

MUNI  
ECON

# Young Economists' Meeting

2 - 3 September 2021

[yem.econ.muni.cz](http://yem.econ.muni.cz)

# Welcome to Brno

*"Among Czechs, Moravia's capital has a dull rep: a likeable enough place where not much actually happens. That 'nothing to do here' feel was cemented in the early 2000s by the hit local film Boredom in Brno (Nuda v Brně), and, sadly, not many people have gone back to reappraise their opinions. The reality, however, is very different. Tens of thousands of students who attend university here ensure a lively cafe and club scene that easily rivals Prague's. The museums are great too. And if you add in some excellent microbreweries and at least two of the country's best restaurants, there's plenty to reward more than a transit stop."*

Lonely Planet



Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul also known as Petrov and Zelný trh

You won't regret spending an extra day or two in Brno. The city offers many great things to see and do, yet is not spoiled by tourism and commerce. In 2016 Brno was listed among the top 10 of the best alternative city breaks in Europe by The Guardian and in the list of 52 Places to Go by The New York Times. Brno is internationally recognized for its modernist architecture – the Stiasni villa, a magnificent functionalist villa with a three-hectare garden, is located just 500m from the Faculty.

To get to know the city and learn what to do, visit [www.gotobrna.cz](http://www.gotobrna.cz).

# Keynote Lectures

## Social and economic preferences towards the end of life

Ben Greiner is the Professor of Economics at Vienna University of Economics and Business, specializing in experimental economics, market design, and strategic behavior.

**www:** <http://ben.orsee.org/>



**Ben Greiner**

## Challenges in modelling migration as adaptation to climate change



**Katrin Millock**

Katrin Millock is Senior Research Fellow in economics of the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) and Associate Professor at Paris School of Economics. Her current research focuses on climate change and development, in particular climate-induced migration.

**www:** <https://works.bepress.com/millock/>

# Conference Schedule

## Thursday September 2

Venue: Kabaret Špaček, Kopečná 46, Brno

- 16:30 – 17:00 Registration
- 17:00 – 18:15 Keynote lecture by Ben Greiner  
*Social and economic preferences towards the end of life*
- 18:15 – 22:30 Dinner

## Friday September 3

Venue: Faculty of Economics and Administration, Lipová 41a, Brno

- from 8:00 *Registration*
- 8:30 – 9:30 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 1.a P403  
Behavioral and Experimental Economics 1.b S402  
Labor Economics 1 S401
- 9:30 – 10:00 *Coffee break*
- 10:00 – 11:00 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 2.a P403  
Behavioral and Experimental Economics 2.b S402  
Labor Economics 2 S401
- 11:00 – 11:20 *Coffee break*
- 11:20 – 12:20 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 3.a P403  
Behavioral and Experimental Economics 3.b S402  
Labor Economics 3 S401
- 12:20 – 13:15 *Lunch*
- 13:15 – 14:30 Keynote lecture by Katrin Millock P403  
*Challenges in modelling migration as adaptation to climate change*
- 14:30 – 15:30 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 4 P403  
Labor Economics 4 S401
- 15:30 – 16:00 *Coffee break*
- 16:00 – 17:20 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 5 P403
- 16:00 – 17:00 Labor Economics 5 S401

Venue: Restaurant Mitrovski, Veletržní 716/13, Brno

- 19:00 – 21:00 Goodbye dinner

## **Behavioral and Experimental Economics 1.a**

8:30-9:30 P403

Gergely Hajdu	The Effect of Choice on Beliefs
Gergely Hajdu	How Does Choice Affect Learning?
Christoph Drobner	Motivated Belief Updating and Rationalization of Information

## **Behavioral and Experimental Economics 1.b**

8:30-9:30 S402

Linda Dezső	Natives' and Immigrants' Preferences for Redistribution
Nina Weber	Experience of Social Mobility and Support for Redistribution: Beating the Odds or Blaming the System?
Katarína Čellárová	Strategic Vs. In-group Motives of a Bystander to Intervene in a Repeated Non-emergency Situatio

## **Behavioral and Experimental Economics 2.a**

10:00-11:00 P403

Tabaré Capitán	Expecting to Get It: An Endowment Effect for Information
Andis Sofianos	Reverse Bayesianism: Revising Beliefs in Light of Unforeseen Events
Yan Xu	Revealed Preferences Over Experts and Quacks and Failures of Contingent Reasoning

## **Behavioral and Experimental Economics 2.b**

10:00-11:00 S402

Silvester van Koten	Auctions With Entry Cost
Adriana Alventosa	Product Differentiation and Quality Costs. An Experiment
Matej Lorko	Intertemporal Coordination in Volunteer Markets

## **Behavioral and Experimental Economics 3.a**

11:20-12:20 P403

Yuval Ofek-Shanny	Assessment of Minorities Ability Using Low-Stakes Tests - Evidence from PISA and a Field Experiment
Sergio Mittlaender	The Effect of Inclusive Policies on Economic Types of Discrimination
Diya Abraham	Social Comparisons and Effort Provision: The Psychological Effect of Being Less Trusted Than One's Peers.

## **Behavioral and Experimental Economics 3.b**

11:20-12:20 P403

Abu Siddique	Forced Displacement, Mental Health, and Child Development: Evidence from the Rohingya Refugees
Laura Muñoz Blanco	Displacement, a Step on Early Marriage? Natural Disasters and Bride Price Tradition
Libor Dušek	Salience, Incentives, and Timely Compliance: Evidence from Speeding Tickets

## **Behavioral and Experimental Economics 4**

14:30-15:30 P403

Lenka Fiala	Statistical Role Models
Lars Behlen	Defaults in Education
Shah Ahmad Mobariz	Long-term Impacts of Gender-balanced Local Development Councils on Female Education

## Behavioral and Experimental Economics 5

16:00-17:20 P403

Yuki Takahashi	Gender Differences in the Cost of Corrections in Group Work
Ella Sargsyan	Violent Conflicts and Child Gender Preferences
Ada Kovaliukaite	Gender Representation in Majoritarian Bargaining
Shuya He	Don't Tell Anyone I Lost to a Girl! Gender Stereotypes and Hiding Low Performances

## Labor Economics 1

8:30-10:30 Room S401

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|---------------------|--|
| Jakub Grossmann     | Forced Migration, Staying Minorities, and New Societies: Evidence from Post-war Czechoslovakia |
| Aizhamal Rakhmetova | Access to Financial Resources and Environmental Migration of the Poor                          |
| Christoph Deuster   | International Migration and Human Capital Inequality: A Dyadic Approach                        |

## Labor Economics 2

10:00-11:00 Room S401

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|------------------|---|
| Caroline Coly    | It's a Man's World: Culture of Abuse, #MeToo and Worker Flows   |
| Matteo M. Marini | Does Gender Moderate the Influence of Emotions on Risk-taking? Preliminary Meta-analytic Evidence from Multiple Price Lists |
| Huyen Nguyen     | The (Great) Persuasion Divide? Gender Disparities in Debate Speeches and Evaluations  |

