

Virtual End-of-Semester Workshop, Dec 9 2020

9:00 – 9:45: **Esther Chevrot**, “Dynastic transmission of corporate influence”

9:45 – 10:30: **Morten Bennedsen**, “Value Based Leadership”

10:30 – 10:45: Break

10:45 – 11:30: **Pablo Selaya**, “The return of Pachamama: Coca, politics and empowerment in Bolivia”

11:30 – 12:15: **Tianyi Wang**, “Waves of Empowerment: Black Radio and the Civil Rights Movement”

12:15-12:45: Lunch

12:45 – 1:30: **Daphné Skandalis**, “The Child Penalty on Job Search”

1:30 – 2:15: **Sofie Cairo**, “The Role of Fertility Desires for Family Formation and Economic Outcomes of Women”

2:15 - 2:30: Break

2:30 – 3:15: **Anne-Sofie Knudsen**, “The Rise of Western Individualism: Evidence from Scandinavia”

3:15 – 4:00: **Lars Harhoff Andersen** “What’s in a name – Using names to measure religiosity”

Read more about the presentations below.

Abstracts:

Author: Tianyi Wang

Title: Waves of Empowerment: Black Radio and the Civil Rights Movement

Abstract: In the early 1960s, as the civil rights movement was gaining momentum, black-oriented radio stations were broadcasting across large swaths of the South. This paper uses newly digitized data to provide the first empirical evidence on the effects of black radio on the civil rights movement. I find strong evidence that black radio increased black political participation and activism in the South during the early 1960s, as measured by black voter registration and the presence of a local chapter of the NAACP. For mechanisms, I provide evidence from individual survey data that black radio increased the reach of civil rights groups such as the NAACP, decreased TV consumption, and reduced racial stereotyping among blacks. Moreover, consistent with black radio increasing Southern blacks' political power, results suggest that places with higher exposure to black radio and higher proportions of black residents saw greater state aid as well as greater legislative support for civil rights bills after the passage of the Voting Rights Act.

Author: Pablo Selaya

Title: The return of Pachamama: Coca, politics and empowerment in Bolivia

Abstract: We study the consequences of the violation of the "moral economy" of rural Bolivia, based on coca, caused by the escalation of coca eradication in the 1990s. We show that this led to mass political mobilization and the rise of the MAS political party which captured the presidency in 2005. We estimate that the political reactions were twice as large in places characterized by the Ayllus and other types of traditional institutions of governance of rural Bolivian society which facilitated the mobilization. We then study the consequences of controlling the state after 2005. Using survey data we show that indigenous people significantly increased their expectations of social mobility after 2005. We also present direct evidence of an "empowerment effect" in the form of an increased use by indigenous people of indigenous first names for their children.

Author: Daphné Skandalis

Title: The Child Penalty on Job Search

Abstract: How does having children affect women's search behavior? We analyze 400,000 unemployment spells following an involuntary job loss in France. To measure search behavior, we combine administrative data on online job applications and data from a mandatory survey at unemployment registration. We document that for unemployed women, parenthood is associated with sending fewer

job applications, having a lower maximum commute distance, and ultimately staying unemployed longer. To highlight the impact of childcare activities on mothers' search behavior, we then analyze several types of changes in the public provision of childcare. First, we estimate the impact of a reform of school schedule, which expanded the provision of public childcare. We find that the reform had a large positive effect on mothers' job applications. Second, we estimate mothers' reaction to temporary interruptions in public childcare provision during school holidays. We find a large immediate negative effect on their job applications. Overall, our results show that mothers adjust their search effort and the timing of their search to both long-term and short-term variation in public childcare, indicating that public childcare affect both their opportunity cost of market work, and their opportunity cost of job search.

Author: Sofie Cairo

Title: The Role of Fertility Desires for Family Formation and Economic Outcomes of Women

Abstract: Matching data from the Danish Longitudinal Survey of Youth with rich administrative records, I conduct an empirical investigation of the direct link between young women's fertility desires and their educational, labor market and family formation outcomes, controlling for a rich set of factors related to individual earnings potential and socio-economic background. I find that fertility desires translate into earlier childbearing and are associated with significant increases in realized fertility levels. None-the-less half of individuals in my sample experience fertility levels below desires and the likelihood of a fertility deficit increases in educational aspirations. While desired family type is uncorrelated with educational attainment, desiring a large family is associated with significant reductions in cumulative gross income and wage earnings over working career of 7-8% of mean sample income. Wage reductions associated with desires go hand in hand with wage reductions from realized fertility of 3.4% per childbirth. Income reductions reflect occupational choices, delayed entry to the labor market and decreased labor supply over working career. Realized childbirths exacerbate negative labor supply consequences. Surprisingly, having no desire for a family is associated with even larger reductions in gross income over working career of 11% of mean income, which cannot be accounted for by differences in labor supply nor in wage earnings.