TIMOTHY NGALANDE

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EDUCATION

Stellenbosch University   *2015-2018, 2021 - Present*
Economics, Ph.D. candidate – Nov, 2025
Master of commerce (Mcom) Economics – Mar 2019
Bachelor of commerce (Bcom-Hons) Economics – Mar 2017

University of Warwick   *2018-2020*
Master of Research (MRes) Economics – Sep 2020

University of Zurich   *Study Abroad, Winter 2018*
Master of Arts (MA) Economics- Data Science – June 2018

University of Malawi   *2008-2012*
Bachelor of Social science (Bsoc) Economics – Aug 2012

INTERESTS

**Economic Research   Growth/Development Economics   Economic History   Labour
Applied Macro/Micro**

EXPERIENCE

University of Warwick   2019- 2020
Research Assistant

· With Prof Dennis Novy : Literature review and data construction for a project on climate change and Trade.
· With Prof James Fenske : Data cleaning and analysis for a project on Genetics and culture.

Stellenbosch University   2017 - 2024
Reseach Assistant

· With Prof Johan Fourie and Prof Willem Boshof : Data consolidation, estimation and analysis for a project on The evolution of the South African Economy
· With Prof Johan Fourie : Analysis of collaboration networks in Economic History publications. Presented at the 7th African Economic History Network conference

Graduate Teaching Assistant

· Microeconomics, Game Theory (2022, 2024), Math for Economists (2017, 2022, 2023), Economic History (2018, 2022), Stata for Econometrics (2017), International Trade; undergrad course (2017)

Equip Consulting   2017 - 2024
Part Time Reseach Analysis and Program Evaluation

· Research Design, planning, analysis and visualisation of quantitative results. Also included programme evaluation

Airtel Mobile Commerce   2014-2015, 2020-2021
Usage, retention and Acquisition Manager   *2020*

· Analysing, monitoring and implementing targeted initiatives for growth of customer base and usage of Mobile Money services. Grew active users by about 1 Million

Business Analyst   *2014*

· Analysis and management advisory of all business functions for growth, compliance and profitability. Grew business to break-even profitability.

National Bank of Malawi   2010-2014
Savings Consultant   *2013*

· Account opening and long term savings asset creation and liquidation

Intern   *December 2010, May 2011, December 2011*

· Bank clerical work

DATA ANALYTICS SKILLS

Programming Languages	STATA, R, Python, SQL, MATLAB
Software & Tools	HTML, LaTeX, Excel, Mathematica, Git, Markdown

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

Scholarship for Masters of Research Economics at the University of Warwick	*2018*
Three Merit Bursaries from Stellenbosch University's Economics department	*2016, 2017, 2018*
Represented Stellenbosch University at the world econometric games, Amsterdam, ND	*2017*
Member of "KU Leuven - Stellenbosch University Think Tank" Belgium	*2017*

RESEARCH WORK IN PROGRESS

Geographical Segregation, Missallocation and Productivity in Apartheid South Africa Manufacturing: The Barrier-Breaking Iron Tracks of Growth
JMP

· A quasi-experimental research design to examine a crucial instrument of state policy; the national railway system. It finds that state-led upgrades to the railway network—a tool explicitly used to enforce spatial segregation—causally increased aggregate productivity in the districts it connected. The mechanism for this gain was an enhancement of allocative efficiency, as the modernized infrastructure reduced the effective economic distance between segregated residential areas and industrial centres, thereby mitigating the very spatial distortions it was designed to support.

Quantifying Apartness in South Africa: A general equilibrium estimation of the impact or Labour Discrimination
Work in progress

· The study develops and calibrates a static general equilibrium model to quantify the aggregate economic losses attributable to discriminatory labour market policies, specifically the "job reservation" system. A counterfactual analysis reveals that eliminating these race-based frictions would have resulted in significant gains in aggregate output. A decomposition of this effect shows that the entire productivity cost of discrimination is attributable to a decline in allocative efficiency, not the technical efficiency of firm. This demonstrates that the primary cost was the prevention of workers from sorting into their most productive roles.

Race-biased technological progress and growth in 20th Century Industrial South Africa
Work in progress

· The study undertakes a granular growth accounting analysis of the mining and manufacturing sectors, the twin engines of 20th-century growth. It finds that manufacturing growth was driven by technological progress that was racially biased, while the mining sector relied more heavily on the intensification of cheap, unskilled Black labour