

MUNI
ECON



Young Economists' Meeting

MAY 25-26, 2023, BRNO

Welcome to Brno

"Brno, the capital of Moravia, has an unfair reputation among Czechs as a dull city where nothing much happens. This misconception was reinforced by the 2003 local hit film, "Boredom in Brno", and unfortunately, not many people have revisited their opinions since then. However, the reality is quite different. Tens of thousands of students who attend universities here ensure a lively café and club scene that easily rivals Prague's. The city also boasts excellent museums and microbreweries. There's plenty to enjoy in Brno, which is more than just a transit stop."

Brno Lonely Planet



Špilberg castle

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.gotobrno.cz.

Keynote Lectures

The gender leadership gap in competitive and cooperative institutions

Lata Gangadharan is professor of Economics and Joe Isaac Chair of Business and Economics at Monash University, is an experimental and behavioural economist. A key focus of her research has been on developing novel experimental methods to study economic and social institutions. Her recent research has focused on incentives and preferences and has addressed several topics, including peer sanctioning to mitigate the effects of social and environmental dilemmas, the propensity for prosocial and antisocial behaviour, incentives for compliance and auditing, and gender and social identity. Her recent work has been published in several prestigious academic journals, including the American Economic Review, Science, the Journal of Public Economics, the Journal of Environmental Economics and Management, and the American Journal of Agricultural Economics.

www: <https://sites.google.com/monash.edu/lata-gangadharan/>



**Lata
Gangadharan**

High temperature – low performance



Jan C. van Ours

Jan C. van Ours is widely considered a founding father of European labour economics. His research has centered around imperfect labour markets and sport economics. He is a pioneer in researching the consequences of cannabis consumption on health, education, and labour market outcomes. During his career, he has held positions at several universities in the Netherlands, including Tilburg University and Erasmus University Rotterdam. He retired from full-time work at the end of 2020, though he still holds a part-time position at Erasmus School of Economics. He is also an honorary Professorial Fellow at the University of Melbourne. According to IDEAS/RePEc, he is in the top 1% of economists in terms of research output.

www: <https://sites.google.com/site/homepagejanvanours/>

Conference Schedule

Thursday May 25

Venue: Kabaret Špaček, Kopečná 46, Brno

- 16:30 – 17:00 Registration
- 17:00 – 18:15 Keynote lecture by Jan C. van Ours
High temperature – low performance
- 18:15 – 22:30 Dinner

Friday May 26

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

- from 8:00 *Registration*
- 8:30 – 9:30 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 1 P304
Labor Economics 1 P303
- 9:30 – 10:00 *Coffee break*
- 10:00 – 11:00 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 2.a P304
Behavioral and Experimental Economics 2.b P302b
Labor Economics 2 P303
- 11:00 – 11:20 *Coffee break*
- 11:20 – 12:20 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 3 P304
Labor Economics 3.a P302b
Labor Economics 3.b P303
- 12:20 – 13:15 *Lunch*
- 13:15 – 14:30 Keynote lecture by Lata Gangadharan P304
The gender leadership gap in competitive and cooperative institutions
- 14:30 – 15:30 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 4 P304
Labor Economics 4 P303
- 15:30 – 16:00 *Coffee break*
- 16:00 – 17:00 Behavioral and Experimental Economics 5 P304
Labor Economics 5 P303

Venue: Restaurant Mitrovski, Veletržní 716/13, Brno

- 19:00 – 21:00 Goodbye dinner

Behavioral and Experimental Economics 1

8:30-9:30 P304

- Gayane Baghumyan Taste-Based Discrimination Against Sexual Minorities: Evidence From an Information Provision Experiment
Discussant: Julia Peter
- Biljana Meiske Queen Bee Immigrant: The Effects of Status Perceptions on Immigration Attitudes
Discussant: Gayane Baghumyan
- Julia Peter Regional Determinants of Attitudes Towards Immigrants
Discussant: Biljana Meiske

Behavioral and Experimental Economics 2.a

10:00-11:00 P304

- Christoph Huber Competition and Moral Behavior: A Meta-Analysis of 45 Crowd-Sourced Experimental Designs
Discussant: Dana Sülberg
- Rastislav Reháč Disclosure Discrimination: An Experiment Focusing on Communication in the Hiring Process
Discussant: Christoph Huber
- Dana Sülberg Does CSR Attract the Righteous? Evidence From a Natural Field Experiment on the Selection Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility
Discussant: Rastislav Reháč

Behavioral and Experimental Economics 2.b

10:00-11:00 P302b

- Ornella Darova How Diverse Should a Team Be? Collaboration and Performance in Experiments With Different Tasks
Discussant: Anna Walter
- Ondřej Krčál Motivational Effects of Feeling Trusted
Discussant: Ornella Darova
- Anna Walter Borrowed Plumes: The Gender Gap in Claiming Credit for Teamwork
Discussant: Ondřej Krčál

Behavioral and Experimental Economics 3

11:20-12:20 P304

- Héloïse Clolery How Stable Are Measures of Trust?
Discussant: Simon Finster
- Katarína Čellárová Social Norm Expectations in Third-Party Punishment
Discussant: Héloïse Clolery
- Simon Finster Strategic Behaviour in Multi-Object Auctions: Theory and Experiment
Discussant: Katarína Čellárová

Behavioral and Experimental Economics 4

14:30-15:30 P304

- Veronica Pizzio | Cooperation Is Unaffected By the Threat of Severe Adverse Events
In Public Goods Games
Discussant: Lenka Fiala
- Lennart Stangenberg | Don't Wait on the World to Change! How Pernicious Technophilia
Can Cause Group Inaction - An Experiment
Discussant: Veronica Pizzio
- Lenka Fiala | Information Design in Object Allocation Problems
Discussant: Lennart Stangenberg

Behavioral and Experimental Economics 5

16:00-17:00 P304

- Sofia Badini | Information Frictions, Overconfidence, and Learning:
Experimental Evidence From a Floodplain
Discussant: Rostislav Staněk
- Gergely Hajdu | Delegation Opportunities: A Source of Overconfidence?
Discussant: Sofia Badini
- Rostislav Staněk | It Is Not True But It Could Be: Do Misinformation About
Opponent's Intentions Provoke Conflict?
Discussant: Gergely Hajdu

Labor Economics 1

8:30-9:30 Room P303

- Valentina Contreras The Role of Admission Criteria in Reducing Gender Imbalances in Higher Education
Discussant: Isha Gupta
- Tran Thanh Trang Spillover Effects of Minimum Wage on the Informal Sector: Evidence from Vietnam
Discussant: Martin Guzi
- Isha Gupta Prenatal Sex Detection Technology and Mothers' Labour Supply in India
Discussant: Valentina Contreras

