



Program & Book of Abstracts

European Society for **Population Economics**
28th Annual Conference

University of Minho, Braga, Portugal
18-21 June 2014

European Society for Population Economics 2014

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Welcome to the 28th ESPE annual conference at the **University of Minho, Braga, Portugal**

It is with great joy and enthusiasm that we welcome you to Braga and to the University of Minho. In the spirit of Aldous Huxley, who suggested that “*We can only love what we know*”, we would like to introduce you to Braga and to the University of Minho, in the hope that those of you who haven't been here before come to love them as much as we do.

Braga was founded by a Celtic tribe known as *Bracari* over 2000 years ago. The Romans named it *Bracara Augusta* in honour of Emperor Augustus in the year 15/16 BC and made it the capital of the newly-founded province *Gallaecia*. After being conquered and re-conquered several times, King Afonso VI of Leon offered it to his daughter Dona Teresa (she was his favourite), who became the mother of the first King of Portugal (D. Afonso Henriques).

Between 1936 and 1976 Braga was the capital of the Minho Province. Its central location in the region granted the city the title “**Heart of Minho**”. Nowadays Braga is a District capital and is the third biggest city in Portugal with nearly 190k inhabitants. Although it is an ancient city with a small-town warmth, Braga's culture and tradition live side by side with a growing technological industry and a young, dynamic university. Owing, in part, to its large student population the city has a variety of cultural offerings, active nightlife, modern infrastructures and is also a centre for outdoor adventure in the nearby National Park of Peneda-Gerês. Being a city with a university, Braga attracts many different people from all over the world. This fosters the city's capacity to adapt and prosper and makes of Braga an ever ancient-youthful city.

The **University of Minho** is now celebrating its 40th Anniversary! UMinho aims at being a *University Without Walls*, completely turned towards the surrounding socioeconomic environment. The level of interaction with the external community is extremely high and international activities are intense. The successful internationalisation of UMinho's research is shown by an increasing number of publications and collaborative EU projects, by Doctoral and Masters' programmes developed within the context of international partnerships and by the significant implantation of international knowledge networks in European, North-American and Iberian-American countries.

The European Universities Association considered UMinho a case study of good practices at the European level. The Local Organizing Team is based at the **Department of Economics**, School of Economics and Management. The department is a renowned national centre of excellence with respect to both teaching and research.

We are truly happy to host you at the University of Minho and Braga, and we do hope that the days of the 28th ESPE annual conference are inspired by the creative energy of the university and the city. May the intellectual debate be intense, but may this conference also be remembered by the good times you have spent with your friends - old and new!

Welcome to Braga. Welcome to the Heart of Minho!

The local organizing team

Important information

Registration and Information Desks

The Registration and Information Desks are located at the University of Minho Campus, in the foyer of CPlI building (the Welcome Reception and Coffee Breaks are also held here), this building is visible from the main street and has the Statue of Prometheus in front of it.

Conference ID

All participants will receive a conference badge when they register. The badge must be worn at all times.

Internet Access

Open wireless internet connection is provided free of charge on campus. The network name is **eduroam**. Eduroam's **credentials** for ESPE participants are the following:

Username: **espe@guest**

Password: **espe**

In case of problems read the Wireless network (eduroam) configuration guide (provided at the Information Desk)

Transport

During the conference days ESPE 2014 participants can use the **city bus network** (TUB), free of charge, by **showing the conference badge** to the bus driver. Buses number: 2, 7, 12, 24, 31, 40, 41, 43, 66, 943 pass by the university. There are taxi stops in the train station, by UMinho, and in the city center (Largo de S. Francisco/Rua dos Chãos, map of Braga coordinates D4)

Lost Property

Please contact the Information Desk if you have lost or found any item.

Emergency Services

In an **emergency**, please call **112** free of charge. Should you need **medical assistance** Hospital de Braga is the district's main hospital and offers first aid at its emergency service. The Hospital is located just up the university (map of Braga coordinates L0 (not visible in the map))

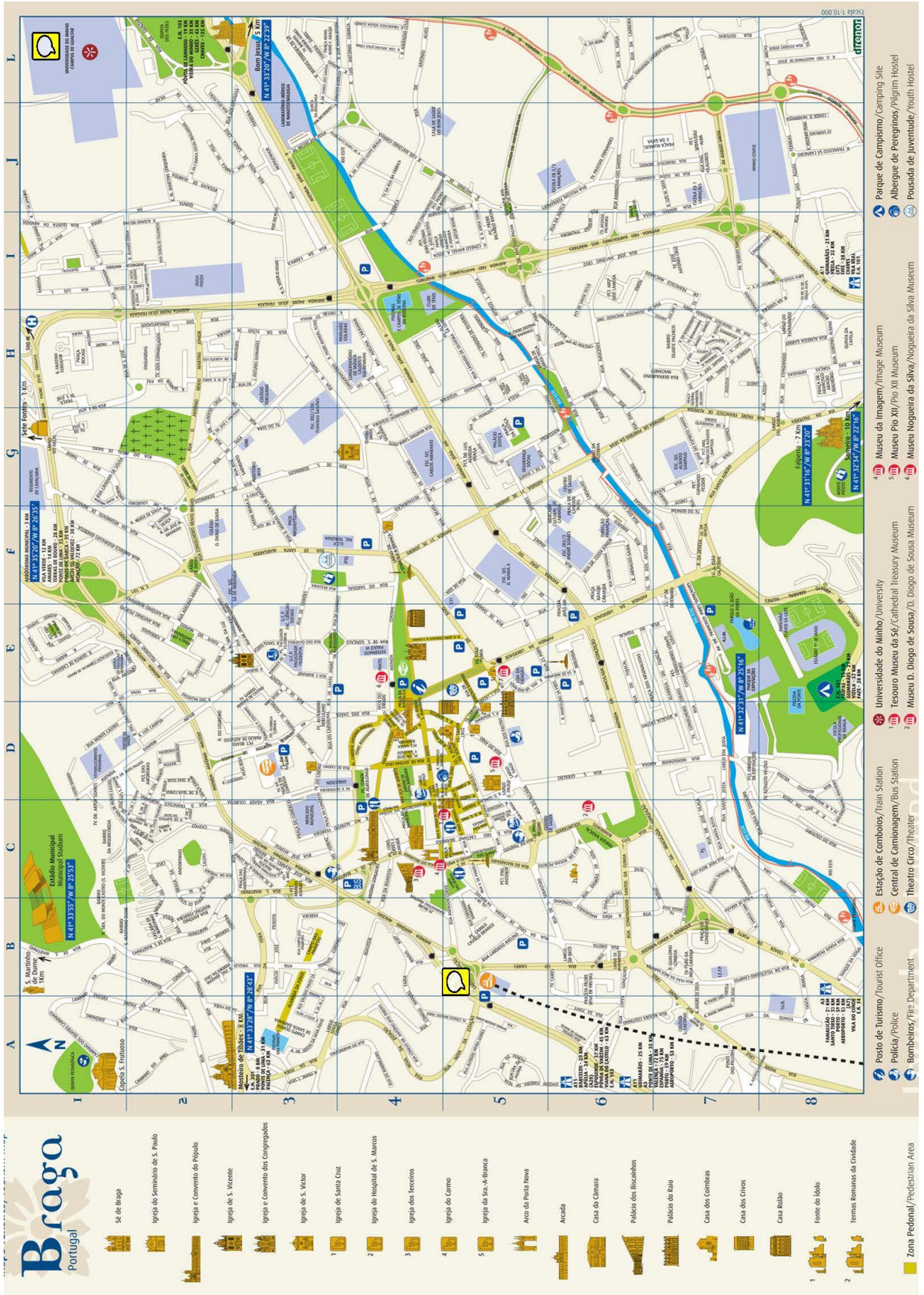
Police

In case of trouble, one Police Station is Located in Largo de S. Tiago n. 6 (map of Braga coordinates D5). Phone # +351 253 200 420 / +351 253 268 060

Tourist Information Office

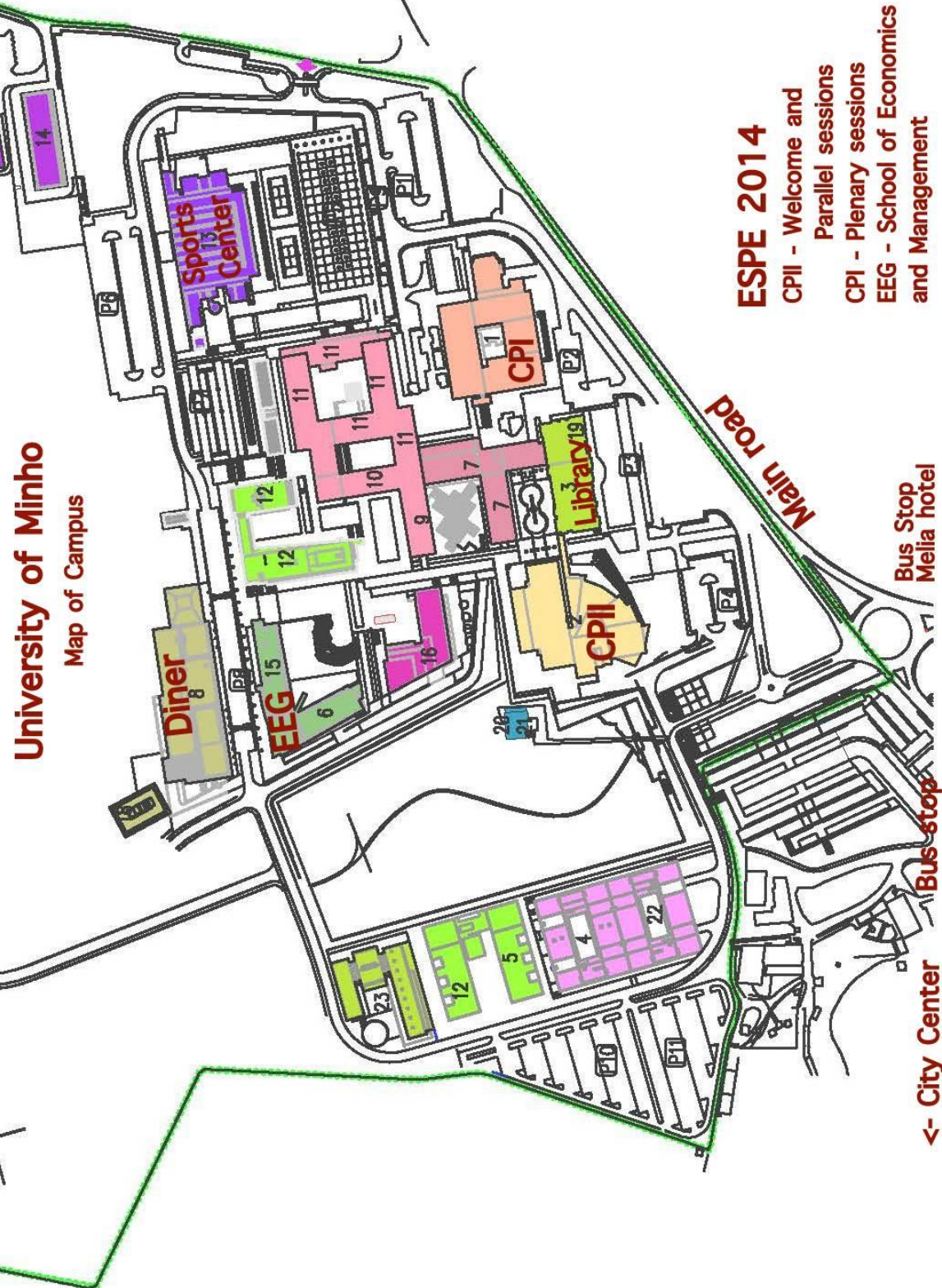
The office is located in the city centre, Av. Liberdade n. 1 (map of Braga coordinates E4).

Map of Braga



Map of the University of Minho

Campus de Gualtar



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MESSAGE FROM THE PROGRAM CHAIR

Dear Colleagues,

I am very happy to welcome you to the 28th Annual Conference of the European Society for Population Economics (ESPE) at the University of Minho, Braga, Portugal. The conference brings together -I think- a nice mixture of promising PhD students, young scholars and leading researchers who will present their work across a range of fields, all related to population economics. I hope you are all as excited as I am to hearing this year's keynote speakers Michele Tertilt (University of Mannheim) and Christian Dustmann (University College London) and our President James Albrecht (Georgetwon University). As program chair, I am also very pleased to see such a large number of conference submissions. It signals that the ESPE is healthy society. In addition, it is also helpful in designing a conference program. Together with the program committee, I have done my best to make a conference program that is stimulating and of practical use to your own research. I wish you all a pleasant stay at Braga!

Kind regards,

Erik Plug

University of Amsterdam

Program Chair

ESPE 2014

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY JUNE 18

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 14:00-17:00 | ESPE Council Meeting School of Economics and Management, EEG, room 1.30 |
| 17:00-19:00 | Registration CPII foyer |
| 18:00-20:00 | Welcome: Porto Wine Reception CPII foyer |

THURSDAY JUNE 19

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 8:30-17:30 | Registration at the conference venue CPII foyer |
| 9:00-9:30 | Welcome CPI, Lecture theatre A1 |
| 9:30-10:30 | Keynote Address – Michele Tertilt (University of Mannheim) <i>Frictions in the Family</i> CPI, Lecture theatre A1 |
| 10:30-11:00 | Coffee CPII foyer |
| 11:00-13:00 | Parallel Sessions A CPII 1st floor: rooms 201-210 |
| 13:00-14:00 | Lunch UMinho's Diner |
| 14:00-16:00 | Parallel Sessions B CPII 1st floor: rooms 201-210 |
| 16:00-16:30 | Coffee CPII foyer |
| 16:30-18:30 | Parallel Sessions C CPII 1st floor: rooms 201-210 |
| 19:30 | Social event: <i>In the heart of Braga</i> – Buffet Bites Wine Reception at the Medieval Hall of UMinho's Rectory followed by a pub crawl in the city Centre Meeting place: Largo do Paço (city centre, map of Braga coordinates D4) |

FRIDAY JUNE 20

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 8:30-17:30 | Registration at the conference venue: |
| 9:00-11:00 | Parallel Sessions D CPII 1st floor: rooms 201-210 |
| 11:00-11:30 | Coffee CPII foyer |
| 11:30-13:00 | Parallel Sessions E CPII 1st floor: rooms 201-210 |
| 13:00-14:00 | Lunch UMinho's Diner |
| 14:00-15:00 | Keynote Address – Christian Dustmann (University College London) <i>The Economics of Temporary Migrations</i> CPI, Lecture theatre A1 |
| 15:00-15:30 | Coffee CPII foyer |
| 15:30-17:00 | Parallel Sessions F CPII 1st floor: rooms 201-210 |
| 17:00-18:00 | Presidential Address – Jim Albrecht (Georgetown University) <i>Parental Leave and the Glass Ceiling in Sweden.</i> CPI, Lecture theatre A1 |
| 18:00-18:30 | General Assembly CPI, Lecture theatre A1 |
| 19:30-00:00 | Conference dinner (including the Kuznets Prize Award): <i>Over the rooftops of Braga</i> Meeting place: On Campus at the front door of EEG - School of Economics and Management A bus service will be provided to transfer participants to/from the restaurant in Bom Jesus natural park (map of Braga coordinates L2) |

SATURDAY JUNE 21

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 9:30-11:00 | Parallel Sessions G CPII 1st floor: rooms 201-210 |
| 11:00-11:30 | Coffee CPII foyer |
| 11:30-13:00 | Parallel Sessions H CPII 1st floor: rooms 201-210 |
| 13:00-14:00 | Lunch – Sandwiches to stay or to go CPII foyer |

PROGRAM NOTES AND INDEX OF SESSIONS

THURSDAY, JUNE 19

Welcome from 09:00 to 09:30

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: MICHELE TERTILT (UNIVERSITY OF MANNHEIM) FROM 09:30 TO 10:30

Frictions in the Family

PARALLEL SESSIONS A FROM 11:00 TO 13:00

- A1: Gender (room 201)
- A2: Education - Teachers (room 202)
- A3: Health - Nutrition programs (room 203)
- A4: Children - Childcare (room 204)
- A5: Intergenerational mobility (room 205)
- A6: Marriage (room 206)
- A7: Labor markets - Job search (room 207)
- A8: Poverty (room 208)

PARALLEL SESSIONS B FROM 14:00 TO 16:00

- B1: Health (room 201)
- B2: Education - Returns to schooling (room 202)
- B3: Children - Financial incentives and fertility (room 203)
- B4: Intergenerational mobility (room 204)
- B5: Crime (room 205)
- B6: Labor markets - Skills, tasks and technology (room 206)
- B7: Inequality - Family, neighborhood and time decompositions (room 207)
- B8: Unemployment - Job search assistance programs (room 208)

PARALLEL SESSIONS C FROM 16:30 TO 18:30

- C1: Health - Child health (room 201)
- C2: Education - School choice (room 202)
- C3: Children - Childcare programs (room 203)
- C4: Labor market - Job and earnings security (room 204)
- C5: The causes and consequences of mortality (room 205)
- C6: Location choice and regional labor markets (room 206)
- C7: The consequences of war (room 207)
- C8: Labor markets - Polarized labor markets (room 208)

FRIDAY, JUNE 20

PARALLEL SESSIONS D FROM 09:00 TO 11:00

- D1: Education (room 201)
- D2: Teenage motherhood (room 202)
- D3: Parental leave programs (room 203)
- D4: Labor supply, taxation and savings (room 204)
- D5: Labor markets - Labor markets of doctors, teachers, domestic workers and academics (room 205)
- D6: Unemployment (room 206)
- D7: Immigration - Citizenship (room 207)
- D8: Subjective well-being (room 208)

PARALLEL SESSIONS E FROM 11:30 TO 13:00

- E1: Health - Smoking and drinking (room 201)
- E2: Education - Grading practices (room 202)
- E3: Discrimination - Market structures (room 203)
- E4: Children - The impact of preschool interventions (room 204)
- E5: Gender - Female-led firms (room 205)
- E6: Immigration (room 206)
- E7: Aging - The consequences of retirement (room 207)
- E8: The consequences of the great recession (room 208)

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: CHRISTIAN DUSTMANN (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON) FROM 14:00 TO 15:00

The Economics of Temporary Migrations

PARALLEL SESSIONS F FROM 15:30 TO 17:00

- F1: Education - Tracking (room 201)
- F2: Wages - Wage attributes (room 202)
- F3: Gender - The gender wage gap (room 203)
- F4: Immigration - Ethnic culture and identity (room 204)
- F5: Labor market: Non-cognitive skills (room 205)
- F6: Unemployment - Unemployment and disability insurance programs (room 206)
- F7: Aging/Retirement (room 207)
- F8: Experiments in economics (room 208)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: JIM ALBRECHT (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY) FROM 17:00 TO 18:00

Parental Leave and the Glass Ceiling in Sweden.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM 18:00 TO 18:30

SATURDAY, JUNE 21

PARALLEL SESSIONS G FROM 09:30 TO 11:00

- G1: Health - Health care quality (room 201)
- G2: Gender - Gender discrimination in a development context (room 202)
- G3: Labor market - Parenthood (room 203)
- G4: Labor supply (room 204)
- G5: Economics of minorities (room 205)
- G6: Immigration - Remittances and return migration (room 206)
- G7: Discrimination - Stated attitudes and correspondence tests (room 207)
- G8: Human capital - Inequality, growth and export (room 208)

PARALLEL SESSIONS H FROM 11:30 TO 13:00

- H1: Health - Healthcare (room 201)
- H2: Human capital - Peer effects (room 202)
- H3: Twins (room 203)
- H4: Children - Migration and child outcomes (room 204)
- H5: Intergenerational mobility (room 205)
- H6: Immigration - Immigration and native outcomes (room 206)
- H7: Labor supply - Added worker and displaced worker effects (room 207)
- H8: Experiments in economics (room 208)
- H9: Labor markets (room 209)

Please Note:

Should you find any inconsistencies between the printed version and the online version of the Conference Program – **The online version of ESPE 2014 Program prevails.**

DETAILED LIST OF SESSIONS

PARALLEL SESSIONS A, JUNE 19, 2014 11:00 TO 13:00

Parallel session A1: Gender

Session Chair: Andrea Weber, a.weber@uni-mannheim.de

Bargaining and the Gender Wage Gap: A Direct Assessment
Presented by: Ana Rute Cardoso, IAE-CSIC and Barcelona GSE

Assignment in and effects of activation programmes for women: Challenge or replication of traditional gender roles
Presented by: Eva Kopf, Institute for Employment Research

Women Helping Women? Gender Spillovers in Career Progression
Presented by: Astrid Kunze, NHH Norwegian School of Economics

Gender Specific Wage Contracts and the Role of Females in the Labor Market
Presented by: Andrea Weber, University of Mannheim

Parallel session A2: Education - Teachers

Session Chair: Mette Gørtz, University of Copenhagen mette.gortz@econ.ku.dk

Teaching practices and student achievement
Presented by: Ana Hidalgo-Cabrillana, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

The Differential Effect of a Non-Compulsory Basic Mathematics Skills Practice Tool Across Achievement Subgroups and Mathematics Domains – A Randomized Field Experiment
Presented by: Joris Ghysels, Maastricht University

Adverse effects of increased education efficiency? The impact of shortening high school tenure on grade repetitions
Presented by: Jan Marcus, DIW Berlin

Academic Redshirting, Achievement and the Gender Composition of Preschool Teachers
Presented by: Mette Gørtz, University of Copenhagen

Parallel session A3: Health - Nutrition programs

Session Chair: Michele Belot, University of Edinburgh Michele.Belot@ed.ac.uk

Prenatal nutritional program and child health at birth: empirical evaluation of the impact of the OLO program in Canada
Presented by: Catherine Haeck, Université du Québec à Montréal

Tackling child malnutrition in Mozambique: Evidence from a randomized field experiment in the Nampula province
Presented by: Thomas leuan Martin, University of Warwick

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Food Insecurity
Presented by: David Ribar, U. North Carolina, Greensboro

Changing Eating Habits: A Field Experiment in Primary Schools
Presented by: Michele Belot, University of Edinburgh

Parallel session A4: Children - Childcare

Session Chair: Sarah Grace See, University of Bologna sarahgracesee@gmail.com

Effects of Early Childhood Intervention on Maternal Employment, Fertility and Well-Being: Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial

Presented by: Malte Sandner, Lower Saxony Institute for Economic Research

The Effect of Access to Subsidized Child Care on the Labor Supply of Mothers

Presented by: Ines Hardoy, Institute for Social Research

Early child care and child outcomes: the role of grandparents. Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study

Presented by: Daniela Piazzalunga, University of Turin

Maternal Labour Supply and Time With Children: Insurance Mechanisms of Married and Lone Mothers

Presented by: Sarah Grace See, University of Bologna

Parallel session A5: Intergenerational mobility

Session Chair: Adrian Adermon, Uppsala University adrian.adermon@nek.uu.se

The Intergenerational Transmission of Schooling: Evidence from a Draft Lottery

Presented by: Kristoffer Markwardt, SFI - The Danish National Centre for Social Research

The causal effect of parents' schooling on children's schooling in Europe. A new IV approach

Presented by: Enkelejda Havari, University Ca' Foscari - Venice

Increasing inter-generational social mobility: is educational expansion the answer?

Presented by: Franz Buscha, University of Westminster

Dynastic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility

Presented by: Adrian Adermon, Uppsala University

Parallel session A6: Marriage

Session Chair: Julian Johnsen, julian.johnsen@econ.uib.no

Old Money, the Nouveau Riche and Brunhilde' 's Marriage Dilemma

Presented by: Anne-Kathrin Bronsert, Max Planck Institute for Tax Law and Public Finance

Waiting for Mr. Right? The Effect of Postponed Teenage Birth on Marital Stability and the Quality of Fathers

Presented by: Eirin Molland, Norwegian school of economics

Migration to the US and Marital Mobility

Presented by: Rebekka Christopoulou, The Ohio State University

This town ain't big enough for the both of us. On the urbanization of power couples.

Presented by: Julian Johnsen

Parallel session A7: Labor markets - Job search

Session Chair: Michele Battisti, Ifo Institute at University of Munich battisti.michele@gmail.com

On-the-Job Search and Optimal Schooling under Uncertainty and Irreversibility

Presented by: Anna Zaharieva, Bielefeld University

Work hour mismatches and on-the-job search

Presented by: Keisuke Kawata, Hiroshima University

Employment and Hours over the Business Cycle in a Model with Search Frictions

Presented by: Masaru Sasaki, Osaka University

Labor Supply within the Firm: Evidence and Implications

Presented by: Michele Battisti, Ifo Institute at University of Munich

Parallel session A8: Poverty

Session Chair: Wilbert van der Klaauw, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

wilbert.vanderklaauw@ny.frb.org

Are Income Poverty and Perceived Financial Adequacy Dynamically Interrelated?

Presented by: Alessio Fusco, CEPS/INSTEAD

Alternative weighting structures for multidimensional poverty assessment

Presented by: Danilo Cavapozzi, Ca' Foscari University of Venice

Duration Dependence in Homelessness: Does the Definition of Homelessness Matter?

Presented by: Nicolas Herault, University of Melbourne

Financial Education and the Debt Behavior of the Young

Presented by: Wilbert van der Klaauw, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

PARALLEL SESSIONS B, JUNE 19, 2014 14:00 TO 16:00

Parallel session B1: Health

Session Chair: Erik Plug, University of Amsterdam e.j.s.plug@uva.nl

Family size and health

Presented by: Marte Strøm, University of Oslo

Missing Work is a Pain: The Effect of Cox-2 Inhibitors on Sickness Absence

Presented by: Aline Buetikofer, Norwegian School of Economics

Labour market participation after breast cancer for employees from the private and public sectors: Educational and sector gradients

Presented by: Christophe Kolodziejczyk, KORA, Danish Institute for Local and Regional Government Research

Education and cancer risk

Presented by: Erik Plug, University of Amsterdam

Parallel session B2: Education - Returns to schooling

Session Chair: Robin Naylor, University of Warwick Robin.Naylor@warwick.ac.uk

Persistence bias and the wage-schooling model

Presented by: Corrado Andini, Universidade da Madeira

Heterogeneous returns over the life-cycle? Or nothing at all? Re-examining the wage returns to education in the UK

Presented by: Matt Dickson, University of Bath

Field of Study, Earnings, and Self-Selection

Presented by: Lars Kirkebøen, Statistics Norway

Omitted-ability bias, degree class premia and higher education expansion in the UK

Presented by: Robin Naylor, University of Warwick

Parallel session B3: Children - Financial incentives and fertility

Session Chair: Miriam Wüst, The Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI) miw@sfi.dk

Fertility and financial development: evidence from U.S. counties in the 19th century

Presented by: Alberto Basso, University of Plymouth

Daughters, Dowries, Deliveries: The Effect of Marital Payments on Fertility Choices in India

Presented by: Marco Alfano, University College London

Do Pro-natalist Policies Reverse Depopulation in Russia?

Presented by: Serafima Chirkova, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Child Support Obligations and Family Outcomes: Causal Evidence from Administrative Data

Presented by: Miriam Wüst, The Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI)

Parallel session B4: Intergenerational mobility

Session Chair: Paul J. Devereux, UCD devereux@ucd.ie

Does Parental Divorce Affect Children's Long-term Outcomes?

Presented by: Martin Halla, Johannes Kepler University of Linz

Friendship Ties and Labour Market Outcomes - Do Parental Networks Pay Off?

Presented by: Lennart Ziegler, University of Amsterdam

The causal effect of sibship size on fertility in adulthood

Presented by: Rannveig Kaldager, Statistics Norway

Does grief transfer across generations? In-utero deaths and child outcomes*

Presented by: Paul J. Devereux, UCD

Parallel session B5: Crime

Session Chair: Erdal Tekin, Georgia State University and NBER tekin@gsu.edu

Immigration, Regional Conditions, and Crime: Evidence from an Allocation Policy in Germany

Presented by: Marc Piopiunik, Ifo Institute for Economic Research

Juvenile delinquency among children in outside home care-does type of care matter?

Presented by: Nabanita Datta Gupta, Aarhus University

The Freedom of Others: On Behavioral Responses to a "General Amnesty" in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

Presented by: Alexandra Avdeenko, German Institute for Economic Research

Less Cash, Less Crime: Evidence from the Electronic Benefit Transfer Program

Presented by: Erdal Tekin, Georgia State University and NBER

Parallel session B6: Labor markets - Skills, tasks and technology

Session Chair: Alexandra Fedorets, Humboldt Univesität zu Berlin alexandra.fedorets@staff.hu-berlin.de

Gender-Specific Rising Wage Inequality and the Polarization of the German Labor Market - The Role of Gendered Occupational Tasks

Presented by: Florian Lehmer, Institute for Employment Research

Offshoring-Induced Productivity Effect with Skill Heterogeneity: A Task-Assignment Approach

Presented by: Ehsan Vallizadeh, IAB

Matching Skills of Individuals and Firms along the Career Path

Presented by: Elisabeth Bublitz, Hamburg Institute of International Economics

Closing the Gender Pay Gap and Individual Task Profiles: Women's Advantages from Technological Progress

Presented by: Alexandra Fedorets, Humboldt Univesität zu Berlin

Parallel session B7: Inequality - Family, neighborhood and time decompositions

Session Chair: Stephen Jenkins, London School of Economics s.jenkins@lse.ac.uk

The Impacts of Family and Community on the Inequality of Long-Term Earnings: Evidence from Siblings, Schoolmates and Neighbors Correlations

Presented by: Lorenzo Cappellari, Università Cattolica

Is it the family or the neighborhood? A comparison of family and neighborhood effects in youth education and health

Presented by: Elisabeth Bügelmayer, DIW Berlin

Earnings dynamics, foreign workers and the stability of inequality trends in Luxembourg 1988-2009

Presented by: Denisa SOLOGON, CEPS/INSTEAD, Maastricht University/UNU-MERIT, IZA Bonn

The dynamics of employment: a variance components approach

Presented by: Stephen Jenkins, London School of Economics

Parallel session B8: Unemployment - Job search assistance programs

Session Chair: Paul Muller, VU p.muller@vu.nl

Evaluating Search Periods for Welfare Applicants: Evidence from a Social Experiment

Presented by: Nadine Ketel, VU University Amsterdam

Do caseworker meetings matter (in the long run)?

