

EQUALITY • SOCIAL ORGANIZATION • PERFORMANCE

ESOP

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	2
THE YEAR 2014	4
RESEARCH AREAS	5
THE WELFARE STATE	5
SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	6
DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION	6
INCOME AND SOCIAL MOBILITY	7
INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETY MODELS.....	8
FOUNDATIONAL ISSUES	8
A QUICK TOUR OF SOME PROJECTS.....	9
SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	9
DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION	9
INCOME AND SOCIAL MOBILITY PLUS WELFARE STATE	10
INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETY MODELS.....	11
FOUNDATIONAL ISSUES	12
ESOP RESEARCH SEMINARS.....	13
ESOP RESEARCH SEMINARS 2014.....	13
PUBLIC LECTURES	19
MASTER THESIS SCHOLARSHIPS	19
PRIZES	19
ESOP'S STAFF AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY IN NUMBERS.....	20
STAFF IN NUMBERS	20
INTERNATIONAL VISITORS	20
RESEARCH STAYS ABROAD.....	20
WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES	20
RESEARCH ACTIVITY IN NUMBERS	21
EXTENDED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 2014	21
PUBLICATIONS FORTHCOMING 2015	22
PUBLICATIONS 2014	24
BOOKS OR CHAPTERS IN BOOKS FORTHCOMING 2015	44
BOOKS OR CHAPTERS IN BOOKS 2014	45
WORKING PAPERS 2014	46
WORK IN PROGRESS 2014	49
MASTER THESES 2014.....	55
PEOPLE AT THE CENTRE IN 2014.....	55
ACADEMIC STAFF	55
PHD STUDENTS.....	57
VISITING PHD STUDENTS.....	57
ADMINISTRATION	57
BOTH RESEARCH ASSISTANT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	58

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS 2014	58
RECIPIENTS OF THE ESOP STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP 2014	58
RECIPIENTS OF THE GENDER & ECONOMICS SCHOLARSHIP 2014	58
ESOP NETWORK	58
ACCOUNTS AND REVISED BUDGET	60
COMMENTS TO THE ACCOUNT AND BUDGET	60
RESOURCES – PERSONNEL 2014	61
SCIENTIFIC POSITIONS	61
RESEARCH FELLOWS	62
POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS.....	63
ADMINISTRATION	63
RESEARCH ASSISTANTS.....	63
GUEST RESEARCHERS	64
POSITIONS DISPLAYED IN MAN-YEAR	64
COMMENTS REGARDING THE ACITIVITIES AT THE CENTRE IN 2014	64

THE YEAR 2014

This year marked the 200 years anniversary of the Norwegian constitution. In September ESOP arranged two popular lectures as part of the University's celebration. Under the title "Constitutions, democracy and development" Ruth Collier and Jim Robinson shared their political science and economics perspectives on the constitution. These lectures were more than just a celebration. They went to the core of ESOP's own research. We are interested in how institutions set the framework for economic life and in how economic interests determine the institutional layout. We are interested in under what conditions this interplay is productive and when it is not. Much of ESOP's work is an interdisciplinary mix of political science and economics and in many works the formal institutions of the state are of particular importance.

2014 has been a productive year. This clearly shows in the publications with a substantial number appearing in the highest tier of economics and political science journals. The published articles span many themes including macroeconomics, political economy, development economics, welfare state arrangements, labour markets and distribution. Most of the articles addressed the interplay between the economic dimensions and the other parts of society. The articles thereby well illustrate the common theme but also the wide scope of ESOP's research.

In addition to being the authors of two of the most prominent publications, two of our assistant professors received a prize each this year. Paolo Piacquadio received "The Distinguished CESifo Affiliate Award" while Jacopo Bizzotto received "The Louis-André Gérard Varet Prize" for best article during "Asset conference" in Aix-en-Provence. Also our research fellows perform well and continue to complete their theses according to plan. During 2014 one woman and one successfully defended their theses.

In 2014 ESOP got another externally funded project. NORFACE Welfare State Futures contributed 1.5 million euro to the project "Globalization, Institutions and the Welfare State (GIWeS)". The project is organized in three groups, in UK, Austria and in Norway. The project will focus on the European economies and in particular study the interplay between trade, technology and the welfare state.

In June we hosted "European Research Workshop in International Trade" with attendance by several of the most prominent researchers in international trade.

ESOP's researchers are doing their share of civic responsibility. The number of media appearances and participation in outreaching events are still high. In addition to contributing to numerous government commissions three of ESOP's researchers are doing service at the Executive Board of Norges Bank.



Prof. Kalle Moene
Centre director



Prof. Halvor Mehlum
Deputy director



Gyro Anna Holen
Head of administration

RESEARCH AREAS

We structure our research around six subareas:



The Welfare State



Social Organization



Development and Globalization



Income and Social Mobility



Institutions and Society Models



Foundational issues

With a flexible interpretation these areas cover most of the research at ESOP.

The Welfare State



It is ESOP's ambition to explore the sustainability of generous welfare states. What determines their performance and their economic and political feasibility?