Labor Economics 2

10:00-11:00 Room P303

- Margherita Agnoletto Flexible Working and Well-being: Evidence from the UK
Discussant: Eline Moens
- Victor Picado Are They Connected? Internet and the Labor Market: Evidence from Costa Rica
Discussant: Margherita Agnoletto
- Eline Moens Disentangling the Attractiveness of Telework to Employees: A Factorial Survey Experiment
Discussant: Victor Picado

Labor Economics 3.a

11:20-12:20 Room P302b

- Mariya Afonina How Have You Found Your Job? Effects of the Job Search Channels on Labour Market Outcomes in Germany
Discussant: Theresa Geißler
- Theresa Geißler Educational Mismatch and Labour Market Institutions: The Role of Gender
Discussant: Miroslav Štefánik
- Miroslav Štefánik Locking in or Pushing Out: The Caseworker Dilemma
Discussant: Mariya Afonina

Labor Economics 3.b

11:20-12:20 Room P303

- Roman Klauser Technological Change and Returns to Training
Discussant: Diego Dabed
- Diego Dabed Resilience to Automation: The Role of Task Overlap for Job Finding
Discussant: Mattia Filomena
- Mattia Filomena Robot Adoption and Occupational Health
Discussant: Roman Klauser

Labor Economics 4

14:30-15:30 Room P303

- Simon Voss Language Proficiency and Homeownership: Evidence from U.S. Immigrants
Discussant: Olle Hammar
- Hend Sallam Non-Take-Up of Means-Tested Benefits: The Case of Unemployment Benefits II in Germany
Discussant: Simon Voss
- Olle Hammar The Cultural Assimilation of Individualism and Preferences for Redistribution
Discussant: Hend Sallam

Labor Economics 5

16:00-17:00 Room P303

- Oliver Wach The Enduring Effects of State Repression: Evidence From the People's Republic of Poland
Discussant: Marc Diederichs
- Marc Diederichs The Effect of an Editorial Connection in the Peer Review Process of Economic Journals
Discussant: Andrea Fazio
- Andrea Fazio Government Dissatisfaction and Populism. Evidence From 1968 in Europe.
Discussant: Oliver Wach

General Information

Guidance for Presenters and Session Chairs

The conference consists of 12 sessions, divided into two tracks: Behavioral and Experimental Economics, and Labor Economics. Each session will have a duration of 60 minutes and will feature three presentations. Each paper presentation will be allocated 15 minutes, followed by a 5-minute discussion. We recommend that speakers upload their presentation slides in either ppt or pdf format onto the computer provided before the session begins. Each room is equipped with a computer, a projector, and a whiteboard. The papers will be presented in the order specified in the program. Additionally, during their respective sessions, each presenter will have the opportunity to discuss another presenter's paper. The discussants will open the discussion and provide immediate feedback to the presenter. The sessions will be chaired by the organizers or chosen speakers.

Best Paper Award

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

Coffee Breaks and Lunch

The coffee breaks and lunch will be on the 3rd 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 15 minutes by public transport to the stop Lipová. Due to construction work tram no. 1 does not stop at Lipová. To reach the faculty change to trolleybus no. 25, 26, 37 or 52 at Mendlovo náměstí. 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. The most convenient way is to use your credit or debit card, just tap your card against the reader every time you board and disembark a vehicle (more information at <https://www.pipnijaed.cz/en.html>).

Behavioral and Experimental Economics Panel

Taste-Based Discrimination Against Sexual Minorities: Evidence From an Information Provision Experiment

8:30-9:30
P304

Gayane Baghumyan

CERGE-EI

Understanding the underlying drivers of discriminatory behavior is important for finding the best strategy to combat it. In this paper, we first document the prevalence of discrimination against individuals with same-sex partners in Russia: male, religious, married, conservative and older participants discriminate more than other subgroups. Next, we explore one potential way of attenuating sexual-orientation discrimination by focusing on people's beliefs about the origins of homosexuality. To measure discriminatory behavior, we use money allocation tasks. We exogenously manipulate participants' beliefs about the origins of sexual orientation by integrating randomized provision of research evidence that supports biological causes of homosexuality. This allows us to causally identify the impact of information on discriminatory behavior. Our results suggest that exposure to research evidence about biological causes of homosexuality negatively affects discriminatory behavior. Participants in the treatment group allocate less money to profiles with same-sex partners, relative to participants in the baseline group. Possible explanations might be that: (i) receiving a belief-inconsistent information creates cognitive discomfort, causes irritation and exacerbates discrimination; (ii) information induces beliefs that individuals with same-sex partners are dissimilar from "us", even biologically, and thus increases social distance between participants and those sexual minority groups fostering discrimination further.

Queen Bee Immigrant: The Effects of Status Perceptions on Immigration Attitudes

8:30-9:30
P304

Biljana Meiske

National Research Council of Italy

This work examines a seemingly counter-intuitive phenomenon observed in many Western democracies, whereby parts of the immigrant population oppose new waves of immigration. I propose a mechanism based on group status distribution that, complementarily to other considerations, can help to explain these preferences. I hypothesize that relative status deprivation, that is, the degree to which a given national/ethnic group is ranked low in the ethnic status hierarchy of the host country, has a negative impact

on the attitudes of its members towards even lower-ranked groups. In an experiment run with a sample of participants with an immigration background residing in Germany (N=1,159), I manipulate participants' status perceptions by providing them with either a positive or a negative evaluation of their national/ethnic in-group, as evaluated by a separate group of native-majority (German) participants. The results show that receiving a negative (rather than positive) evaluation of their in-group leads the participants to express more negative views of the refugees and to significantly decrease their willingness to donate to an organization supporting refugees, while not altering their generosity in a general setting unrelated to immigration. I additionally show that participants rely on the received evaluation of their in-group to update their perception of the norms surrounding prejudice expression towards the low-status groups (including refugees from the Middle East) in the host society. Finally, the results show that the treatment affects not only the privately held attitudes but also participants' willingness to publicly express them, as participants holding critical views of the refugees disclose them more readily when under the observation of the native-majority participants if they received a negative (rather than positive) evaluation of their in-group.