Presented by: Sashka Dimova, Aarhus University

Efficiency Losses From Decentralizing Job Placement Services – Evidence From A German Policy Experiment

Presented by: Michael Weber, ifo Institute

Comparing methods to evaluate the effects of job search assistance

Presented by: Paul Muller, VU

PARALLEL SESSIONS C, JUNE 19, 2014 16:30 TO 18:30

Parallel session C1: Health - Child health

Session Chair: Hans Sievertsen, The Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI) hhs@sfi.dk

Recessions and Babies' Health

Presented by: Ainhoa Aparicio Fenoll, Collegio Carlo Alberto

The impact of extreme weather events on child health: Evidence from Mongolia

Presented by: Kati Schindler, German Institute for Economic Research

Labor demand shocks, fertility and outcomes for children

Presented by: Kristina Bott, NHH Norwegian School of Economics

Before midnight: The effects of early hospital discharge after birth on health and schooling outcomes

Presented by: Hans Sievertsen, The Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI)

Parallel session C2: Education - School choice

Session Chair: Chris Ryan, The University of Melbourne ryan.c@unimelb.edu.au

Sweden's School Choice Reform and Equality of Opportunity

Presented by: Verena Wondratschek, Centre for European Economic Research

The Effect of Napoleon Bonaparte on Education Systems and its Consequences: The Education Revolution on Horseback

Presented by: Roxanne Korthals, Maastricht University

The impact of tuition fees on educational inequality

Presented by: Michael Bahrs, University of Hamburg

Private school "effects" on student achievement in Australian schools

Presented by: Chris Ryan, The University of Melbourne

Parallel session C3: Children - Childcare programs

Session Chair: Sandra McNally, University of Surrey s.mcnally1@lse.ac.uk

Early and bright? Child care for toddlers and early cognitive skills

Presented by: Nina Drange, Statistics Norway

Cutting from the future? Impact of a subsidy reduction on child care quality in the Netherlands

Presented by: Yusuf Emre Akgündüz, Utrecht University

The power of the purse: New evidence on the distribution of income and expenditures within the family from a Canadian experiment

Presented by: Pierre Lefebvre, University of Quebec

Childcare and early child development. Evaluating the impact of universal part-time preschool education in England

Presented by: Sandra McNally, University of Surrey

Parallel session C4: Labor market - Job security

Session Chair: Espen Bratberg, University of Bergen espen.bratberg@econ.uib.no

The Wage Effects of Fixed-term Contract Employment Revisited: an Investigation Based on Social Security Records

Presented by: Marie Paul, University of Duisburg-Essen

Fixed-term Employment and Fertility: Theory and Evidence from German Micro Data

Presented by: Wolfgang Auer, ifo Institut

CAN FIXED-TERM CONTRACTS PUT LOW SKILLED YOUTH ON A BETTER CAREER PATH? EVIDENCE FROM SPAIN

Presented by: J Ignacio Garcia Perez, Universidad Pablo Olavide de Sevilla

Worried Sick? Worker responses to a Financial Shock

Presented by: Espen Bratberg, University of Bergen

Parallel session C5: The causes and consequences of mortality

Session Chair: Domenico Tabasso, University of Geneva domenico.tabasso@unige.ch

Sons as Widowhood Insurance: Evidence from Senegal

Presented by: Pauline Rossi, PSE-CREST

A Portfolio Approach to Mortality Shocks and Fertility Choice: Theory and Evidence from Africa

Presented by: Ruixin Wang, Universiteit van Tilburg

Early-life conditions, lifetime income and mortality risk in Italy

Presented by: Michele Belloni, University Cà Foscari of Venice, CeRP - Collegio Carlo Alberto, and Netspar

Unequal Bequests

Presented by: Domenico Tabasso, University of Geneva

Parallel session C6: Location choice and regional labor markets

Session Chair: Ulrich Zierahn, ZEW Centre for European Economic Research, Mannheim
zierahn@zew.de

Schools and Neighborhoods: Residential Location Choice of Immigrant Parents in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area

Presented by: YI ZHAN, University of South Carolina

Your very private job agency: Job referrals based on residential location networks

Presented by: Franziska Hawranek, University of Regensburg

The spatial dimension of internal labor markets

Presented by: Marisa Tavares, FEP and UCP

Technological Change and Regional Labor Market Disparities in Europe

Presented by: Ulrich Zierahn, ZEW Centre for European Economic Research, Mannheim

Parallel session C7: The consequences of war

Session Chair: Paul Bingley, SFI, Copenhagen pab@sfi.dk

The psychological costs of war: Military deployment and mental health

Presented by: Cecilie Weatherall, SFI-The Danish National Centre for Social Research

Civil War Exposure and School Enrolment: Evidence from the Mozambican Civil War

Presented by: Patrick Domingues, University Paris-Est Créteil

Bereavement Effects and Early Life Circumstances

Presented by: Anna Hammerschmid, University of Mannheim

The Causal Effect of Peace-Time Military Service on Labor Earnings: Evidence from the Danish Draft Lottery

Presented by: Paul Bingley, SFI, Copenhagen

Parallel session C8: Labor markets - Polarized labor markets

Session Chair: Sara De la Rica, University of the Basque Country; FEDEA sara.delarica@ehu.es

Technological change, routinization and job polarization: evidence from a middle-income country

Presented by: Tiago Fonseca, Instituto Superior Técnico, U.Lisboa

Pay dispersion: incentive role, source of conflict or both?

Presented by: Ambra Poggi, University of Milan Bicocca

Technological Change and its Differential Impact on Native and Foreign Employment and Wages

Presented by: Hanna Wielandt, Humboldt Universität Berlin

The Impact of the Great Recession on the Employment Polarization in Spain

Presented by: Sara De la Rica, University of the Basque Country; FEDEA

PARALLEL SESSIONS D, JUNE 20, 2014 9:00 TO 11:00

Parallel session D1: Education

Session Chair: Simon Bensnes, Norwegian University of Science and Tec simon.bensnes@ntnu.no

The impact of music on educational attainment
Presented by: Philip Yang, University Hannover

Managerial Practices and Students' Performance
Presented by: Giovanni Sulis, University of Cagliari, Sardinia

The Impact of Education on Personality - Evidence from a German High School Reform
Presented by: Sarah Dahmann,

Shopping or Schooling? The Impact of Opening Hours Deregulation on High School Graduation
Presented by: Simon Bensnes, Norwegian University of Science and Tec

Parallel session D2: Teenage motherhood

Session Chair: Damian Clarke, The University of Oxford damian.clarke@economics.ox.ac.uk

Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood in England: Do parents' educational expectations matter?
Presented by: Ericka G. Rascon-Ramirez, University of Essex

Compulsory Education and Teenage Motherhood
Presented by: Tanya Wilson, Royal Holloway, University of London

Parental Involvement Laws, Birth Control, and Mental Health: New Evidence from the YRBS
Presented by: Joseph Sabia, San Diego State University

Assessing Plan B: The Effect of the Morning After Pill on Children and Women
Presented by: Damian Clarke, The University of Oxford

Parallel session D3: Parental leave programs

Session Chair: Annette Bergemann, University of Mannheim annette.bergemann@uni-mannheim.de

Expansions in Maternity Leave and Mothers' Health - Evidence from Germany
Presented by: Nicole Guertzgen, Centre for European Economic Research

Parental Leave Policies and Child Development
Presented by: Nicole Schneeweis, Johannes Kepler University Linz

Maternal Health and Maternity Leave: Regression Discontinuity Evidence from Two Canadian Experiences on Lengthening and Benefits Enhancements with Health Administrative Data
Presented by: Philip Merrigan, Université du Québec à Montréal

Maternal Labor Supply after Birth: Effects of a Reform of Parental Leave Benefits in Germany
Presented by: Annette Bergemann, University of Mannheim

Parallel session D4: Labor supply, taxation and savings

Session Chair: Hans Fehr, University of Wuerzburg hans.fehr@uni-wuerzburg.de

Social Norms or Income Taxation - What Drives Couple's Labor Supply? Experimental Evidence

Presented by: Norma Schmitt, European University Viadrina

Understanding Changes in Progressivity and Redistributive Effects: The Role of Tax-Transfer Policies and Labour Supply Decisions

Presented by: Francisco Azpitarte, University of Melbourne

Taxation and Precautionary Savings over the Life-Cycle

Presented by: Davud Rostam-Afschar, Freie Universität Berlin

Household Formation, Female Labor Supply and Savings

Presented by: Hans Fehr, University of Wuerzburg

Parallel session D5: Labor markets - Labor markets of doctors, teachers, domestic workers and academics

Session Chair: Sander Gerritsen, CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis

S.B.Gerritsen@cpb.nl

Do doctors respond to economic incentives? Comparing results from a discrete choice structural approach to a reduced-form approach

Presented by: Guyonne Kalb, University of Melbourne

Career Mobility Patterns of Public School Teachers

Presented by: Celia Vera, Zirve University

How flexibility and informality arrangements shape the wages of domestic workers in Portugal

Presented by: Fatima Suleman, ISCTE-IUL University Institute of Lisbon

Up or out? How individual research grants affect academic careers in The Netherlands

Presented by: Sander Gerritsen, CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis

Parallel session D6: Unemployment

Session Chair: Nynke de Groot, Free University Amsterdam nynke.de.groot@vu.nl

Understanding Fluctuations in the Ins and Outs of the Labor Force

Presented by: Etienne Lale, University of Bristol

Dual Labour Markets and the Tenure Distribution: Reducing Severance Pay or Introducing a Single Contract

Presented by: Victoria Osuna, Universidad Pablo de Olavide

The effects of unemployment benefits on worker's employment stability: The case of Spain

Presented by: Yolanda F. Rebollo-Sanz, Universidad Pablo de Olavide

The Effects of Reducing the Entitlement Period to Unemployment Benefits

Presented by: Nynke de Groot, Free University Amsterdam

Parallel session D7: Immigration - Citizenship

Session Chair: Christoph Sajons, christoph.sajons@vwl.uni-freiburg.de

The impact of resident status regulations on immigrants' labor supply: evidence for France

Presented by: Joachim Jarreau, University Paris-1

Naturalisation and on-the-job training participation of first-generation immigrants in Germany

Presented by: Friederike Von Haaren, Niedersächsisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung and Leibniz Universität Hannover

Are Canadian Immigrant Women Secondary Workers?

Presented by: Ana Ferrer, University of Waterloo

Birthright citizenship and education - Do immigrant children need a passport to thrive?

Presented by: Christoph Sajons

Parallel session D8: Subjective well-being

Session Chair: Artjoms Ivlevs, University of the West of England a.ivlevs@uwe.ac.uk

The Magic of the New: How Job Changes Affect Job Satisfaction

Presented by: Clemens Hetschko, Freie Universität Berlin

Working hours mismatch and well-being: comparative evidence from Australian and German panel data

Presented by: Christoph Wunder, Department of Economics

Natural Disaster, Policy Action, and Mental Well-Being: The Case of Fukushima

Presented by: Christian Krekel, German Institute for Economic Research

Happy moves? The impact of subjective well-being on emigration decision

Presented by: Artjoms Ivlevs, University of the West of England

PARALLEL SESSIONS E, JUNE 20, 2014 11:30 TO 13:00

Parallel session E1: Health - Smoking and drinking

Session Chair: Thomas Siedler, University of Hamburg thomas.siedler@wiso.uni-hamburg.de

The Cost of Binge Drinking

Presented by: Jonathan James, University of Bath

The effects of smoking bans on self-assessed health: evidence from Germany

Presented by: Daniel Kuehnle, Friedrich Alexander University of Erlangen-Nuremberg

Why Are Smoking Ban Effect Estimates so Inconclusive? Behavioral Evidence from Hospitalization Data and Birth Statistics

Presented by: Thomas Siedler, University of Hamburg

Parallel session E2: Education - Grading practices

Session Chair: Mikael Lindahl, Uppsala University mikael.lindahl@nek.uu.se

Systematic Differences Across Evaluation Schemes And Educational Choice

Presented by: Beatrice S. Rangvid,

The Curse of Low Aspirations: Remedial Education and Perceived Returns to Education of Roma People

Presented by: Marianna Battaglia, University of Alicante

Fighting Corruption: Monitoring and Punishment. Effects of a National Campaign on High-Stake Exams

Presented by: Mikael Lindahl, Uppsala University

Parallel session E3: Discrimination - Market structures

Session Chair: Harald Dale-Olsen, Institute for Social Research hdo@socialresearch.no

The cyclical behaviour of employers' monopsony power and workers' wages

Presented by: Boris Hirsch, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-

The levelling effect of product market competition on gender wage discrimination

Presented by: Michael Oberfichtner, University of Erlangen–Nürnberg

MONOPSONY ON THE MOVE – The wage gap between immigrants and natives in Norway and discrimination

Presented by: Harald Dale-Olsen, Institute for Social Research

Parallel session E4: Children - The impact of preschool interventions

Session Chair: Kirstine Hansen, Centre for Longitudinal Studies k.hansen@ioe.ac.uk

Extracurricular educational programs and school readiness: Evidence from a quasi-experiment with preschool children

Presented by: Anna Makles, University of Wuppertal

Effects of a Swedish Universal Preschool Reform on Child Health Outcomes

Presented by: Bettina Siflinger, University of Mannheim

Early interventions and children's educational attainment. Evaluating the impact of free part-time pre-school education for 3 year olds in England

Presented by: Kirstine Hansen, Centre for Longitudinal Studies

Parallel session E5: Gender - Female-led firms

Session Chair: Pierpaolo Parrotta, Maastricht University p.parrotta@maastrichtuniversity.nl

Women as Decision Makers in Community Forest Management: Evidence from Nepal

Presented by: Marinella Leone, University of Sussex

WOMEN DIRECTORS, CRITICAL MASS AND WAGE DISCRIMINATION. EVIDENCE FOR SPAIN

Presented by: Rosa Castro, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

Female-led firms: Performance and risk attitudes

Presented by: Pierpaolo Parrotta, Maastricht University

Parallel session E6: Immigration

Session Chair: Timothy Hatton, University of Essex hatton@essex.ac.uk

Mind what your voters read: Media exposure and international economic policy making

Presented by: Tommaso Frattini, University of Milan

Immigration and Intergenerational Income Mobility: Evidence from U.S. Metropolitan Areas

Presented by: Jens Ruhose, Ifo Institute

Public Opinion on Immigration: Has the Recession Changed Minds?

Presented by: Timothy Hatton, University of Essex

Parallel session E7: Aging - The consequences of retirement

Session Chair: Rafael Novella, Inter-American Development Bank rafael.novella@gmail.com

Living Arrangements in Europe: Whether and Why Paternal Retirement Matters

Presented by: Luca Stella, University of Padua

The Puzzle of Older Workers' Employment: Distance to Retirement and Health Effects

Presented by: Berangere LEGENDRE, Institute for management and economics (IREGE)

Mental Retirement and Social Pensions for the Elderly Poor in Peru

Presented by: Rafael Novella, Inter-American Development Bank

Parallel session E8: The consequences of the great recession

Session Chair: Laura Hospido, Bank of Spain laura.hospido@bde.es

Labour market dynamics and worker heterogeneity during the Great Recession – Evidence from Europe

Presented by: Anica Kramer,

Immigration and School Choices in the midst of the Great Recession

Presented by: Francesc Ortega, Queens College CUNY

The Spanish Productivity Puzzle in the Great Recession

Presented by: Laura Hospido, Bank of Spain

PARALLEL SESSIONS F, JUNE 20, 2014 15:30 TO 17:00

Parallel session F1: Education - Tracking

Session Chair: Anders Stenberg, Stockholm University anders.stenberg@sofi.su.se

Test scores, teacher assessment and track placement in a secondary school system with early tracking
Presented by: Eva Feron,

"I wish I knew..." Misperceived ability, school track counseling services and performances in upper secondary education

Presented by: Massimiliano Bratti, Università degli Studi di Milano

Comparing Long Term Earnings Trajectories Of Individuals with General and Specific Education

Presented by: Anders Stenberg, Stockholm University

Parallel session F2: Wages - Wage attributes

Session Chair: Silke Anger, Institute for Employment Research silke.anger@iab.de

Physical Appearance and Wages over the Life Cycle

Presented by: Wang-Sheng Lee, Deakin University

The Role of Language Skills in the German Labor Market

Presented by: Mathias Sinning, University of Queensland

The Labour Market Consequences of Enforcing Right-Handedness: More Sinister Results

Presented by: Silke Anger, Institute for Employment Research

Parallel session F3: Gender - The gender wage gap

Session Chair: Suncica Vujic, University of Bath s.vujic@bath.ac.uk

The Gender Wage Gap in Turkey: Does Better Education Help?

Presented by: DEGER ERYAR, İzmir University of Economics

Gender convergence in part-time work in the Nordic countries and social policy

Presented by: Marianne Sundström, Swedish institute for social research

Do Women Earn Less Even as Social Entrepreneurs?

Presented by: Suncica Vujic, University of Bath

Parallel session F4: Immigration - Ethnic culture and identity

Session Chair: Nuria Rodriguez-Planas, IZA Bonn rodriguez-planas@iza.org

Culture, Selection, and International Migration

Presented by: Laura Renner, University of Freiburg

Ethnic Spatial Dispersion and Immigrant Identity

Presented by: Klaus F. Zimmermann, IZA and Bonn University

The Role of Culture in Explaining the Educational Gender Gaps Evidence from Second-Generation Migrants

Presented by: Nuria Rodriguez-Planas, IZA Bonn

Parallel session F5: Labor market: Non-cognitive skills

Session Chair: Marco Caliendo, University of Potsdam caliendo@uni-potsdam.de

Locus of Control and low-wage mobility

Presented by: Daniel Schnitzlein, DIW Berlin

Risk attitudes, job mobility and subsequent wage growth during the early career

Presented by: Bethlehem Argaw, Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW)

Predicting the Risk of Long-Term Unemployment: What can we learn from Personality Traits, Beliefs and other Behavioral Variables?

Presented by: Marco Caliendo, University of Potsdam

Parallel session F6: Unemployment - Unemployment and disability insurance programs

Session Chair: Jonneke Bolhaar, VU University Amsterdam j.a.bolhaar@vu.nl

Unemployment Insurance and Underemployment

Presented by: Anna Godøy, Institute for Social Research

The effect of welfare reforms on benefit substitution

Presented by: Katrine Reiso, Norwegian School of Economics

Ex-ante effects of stricter selection for Disability Insurance

Presented by: Jonneke Bolhaar, VU University Amsterdam

Parallel session F7: Aging/Retirement

Session Chair: Arthur van Soest, Tilburg University avas@uvt.nl

Can the Dutch meet their Own Retirement Expenditure Goals?

Presented by: Marike Knoef, Leiden University and Netspar

Determinants of attitudes to risk in older Europeans - An empirical analysis based on Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)

Presented by: Elsa Fontainha, ISEG –University of Lisbon

Perceptions of Demanding Occupations

Presented by: Arthur van Soest, Tilburg University

Parallel session F8: Experiments in economics

Session Chair: Kjell Salvanes, Department of Economics Kjell.Salvanes@nhh.no

Ability peer effects in university: Evidence from a randomized experiment

Presented by: Adam Booij, University of Amsterdam

Testing the Theory of Equalizing Differences Using Online Labor Market Experiments

Presented by: Claus Portner, Seattle University

Willingness to compete: Family matters

Presented by: Kjell Salvanes, Department of Economics

PARALLEL SESSIONS G, JUNE 21, 2014 9:30 TO 11:00

Parallel session G1: Health - Health care quality

Session Chair: Daniel Avdic, CINCH and University of Duisburg-Essen daniel.avdic@uni-due.de

Does public reporting of quality measures increase quality? Evidence from German nursing homes
Presented by: Thu-Van Nguyen, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf

Nursing home prices and quality of care: Evidence from administrative data
Presented by: Magdalena Stroka, RWI Essen

A matter of life and death? Hospital distance and quality of care: Evidence from emergency room closures and myocardial infarctions
Presented by: Daniel Avdic, CINCH and University of Duisburg-Essen

Parallel session G2: Gender - Gender discrimination in a development context

Session Chair: Elisabetta De Cao, University of Groningen e.de.cao@rug.nl

Intra-Household Gender Discrimination in School Choice: Evidence from Private Schooling in India
Presented by: Soham Sahoo, Indian Statistical Institute (Delhi Centre)

Property Rights and Gender Bias: Evidence from Land Reform in West Bengal
Presented by: Abhishek Chakravarty, University of Essex

Sensitive survey questions: Measuring attitudes regarding female circumcision through a list experiment.
Presented by: Elisabetta De Cao, University of Groningen

Parallel session G3: Labor market - Parenthood

Session Chair: Barbara Pertold-Gebicka, Charles University gebicka@fsv.cuni.cz

To be a Mother, or not to be? Career and Wage Ladder in Italy and the UK
Presented by: Eleonora Matteazzi, University of Verona

Domestic Partnership: What a difference a yay makes
Presented by: Lina Aldén, Linnaeus University

Does occupational (re)allocation explain the motherhood penalty?
Presented by: Barbara Pertold-Gebicka, Charles University

Parallel session G4: Labor supply

Session Chair: Lea Eilers, RWI Essen lea.eilers@rwi-essen.de

Weather Shocks, Labour Supply Reallocation, and Rural-Urban Migration in China
Presented by: Luigi Minale, UCL

Product Market Deregulation and Employment Outcomes: Evidence from the German Retail Sector
Presented by: Charlotte Senftleben-König, Humboldt-University Berlin

Neighborhood Effects and Female Labor Supply
Presented by: Lea Eilers, RWI Essen

Parallel session G5: Economics of minorities

Session Chair: Luca Nunziata, University of Padua luca.nunziata@unipd.it

Pay Equity After the Equality Act 2010: Does Sexual Orientation Still Matter?

Presented by: Alex Bryson, NIESR

Fertility Patterns in the Roma Population of Spain

Presented by: Gemma Larramona, University of Zaragoza

A Tale of Minorities: Evidence on Religious Ethic and Entrepreneurship from Swiss Census Data

Presented by: Luca Nunziata, University of Padua

Parallel session G6: Immigration - Remittances and return migration

Session Chair: Valeria Groppo, DIW Berlin vgroppo@diw.de

Low-skilled labor migration in Tajikistan: Determinants and effects on expenditure patterns

Presented by: Kristina Meier, German Institute for Economic Research (

Return Plans and Migrants' Behaviour

Presented by: Bastien Chabé-Ferret, Paris School of Economics

The short-run costs of moving: internal migration and consumption growth in Indonesia

Presented by: Valeria Groppo, DIW Berlin

Parallel session G7: Discrimination - Stated attitudes and correspondence tests

Session Chair: Stefan Eriksson, Uppsala University stefan.eriksson@nek.uu.se

When Work Disappears - Racial Prejudice and Recession Wage Penalties

Presented by: Grace Lordan, LSE

Explaining Early Career Gender Earnings Gap for College Graduates –Discrimination or Supply Side Factors?

Presented by: Abdulaziz Reshid, Linnaeus University

What is the Right Profile for Getting a Job? A Stated Choice Experiment of the Recruitment Process

Presented by: Stefan Eriksson, Uppsala University

Parallel session G8: Human capital - Inequality, growth and export

Session Chair: William Olney, Williams College william.w.olney@williams.edu

Global interpersonal inequality: Trends and measurement

Presented by: Miguel Niño-Zarazúa, United Nations University

Global competition for attracting talents and the world economy

Presented by: Joël Machado Carneiro, UCLouvain

The Composition of Exports and Human Capital Acquisition

Presented by: William Olney, Williams College

PARALLEL SESSIONS H, JUNE 21, 2014 11:30 TO 13:00

Parallel session H1: Health - Healthcare

Session Chair: Thomas Schober, Johannes Kepler University Linz thomas.schober@jku.at

Audit rates, audit selection and long-term care use: Evidence from a field experiment

Presented by: Sandra Vriend, VU University Amsterdam

Health Knowledge, Caste and Social Networks in India

Presented by: Niels-Hugo Blunch, Washington and Lee University

Mortality and Costs after Heart Attacks – an Instrumental Variables Approach

Presented by: Thomas Schober, Johannes Kepler University Linz

Parallel session H2: Human capital - Peer effects

Session Chair: Rui Dang, Ruhr Graduate School in Economics rui.dang@rgs-econ.de

Do Chinese people “keep up with the Jones”? Evidence from peer effects on childhood and adolescent bodyweight in China

Presented by: Peng Nie, University of Hohenheim

Human Capital Spillovers within Firms: An Approach using Worker Productivity

Presented by: Ana Sofia Lopes, Instituto Politécnico de Leiria

Does Welfare Dependent Neighbors Matter for Individual Welfare Dependency? Evidence from Merged Neighborhood Data for Germany

Parallel session H3: Twins

Session Chair: Julio Caceres-Delpiano, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid jcaceres@eco.uc3m.es

Family and/or career? The effect of sibling sex composition on earnings, education and family formation

Presented by: Noemi Peter, University of Amsterdam

Fertility treatments and the use of twin births as an instrument for fertility

Presented by: Nils Braakmann, Newcastle University

The Effects of Children on Mothers' Employment and Earnings: Evidence from Spain

Presented by: Julio Caceres-Delpiano, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Parallel session H4: Children - Migration and child outcomes

Session Chair: Ingo Isphording, IZA - Institute for the Study of Labor isphording@iza.org

Household Migration and Children's Educational Attainment. The case of Uganda

Presented by: Gianna Giannelli, Università di Firenze

Sibling Influence on the Human Capital of the Left Behind

Presented by: Costanza Biavaschi, Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA)

Age at arrival, English deficiency and long-term health outcomes of childhood migrants

Presented by: Ingo Isphording, IZA - Institute for the Study of Labor

Parallel session H5: Intergenerational mobility

Session Chair: Chiara Cavaglia, University of Essex ccavag@essex.ac.uk

Intergenerational transmission of unemployment - Evidence for Germany

Presented by: Caroline Schwientek, FAU Nuremberg

Intergenerational educational and occupational mobility for rural-urban migrants in China

Presented by: yuanyuan XIE, the University of York

A cross-country investigation on the patterns of intergenerational mobility

Presented by: Chiara Cavaglia, University of Essex

Parallel session H6: Immigration - Immigration and native outcomes

Session Chair: Yigit Aydede, Saint Mary's University yigit.aydede@smu.ca

The Impact of Low-Skilled Immigration on Female Labour Supply

Presented by: Concetta Mendolicchio, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

Immigration, occupational choice and public employment

Presented by: Luca Marchiori, Central Bank of Luxembourg

Effects of Immigration on the Incidence of Native-Born Migration in Canada

Presented by: Yigit Aydede, Saint Mary's University

Parallel session H7: Labor supply - Added worker and displaced worker effects

Session Chair: Julia Bredtmann, Ruhr University Bochum; RWI Essen julia.bredtmann@rwi-essen.de

The old versus the young: The impact of displacement on employment probabilities and wages

Presented by: Anja Deelen, CPB

Is there an Added Worker Effect in Germany? - Evidence from Involuntary Job Loss

Presented by: Doreen Triebe, DIW Berlin

Husband's Unemployment and Wife's Labor Supply – The Added Worker Effect across Europe.

Presented by: Julia Bredtmann, Ruhr University Bochum; RWI Essen

Parallel session H8: Experiments in economics

Session Chair: Sabrina Jeworrek, University of Trier jeworrek@uni-trier.de

On ethical consumers: behavior and attitudes in a linked economic experiment and attitudes survey

Presented by: Marieta Valente, Universidade do Minho, NIMA (Applied Microeconomics Research Area)

Emotions at Work - Why the Meaning of a Task Still Matters After the Job Has Been Done

Presented by: Adrian Chadi, IAAEU

Do Self-Determined Wages Really Improve Employees' Performance? Evidence from a Natural Field Experiment

Presented by: Sabrina Jeworrek, University of Trier

Parallel session H9: Labor Markets

Session Chair: I. Sebastian Buhai, Stockholm University sbuhai@gmail.com

Training Vouchers and Labor Market Outcomes in Chile

Presented by: Rafael Novella, American Development Bank.

Does Homeownership Prolong the Duration of Unemployment?

Presented by: Firat Yaman, City University London

A Social Network Analysis of Occupational Segregation

Presented by: I. Sebastian Buhai, Stockholm University

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

PARALLEL SESSIONS A

A11

Bargaining and the Gender Wage Gap: A Direct Assessment

Ana Rute Cardoso, IAE-CSIC and Barcelona GSE

An influential recent literature argues that women are less likely to initiate bargaining with their employers and are (often) less effective negotiators than men. We use longitudinal wage data from Portugal, matched to balance sheet information on employers, to measure the relative bargaining power of men and women and assess the impact of the gender gap in bargaining strength on the wage gap. We show that a model with additive fixed effects for workers and gender-specific fixed effects for firms provides a close approximation to the wage structure for both men and women. We present three complementary empirical approaches to identifying the impact of differential bargaining strength. First, we perform a simple decomposition by assigning the firm-specific wage premiums for one gender to the other. Second, we relate the wage premiums for men and women to measures of employer profitability. Third, we show that changes in firm-specific profitability have a smaller effect on the wage growth of females than males. All three approaches suggest that women are paid only 85-90% of the premiums that men earn at more profitable firms. Overall, the shortfall in women's relative bargaining power explains around 3 percentage points or 10-15% of the gender wage gap.

A12

Assignment in and effects of activation programmes for women: Challenge or replication of traditional gender roles

Eva Kopf, Institute for Employment Research

One objective of a major welfare reform in Germany in 2005 was to encourage an adult worker model of the family more strongly, with an emphasis on activating the formerly inactive. Our hypothesis is, however, that assignments to activation programmes will in practice still tend to replicate patterns for the division of labour in the household that couples have become accustomed to. We classify couples based on each partner's cumulative income across the ten years prior to benefit receipt. We compare women's programme entries between former male breadwinner households, dual earner households, no-earner households, and female breadwinner households. We analyse large-scale administrative data, applying event-history and timing-of-events analysis. Our findings are that in western Germany, assignments to activation programmes do indeed replicate couples' prior division of labour in the household. In eastern Germany, by contrast, women in former male breadwinner households are actually allocated to several programmes at higher rates than women in households without a clear former division of labour. The analysis of the effects of classroom training programmes show that programme effects are higher for women in former male or no breadwinner households.

A13

Women Helping Women? Gender Spillovers in Career Progression

Astrid Kunze, NHH Norwegian School of Economics

This paper studies gender spillovers in career advancement using 10 years of employer-employee matched data on the population of white-collar workers at over 4,000 private-sector establishments in Norway. Our data contain unusually detailed job information for each worker, which enables us to define 7 hierarchical ranks that are consistent across firms and time and to measure promotions (defined as year-to-year rank increases) even for individuals who change employers. We first find that women have significantly lower promotion rates than men across all ranks of the corporate hierarchy, even after controlling for a range of individual characteristics (age, education, tenure, experience) and

including fixed effects for current rank, year, industry, and even work establishment. In measuring the effects of female coworkers, we find positive gender spillovers across ranks (flowing from higher-ranking to lower-ranking women) but negative spillovers within ranks. The finding that greater female representation at higher ranks narrows the gender gap in promotion rates at lower ranks suggests that policies that promote greater female representation in corporate leadership will have spillover benefits to women in lower ranks.

A14

Gender Specific Wage Contracts and the Role of Females in the Labor Market

Andrea Weber, University of Mannheim

In this paper we study gender-specific wage contracts that were legal in Austria until the late 1970's and subsequent changes in the role of females in the labor market brought about by anti-discrimination legislation. In particular, we study historical industry and occupation specific wage contracts in the Austrian manufacturing sector over the period 1976 – 1982, around the introduction of the anti-discrimination legislation. The paper first documents the prevalence of gender-specific formulations in the wage contracts prior to the change in legislation, which were mainly used in blue-collar and low-skilled occupations. Second, we investigate how gender-specific formulations in the contracts changed with the introduction of anti-discrimination legislation. Third, the paper investigates how the gender-specific wage contracts translate into gender differences in labor market outcomes and whether anti-discrimination legislation succeeded in reducing these differences. Our results indicate that anti-discrimination legislation did not improve the role of females in the labor market, at least in the short run.

A21

Teaching practices and student achievement

Ana Hidalgo-Cabrillana, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

This paper examines the relationship between teaching practices and standardized student test scores using survey data from a Spanish program that evaluates fourth-grade pupils. We distinguish between traditional and modern teaching practices. We use a between-subject approach to estimate the effect of teaching practices on students test scores, eliminating unobserved student ability within school. We also include school fixed effects to control for the endogenous sorting of students across schools. Preliminary results show that the estimated coefficient of traditional teaching practices is positive for student achievement, while the estimated coefficient of modern practices is negative, although the magnitude of the effects is small.

A22

The Differential Effect of a Non-Compulsory Basic Mathematics Skills Practice Tool Across Achievement Subgroups and Mathematics Domains – A Randomized Field Experiment

Joris Ghysels, Maastricht University

This paper examines the differential effect of a computerized, non-compulsory supplementary practice tool in a sample of first-year secondary students (N = 355) using an experimental design. Additionally, students' practice behavior and its association with teacher factors were investigated. The results show that the practice tool was variably effective across the skill distribution of children and distinct mathematics domains (numbers, proportions and measurement). The practice tool proved particularly effective for low-achievers, who significantly benefited from the practice tool in all mathematics domains. For middle-achievers benefits were only observed in the domain of proportions. Furthermore, it is shown that a significant part of the variance in students' practice behavior is explained by teacher factors. Therefore, the results indicate that for maximum efficiency students may be given selective access to domains and teachers need to incentivize the students to practice on a regular basis.

A23**Adverse effects of increased education efficiency? The impact of shortening high school tenure on grade repetitions**

Jan Marcus, DIW Berlin

In designing education systems, policy-makers face a trade-off between the provision of higher levels of schooling and earlier labour market entries. The G12 reform, a fundamental education reform in Germany, tackles this trade-off by increasing education efficiency: The time in high school is reduced by one year while the total number of instruction hours is left unchanged. As a first indicator of the overall effectiveness of this recent policy, we study its effect on grade repetitions. Employing administrative data on all pupils in Germany, this is the first study exploiting both temporal and regional variation in the implementation of the reform. We show that the shortening of the high school track length doubles grade repetition rates for pupils in the final years before graduation. The effect is robust to various changes in the model specification. Female pupils are relatively more affected than males. We do not find evidence that the effect is quickly fading out over time. The results indicate that the reform's potential benefits for labour markets, pension schemes and fertility will be attenuated.

A24**Academic Redshirting, Achievement and the Gender Composition of Preschool Teachers**

Mette Gørtz, University of Copenhagen

This paper uses register based data covering the entire population of Danish children enrolled in publicly provided preschool to investigate whether the gender composition of preschool teachers affects the timing of school start and subsequent performance on achievement tests. To estimate effects of access to a male teacher, we exploit within preschool differences in teacher gender composition across time. In our analysis of effects on academic achievement tests, we acknowledge that school starting age affects performance (both directly but also through an age-at-test effect) but is likely endogenous. To circumvent this problem, we instrument for school starting age using the administratively induced discontinuity for children born around January 1. We document that redshirting is less common in preschools with at least one male teacher and that the effect is particularly large for girls. Preliminary results indicate little effect on test scores.

A31**Prenatal nutritional program and child health at birth: empirical evaluation of the impact of the OLO program in Canada**

Catherine Haeck, Université du Québec à Montréal

We study the impact of the Québec prenatal nutritional program on child health at birth. The objective of the program is to reduce the incidence of prematurity and low birth weight by providing nutritional supplements and guidance to pregnant women in situations of poverty. We exploit the historical implementation of the program by local community service centers (LCSC) and use the birth records of all children born in the province between 1986 and 2006. Not only can we observe the early health outcomes (birth weight and gestational age) of over 1.5 million newborns, but also a number of family characteristics. This information allows us to exploit the geospatial progressive implementation of the program throughout the period. Our preliminary results suggest that the program had a positive impact on the birth weight of children and reduced the incidence of low birth weight babies.

A32**Tackling child malnutrition in Mozambique: Evidence from a randomized field experiment in the Nampula province**

Thomas leuan Martin, University of Warwick

This paper uses a cluster randomized control trial (RCT) carried out in the Nampula province of Mozambique to test whether an income-pooling program (Village Saving and Loan Associations, VSLA), and a labor-pooling program (Ajuda Mutua, AM) are effective at increasing a range of child outcomes, including: food security, food diversity, malnutrition (stunting and wasting), breastfeeding, and incidence of illnesses such as diarrhoea, cough and fever. Further, since child outcomes are mediated through the household decision process, we also analyse the programs effects on household outcomes, including: income, assets, food security, food diversity and fertility. Further, we can identify whether the programs work more effectively in combination or isolation, and how the duration of program participation affects outcomes.

A33**The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Food Insecurity**

David Ribar, U. North Carolina, Greensboro

This paper reviews recent theory and empirical evidence regarding the effect of SNAP on food insecurity and replicates the modelling strategies used in the empirical literature. The authors find that recent evidence suggesting an ameliorative effect of SNAP on food insecurity may not be robust to specification choice or data. Most specifications mirror the existing literature in finding a positive association of food insecurity with SNAP participation. Two-stage least squares and control function methods do show that SNAP reduces food insecurity, but effects are not consistent across sub-populations and are not always statistically significant.

A34**Changing Eating Habits: A Field Experiment in Primary Schools**

Michele Belot, University of Edinburgh

We conduct a field experiment in 31 primary schools in England to test whether temporary incentives are effective in increasing children's choice and consumption of fruit and vegetables. The intervention consists of rewarding children with stickers and little gifts for a period of four weeks for choosing a portion of fruit or vegetables at lunch. We compare the effects of two incentive schemes (piece rate and competition) on choice and consumption over the course of the intervention. We also examine the effect of the interventions immediately after the incentives are removed and six months later to see if the temporary incentives had any lasting effect on dietary choices. We find that the two interventions, in general, had positive effects on choice and consumption and that the competition works better overall. However, we find that the treatment effects vary dramatically by age, gender and socio-economic background. We find little evidence of sustained long term effects, except for children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds.

A41**Effects of Early Childhood Intervention on Maternal Employment, Fertility and Well-Being: Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial**

Malte Sandner, Lower Saxony Institute for Economic Research

This paper presents results from a randomized evaluation of a home visiting program implemented in three German federal states for disadvantaged first-time mothers and their families. I analyse the impact of the intervention on maternal employment, school attendance, child care use, fertility, life-satisfaction and well-being. Biannual telephone interviews with the participating mothers until the third birthday of the child give a rich data source to evaluate these outcomes. I find that the intervention

increases fertility and maternal life-satisfaction and well-being, whereas the treatment does not affect maternal employment, school attendance, and child care use. These results are in contrast to previous studies from the US where home visiting programs decreased fertility.

A42

The Effect of Access to Subsidized Child Care on the Labor Supply of Mothers

Ines Hardoy, Institute for Social Research

We estimate the causal effect of the provision of guaranteed access to subsidized child care on the labor supply of mothers following the completion of the parental leave period. Our identification strategy exploits exogenous variation arising from a reform in Norway which makes some children eligible for subsidized child care at age one year, and others not, depending on the child's date of birth. The main findings, based on a difference-in-difference approach and rich administrative data for the whole population, are that, on average, the provision of universal publicly subsidized child care raises employment of native mothers by 4% the year following parental leave. More detailed analysis indicates that the supply effects are positive for highly educated and for older mothers, while there is no impact among the low educated and the non-western immigrant mothers.

A43

Early child care and child outcomes: the role of grandparents. Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study

Daniela Piazzalunga, University of Turin

In this paper we focus on the impact of grandparent versus other forms of care on child outcomes. We utilize the Millennium Cohort Survey (MCS) for the UK, which provides very detailed information about different types of child care as well as several child outcomes. Our results show that grandparental care does not differ significantly from parental care. Compared with other types of child care, care provided by parents and grandparents to two-year olds has a more positive impact on the child's ability to name objects, but a more negative impact on the child's ability to construct objects and grasp mathematical concepts. However, the positive association with naming abilities is stronger for households with higher incomes and education, while the negative association with construction abilities is stronger for households with lower incomes and education.

A44

Maternal Labour Supply and Time With Children: Insurance Mechanisms of Married and Lone Mothers

Sarah Grace See, University of Bologna

Married working mothers potentially have access to two mechanisms to insure children in the household against a reduction in time spent with the mother due to employment -- time of the father and money earned at work. Lone parents, on the other hand, do not have access to paternal time to the same extent and are likely to be more credit constrained, suggesting fewer opportunities to insure children. We used the PSID-CDS to investigate this, and find that married mothers do reduce time spent with their children when they work. They offset this reduction almost completely using the time resource of a father who takes on child care responsibilities and contributes towards housework. Married working mothers additionally use time resource of grandparents. For lone parents, time with children does not significantly change when they work and we find no evidence of insurance through the paternal or grandparent resource. However, in high education households where working lone parents may have access to a financial resource such as quality child care, time spent with children does fall as mothers work.

A51**The Intergenerational Transmission of Schooling: Evidence from a Draft Lottery**

Kristoffer Markwardt, SFI - The Danish National Centre for Social Research

Do parents with more schooling have children with more schooling because of their schooling? We study fathers subject to a peacetime military draft lottery in Denmark which provides exogenous schooling variation to identify the effect on offspring schooling. The father-offspring schooling correlation is 12% after controlling for father AFQT and grandparent schooling. We find that father randomization to 9 months of military service reduces own schooling by 8 months, implying a return to schooling of 5.4% and reduction in his lifetime earnings by 4.4%, but there is no significant effect on offspring schooling.

A52**The causal effect of parents' schooling on children's schooling in Europe. A new IV approach**

Enkelejda Havari, University Ca' Foscari - Venice

This paper estimates the causal effect of parental education on children's education in 13 European countries, using representative data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). A novel instrumental variable approach is used to solve the endogeneity issue. We combine two instruments: parental birth order (indicator for being a first born) and Compulsory Schooling Laws (CSL). While CSL have been widely used in applied work, our contribution is to introduce parental birth order as instrument in the intergenerational mobility literature. We find that parental education has a positive, large and significant causal effect on children's education. This finding is robust to the instrument chosen (birth order, CSL, or both), to sample selection and to several robustness checks.

A53**Increasing inter-generational social mobility: is educational expansion the answer?**

Franz Buscha, University of Westminster

Reforms which increase the stock of education in a society have long been held by policy-makers as key to improving rates of intergenerational social mobility. Yet, despite the intuitive plausibility of this idea, the empirical evidence in support of an effect of educational expansion on social fluidity is both indirect and weak. In this paper we use the raising of the minimum school leaving age from 15 to 16 years in England and Wales in 1972 to estimate the effect of educational participation and qualification attainment on rates of intergenerational social class mobility. The exogenous nature of the additional education gain means that differences in rates of social mobility between cohorts affected by the reform can be treated as having been caused by the additional education. The data for the analysis come from the ONS Longitudinal Study, which links individual records from successive decennial censuses between 1971 and 2001. Our findings show that, although the reform resulted in an increase in educational attainment in the population as a whole and a weakening of the association between attainment and class origin, there was no reliably discernible increase in the rate of intergenerational social mobility.

A54**Dynastic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility**

Adrian Adermon, Uppsala University

In this paper we study the importance of the family for various socioeconomic outcomes across multiple generations. In particular, we analyze how the impact of socioeconomic status, education and income from earlier generations impact descendants student achievement, educational attainment and income. We also decompose the overall long-run persistence across generations into one part that is due to the association between children and parents and another part which is due to the association between

children and all other relatives. For this purpose we use rich Swedish registry data on outcomes for children, parents and grandparents as well as for siblings and cousins.

A61

Old Money, the Nouveau Riche and Brunhilde 's Marriage Dilemma

Anne-Kathrin Bronsert, Max Planck Institute for Tax Law and Public Finance

This paper proposes a screening approach to explain why dating is associated with purchasing status products and conspicuous gift giving. A potential bride searching for a husband may seek to screen candidates whose income is only partially observable. Taking into account that she also bears part of the screening costs, she can sort candidates by offering a menu of contracts that triggers but also constrains conspicuous consumption.

A62

Waiting for Mr. Right? The Effect of Postponed Teenage Birth on Marital Stability and the Quality of Fathers

Eirin Molland, Norwegian school of economics

There is a growing literature documenting that active family planning policies has played an important part in improving the well-being of women. For instance, several studies document a strong positive causal effect on women's delayed fertility and labor market outcomes of access to the pill. However, less is known about other aspect of family planning policies such as liberalization of abortion laws, and in general little is known beyond improved education and labor market opportunities. This paper exploits a change in access to abortion for teenagers that differed across regions in Norway in the late 1960s, and analyzes the effect on long-run marital stability and the match of men in the marriage market. I find that abortion availability causes women to have more stable marital relationships, as they are more likely to be married and less likely to go through a divorce. Abortion availability does also have significant effect on who the mothers choose as father for their first-born child.

A63

Migration to the US and Marital Mobility

Rebekka Christopoulou, The Ohio State University

We combine survey data on British and German immigrants in the US with data on natives in Britain and Germany to estimate the causal effect of migration on educational mobility through cross-national marriage. To control for selective mating, we instrument educational attainment using government spending on education in the years each person was of school-age. To control for selective migration, we instrument the migration decision using inflows of immigrants to the US during puberty and early adulthood. We find that migration causes women to marry up and men to marry down, but the way migrants self-select into migration and marriage dampens down these effects.

A64

This town ain't big enough for the both of us. On the urbanization of power couples.

Julian Johnsen

Highly educated people are more than proportionally located in urban areas. This is especially true for couples in which both spouses are college educated, so-called power couples. An important question posed by previous research has been whether or not power couples face a more severe co-location problem; catering to the specialized career opportunities of both spouses in dual career couples. The empirical evidence on this question has been inconclusive. This paper examines the determinants behind the urbanization of power couples using high quality Norwegian registry data. The longitudinal aspect of the data allows us to get a handle on the timing of the key choices involved: Education, marriage, and locational choice. Investigating the locational trends of different couples enables us to

better deal with selection in marriage and how it interacts with the advantages of the urban job market. For college graduates, there is a large increase in the likelihood of living in an urban area associated with the first year of cohabiting with partner. Importantly, our (preliminary) results indicate that this increase is larger for college graduates that start cohabiting with another college graduate, lending support to the colocation hypothesis of Costa and Kahn.

A71

On-the-Job Search and Optimal Schooling under Uncertainty and Irreversibility

Anna Zaharieva, Bielefeld University

This paper develops a labour market model with on-the-job search, match-specific productivity draws and an endogenous irreversible schooling decision. The choice of schooling is modeled as an optimal stopping problem which gives rise to the equilibrium heterogeneity of workers with respect to the formal education. The optimal schooling decision is characterized by the reservation productivity of students which is a monotonic function of time. Moreover, this reservation productivity is lower in expansions when job-to-job mobility is more intensive. Therefore, the model is compatible with the empirical evidence that expansions have a positive effect on the probability of a school dropout. The schooling density is downward-sloping and the equilibrium wage distribution is right-skewed with a unique interior mode. This means that the majority of workers earn wages in the middle range of the earnings distribution. At the same time there is a small proportion of employees in the beginning of their career with wages in the left tail of the earnings distribution and a small proportion of high-skilled workers earning wages in the right tail of the distribution.

A72

Work hour mismatches and on-the-job search

Keisuke Kawata, Hiroshima University

This paper explores an on-the-job search model with wage bargaining and mismatch. It considers two types of jobs and workers, and the instantaneous value of the job-worker match depends on their type. The most important assumption is that while the job type is fixed throughout its life, the worker type changes in accordance with a stochastic process. This paper shows that although the workers' turnover decision is privately efficient, this decision may be socially inefficient because of the hold-up problem.

A73

Employment and Hours over the Business Cycle in a Model with Search Frictions

Masaru Sasaki, Osaka University

This paper studies a labor market search model with multi-worker firms to investigate how firms utilize the extensive and intensive margin over the business cycle. The earnings function derived from the Stole-Zwiebel bargaining acts as an adjustment cost function for employment and hours. We calibrate the model to match the Japanese labor market. The model replicates the observed large fluctuations in hours of work

A74

Labor Supply within the Firm: Evidence and Implications

Michele Battisti, Ifo Institute at University of Munich

This paper studies individual and firm-wide adjustment in working time and wages. The analysis is framed by a model in which firms and workers bargain working time and earnings. Critically, we allow that workers are complements in production. This implies an incentive to coordinate labor supply within the firm, which compresses working-time adjustments across workers in response to purely idiosyncratic variation in the return from working. This places no restrictions, however, on the response of average working time to ...firm-wide shocks. The model is assessed using matched ...firm-worker data

from North-East Italy, and then used to revisit earlier findings of a small intertemporal elasticity of substitution.

A81

Are Income Poverty and Perceived Financial Adequacy Dynamically Interrelated?

Alessio Fusco, CEPS/INSTEAD

The economic well-being of an individual can be measured in several ways. The standard income poverty approach aims at determining objectively whether individuals' income fall short from a pre-defined income poverty line. Alternatively, one may rely on subjective information about perceived financial difficulties to assess individuals' economic welfare. Income poverty and perceived financial difficulties are therefore complementary concepts highlighting different dimensions of disadvantage. These two concepts are also likely to be dynamically interrelated. For example, current perceptions may be affected by the lasting effects of previous income poverty. Conversely, past perceived financial difficulties may affect an individual income-generating ability and current poverty status. Empirical knowledge about the extent to which these concepts are dynamically interrelated is limited. By estimating dynamic (probit and ordered) bivariate models controlling for state dependence, unobserved heterogeneity and initial conditions to Luxembourg survey data, we precisely aim at filling this gap. Our main result highlights the existence of a feedback effect from past perceived financial difficulties on income poverty suggesting that subjective perceptions can have objective effects on individuals' behavior and outcomes. This suggests that psychological mechanisms should not be overlooked when it comes to design anti-poverty policies.

A82

Alternative weighting structures for multidimensional poverty assessment

Danilo Cavapozzi, Ca' Foscari University of Venice

A multidimensional poverty assessment requires a weighting scheme to aggregate the well-being dimensions considered. We use Alkire and Foster's (2011a) framework to discuss the channels through which a change of the weighting structure affects the outcomes of the analysis in terms of overall poverty assessment, its dimensional and subgroup decomposability and policy prescriptions. We exploit the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe to evaluate how alternative weighting structures affect the measurement of poverty for the population of over 50s in ten European countries. Further, we show that in our empirical exercise the results based on hedonic weights estimated on the basis of life satisfaction self-assessments are robust to the presence of heterogeneous response styles across respondents.

A82

Duration Dependence in Homelessness: Does the Definition of Homelessness Matter?

Nicolas Herault, University of Melbourne

Efforts to understand how long people are likely to remain without adequate housing have been limited by a lack of large-scale, panel data that follow people as they enter and exit homelessness over time. These data constraints have resulted in a literature that tells us much more about the characteristics associated with being homeless than about the length of time people will remain without adequate housing. Our goal is to fill void in the literature by analysing the role of duration dependence in the length of time individuals are likely to spend homeless. To this end, we use survival analysis to model the hazard of exiting homelessness over time, accounting for a range of time-invariant characteristics, both observed and unobserved. This allows us to differentiate the scarring effect of being without housing (i.e. duration dependence) from the selectivity associated with having characteristics that make one more likely to experience a long period of homelessness (i.e. unobserved heterogeneity). Our estimation relies on data from the Journey's Home (JH) Project which follows nearly 1,700 Australians experiencing housing insecurity as they enter into and exit homelessness.

A84

Financial Education and the Debt Behavior of the Young

Wilbert van der Klaauw, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

More than three quarters of US households bear consumer debt, yet we have little understanding of the relationship between financial education and the debt behavior of US consumers. In this paper, we study the effects of exposure to financial training on debt outcomes in early adulthood. Identification comes from variation in financial literacy, economics, and mathematics course offerings and graduation requirements mandated over the 1990s and 2000s by state-level high school curricula. Our analysis reveals significant effects of financial education on debt-related outcomes of youth. Math and financial literacy education exposure reduces the incidence of adverse outcomes – such as accounts in collections and delinquent accounts – and reduces both the likelihood of youth carrying debt and average debt balances. On the other hand, economic education increases the likelihood of individuals carrying balances, leads to significant increases in debt balances – in particular, debt used to support consumption – and increases the likelihood of adverse credit outcomes. The effects of these financial education policies accumulate over the course of early adulthood. Our results suggest that financial education programs, increasingly promoted by policy-makers, are likely to have significant impacts on the financial decision-making of youth, but the effects depend on the content of these programs.

PARALLEL SESSIONS B

B11

Family size and health

Marte Strøm, University of Oslo

When a family has children, men and women's sickness absence patterns diverge. Women's sickness absence rates increase dramatically, and stay higher than men's even when the children are grown up. This pattern suggests a causal relationship between having children and sickness absence, possibly through a change in total workload and household specialization after children. Both the child decision and the probability of being absent are however influenced by unobservable characteristics of the individual, e.g. career ambitions or health condition. To disentangle the causal impact of children on sickness absence, we instrument number of children by using the gender composition of the first two children as instrument. We find an increase in family size increases sickness absence in the short run for higher educated men and women. In the long run, health is positively affected for lower educated women; sickness absence, disability and mortality risks are lower.

B12

Missing Work is a Pain: The Effect of Cox-2 Inhibitors on Sickness Absence

Aline Buetikofer, Norwegian School of Economics

Little is known about how medical innovation can affect labor supply. This paper aims to estimate the economic impact of progress in the treatment against chronic joint pain. In particular, we analyze how the availability of Cox-2 inhibitors, a class of pharmaceuticals used for treating pain and inflammation, affected the sickness absence of individuals suffering from chronic joint pain. To do so, we exploit the market entry of the Cox-2 inhibitor Vioxx and its sudden market withdrawal as exogenous sources of variation in Cox-2 inhibitor use. We merge detailed administrative data on sickness absence from Norway with survey data on health and health behaviors. Our robust difference-in-differences estimates reveal a significant causal effect of Vioxx availability on sickness absence: whereas the market entry of Vioxx decreased the number of sickness absence days among individuals with chronic joint pain by 5 percent, the market withdrawal led to a 13 percent increase. Considering such labor supply effects is important for evaluating the net benefits of pharmaceutical and medical technology.

B13

Labour market participation after breast cancer for employees from the private and public sectors: Educational and sector gradients

Christophe Kolodziejczyk, KORA, Danish Institute for Local and Regional Government Research

For employees who are hit by cancer and survive, the probability of returning to work may depend on their qualifications and job type, but also on workplace characteristics. This paper focuses on differences between public and private sector employees in the effect of breast cancer on the probability of being out of the labour force up to three years after the diagnosis. Using Danish administrative data we find that the educational gradient is much more significant in the public sector and that this is mainly due to a very large effect of cancer for the low-educated in this sector.

B14

Education and cancer risk

Erik Plug, University of Amsterdam

There exists an educational gradient in cancer risk, which has been documented in a wide range of populations. Yet relatively little is known about the extent to which education is causally linked to cancer incidence and mortality. This paper exploits a large social experiment where an education reform expanded compulsory schooling during the 1960s in Norway. Our main finding is that education has

little if any impact on cancer risk. This holds for all cancer sites, with two exceptions. The compulsory school reform lowered the risk of lung cancer for men, but increased the risk of colorectal cancer for women.

B21

Persistence bias and the wage-schooling model

Corrado Andini, Universidade da Madeira

A well-established empirical literature suggests that individual wages are persistent. Yet, the standard wage-schooling model does not account for this fact. This paper investigates the consequences of disregarding earnings persistence. In particular, we characterize the conditions under which the schooling-coefficient estimation is subject to persistence bias.

B22

Heterogeneous returns over the life-cycle? Or nothing at all? Re-examining the wage returns to education in the UK

Matt Dickson, University of Bath

This paper uses data from the UK Labour Force Surveys 1986-2011, the New Earnings Survey and the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 1975-2011 to re-examine the returns to education from the 1972 Raising of the School Leaving Age (RoSLA) reform in England and Wales. Importantly, the span of our data allows us to investigate the wage returns to an additional year of schooling from labour market entry through to age 54. We show that there is substantial variation in the impact of RoSLA over the lifecycle, which is masked by standard regression discontinuity (RD) estimates. Moreover, the discontinuity in labour market experience at the point of RoSLA has a significant negative effect on the earnings of compliers. This has implications for the interpretation of the estimated causal effect of education on earnings in this case and in general when RD designs exploit compulsory school leaving age reforms to derive causal estimates.

B23

Field of Study, Earnings, and Self-Selection

Lars Kirkebøen, Statistics Norway

Why do individuals choose different types of post-secondary education, and what are the labor market consequences of those choices? We investigate these questions in the context of Norway's post-secondary education system. Our analysis is based on a generalized Roy model where individuals can choose between multiple fields of study. To overcome the challenge of selection bias, we take advantage of Norway's centralized admission process that covers almost all universities and colleges. This process creates discontinuities which effectively randomize applicants near unpredictable admission cutoffs into different fields of study. From the students' applications, we know their ranking of fields and can therefore construct relevant counterfactuals. Our empirical findings may be summarized with three broad conclusions. First, we find that different fields have widely different payoffs. For example, by choosing engineering instead of teaching, individuals more than double the earnings they receive. By comparison, choosing humanities or nursing instead of teaching has little payoff. Second, when disentangling the causal contribution of field of study and institution, we find that field of study drives the heterogeneity in payoffs to post-secondary education. Third, individuals tend to choose fields in which they have comparative and absolute advantage. In contrast, a choice model with one-factor ability-as-IQ is inconsistent with the pattern of selection we estimate. Our study has important implications for the policy debate over mismatch and market frictions in the supply and demand for post-secondary field of study, and for the literature on how to model and correct for selection bias when there are many unordered alternatives.

B24**Omitted-ability bias, degree class premia and higher education expansion in the UK**

Robin Naylor, University of Warwick

We investigate the hypothesis that higher education expansion in the UK has induced a rise in the estimated pay premium associated with the graduate's level of academic achievement at university, operating through an omitted-ability composition effect. Using a variety of complementary datasets for individuals born in Britain around 1970 and aged between 30 and 40, we estimate a premium for a 'good' (relative to a 'lower') class of degree of 7% to 9%. Our estimate of the premium for a 'lower' degree class (relative to A-levels) of 11% at age 30 indicates a wide spread around the average graduate premium according to academic achievement. We also estimate the premium for a good relative to a lower degree for different cohorts (ranging across those born between the late 1960s and 1980) and find support for the hypothesis that a rising premium reflects expansion-induced changes in omitted-ability bias.

B31**Fertility and financial development: evidence from U.S. counties in the 19th century**

Alberto Basso, University of Plymouth

This paper uses data on fertility and financial development in 19th century U.S. to test the hypothesis that more developed local financial markets reduce the incentives for families to have a large offspring to provide for them at old age, the so-called old-age security hypothesis. We find that, across counties belonging to North-Eastern states, the presence of banks is associated to lower children-to-women ratios even after controlling for a large set of potential explanatory factors of fertility.

B32**Daughters, Dowries, Deliveries: The Effect of Marital Payments on Fertility Choices in India**

Marco Alfano, University College London

This study estimates the effect of dowries on fertility in India. The future dowry associated with the birth of each child introduces a gender-specific cost to its parents. This leads families with more daughters to have higher fertility. For identification, the paper exploits a revision in anti-dowry law in combination with pre-treatment heterogeneity across the gender of the first child, maternal ethnicity and birth cohort. The resulting decrease in expected dowries attenuates the correlation between daughters and their parents' birth rates. The effect is strongest for lower birth orders and for more educated and autonomous women.

B33**Do Pro-natalist Policies Reverse Depopulation in Russia?**

Serafima Chirkova, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

In this paper, I focus on fertility decisions of Russian women to analyse the reasons underlying the low birth rates. In particular, I study the 2007 Russian family policy reform, designed at supporting a woman's decision to have her second and subsequent children. The main changes in family support system included introduction of the concept of maternity capital and significant increase of parental-leave benefits for mothers with higher birth orders. Using the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey for the period 2001-2011, I analyse the impact of the reform on the decision to have a second child. I estimate a binary choice model of fertility exploiting the variation in the financial incentives. The findings show that the introduced incentives increased the probability to have a second child. Moreover, the impact of the effect depends on gender of the first-born.

B34**Child Support Obligations and Family Outcomes: Causal Evidence from Administrative Data**

Miriam Wüst, The Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI)

Relative to several decades ago, children in Western families today are more likely to grow up in single-parent households. These households are disproportionately disadvantaged, motivating governments to intervene through policies that mandate financial transfers from non-custodial parents. Using Danish administrative data on all children born in 1985-2008 and their biological parents, this paper provides some of the first causal evidence on the effects of child support obligations on parental and child outcomes. We exploit quasi-exogenous variation resulting from changes in the Danish child support guidelines over time. We find that a 1,000DKK (\$183) increase in a father's average annual child support obligation is associated with about a 400DKK (\$73) increase in the average annual child support payment, as well as a 2 percent reduction in the likelihood of the father living with his oldest child in at least one year post-separation. We also find that child support obligations increase subsequent fertility. Both parents are more likely to have additional children while married to or cohabiting with new partners, mothers are also more likely to have children outside these unions. Finally, we find some evidence that child support obligations may reduce the amount of time fathers spend in the labor force.

B41**Does Parental Divorce Affect Children's Long-term Outcomes?**

Martin Halla, Johannes Kepler University of Linz

Numerous studies report a negative empirical association between parental divorce and child outcomes. To provide evidence whether this correlation is driven by a causal effect we exploit idiosyncratic variation in the extent of sexual integration in fathers' workplaces within an instrumental variable approach. Based on comprehensive Austrian administrative data, our first stage relationship shows that fathers who encounter more women from their relevant age-group on-the-job, are more likely to experience a divorce. This result is based on a specification including industry and occupation fixed effects. Our second stage shows that parental divorce has persistent negative effects on children's educational attainment and labor market outcomes at the age of 26. The estimated effects are slightly stronger for boys as compared to girls. Further parental divorce increases the likelihood of early marriage.

B42**Friendship Ties and Labour Market Outcomes - Do Parental Networks Pay Off?**

Lennart Ziegler, University of Amsterdam

This paper examines intergenerational effects of social networks on the labour market. Using data on high school friendships of parents, we analyse whether the number and characteristics of friends affect labour market outcomes of their children. While many parents stay in contact with former high school connections, we find no significant impact on children's occupational choices and prospective earnings. Robustness tests provide evidence that network endogeneity and measurement error are unlikely to cause these results. Further analysis shows that the impact on prospective earnings is somewhat higher and marginally significant at the beginning of occupational careers. Also, we find stronger effects for female friendship networks

B43**The causal effect of sibship size on fertility in adulthood**

Rannveig Kaldager, Statistics Norway

While fertility is positively correlated across generations, causal drivers -- if any -- of this relationship are poorly understood. The correlation could stem from the fact that parents and children share genetic predispositions and social environment, but it may also reflect a causal effect of sibship size on fertility

in adulthood. Access to resources as well as changes in fertility preferences and beliefs about the consequences of childbearing are all possible mediators of a causal effect. Using the sex composition of the two first-born children as an instrumental variable, we estimate the causal effect of sibship size on adult fertility. Estimations are done on high-quality data from Norwegian administrative registers. Our study sample is all first- or second-borns during the 1960s in Norwegian families with at least two children (approximately 126 000 men and 119 000 women). An additional sibling has a positive effect on male fertility, shifting some men into fatherhood. For women, a negative quantum effect emerges, driven by a preference for two rather than three children among women from three-child families. Having an additional sibling may cause women to update their beliefs about the disadvantages of having a large family, leading to a preference for smaller families.

B44

Does grief transfer across generations? In-utero deaths and child outcomes*

Paul J. Devereux, UCD

While much is now known about the effects of physical health shocks to pregnant women on the outcomes of the in-utero child, we know little about the effects of psychological stresses. One clear form of stress to the mother comes from the death of a parent. We examine the effects of the death of the mother's parent during pregnancy on both the short-run and the long-run outcomes of the infant. Our primary specification involves using mother fixed effects—comparing the outcomes of two children with the same mother but where a parent of the mother died during one of the pregnancies—augmented with a control for whether there is a death around the time of the pregnancy in order to isolate true causal effects of a bereavement during pregnancy. We find small negative effects on birth outcomes and these are bigger for boys than for girls. The effects on birth outcomes seems to be driven by deaths due to cardiovascular causes suggesting that sudden deaths are more difficult to deal with. However, we find no evidence of adverse effects on adult outcomes. The results are robust to alternative specifications.

B51

Immigration, Regional Conditions, and Crime: Evidence from an Allocation Policy in Germany

Marc Piopiunik, Ifo Institute for Economic Research

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, more than 3 million people with German ancestors immigrated to Germany under a special law allowing immediate naturalization. Exploiting the exogenous allocation of ethnic German immigrants across regions, we find that immigration significantly increases the overall crime rate. Effects are particularly strong for burglary, property damage, and battery. Most importantly, the effects of immigration on crime depend on the socioeconomic conditions of the receiving region. Immigration increases the overall crime rate in regions with bad labor market conditions, but not in regions with good labor market conditions. Immigration's impact on crime is also stronger in regions having a high preexisting crime level.

B52

Juvenile delinquency among children in outside home care-does type of care matter?

Nabanita Datta Gupta, Aarhus University

This paper studies juvenile delinquency at ages 15-20 of children who have experienced placement in outside home care and contributes to the literature in investigating whether the type of care (foster homes or residential institutions) matters. Placement of either type removes children from a disrupted home life and reinstates social control. On the other hand, institutional care exposes children to a number of peers from the same kind of disrupted background which may have a reinforcing effect on crime. In contrast to earlier work, we isolate the effect of care type on criminal behavior by identifying children with a simple care history, i.e. who have experienced only one type of care throughout, thereby not confounding the effects of different care types on child outcomes. Next, we exploit municipalities' tendency to use different types of placements to instrument mode of care controlling for other relevant municipal characteristics. Our study brings new evidence on differences in the juvenile delinquency rate,

the number of verdicts given as well as the type of verdict and sentence and criminal recidivism between children in foster care and children placed in residential institutions.

B53

The Freedom of Others: On Behavioral Responses to a “General Amnesty” in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

Alexandra Avdeenko, German Institute for Economic Research

Using a wide range of criminal, prison, and police records from the GDR, the paper estimates the incapacitation effect on crime at the aggregate and on recidivism at the individual level. I use a unique quasi-natural experiment: The 'general amnesty' in 1987 of essentially all GDR prison population. An instrumental variable strategy is applied to relate recidivism rates to amnesty-induced variation in the size of the releases from prison. I estimate that the amnesty on average increases crime by 11 percent at the community level. The estimated elasticity of crimes with respect to releases is two. Using individual-level records of people released prior to the amnesty I estimate a significantly higher probability of recidivism during the amnesty. Interpreting changing levels in incapacitation levels in a non-democratic state as varying rates of repression the paper contributes to both, the literature on crime and democratization.

B54

Less Cash, Less Crime: Evidence from the Electronic Benefit Transfer Program

Erdal Tekin, Georgia State University and NBER

A significant shift in welfare payment schemes has been introduced across the U.S. over the last two decades, with paper checks being replaced by the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) scheme, a digital, debit card-based system. The changeover from paper to EBT was implemented variably within states, most often on a county-by-county basis. We hypothesize that the introduction of such a system will reduce the amount of cash available on the streets and thus disrupt the etiological cycle of criminality described above, resulting in a reduction in rates of both predatory and retaliatory street crimes. To test this hypothesis, our analysis relies on exogenous variation in the timing of EBT implementation within the State of Missouri across its 73 counties between 1990-2010. Our findings indicate that the introduction of EBT program results in decreases in various types of crimes as well as arrests.

B61

Gender-Specific Rising Wage Inequality and the Polarization of the German Labor Market - The Role of Gendered Occupational Tasks

Florian Lehmer, Institute for Employment Research

Focusing on gender-specific differences in employment polarization, wage polarization and the role of tasks this paper reconsiders the rising wage inequality for men and women in West Germany over the past three decades. In contrast to the US, we find no wage polarization for men. For women, however, there is clear evidence for wage polarization in the 1980's. Employment polarization can be observed for both gender in the most recent decade 2000 to 2010. In both decades before, the employment growth of men increases along the skill distribution which is consistent with the conventional view of skill biased technological change, while this is less evident for women. This descriptive evidence suggests that the question whether changes in occupation-specific tasks add to explain increases in wage inequality should be extended, predominantly to the time and gender-dimension. We present evidence, that the change of the occupational composition is the driving factor for rising inequality for men (especially at the bottom of the wage distribution) while this is not true for women. Furthermore, we show that tasks are gender-specific. Future versions of the paper will deeply investigate how these gender-specific tasks add to explain the differing inequality and polarization for men and women.

B62

Offshoring-Induced Productivity Effect with Skill Heterogeneity: A Task-Assignment Approach

Ehsan Vallizadeh, IAB

We examine the effects of endogenous offshoring on the allocation of tasks and skills. Our theoretical approach considers a task-assignment framework with heterogeneous labour force, where the domestic labour market consist of low-, medium-, and high-skilled workers and international competition on jobs occurs only between medium-skilled and offshore workers. We derive four endogenous margins capturing the adjustment of task allocation between the four types of workers. The general equilibrium analysis reveals the following key insight: Offshoring-induced productivity effect depends on the relative magnitude between cost-saving effects due to internal, domestic task allocation and cost-saving effects due to international task allocation.

B63

Matching Skills of Individuals and Firms along the Career Path

Elisabeth Bublitz, Hamburg Institute of International Economics

This paper investigates the relationships between firm- and occupation-specific human capital and job switches. Applying the task-based approach, the results show that the degree to which firm knowledge is portable depends on skill similarities between the firms. In the case of switches, less experienced workers travel longer skill distances between firms than more experienced workers. Firm and occupational skill distances—specific knowledge—are negatively related to wages in a new job but their relative importance differs. The share of occupational peers within the firm, occupational intensity, can reflect switching motivations. It decreases with experience and is negatively associated with wages.

B64

Closing the Gender Pay Gap and Individual Task Profiles: Women's Advantages from Technological Progress

Alexandra Fedorets, Humboldt Univesität zu Berlin

In the present paper I provide novel evidence on the formation of the gender pay gap with respect to directly measured job task contents. Using high-quality administrative employment data for Germany, and augmenting these by individual-level task information, I provide detailed evidence on the evolution of task contents and their gender-specific remuneration across and within occupations for both genders. The main finding of the paper is that the formation of the pay gap is substantially driven by the relative prices for non-routine cognitive tasks. Moreover, I document convergence in prices for non-routine cognitive tasks and convergence of tasks contents within occupational groups. The only exception from this general finding constitutes the top of the wage distribution, where the substantial difference in prices for non-routine cognitive tasks is persistent and the pay gap is not narrowing.

B71

The Impacts of Family and Community on the Inequality of Long-Term Earnings: Evidence from Siblings, Schoolmates and Neighbors Correlations

Lorenzo Cappellari, Università Cattolica

This paper disentangles the contribution of the family, the school and the neighborhood to the inequality of life-cycle earnings. This is achieved within a model of multi-person earnings dynamics distinguishing permanent from transitory earnings and allowing for heterogeneous earnings growth over the life-cycle. The analysis is based on administrative registers from the Danish population, which enables connecting member of the same family and link each family member with other individuals at the neighbor and school level. Our results suggest that family effects are by far the most relevant factor that shapes long-term incomes. This is true both for initial earnings and for earnings growth rates.

B72**Is it the family or the neighborhood? A comparison of family and neighborhood effects in youth education and health**

Elisabeth Bügelmayer, DIW Berlin

In this paper we present sibling and neighbor correlations in school grades and cognitive skills as well as indicators of physical and mental health for a sample of German adolescents. In a first step, we estimate sibling correlations and find substantial influence of shared family and community background on youth school grades, cognitive skills and health. We extend previous literature on sibling correlations as we have small scale neighborhood characteristics available which allow to explicitly control for the shared community factors. The estimated sibling correlations in school grades are lower than comparable estimates for the UK, but still about one fourth of the variance in grades can be explained by family and community factors. To further disentangle the influence of family background and neighborhood, we estimate correlations between neighboring youth in a next step. Our results show that for all outcomes estimated neighborhood correlations are clearly lower than estimated sibling correlations. However, for some indicators of youth education and health, neighbor correlations account for a half to two thirds of the sibling correlations. Thus, compared to existing results from other countries the influence of the neighborhood is not negligible in Germany.

B73**Earnings dynamics, foreign workers and the stability of inequality trends in Luxembourg 1988-2009**

Denisa SOLOGON, CEPS/INSTEAD, Maastricht University/UNU-MERIT, IZA Bonn

This paper exploits a large-scale administrative dataset to document trends in male earnings inequality in Luxembourg over twenty years of rapid economic growth. A detailed error components model is estimated to identify persistent and transitory components of log hourly earnings variance. Given the importance of foreign labour in Luxembourg, models and inequality trends are distinguished between native, immigrant and cross-border workers. Surprisingly, we observe only a modest increase in overall hourly earnings inequality between 1988 and 2009. This apparent stability is however the net result of somewhat more complex underlying changes, with marked increases in persistent inequality (except among native workers), growing contribution of foreign workers, divergence across subgroups, and a decrease in earnings instability (primarily for native workers). Overall, we interpret these results as showing a surprising stability in the face of the industrial re-development, the changes in the size and structure of employment, and the fast growth that characterized the country's economy in this period. Such results possibly hint at the role of strict labour market regulations and collective bargaining institutions in holding back earnings inequality, at least in a period of fast economic growth and soaring demand for labour.

B74**The dynamics of employment: a variance components approach**

Stephen Jenkins, London School of Economics

We propose a novel variance components approach to the analysis of employment dynamics that incorporates a rich characterisation of the time series properties of the employment process. Our model of individuals' employment propensities incorporates unit root shocks over the life cycle, mean-reverting transitory shocks, and the relative importance of these permanent and transitory components may change over time. Applying the model to British Household Panel Survey data covering 1991–2008, we find that, for men, persistent individual heterogeneity is the major component of differences in employment propensities and its importance increased over the period. For women, transitory shocks play a larger role (and there is no trend in this component over time) and this translates into more pronounced state dependence in employment than for men.

B81**Evaluating Search Periods for Welfare Applicants: Evidence from a Social Experiment**

Nadine Ketel, VU University Amsterdam

We investigate the implications of a search period for welfare applicants on re-employment. In this period of four weeks applicants are supposed to actively search for work. To look at the implications of a search period we ran a unique field experiment in which individuals received differential treatment. We find a strong and persistent negative effect of a search period on the probability to receive welfare. The effect is significant up to six months after applying for welfare. The total amount of benefits paid out in six months is reduced by 27%. There is no spillover to other benefit schemes and the lower income from welfare benefits is almost fully (91%) compensated by more income from wages. A search period is most effective for applicants that are highly educated and younger than 40. Our findings fit in the literature that small (financial) incentives matter for welfare recipients.

B82**Do caseworker meetings matter (in the long run)?**

Sashka Dimova, Aarhus University

We use a detailed Danish register-based data set to estimate the effect of caseworker meetings on individual unemployment spells using the Timing-of-events framework developed by Abbring and van den Berg (2003). We find that while meetings generally have positive (post) effects during an economic upturn, the effect is significantly lower or even negative in times of an economic crisis. The positive effects are further found to be larger and more significant for women aged 26-60, while the adverse effects in economic slowdown are found to be most detrimental for men aged 18-25. Meeting effects on post-unemployment job stability are yet to be estimated, but we hypothesize that prior counseling will lead to an increase in job stability as meetings may result in better job search processes.

B83**Efficiency Losses From Decentralizing Job Placement Services – Evidence From A German Policy Experiment**

Michael Weber, ifo Institute

We exploit a German policy experiment taking place in 2012 to estimate the causal effect of decentralizing job placement services on the efficiency of matching long-term unemployed with vacancies. We identify the causal effect by employing both, a difference-in-differences estimator as well as a matching estimator. By either method we observe a significant negative treatment effect of decentralization. After an immediate drop matching efficiency of decentralized job-centers increases again towards the efficiency of centralized job-centers. Still, two years after the decentralization the negative treatment remains significant.

B84**Comparing methods to evaluate the effects of job search assistance**

Paul Muller, VU

In March 2010, budgetary problems at the Dutch UI administration caused a sharp drop in the availability of job search assistance programs. We discuss various microeconomic methods exploiting this discontinuity in the treatment rate and compare the results to non-experimental methods. In the empirical analysis, we use a large and rich administrative data set provided by the UI administration. We estimate treatment effects using non-parametric analysis, IV, matching and timing-of-events. Our results suggest that the job search assistance programs were successful in increasing the exit rate from unemployment.

PARALLEL SESSIONS C

C11

Recessions and Babies' Health

Ainhoa Aparicio Fenoll, Collegio Carlo Alberto

We study the effect of the business cycle on the health of newborn babies using 30 years of birth certificate data for Spain. Exploiting regional variation over time, we find that babies are born healthier when the local unemployment rate is high. Although fertility is lower during recessions, the effect on health is not the result of selection (healthier mothers being more likely to conceive when unemployment is high). We match multiple births to the same parents and find that the main result survives the inclusion of parents fixed-effects. We then explore a range of maternal behaviors as potential channels. Fertility-age women do not appear to engage in significantly healthier behaviors during recessions (in terms of exercise, nutrition, smoking and drinking). However, they are more likely to be out of work. Maternal employment during pregnancy is in turn negatively correlated with babies' health. We conclude that maternal employment is a plausible mediating channel.

C12

The impact of extreme weather events on child health: Evidence from Mongolia

Kati Schindler, German Institute for Economic Research

This paper investigates the impact of a devastating weather shock on child anthropometrics, using data from Mongolia. We employ a diff-in-diff strategy to single out the effect of an extremely harsh winter in 2010, which caused the death of about 20 percent of national livestock. Results indicate that cohorts of children exposed to the 2010 winter and who lived in districts in which the shock was particularly harsh are significantly shorter two years after the shock. The negative effect of the shock is strongest for children from herding households. Moreover, we explore the role of mitigation channels to cushion the impact of the weather shock. Both the amount of emergency aid delivered per district and the presence of an international organization in a given district relieves the negative impact of the shock. Similarly, households that have close ties to the local governor are better able to protect their children from the consequences of the shock. Our findings are robust to various estimation strategies and to different measures of shock intensity.

C13

Labor demand shocks, fertility and outcomes for children

Kristina Bott, NHH Norwegian School of Economics

Economic theory makes various predictions about how male and female labor market opportunities (LMO) affect fertility decisions (Becker, 1960), and children in utero (Dehejia and Lleras-Muney, 2004). We combine these two strands of literature by investigating how parents' labor demand affects their fertility decisions and the outcomes for their children when parents experience labor market shocks with a child in utero. We use an extension of the the shift-share index as developed by Schaller (2012). A main finding is that Norwegian males that have graduated secondary education seem to behave more like US women: the better the LMO, the less willing they are to have children. When controlling for mother fixed effects in our estimation of outcomes for children, we find that better LMO for mother and father have opposing effects on outcomes for children at birth: better labor market opportunities for the father lead to fewer children of low birth weight being born; better LMO for the mother increase the incidence of children of low birth weight being born. This is consistent with fathers' LMO generating positive income effects. It also suggests that mothers whose opportunity costs of time increase engage in less healthy activity and suffer more stress.

C14**Before midnight: The effects of early hospital discharge after birth on health and schooling outcomes**

Hans Sievertsen, The Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI)

We exploit the staggered introduction of mandated outpatient birth---discharge on the day of birth---for non-first time mothers to estimate the effects of early hospital discharge. Using Danish administrative data, we find that outpatient birth increases the probability of child hospital readmission only within the first four days. While this result suggests that parents substitute postpartum hospital stays with readmissions, we also find longer-run consequences of early discharge: Mothers and the children have more general practitioner contacts within the first two years, and children have a lower primary school GPA. These effects are driven by at-risk children and mothers. Using complementary survey data to highlight potential mechanisms, we find that outpatient mothers are less likely to breastfeed for four months, and that infants perform worse on tasks that proxy child development at 18 months. While outpatient birth may not cause a lasting damage to the health of a general population of mothers and infants, it impacts health and school outcomes in the longer run for at-risk children, potentially through its effects on parental investments.

C21**Sweden's School Choice Reform and Equality of Opportunity**

Verena Wondratschek, Centre for European Economic Research

This study analyses whether the Swedish school choice reform, enacted in 1992, had different effects for students from different socio-economic backgrounds. In addition, we explore effects on the distribution of marks at the end of compulsory schooling. We use detailed geographical data on students' and schools' locations to construct measures of the degree of potential choice. This allows us to study the effects of choice opportunities among public schools, whereas previous studies have focused on newly opened private schools. Our results indicate that students from a socio-economically disadvantaged or immigrant background did not benefit less from more school choice than those from more advantaged backgrounds. The differences between the subgroups are small, but, if anything, students from low-income families benefited slightly more than those from higher-income families.

C22**The Effect of Napoleon Bonaparte on Education Systems and its Consequences: The Education Revolution on Horseback**

Roxanne Korthals, Maastricht University

Sociological literature shows that the threat for war with and invasion by the French around the 1800s induced European countries to introduce mass public education systems. On the basis of this theory, the aim of this paper is twofold: First, it empirically test this theory on the levels of differentiation and standardization in European education systems. Second, it studies whether differentiation has an effect on student performance by instrumenting differentiation by the political pressure caused by the Napoleonic wars. Especially for differentiation, a relation between education systems and the pressure from Napoleon is found. For standardization, no or a much weaker relation is found. Using Napoleon as an instrument for differentiation leads to a strong first stage. The resulting analyses shows a consistent positive relation between differentiation and student performance: A positive and significant effect is found for having more tracks available to 15-year-old students, for the age of selection the effects are negative, but statistically insignificant.

C23**The impact of tuition fees on educational inequality**

Michael Bahrs, University of Hamburg

This paper studies whether university tuition fees affect the intention to acquire a university degree among high school students and, if so, whether individuals from low-income households are affected in particular. We analyze the introduction and abolishment of tuition fees in Germany using data from the Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP). We find a negative effect of tuition fees on the intention of 17-years-olds to acquire a university degree. The effect is mainly driven by individuals from low-income households. By analyzing register data from the Federal Statistical Office of Germany, we also show that tuition fees affect the actual number of university graduates more in communities with relatively high unemployment rates.

C24**Private school “effects” on student achievement in Australian schools**

Chris Ryan, The University of Melbourne

This paper examines the impact of the type of school an individual attends on two dimensions Australian parents indicate are important in school choice: student attitudes and achievement. It exploits longitudinal data that captures individuals who change schools to estimate how much of the apparent gaps in attitudes and achievement between students who attend different types of schools reflect unobserved differences between students and how much is the school sector effect. The apparent average gaps in attitudes and achievement between sectors largely disappear, suggesting that differences in unobserved characteristics contribute substantially to observed differences in student attitudes and achievement between Australian school sectors.

C31**Early and bright? Child care for toddlers and early cognitive skills**

Nina Drange, Statistics Norway

Young children are thought to be vulnerable to separation from the primary caregiver/s. This raises concern about whether early child care enrollment may harm children’s development. We use child care assignment lotteries to estimate the effect of child care starting age on early cognitive achievement in Oslo, Norway. Getting a lottery offer lowers starting age by about four months, from a mean of about 19 months in the control group. Lottery estimates show substantial and significant score gains for children at age seven. Survey evidence and an increase in labor supply of both mothers and fathers following the offer, suggest that parental care is the most relevant alternative mode of care. We document that the assignment lottery generates strong balance in observable characteristics.

C32**Cutting from the future? Impact of a subsidy reduction on child care quality in the Netherlands**

Yusuf Emre Akgündüz, Utrecht University

This paper studies the relationship between child care subsidies and the quality of formal child care. Exploiting the different types of child care funding in the Netherlands, we estimate the effects of a 2012 subsidy reduction on the quality of child care centers. The subsidy cuts were only for private centers while municipality funded centers remained unaffected and therefore are used as the control group in our difference-in-differences model. The quality measurements are from a panel survey in which centers' quality were evaluated through classroom assessments by trained observers. The main results show that the subsidy reduction had a modest negative effect on centers' quality. In order to test the robustness of the results and estimate quantile effects, we employ synthetic control and non-linear difference-in-differences estimators. The effects are robust to various specifications and appear to be

driven by the decline in the middle of the quality distribution. We conclude that adjustments in subsidies not only affect access and affordability, but may also influence quality in child care markets.

C33

The power of the purse: New evidence on the distribution of income and expenditures within the family from a Canadian experiment

Pierre Lefebvre, University of Quebec

To increase mother's participation in the labour market and enhance child development, the Canadian province of Québec developed from 1997 a large scale low-fee childcare network. Previous studies have shown that the policy has significantly increased the labour force participation and annual weeks worked of mothers with children exposed to the program. Using Statistics Canada's annual 1997 to 2009 Survey on Households Spending we document the increase in the maternal share of total household income in Québec and use of instrumental variables approach to estimate the impact of the policy on intra-household expenditures. The results show that more income in the hands of mothers impacts the expenditures structure within the household by raising budget shares on expenditures related to children, family goods and services having a collective aspect.

C34

Childcare and early child development. Evaluating the impact of universal part-time preschool education in England

Sandra McNally, University of Surrey

Using a large administrative data set on state schools in England, this paper studies the effect of free part-time preschool education at age 3 on child outcomes in primary school at ages 5 and 7. We use the staggered implementation of free preschool places across Local Education Authorities in England to identify 1) the effect of funding childcare places for 3-year-olds in nurseries and other registered settings on child outcomes, the effect of interest to policy makers; 2) the effect of attending preschool at age 3 on child outcomes. To control for selection into preschool, we instrument actual preschool attendance with availability of free places. We find that a 10pp increase in the proportion of 3-year-olds covered by free places improves cognitive and non-cognitive outcomes at age 5 by 2-4% of a standard deviation, with larger effects for boys than girls and for children from higher than lower socio-economic backgrounds. By age 7 positive effects have largely faded out. IV estimates indicate that a 10pp increase in the proportion of children attending preschool at age 3 improves age 5 outcomes by 5-12% of a standard deviation. Effects are larger for boys than girls and mostly fade out by age 7.

C41

The Wage Effects of Fixed-term Contract Employment Revisited: an Investigation Based on Social Security Records

Marie Paul, University of Duisburg-Essen

Using data from social security records on Spanish males, we investigate the wage effects of working under a fixed-term contract. In a first step, we provide fixed-effects estimates of the wage effect of working under a fixed-term contract for low-skilled, medium-skilled, and high-skilled men based on administrative data. Next, we include the individual's work history into the wage equation to obtain wage effects conditional on the work history and to study the returns to experience under fixed-term contracts. For this analysis we employ a three-equation random effects model estimated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods. Finally, we use the estimates of this model to simulate the long-term effects of working under a fixed-term contract on future career outcomes.

C42**Fixed-term Employment and Fertility: Theory and Evidence from German Micro Data**

Wolfgang Auer, ifo Institut

We develop a simple dynamic model that allows us to ask theoretically: under what conditions will couples choose to have children early on in life, postpone it to later in life, or decide to remain childless? And: to what extent does the economic uncertainty associated with holding fixed-term employment contract affect these choices? We obtain two theoretical predictions. On the one hand, job uncertainty at the beginning of women's employment careers causes couples to postpone parenthood. On the other hand, job uncertainty in women's mid-career lives causes couples to enter parenthood instead of remaining voluntarily childless. We bring these theoretical predictions to data from the German Socio-Economic Panel. Ordinary least squares estimations show that, at the beginning of women's employment careers, holding a fixed-term employment contract and the probability of entering parenthood are negatively correlated. When considering women in their mid-career lives, holding a fixed-term contract has a positive impact on the probability of entering parenthood. These results are mainly confirmed by instrumental variable and fixed-effect estimations.

C43**CAN FIXED-TERM CONTRACTS PUT LOW SKILLED YOUTH ON A BETTER CAREER PATH? EVIDENCE FROM SPAIN**

J Ignacio Garcia Perez, Universidad Pablo Olavide de Sevilla

Fixed-term contracts have low firing costs and can thus help low skilled youth find a first job faster. But do these workers get a more rewarding career? Using Spanish social security data, we compare the careers of native male high-school dropouts who entered the labor market just before and just after a large liberalization in the use of fixed-term contracts in 1984. Using a cohort regression discontinuity design, we find that the reform reduced accumulated employment up to 2006 by almost a year and accumulated wages by 12%. Widespread fixed-term contracts have therefore harmed the careers of low-skilled workers.

C44**Worried Sick? Worker responses to a Financial Shock**

Espen Bratberg, University of Bergen

Excessive sickness absence may hurt productivity and put a strain on public finances. One explanation put forward for increasing absence rates is that a tougher labour market represents a health hazard. A competing hypothesis is that loss of job security works as a disciplinary device. We use a financial shock that hit the public sector in Norway in 2007 in some, but not all, municipalities to identify the effect of reduced job security on sickness absence. Public sector workers in municipalities that were not affected are used as a control group in a difference-in-differences analysis. We find that sickness absence among public employees decreased considerably in the year after the shock in the affected municipalities. The results survive a number of robustness checks. The evidence is strongest for women, and consistent with a hypothesis that reduced job security has a disciplining effect.

C51**Sons as Widowhood Insurance: Evidence from Senegal**

Pauline Rossi, PSE-CREST

Exploiting original data from a Senegalese household survey, we provide evidence that fertility choices are partly driven by women's needs for widowhood insurance. We use a duration model of birth intervals to show that women most exposed to the risk of widowhood intensify their fertility until they get a son. Insurance through sons entails substantial health costs: short birth spacing raises maternal and infant mortality rates.

C52

A Portfolio Approach to Mortality Shocks and Fertility Choice: Theory and Evidence from Africa

Ruixin Wang, Universiteit van Tilburg

The effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on fertility in Africa remain ill understood. To align the contrasting findings of recent empirical research, we develop a portfolio model that captures the potential trade-off between "quantity" and "quality" of offspring. According to this theoretical model, the overall impact of mortality shocks on fertility is heterogeneous, and involves changes in human capital investment strategies. A key prediction is that investment switching and fertility impacts are conditional on income levels. We use African panel data to test the implications of the model, and find strong support for key model predictions. In particular, the impact of HIV prevalence on both fertility and human capital investments varies with income in a manner that is consistent with model predictions.

C53

Early-life conditions, lifetime income and mortality risk in Italy

Michele Belloni, University Cà Foscari of Venice, CeRP - Collegio Carlo Alberto, and Netspar

In this study, we obtain insights into the impact of early-life conditions on old-age mortality in Italy. We capture cohorts' life conditions by means of mortality rates at different early-life stages and exploit exogenous variation provided by a series of abrupt mortality events which severely affected specific cohorts. We also test whether lifetime income – approximated by the amount of the pension benefit – is health protective against bad circumstances experienced in early life. Early-life conditions have a long-lasting effect on males' mortality. Results suggest the existence of a considerable "scarring" effect: the death probability of a male born in 1932 alive at age 65 is 15% lower than that of a male born at the beginning of the XX-th century due to improved early-life conditions. For females, we do not find a significant impact of early-life conditions. We do not find evidence that income is health protective. On the contrary, we find that especially mortality of richer individuals is affected by circumstances in early life.

C54

Unequal Bequests

Domenico Tabasso, University of Geneva

Using data from the Health and Retirement Study, we make three contributions in this paper. First, unequal bequests are more frequent than generally believed, with one-third of parents planning to distribute their estates unequally. Unequal distribution is particularly concentrated among individuals with stepchildren. Second, stepchildren can reduce or eliminate this penalty if they live or interact frequently with their stepparents. Third, more than 40 percent of all individuals report having no will; the percentage without a will is only slightly greater for those with both biological children and stepchildren. The absence of a valid will, however, affects biological children and stepchildren differently: when an individual dies intestate, stepchildren receive no share of the estate.

C61

Schools and Neighborhoods: Residential Location Choice of Immigrant Parents in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area

YI ZHAN, University of South Carolina

This paper studies how immigrant parents value education for their children in the United States. Parent valuation of education is examined through the differential effects of school quality on the residential location choices of households with and without children. The analysis relies on data from the 2000 Census and focuses on the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. The results suggest that immigrant parents place a positive weight on school quality when choosing residences, with immigrants in the lowest

income quintile valuing schools significantly higher than their native counterparts. The paper further explores variation across immigrants to get at the potential economic mechanisms for differential valuation of school quality. Selective migration, potential returns to education, and number of children in the household may explain variation in the emphasis immigrant parents place on school quality in residential location choices.

C62

Your very private job agency: Job referrals based on residential location networks

Franziska Hawranek, University of Regensburg

We analyze job referral effects that are based on residential location. We use georeferenced record data for the entire working population (liable to social security) and the corresponding establishments in the Rhine-Ruhr area, Germany's largest metropolitan area. We estimate the propensity of two persons to work at the same place when residing in the same neighborhood (defined as 500m×500m grid cells), and compare the effect to people living in adjacent neighborhoods. We find a significant increase in the probability of working together when living in the same neighborhood, which is stable across various specifications. We differentiate these effects for socioeconomic groups and find especially strong effects for migrant groups from former guestworker countries. Further, we are able to deepen the insight on actual job referrals: distinguishing between the effects on working in the same neighborhood and working in the same establishment – probably the more accurate measure for job referrals – shows that the latter yield overall smaller effects. Clusters in employment although having a significant positive effect play only a minor role for the magnitude of the referral effect and also by excluding short distance commuters, effects do not change, which reinforces our interpretation of this probability as a network effect.

C63

The spatial dimension of internal labor markets

Marisa Tavares, FEP and UCP

Exploring the spatial dimension of internal labor markets, this study presents a finer approach to measure the returns to regional migrations. Focusing on multi-plant firms where internal mobility may involve an establishment and region change and a matched employer-employee dataset (Quadros de Pessal), we are able to better isolate the immediate and long-term returns to regional migrations. Our results seem to suggest that mobility across establishments within the same employer is a channel to improve wage growth opportunities. This is consistent with our hypothesis that in multi-plant firms there exists a global internal labour market based and organized on the firm as a whole. Looking at the wage premiums of workers that migrated without changing employer we conclude that there exists a larger wage premium when employees have to incur in additional costs such as those involved in migration. However, we also find that taking into account individual unobserved heterogeneity considerably decreases the value of the premium, suggesting that individual specific characteristics affect the decision to move. Finally, the results show that, to encourage migration to non-urban regions, workers demand a higher premium.

C64

Technological Change and Regional Labor Market Disparities in Europe

Ulrich Zierahn, ZEW Centre for European Economic Research, Mannheim

Regional labor market disparities in Europe are often larger between regions than between countries, and in some cases have grown over the past decade while between-country disparities have narrowed (OECD, 2005). Further, a fast-growing literature shows that technological change is biased towards specific tasks, changing the employment and wage structures in western economies (Autor, 2013). This paper discusses the role of technological change for regional employment structures in Europe and how it contributes to changing regional labor market disparities. We develop and estimate a structural model of regional demand for occupations based on Goos et al. (2011) and distinguish four potential channels through which technological change affects regional labor market disparities: technological change

affects the occupational structure within regions and leads to a decline of employment in more routine intensive regions; technological change reduces prices in more routine intensive regions and leads to a reallocation of product demand and hence employment towards these regions; the product demand effect spills over to the nontradeables sector which raises local employment; and regions with a large non-tradeables sector are less affected by technological change. We empirically estimate the contributions of these four channels to discuss, how technological change affects regional labor market disparities.

C71

The psychological costs of war: Military deployment and mental health

Cecilie Weatherall, SFI-The Danish National Centre for Social Research

While the direct cost of war attributed to material and human life is usually huge and measured in trillions of dollars, the indirect cost is less known. One part of this indirect cost is soldiers' mental health, which can clearly influence later life outcomes and be costly not only for individuals but also for society. To establish the causal impact of war on soldiers' mental health, we use longitudinal data for the full population of deployed Danish soldiers for the period 1996–2009, with draft-eligible men as the comparison group. Our administrative records provide objective measures of mental health in the form of psychiatric diagnoses, substance abuse treatment, and purchase of mental health-related medication. After matching non-deployed draft-eligible men and soldiers on pre-deployment characteristics (e.g., birth year, mental health, and intelligence), we perform a difference-in-differences analysis showing a significant adverse effect of military deployment on soldiers' mental health.

C72

Civil War Exposure and School Enrolment: Evidence from the Mozambican Civil War

Patrick Domingues, University Paris-Est Créteil

Using a new database on the Mozambican Civil War, this paper utilizes the heterogeneity of the duration of conflict across the Mozambican provinces to assess its impact on school enrolment. The results indicate that both exposure to the conflict during the first seven years of life (the pre-primary school grade period of life) and during the traditional period at which individuals are enrolled in the primary school grade (between seven and thirteen years of age) induced a reduction in the probability of school enrolment; no effect was found for in-utero exposure. Furthermore, the results show that this negative effect is specific to girls and that these results are linked with choices made by households during the war period.

C73

Bereavement Effects and Early Life Circumstances

Anna Hammerschmid, University of Mannheim

Recent literature in economics emphasizes the detrimental impact of bereavement and grief on health, the familial situation, and labor market outcomes. Due to these negative effects on human capital, it is crucial for economists to analyze the factors that influence resilience. This paper analyzes the role of exposure to combat actions, air raids and father's absence in and after the Second World War (WW2) for mental health effects of bereavement in late life. We use data from the German Socio Economic Panel Study (SOEP) and a novel dataset on early childhood in the (post) war context in Germany. We study in particular the impact on life satisfaction, mental health, and sleep satisfaction. We find more detrimental bereavement effects for individuals who have experienced these early life circumstances. Our results underline the importance of the early life environment to develop the ability to cope with grief later in life. This "indirect" effect of adverse conditions in utero or childhood once more emphasizes the importance of policy interventions protecting children and helping them to deal with traumatic events. Moreover, such policies could reduce health care costs and productivity loss related to bereavement later in life.

C74

The Causal Effect of Peace-Time Military Service on Labor Earnings: Evidence from the Danish Draft Lottery

Paul Bingley, SFI, Copenhagen

We exploit the random assignment of Danish men to military service in order to estimate the causal effect of peace-time military service on labor earnings. By exploiting that the lottery is conducted after the enlistment tests, we are able to estimate the effect across the ability distribution. Our results suggest a negative mean impact of military service on labor earnings. This average effect hides important heterogeneity; high-ability men suffer a 6-percent labor market penalty as young adults, comparable to the value of one additional year of schooling in Denmark. Low-ability men face no penalty.

C81

Technological change, routinization and job polarization: evidence from a middle-income country

Tiago Fonseca, Instituto Superior Técnico, U.Lisboa

Technology has been thought to favor skilled labor due to its complementarity. However, evidence from the 1990s shows technology benefiting both high-skilled and low-skilled, while middle-skilled labor is disappearing -- job polarization. Polarization has been identified in several OECD countries. We address polarization in an European country where firms have access to the same technologies than EU counterparts, but has lower wages and lower skilled labor: Portugal. Using a matched employer-employee dataset, we explore the evolution of employment and wages from 1986 to 2007. Using task measures computed from O*NET dataset, we test the routinization hypothesis -- technology intensive capital displaces workers in routine jobs. Our results show a polarization trend, especially during 1996-2007, in both wages and employment. Using measures of routine jobs, makes clear those jobs present a different nature regarding wages and employment. Wages and employment estimations show a rise in the relative employment and wages for abstract, while for routine cognitive employment decreases, but not wages. We argue that technological change interacts with changes in the firms' internal organization, which can lead to this result, presenting a nuanced version of the routinization hypothesis, while exploring firm size and sectors dimensions.

C82

Pay dispersion: incentive role, source of conflict or both?

Ambra Poggi, University of Milan Bicocca

Economic theories relate productivity in the firm to firm organization, especially to the compensation structure and the wage inequality at the firm level. When the workforce is clustered in groups (that organized strikes, demonstrations, sabotage and politicking activities) focusing on the concept of wage inequality is not enough. We need a concept able to capture the level of conflict emerging in the company and impacting on firm performance. We suggest focusing on the concept of polarization, that is the alienation that groups feel from one another, fuelled by notions of within-group identity. We test whether wages polarization between blue and white collar workers impacts on productivity, once controlled for wage inequality using 1996-1999 data of firms in Veneto (a region of Italy). We find: (i) a positive relationship between wage inequality and firm performance; (ii) higher wages polarization is associated with lower productivity. These findings support tournament theories: in particular, higher pay dispersion among workers belonging to the same group seems to have both incentive role and reducing group identity (and, consequently, polarization) with beneficial effects on firm performance. However, wages differences across groups need to be limited to avoid high polarization levels able to reduce productivity.

C83

Technological Change and its Differential Impact on Native and Foreign Employment and Wages

Hanna Wielandt, Humboldt Universität Berlin

This paper presents a discussion of the differential response of native and immigrant employment and wages to changing skill demands induced by technological change. Using the task-based view of technological change, I investigate the interaction between employment polarization in German local labor markets and the employment levels of workers with foreign origin between 1979 and 2007. This paper argues that the polarization pressure has been larger for immigrants compared to natives since immigrants predominantly work in routine intensive production jobs that underwent massive structural change. Furthermore, occupational polarization has resulted in competitive pressures in the low-skill labor market, a segment in which foreign workers typically hold jobs. While natives seem to be able to reallocate to non-routine tasks, this seems more difficult for immigrants due to lower educational attainment, lack of formal certification and qualification in the German labor market.

C84

The Impact of the Great Recession on the Employment Polarization in Spain

Sara De la Rica, University of the Basque Country; FEDEA

This article analyzes changes in the occupational employment share in Spain for the period 1997-2012 and the way particular sociodemographic adapt to those changes. There seems to be clear evidence of employment polarization between 1997 and 2012 that accelerates over the recession. The polarization of occupations within sectors observed especially during the recession appear to be related to a decline in routine tasks which is compensated by an increase in occupations with non-routine service contents, which are found both in the low and high end of the wage distribution. Instead, jobs intensive in abstract contents do not appear to increase their share in total employment during these 15 years. The paper finds that this process have affected males more strongly than females because of their higher concentration in occupations more intensive in routine tasks. Among males, for workers under 30 years we find a decrease in the share of occupations with more routine tasks which turns into increases in others with more abstract content and particularly with more non-routine service content. Instead, male workers over 30 years seem to remain in declining occupations to a greater extent.

PARALLEL SESSIONS D

D11

The impact of music on educational attainment

Philip Yang, University Hannover

This paper is the first to analyze the effect of music on cognition-related outcomes in the long-term. Using multivariate regression analysis, under the assumption of conditional independence and individual fixed effects, this study shows that musical activity - either playing an instrument or singing - has a positive and significant effect on educational achievements during childhood and adolescence. In particular, music increases the predicted probability of being highly educated by around 20 percent. The music effect is highly significant for all specifications and music indicators, even holding individual and family characteristics constant. Alternative approaches, such as instrumental variables regressions, validate the robustness of the music coefficient. Music activity, particularly in early childhood, is important for human capital formation.

D12

Managerial Practices and Students' Performance

Giovanni Sulis, University of Cagliari, Sardinia

We study the effects of managerial practices in schools on students' outcomes. We measure managerial practices using the World Management Survey, a methodology that enables us to construct robust measures of management quality comparable across countries. We find substantial heterogeneity in managerial practices across six industrialized countries, with more centralized systems (Italy and Germany) lagging behind the more autonomous ones (Canada, Sweden, the UK, the US). For Italy, we are able to match organizational practices at the school level with students' outcomes in a math standardized test. We find that managerial practices are positively related to students' outcomes. The estimates imply that if Italy had the same managerial practices as the UK (the best performer), it would close the gap in the math OECD-PISA test with respect to the OECD average. We argue that our results are robust to self selection of best principals into best schools and show that they are confirmed by a set of IV estimates and by a large number of robustness checks. Overall, our results suggest that policies directed at improving students' cognitive achievements should take into account principals' selection and training in terms of managerial capabilities.

D13

The Impact of Education on Personality - Evidence from a German High School Reform

Sarah Dahmann,

This paper investigates the short-term effects of reducing the length of upper secondary school on students' personality traits using a state-level high school reform in Germany as a quasi-natural experiment. Starting in 2001, the number of years of the academic secondary school track (Gymnasium) was gradually reduced from nine to eight in most of Germany's federal states, leaving the overall curriculum unchanged. This enabled students to obtain a university entrance qualification (Abitur) after a total of only 12 years of schooling. We exploit the variation in the length of high school over time and across states to identify the effect of schooling on students' Big Five personality traits and on their locus of control. Using rich data on adolescents and young adults from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) study, our estimates show that shortening the high school track caused students on average to be less emotionally stable. Moreover, our estimates point to important heterogeneous effects. The personality of male students and students from disrupted families changed more strongly: following the reform, they became more agreeable and more extroverted, respectively. We conclude that the educational system plays a role in shaping adolescents' personality traits and identify several potential mechanisms at work.

D14**Shopping or Schooling? The Impact of Opening Hours Deregulation on High School Graduation**

Simon Bensnes, Norwegian University of Science and Tec

Recent years have witnessed a strong tendency towards reduced regulations of shop opening hours in many developed countries. Evidence suggests that this deregulation has increased employment in the retail industry and subsequently job opportunities for unskilled and young people. This paper studies the indirect impact of deregulation of shop opening hours on youth investment in schooling through the changed opportunity cost of human capital acquisition. To provide causal evidence, we use a national reform in shop opening hour regulation in Norway in 1985 and exploit that the bite of the reform varied substantially across municipalities. We find that increased opening hours substantially reduced the probability to graduate from high school. The evidence is consistent with the view that opportunity cost of study time is an important determinant of human capital investments.

D21**Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood in England: Do parents' educational expectations matter?**

Ericka G. Rascon-Ramirez, University of Essex

This paper analyses to what extent parental expectations about school choices influence fertility decisions of teenage girls in England. Using the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE) and the National Pupil Data (NPD), I model the likelihood of becoming pregnant and having a child conditional on several socio-demographic factors including parental expectations. Maximum likelihood methods and instrumental variable techniques show that high parental expectations decreases the likelihood of conceiving and having a child during adolescence. The effect is fifty percent as important as being born to a teenage mother. In addition, larger effects of parental expectations on teenage motherhood are found for teenager girls under performing at school than for those performing above the mean of the academic achievement distribution. These findings open a new route for influencing fertility decisions among teenage girls by raising expectations of parents.

D22**Compulsory Education and Teenage Motherhood**

Tanya Wilson, Royal Holloway, University of London

Teenage motherhood is widely regarded as an important socio-economic issue. The topic garners frequent government and media attention in the UK, which is reported to have the highest teenage pregnancy rates in Western Europe. This paper utilizes data from the largest UK household-level survey to investigate the impact of an exogenous increase in mandatory schooling arising from a legislative change, on tempo fertility using a regression discontinuity design. The findings indicate strong evidence that the schooling reform induced both incarceration and beyond incarceration effects on fertility, suggesting a non-monotonic impact of the reform over the individual teenage years only, where fertility is postponed to the late teenage years and the effect of the reform dissipates after age 20.

D23**Parental Involvement Laws, Birth Control, and Mental Health: New Evidence from the YRBS**

Joseph Sabia, San Diego State University

A recent study by Colman, Dee, and Joyce (CDJ) using National Youth Risk Behavior Study (NYRBS) found that parental involvement laws had no effect on adolescent sexual behaviors. We re-examine this question using data drawn from the State YRBS and a number of different identification strategies designed to address the role of unmeasured state-level time-varying unmeasured heterogeneity. Consistent with CDJ, we find that PI laws have no effect on sexual abstinence. However, when we exploit additional state policy variation for identification, use 18-19 year-olds as a within-state control group, and rely on states with enjoined PI laws as an additional counterfactual trend, we find evidence

that PI laws induce greater birth control use among minor teen females. Despite the potential to diminish unwanted pregnancy, our findings provide only limited evidence that PI laws are associated with improved adolescent psychological well-being.

D24

Assessing Plan B: The Effect of the Morning After Pill on Children and Women

Damian Clarke, The University of Oxford

We take advantage of the quasi-random nature of the expansion in availability of the morning after pill to women in Chile to assess the effect that emergency contraception has on pregnancy, illegal abortion and aggregate human capital endowments at birth. It is shown that the plausibly exogenous arrival of the pill reduced pregnancy, particularly among teenagers and young women. We then provide suggestive evidence that the morning after pill reduces the prevalence of (illegal) abortion. These reductions appear to occur among women of all education levels and employment statuses, with no major evidence to suggest that non-working or low educated women are less able to take advantage of the introduction of emergency contraception. Finally, potential spillover effects between treatment and control groups are analysed. It is found that the true treatment effect of access to emergency contraception may be considerably higher than the initial intention to treat effects suggest, given that women can cross municipal boundaries to obtain the pill where access is prohibited in their area of residence.

D31

Expansions in Maternity Leave and Mothers' Health - Evidence from Germany

Nicole Guertzgen, Centre for European Economic Research

Exploiting unique German administrative data, we estimate the association between increases in maternity leave duration with mothers' health over a period of up to 30 years after childbirth. Adopting a regression discontinuity approach, we exploit the fact that both extensions caused an exogenous variation in mothers' actual leave uptake behavior. We compare the health of gainfully employed mothers who gave birth before and after the respective changes in leave legislations. Health is identified by the number and length of spells of long-term sickness absence. Our findings for the 1979 reform suggest that mothers subject to the leave extension exhibit unfavourable health outcomes as compared to control mothers. This leads us to conclude that the 1979 reform might have facilitated re-entry of a negative health selection of mothers into the labor market. For the 1986 reform, in contrast, mothers subject to the leave extension fare better in terms of health outcomes. Controlling for observable pre-birth health histories, our results argue against a positive health selection into the labor market. We thus interpret the established positive association between the length of leave and health as a lower bound of the true positive causal effect.

D32

Parental Leave Policies and Child Development

Nicole Schneeweis, Johannes Kepler University Linz

Parental leave policies have been expanded in most OECD countries during the last two decades. Austria is among those countries offering a generous system of paid parental leave combined with job protection. In this paper, we investigate whether parental leave furthers child development using a major reform of the Austrian parental leave system. In 1990, the duration of parental leave has been expanded from one to two years and applied to children born after June 30. Our research design is based on a Regression-Discontinuity Difference-in-Difference approach. Combining various sources of administrative data, such as social security records, the birth register, health insurance funds and the Austrian marriage register, we investigate whether parental leave has an impact on the child's education, health and medium-run labor market outcomes. The data also allow us to analyze potential

channels by investigating the reform's effects on maternal labor supply, earnings, marriage stability and family size.

D33

Maternal Health and Maternity Leave: Regression Discontinuity Evidence from Two Canadian Experiences on Lengthening and Benefits Enhancements with Health Administrative Data

Philip Merrigan, Université du Québec à Montréal

Exploiting administrative longitudinal data on medical services provided to all mothers giving birth, we estimate the net causal effects of two distinct reforms of leave policies (longer duration and benefits enhancements) on mothers' health trajectory (physical and mental) covering 2 years before childbirth and 5 years postpartum. Large samples of delivering mothers, three months before and three months after the policies changes (2001 and 2006), are drawn randomly from the population of delivering women, all covered by the universal public health care program. The health outcomes are objective measures based on all types of medical services provided to expecting, delivering mothers and living with a new child, as well as their associated medical diagnostics. For mothers publicly insured by the public prescription drugs plan we can identify all types of drugs used. The long time span of data sets allows assessing between short-run and long-run effects of maternity leave advancements on mothers' health. We use a stringent regression discontinuity design based on the day of regime change. We cannot find any strong evidence that the policies have a negative effect on health costs, physical or mental, as measured by physician fee-for-service data, prescription drug costs, and the number of hospitalizations.

D34

Maternal Labor Supply after Birth: Effects of a Reform of Parental Leave Benefits in Germany

Annette Bergemann, University of Mannheim

The paper studies the short and medium run employment effects of a substantial change in the parental leave benefit system in Germany. In 2007, a means-tested parental leave benefit system that had paid benefits for up to two years was replaced by an earnings related benefit system which paid benefits for about one year. We find that the reform speeds up the labor market return of mothers after the child has turned one year old and the benefit expires. This response is found for all women, independent of whether they would have been eligible for benefits under the old benefit system. In particular, women who are strongly attached to the labor market respond to the reform.

D41

Social Norms or Income Taxation - What Drives Couple's Labor Supply? Experimental Evidence

Norma Schmitt; European University Viadrina

We investigate the determinants of couples labor supply within an experimental setting. On the one hand, we are interested in the effect of taxes on couples labor supply, but on the other hand we focus on factors beyond purely economic incentives: the role of the social norm of a male breadwinner. 58 established cohabiting heterosexual and married couples (116 participants) perform under a piece rate payment on real effort tasks (i.e. solving mazes) within a given time and with work effort (i.e. number of solved mazes) serving as our proxy for labor supply. We demonstrate that gender identity and (dis)satisfaction with income opportunities dominated the effects of taxation within a couple context.

D42**Understanding Changes in Progressivity and Redistributive Effects: The Role of Tax-Transfer Policies and Labour Supply Decisions**

Francisco Azpitarte, University of Melbourne

Many developed countries have sustained important changes in income distribution in recent decades. Although the tax and transfer system is the main institutional tool through which income is redistributed, the role it played in these changes is far from being well understood. We propose a method allowing for the decomposition of historical changes in various income distribution and redistribution measures into four components: the immediate effect of tax-transfer policy reforms in the absence of labour supply responses; the effect of labour supply changes induced by these reforms; the effect of all other labour supply changes; and a residual capturing the variation not explained by the previous factors. We illustrate the use of our decomposition method by analysing the changes in the redistributive impact of taxes and transfers in Australia between 1999 and 2007. We find that labour supply changes, and in particular the increase in employment rates over the period, explain to a large extent the sharp reduction observed in the redistributive effect of the tax-transfer system. Only about a third of these labour supply changes were found to be direct responses to tax-transfer reforms. Moreover, we find that tax reforms were not responsible for the reduction in tax progressivity.

D43**Taxation and Precautionary Savings over the Life-Cycle**

Davud Rostam-Afschar, Freie Universität Berlin

This paper studies the effect of the tax and transfer system on precautionary saving over the life-cycle. We estimate idiosyncratic labor income risk and the structural parameters of an incomplete-markets model using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). Our results indicate that progressive taxation reduces more than 40% of the uncertainty a median household faces. Further we find that the reduction in uncertainty accounts for almost 100% of the effect of progressive taxation on household saving, dominating other effects such as income and human wealth effect. As overall savings are smaller but the desire to be insured against income risks is greater, precautionary saving takes up a larger share of the entire saving in the model with progressive taxation.

D44**Household Formation, Female Labor Supply and Savings**

Hans Fehr, University of Wuerzburg

This paper aims at quantifying the impact of changing family structures on labor supply and savings in western societies. For this reason we develop a dynamic general equilibrium model with both genders, which takes into account changes of the marital status as a stochastic process. Individuals respond to these shocks by adjusting savings, market labor supply and home production. Our simulation model is calibrated to the German economy. We show that on the aggregate level changes in household formation may partly explain the reallocation of male and female labor supply observed during the last decades. In addition, we find a negative impact on capital accumulation. On the individual level, changes in marital risk had a significant impact on the life cycle labor supply and savings profile of singles, while that of married couples is hardly influenced. Finally we show that a combination of higher marital risk and a narrowing gender wage gap can explain the changes in hour's ratios between single and married men and women over the last 40 years.

D51**Do doctors respond to economic incentives? Comparing results from a discrete choice structural approach to a reduced-form approach**

Guyonne Kalb, University of Melbourne

The World Health Organisation predicts that most OECD countries will face a substantial shortage of physicians in the next years, yet little research exists about the pecuniary and non-pecuniary determinants of doctors' labour supply. We address this gap using a unique panel study on Australian physicians. Applying both reduced-form and structural discrete choice modelling, we examine the policy implications of different approaches in terms of wage elasticities at the intensive margin. We contribute to the literature on doctors' labour supply in a number of ways. First, we show that the estimated wage elasticities are very similar on average in the two approaches. However, whereas the reduced-form approach hides a substantial amount of variation, the structural model reveals heterogeneous wage elasticities, ranging from -1 to +1. Second, we examine these heterogeneous responses but do not find strong responses concentrated amongst particular groups that could be targeted by wage policies. Finally, we use the structural approach to simulate the labour supply responses of doctors in response to 5 and 10% wage increases. The results show that these increases lead to a substantial decline in labour supply by male, but not female doctors, suggesting important implications for the design of effective workforce policies.

D52**Career Mobility Patterns of Public School Teachers**

Celia Vera, Zirve University

This paper studies the interdependence between labor force attachment to the teaching sector and fertility decisions of female teachers. A joint dynamic model of labor supply and fertility is formulated and estimated. The structural parameters of the model are estimated and used to predict the effects that wage increases and child care subsidies would have on teachers' employment and fertility choices. Gains of exiting teaching to start a family vary between 75% and 88% of the teaching wage. At late periods and provided a positive stock of children, nonpecuniary penalties to return to teach lie between one and two times the teaching wage. A 20 percent raise in teaching wages increases retention by 14% and decreases fertility by 39%. Fertility changes occur along teachers' careers paths and thus lead to an increase in the return probability among departing teachers who do not give birth after exit. Child care subsidies, on the other hand, increase retention by 11% - 29% and more than double the average number of births per woman. New births are concentrated at early periods and yield longer first teaching spells.

D53**How flexibility and informality arrangements shape the wages of domestic workers in Portugal**

Fatima Suleman, ISCTE-IUL University Institute of Lisbon

Researchers have long expressed their concern on wage determination but failed in accounting for wages differentials among workers in usually informal and flexible jobs. This paper uses cross-sectional data from a dedicated survey on a sample of domestic workers in Portugal and estimates the impact of contractual arrangements on earnings. Domestic workers contribute to national economies and enable other workers to carry out their own jobs. However, they lack recognition and working conditions, their wages are one of the lowest in the labour market, and are the most vulnerable category of workers. The findings support compensating wage differentials associated with flexible arrangements, but also suggest that domestic workers benefit from declaration of their employment relationship to social security authorities. Additionally, the evidence illustrates penalties for migrant, especially African workers. This paper is connected with international discussion on domestic work and contributes to raise awareness on the role of regulations to promote decent work and reduce inequality.

D54**Up or out? How individual research grants affect academic careers in The Netherlands**

Sander Gerritsen, CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis

This paper investigates the effect of obtaining an individual research grant (IRI -grant) on the careers of Dutch scientists. The main goal of this scheme is to provide relatively young, talented scientists with appealing career opportunities in academia. We evaluate the causal effect of an IRI-grant on labor-market outcomes by taking advantage of the discontinuity in the relationship between the priority scores given to each application and the actual receipt of a grant. We find that the receipt of an IRI-grant enhances the probability of a successful career in science. In particular, grant recipients are more likely to stay in academia, to become a full professor and to receive follow-up grants. However, grant recipients do not seem to benefit in terms of higher wages and have a lower probability to be employed on a permanent contract.

D61**Understanding Fluctuations in the Ins and Outs of the Labor Force**

Etienne Lale, University of Bristol

Although the size of the labor force is nearly acyclical, worker flows between employment and unemployment on the one hand and inactivity on the other hand fluctuate significantly over the business cycle. After reviewing these facts, this paper lays out a job-search model to uncover the determinants of worker flows between employment, unemployment and inactivity. However rudimentary, the proposed model reproduces the value of these flows across cycles remarkably well. The model further shows that, if aggregate conditions are not a first-order determinant of workers' labor force decisions, then a substantial part of the observed fluctuations in the ins and outs of the labor force can be attributed to two composition effects. First, workers who join the labor force irrespective of the business cycle are more likely to find themselves immediately unemployed rather than employed when the aggregate job-finding rate is below trend. Hence the countercyclicality of the probability to move from inactivity into unemployment. Second, high-productivity workers who are less likely to drop from the labor force are more numerous to be drawn into unemployment in times of high job destruction. They thereby contribute to the fall in the probability to leave the labor force from unemployment during recessions.

D62**Dual Labour Markets and the Tenure Distribution: Reducing Severance Pay or Introducing a Single Contract**

Victoria Osuna, Universidad Pablo de Olavide

This paper evaluates Spain's 2012 labour market reform concerning the reduction in severance pay and the introduction of a new subsidised permanent contract. We also compare this policy with the introduction of a single contract with increasing severance payments for all new hires. We use an equilibrium search and matching model to generate the main properties of this segmented labour market. Our steady-state results show that this reform will reduce unemployment (by 10.5%) and job destruction (by 7.5%). However, in terms of wage subsidies, the cost of implementing this reform will be very high. A cheaper and more effective way to decrease the duality in the labour market could be to eliminate temporary contracts and introduce a single contract. Unemployment and job destruction in this case could be reduced by 31.5% and 35%, respectively. Most interestingly, tenure distribution could be even smoother than under the designed reform, as 22.5% more workers could have tenures of more than three years and there could be 38.5% fewer one-year contracts. The transition shows that both policy measures would benefit a majority of workers: only 7.4% would experience a decrease in tenure under the approved reform (5.5% under the single contract).

D63**The effects of unemployment benefits on worker's employment stability: The case of Spain**

Yolanda F. Rebollo-Sanz, Universidad Pablo de Olavide

This paper addresses the effect of the UIB entitlement length on employment stability by taking into account benefits endogeneity, dynamic selection issues and occurrence dependence. The analysis is undertaken for dual labour market, as the one in Spain, where temporary and permanent workers differ in quite many individual and labour market characteristics. We find that the UIB entitlement period lengthens the unemployment spell of all workers but it also has a positive effect on the quality of subsequent job matches, particularly for temporary workers, and when job entrance takes place by the end of benefits entitlement. We use our estimates to simulate alternative UIB designs and conclude that shortening the benefit entitlement length does not seem to lead to significant gains in overall employment stability which increases by 4.3% at most. But at the same time, we find that job turnover also increases so the overall effect is that workers are employed a bit more but at the expense of suffering more job interruptions.

D64**The Effects of Reducing the Entitlement Period to Unemployment Benefits**

Nynke de Groot, Free University Amsterdam

This paper exploits a substantial reform of the Dutch UI law to study the effect of the entitlement period on job finding and subsequent labor market outcomes. Due to the reform the UI entitlement period was reduced for most unemployed workers, but was not changed or was even increased for others. This allows us to separate calendar time effects from the effects of the changed UI entitlement period using a difference in difference approach. We find that reducing the entitlement period increases the job finding rate, but decreases the job quality. Unemployed workers accept more often temporary jobs with lower wages and more working hours. However, because they also change jobs more frequently long-run labor market outcomes are more favorable. The reform increased total post-unemployment earnings indicating that the positive effects on job finding and job turnover dominate the negative effect on wages.

D71**The impact of resident status regulations on immigrants' labor supply: evidence for France**

Joachim Jarreau, University Paris-1

Many OECD countries changed rules for immigrants in recent decades, generally making harder to enter and to stay. France is one example. This paper studies the immigrants' response to the 2004 reform of the immigration law, which made it harder for foreigners to obtain resident status. The strategy for identification exploits a discontinuity in exposure to the reform, determined by the time of entry. First, the 2004 reform prompted a wave of departures among low-skilled, unemployed, unmarried men. This effect is observed among those with previous work experience in France and searching for work, indicating that the difficulty to find a job without resident status creates an incentive for outmigration. Second, obtention of resident status lowers significantly but marginally the labor supply of women, consistently with an adjustment role of women's work, and with a small substitution effect of labor income with welfare benefits. Overall, these results suggest that restrictions on access to resident status prompted outmigration, but not among those with the most elastic labor supply. Thus, the reform did not reach its main objectives: selection occurred, but not of those less willing to work; cutting access to benefits increased labor supply only marginally.

D72**Naturalisation and on-the-job training participation of first-generation immigrants in Germany**

Friederike Von Haaren, Niedersächsisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung and Leibniz Universität Hannover

This paper examines the relation between naturalisation and on-the-job training (OJT) participation among first-generation immigrants in Germany. Since OJT is associated with improved labour market outcomes it is an important measure for labour market integration. Naturalisation may act as a signal, because it exhibits the employee's commitment to the host country and this may increase employers' likelihood to invest in employee's human capital. Results of pooled linear probability models estimated on the basis of the German Socio Economic Panel show a positive and significant correlation between citizenship acquisition and OJT participation. However, estimations based on propensity score matching indicate that this correlation is due to self-selection. Results obtained by individual fixed-effects and instrumental variable models support this conclusion.

D73**Are Canadian Immigrant Women Secondary Workers?**

Ana Ferrer, University of Waterloo

We use the confidential files of the Canadian Census 1991-2006, combined with information from O*NET on the skill requirements of jobs, to explore whether Canadian immigrant women behave as secondary workers, remaining marginally attached to the labour market and experiencing little career progression over time. Our results show that the labor market patterns of female immigrants to Canada do not fit the profile of secondary workers, but rather conform to the recent experience of married native women elsewhere, with rising participation (and wage assimilation). At best, only relatively uneducated immigrant women in unskilled occupations may fit the profile of secondary workers, with slow skill mobility and low status job-traps. Educated immigrant women, on the other hand, experience skill assimilation over time: a reduction in physical strength and a gradual increase in analytical skills required in their jobs relative to natives.

D74**Birthright citizenship and education - Do immigrant children need a passport to thrive?**

Christoph Sajons,

This paper evaluates the effect of becoming citizen of the host-country at birth on educational outcomes of immigrant children in Germany. We exploit the introduction of birthright citizenship for newborn children in Germany starting on the 1st of January, 2000, to obtain difference-in-differences estimates for the effect of citizenship on the children's educational performance, in particular, their transition to different tracks of secondary school. Using data from the newly established National Education Panel Study (NEPS), the empirical results indicate an increase in the probability of migrant children to enter the middle school track rather than the lower one. This suggests that growing up with the citizenship of the host country has a beneficial impact on the later integration of migrant children.

D81**The Magic of the New: How Job Changes Affect Job Satisfaction**

Clemens Hetschko, Freie Universität Berlin

We investigate a key event determining job satisfaction, which is changing the job to another employer. For representative German panel data, we show that the reason why the previous employment relationship ended is strongly linked to the outcomes of job changes. When workers initiate a change of employer, they experience high satisfaction with the new job, though only for the first time. To test causality, we exploit plant closures as exogenous trigger of job moves and find that they do not affect

job satisfaction positively. Our findings concern research on workers' well-being as well as labor market and human resource policies.

D82

Working hours mismatch and well-being: comparative evidence from Australian and German panel data

Christoph Wunder, Department of Economics

This study uses subjective measures of well-being to analyze how workers perceive working hours mismatch. Our particular interest is in the question of whether workers perceive hours of underemployment differently from hours of overemployment. Previous evidence on this issue is ambiguous. We call attention to the consequences of restrictive functional form assumptions and of the counterfactual level of well-being in the absence of hours mismatch that serves as a reference state for comparison purposes. Using data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), this study estimates the relationship between working hours mismatch and well-being as bivariate smooth functions of desired hours and mismatch hours by tensor product p-splines. The results indicate that well-being is highest in the absence of hours mismatch. In Australia, workers tolerate some underemployment, as their well-being is stable until up to approximately ten hours of underemployment. However, the well-being function tends to be steeper for underemployment than overemployment once the ten-hour threshold is exceeded, pointing to a larger marginal loss from underemployment than from overemployment. In Germany, underemployment is more detrimental for well-being than overemployment. German males with preferences for full-time hours hardly respond to overemployment.

D83

Natural Disaster, Policy Action, and Mental Well-Being: The Case of Fukushima

Christian Krekel, German Institute for Economic Research

We study the impact of the Fukushima disaster on people's mental well-being in another industrialized country, more than 5,000 miles distant. The meltdown significantly increased environmental concerns by 20% among the German population. Subsequent drastic policy action permanently shut down the oldest nuclear reactors, implemented the phase-out of the remaining ones, and proclaimed the transition to renewables. This energy policy turnaround is largely supported by the population and equalized the increase in mental distress. We estimate that during the 3 months after the meltdown, Fukushima triggered external monetized health costs worth €250 per distressed citizen.

D84

Happy moves? The impact of subjective well-being on emigration decision

Artjoms Ivlevs, University of the West of England

It has been shown that higher levels of subjective well-being (happiness and life satisfaction) lead to greater productivity, better health and enhanced social skills. The governments of migrant-receiving countries should, therefore, be interested in attracting happy migrants, as this can reduce the burden on the welfare state and facilitate migrants' integration into the host society. To determine how people select into migration on the basis of subjective well-being, we study causal effects of life satisfaction on emigration decision in 29 post-socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Instrumental variable analysis suggests that higher levels of life satisfaction have a positive effect on the probability of reporting intentions to migrate, i.e. prospective migrants are positively selected on subjective well-being.

PARALLEL SESSIONS E

E11

The Cost of Binge Drinking

Jonathan James, University of Bath

We estimate the short-run effect of social binge drinking on accident and emergency admissions, road accidents, crime and the number of police officers on duty using minimum distance estimation. Individuals aged between 18 and 30 are around 20 percentage points more likely to report binge drinking at the weekend compared to those aged over 50. This younger age group have a higher probability of being admitted to accident and emergency, have a road accident and get arrested during weekend nights. We estimate the short run cost of binge drinking to be between £3.8 and £11.4 billion per year.

E12

The effects of smoking bans on self-assessed health: evidence from Germany

Daniel Kuehnle, Friedrich Alexander University of Erlangen-Nuremberg

This paper examines the causal effect of smoking bans on self-assessed health. We exploit regional variation in the dates of enactment and enforcement of smoking bans across German federal states. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, our difference-in-differences estimates provide evidence for health improvements for the entire population. We calculate that health benefits from the secondhand smoke-free environment are equivalent to an increase in household income of approximately 30%. Further subgroup analyses show that health improvements are largest among young non-smokers (below 30 years) whereas smokers report no or even adverse health effects in response to bans. We show that health benefits materialise to a large extent with the enactment of smoking bans while the enforcement hardly matters. Our findings support the recommendation to introduce comprehensive smoking bans as a means of increasing public health.

E13

Why Are Smoking Ban Effect Estimates so Inconclusive? Behavioral Evidence from Hospitalization Data and Birth Statistics

Thomas Siedler, University of Hamburg

This paper studies the impact of smoking bans on health. It exploits the staggering implementation of these laws over time and across states in Germany. Previous studies mostly focused on changes in smoking behavior; however, the findings from these studies are not always conclusive. We focus on short- and medium-term health effects of smoking bans to better understand the underlying mechanisms that may be triggered by such bans. For our empirical analysis, we use (i) the universe of all 170 million German hospitalizations from 2000-2010 and (ii) information from birth statistics. Hospitalizations capture severe health effects for children and adults. Birth statistics capture the effects on prenatal health which potentially affect newborns throughout their lives. Our results show that cardiovascular admissions decreased by about 1.5% percent as a result of the smoking bans. We find that this reduction is reinforced on hot and sunny days, but is less pronounced—and may even have a positive sign—on weekends and in counties with a high unemployment rate. We provide several explanations for these findings. For example, the findings suggest that smoking bans are more effective under environmental conditions that adversely affect the human body, independent of tobacco smoke.

E21**Systematic Differences Across Evaluation Schemes And Educational Choice**

Beatrice S. Rangvid,

Using large scale register data from Denmark in a difference-in-differences framework, I analyze whether systematic disparities between teacher scores (subjective) and exam scores (objective) in the school leaving certificates are linked to pupil characteristics. Such differences may be particularly consequential in a school system like the Danish, where post-compulsory education choices are made on ability signals only from teacher scores, as external assessments are not available until after these choices are made. I document that educationally disadvantaged groups (boys, low-SES, and migrant pupils) receive systematically lower teacher scores for equal exam scores than their advantaged peers. Using sibling fixed effects methods, I then simulate changes in educational choices for disadvantaged groups were they remunerated by their teachers as their advantaged peers. The results suggest a substantial increase in lowSES pupils' predicted probability to enroll in high-school, closing 15% of the high-school enrolment gap to highSES pupils. Increases for boys and migrant pupils are more modest.

E22**The Curse of Low Aspirations: Remedial Education and Perceived Returns to Education of Roma People**

Marianna Battaglia, University of Alicante

We examine how a remedial education program for primary school-age children affects parental aspirations about their children's future. Using original survey data we collected in Serbia, we investigate whether expectations on labor market perspectives and educational achievement change as a consequence of exposure to the Roma Teaching Assistant Program. We argue that these changes are likely to occur mainly through a role model mechanism: in the program all the assistants are Roma and from the same social background of the pupils they help. The presence of a person belonging to the same community, who proved to be successful, motivates parents to believe their children can succeed. Our results show that parents of pupils in treated schools expect higher returns to education for their kids. They are also more likely to expect them to achieve a secondary level of education.

E23**Fighting Corruption: Monitoring and Punishment. Effects of a National Campaign on High-Stake Exams**

Mikael Lindahl, Uppsala University

We analyze the impact of a unique government initiative to fight corruption in Romania. The high-stakes high-school leaving (Baccalaureate) exam has been increasingly corrupt, reaching its peak in 2010 at what became known as "the Xeroxed Exam". In the next two years a national anti-corruption campaign was initiated including both monitoring through CCTV cameras the exam centers and also credible threats of punishments for teachers (e.g., taking them to court) and students (e.g., impossibility to re-take the exam for the next two years). We use a Difference-in-Differences strategy to analyze the impact of this campaign on exam outcomes. We find that both monitoring and credible threats of punishment are effective in decreasing corruption. As a result, by 2012, the average pass rate had almost halved, reaching 41.5%. Finally, we consider some heterogeneous effects of the anti-corruption campaign and find that students' ability becomes relatively more important when students corruption decreases, and, perhaps surprisingly, an increase in the poor-rich score gap, with the poor students (already at a disadvantage prior to the reform) faring significantly worse when the campaign was implemented.

E31**The cyclical behaviour of employers' monopsony power and workers' wages**

Boris Hirsch, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen

This paper investigates the behaviour of employers' monopsony power and workers' wages over the business cycle. Using German administrative linked employer-employee data for the years 1985-2010 and an estimation framework based on duration models, we construct a time series of the firm-level labour supply elasticity and estimate its relationship to the aggregate unemployment rate. In line with theory, we find that firms possess more monopsony power during economic downturns, which shows to be robust to controlling for time-invariant unobserved worker heterogeneity. We also document that cyclical changes in workers' entry wages are of similar magnitude as those predicted under monopsonistic wage setting, suggesting that monopsony power should not be neglected when analysing wage cyclicality.

E32**The levelling effect of product market competition on gender wage discrimination**

Michael Oberfichtner, University of Erlangen–Nürnberg

Using linked employer–employee panel data for West Germany that include direct information on the competition faced by plants, we investigate the effect of product market competition on the gender pay gap. Controlling for match fixed effects we find that intensified competition significantly lowers the unexplained gap in plants with neither collective agreements nor a works council. Conversely, there is no effect in plants with these types of worker codetermination, which are unlikely to have enough discretion to adjust wages in the short run. We also document a larger competition effect in plants with few females in their workforces. Our findings are in line with taste-based employer wage discrimination that is limited by competitive forces.

E33**MONOPSONY ON THE MOVE – The wage gap between immigrants and natives in Norway and discrimination**

Harald Dale-Olsen, Institute for Social Research

Monopsonistic discrimination by employers might contribute to the native-immigrant wage gap. To test this notion Norwegian population-wide register-data is applied to estimate male labour supply elasticities facing each workplace for natives, western and non-western immigrants. We then study the development from 1997-2003 to a post-EU-enlargement period of 2004-2008. Non-western immigrants have lower labour supply elasticities than other workers. After the EU-enlargement changing productivity differentials and search frictions explain the native-western immigrant wage gap. The native-non-western immigrant wage gap does not diminish as much as implied by changing search frictions and productivity differentials, potentially indicating growing employer taste-based discrimination.

E41**Extracurricular educational programs and school readiness: Evidence from a quasi-experiment with preschool children**

Anna Makles, University of Wuppertal

The paper adds to the literature on extracurricular early childhood education and child development by exploiting unique data on an educational project in Germany, the Junior University (JU). By utilizing a quasi-experimental study design we estimate the causal short-term effect of JU enrollment and show that attending JU significantly leads to higher school readiness, i.e. higher cognitive and non-cognitive abilities. Although the effect of attending JU on school readiness is quite small, the results are plausible and pass various robustness checks.

E42**Effects of a Swedish Universal Preschool Reform on Child Health Outcomes**

Bettina Siflinger, University of Mannheim

This paper studies the effect of a Swedish universal child care reform on child health outcomes. We draw on a unique set of merged population register data from the province of Skåne, following over the period 1999-2008. It contains merged information at the individual level from the population register, the income tax register, the medical birth register and the in-patient and out-patient registers. The out-patient register contains all ambulatory care contacts including all contacts with physicians and therapists. Visits are recorded by day, and diagnoses are recorded for each visit. Our identification strategy exploits the introduction of a maximum child care fee, inducing an exogenous variation in child care prices. Our preliminary results suggest that children affected by the reform hold lower rates of asthma, allergies, and behavioral impairments at ages 9-11. Moreover, this group of children has higher vaccination and check up rates, and is less prone to developmental impairments. The findings are in line with the theory of human skill formation and the role of early childhood interventions.

E43**Early interventions and children's educational attainment. Evaluating the impact of free part-time pre-school education for 3 year olds in England**

Kirstine Hansen, Centre for Longitudinal Studies

This paper examines whether entitlement to a free part-time childcare at 3 years of age affects educational attainment in primary school. Our identification strategy exploits date of birth discontinuities in eligibility for free pre-school. In England, children are entitled to 15 hours of free care the term after they turn 3, while they usually start school in the September of the academic year in which they turn 5. This means that some children born just a few days apart are entitled to different amounts of pre-school education while starting school at the same time and in the same cohort. Using a regression discontinuity approach and data from administrative NPD data and Millennium Cohort Survey (MCS) data we find that eligibility for free part time care is associated with a small positive advantage in terms of educational attainment at age 5 and 7. Analysis by sub group reveals differences by gender and income group. Data from the MCS shows that many children are exposed to formal childcare long before their entitlement period and that eligibility rules have a small impact on actual enrolment, our results could therefore be interpreted as lower bound estimates of pre-school education on early attainment.

E51**Women as Decision Makers in Community Forest Management: Evidence from Nepal**

Marinella Leone, University of Sussex

In many developing countries women are responsible for the collection and management of forest products essential to the daily lives of their household. However, women are often neglected in the decision-making process within community level institutions devoted to the management of natural resources. This paper looks at whether and how an increased participation of women in the Executive Committee (EC) of Community Forest User Groups (FUG) in Nepal affects forest protection, specifically the quantity of firewood collected by the households.

We exploit an amendment made to the guidelines for FUG formation that sets a higher threshold for women representation in the EC, to evaluate the impact of women on firewood extraction. The results show that higher female participation in the ECs of FUGs leads to a significant decrease in firewood extraction. These results suggest that in countries with common property resources, the effectiveness of collective action institutions depends also on their gender composition. The recognition of the essential role that women play in forest management can make a difference in terms of forest conservation. Better forest conditions directly affect the livelihood and the welfare of a large part of rural populations who rely on forest resources.

E52

WOMEN DIRECTORS, CRITICAL MASS AND WAGE DISCRIMINATION. EVIDENCE FOR SPAIN

Rosa Castro, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

Despite the massive incorporation of woman to labor market, this process is still unequal. The incorporation of women to responsibility positions is still a below the desired level and it is considered as one of the targets in labor market and social policy. In this paper we analyze the influence of gender diversity in executive positions over gender discrimination in companies, focusing in wage discrimination. We assume that companies with higher gender diversity among senior management positions will be more likely to develop gender equality policies and will show less gender discrimination. We use the Spanish wage structure survey and define gender diversity as the share of women in senior management positions, applying a concept of a 30% threshold for them to influence the corporate governance policies. The results obtained suggest that a higher participation of women in management positions do not reduce gender wage discrimination.

E53

Female-led firms: Performance and risk attitudes

Pierpaolo Parrotta, Maastricht University

This paper investigates the relationship between gender of the CEO and composition of the board of directors (female chairman and share of women in the boardroom) and firm's risk attitudes measured as variability in four firm outcome variables (investments, profits, return to equity, and sales). Using a merged employer-employee panel sample of Danish companies with more than 50 employees, we find extensive evidence of a negative association between female CEO and firm's risk attitudes. This finding might be consistent with the theoretical assumption according to which women typically present a substantially higher risk aversion profile and put more effort in monitoring firm activities than men in the financial matter domains. A number of robustness checks corroborate and better explain our main findings.

E61

Mind what your voters read: Media exposure and international economic policy making

Tommaso Frattini, University of Milan

We investigate the role of constituents' preferences in shaping the voting behavior of elected representatives on immigration and trade policy. Using a novel dataset spanning the period 1986-2004, in which we match individual opinion surveys with congressmen roll call votes, we find that greater exposure to media coverage tends to increase a politician's accountability when it comes to migration policy making, while we find no effect for trade policy. Our results thus suggest that more information on the behavior of elected officials affects decisions only when the policy issue is perceived to be salient by the electorate.

E62

Immigration and Intergenerational Income Mobility: Evidence from U.S. Metropolitan Areas

Jens Ruhose, Ifo Institute

This paper investigates the impact of the regional share of foreign-born migrants on intergenerational income mobility within U.S.-citizen families. Using a novel database of income mobility measures across a cross-section of U.S. metropolitan areas, I find a significant positive effect of the share of foreign-born migrants on the expected rank of the child in the national income distribution. Exploiting exogenous variation in past settlement patterns to establish causality, I find that a one percent increase in the share of foreign-born migrants increases the rank of the child by 0.6 percent.

E63

Public Opinion on Immigration: Has the Recession Changed Minds?

Timothy Hatton, University of Essex

It is widely believed that the current recession has soured public attitudes towards immigration. But most existing studies are cross sectional and can shed little light on the economic factors that shift public opinion on immigration. In this paper I use the six waves of the European Social Survey (2002-2012) to test the effects of economic shocks on immigration opinion for 20 countries. The recession that began in 2008 provides a useful test because its severity varied so widely across Europe. For Europe as a whole the shifts in average opinion have been remarkably mild. But trends in opinion have varied substantially across countries, especially on whether immigrants are good or bad for the economy. At the country level, pro-immigration opinion is negatively related to the share of immigrants in the population and to the share social benefits in GDP, but only weakly to unemployment. These effects differ somewhat across responses to questions relating to immigration policy and to the desirability of immigrants. The recession also influenced other attitudes and traits that are sometimes linked to opinion on immigration.

E71

Living Arrangements in Europe: Whether and Why Paternal Retirement Matters

Luca Stella, University of Padua

This paper uses retrospective micro data from eleven European countries to investigate the role of paternal retirement in explaining children's decisions to leave the parental home. To assess causality, I use a bivariate discrete-time hazard model with shared frailty and exploit over time and cross-country variation in early retirement legislation. Overall, the results indicate a positive and significant influence of paternal retirement on the probability of first nest-leaving of children residing in Southern European countries, both for sons and daughters. By contrast, there is no evidence of significant effects on children living in Northern and Central European countries. I then discuss and test empirically the potential mechanisms by which paternal retirement may affect children's nest-leaving. My results suggest that the increase in children's nest-leaving around paternal retirement does not appear to be justified by changes in parents' budget constraints or in the supply of informal child care provided by grandparents. Rather, one must probably look for channels involving negative externalities in preferences between parents and children.

E72

The Puzzle of Older Workers' Employment: Distance to Retirement and Health Effects

Berangere LEGENDRE, Institute for management and economics (IREGE)

This paper investigates the contribution of the distance to retirement effect to the low employment rate of European older workers, taking into account a key but often neglected determinant: the health status. To fulfill that goal, we first amend the Mc Call's job search model in which the job search behavior is treated as age-dependant. Agents are supposed to be heterogenous according to two attributes: distance to retirement and health. Our model leads to clear predictions: the lower the distance to retirement, the greater the reservation wage and the lower search effort. Finally, older workers exhibit lower exit rate from unemployment. This effect is even enhanced by health problems. Our empirical work, based on a French survey, confirms the existence of a distance effect but allows also to put into perspective the greater impact of the health status. The distance effect thus explain only a part of the puzzle of older workers' employment.

E73**Mental Retirement and Social Pensions for the Elderly Poor in Peru**

Rafael Novella, Inter-American Development Bank

This paper analyses the effects of retirement on cognitive abilities for the elderly poor on the basis of the “mental retirement” effect that accompanies retirement. Given the recent emergence and expansion of non-contributory pension programs to alleviate poverty in old-age across low and middle income countries, attention should be pay to the potential acceleration of cognitive decline when individuals retire, i.e. when there is a decrease in their engagement on cognitive demanding activities. We use a unique and recent survey of the poor elderly in Peru (ESBAM) which includes a cognitive test and serves as the baseline for a social pension program. We find a significant negative effect of retirement on cognitive ability after controlling for a number of demographics and objective health measures, and even after applying instrumental variables to deal with the potential endogeneity of retirement.

E81**Labour market dynamics and worker heterogeneity during the Great Recession – Evidence from Europe**

Anica Kramer, RWI Essen

Using harmonized micro data, this paper investigates the effects of the recent economic crisis on transitions between labour market states in Europe. Our analysis focuses on worker heterogeneity in this context, as well as on the type of employment contract. Our analysis shows that specific worker groups, such as men and young persons, were particularly strongly hit by the crisis. The most important labour market transitions contributing to this were increased flows from employment, and especially temporary employment, to unemployment; lower transition rates in the reverse direction are only important for the young and the low-skilled.

E82**Immigration and School Choices in the midst of the Great Recession**

Francesc Ortega, Queens College CUNY

This paper empirically analyzes the effects of immigration on the schooling decisions of native households. We derive predictions on the basis of the model of Epple and Romano (1996) and test them using household-level data for Spain for years 2000-2012, a period characterized by a large immigration wave and a severe recession. Our instrumental-variables estimates reveal that Spanish households responded to immigration by increasing their educational expenditures. This result was mainly driven by an important native flight from tuition-free schools toward private ones. We also find that immigration led to large and significant increases in teacher-student ratios in public schools, probably reducing their the quality, which supports the main mechanism in the theoretical model. We also find strong evidence of a cream-skimming effect: only the more educated native households switched to private schools in response to immigration. Finally, our simulations suggest that the reduction in household income due to the Great Recession mitigated the flight toward private schools but was not enough to fully offset it.

E83**The Spanish Productivity Puzzle in the Great Recession**

Laura Hospido, Bank of Spain

The aim of this paper is to analyze the recent evolution of firm productivity in Spain, and how total factor productivity (TFP) is affected by internal and external flexibility conditions of the firm. We use a longitudinal sample of Spanish manufacturing and services companies between 1995 and 2011, as well as information at the firm level on collective agreements and imports-exports. We find that, in great contrast with aggregate labor productivity, at the firm level productivity has followed a continuously decreasing path during the crisis. We show that this evolution results from the poor performance of TFP.

PARALLEL SESSIONS F

F11

Test scores, teacher assessment and track placement in a secondary school system with early tracking

Eva Feron, Maastricht University

The Dutch education system is characterised by early tracking. Pupils progressing from primary to secondary school are tracked at age 12. Track placement is determined by secondary schools, which base their decision on objective and subjective assessment measures of ability. 16.4 percent of the pupils is not placed according to one of these measures. We investigate the importance of both ability measures for track placement in 8 different tracks and obtain a set of estimates suggesting that subjective assessment by primary school teachers is about twice as important as objective assessment by test scores. We continue the research by investigating the determinants of track switching in the first three years of secondary education. We document that 26.2 percent of all children make major switches between educational tracks in the first three years of secondary school. Our estimated coefficients suggest that the probability of switching is about 40 percent lower if pupils are placed according to the subjective teacher assessment measure. Finally, we investigate the policy perspective by conducting a number of thought experiments. We show that switching could be reduced by about a quarter (to about 20 percent) if pupils are allocated according to the subjective teacher's assessment of ability.

