 2007

· Poverty and Development Department, Socio-economic analysis section

· Working paper for UN-ESCAP annual report: Constructing propoor growth index

Internship at the Bank of Thailand, Thailand Apr 2005 - May 2005

· Corporate Support Service and Banknote Management

PUBLICATION AND CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

Kosindesha, S., “Local physical capital mobility and persistency in local relative poverty: Theoretical framework and a village fund case study,” *Thammasat Economics Journal, Volume 28 Number 4, December 2010*, presented at the Sixth National Conference of Economists, Thailand, 2010

“Do Financial Worries Change Risk Preferences Under Prospect Theory?,” *PIER Research Workshop*, The Bank of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand, December 1, 2020

WORK IN PROGRESS

Do Financial Worries Change Risk Preferences Under Prospect Theory?: An Implication of Dual-Process Theory

- We manipulate the state of mind of subjects by priming them with financial concerns and non-financial concerns. We then test if these concerns cause subjects to more overweigh small probabilities, to more underweigh large probabilities, and to be more loss-averse. Both experimental lotteries and real lottery tickets, comprising of WIN4, NUMBERS, and Megamillions JtJ are used. This helps us to better understand how having concerns affects how people weigh extremely small probabilities in real lotteries. We also test whether the effects, if exists, are mediated by change in cognition and emotion.

Flood Experiences and the Subjective Probability of Mega Flood

- We test if the experiences of floods cause farmers to have higher subjective probability of mega flood. The main variation in flood experiences came from megaflood in 2011 in Cambodia and Thailand.

What More Can Prospect-theory Based Poverty Measures Tell Us?: Application to Thai Economy Using Townsend-Thai Panel Data

- Using Townsend-Thai panel data, we study the levels and trends of poverty measures calculated using the concept of ‘equivalent income’ proposed in Jäntti et al.(2014). Additionally, we study the differences in levels and trends of two existing reference-dependent poverty measures, i.e. that of Günther and Maier(2014) and of Jäntti et al.(2014), both of which apply the reference-dependent utility from Köszegi and Rabin (2006).

Risk Sharing under Heterogeneous Risk Preference: Evidence from Townsend-Thai Panel Data

- We use hypothetical question on lifetime income gamble to estimate risk preference under expected utility theory. Given such estimates, we test if the hypothesis of full risk sharing holds in our sample.

Asset Dynamics and Poverty Traps in Rural Thailand

- With 15 years Townsend-Thai panel data, household asset dynamics is estimated using Arellano and Bond(1991) linear dynamic panel data estimator. We find neither multiple-equilibrium poverty trap, nor structural poverty trap. Considering real net wealth and asset index as measures for asset, Thai rural households asset dynamics exhibit conditional convergence, where households with different levels of unobserved household fixed effects converge to different levels of stable steady state in asset.

HONOR, FELLOWSHIP, AND AWARD

Outstanding Thesis Award, the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University May 2010

Full scholarship from The Bank of Thailand for Graduate study at Thammasat University May 2006-May 2008

Bhumibol Award and Prof. Puey Unkpakorn Award for graduating top first of class of 2006 May 2006