Regional Determinants of Attitudes Towards Immigrants

Julia Peter and Silke Uebelmesser

Friedrich Schiller University Jena

Attitudes towards immigrants can play a crucial role in voting behaviour and political decision-making. Such attitudes are shaped by individual characteristics, but the economic and social environment can also play a role. In this paper, we want to investigate, how individual attitudes towards immigrants and the economic and social environment are related. We use individual-level data based on a large-scale representative survey and regional-level administrative data. We focus on regional differences in economic, political and demographic characteristics. We analyse regional determinants of beliefs about the immigrant population and of the concerns about immigration and policy preferences. Furthermore, we make use of an information provision experiment, where information about the actual characteristics of the immigrant population is provided, and assess its impact against the regional background. Our results suggest that the regional impact – beyond the individual characteristics – is small and depends on the type of concern.

Competition and Moral Behavior: A Meta-Analysis of 45 Crowd-Sourced Experimental Designs

Christoph Huber, Anna Dreber, Jürgen Huber et al.

Vienna University of Economics and Business

Does competition affect moral behavior? This fundamental question has been debated among leading scholars for centuries, and more recently it has been tested in experimental studies yielding a body of rather inconclusive empirical evidence. A potential source of ambivalent empirical results on the same hypothesis is design heterogeneity — systematic variation in effect sizes across various reasonable experimental research protocols. To provide further evidence on whether competition affects moral behavior

and to examine whether the generalizability of a single experimental study is jeopardized by design heterogeneity, we invited independent research teams to contribute experimental designs to a crowd-sourced project. In a large-scale online data collection, 18,123 experimental participants were randomly allocated to 45 randomly selected experimental designs out of 95 submitted designs. We find a small adverse effect of competition on moral behavior in a meta-analysis of the pooled data. The crowd-sourced design of our study allows for a clean identification and estimation of the systematic variation in effect sizes above and beyond what could be expected due to sampling variance. We find substantial design heterogeneity — estimated to be about 1.6 times as large as the average standard error of effect size estimates of the 45 research designs —, indicating that the informativeness and generalizability of results based on a single experimental design are limited. Drawing strong conclusions about the underlying hypotheses in the presence of substantive design heterogeneity requires moving towards much larger data collections on various experimental designs testing the same hypothesis.

Disclosure Discrimination: An Experiment Focusing on Communication in the Hiring Process

10:00-11:00
P304

Sona Badalyan, Darya Korlyakova, and **Rastislav Rehák**

CERGE-EI

We focus on communication among hiring team members and document the existence of discrimination in the disclosure of information about candidates. In particular, we conduct an online experiment with a nationally representative sample of Czech individuals who act as human resource assistants and hiring managers in our online labor market. The main novel feature of our experiment is the monitoring of information flow between human resource assistants and hiring managers. We exogenously manipulate candidates' names to explore the causal effects of their gender and nationality on information that assistants select for managers. Our findings reveal that assistants disclose more information about family and less information about work for female candidates relative to male candidates. An in-depth analysis of the disclosed information suggests that gender stereotypes play an important role in this disclosure discrimination. Furthermore, assistants disclose less information about foreigners overall. This effect appears to be driven by the less attention assistants are willing to devote to the CVs of foreigners, measured by the extra effort to learn more about the candidates.

Does CSR Attract the Righteous? Evidence From a Natural Field Experiment on the Selection Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility

10:00-11:00
P304

Dana Sülberg, Rainer Michael Rilke, and Christina Günther

WHU - Otto Beisheim School of Management

Given the war for talent, employers are not just looking to find more employees but suitable ones, for example, those with similar characteristics. To extend this string of literature, we analyze if employers with corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities tend to attract more honest or dishonest workers. We

conduct a natural field experiment consisting of two studies in which we first elicit workers' lying behavior by asking them to make a decision that involved either lying for selfish reasons (study one) or prosocial reasons (study two). Then, we offer them a job where we vary whether they receive information about the employer's CSR activities and observe whether they accept the job. Our results show that there is no significant difference in the honesty or dishonesty of workers who accept the job by an employer with or without CSR activities. We also do not find significant differences when considering the selfish and prosocial orientations of these workers.

How Diverse Should a Team Be? Collaboration and Performance in Experiments With Different Tasks

Ornella Darova and Anne Duchene

University of Pennsylvania

We present the results of two field experiments on team diversity in an undergraduate class of introductory Economics. Small groups with random compositions are generated, and they are assigned several common tasks. In the first experiment, groups are given creative assignments, where efforts are complementary and team-working is key, while in the second one they are given analytical tasks, where efforts are substitutes. We find a significant U-shaped impact of multidimensional diversity based on gender, race, migration status and socio-economic background on group collaboration for both cases. We believe the results constitute evidence in favor of the theory of faultlines: groups that can be split in clear factions along salient demographic endowments, as opposed to very heterogeneous or very homogeneous groups, feature less collaboration and team cohesion. However, while we find the same pattern on group score for the first experiment, we don't find such an impact for the second one. Groups that are negatively impacted react differently: in the case of creative tasks, they have more conflicts. In the other case, when efforts are more substitutable, they discuss their assignments together more rarely and there is more free-riding.

Motivational Effects of Feeling Trusted

Diya Abraham and **Ondřej Krčál**

Masaryk University

We employ a laboratory experiment to explore how workers respond to learning that they are less trusted by a manager relative to their peers. In our experiment, a manager's trust in two workers is revealed through a task allocation decision that while inconsequential for the workers' earnings, reveals which worker the manager prefers to depend on for her earnings. Managers make this decision after viewing some personal information about the two workers. We find that workers are less generous toward the manager when the manager deliberately assigns them a task that is less important to her vs. when the same less important task is assigned by a computer on the manager's behalf. This effect appears to be driven in part by workers' negative emotional reaction to learning the manager trusts them less. Our results demonstrate that even materially inconsequential managerial decisions can generate a reciprocal

response from workers if they reveal that the manager trusts a given worker less than her peers.

Borrowed Plumes: The Gender Gap in Claiming Credit for Teamwork

10:00-11:00
P302b

Klara Kinnl, Jakob Moeller, and **Anna Walter**

Vienna University of Economics and Business, Institute for Advanced Studies

We design a controlled experimental setup to investigate differences in individual credit claiming for teamwork. In a large-scale online experiment, participants work on an interactive task in teams of two and subsequently report their subjective contribution to the teamwork. In three between-subject treatments, we incentivize participants to either i) state their beliefs about their contribution truthfully, ii) to exaggerate or iii) to exaggerate and thereby negatively affect their team member. Our setup allows us to distinguish between overconfidence and deliberate exaggeration, and to test whether there is a gender gap in credit claiming. We find that men and women both equally overestimate their contributions. When there is an incentive to exaggerate with a negative externality for the team member, men claim to have contributed more than women. The gender gap in credit claiming is small at the means, but pronounced at the top end of the distributions.

How Stable Are Measures of Trust?

11:20-12:20
P304

Héloïse Cloléry, Guillaume Hollard, Fabien Perez, and Inès Picard

Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris

Trust is an important economic variable that may, however, be subject to measurement error, leading to econometric issues such as attenuation bias or spurious correlation. We use a test/retest protocol to assess idiosyncratic noise in the two main tasks that are used to elicit trust, namely survey questions and experimental games. We find that trust measures based on the trust game entail substantial random measurement error (with up to 15% of noise), while there is virtually no noise in stated trust measures. Given the specificity of our subject pool (students in top Engineering schools) and the short period of time between the test and the retest, we consider these noise percentages as lower bounds. We also provide a sub-group analysis based on measures of cognitive ability and effort. We find substantial heterogeneity across sub-groups in trust-game behavior, but not in the survey questions. We finally discuss which measure of trust should be used, and the estimation strategies that can be applied to limit the effect of random measurement error.

Social Norm Expectations in Third-Party Punishment

Katarína Čellárová and Jonathan Stähler

University of Economics in Bratislava, Masaryk University

The existence of third-party punishment suggests that individuals punish because they want to enforce social norms. In this paper, we explicitly measure social norm expectations and identify the relationship of the personal norm of appropriateness, empirical expectations, and normative expectations with third-party punishment decisions while controlling for the channel of negative emotions. We run an experiment and measure all three social norm expectations and subject's third-party punishment decisions in a modified dictator game. We further use observing and receiving a transfer beforehand as a tool to exogenously shift empirical expectations and thus to identify their causal impact. We find a positive relationship between the personal norm and empirical expectations with punishment decisions, whereas we do not find a relationship between normative expectations and punishment when controlling for all norm expectations. Finally, we identify a causal positive effect of empirical expectations on punishment decisions.

Strategic Behaviour in Multi-Object Auctions: Theory and Experiment

Simon Finster

CREST - ENSAE Paris

I study strategic bidding behaviour in three pay-as-bid multi-object auctions: a Product-Mix auction, a sequential auction, and a simultaneous auction. In a theoretical model, bidders are assumed to behave optimally, i.e. are maximising their expected surplus. This model predicts that, in equilibrium, the Product-Mix and the sequential format perform nearly identically with respect to bidder surplus, revenue, and welfare. The simultaneous auction performs only slightly worse than the other two formats. I test if the equivalences hold up in a virtual lab experiment. I consider a bidding environment identical to the theoretical model of an asymmetric market, but also study a bidding environment with symmetric bidders, a more general setting for which current Bayes-Nash equilibrium models cannot make predictions. The empirical results are mostly in stark contrast with predictions of the theory: the Product-Mix auction outperforms both other formats in bidder surplus and welfare, while the simultaneous auction generates the highest revenue. In the market with symmetric bidders, these results are much more pronounced: payoffs in the PMA are 90% (156%) higher than in the sequential (simultaneous) auction, and efficiency is 12% higher.

Cooperation Is Unaffected by the Threat of Severe Adverse Events In Public Goods Games

14:30-15:30
P304

Ennio Bilancini, Leonardo Boncinelli, Chiara Nardi, and **Veronica Pizziol**

IMT School for Advanced Studies Lucca

We study how cooperation in one-shot Public Goods Games with large group sizes is affected by the presence of a slight chance of severe adverse events. We find that cooperation is substantial, notwithstanding a low marginal return of contributions. The cooperation level is comparable to what is found in similar settings for small-sized groups. Furthermore, we find no appreciable effect of the threat of severe adverse events, whether their realization is independent across individuals, perfectly positively or negatively correlated. We conclude that cooperation in the Public Goods Game is unlikely to be affected by rare adverse events, independently of how risk is correlated across individuals.

Don't Wait on the World to Change! How Pernicious Technophilia Can Cause Group Inaction – An Experiment

14:30-15:30
P304

Adriaan Soetevent and **Lennart Stangenberg**

University of Groningen

In situations where individual consumption generates exponentially increasing external costs, there is tension between settling the costs immediately or later. To explore this issue, we design a multi-period game—based on Walker et al. (2000)—where throughout the experiment, groups can correct their mistakes and decide to pay for the accrued costs. The 2x2 design varies how group members share the accruing costs and whether there is a possibility for technological progress, i.e., an exogenous cost reduction. We find that the chance of technological progress hampers cooperation in groups: Participants vote less often for settlement in the progress treatments, resulting in missed opportunities for increased welfare. The hope for technological breakthroughs leads, therefore, to costly inaction. The impact of sharing costs equally or proportionally has a negligible impact on voting and welfare.

Information Design in Object Allocation Problems

14:30-15:30
P304

Sulagna Dasgupta, **Lenka Fiala**, and Jantsje Mol

University of Bergen

We investigate how people trade off individual and group interests in a setting of strategic interaction with imperfect information about private benefits of a specific action. In a large-scale online experiment with 2600 subjects, we compare three information provision settings and their impact on people's choices and resulting social welfare. Contrary to theoretical predictions, we find that a partial-information policy designed to maximize group welfare does not improve upon a full information benchmark even when

individual and group objectives are aligned. In a setting where individual and group interests clash, in accordance with theoretical predictions, additional information provided by the same partial-information policy is ignored by the subjects. Our results are robust to accounting for different types of risk- and social-preferences, and various types of subject errors.

Information Frictions, Overconfidence, and Learning: Experimental Evidence From a Floodplain

Sofia Badini, Anna Lou Abatayo and Andries Richter

Wageningen University

We survey residents of flood-prone areas exposed to heterogeneous risk, in a setting where rich information about flood risk is publicly available. In an information provision experiment embedded in the survey, we mimic the effect of a policy that removes information acquisition costs and let individuals choose whether and what to learn, compared to policies that additionally make individuals focus on certain pieces of information. We find that respondents hold widely dispersed beliefs at baseline, tend to be “confidently incorrect” about factual information related to the flood risk they face, and have heterogeneous preferences for information even when acquisition costs are zero. Despite the fact that, in principle, all respondents have access to the same information set, being asked to read a certain text affects belief formation and measures of willingness-to-pay for insurance. This suggests a potentially large role for policy in disseminating information about environmental risk. However, the direction of the effect is very heterogeneous: some respondents appear to pay little attention to, if not misinterpret, the text they are asked to read, and reach completely different conclusions from the rest of the sample. It is the effect on this subgroup that drives the average willingness-to-pay for insurance.

Delegation Opportunities: A Source of Overconfidence?

Gergely Hajdu and Nikola Frollová

Vienna University of Economics and Business

People are reluctant to delegate even when they understand it would monetarily benefit them. The perceived monetary loss from self-reliance might seem smaller if a person can convince herself that her own performance is not that much, if at all, behind. Our lab experiment shows that the delegation opportunity decreases beliefs about the counterpart’s performance advantage by 16%. This comes almost equally from both inflated beliefs about one’s own performance and deflated beliefs about the counterpart’s performance. Furthermore, delegation opportunity makes people more likely to believe that they performed better than their counterpart and causes them to overestimate their actual performance. This greater overconfidence could result in inefficient resource allocation and suboptimal outcomes. Organizations should carefully consider the potential for increased overconfidence when making delegation decisions and implement decision-environments to mitigate these effects.

It Is Not True but It Could Be: Do Misinformation About Opponent's Intentions Provoke Conflict?

16:00-17:00
P304

Rostislav Staněk and Ondřej Krčál

Masaryk University

The paper studies the emergence of conflict in situation when actions are strategic complements. Misinformation about a malicious intent of one of the conflicting parties is a potential trigger of a conflict. We design a laboratory experiment in which a third-party, that wants to trigger a conflict, can send a public message about previous action of one of the players. We find that third-party communication increase the frequency of conflicts despite providing no information. We test two interventions aimed at elimination this effect: providing information about third-party interests and providing competing truthful message. We show that the efficiency of the interventions is very limited. We argue that the only presence of the malicious intent message can disrupt coordination among conflicting parties.

Labor Economics Panel

The Role of Admission Criteria in Reducing Gender Imbalances in Higher Education

8:30-9:30
P303

Valentina Contreras

The London School of Economics and Political Science

This paper exploits the sudden timing of a reform in the Chilean centralized university admission system to analyze the role of structural factors, such as admission criteria, in the gender imbalances in higher education. The reform introduced a new admission criterion that improved the application scores for students who graduate with a GPA higher than their high school average. In addition, the reform lowered the weight given to high-stakes measures of achievement, such as standardized admission tests. I find that the reform raised the application scores of women relative to men, and impacted students' career choices.

Spillover Effects of Minimum Wage on the Informal Sector: Evidence from Vietnam

8:30-9:30
P303

Tran Thanh Trang

Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education

Despite the extensive minimum wage literature, there is a lack of studies on informal employment in developing countries. By exploiting variation in introducing the regional minimum wage, and using individual-level data, this paper investigates the influence of minimum wage on employment in the formal sector and the spillover effect on the large informal sector in Vietnam. In particular, by applying the event study design, we analyze how the labor market in both sectors was affected by the changes in the regional minimum wage from 2004 to 2014. Strikingly, we find adverse income effects on the formal private sector regardless of educational attainment, possibly induced by increased formal employment. Similarly, the informal sector experiences a dramatic decrease in income, especially in rural areas, yet no employment effect in general. Notably, despite no overall dis-employment effect, people in urban areas are more highly employed than rural people. Additionally, given no effect on employment in the agriculture sector, the minimum wage changes drive farmers to another formal-secured sector, contributing to structural transformation. Lastly, the findings support the argument that the treatment effects are more profound among low-wage workers, whereas there are likely zero effects on higher-income people.

Prenatal Sex Detection Technology and Mothers' Labour Supply in India

8:30-9:30
P303

Marco Bertoni, **Isha Gupta**, and Guglielmo Weber

Masaryk University

The advent of prenatal sex diagnostic technology (PSDT) in India in the mid-eighties has made it easier for women to identify the sex of children before their birth, giving them an option to attain their desired sex composition of children without having to undergo repeated pregnancies. In this paper, we investigate the impact of this technology on mothers' labour supply using a triple - differences estimator. Our strategy combines supply - driven changes in ultrasound availability over time with plausibly exogenous family - level variation in the incentive to sex - select and son preference at the local level. We find that PSDT had a significant negative impact on mothers' labour supply with the effect driven by wealthy and educated mothers. We further investigate the underlying channel linking prenatal sex selection and mothers' labour supply and identify that post the increased availability of ultrasound scanners there was a substitution of girls with boys. Further investigation shows no changes in mortality and health outcomes of firstborn girls relative to boys post-PSDT.

Flexible Working and Well-being: Evidence from the UK

10:00-11:00
P303

Margherita Agnoletto

University of Turin

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the increase in alternative work arrangements. This paper investigates the relationship between flexible working and well-being outcomes using longitudinal data drawn from the Understanding Society study for the UK. I use individual fixed effects, control for a rich set of individual, job and family characteristics, and assess the potential role of unobserved variables through the Oster test. Results show that flexible working increases workers' job satisfaction regardless of gender. It also improves women's life satisfaction and mental well-being. Married workers with children appear to benefit from this flexible work arrangement. Some interesting policy implications are drawn.

Are They Connected? Internet and the Labor Market: Evidence from Costa Rica

10:00-11:00
P303

Victor Picado, Maarten Goos, and Wolter Hassink

Utrecht University

We study how gaining access to internet at home affects individual labor market outcomes in Costa Rica. To do so, we combine novel data on internet availability with rich household survey data. Exploiting the gradual expansion of broadband infrastructure between 2011 and 2020 to address endogeneity concerns, we find that internet access increases the probability of employment and the number of hours worked. We

also find evidence suggesting that these effects are driven by rural areas and by women. On job quality, we find that internet adoption has a positive impact on access to social security. On potential mechanisms, we provide novel evidence showing the negative effect of internet access on underemployment.

Disentangling the Attractiveness of Telework to Employees: A Factorial Survey Experiment

Eline Moens, Ely Verhofstadt, Luc Van Ootegem, and Stijn Baert

Ghent University

This research adds to the literature on the attractiveness of telework to employees. To this end, we set up an innovative factorial survey experiment in which high-quality sample of employees evaluate job offers with diverging characteristics, among which a wide variation in telework possibilities. We find that the relationship between the possibility to telework and job attractiveness is approximately linear: 10 percentage points more telework hours yield a rise of 2.2 percentage points in job attractiveness and, therefore, the willingness to give up an increase of 2.3 percentage points in wage in the new job. Our experimental design also allows us to investigate the underlying mechanisms of this relationship as well as its moderators. We find that the attractiveness of telework is particularly explained by expectations of an improved work-life balance, more work scheduling autonomy, a higher job satisfaction, and more work methods autonomy in jobs with a greater possibility to telework. In addition, our analyses show that less conscientious employees are on average more attracted to jobs with greater telework possibilities, so that it is important that self-selection in jobs with more telework is well-monitored.

How Have You Found Your Job? Effects of the Job Search Channels on Labour Market Outcomes in Germany

Mariya Afonina and Anna Zaharieva

Bielefeld University

The most popular method to acquire a job is to use one's circle of acquaintances or social networks. However, in the current research, there is still no clear conclusion if this job search method has positive implications for different job outcomes such as starting wages. Assuming that the effects are non-monotonic and depend on the type of utilized networks allows accommodating both types of evidence. In line with the assumption, this paper studies the effects of this job search approach in the context of Germany compared to the formal individual application procedure using the county-level data from the SOEP. With the help of the propensity score analysis - both matching and weighting - robust negative effects are found in the case of the aggregated networks. Disaggregating respondents by the type of network used - friends, family, or colleagues - reveals that only the first two types of ties result in a decrease in starting wages, while the last one generates wage premia. The proposed explanation for this evidence is the differences in abilities of recommended job-seekers. The last part of the evaluation concentrates on the heterogeneity of outcomes by sex and region of the country.

10:00-11:00
P303

11:20-12:20
P302b

Educational Mismatch and Labour Market Institutions: The Role of Gender

11:20-12:20
P302b

Theresa Geißler and Laszlo Goerke

Trier University

Using the German Socio-Economic Panel data, we investigate the correlation between trade union membership and educational mismatch. Employing panel tobit and probit regressions, we find that union membership is negatively associated with overeducation, primarily among males. This finding remains consistent across subgroups of full-time or private sector male workers, as well as for males of all ages or residing in either East or West Germany. The same negative correlation is observed for females younger than the median age and residing in East Germany. Our results indicate that collective wage agreements and works councils do not drive this relationship. Conversely, no significant correlation is found between union membership and undereducation.

Locking in or Pushing out: The Caseworker Dilemma

11:20-12:20
P302b

Lukáš Lafférs and **Miroslav Štefánik**

Slovak Academy of Sciences

Using rich administrative data on job seekers (JSs) registered by the public employment service (PES), we describe the implementation of the Youth Guarantee (YG) initiative through Slovak active labor market policy (ALMP). By adopting a dynamic estimation technique based on double machine learning (DML), we generate evidence on the impact of various types of ALMP programs provided in different periods of unemployment. The spectrum of ALMP programs ranges from classroom training through hiring incentives and subsidized employment in the private sector to public works organized at the municipality level. We identify the impact of participation in a particular ALMP program or sequences of ALMP programs on the absence of individuals from registered unemployment after three years. We demonstrate that due to the functionality of the dynamic DML estimator, one case study can generate comparative evidence affirming the conclusions of ALMP impact evaluation meta-analyses. Additionally, aiming to address the operational-level PES caseworker dilemma, we quantify the impact of the evaluated ALMP programs compared with those of two alternative counterfactual situations, assuming a more and less employable client.

Technological Change and Returns to Training

Roman Klauser and Marcus Tamm

RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research

This study investigates returns to training which is accompanied by technological innovations at the workplace. The analysis is based on panel data from Germany that provide a unique measure for individuals' adoption of new technology at the workplace. In the main analysis we run fixed effects models for estimation and to test the robustness we also control for individual time trends. Assuming no time-variant unobserved factors that simultaneously influence outcomes, training participation and technology adoption our results can be regarded as causal. The findings indicate positive wage effects and more job stability for training participants but no such premia for new technologies or the interaction of training and technology.

Resilience to Automation: The Role of Task Overlap for Job Finding

Diego Dabed, Sabrina Genz, and Emilie Rademakers

Utrecht University

Advancing technology is transforming the occupational structure of labor markets: the distributional consequences of these changes depend critically on how workers reallocate between jobs. This paper investigates how similarity in job task content underlies the reallocation of job seekers exposed to automation of routine tasks and more recent waves of technological change such as software, robots and AI captured in current patents. We analyze the universe of newly unemployed persons and their work history in Flanders, Belgium. Using a language model, we construct a novel job-to-job similarity measure that leverages detailed task content information. This measure highlights a stark divide between jobs performing cognitive versus manual work, with high similarity between jobs within these two clusters. To determine how workers reallocate, we estimate a matching function where job finding rates flexibly depend on labor market tightness in jobs with varying task similarity. We find, first, that only the most similar jobs in terms of task content affect job finding rates. Second, job markets highly exposed to automation mostly overlap with other highly exposed job markets. Taken together, this implies that task-based worker reallocation does little to mitigate the distributional consequences of automation. Importantly, we show that this is not true for recent software innovations, where job mobility meaningfully improves job finding. In a counterfactual simulation, we highlight the potential harm of increasing mobility as it may raise the exposure to automation in close markets. Instead, we show that targeted retraining may enhance the resilience of highly automation-exposed job seekers.

Robot Adoption and Occupational Health

11:20-12:20
P303

Mattia Filomena and Francesco Principe

Marche Polytechnic University, Masaryk University

How does robotization affect occupational health? In this paper we investigate the impact of robot diffusion on workplace accidents and deaths in Italy, for the period 2008-2018. We adopt an instrumental variables (IV) approach that exploits robot adoption in Japan and Korea to deal with endogeneity. We show that automation reduces fatal accidents, in particular for men. We suggest that this reduction may be attributed to a shift in task allocation within the production process. As robots continue to replace labor-intensive tasks, workers are likely being reassigned to jobs that are less physically demanding and pose lower levels of risk.

Language Proficiency and Homeownership: Evidence From U.S. Immigrants

14:30-15:30
P303

Marc-André Luik, Max Friedrich Steinhardt, and **Simon Voss**

Free University Berlin

In this paper we deliver first causal evidence on the relationship between immigrant host country language proficiency and homeownership. Using an instrumental variable strategy, we find a substantial positive impact of language skills on the propensity to own a home and the quality of housing. While this effect is mediated by education and household income, our estimates also speak in favor of a direct effect. Our results highlight the importance of host-country-specific human capital and, in particular, language proficiency for socio-economic assimilation.

Non-Take-Up of Means-Tested Benefits: The Case of Unemployment Benefits II in Germany

14:30-15:30
P303

Hend Sallam

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

This study measures the non-take-up rates of unemployment benefits II (UBII) in Germany based on the German SOEP survey data for 2018 and 2017. It presents the first results of UBII non-take-up rates based on the German microsimulation model (GETTSIM). Our results show substantial UBII non-take-up rates (NTRs) in 2018 robust to different model specifications, which aligns with previous literature findings. We find that 41-52 entitled benefits. In the second part, we study the determinants of households' non-take-up decisions and test whether immigrants are more likely not to take up their entitled state benefits than natives. Our results show that nationality does not significantly affect the non-take-up decision probability

of households' UBII entitlements according to our pooled probit estimations after accounting for the potential endogeneity of the benefit level.

The Cultural Assimilation of Individualism and Preferences for Redistribution

Olle Hammar

Research Institute of Industrial Economics

I analyze the relationship between individualism and preferences for redistribution, using variation in immigrants' countries of origin to capture the impact of cultural values and beliefs on personal attitudes towards income redistribution and equality. Using global individual-level survey data for more than one million individuals (including 65,000 migrants) in a large number of countries around the world, I find strong support for the hypothesis that more individualistic cultures are associated with lower preferences for redistribution. At the same time, cultural assimilation in this dimension seems to take place relatively fast, where the impact of the destination culture starts to dominate the origin culture when an individual has lived as long in the country of destination as she did in her country of origin. Moreover, I find no statistically significant effect of the origin culture on an individual's preferences for redistribution if migration took place before the age of 10. The results are confirmed using a variety of robustness checks, including the grammatical rule of a pronoun drop as an instrumental variable.

The Enduring Effects of State Repression: Evidence From the People's Republic of Poland

Oliver Wach

Free University Berlin

This study examines the long-term impact of state repression on civic engagement in Poland during the socialist era between 1944 and 1989. The regime used strict government control, censorship, and repression of political opposition and civil society organizations to maintain power. Using a unique dataset of over 100,000 individuals who worked in institutions responsible for repression, the study creates an index to measure repression or the perception of repression at the municipal level. Using OLS, matching methods and a wide range of robustness checks, the study finds that repression had a significant negative impact on civic engagement and economic performance but surprisingly had no impact on political preferences. Civic engagement is critical for a functioning democracy and economy, and policies that promote social interaction and trust are needed for the development of democratic participation. The study contributes to recent literature on the consequences of "low level" repression and highlights the need for policymakers and scholars interested in promoting democracy and civic engagement in repressive regimes to consider the long-lasting impact of repression on social behaviour. Overall, this study provides important insights into the impact of state repression on civic engagement and the need for policies that promote social interaction and trust in post-repressive societies

The Effect of an Editorial Connection in the Peer Review Process of Economic Journals

16:00-17:00
P303

Marc Diederichs

Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz

This study investigates whether economic researchers have an equal chance of publishing in highly ranked economic journals or if those with a connection to an editor have an advantage. Panel data on researchers who have been connected to an editor at some point is used, covering the last 31 years of economic publishing in 28 renowned economic journals. The data is analyzed to determine how a researcher's number of publications in a journal is affected by their connections to the editor(s) of this journal, such as prior co-authorship or affiliation with the same institution. By assuming that the timing of editor appointments is exogenous, conditional on author-journal, journal-year and author experience-fixed effects, this study provides causal estimates. The findings suggest that editors' past co-authors and current colleagues at the same institution increase their publication rate by 7% and 17%, respectively, during the years of the connected editor's appointment. Multiple heterogeneity analyses are conducted, examining factors such as proximity between authors and editors, gender, time, and differences in journal type. The results cannot exclude the possibility of editorial favoritism and suggest that editors positively impact the productivity of members of their networks.

Government Dissatisfaction and Populism. Evidence From 1968 in Europe

16:00-17:00
P303

Andrea Fazio

University of Rome Tor Vergata

In 1968, young people grew up in an atmosphere of strong dissatisfaction and distrust against the status quo. We show that higher exposure to protests in 1968 leads to higher dissatisfaction toward national governments and raises the probability of voting for populist parties. Consistently with the impressionable years hypothesis, we find these effects valid only for those between 18 and 25 during 1968. Our results are robust to a series of placebo tests and to alternative definitions of our treatment and control groups.

Participants

Andrea Fazio, 25

Anna Walter, 13

Biljana Meiske, 9

Christoph Huber, 10

Dana Sülberg, 11

Diego Dabed, 22

Eline Moens, 20

Gayane Baghumyan, 9

Gergely Hajdu, 16

Hend Sallam, 23

Héloïse Clolery, 13

Isha Gupta, 18

Julia Peter, 10

Katarína Čellárová, 13

Lenka Fiala, 15

Lennart Stangenberg, 15

Marc Diederichs, 24

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Mariya Afonina, 20

Mattia Filomena, 22

Miroslav Štefánik, 21

Oliver Wach, 24

Olle Hammar, 24

Ondřej Krčál, 12

Ornella Darova, 12

Rastislav Rehak, 11

Roman Klauser, 21

Rostislav Staněk, 16

Simon Finster, 14

Simon Voss, 23

Sofia Badini, 16

Theresa Geißler, 20

Tran Thanh Trang, 18

Valentina Contreras, 18

Veronica Pizziol, 14

Victor Picado, 19

Venues and Travel Information

Faculty of Economics and Administration Masaryk University

Address: Lipová 41a, Brno | **www:** econ.muni.cz



How to get there?

Public transport stop "Lipová"

- from train station "Hlavní nádraží"

tram no. 1 direction "Pisárky" - due to construction work **tram no. 1 does not stop at "Lipová"**, to reach the faculty change to trolleybus at "Mendlovo náměstí"

- from connection point "Mendlovo náměstí"

trolleybus no. 25 direction "Bohunice, Univerzitní kampus"

trolleybus no. 26 direction "Nový Lískovec, Kamenný vrch"

trolleybus no. 37 direction "Kohoutovice, Jírovцова"

bus no. 52 direction "Zoologická zahrada"

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

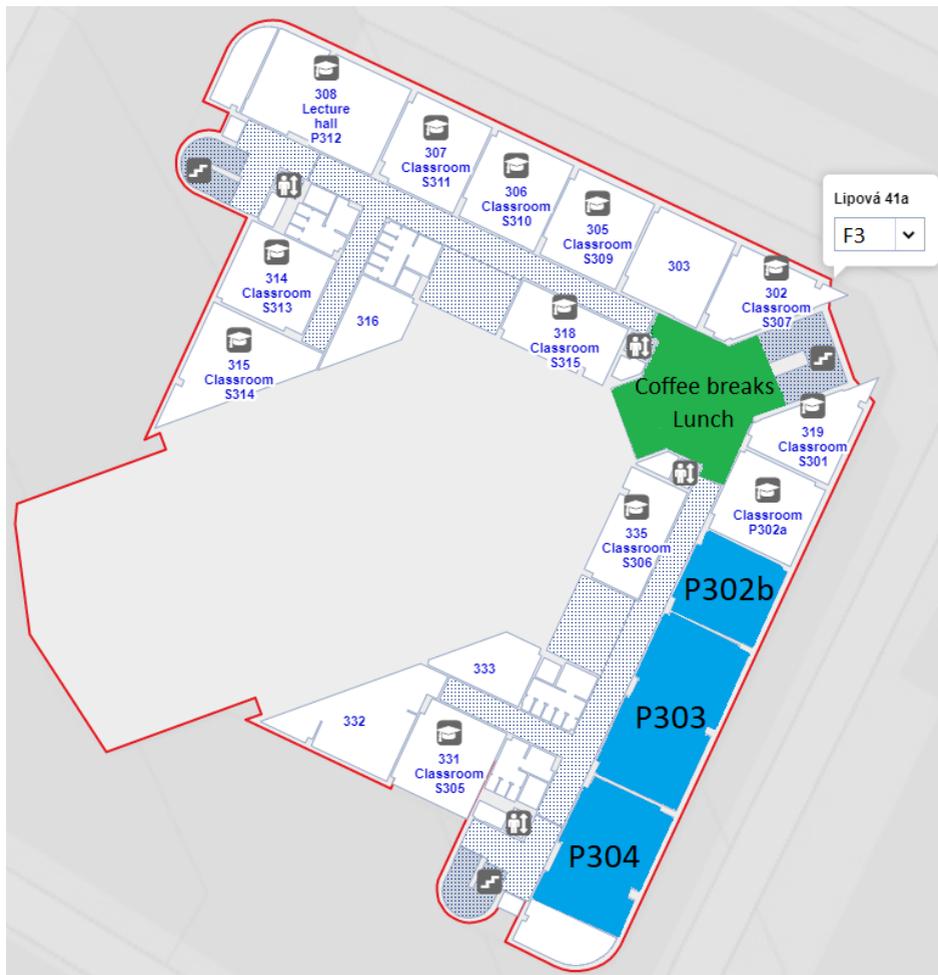
bus no. N97 direction "Kohoutovice, Jírovцова"

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

Faculty 3rd Floor Plan

The conference takes place on the 3rd floor of the faculty. Registration desk, coffee breaks, and lunch are located there as well.

The sessions are held in rooms P304, P303 and P302b. Once you enter the faculty follow arrows to the stairway and elevators.



Kabaret Špaček

Address: Kopečná 46, Brno | **www:** www.kabaretspacek.cz

Welcome dinner and keynote by Jan C. van Ours 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

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"
 - 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

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

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

YEM 2023 Organizers

Luca Fumarco

Department of Economics

Martin Guzi

Department of Public Economics

Matteo M. Marini

Department of Public Economics

Michaela Kecskésová

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Miloš Fišar

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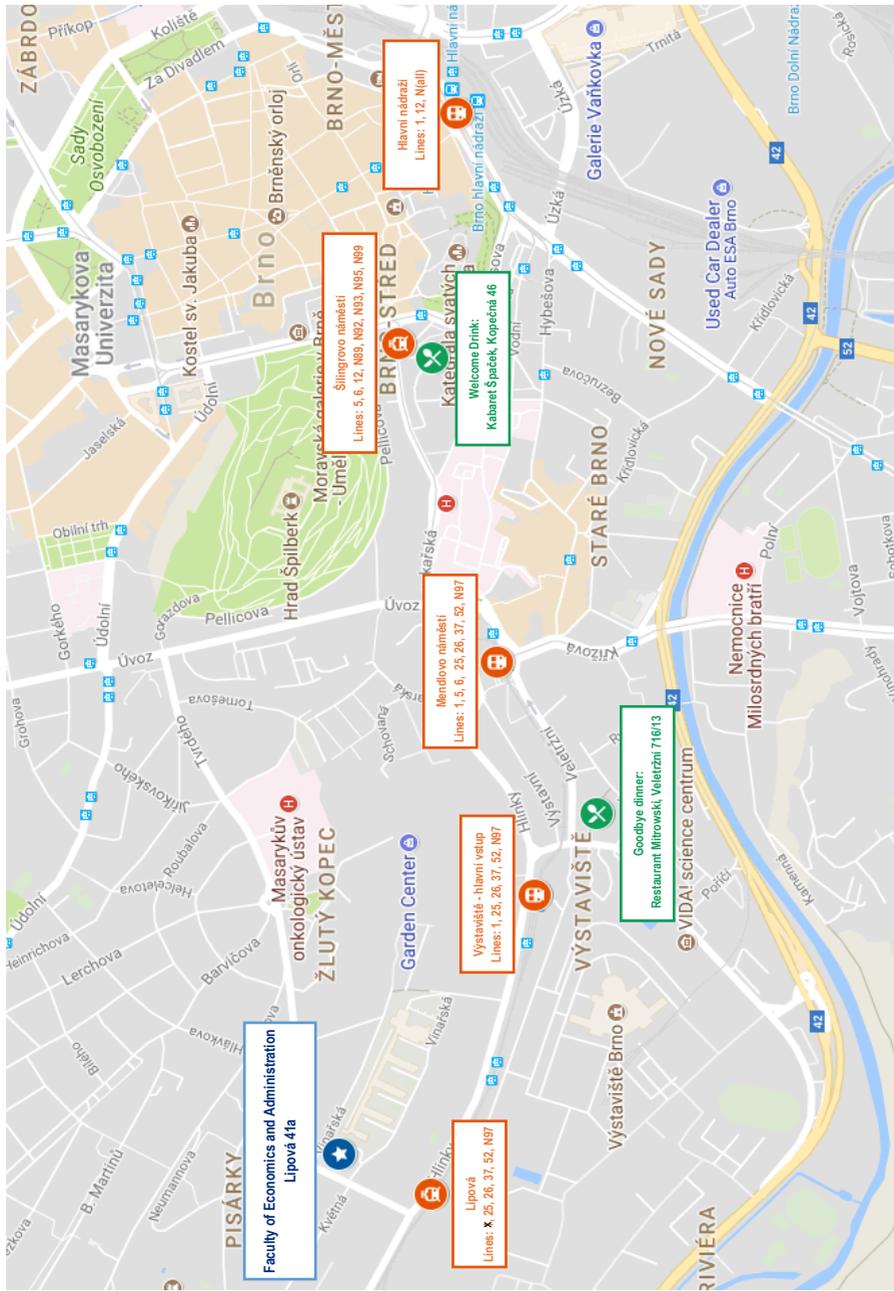
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The program is updated with information received by May 11, 2023.

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Online version available at http://bit.ly/YEM_venues