F12

"I wish I knew ...". Misperceived ability, school track counseling services and performances in upper secondary education

Massimiliano Bratti, Università degli Studi di Milano

Previous research shows that, in tracked school systems, enrollment decisions are strongly associated with future outcomes both in education and on the labour market. Yet few studies explicitly investigate whether students (and their parents) have all the relevant information they need to make proper decisions. We address this issue by exploiting the data collected within the Arianna Project, an independent school track counseling service run by the municipality of a large city in Northern Italy (Turin). Virtually all students in the final year of lower secondary education participate into the program and they receive advices based on standardized cognitive and non-cognitive tests. Our dataset is uniquely enriched by information on students' pre-test enrollment intentions, their final track choices and their performances in the upper secondary school. We show that students' enrollment intentions are very often inconsistent with their actual potential as revealed by Arianna. However, students (and their parents) are likely to revise their initial choice when new information on their true abilities is made available to them. Moreover, we find that students who eventually make track choices in line with Arianna's suggestions are less likely to be retained in the first year of the upper secondary education.

F13

Comparing Long Term Earnings Trajectories Of Individuals with General and Specific Education

Anders Stenberg, Stockholm University

There are major differences between countries' educational systems regarding the relative emphasis of vocational/specific training and general/theoretical skills. The labor market effects are theoretically ambiguous because while specific schooling may facilitate the transition to work, general skills may yield greater flexibility and a relative advantage in the long term. We use Swedish register data not used previously in academic research to distinguish enrollees in 2-year upper secondary school programs 1971-1979, with theoretical and vocational curricula respectively. Our main analyses compare their annual earnings 1978-2011, i.e. during a window when individuals are aged between 18 and 56. Controlling for family background and GPA, estimates remain insignificant until 1990, when an unprecedented economic recession hit Sweden. Consistent with theoretical predictions, vocational schooling is then associated with a relative earnings disadvantage, with estimates varying around 5

percent for males and approximately 3 percent for females. Interestingly, for females, the result is driven by females with below median GPA.

F21

Physical Appearance and Wages over the Life Cycle

Wang-Sheng Lee, Deakin University

Previous studies have shown that both height and weight are associated with wages. However, concurrent increases in height and weight can make these effects difficult to disentangle. In this paper, we examine the joint relationship of height and weight on wages using a semi-parametric spline approach. The key contribution of the paper is that we provide a more complete picture of how labor market returns to body size differ by gender and how they vary over the life cycle. Our results are presented using contour plots that allow for complex non-linear interactions between height and weight. We find using Australian data that there generally are clear returns to men for being taller. The appearance-wage dynamics for women is a little more complicated. Young women (aged 25-34) who are between 1.67-1.77 meters tall and who weigh between 50-70 kg tend to have the highest wage premiums. For middle aged women (aged 35-44), there are returns to being tall and slim. However, some heavy and large sized women earn even higher hourly wages than tall and slim women. Finally, for older women (aged 45-54), there is generally a wage premium for being taller.

F22

The Role of Language Skills in the German Labor Market

Mathias Sinning, University of Queensland

This paper uses data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) to study the effect of language skills on labor market outcomes. To address problems related to unobserved heterogeneity and measurement error, we construct an instrumental variable based on differences in language acquisition profiles of immigrants across the distribution of linguistic distance between German and the language spoken in the country of origin. Our findings indicate that the effect of language skills on employment probabilities is insignificant, while the positive effect of language skills on wages may be attributed to the sorting of immigrants across occupations. Our results further indicate that OLS regressions systematically underestimate the returns to language skills in the German labor market.

F23

The Labour Market Consequences of Enforcing Right-Handedness: More Sinister Results

Silke Anger, Institute for Employment Research

The use of the left hand for writing, eating, and other manual activities was considered as a „natural defect“ in various societies for many centuries. Until the beginning of the 20th century, it was common to enforce right-handedness in most Western countries to spare children disadvantages in later life. Our study investigates whether this “childhood intervention policy” was successful in improving economic outcomes of natural left-handers in Germany, where handedness conversion was common practice up to the 1960s. Using rich data on working age individuals from the German Socio-Economic Panel study, we distinguish between three groups, the natural right-handers, the natural left-handers, and the “converted” left-handers, i.e. natural left-handers who use the right hand for writing. Focusing on labor market outcomes, we find that the earnings of natural left-handers in Germany do not differ significantly from those of right-handers. In contrast, the group of converted left-handers performs less well in cognitive skill tests, and they suffer from substantial wages losses, even conditional on cognitive skills. We conclude that handedness conversion can be a massive interference for individuals’ physical and psychological development, which leads us to advise parents and teachers to refrain from trying to convert their left-handed child.

F31**The Gender Wage Gap in Turkey: Does Better Education Help?**

DEGER ERYAR, İzmir University of Economics

This paper investigates whether there is a change in the gender pay gap for full-time formal sector employees in Turkey between 2004 and 2011, and which variables account for it. We focus on employees with tertiary education in order to minimize potential selection problems due to exceptionally low labor force participation rates of women with lower education levels. Additionally, employees with higher education levels are the only subgroup whose wages grew faster than GDP per capita in the same period. Our initial estimations indicate a rise in the wage gap between 2004 and 2011 after controlling for human capital and workplace characteristics and using Heckman selection models. However, our results also show that the rise in the wage gap turns out to be significant only for married women with or without children, while the wage gap is almost nonexistent for single women. Moreover, the dominance of unexplained part in the wage gap seems to reflect the inadequacy of family-work reconciliation policies. Another important finding is that the wage gap would have been much higher in Turkey without significant contribution of the public sector that has been the main source of employment for the employees in our sample.

F32**Gender convergence in part-time work in the Nordic countries and social policy**

Marianne Sundström, Swedish institute for social research

The last decades have seen trends towards gender convergence in the labor market and the home in Western countries (Blau et al 2006). This paper analyzes the gender convergence in part-time work in the Nordic countries. In 1995-2012 part-time work decreased strongly among women in Iceland, Norway and Sweden while it rose among men in Denmark, Finland and Norway (Lanninger & Sundström 2013). The paper examines: (1) In which population groups the decline was largest using data from Eurostat and the labor force surveys. By comparing changes or lack thereof across countries and demographic groups we get indications of where the explanations can be found and the role of social policies. We see which groups have been forerunners in this change and obtain specific results to inform the rather general literature on gender-convergence and social change. (2) To what extent the trends in women's part-time work can be linked to the design of the pension systems in Norway and Sweden. In particular we ask: has part-time work declined more among mothers of pre-school children in Sweden than in Norway? Has part-time work decreased more among the cohorts of women affected by the new Swedish pension system?

F33**Do Women Earn Less Even as Social Entrepreneurs?**

Suncica Vujic, University of Bath

Using survey data, we investigate whether there is a gender pay gap among social entrepreneurs in the UK. Even as social entrepreneurs, women seem to be earning 33% less than their male colleagues, which is much higher than the UK average of 19.5%. Controlling for a range of demographic, human capital, job, social business, and preference (entrepreneurial orientation and personal values) characteristics, we estimate an adjusted pay gap of about 25%. The remaining gender wage gap seems to be fully explained by the size of the organisation, i.e., female social entrepreneurs in our sample might be running less successful social businesses (measured in terms of organisation revenues) than their male counterparts. At the same time, there is a large literature suggesting that income might not be the only, and perhaps not even be the most important, outcome of an entrepreneurial career. When we look at job satisfaction as one key variable capturing non-economic returns to a career in social entrepreneurship, female social entrepreneurs are more satisfied with their job as a CEO of a social enterprise than their male counterparts, even when we control for the salary generated through the social business.

F41**Culture, Selection, and International Migration**

Laura Renner, University of Freiburg

This paper looks at the effect of cultural barriers on the skill selection of international migration. The data covers bilateral migration stocks by skill level in 2000 from about 99 sending countries to the main 15 destination countries. We use genetic distance as a proxy for cultural distance and exploit exogenous variation in genetic distance in 1500 to show that a higher genetic distance leads to a higher selectivity of migrants. This reveals that cultural traits are an important determinant of the skill mix of current migrant populations.

F42**Ethnic Spatial Dispersion and Immigrant Identity**

Klaus F. Zimmermann, IZA and Bonn University

While ethnic clustering is critically debated in societies and the consequences for economic outcomes are under debate in research, the process is not yet well understood. A separate literature has also examined the cultural and ethnic identity of immigrants and how these affect their economic performance and societal integration. However, an unexplored channel connects ethnic clustering with ethnic identity formation. Therefore this paper examines the role of ethnic geographic clustering in the sociocultural integration of immigrants. It employs survey data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, combined with disaggregated information at a low geographical level from the unexploited German full census of 1970 and 1987. We employ the exogenous placement of immigrants during their recruitment in the 1960s and 1970s and find that local co-ethnic concentration affects immigrants' cultural integration. Residential ethnic clustering strengthens immigrants' retention of an affiliation with their respective country of origin and weakens identification with the host society. The effects are nonlinear and only become significant at relatively high levels of co-ethnic concentration for the minority identity and at very low levels of local concentration for the majority identity. Our findings are robust to the use of an instrumental variable approach.

F43**The Role of Culture in Explaining the Educational Gender Gaps Evidence from Second-Generation Migrants**

Nuria Rodriguez-Planas, IZA Bonn

This paper explores the role of culture in determining educational gender gaps by examining second-generation immigrants. Because second-generation immigrants are all exposed to a common set of the receiving country laws and institutions, we interpret relationships between their educational attainment and country origin gender roles as evidence of the causal effect of culture on the gender gap in math scores. We also rule out alternative explanations for the result such as the level of development of the country of origin and the selection of immigrants from countries with more gender-equal cultures into host countries with lower gender gaps in math scores. We conclude with evidence that language spoken at home and parental education appear to be key channels through which culture is transmitted.

F51**Locus of Control and low-wage mobility**

Daniel Schnitzlein, DIW Berlin

We investigate whether non-cognitive skills – in particular Locus of Control – are important determinants of mobility processes at the low-wage margin. Our results reveal a significant amount of state dependence in low pay even after controlling for non-cognitive skills. Furthermore, compared to individuals with an external Locus of Control, individuals with a more internal Locus of Control have a significantly higher probability of being higher-paid instead of low-paid. Conditional on being low-paid,

individuals with an internal Locus of Control have a significantly higher probability of moving to higher-paid employment in the following year than individuals with an external Locus of Control.

F52

Risk attitudes, job mobility and subsequent wage growth during the early career

Bethlehem Argaw, Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW)

In this paper we contribute to the yet unresolved empirical problem of how job mobility affects wage growth during the first years on the labour market. We argue that risk attitude is a crucial factor to explain job changing behaviour and heterogeneous patterns of subsequent wage growth. Job change is a risky move, since it involves substantial costs at the moment the decision is taken, whereas the benefits cannot be entirely foreseen. We test two hypotheses: risk-averse individuals make fewer job changes during their early career than more risk-tolerant individuals do. However, since risk-averse individuals demand more compensation for the risk associated with changing jobs, the observed wage increases are on average higher for risk-averse than for more risk-tolerant individuals. We find support for both hypotheses using the data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Survey (SOEP).

F53

Predicting the Risk of Long-Term Unemployment: What can we learn from Personality Traits, Beliefs and other Behavioral Variables?

Marco Caliendo, University of Potsdam

Predicting unemployment durations and the risk of long-term unemployment (LTU) is key for labor market policy planning. When unemployed individuals do not find a job at early stages of their unemployment spell individual and societal costs are potentially very high. It is therefore of crucial importance to identify those at risk of facing LTU. Empirical LTU predictions based on classical administrative data suffer from the shortcoming that these data ignore many dimensions of the job seeker's profile, like personality traits, search behavior and other "behavioral" variables. This paper addresses the question to which degree information on such additional variables is able to improve the fit of LTU predictions. We exploit a unique dataset that features a vast variety of such information for a representative cohort of German unemployed. We assess seven blocks of information by iteratively adding and testing them against the baseline specification using classical (administrative only) variables. Our results show that the addition of information on individual expectations, family background, job search behavior, personality traits and life satisfaction significantly improves the fit of the LTU prediction model. The predictive power of information on expectations, job search behavior and life satisfaction is even higher for a shorter-run outcome.

F61

Unemployment Insurance and Underemployment

Anna Godøy, Institute for Social Research

Should unemployment insurance (UI) systems provide coverage for underemployed job seekers? Based on a statistical analysis of Norwegian unemployment spells, we conclude that the answer to this question is yes. Allowing insured job seekers to retain partial UI benefits during periods of insufficient part-time work not only reduces UI expenditures during the part-time work period; it also unambiguously reduces the time until a regular self-supporting job is found. Probable explanations are that even small temporary part-time jobs provide access to useful vacancy-information and that such jobs are used by employers as a screening device when hiring from the unemployment pool.

F62**The effect of welfare reforms on benefit substitution**

Katrine Reiso, Norwegian School of Economics

Policy-makers have confronted welfare dependence and poverty among single mothers by imposing work-requirements and time-limits to welfare benefits targeted at this group. Such reforms have reduced program caseload, and increased employment and earnings of single mothers. There is little evidence, however, on the amount of benefit substitution in regard to such reforms. Since developed countries are characterized by comprehensive income security systems for their residents, consisting of several benefit programs, tightening in one part of the system might cause increased participation in other parts. In this paper, we evaluate reforms to the welfare program for single mothers in Norway in the late 1990s, and test whether reductions in welfare dependence were “crowded out” by increased participation on other benefit programs. Using a difference in difference approach, we find evidence of considerable benefit substitution. Hence, decreases in program caseload do not reflect real reductions in welfare dependence.

F63**Ex-ante effects of stricter selection for Disability Insurance**

Jonneke Bolhaar, VU University Amsterdam

In this paper I look at the anticipation effects of a mass reassessment of all disability insurance recipients under the age of 50 between 2004 and 2009 in the Netherlands. The results indicate that especially those below the age of 45 increase the probability to leave disability insurance and/or find employment considerably in anticipation of the reassessment.

F71**Can the Dutch meet their Own Retirement Expenditure Goals?**

Marike Knoef, Leiden University and Netspar

Population aging and the poor performance of financial markets during recent years put the sustainability of pension arrangements in many Western countries under pressure. In contrast to previous efforts to measure retirement savings adequacy, we disentangle the roles of variation in perceived needs and accumulated resources by comparing annuitized wealth from administrative data with self-reports of minimal and adequate expenditures during retirement. We take into account public pension rights and occupational pension entitlements, but also third pillar pension rights, housing wealth and private savings. In order to draw conclusions that are representative for the Dutch population we estimate a multivariate sample selection model and simulate pension annuities and consumption needs. The model takes into account that some people thought more about retirement than others and that some people found it more difficult than others to answer questions about retirement needs. We find that in the aggregate the Dutch can expect to retire quite comfortably, meeting both their minimal and adequate expenditure levels. However, both needs and resources vary widely across the sample and about a fifth cannot afford their minimal expenditures even if they would draw down housing wealth. Among the groups at risk are the self-employed and the divorced.

F72**Determinants of attitudes to risk in older Europeans - An empirical analysis based on Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)**

Elsa Fontainha; ISEG –University of Lisbon

This paper investigates the determinants of attitude towards financial risk among older Europeans. After reviewing the relevant literature, the determinants of attitude towards risk were tested empirically using micro data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) 2006/2007 of 14 countries (N = 17,587 observations of individuals between 50 and 86 years old). Several specifications

were tested using Probit modeling, in which the dependent variable is a dichotomous variable representing the attitude about self-perceived financial risk (taking value 1 when individuals do not assume any financial risk in their investments and savings, and assuming the value 0 in all other cases). The results show that being female, having more children and feeling ill increase the probability of not taking on any financial risk. Moreover, the probability of a negative attitude towards financial risk decreases with being an employee, income and wealth, cognitive abilities, level of education, the expectation of leaving an inheritance, degree of trust in others, and socialization. In addition, the differences found among countries suggest that predictors are linked to the characteristics of each country's institutional framework (e.g. national health services, social security systems or tax policies), culture and history.

F73

Perceptions of Demanding Occupations

Arthur van Soest, Tilburg University

Many countries are reforming their pension systems and this often involves raising the age at which workers can retire and claim their pensions. This raises the question whether exceptions should be made for occupations considered demanding. We use unique Dutch survey data to analyze the general public's opinions on what are demanding occupations, to what extent it is justified that someone with a demanding occupation can retire earlier, and on the willingness to contribute to the earlier retirement schemes of such occupations. Panel data models are used to account for confounding factors. We find a consistent ranking among the occupations that we ask the respondents to evaluate: office clerks have the least demanding occupation, followed by teachers, nurses, firemen, and construction workers. There is some evidence that respondents whose own job is similar to the occupation they evaluate find this occupation more demanding than respondents who identify themselves with different occupations. For construction workers this matters less than for less demanding occupations, such as teachers. A less demanding occupation translates in a higher reasonable retirement age and a lower willingness to contribute to an early retirement scheme.

F81

Ability peer effects in university: Evidence from a randomized experiment

Adam Booij, University of Amsterdam

This paper estimates peer effects originating from the ability composition of workgroups to which first year undergraduate students in economics were assigned. To achieve large, systematic, variation in group composition, the assignment mechanism was random conditional on ability. The data support a specification in which the workgroup peer composition is captured by the mean and standard deviation of prior ability and squares and interactions thereof. Estimates from this preferred specification imply that students of low and medium prior ability benefit on average 0.2 SD units of achievement from switching from ability mixing to (three-way) ability tracking. The dropout rate of these students is reduced by around 15 percentage points (relative to a mean of 0.6). High ability students are unaffected. Analysis of survey data point to two underlying mechanisms: (i) in tracked groups, low ability students have more positive interaction with other students, and (ii) in tracked groups there is less obstruction. We find no evidence that teachers adjust their teaching to the composition of groups.

F82

Testing the Theory of Equalizing Differences Using Online Labor Market Experiments

Claus Portner, Seattle University

The theory of compensating differentials dates back to Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. A basic problem in testing the compensating wage differentials theory is that workers self-select into jobs with a given set of characteristics or amenities. To the extent that this self-selection is driven, at least partly, by unobservable worker or job characteristics that also influence the wage, simply regressing job characteristics on observed wage will provide biased estimates of how the job characteristics affect

wage. Empirical tests have therefore not been able to establish of the compensating wage differentials theory for other characteristics than risk of death. To overcome the self-selection and unobservable job characteristics problem, we test the compensating wage theory using online labor markets. We set up and run a series of experiments designed to test the different aspects of Adam Smith's original ideas for what determines differences in wages. Our preliminary pilot data supports the compensating wage differentials theory.

F83

Willingness to compete: Family matters

Kjell Salvanes, Department of Economics

This paper studies the role of family background in explaining differences in the willingness to compete. By combining data from a lab experiment conducted with a representative sample of adolescents in Norway and high quality register data on family background, we show that family background is fundamental in two important ways. First, boys from low socioeconomic status families are less willing to compete than boys from better off families, even when controlling for confidence, performance, risk preferences, time preferences, social preferences, and psychological traits. Second, family background is crucial for understanding the large gender difference in the willingness to compete. Girls are much less willing to compete than boys among children from better off families, whereas we do not find any gender difference in willingness to compete among children from low socioeconomic status families. Our data suggest that the main mechanism explaining the role of family background is that the father's socioeconomic status has a large effect on the boys' willingness to compete, but no effect on the girls. We do not find any effect on the willingness to compete for boys or girls of the mother's socioeconomic status or other family characteristic that may potentially shape competition preferences.

PARALLEL SESSIONS G

G11

Does public reporting of quality measures increase quality? Evidence from German nursing homes

Thu-Van Nguyen, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf

In an ageing society, nursing homes become more and more important. To increase transparency of nursing home quality and provide a more efficient allocation among the growing number of elderly in need, starting in 2009, German nursing homes are evaluated unannounced on a regular basis. The results are published online in standardized report cards. This study analyzes the determinants of the reported nursing home quality, focusing on the effect of public reporting. The sample consists of around 4,000 German nursing homes with information on two waves of public report cards evaluated between 2009 and 2013. In our Before-After-Analysis, we exploit the variation of quality within nursing homes over time using fixed and random effects models, where we control for nursing home specific time invariant and different regional characteristics. We find that nursing homes perform significantly better at the second evaluation than at the first, so public reporting may serve as an incentive to provide better quality. Selected health care measures improve by 14.8%-points in our preferred model. Furthermore, our results suggest that competition fosters quality of care. Nursing homes located in more concentrated areas perform on average worse than those in less concentrated areas where we simultaneously control for urbanity.

G12

Nursing home prices and quality of care: Evidence from administrative data

Magdalena Stroka, RWI Essen

There is widespread concern about the quality of care in nursing homes. Based on administrative data of a large health insurance fund, we investigate whether nursing home prices affect relevant quality of care indicators at the resident level. Our results indicate a significantly negative price effect on inappropriate and psychotropic medication. In contrast, we find no evidence for fewer painful physical sufferings for residents of nursing homes with higher prices.

G13

A matter of life and death? Hospital distance and quality of care: Evidence from emergency room closures and myocardial infarctions

Daniel Avdic, CINCH and University of Duisburg-Essen

Recent health care centralization trends raise the important question of the extent to which the quality of emergency medical services may offset effects from decreased access to emergency health care. This article analyzes whether residential proximity from an emergency room affects the probability of surviving an acute myocardial infarction (AMI). The critical time aspect in AMI treatment makes an ideal application for testing this proximity-outcome hypothesis. Previous research has suffered from empirical problems relating to potential endogenous health-based spatial sorting of involved agents and data limitations on out-of-hospital mortality. Using policy-induced variation in the distance from a hospital arising from emergency room closures in the highly regulated Swedish health care sector and data on all AMI deaths in Sweden over a twenty-year period, the estimation results show a clear and gradually declining probability of surviving an AMI as residential distance from an emergency room increases.

G21**Intra-Household Gender Discrimination in School Choice: Evidence from Private Schooling in India**

Soham Sahoo, Indian Statistical Institute (Delhi Centre)

This paper explores the incidence of gender discrimination within households in the decision of private versus government school choice in India. Recently, there has been a rapid rise in the number of private schools operating in rural areas. Households perceive these fee-charging private schools to be of better quality than government schools which are mostly free. If the future returns from investing in sons' education seem to be higher than daughters' education, then households may want to provide their sons, rather than daughters, with better quality education by sending them to private schools. Using a three-period longitudinal data on rural households, this paper estimates a correlated unobserved effects model with selection correction and finds that households indeed discriminate against girls in favour of boys for private school enrollment. The gender gap in private school enrollment is around six percentage points. This gap is higher among younger children and is rising over time. This finding indicates that the quality of government schools may have a role to play in promoting gender parity in education.

G22**Property Rights and Gender Bias: Evidence from Land Reform in West Bengal**

Abhishek Chakravarty, University of Essex

We show that improving land rights may in fact exacerbate gender bias in child health investments among communities with high son preference. We examine the impact on infant survival of sharecropper registration carried out in the Indian state of West Bengal to increase agricultural tenancy security. We also examine the impact of sharecropper registration on the difference between girl and boy survival while carefully controlling for crop yield and acreage effects to identify the true impact of land reform. To identify the relevance of differing degrees of son preference we estimate the impact of land reform on the difference in excess girl mortality between Hindu and non-Hindu households, as son preference is markedly greater among the former. We find that children born in districts that had achieved at least a 50% sharecropper registration rate were on average 1.5% points less likely to die in infancy. However in Hindu families, the survival gains are restricted to sons. In Non-Hindu families, sons and daughters experience similar reductions in mortality risk comparable to that exhibited by Hindu boys. This suggests that institutionalized community differences in son preference such as norms governing inheritance and marital exogamy crucially determine who gains from improved land rights.

G23**Sensitive survey questions: Measuring attitudes regarding female circumcision through a list experiment.**

Elisabetta De Cao, University of Groningen

In this paper we design a list experiment to measure the attitudes among women toward Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) by using new data collected in Ethiopia. The results of multivariate regressions recently developed for the list experiment technique show that educated women are less in favor of FGM compared to the non-educated ones (6% versus 46%). Using the results of a direct question about FGM support, we show that the social desirability bias is the greatest among non-educated women. In particular, non-educated women that are targets of a NGO intervention have a stronger incentive to reveal a biased answer: being targets makes them less willing to share publicly their real attitudes toward FGM. We believe that list experiments are a simple way to successfully elicit truthful answers to sensitive questions. Moreover, they need to be analyzed in a multivariate framework to study the association between respondents' characteristics and their responses to sensitive items.

G31**To be a Mother, or not to be? Career and Wage Ladder in Italy and the UK**

Eleonora Matteazzi, University of Verona

This paper examines the extent to which motherhood affects women's career accomplishments and wages in Italy and the UK. Using the EU-SILC 2009 data, a decomposition of the motherhood wage gap is implemented after accounting for double selection in labor market participation and motherhood. We find evidence of a negative correlation between labor market participation and fertility decisions. The results show that motherhood has no adverse effects on women's career path in Italy, and that job segregation explains most of the motherhood wage penalty in the UK. Empirical findings suggest that the timing of motherhood and job continuity affect significantly the female wage profile.

G32**Domestic Partnership: What a difference a yay makes**

Lina Aldén, Linnaeus University

While marriage benefits are often assumed to translate to the same-sex context, their nature are rarely articulated or studied. Sweden introduced Registered Partnership for same-sex couples in 1994. Using Swedish administrative data to create individual panel data, we find that for women, partnership facilitated parenthood and earnings converged and increased on partnership. For males, fertility effects were slight while earnings converged and decreased. These findings highlight the importance of biological and legal restrictions on parenthood, the role of income pooling, and the rationale for household specialization commonly observed among heterosexuals.

G33**Does occupational (re)allocation explain the motherhood penalty?**

Barbara Pertold-Gebicka, Charles University

While changes in wages associated with motherhood are well documented in the economic literature using panel data, changes in occupational allocation are much less analyzed. In this project we test whether part of the motherhood wage penalty can be explained by occupational reallocation. Using cohort level analysis we show that the differences in occupational allocation between mothers and non-mothers can account for almost 60% of the observed cross-sectional differences in earnings among these two groups. Nevertheless, as shown by fixed effects regression analysis, these differences are to a great extent pre-defined by initial (i.e. before child-bearing) employment choices of women.

G41**Weather Shocks, Labour Supply Reallocation, and Rural-Urban Migration in China**

Luigi Minale, UCL

This paper analyses if, and in what measure, households in rural China use migration and off-farm work as an ex-post response to negative productivity shocks in agriculture. I employ various waves of a longitudinal survey of rural households (RUMiC) to construct a panel of individual migration and labour supply histories, and match them to detailed weather information, which I use to instrument agricultural productivity. For identification I exploit the year-by-county variation in rainfalls generated by the Chinese peculiar size and climatic heterogeneity to explain within-individual changes in days of work in each of the sectors. Results suggest that farming is reduced by 8% and migration increased by 11% in response to a 2-standard deviation negative rainfall shock. Within households, I find that individuals aged less than 50 respond by working more in the cities while elderly members shift from agricultural to the off-farm sector without changing location, providing some evidence for intra-household tasks reallocation. Finally, land tenure insecurity seems to partially prevent households from freely reallocating labour from farming to rural-urban migration and potentially limits the efficient functioning of labour market and households' ability to smooth consumption.

G42**Product Market Deregulation and Employment Outcomes: Evidence from the German Retail Sector**

Charlotte Senftleben-König, Humboldt-University Berlin

This paper investigates the short- and medium-term effects of the deregulation of shop-opening hours legislation on retail employment in Germany. In 2006, the legislative competence was shifted from the federal to the state level, leading to a gradual deregulation of shop opening restrictions in most of Germany's sixteen federal states. The paper exploits regional variation in the legislation in order to identify the effect product market deregulation has on retail employment. We find robust evidence that the deregulation of shop closing legislation had negative effects on retail employment, with considerable heterogeneity in terms of the type of employment as well as establishment size. That is, the employment losses are most pronounced for small retail stores and are almost exclusively borne by full-time employees.

G43**Neighborhood Effects and Female Labor Supply**

Lea Eilers, RWI Essen

The labour supply of women especially mothers is a key issue for policy discussion. Using a unique dataset for Germany we evaluate the impact of neighborhood effects on mothers' individual labor supply. The dataset links individual longitudinal data from the GSOEP to regional data from the federal employment agency and data of real estate prices in combination with district and postcode-level data. Our main interest is on the social norm - in which way depends the individual behavior on the behavior of the neighbors or other exogenous neighborhood interactions. Our results suggests that the individual labor market participation behavior is driven by neighborhood effects. The extensive margin is mainly driven by the share of highly educated individuals in the corresponding neighborhood. Regarding the intensive margin, labor supply of mothers is mainly driven by the share of females working full- and part- time in their neighborhood. The estimates of neighborhood effects may be biased due to the sorting behavior of individuals. Therefore we will use a control function approach to eliminate the selection bias and an IV estimation to eliminate the reflection bias.

G51**Pay Equity After the Equality Act 2010: Does Sexual Orientation Still Matter?**

Alex Bryson, NIESR

Using linked employer-employee data for Britain I find bisexual men earn around 31% less per hour less than heterosexual employees, a differential that falls to 20% having controlled for demographic, job and workplace characteristics. The gap is apparent within workplaces and within detailed occupational classifications. There is no wage differential between gay and heterosexual men. Among women, on the other hand, there is no wage gap between bisexuals and heterosexuals. However, lesbians are paid nearly 30% less than heterosexual women, unless they are employed in a workplace with an equal opportunities policy which explicitly refers to sexual orientation, whereupon there is no wage gap.

G52**Fertility Patterns in the Roma Population of Spain**

Gemma Larramona, University of Zaragoza

The aim of this paper is to determine the significant variables in the fertility patterns of the Roma population in Spain. Family and home production are two of the idiosyncratic features of this minority group, and our theoretical and empirical analyses take account of both, as well as other variables that appear in the existing literature. Our main insights are that a greater bargaining power of parents, with respect to their adult children, and a greater involvement of adult children in the production of the family good, are major contributory factors in increasing the number of children.

G53

A Tale of Minorities: Evidence on Religious Ethic and Entrepreneurship from Swiss Census Data

Luca Nunziata, University of Padua

Is Max Weber right? Does Protestantism favour capitalism and the market economy with respect to Catholicism? We provide a novel quasi-experimental way to answer to this question by comparing Protestant and Catholic minorities by using Swiss census data between 1970 and 2000. Exploiting the stronger adhesion of religious minorities to their confession's ethical principles and the historical determination of the geographical distribution of confessions across Swiss cantons, we find that Protestantism is associated with a significantly higher individual probability to be an entrepreneur than Catholicism. The estimated difference ranges between 2.3 to 4.4 percentage points. This relatively strong effect is mainly driven by high skilled and prime age entrepreneurs and it is robust to a number of robustness checks, including a placebo test.

G61

Low-skilled labor migration in Tajikistan: Determinants and effects on expenditure patterns

Kristina Meier, German Institute for Economic Research

It is often assumed that international labor migration from Tajikistan, while having no noticeable effects on investment (usually defined as medium and long-term consumption, such as education, or investment into housing or business), on average leads to an increase in short-term consumption, mostly food. In this paper, a simple household-level model determining the migration decision is developed and empirically tested. In a second step the effect of low-skilled labor migration on household expenditure shares is analyzed using 2SLS. While only weak effects of migration measured by a simple dummy are visible, repeating the analysis instead using the length of the migration spell, as well as its squared term reveals that labor migration apparently takes a while to "kick in" and be profitable to those remaining at home. The observed long-term effects on household consumption patterns, albeit being rather small, actually speak in favour of investment of remittances, with the respective shares increasing over time, while the budget share spent on food slowly decreases.

G62

Return Plans and Migrants' Behaviour

Bastien Chabé-Ferret, Paris School of Economics

This paper studies how return migration intentions affect immigrants' behaviour. Using a unique French data set, we analyze the relationship between return plans and several immigrants' outcomes in the host and origin country addressing the potential endogeneity between return plans and outcomes. We also investigate the potential trade-off and complementarities between various immigrants' behaviour. The findings show that return intentions are related to higher remitting incidence and more investment in the country of origin. Also, return plans are associated with lower ownership in the host country. Furthermore, those planning to return invest less in host specific skills, in particular the French language. We also find evidence that remitting and investing at origin are complements, but investing in host specific skills host and investing at origin are substitutes. Thus our results suggest that temporary migrants behave differently from permanent ones in the host country.

G63

The short-run costs of moving: internal migration and consumption growth in Indonesia

Valeria Groppo, DIW Berlin

The paper studies the impact of internal migration on origin households' consumption growth in Indonesia, using the longitudinal dataset Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS). We tackle the endogeneity of migration via a difference-in-differences approach, coupled with the use of instrumental variables. While taking into account the endogeneity of internal migration, we also distinguish the effects of

current and return migration. We find that having an internal migrant exerts a statistically significant and negative impact on origin households' consumption growth in the short-run. When distinguishing current and return migration, we still find a negative effect of having a migrant on origin households' consumption growth. However, this holds for both migration types only when each migration type is considered in isolation. When both migration types are considered simultaneously, only the negative effect of having a current migrant is maintained. This effect is likely to be related to the loss of labour income experienced in the short-run by origin households having current migrants.

G71

When Work Disappears - Racial Prejudice and Recession Wage Penalties

Grace Lordan, LSE

This paper assesses whether racial prejudice and labour market discrimination is counter-cyclical. This can occur assuming that prejudice and discrimination are partly driven by competition over scarce resources, which intensifies during periods of economic downturn. Using British Attitudes Data spanning three decades, we find that prejudice does increase with regional unemployment rates, with the counter-cyclical effect primarily driven by large increases for highly-educated, middle-aged, full-time employed men. For this group, a 1%-point increase in unemployment raises self-reported racial prejudice by 10%. Additionally, we find using British Labour Force Survey data that racial wage gaps increase with unemployment. Consistent with the estimated attitude changes, this effect is largest for high-skill workers: a 1%-point increase in unemployment increases the Black-White wage gap for highly educated workers by 2.5%. Together, the attitude and wage results imply that non-Whites disproportionately suffer during recessions, implying that recessions exacerbate already existing racial inequalities.

G72

Explaining Early Career Gender Earnings Gap for College Graduates –Discrimination or Supply Side Factors?

Abdulaziz Reshid, Linnaeus University

In this study we set out to investigate why university educated women receive lower earnings in the Swedish labor market. The different data sources from panel registered data and hiring experiment gave us a unique opportunity to directly study the discrimination channel of the gender pay gap. Using data focusing explicitly on the job hiring process, that is, sending fictitious applications to real job openings requiring a university education, we find that female job applicants are preferred over male job applicants and that women are valued similarly to men on most characteristics. In line with the experimental study, the result from registered data suggests that gender discrimination is not a likely candidate for explaining the gender gap in earnings. Instead we find differences in field of education and occupation as well as the differential effect of parental status explains most of the observed earning gap in early careers of young male and female college graduates.

G73

What is the Right Profile for Getting a Job? A Stated Choice Experiment of the Recruitment Process

Stefan Eriksson, Uppsala University

We study the recruitment behavior of Swedish employers using data from a stated choice experiment. In the experiment, the employers are first asked to describe an employee who recently and voluntarily left the firm, and then to choose between two hypothetical applicants to invite to a job interview or to hire as a replacement for their previous employee. The two applicants differ with respect to characteristics such as gender, age, education, work experience, ethnicity, religious beliefs, family situation, weight, and health, but otherwise have the same characteristics as the previous employee. Our results show that employers prefer not to recruit applicants who are old, non-European, Muslim, Jewish, obese, have several children, or have a history of sickness absence. The magnitude of these effects is substantial: to eliminate the differences in hiring, wage costs would have to be reduced by up

to 50 percent. The effects are rather similar for different types of recruiters. Moreover, increasing the firms' cost of uncertainty in hiring – through more firm co-payment in the sickness benefit system – may reduce hiring, but does not seem to affect the employers' choice of whom to hire. Overall, our results suggest that statistical discrimination is important.

G81

Global interpersonal inequality: Trends and measurement

Miguel Niño-Zarazúa, United Nations University

This paper discusses different approaches to the measurement of global interpersonal inequality during 1975-2012 period, using data from UNU-WIDER's World Income Inequality Database (WIID). In order to better understand the trends, global interpersonal inequality is decomposed into within-country and between-country inequality. The paper illustrates that the relationship between global interpersonal inequality and these constituent components is a complex one. In particular, we demonstrate that the changes in China's and India's income distributions, economic growth and population dynamics over the past 30 years have simultaneously caused inequality to rise domestically in those countries, while tending to reduce global inter-personal inequality. In light of these ...findings, we reflect on the meaning and policy relevance of global vis-à-vis domestic inequality measures.

G82

Global competition for attracting talents and the world economy

Joël Machado Carneiro, UCLouvain

In this paper, we develop a micro-founded model of the education-migration nexus, and use it to predict the effect of a worldwide liberalization of high-skilled migration. The model is parametrized to fit migration, education, population and income data. It also matches the empirically estimated levels of the elasticity of migration to income and the average elasticity of college-education investment to high-skilled emigration prospects. Our results show that English-speaking, industrialized countries would benefit from increasing the competition for attracting talents. Europe would see its average income gap with the US increase. Despite its positive effect on education, globalizing the market for talents is a zero-sum game: it would drastically hurt developing countries and increase inequality in the world distribution of income.

G83

The Composition of Exports and Human Capital Acquisition

William Olney, Williams College

This paper investigates whether the composition of a country's exports affects educational attainment. A simple model shows how trade affects the relative wages of skilled and unskilled labor which in turn changes the incentives to go to school. These predictions are tested using data spanning forty five years and over a hundred countries. The results confirm that exporting unskill-intensive goods depresses average years of schooling, while exporting skill-intensive goods increases years of schooling. Endogeneity is addressed by using bilateral trade data and the gravity model to identify variation in exports that is unrelated to domestic factors. The results provide insight into which types of exports are most beneficial for human capital formation and how trade can exacerbate initial differences in factor endowments across countries.

PARALLEL SESSIONS H

H11

Audit rates, audit selection and long-term care use: Evidence from a field experiment

Sandra Vriend, VU University Amsterdam

We provide evidence from a large-scale field experiment on the performance of various audit selection rules in the Dutch market for long-term care. We study the effect of the level of the audit rate and the way in which long-term care applications are selected for audit. More specifically: we assess the effect of both unconditional variation in the audit rate and variation conditional on previous performance on the number of applications filed and the quality of those applications, as measured in terms of the fraction of audits approved. Our results do not show significant effects of an exogenous change in the unconditional audit rate on the number of applications nor on the approval rate in audits. We also do not find significant effects on these two outcome variables of switching to a conditional audit regime. Even though we do observe divergence in audit rates in the conditional audit regime, we do not find much evidence for sorting of care providers in terms of pre-experiment performance. Furthermore, we do not find much evidence for the presence of treatment effects that are heterogeneous across types of care providers.

H12

Health Knowledge, Caste and Social Networks in India

Niels-Hugo Blunch, Washington and Lee University

Addressing several methodological shortcomings of the previous literature, this paper explores the relationship among health knowledge and caste and a number of important mediating factors in India--attempting at estimating causal impacts through a combination of instrumental variables and matching methods, where possible. The results indicate the presence of a substantively large health knowledge caste gap (favoring high caste women) and also provides evidence that while observed individual characteristics such as education, information exposure, and access to social networks explain part of the gaps, a substantial part of the health knowledge gap is left unexplained. Overall, these results are consistent with the presence of discrimination towards low caste women in terms of health knowledge but at the same time also point towards the importance of continued attention towards education, institutions and economic policy for decreasing the health knowledge caste gap in India.

H13

Mortality and Costs after Heart Attacks – an Instrumental Variables Approach

Thomas Schober, Johannes Kepler University Linz

We analyse cardiac catheterization treatment effects on mortality, hospital and outpatient costs of patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI), using administrative data with detailed individual information on patient characteristics and health service utilization. The intensity of treatment largely depends on the availability of a catheterization laboratory in the hospital. To account for the non-random selection of patients into hospitals, we exploit the geographic location of the residence as a source of exogenous variation in an instrumental variable framework. The results show that patients being initially admitted to a catheterization hospital at the day of infarction have a 28 percent lower 2-year mortality rate compared to patients treated in non-catheterization hospitals. Separation into age-related subgroups shows the strongest effect for patients under 65 with a 79 percent mortality reduction after 2 years. Comparing hospital costs, the analysis suggests that the initial treatment at catheterization hospitals is more expensive only in the short-term perspective and there are no statistically significant differences for inpatient and total (inpatient and outpatient) costs for the period up to two years after the heart attack. The results suggest that expanding the access to catheterization treatments can be seen as a highly cost-effective measure.

H21

Do Chinese people “keep up with the Jones”? Evidence from peer effects on childhood and adolescent bodyweight in China

Peng Nie, University of Hohenheim

This study examines whether peer effects exist with regards to bodyweight in a sample of 3-18 year-olds in China using data from the China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS). A specific mechanism of how peer effects work via self-reported perceptions of body weight is further explored. Using a community-level definition for peers, this paper presents supporting evidence that peer effects related to childhood and adolescent body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) exist, even after controlling for a rich set of community-level covariates. The magnitude of peer effects is much stronger among individuals at the upper BMI distribution, especially for females. Pathway analysis indicates that self-reported perceptions of overweight by female adolescents are significantly affected by peer effects.

H22

Human Capital Spillovers within Firms: An Approach using Worker Productivity

Ana Sofia Lopes, Instituto Politécnico de Leiria

This study investigate human capital externalities within firms by comparing the determinants of productivity and wages at both firm and worker level. In the firm-level analysis, we follow Hellerstein, Neumark and Troske (1999) and provide improved estimates based on an extended set of covariates including the intensity of firm-provided training. In the worker-level analysis we take a new turn and generate a proxy for unobserved worker productivity. Our results point to the presence of sizeable spillover effects from schooling and training as their impact is bigger on firm-level productivity equations than on the corresponding worker-level equations. As schooling, training, a higher skill job content, and gender imply a higher worker share when models are estimated at worker level, we deduce that externalities are more important in a firm perspective than in a worker perspective. Lastly, our fully disaggregated model (the one that uses all possible combinations of worker attributes) also indicates the presence of human capital externalities.

H23

Does Welfare Dependent Neighbors Matter for Individual Welfare Dependency? Evidence from Merged Neighborhood Data for Germany

Rui Dang, Ruhr Graduate School in Economics

Do peer groups affect individual welfare participation decisions? In this paper, we investigate whether the individual probability of receiving social benefit (ALG II) in Germany is influenced by the neighborhood welfare culture by estimating a local-average neighborhood effects model. We use a panel for years 2007-2010 constructed by enriching the geo-referenced German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) with zip code level social contexts and demographic information, which is generated from the administrative employment register of the German Federal Employment Agency; and the housing price data in Germany. The panel set-up and richness of data allow us to overcome the reflection problem. To transform the complex sorting problem into a model with one unobservable, we estimate a hedonic rental price regression as a control function. Our OLS and IV estimates show that the neighborhood social benefit recipient rate is positively correlated to the individual probability of receiving social benefit, and neighborhood effects estimated are robust. Moreover, we find heterogeneity in neighborhood effects and patterns of sorting bias for individuals with different housing tenure and immigration status. Our results suggest that place-based policies are effective in reducing welfare dependency of socioeconomically disadvantaged households and thus helping them escape the poverty trap.

H31

Family and/or career? The effect of sibling sex composition on earnings, education and family formation

Noemi Peter, University of Amsterdam

We examine how the gender of a sibling affects earnings, education and family formation. Identification of the effect is complicated because parental preferences for children's sex composition can confound the analysis. We address this problem by using a sample of twins: in these cases, the two children are born at the same time, so parents cannot make decisions about the second-born twin based on the gender of the first-born twin. Since we are able to distinguish between monozygotic and dizygotic twins, we can ensure that the results are not led by zygosity differences between same-sex and opposite-sex twins. To the best of our knowledge, such a twin-based empirical approach is novel in the economics literature. We find that women with sisters tend to choose family over career: they have kids earlier and earn less. In case of men, a same-sex sibling has positive impacts on family and on career as well: men with brothers earn more and are more likely to be married and have children.

H32

Fertility treatments and the use of twin births as an instrument for fertility

Nils Braakmann, Newcastle University

Twin births are often used as instruments for fertility. However, a large share of twin births (24% in our sample) are the result of fertility treatments, potentially causing twin births to be endogenous and biasing estimates. Using data from the British Millennium Cohort Study we show that (a) mothers with and without fertility treatment are different, (b) twin births are still random after conditioning on fertility treatments, (c) both labour supply regressions and quantity-quality-tradeoff regressions for children's outcomes relying on the twin birth instrument appear to be biased and (d) the bias makes it less likely to find any results.

H33

The Effects of Children on Mothers' Employment and Earnings: Evidence from Spain

Julio Caceres-Delpiano, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Using Spanish administrative records we study the effects of children on different measures of mothers' labour attachment. By pinpointing the event of multiple births along a twenty-year panel of women's work history, we address the omitted-variable problem and tackle some of the concerns about individual heterogeneity associated with the event of multiple births. We find that the effect of fertility on mothers' labour outcomes differs by level of education. An unexpected increase in family size has strong negative effects on employment and earnings of mothers with a lower level of education. More educated mothers tend to experience the negative impact of fertility on their labour market performance through the type of contract held and other employment characteristics. As an indication of the reemployment difficulties faced by mothers in Spain, we remark the finding of a sharp increase in take-up rates of unemployment benefits around the third month after the birth. To complete our analysis, we estimate the impact of children on the labour supply of a second earner (husband) in the household and find that indeed he tends to compensate for lost income.

H41

Household Migration and Children's Educational Attainment. The case of Uganda

Gianna Giannelli, Università di Firenze

The aim of this paper is to investigate whether migration of household members affects children's primary education. Using the Uganda Household Panel survey for 2005, 2010 and 2011, we estimate models of school attendance and primary school completion. We find that adults' migration has a negative impact while children's migration a positive one on school attendance rates. Interestingly, at variance with results for other countries, remittances have no significant impact. We interpret these findings as evidence that children's migration is indeed beneficial, since it may contribute to match demand and supply of schooling. On the other hand, adults' absence might have controversial effects when children are left behind, since lack of supervision and substitution of adults' tasks with child work might reduce the rate of school attendance. However, neither children's nor adults' migration seems to increase the rate of primary school completion, an evidence that points to the problem of school quality in developing countries.

H42

Sibling Influence on the Human Capital of the Left Behind

Costanza Biavaschi, Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA)

While a growing literature has analyzed the effects of parental migration on the educational outcomes of children left behind, this is the first study to highlight the importance of sibling interactions in such a context. Using panel data from the RUMiC Survey, we find that sibling influence on schooling performance is stronger among left- behind children. Hence, parental migration seems to trigger changes in the roles and effects among children. However, it is primarily older sisters who exhibit a positive influence on their younger siblings. We corroborate our results by performing a series of tests to mitigate endogeneity issues. The results from the analysis suggest that sibling effects in migrant households might be a mechanism to shape children's outcomes and success and that adjustments within the family left behind have the potential to generate benefits – or reduce hardship – in response to parental migration.

H43

Age at arrival, English deficiency and long-term health outcomes of childhood migrants

Ingo Isphording, IZA - Institute for the Study of Labor

We evaluate the effect of English deficiency on the long-term health outcomes of child migrants in Australia. Using data from the HILDA household survey, language proficiency is analyzed as the main channel through which the age at arrival is affecting the health in adulthood measured as quasi-objective mental and physical health scores based on the SF--36 questionnaire. To address measurement issues in English deficiency, an IV variable is derived from a systematic decrease in the ability to acquire new languages during childhood and from differences in language acquisition profiles by linguistic background. Our results indicate a strong negative effect of English deficiency on physical health, but not on mental health. The negative effect is strongest for the role functioning of an individual, that is job-related limitations by a low health status. We discuss as potential mediators the extensive and intensive margin of health care utilization and health information and the mediating role of occupational choice.

H51

Intergenerational transmission of unemployment - Evidence for Germany

Caroline Schwientek, FAU Nuremberg

This paper studies the association between the unemployment experience of fathers and their sons. Based on German survey data that cover the last decades we find significant positive correlations. Using instrumental variables estimation and the Gottschalk (1996) method we investigate to what extent fathers' unemployment is causal for offsprings' employment outcomes. In agreement with the majority of the small international literature we do not find a positive causal effect for intergenerational unemployment transmission. This outcome is robust to alternative data structures and to tests at the intensive and extensive margin of unemployment. This is the first study on the subject for Germany and it suggests that policy should not address parental employment problems to reduce youth unemployment.

H52

Intergenerational educational and occupational mobility for rural-urban migrants in China

Yuanyuan XIE, University of York

This paper empirically investigates the intergenerational educational and occupational mobility in China between three generations: grandparent, parent and child, using 2002 and 2008 microdata sets, including rural-urban migrant households. Statistically, we compare the distribution of education and occupation of those three generations (mean, variance and skewness). Absolute IGM is studied through a transmission matrix. Econometrically, we use ordered probit models to estimate the determinants of the parents' and children's education level and occupation, in which we use occupation between parent and children to proxy IGM in lifecycle income. Finally, treating the matrix as a Markov chain, the equilibrium distribution of quintiles is derived. The transition matrix shows relatively low mobility in or out of the top part of the distribution. The equilibrium distribution of resulting from the limiting stationary transition matrix is reached after about ten generations. It implies that if there is no policy initiative to shift the IGM revealed by the transition matrices then China will remain with distributions showing inequality and different opportunities for the young depending on their parental background.

H53

A cross-country investigation on the patterns of intergenerational mobility

Chiara Cavaglia, University of Essex

The aim of this paper is to compare the pattern of intergenerational transmissions of labour income between fathers and sons in Germany (West and East), Italy, the United Kingdom (UK) and United States (US). This research uses the Two-Sample-Two-Stage methodology to estimate the intergenerational elasticity (IGE), its trend across cohorts and investigate eventual non-linearities at different levels of earnings. The results suggest that the United States and Germany have the highest level of IGE, followed by Italy and the United Kingdom. For all countries, except for the US, the IGE has increased overtime. The estimates also indicate that the intergenerational elasticity is not constant along the income distribution. This is particularly apparent for the US and Italy, with higher persistence at the bottom and top of the income distribution. These findings are robust to a series of controls and across sample specifications.

H61

The Impact of Low-Skilled Immigration on Female Labour Supply

Concetta Mendolicchio, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

This paper contributes to the literature on the impact of immigrants on native female labour supply. By segmenting the market by educational levels, we are able to investigate which native-born women are more affected by an increase of low-skilled immigrants working in the household service sector. We present a model of individual choice with home production and, using an harmonized dataset (CNEF), we test its main predictions. Our sample includes countries implementing different family policies. Our results suggest that the share of immigrants working in services in a given local labour market is positively associated with the probability of native-born women to increase their labour supply at the intensive margin (number of hours worked per week), if skilled, and at the extensive margin (participation decision), if unskilled. Moreover, they show that these effects are larger in countries with less family-supportive policies.

H62

Immigration, occupational choice and public employment

Luca Marchiori, Central Bank of Luxembourg

This paper investigates the theoretical effects of immigration in an occupational choice model with three sectors: a low-skilled, a high-skilled and a public sector. The originality of our approach is to consider (i) intersectoral mobility of labor and (ii) public employment. We highlight the fact that including a public sector is crucial, since omitting it implies that low-skilled immigration unambiguously reduces wages and welfare of all workers. However, when public employment is considered, we demonstrate that immigration increases wages in the high-skilled and the public sectors, provided that the immigrant workforce is not too large and the access to public jobs is not too easy. The average wage of natives may also increase accordingly. Moreover, immigration may improve workers' welfare in each sector. Finally, the theoretical mechanism underlying these results does not require natives and immigrants being complements.

H63

Effects of Immigration on the Incidence of Native-Born Migration in Canada

Yigit Aydede, Saint Mary's University

There are two competing views on how immigration would affect local labour markets. When immigrants offer similar skills as native-born workers, they may compete directly with them, and, in return, this competition may lead to lower economic returns for native-born workers. This view can be called as the substitution hypothesis. The alternative view is that immigrants may provide complementary skills, hence, can raise the productivity of other workers. If the substitution argument is effective immigration might lead to out-migration of the nonimmigrant population from a community in the short run. The present study combines departure and arrival decisions into a single migration decision process by considering the conditions in both departure and potential destinations simultaneously. To validate either of the substitution or complementary view, we apply alternative specific clustered dichotomous fixed-effect response models, which disaggregate the displacement effect of immigration at occupational and industrial levels by using the 2006 Census for 282 census divisions that cover the entire country. The results show that differences in immigration densities between alternative destinations relative to the departure region at each occupation and industry level have no significant impact on the native-born workers' moving decisions.

H71

The old versus the young: The impact of displacement on employment probabilities and wages

Anja Deelen,

This paper investigates the impact of plant closures on labour market prospects of older and younger workers. We study the role of tenure and local labour market conditions as a determinant of the differences. Administrative data are used to follow a large sample of Dutch workers who lost their jobs due to plant closures in the period 2000-2009. We use exact matching techniques in combination with fixed-effect modelling to determine the treatment effects. Results indicate not only a stronger treatment effect for older workers, but also a gradual increase of the treatment effects with age. The employment probability is substantially lower as the displaced worker is older. For those older workers who do find new employment, the wage decline compared to the wage before displacement is stronger than it is for displaced young and prime-age workers. Longer job tenure partially explains the difference between younger and older worker. In addition, displaced older workers are more sensitive than prime age workers to the structural situation in the local sectoral labour market from which they were displaced and they experience stronger negative effects of changing sector after displacement on their post-displacement wages.

H72

Is there an Added Worker Effect in Germany? - Evidence from Involuntary Job Loss

Doreen Triebe, DIW Berlin

Berlin This paper examines the added worker effect (the labor supply response of an individual to partner's job loss) within different types of partnerships, i.e. married and cohabiting couples, and differentiates between gender. Instead of simply focusing on the period of displacement, this study's aim is to broaden the horizon to responses before treatment, during the treatment period (immediate response), and up to 5 years after displacement. The considered forms of unemployment are due to plant closure as well as dismissal by employer, in order to just capture involuntary job loss. This is essential since an intra-household labor supply adaptation is only necessary, if the job loss is coherent with negative financial consequences, which in turn is more likely in case of involuntary job loss. The underlying method is a difference-in-difference setting in combination with a matching procedure (entropy balancing). Using the German Socio-Economic Panel Study from 1991 to 2011 the papers main results reveal small effects for all subgroups except cohabiting women. The effects are observable mainly in the short run (immediate response) and the involuntary job loss has its impact primarily on the potential change (wish to increase labor supply).

H73

Husband's Unemployment and Wife's Labor Supply – The Added Worker Effect across Europe

Julia Bredtmann, Ruhr University Bochum; RWI Essen

This paper investigates the responsiveness of women's labor supply to their husband's loss of employment – the so-called added worker effect. While previous empirical literature on this topic mainly concentrates on a single country, we take an explicit internationally comparative perspective and analyze whether the added worker effect varies across the European countries. In doing so, we use longitudinal data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) covering the period 2004 to 2011. For our pooled sample of 29 European countries, we find evidence for the existence of an added worker effect. Women whose husbands become unemployed have a higher probability of entering the labor market than women whose husbands remain employed. However, this effect is mainly driven by wives' changes from inactivity to unemployment. Our results further reveal that the added worker effect acts countercyclical and varies over different welfare regimes within Europe.

H81

On ethical consumers: behavior and attitudes in a linked economic experiment and attitudes survey

Marieta Valente, Universidade do Minho, NIMA (Applied Microeconomics Research Area)

Surveys on ethical considerations in the marketplace clearly identify ethical consumers. However, it has been argued that there is a gap between what consumers claim and what they do in actual purchases. To study ethical consumption in an incentive-compatible setting, this paper implements a design of an incentivized market experiment. It tests whether ethical purchases occur in a quite stringent scenario: a price competition market with homogenous goods, but where sellers can opt to introduce ethical differentiation of their otherwise indistinguishable goods. In all but one market, ethical goods are indeed supplied. Prices decline as in a typical price competition experiment, while donations also decrease, though at a less steep rate. Even though prices are often the deciding factor, almost all buyers purchase at least once from the more expensive but more ethical seller. This experiment establishes that ethical differentiation can be an effective strategy for sellers with ethically motivated buyers. However, no correlation is observed between donations made during the experiment and the replies to a question on the willingness to pay an ethical price premium, thus supporting the existence of the attitude-behavior gap.

H82

Emotions at Work - Why the Meaning of a Task Still Matters After the Job Has Been Done

Adrian Chadi, IAAEU

By examining whether the meaninglessness of a previous task can affect workers' subsequent performance in a different task, our study sheds light on a highly relevant aspect at the workplace. Exploiting a realistic working environment in which every worker accomplish the same job, we experimentally vary the information on its meaning afterwards. Workers report small but significant differences in several emotional states. Remarkably, these differences in emotions seem to translate into varying levels of performance as provided in a following real-effort task.

H83

Do Self-Determined Wages Really Improve Employees' Performance? Evidence from a Natural Field Experiment

Sabrina Jeworrek, University of Trier

Recent laboratory evidence suggests that employees who have the extraordinary right to self-determine their wages perform significantly better. By conducting a natural field experiment, our study aims at testing whether and to what extent this policy actually works in a real labor market. Employees were hired for a half day job to file business reports. After one hour of working time, a random sample of employees was allowed to choose their own wage. Another group was denied this right but was paid the same wages as have been chosen before. A last group differed from the former only in the fact that employees were aware that others had this extraordinary right before. As expected, we find that performance is higher when employees self-determine their wage but the performance increase (about 12%) did not outperform the wage increase (about 20%). To the contrary, a pure monetary gift – a wage premium in addition to the announced flat wage – did not result in any performance changes. Interestingly, we find no performance decrease in the face of signaling distrust. The surprisingly high level of performance seems to be driven by individuals scoring high on agreeableness and people who want to prove to be trustworthy.

H91

Does Homeownership Prolong the Duration of Unemployment?

Firat Yaman, City University London

We examine the effects of homeownership on individuals' unemployment durations in the USA. We take into account that an unemployment spell can terminate with a job or with a non-participation transition. The endogeneity of homeownership is addressed through the estimation of a full maximum likelihood function which jointly models the competing hazards and the probability of being a homeowner. Unobserved factors contributing to the probability of being a homeowner are allowed to be correlated with unobservable heterogeneity in the hazard rates. We find that unemployed homeowners are less likely to find a job than renters. The effect is small but statistically significant for most specifications. The effect is stronger for outright owners and weaker for mortgage holders. We also find that outright owners have a higher and mortgage holders a lower probability of exiting to non-participation than renters.

H92

Training Vouchers and Labor Market Outcomes in Chile

Rafael Novella; Inter-American Development Bank

This paper evaluates the impact of a recently implemented training voucher program in Chile, the Bono Trabajador Activo, on workers' earnings, employment, and the probabilities of changing job and economic sector. Using rich administrative datasets of the National Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance System, we apply parametric and semi-parametric techniques to measure such effects. Our results mainly indicate that, in the short-run, the voucher program has no impact on earnings and positive effects on employment. We do not find evidence of heterogeneous effects by gender, age, and education.

H93

A Social Network Analysis of Occupational Segregation

Sebastian Buhai, Stockholm University

We develop a social network model of occupational segregation between different social groups, generated by the existence of positive inbreeding bias among individuals from the same group. If network referrals are important for job search, then expected homophily in the contact network structure induces different career choices for individuals from different social groups. This further translates into stable occupational segregation equilibria in the labor market. We derive conditions for wage and unemployment inequality in the segregation equilibria and characterize ...first and second best social welfare optima. Surprisingly, we find that utilitarian socially optimal policies involve segregation.

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