## Labor Economics 3

11:20-12:20 Room S401

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|----------------------|--|
| Jan Aleksander Baran | Are Poles Stuck in Overeducation? Individual Dynamics of Educational Mismatch in Poland    |
| Filip Pertold        | Multigenerational Educational Mobility in Europe: Evidence from SHARE                      |
| Martin Guzi          | Wages of Czech Graduates: The Positive Effects of Work Experience Gained Before Graduation |

## Labor Economics 4

14:30-15:30 Room S401

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|---------------------|--|
| Filippos Maraziotis | Life-partners as Career-allies? Exploring the Wage Effects of Same-occupation Couples                            |
| Sefane Cetin        | Joint Retirement: Evidence on the Heterogeneity of Spousal Effects   |
| Lena Adamus         | The Impact of Gender Roles and Stereotyped Perceptions of Entrepreneurship on Women's Entrepreneurial Intentions |

## Labor Economics 5

16:00-17:00 Room S401

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|--------------|--|
| Jakub Lonsky | Heroin Supply and Ethnic Networks: Evidence from Chinese Enclaves and Vietnam Veterans |
| Kai Barron   | Alcohol and Short-Run Mortality: Evidence from a Modern-Day Prohibition                |
| Eugenio Levi | Does Lack of Trust Boost Populist Attitudes and Votes?                                 |

# General Information

## Guidance for Presenters and Session Chairs

The conference features five sessions in two panels. We suggest speakers prepare a 20-minute presentation and upload their slides in ppt or pdf on the computer before the session begins. Each room is equipped with a computer, a projector and a whiteboard. Papers will be presented in the order listed in the program. The last presenter will chair the session and keep time.

## Best Paper Award

The winning paper will be announced before the keynote lecture on Friday.

## Coffee Breaks and Lunch

The coffee breaks and lunch will be on the 4th floor. A ring of the bell will announce the start of each session.

## WiFi

Wireless Internet is available through *eduroam* network. If you require access information, please contact the registration desk.

## Getting around

Brno provides a great public transport system that runs 24/7 - buses, trams, and trolleybuses during the day, night buses after 11 pm. The conference venue (Faculty) is 10 minutes by tram no. 1 (direction: Pisárky) from the main train station to the stop Lipová. The fare is 20 Kč (about 0.8 Eur) for a 15-minute ticket, or 25 Kč (about 1 Eur) for a 60-minute ticket. The tickets can be bought from the yellow ticket vending machines at the bus/ tram stop, or at the newspaper stalls. You can also buy a ticket with valid contactless bank card (a debit card, or a credit card). All you have to do is attach the card to the validator after boarding. SMS tickets can be purchased as well but only with a Czech phone number.



# Behavioral and Experimental Economics Panel

08:30  
P403

## **The Effect of Choice on Beliefs**

**Gergely Hajdu, Balázs Krusperz**

Vienna University of Economics and Business

People tend to think more favourably about a product when they own it compared to when they do not own it. Going beyond the effect of ownership, we study in the lab how choosing – as opposed to simply receiving – a product affects beliefs about the products in the choice set. Using a between-subject design, we compare a person who chooses a product to a person who receives the same product exogenously. To deal with the endogeneity in choices we construct information that is sufficient to make choices predictable but noisy enough to leave room for belief formation. We find that making a choice increases the difference between beliefs about the same product when the product is owned compared to when it is not. The effect is driven by pessimism about not chosen products: participants who do not choose a product believe it is worse than participants who do not receive it, while beliefs about chosen and received products are similar. When participants choose a product but their attention is shifted towards product evaluation, pessimism disappears suggesting that the effect of choice is driven by attention. As choices are often made under uncertainty, the mechanism we identify may play a role in a potentially wide range of settings. Our findings also have policy implications: active choice policies may be more effective tools than opt-out defaults.

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08:30  
P403

## **How does choice affect learning?**

**Gergely Hajdu, Balázs Krusperz**

Vienna University of Economics and Business

After purchasing a product, people usually receive information and update their beliefs about both chosen and not chosen products. This, in turn, can affect future buying and selling decisions. In this paper, we study how choosing a product — as opposed to simply receiving it — affects learning (i.e. belief updating) about products after the choice has been made. We design an experiment where participants learn about the fundamental quality of financial investments by observing price changes in multiple rounds. Using a between-subject design, we compare beliefs of participants who choose some of the investments themselves (Choice condition) to participants who receive investments exogenously (Allocation condition). We find a choice effect, participants react weaker to price changes in the Choice condition than in the Allocation condition. We argue that participants in the Choice condition trust their previous beliefs more and

therefore react less to recent price changes. We build and estimate a structural model and find that participants in the Choice condition put higher weight on previous beliefs compared to recent information. In light of these results, we can reject other potential explanations to be the main drivers of the choice effect, such as motivated belief formation or increased attention.

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## **Motivated belief updating and rationalization of information**

08:30  
P403

**Christoph Drobner**, Sebastian J. Goergz

Technical University Munich

Manipulating the perceived ego-relevance of IQ tests, we show that subjects update their beliefs about their relative performance in an IQ test more optimistically as the weight on direct belief utility increases. This finding provides clean evidence for the optimistic belief updating hypothesis and supports theoretical models with direct belief utility. Moreover, we document that subjects discount the weight on direct belief utility when the number of bad signals increases. Taken together, these findings suggest two alternative strategies to maintain high levels of direct belief utility despite the presence of objective information.

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## **Natives' and immigrants' preferences for redistribution**

08:30  
S402

**Linda Dezső**, Christian Koch, Jean-Robert Tyran

University of Vienna

In recent decades of European history, the question of immigration has been opportunistically invoked to appeal to political constituencies. Learning from these campaigns, in this pre-registered experiment (RCT ID: AEARCTR-0007577), we ask whether those who have a history of building a welfare state (natives) form subjective entitlements to this welfare state, whether this view is shared by those who have no history of building it (immigrants), and whether the latter believe that history has no implication on their fair share of the welfare. Subjects are paired and proceeds symbolizing the welfare must be divided between them. To create a situation analogous to building a welfare state, one member of a pair is randomly selected as the one responsible for creating the proceeds to be divided, while holding productivity constant between parties. Orthogonally, we systematically pair subjects based on whether or not they have real-life migration backgrounds. That is, in half of the pairs (homo pairs), partners are either both migrants or both natives, while the other half are of mixed backgrounds (hetero pairs). Additionally, we collect unbiased third parties' views about the fair divisions. We test whether beliefs about the fair division diverge more between parties in the homo than in the hetero pairs – indicating in-group bias – and whether natives believe that they deserve (and subsequently claim) a higher share than immigrants do, showing a history effect. We also control for the heterogeneity of subjects' pre-treatment attitudes towards immigrants in the UK, redistribution, efficiency concerns, and Brexit votes.