Welfare states provide valuable safety nets, insurance, and redistribution, but these policies also affect people's incentive to work, save, and invest. The political support for the welfare state depends, among other things, on the distribution of income. Gender also plays an

important role as women are strong supporters of the welfare state. The willingness to pay taxes may in turn depend on what the welfare state provides and to whom it provides it. These interdependencies must be accounted for.

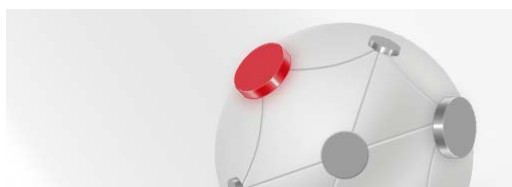
Social Organization



It is ESOP's ambition to explore the interaction between markets, social equality and worker security. Do market forces erode social reforms? Do social reforms erode market efficiency?

There is a strong interdependence between how the economy is organized, how the workplace is organized, and what culture of trust and cooperation that prevails in a society. Egalitarian societies usually have less hierarchical firms. This work organization in return reinforces the mechanisms that sustain egalitarian features. Small social differences in society and at the workplace may also produce less social conflict, more cohesion, and hence more smoothly functioning societies with more cooperation. The importance of feed-back mechanisms and consistency is often emphasized in Economics, but the framework is usually limited to the market mechanism. The interconnections between the economic, social, and political forces should be captured within similar frameworks.

Development and Globalization



It is ESOP's ambition to understand the viability of egalitarian market economies. What are the impacts of global competition for the distribution of income and prosperity?

Questions concerning the viability of egalitarian societies are relevant for all countries, rich or poor, egalitarian or inegalitarian. In all countries there are linkages between equality, social

organization, and economic performance. These linkages are as important for the survival of the European welfare states as for the feasibility of an equitable society in general. Can Nordic-style welfare arrangements be introduced in all types of societies? Or are they only feasible in consensual, homogeneous and affluent societies with an extraordinary commitment to equality? Do the Nordic lessons have any relevance for countries that are conflict-ridden, heterogeneous, and poor? We study the feasibility of implementing welfare state arrangements in poor countries and to what extent the Scandinavian model can be understood as a development strategy. Can there be a welfare state for the poor? Welfare state arrangements are most needed where they are least developed. Welfare state arrangements in extremely poor countries could perhaps play an essential role for economic growth, social fairness, and gender equality.

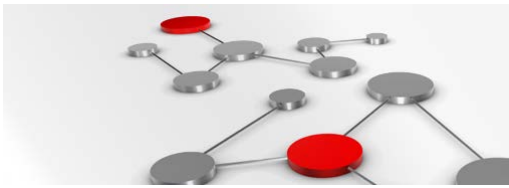
Income and Social Mobility



It is ESOP's ambition to understand the linkages between economic performance, distribution, and social disparities. What are the costs and benefits of more equality?

Over the last 30 years, social equality and worker security have persisted in the Nordic countries and economic growth has been at par with the US. In the US, rising inequality has gone hand in hand with social cleavages and lower welfare. In contrast, most of Europe has experienced only a modest rise in inequality, but a sharp rise in unemployment. The Nordic countries, however, have in the same period combined social equality with good macroeconomic performance and full employment. To study the role of inequality, we must first derive what economic theory predicts for these societies. We can then confront the theoretical hypotheses with the observed patterns and draw valid conclusions.

Institutions and Society Models



It is ESOP's ambition to understand the interaction between policies, institutions, and long term development. What set of policies and institutions may generate an egalitarian development path within a consistent arrangement?

Institutional complementarities and social spillovers are important to understand modern societies and the Nordic experience. Certain policies, institutions and behaviours fit together and strengthen each other. In the long run, the outcomes may look as if societal arrangements come in certain social and economic organization packages. What are the mechanisms behind this clustering around certain institutional equilibria? Is there a universal relationship between equality and economic performance, or do equality and prosperity go together only under some institutional arrangements?

Foundational Issues



The last category of our research consists of an overarching category that spans all the others. Typically it covers theoretical and empirical method developments, clarifications of concepts and terms, and overviews.

A QUICK TOUR OF SOME PROJECTS

Below we present some of ESOP's projects related to each category. The projects listed represent examples of the on-going research. The list does not cover projects that were adequately covered in previous years' reports. Some of the projects have just been started and have not yet resulted in published research while others are closer to completion and are also found in the list of Publications or Working Papers later in this report.

Disclaimer: *We define an ESOP project as a research project where at least one author is part of ESOP's research team. Some of the projects below have funding from other sources than the Department or the Research Council's ESOP research grant.*

Social Organization

By "Social Organizations" we mean how different parts of society are organized. In 2014 ESOP, together with core partners, got funding from NORFACE Welfare State Futures for the project "Globalization, Institutions and the Welfare State ". The project addresses key questions in the European welfare state debate and takes a distinctively economic and comparative angle, putting the global changes that we have witnessed since 1989 at the core of the analysis, and studying the effects they have on the interplay between European economies and their welfare states. The project is comparative, focusing on the four countries Austria, Germany, