



Fachbereich VWL / Department of Economics

EconNewsletter

Editorial Contact: Michael Paetz
tel: +49 40 42838-5561; e-mail: econ.newsletter.Wiso@uni-hamburg.de

DECEMBER 17 – DECEMBER 21, 2018

NEWSLETTER 2018-28

SEMINAR CALENDAR

Research Seminar “Labour Economics”

Tommaso Frattini, University of Milan:
*(The struggle for) Refugee Integration into the Labour Market:
Evidence from Europe*

Monday December 17
16:30-18:00
Esplanade 36, R. 4011/13

Forschungsseminar “Quantitative Wirtschaftsforschung“

Philipp Strack, UC Berkeley:
The Cost of Information

Tuesday December 18
12:15–13:45
R. 2095/2197 (VMP 5)

Environmental and Development Economics

Charles Palmer, The London School of Economics and Political Science:
*Participatory policy approaches and cooperation in forest commons:
Experimental evidence from Program Bolsa Floresta in Brazil*

Wednesday December 19
12:15–13:45
Zentralbib. Recht, Rothen-
baumchaussee 33, BG 3/4

PhD Seminar

Luise Görge, Universität Hamburg:
Wage Earners, Homemakers & Gender Identity
– *Experimental Evidence on Couples' Labour Division*

Thursday December 20
12:15–13:15
R. 2091/2201 (VMP 5)

Research Seminar “Microeconomics”

- no seminar -

Hamburg Lectures on Law & Economics

- no seminar -

HCHE Research Seminar

- no seminar -

Sollten Sie Interesse haben, sich mit einem/r der Vortragenden zu treffen, wenden Sie sich bitte an den entsprechenden Veranstalter. Weitere Infos finden Sie auf unserer Homepage: <https://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/fachbereich-vwl/forschung/forschungsseminare.html>

ABSTRACTS

Research Seminar “Labour Economics”

Tommaso Frattini, University of Milan:

(The struggle for) Refugee Integration into the Labour Market: Evidence from Europe

Abstract:

In this paper, we use repeated cross-sectional survey data to study the labour market performance of refugees across several EU countries and over time. In the first part, we document that labour market outcomes for refugees are consistently worse than those for other comparable migrants. The gap remains sizeable even after controlling for individual characteristics as well as for unobservables using a rich set of fixed effects and interactions between area of origin, entry cohort and destination country. Refugees are 11.6 percent less likely to have a job and 22.1 percent more likely to be unemployed than migrants with similar characteristics. Moreover, their income, occupational quality and labour market participation are also relatively weaker. This gap persists until about 10 years after immigration. In the second part, we assess the role of asylum policies in explaining the observed refugee gap. We conduct a difference-in-differences analysis that exploits the differential timing of dispersal policy enactment across European countries: we show that refugee cohorts exposed to these policies have persistently worse labour market outcomes. Further, we find that entry cohorts admitted when refugee status recognition rates are relatively high integrate better into the host country labour market.

Environmental and Development Economics

Charles Palmer, The London School of Economics and Political Science:

Participatory policy approaches and cooperation in forest commons: Experimental evidence from Program Bolsa Floresta in Brazil

Abstract:

Policy interventions with a strong participatory element, which aim to protect natural resources and reduce poverty, have become increasingly popular in developing countries. A setting akin to a natural experiment is exploited to evaluate the extent to which the participatory aspects of Brazil’s Program Bolsa Floresta (PBF) influenced the willingness of community members to cooperate in forest commons. We undertake a common-pool resource game and household survey in Amazonas State to test the hypothesis that increased participation in workshops, which aim to create alternative livelihoods, is associated with higher levels of cooperation. Based on data collected from 160 households in seven communities, preliminary results suggest support for the hypothesis. While the direction of causality remains unclear, we provide tentative evidence that Program Bolsa Floresta is crowding in cooperative behaviour in forest commons.

PhD Seminar

Luise Görge, Universität Hamburg:

Wage Earners, Homemakers & Gender Identity – Experimental Evidence on Couples' Labour Division

Abstract:

Why are women less likely to become breadwinners than men? To assess potential explanations, I study real heterosexual couples, 246 subjects, playing a specialisation game in the lab. I find that women become breadwinners at lower rates than men. This gender gap is mainly driven by gender differences in productivity, but amplified by two other factors: male overconfidence and women's reluctance to assume sole responsibility for household income. While I find little evidence that gender identity affects labour division choices, men's performance in the market task suggests identity concerns may impact gender differences in labour supply at the intensive margin: When the threat of being out-earned by their partner is high, men exert significantly more effort.

*The next EconNewsletter will be published on **Monday, January 7, 2019.***

*Editorial deadline: **Friday, January 4, 2019.***

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Department of Economics

University of Hamburg

Von-Melle-Park 5, 20146 Hamburg

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