ELIN VIMEFALL grew up in Karlskoga, Sweden. As an undergraduate she received a degree in economics from Karlstad University. She then started on the PhD program in Economics at Örebro University. Her main research interest is in development economics, with a focus on gender aspects and investment in children.

This dissertation consists of four essays on child education, child labor and the agricultural economy. The first essay shows that children’s probability of being in school differs among the ethno-linguistic groups in Kenya, and that these differences are largest among girls. The next essay analyzes how children’s probabilities of being in school and work are influenced by the household’s income diversification strategy. It shows that children in households that rely solely on farming for their income have a lower probability of being in school and a higher probability of working than other children. Continuing on the subject of income diversification, essay three analyzes the income diversification of female-headed households, showing that such households are more likely to rely solely on income from their own farm. The last essay is about the welfare effect of an increase in the price of maize. It shows that 80 percent of the population in Kenya would be negatively affected by higher maize prices and that poor households would lose a larger proportion of their welfare than wealthy households.