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## **Experience of Social Mobility and Support for Redistribution: Beating the odds or blaming the system?**

**Nina Weber**

King's College London

How does the experience of social mobility affect people's redistributive preferences? Using cross-country survey data including respondents from 27 countries questioned across three decades and a survey experiment ran in the United States in April 2021, I examine the effects of experienced social mobility on support for redistribution at the individual level. The results indicate a divide between people who experienced downward mobility as opposed to upward mobility - experiencing downward mobility increases support for redistribution while experiencing upward mobility does not affect redistributive preferences. This finding can be explained by how people's own mobility experience affects their perceptions of opportunities within society. In line with the self-serving bias, those with negative mobility experiences 'blame the system' and extrapolate from their negative experience onto society at large, which increases their demand for redistribution. Conversely, those who experienced positive mobility believe they 'beat the odds' and, therefore, do not extrapolate from their experience onto perceptions of societal mobility, leading to no less support for redistribution. This relationship suggests significant implications at the aggregate: As overall absolute mobility increases, *ceteris paribus*, demand for redistribution rises. In the survey experiment, I find that this effect is especially driven by Republicans, rather than Democrats.

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## **Strategic vs. in-group motives of a bystander to intervene in a repeated non-emergency situation**

**Katarína Čellárová, Ondřej Krčál, Rostislav Staněk**

Masaryk University

We aim to disentangle between two motives that make bystanders intervene in a situation when a powerful individual redistribute resources from weaker to herself. In real life, bystanders intervene more when the victim is from their social group. This fact can have two explanations: in-group favoritism or the need for strategic thinking. These motives are linked in real life; however, they impose different policy implications on how to increase intervention. We study bystander willingness to stand up in laboratory economic experiment. In the game of three, one player can change the decision to relocate money from the weaker to the stronger player. We manipulate the possibility of bystander becoming a victim and a composition of triplets with respect to social identity. We find that both possibility to become a victim and the same social identity increase intervention. However, bystander intervenes significantly more only when the victim is different and when bystander is sure that she cannot become oppressed as well. Both treatment manipulations have the effect on their own, yet, combining them does not add up those effects. Therefore, we conclude that they should be treated as substitutes and applied regarding a particular situation.

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## Expecting to get it: An endowment effect for information

10:00  
P403

**Tabaré Capitán**, Linda Thunström, Klaas van 't Veld, Jonas Nordström

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

In this paper we predict and find evidence for an “endowment effect for information”— a tendency to value information more if getting the information is expected than if it is not expected. We show that the two leading theories of expectations-based referencedependent preferences imply such an endowment effect, and find evidence supporting this prediction in an experiment that manipulates participants' expectations. The effect implies that the net benefits from information policies may vary with people's expectations: consumers who regularly see information about the calories in their food, the energy use of their appliances, or the carbon footprint of their flights may come to expect access to such information and then end up valuing it more.

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## Reverse Bayesianism: Revising Beliefs in Light of Unforeseen Events

10:00  
P403

Christoph K. Becker, Tigran Melkonyan, Eugenio Proto, **Andis Sofianos**, Stefan T. Trautmann

University of Heidelberg

Bayesian updating is the dominant theory of learning. However, the theory is silent about how individuals react to events that were previously unforeseeable or unforeseen. Building on a recently developed axiomatic framework to analyze such situations, we test if subjects update their beliefs according to “reverse Bayesianism”, under which the relative likelihoods of prior beliefs remain unchanged after an unforeseen event materializes. We develop two experiments that entail unforeseen events and find that participants do not systematically deviate from reverse Bayesianism. However, we do find well-known violations of Bayesian updating. Decision makers seem to be ex ante unaware - they do not expect outcomes that they have not yet observed or have not been informed about. At the same time, we find instances of both increased and decreased awareness after exposure to unforeseen events.

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## Revealed preferences over experts and quacks and failures of contingent reasoning

10:00  
P403

**Yan Xu**

University of Vienna

In many economic scenarios, people face incomplete information about the payoffrelevant states of the world, and they may resort to different tests (e.g., analysts, medical diagnoses, or psychic octopuses) to obtain information to reduce their risk exposure. This chapter studies how people evaluate and choose tests. Are they able to avoid useless ones (quacks) and identify genuinely useful ones (experts)? Are they over-paying for quacks and under-paying for experts, and why? I develop a novel experiment wherein

people face a rich and structured choice set of expert and quack tests and choose their favorite ones through a graphic coloring task. I find that people do fail to distinguish experts and quacks on a large scale, and they are over-paying for quacks but accurately paying for experts. These results are not driven by the standard explanations suggested in the literature, including belief updating bias, failure in best-responding, and intrinsic preference over certain information characteristics. Instead, I show that the main culprit is the failure of contingent reasoning in information processing. That is, people cannot correctly foresee how expert and quack tests influence their decision problems for all contingencies provided by signals. The failure of contingent reasoning underlies many decision problems in behavioral economics and game theory, and this paper provides new implications for these fields.

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10:00  
S402

## **German Wind Auctions Modeled as a Participation Game**

**Silvester van Koten**

University J.E. Purkyne

When business licenses are sold in auctions with considerable sunk bid preparation costs, efficiency and auctioneer income may be negatively affected. Inspired by the support regime for onshore wind developers in Germany (EEG 2014), a reversed multi-unit auction with sunk preinvestments (bid preparation costs) is modeled as a participation game, and the effects of bid preparation costs on the bid strategies and resulting prices is analyzed. In the scenarios considered, bid preparation costs have surprisingly strong effects, considerably inflating resulting prices.

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10:00  
S402

## **Product differentiation and quality costs. An experiment**

**Adriana Alventosa**, Sílvia Ferreira Jorgey, Joana Pinhoz, Margarida Catalão-Lopesx, Cesaltina Pacheco Pires, Pedro Garcês

University of Málaga

When firms attempt to differentiate their products in terms of qualities, they can face different quality cost structures. In this work, we explore a vertical product differentiation two-stage game where duopolists first choose the quality for their products and then their prices. We do so in two scenarios that present different quality cost structures: (i) costless quality and (ii) unit production costs increasing with quality. After presenting the theoretical model, we take this game to the lab, being, to the best of our knowledge, the first experiment representing a vertical product differentiation game where subjects choose both their qualities and their prices. Results indicate that, overall, there is lower product differentiation than predicted and that firms set prices just as to cover their marginal costs. Profits are mainly driven by a demand effect, such that the firm attracting more consumers makes higher profits. Regarding the cost structure, moving from a scenario with costless quality to a scenario with quality costs diminishes the qualities, increases the prices, diminishes the number of consumers but does not affect market power.

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# Intertemporal Coordination in Volunteer Markets

10:00  
S402

**Matej Lorko, Maroš Servátka, Robert Slonim, Michal Ďuríník**

University of Economics in Bratislava

The absence of prices to coordinate demand and supply in markets relying on altruistic suppliers often causes inefficient outcomes due to misallocation of voluntary help. These inefficiencies can be much more dramatic when the coordination problem is intertemporal, such as when the altruistic market forces mandatory time between donations for volunteers (e.g., blood donations). In this paper, we theoretically and experimentally compare the efficiency of volunteer markets without and with restrictions on a temporal delay between donations and examine whether market efficiency is improved using the demand and supply signals. Theoretically, we show that inefficiencies due to coordination failure are much greater when there is a mandatory delay between donations. More critically, we find that while both demand and supply information improve coordination when there is no mandatory delay between donations, only supply information improves the market efficiency when there are mandatory delays between donations. Subjects in our experiment behave consistently with the direction of our theoretical findings, but the size of the effects on inefficiency are dramatically larger with mandatory delays. In particular, the coordination failures in the conditions with mandatory delays are much greater than theoretically predicted than when the coordination failures without any delays are compared to the theoretical conditions. Finally, the experimental results show, in the conditions with mandatory delays, that the supply information significantly improves efficiency by helping subjects solve the intertemporal coordination problem, but the demand information has no effect.

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## Assessment of Minorities Ability Using Low-Stakes Tests - Evidence from PISA and a Field Experiment

11:20  
P403

**Yuval Ofek-Shanny**

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

The performance of minority group students compared to the majority is typically measured using low stakes (to the student) standardized assessment tests. Doing so will be problematic if there is a difference in intrinsic motivation between students from different groups. In this paper, I use data from PISA 2015 and a field experiment, to evaluate the direction and magnitude of differences in measurements of minority-majority performance gaps. I find that measurements substantially differ depending on the stakes of the test. Using high-stakes tests changes the gap by a 0.3 STD. Combining the experimental results with nationally representative low-stakes assessments from Israel suggests 60 percent of the minority-majority performance gap could be the result of differences in motivation rather than cognitive ability.

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## The Effect of Inclusive Policies on Economic Types of Discrimination

Lisa Lenz, Sergio Mittlaender

Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy

Inclusive policies that implement inter-group contact has been found to increase or to decrease discrimination in the empirical literature. These conflicting results might originate from differences in addressed types of discrimination – i.e. whether discriminatory behavior arises from differences in tastes or beliefs – and differences in contact's capacity to alter tastes and beliefs. This article investigates the causal effect of contact on statistical and taste-based discrimination as well as on the associated anticipation effects of the latter. In our experiment, republicans and democrats are assigned to teams comprising out-group members or to remain in homogeneous teams, interact in a cooperative task, and subsequently play different games apt to elicit their discriminatory tastes and beliefs about out-groups. Our contact intervention remedied taste-based discrimination by about 45 percent, and had no significant impact on intergroup trust and on statistical discrimination. Derived lessons for policy makers concerned with the reduction of discrimination involve features that inclusive policies should strive for by changing preferences or beliefs, and thereby reducing different types of discrimination.

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## Social comparisons and effort provision: The psychological effect of being less trusted than one's peers.

Diya Abraham, Ondřej Krčál and Rostislav Staněk

Vienna University of Economics and Business

We study how a subjective comparison made by a principal when deciding which of two agents to trust influences the agents' level of effort provision. Employing a lab experiment, we quantify the pure psychological effect of being more/ less trusted by a third party relative to one's peers. We keep the rewards associated with different levels of trust constant thus removing the possibility that material reciprocity concerns could play any role in the agents' choices. We find an asymmetric effect on effort provision: while those who are less trusted than their peers reduce their level of effort relative to a control group in which no intentional distrust can be inferred, we do not find a corresponding increase in effort by those who are more trusted. Our results suggest that payoff irrelevant decisions (for e.g. task assignment) could have detrimental consequences if such decisions are seen as conveying different levels of subjective trust in agents. We find evidence that the effect we observe is driven in part by the negative emotions experienced by agents who are distrusted.

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# Forced Displacement, Mental Health, and Child Development: Evidence from the Rohingya Refugees

11:20  
S402

Asad Islam, Tanvir Ahmed Mozumder, Tabassum Rahman, Tanvir Shatil, **Abu Siddique**

Technical University of Munich

Forced displacement is a major driver of mental disorders among refugees worldwide. Poor mental health of adult refugees, particularly mothers, is also considered a risk factor for the psychological well-being and development of their children. In this paper, we experimentally examine the extent to which a rigorous psychoeducation program promote psychological well-being of refugee mothers and socioemotional, physical, and cognitive development of their children under the age of 2 years. Through a clustered randomized controlled trial among the severely persecuted Rohingya refugees residing in Bangladesh, roughly 3,500 mother-child pairs were given weekly psychosocial support for a year that includes psychoeducation and parenting counselling for mothers and play activities for children. We find that the intervention led to significant improvements in: (i) psychological trauma and depression of mothers and children, (ii) communication, gross-motor, problem-solving, and personal-social skills of children, and (iii) happiness and belongingness of mothers. A causal mediation analysis suggests that the psychological well-being of mothers is the primary channel of impact on children's development. The intervention also caused the mental health of mothers to be more aligned with the mental health of their children. Finally, we also find that the intervention had a stronger impact on the mental health of mothers that were highly exposed to violence and persecutions during the 2016-17 Rohingya genocide in Myanmar than mothers with minimal exposure.

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## Displacement, a step on early marriage? Natural disasters and bride price tradition

11:20  
S402

**Laura Muñoz Blanco**

Trinity College Dublin

Does early marriage respond to forced displacement? This paper examines the impacts of forced displacement on the timing of marriage of displaced young women, and, particularly the hazard into early marriage. I exploit a set of destructive earthquakes in Indonesia to capture exogenous variation in internal displacement. In addition, I benefit from subnational variation in the traditional practice of bride price to study how traditional marriage payment norms influence the impacts of displacement. I find that forced displacement matters for the timing of marriage: young women who experience an earthquake and were displaced as a result are 3.6 percentage points more likely to get married in the same year, corresponding to a 90% increase in the average annual marriage hazard. Displacement effects depend on a women's marriage custom: bride price women report a 46% increase in their probability of getting married. I propose three main mechanisms for these results: an increase in marriage payments during displacement, an increment in the returns to daughters schooling, and a rise in human capital. My results show no effect of earthquakes on the timing of marriage.



## **Salience, Incentives, and Timely Compliance: Evidence from Speeding Tickets**

**Libor Dušek**

Charles University, Faculty of Law

This paper studies the enforcement of fines. We randomly assign 80,000 speeding tickets to treatments that increase the salience of the payment deadline, late penalties, or both. Stressing the penalties significantly and persistently increases payment rates. Emphasizing only the deadline is not effective. A survey experiment documents the prior (mis)perceptions about the deadline and the late penalty and the treatments' impact on these priors; the survey evidence rationalizes the different effects of the alternative treatments. Exploiting discontinuous variation in fines, we then document a strong price responsiveness: a 1 percent increase in the payment obligation induces a 0.23 percentage point decrease in timely compliance. This semi-elasticity suggests that the effective nudges have an impact that is equivalent to a 4-9 percent reduction in fines.

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## **Statistical Role Models**

**Lenka Fiala**

Nova School of Business and Economics

I study whether the reason why role models change people's behavior is because they communicate that a person of a specific identity has been able to succeed. I use an online experiment to isolate the effect of providing such information about past successful participants ('statistical role models') on subjects' decision to enter a risky, yet relatively high-paying math task (as opposed to a safe, low-payoff survey task), and their subsequent performance on the task. I set my study in the context of gender stereotypes regarding mathematical ability, systematically manipulate the salience of stereotypes associated with the task, and test the mechanisms that drive participation and performance in these settings. I find that while the information and stereotype treatments successfully manipulate beliefs about aggregate gender success rates, this does not affect any of the measures associated with individual task choice or success (self-confidence, math ability, and effort), leaving both outcomes of interest (self-selection, and performance) unaffected.

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## Defaults in Education

14:30  
P403

Lars Behlen, Oliver Himmler, Robert Jäckle

University of Erfurt

We report results from two separate preregistered field experiments in higher education that test the effects of an opt-out default versus the standard opt-in default in exam sign-up. We find that in principle, the default mechanism also works in an education context: in both experiments we detect a significant increase in exam sign-ups due to the automatic registration (opt-out) procedure. However, further downstream we do not find effects on participation and performance in the full sample. A possible explanation is the nature of the task at hand, where a desirable outcome requires the subjects to take post-intervention action in the form of studying for the exam. This is in contrast to many previous default interventions, where no further active steps are required of the subjects after the default is set. In line with this reasoning, our data shows large default effects on exam participation and performance in a subsample of “responsive students”. Our results suggest that for a substantial fraction of individuals, defaults may be able to move outcomes which require large investments of effort and time. Further, the findings highlight the need to consider heterogeneity when deploying nudges and assessing their effectiveness.

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## Long-term impacts of gender-balanced local development councils on female education

14:30  
P403

Andrew Beath, Arya Gaduh, **Ahmad Shah Mobariz**

University of Arkansas

We exploit a randomized experiment and administrative data to examine the long-term effect of gender-balanced development councils on female education. An evaluation of Afghanistan’s National Solidarity Program (NSP) randomly allocated 250 villages to receive NSP and another 250 villages to control group that would receive the program at a later time. NSP villages established village council and received block grant to implement projects prioritized by the village council. We use education data from the ministry of education to study the long-term impact of the intervention on female education. Our preliminary results show that the program did not have any impact in the short-run and long-run.

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## **Gender Differences in the Cost of Corrections in Group Work**

**Yuki Takahashi**

University of Bologna

Corrections among colleagues is an integral part of group work. Pointing out a colleague's mistake has the potential to improve group performance. However, people may take corrections as personal criticism and dislike colleagues who corrected them. If people dislike female colleagues' corrections more, women face a higher hurdle in their career success, and groups cannot fully benefit from their female colleagues. This paper studies whether people dislike collaborating with someone who corrects them and more so when that person is a woman. I find that people are less willing to collaborate with a person who has corrected them even if the correction improves group performance. Nevertheless, people equally dislike corrections from women and men. These findings suggest that while women do not face a higher hurdle, correcting colleagues is costly and reduces group efficiency.

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## **Violent Conflicts and Child Gender Preferences**

**Ella Sargsyan**

CERGE-EI

Identifying numerous and complex impacts of conflicts and understanding the origins of gender gaps are both, seemingly unrelated, but crucial questions in the literature. In an attempt to bridge these two ideas, this study explores whether and how the long-run exposure to violent conflicts contributes to and shapes parents' child gender preferences. I use temporal and spatial variations in conflicts in Nigeria and combine two sources of data to perform the analysis: the Uppsala Conflict Data Program and the Demographic and Health Surveys Program. The results show that long-run exposure to violent conflicts has a differential effect on the stated preferences (attitudes) for boys depending on the type of the conflict and the occurrence of civilian deaths. I find no evidence of translating these preferences into behavior via sex-selective abortions. Instead, evidence shows that parents use the stopping rule to achieve the desired gender composition of children. Further analysis also indicates that, in the districts affected by conflict, parents have a positive bias towards boys in terms of their postnatal health investment. This study can potentially make a two-fold contribution to the literature: (1) by revealing a novel mechanism for studying gender differences in developing countries; and (2) by identifying one of the social legacies of conflicts.

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## Gender Representation in Majoritarian Bargaining

16:00  
P403

Andrzej Baranski, Diogo Geraldès, **Ada Kovaliukaite**, James Tremewan

New York University Abu Dhabi

Does the gender composition of committees affect negotiations in majoritarian bargaining? We report the results of an experiment in which subjects are placed in triads to negotiate the division of a sum of money under majority rule and the gender composition of the group is manipulated, ranging from all female (FFF), female majority (FFM), male majority (MMF), to all male (MMM). Results show that men are more likely to make the opening offer, and contrary to our hypothesis, agreements are reached fastest in MMM and slowest in FFF. The proportion of grand coalitions is increasing in the number of females while minimal winning coalitions (MWCs) increase monotonically in the number of males. MWCs are disproportionately more likely to be same-gender in MMF, which leads to a gender gap in earnings compared to FFM. When provisional MWCs form prior to a final agreement, excluded men are more proactive than excluded women in attempting to break the coalition by making alluring offers, which partially explains why mixed gender MWCs are less frequent in MMF compared to FFM. Notably, some females adopt male-type behavior in MMF regarding their initial proposals and aggressiveness when left out from a MWC.

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## Don't tell anyone I lost to a girl! Gender stereotypes and hiding low performances

16:00  
P403

**Shuya He**, Charles N. Noussairyz

The University of Arizona

It has been asserted that males incur a psychological cost when they are outperformed by a female competitor. We conduct a laboratory experiment that allows us to measure this cost, for performance in a mathematical task. The experiment is conducted in both the US and China. We find that in our Chinese sample, males are willing to pay more to hide the fact that they have performed worse than another individual than women are, while there is no gender difference in the US. In China, females are willing to pay more to hide poor performance when losing to another female than to a male. In the US, the opposite pattern is observed; women have a greater cost of revealing that they have lost to a man than to another woman. The gender of the counterpart is not a determinant of males' willingness to hide poor performance. An incentivized questionnaire reveals that a stereotype that males would outperform females exists in the Chinese sample, but not among our American participants.

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# Labor Economics Panel

8:30  
S401

## **Forced migration, staying minorities, and new societies: Evidence from post-war Czechoslovakia**

**Jakub Grossmann, Štěpán Jurajda, Felix Roesel**

CERGE-EI

How do staying minorities that evade ethnic cleansing integrate into re-settled communities? After World War Two, three million ethnic Germans were expelled from Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, but some were allowed to stay, many of them left-leaning anti-fascists. We study quasi-experimental local variation in the number of anti-fascist Germans staying in post-war Czechoslovakia and find a long-lasting footprint: Communist party support, party cell frequencies, far-left values, and social policies are stronger today where anti-fascist Germans stayed in larger numbers. Our findings also suggest that political identity supplanted German ethnic identity among stayers who faced new local ethnic majorities.

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8:30  
S401

## **Access to Financial Resources and Environmental Migration of the Poor**

**Aizhamal Rakhmetova, Mariola Pytlikova, Roman Hoffmann**

CERGE-EI

Despite an increasing number of studies, as of now, no scientific consensus exists as to what extent and under which conditions environmental factors influence migration. In particular, little is known about the role resources play in enabling or hindering mobility under environmental stress. While some households are found to migrate in response to environmental hazards, others remain in place, potentially being trapped due to lacking resources and liquidity constraints. While this pattern has been observed in previous works, little is known empirically about how access to resources influences the decision of a household to stay or migrate. We propose a project that investigates how households decide whether to migrate as a response to climate shocks depending on their access to financial resources. The literature lacks evidence concerning this question, leaving it unclear whether better access to financial resources increases (climate-driver mechanism) or reduces (climate-inhibitor mechanism) migration in response to climate shocks since financial means can also improve the adaptation capacities of households at the place they reside. Using Indonesian data and exploiting two sources of variation in climate and in cash transfers, we find that better access to financial resources facilitates climate-inhibitor mechanism for short-term rainfall shocks and enhance climate-driver mechanism for accumulated rainfall shocks and floods.

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# International Migration and Human Capital Inequality: A Dyadic Approach

8:30  
S401

**Christoph Deuster**, Frédéric Docquier

Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

This paper revisits the implications of (selective) international migration for upper-tail human capital accumulation and inequality. After reviewing and updating the existing literature, we propose a new approach that establishes the micro-foundations of the relationship between higher education and migration decisions in a dyadic context. We parameterize our model for 174 countries and for the year 2010, and then investigate the country-specific effects of international migration on higher education decisions, on human capital accumulation, and on the effectiveness of public education policies. Human capital responses to skilled emigration vary with the characteristics of origin and destination countries as well as with low-skilled emigration prospects/rates. On average, the net effect on human capital accumulation is small in low-income and middle-income countries. There are a few exceptions to the rule. Contrary to the standard approach, a net brain gain emerges in some small and poor countries, while a net brain loss is observed in countries where emigrants are negatively selected. We also demonstrate that international migration hardly affects the effectiveness of public education policies in developing countries. Overall, our results suggest that international migration has a limited impact on the world distribution of human capital. The responses are even smaller when general equilibrium effects are accounted for.

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## It's a man's world: culture of abuse, #MeToo and worker Flows

10:00  
S401

Cyprien Batut, **Caroline Coly**, Sarah Schneider-Strawczynski

Paris School of Economics

Sexual harassment is a widespread issue in the workplace. In France, around 4 percent of women report some sort of harassment at work in the last 12 months. Harassment can deter women from entering the labor market but can also lead them to quit toxic workplaces at their expense. This paper is one of the first papers to study the link between sexual harassment and worker flows. First, we investigate which factors affect the likelihood of being harassed in the workplace. Second, we use the shock caused by the #MeToo movement in France to understand whether the change of norms it impelled improved the working conditions of women. To do that, we use a representative survey of French employees that includes a self-administered questionnaire about instances of sexual harassment. We find that younger women working in low-paid jobs, either in the industry or accommodation and catering, are the most exposed to sexual harassment from colleagues. We also provide evidence that the risk of harassment at the establishment level is correlated with lower hourly wages. We exploit that information and exhaustive administrative datasets to construct a measure of harassment risk available for all French establishments. Using a triple-difference strategy, we find that #Metoo led to a reduction in the relative quit rate of women and then to an increased presence of women in more at risk establishments due to fewer reallocations. Social movements can change the "culture of abuse" that dominates in some workplaces and improve women's working conditions.

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## **Does gender moderate the influence of emotions on risk-taking? Preliminary meta-analytic evidence from multiple price lists**

**Matteo M. Marini**

Masaryk University

This paper is a follow-up investigation to the aggregate data meta-analysis by Marini (2021), the latter study being designed to detect what experimental protocols moderate the effect of emotions on risk-taking. Our work purports to check the robustness of Marini's (2021) findings when gender is taken into account as a moderator. The goal is pursued by pooling individual participant data from the subset of studies that make use of multiple price lists as risk elicitation method. We find that gender does not moderate the influence of emotions on risk propensity. Further, multilevel regressions provide preliminary support for the results of the benchmark meta-analysis, insofar as sadness promotes risk aversion and subjects take greater risks when studies are conducted in individualist countries. Risk aversion also becomes more pervasive as the magnitude of financial rewards increases.

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## **The (Great) Persuasion Divide? Gender Disparities in Debate Speeches and Evaluations**

**Huyen Nguyen**

Erasmus University Rotterdam

Do men and women persuade differently? Are they evaluated differently? Using a novel data set of 1517 speech transcripts, evaluation scores and demographic data from highest-profile inter-varsity debate tournaments, this research investigates spoken verbal tactics across genders and any ensuing impacts on their performance evaluations. I find significant variation in speech patterns across genders. Female speakers use more personal and disclosing speaking style, with more hedging phrases and non-fluencies in their speeches. In their answers to questions from opponents, women negate less, while having longer and more vague answers. On average, women receive lower evaluation scores than men. Across debates, having a less analytical speaking style and more positive sentiment is associated with higher scores for speeches by women, but not by men. Within debates, except for non-fluencies, there is no robust evidence of gender-specific evaluation standards. These findings suggest that the gender score gap arises because speeches of female speakers contain more score-reducing and fewer score-enhancing features, rather than discrimination.

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## **Are Poles stuck in overeducation? Individual dynamics of educational mismatch in Poland**

11:20  
S401

**Jan Aleksander Baran**

University of Warsaw

The paper investigates persistency of overeducation from individual perspective. Following aspects of mobility are analysed: probability of staying in employment, upward occupational mobility and wage dynamics. Data for Poland are used. The results show that overeducated individuals are more likely to stay in employment compared to their properly matched colleagues. The overeducated workers as well as undereducated ones tend to move toward jobs for which they are more properly matched. However, the rate of this adjustment is low and one can fairly claim that in Poland overeducation is a persistent phenomenon from individual perspective. In line with other studies, the overeducated workers are found to experience faster wage growth compared to properly matched individuals. However, it can be largely attributed to overeducated workers improving their match status over time. It means that initially overeducated workers can expect faster wage growth than properly matched workers especially when they move to jobs requiring more schooling.

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## **Multigenerational educational mobility in Europe: Evidence from SHARE**

11:20  
S401

**Miroslava Federičová, Filip Pertold**

CERGE-EI

In our research, we empirically quantify persistence of education attainment across multiple generations in different European countries and we test several theories of multigenerational persistence in different institutional context. Using Survey of Health, Ageing and retirement (SHARE) data that contain information from 16 European countries about educational attainment of three generations (respondent, spouse of respondent, both parents of respondent and children of a respondent). Apart from education we also utilize information about occupation and wealth of respondents, time death of grandfather (the date of death of the grandfather in connection with the age of the grandchildren), which allows us to directly test importance of the actual presence of grandparent in the family. Our results suggest that multigenerational persistence of education is particularly high in South and former-socialist countries. In South European countries history of family wealth partly explain part of association between grandfathers and grandsons education. We also show substitution differences across single country – Italy, where south is much less mobile than north.

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## **Wages of Czech graduates: The positive effects of work experience gained before graduation**

**Martin Guzi**

Masaryk University

This study evaluates the wage effects of student employment. This empirical analysis employs data from a Masaryk University alumni survey conducted in April 2020. Research shows that students who worked before graduation and continued the same employment after graduation earn 8% more relative to graduates who started a new employment after graduation. The results are robust to the inclusion of controls for student academic performance, education specialization, and job characteristics. A striking result is that a high gender pay gap (over 20%) emerges very early in the career of university graduates.

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## **Life-partners as career-allies? Exploring the wage effects of same-occupation couples**

**Filippos Maraziotis**

University of York

Recent trends in the pathway through which individuals sort into homogeneous marriages suggest that several partners follow similar careers, however, little is known about this subgroup within dual-earner couples. This study fills the gap by examining the wage effects of partners who work in similar occupations. Analysing a sample of Australian couples through a quasi-experimental design, I find that being employed in the same occupation with partner leads to higher wages by 3.2-8.8 percent for women, while neither sizeable nor significant effects are found for male partners. Further analysis reveals that most of these positive effects on women's wages are driven by women who work part-time while husbands work full-time; and women whose husbands switch to their occupation, while the wage effects are found stronger within couples with college degree. Moreover, there exist cumulative wage effects due to same occupation since partners' wages increase progressively to the years of being work-linked. The findings indicate that knowledge spillovers and peer effects are developed between same-occupation partners, while women seem to increase their salary expectations and confidence once they are employed in the same occupation with partners. Finally, men's behaviour as career allies and mentors is another plausible channel.

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# Joint Retirement: Evidence on the Heterogeneity of Spousal Effects

14:30  
S401

**Sefane Cetin**

Université catholique de Louvain

Evidence abounds to suggest the existence of retirement spillovers among spouses. Using the Survey of Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), this paper not only con

rms the existence of joint retirement behavior among dual-worker couples around Europe, but also shows that the intensity of retirement coordination varies a lot. The results of the paper are essentially five fold. First, among spouses there is a gender asymmetry: wives are more likely to be influenced by their husbands' decision to retire. Second, a higher labour market attachment (proxied by education, income quartile or self reported quality of work) translates into a lower propensity of retirement coordination. Especially, for men who belong to the highest income quartile or education level there is absence of joint retirement. Third, being a secondary earner increases the propensity of retirement coordination. Fourth, higher age differences between couples generally reduces joint retirement, but in interaction with eligibility rules. Five, there is evidence on the enhancing role of converging preferences in terms of activities practiced by both partners, whereas convergence in philosophical views or personality traits do not have any significant effect. Among the traditionally discussed determinants of joint retirement, leisure complementarities are important for couples' retirement incentives, nevertheless, they are mostly dominated by income effect and feasibility of joint retirement (eligibility for both partners to retire).

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## The impact of gender roles and stereotyped perceptions of entrepreneurship on women's entrepreneurial intentions

14:30  
S401

**Lena Adamus**

Slovak Academy of Sciences

The study investigates how congruence between the image of a successful entrepreneur and one's own gender-role orientation affects entrepreneurial intentions. 552 working-age adults (49.5 percent women) answered questions on gender-role orientation, perception of a successful entrepreneur, entrepreneurial intention, antecedents of entrepreneurial intention (perceived behavioural control, subjective norm, attitude towards entrepreneurship), entrepreneurial self-efficacy and risk aversion. Women reported a lower entrepreneurial intention than men, and both male and female participants perceived successful entrepreneurs as masculine. In the final model, biological sex did not predict entrepreneurial intentions. Rather, it was associated with the extent to which participants felt they resembled successful entrepreneurs, which in turn predicted greater levels of perceived behavioural control, subjective norms and attitudes towards entrepreneurship as well as greater entrepreneurial intention. The study is one of the first to study joint impacts of biological sex, gender, and congruence on entrepreneurial intentions.

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## **Heroin Supply and Ethnic Networks: Evidence from Chinese Enclaves and Vietnam Veterans**

**Jakub Lonsky**, Isabel Ruiz, Carlos Vargas-Silva

University of Liverpool

The role of ethnic immigrant networks in facilitating international trade has been a well-established phenomenon in the economics literature. However, it is not clear whether this relationship extends to illegal trade as well. In this paper, we tackle this question by focusing on the heroin trade and Chinese immigrant enclaves in the early 1990s United States. Between mid-1980s and mid-1990s, Southeast Asia became the dominant source of heroin in the US. The entire trafficking operation was controlled by Chinese organized criminals, many of whom were based in Chinese communities across the US. Instrumenting for the Chinese enclaves in the 1990 with their 1900 counterpart, we first show that Chinese presence in a community led to a sizeable increase in local opiates-related arrests, a proxy for local heroin markets. In particular, a 1 percentage point increase in the share of Chinese immigrants in a commuting zone led to 0.2 standard deviations increase in local arrest rate for opiates' sale/manufacturing. Next, we examine the consequences of Chinese-trafficked heroin by looking at its impact on US Vietnam era veterans - a group particularly vulnerable to heroin addiction in the early 1990s. We find small but statistically significant detrimental effects on their labor market outcomes, which are concentrated among African American and Hispanic veterans.

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## **Alcohol and Short-Run Mortality: Evidence from a Modern-Day Prohibition**

**Kai Barron**, Debbie Bradshaw, Charles D.H. Parry, Rob Dorrington, Rob Dorrington, Ria Laubscher, Richard Matzopoulos

WZB Berlin

On July 13, 2020 a complete nation-wide ban was placed on the sale and transport of alcohol in South Africa. This paper evaluates the impact of this sudden and unexpected five-week alcohol prohibition on mortality due to unnatural causes. We find that the policy reduced the number of unnatural deaths by 21 per day, or approximately 740 over the five-week period. This constitutes a 14 percent decrease in the total number of deaths due to unnatural causes. We argue that this represents a lower bound on the impact of alcohol on short-run mortality, and underscores the severe influence that alcohol has on society—even in the short-run.

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# Does lack of trust boost populist attitudes and votes?

16:00  
S401

**Eugenio Levi**, Rama Dasi Mariani, Steven Stillman

Masaryk University

Several explanations to the rise of populism have already been put forward, ranging from a cultural backlash, to globalization, to immigration and to economic insecurity. In this paper we aim at exploring a further explanation: whether populist leaders are able to capitalize on a sense of distrust. We test the influence of trust on populist attitudes and votes in Europe using a variety of methods and datasets: 1) a between-country analysis with data from the WVS exploiting the inherited component of trust, 2) an across-Europe cross-sectional IV analysis using data from the ESS, 3) a panel data analysis on UK and Germany. Across all methods we find that lack of trust boosts both populist attitudes and votes. We also find that the impact on attitudes precedes the impact on votes, suggesting that macro factors act as a trigger to the influence of trust on populist voting while populist attitudes are intrinsic to democracies as long as some individuals lack trust.

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# Participants

Abu Siddique, [14](#)

Ada Kovaliukaite, [18](#)

Adriana Alventosa, [12](#)

Aizhamal Rakhmetova, [20](#)

Andis Sofianos, [11](#)

Caroline Coly, [21](#)

Christoph Deuster, [20](#)

Christoph Drobner, [9](#)

Diya Abraham, [14](#)

Ella Sargsyan, [18](#)

Eugenio Levi, [26](#)

Filip Pertold, [23](#)

Filippos Maraziotis, [24](#)

Gergely Hajdu, [8](#)

Huyen Nguyen, [22](#)

Jakub Grossmann, [20](#)

Jakub Lonsky, [25](#)

Jan Aleksander Baran, [22](#)

Kai Barron, [26](#)

Katarína Čellárová, [10](#)

Lars Behlen, [16](#)

Laura Muñoz Blanco, [15](#)

Lena Adamus, [25](#)

Lenka Fiala, [16](#)

Libor Dušek, [15](#)

Linda Dezső, [9](#)

Martin Guzi, [23](#)

Matej Lorko, [12](#)

Matteo M. Marini, [21](#)

Nina Weber, [9](#)

Sefane Cetin, [24](#)

Sergio Mittlaender, [13](#)

Shah Ahmad Mobariz, [17](#)

Shuya He, [19](#)

Silvester van Koten, [12](#)

Tabaré Capitán, [10](#)

Yan Xu, [11](#)

Yuki Takahashi, [17](#)

Yuval Ofek-Shanny, [13](#)

# Venues and Travel Information

## Faculty of Economics and Administration Masaryk University

**Address:** Lipová 41a, Brno | **www:** [econ.muni.cz](http://econ.muni.cz)



### How to get there?

Public transport stop "Lipová"

- from train station "Hlavní nádraží"

tram no. 1 direction "Pisárky"

- from connection point "Mendlovo náměstí"

tram no. 1 direction "Pisárky"

trolley bus no. 25 direction "Bohunice, Univerzitní kampus"

trolley bus no. 26 direction "Nový Lískovec, Kamenný vrch"

trolley bus no. 37 direction "Kohoutovice, Jírovcova"

bus no. 52 direction "Zoologická zahrada"

- night buses (11 pm - 6 am) from "Hlavní nádraží"

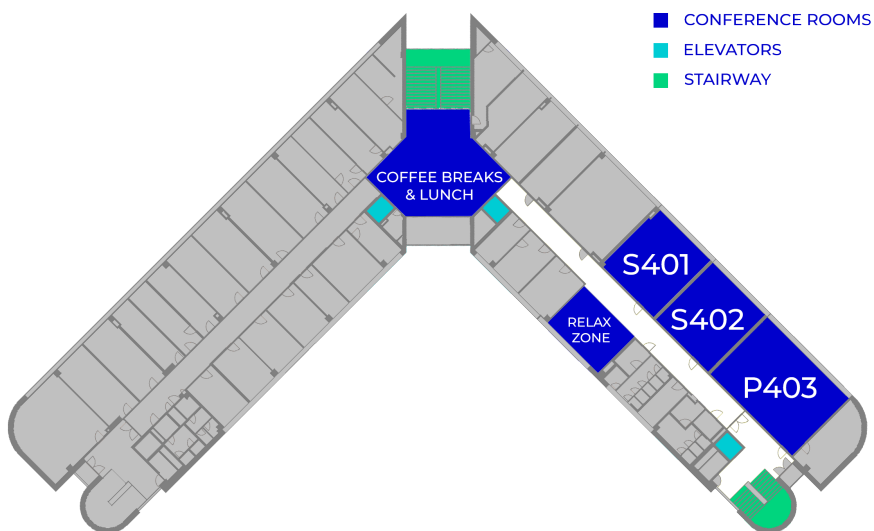
bus no. N97 direction "Kohoutovice, Jírovcova"

From the stop "Lipová", take the first street to the right (uphill) and after about 200m you're there.

## Faculty 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Plan

The conference takes place on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor of the faculty. Registration desk, coffee breaks, and lunch are located there as well.

The sessions are held in rooms S401, S402 and P403. Once you enter the faculty follow arrows to the stairway and elevators.



# Kabaret Špaček

**Address:** Kopečná 46, Brno | **www:** [www.kabaretspacek.cz](http://www.kabaretspacek.cz)

Welcome dinner and keynote by Ben Greiner Winter are held there.



## How to get there?

Public transport stop "Šilingrovo náměstí"

- from train station "Hlavní nádraží"  
tram no. 12 direction "Technologický park"
- from connection point "Mendlovo náměstí"  
tram no. 5 direction "Štefánikova čtvrť"  
tram no. 6 direction "Královo Pole, nádraží"

From the stop "Šilingrovo náměstí" walk downhill, second street to left and down the stairs.

- night buses (11 pm - 6 am) to "Hlavní nádraží"  
bus no. N89 direction "Kníničky, U Luhu"  
bus no. N92 direction "Bystrc, Černého"  
bus no. N93 direction "Komín, sídliště"  
bus no. N95 direction "Chrlice, smyčka"  
bus no. N99 direction "Mariánské údolí"



## Restaurant Mitrovski

**Address:** Veletržní 716/13, Brno | **www:** [www.mitrovski.cz](http://www.mitrovski.cz)

Goodbye dinner after the conference day is held there.



### How to get there?

- 15 minutes walk from the faculty or public transport to stop "Výstaviště - hlavní vstup", or "Mendlovo náměstí" from "Lipová"

tram no. 1	direction "Královo Pole, nádraží"
trolley bus no. 25	direction "Líšeň, Jírova"
trolley bus no. 26	direction "Líšeň, Jírova"
trolley bus no. 37	direction "Mendlovo náměstí"
bus no. 52	direction "Mendlovo náměstí"

- night buses (11 pm - 6 am) to "Hlavní nádraží"

bus no. N97	direction "Líšeň, hřbitov"
bus no. N98	direction "Jírova"

## Masaryk University

The university was established on 28 January 1919. It was founded as the second Czech university, in large part thanks to the endeavor of Czechoslovak president Tomáš G. Masaryk, whose name it now bears. The funding of Masaryk University was one of the first achievements carried out by the newly independent Czechoslovak state. Masaryk University is comprised of nine faculties, two university institutes, and approximately 200 departments. It is one of the three largest employers in the South Moravian region. Teaching staff accounts for a full 2,000 of the overall total of over 5,000 employees. Over 180,000 graduates completed their studies at MU since the university's founding. Nearly 35,000 students are currently enrolled, including over 7,000 internationals.

**www:** [www.muni.cz](http://www.muni.cz)

## Faculty of Economics and Administration

The Faculty of Economics and Administration was founded in 1990 as the first faculty of Masaryk University established after the Velvet Revolution. The teaching commenced in September 1991. Today, the faculty provides economic education to almost three thousand students not only in Czech but also in English and French. In addition to top-quality education, the faculty focuses on research: excellent scientists dealing with a wide range of expert topics operate in our institutes

**www:** [www.econ.muni.cz](http://www.econ.muni.cz)

## Masaryk University Experimental Economics Laboratory

Masaryk University Experimental Economics Laboratory (MUEEL) was established during autumn 2015 as a result of several years of research activities in an area of experimental economics. In November 2016 MUEEL transformed from a free group of academics of Faculty of Economics and Administration into an established research institute of the faculty. In October 2017 MUEEL opened two state-of-the-art laboratories that are one of the most modern facilities in Europe. MUEEL supports the organisation of YEM since 2016.

**www:** [mueel.econ.muni.cz](http://mueel.econ.muni.cz)

# YEM 2021 Organizers

**Ondřej Krčál**

Department of Economics

**Martin Guzi**

Department of Public Economics

**Katarína Čellárová**

Masaryk University Experimental Economics Laboratory

**Rostislav Staněk**

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**Štěpán Mikula**

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The program is updated with information received by August 30, 2021.

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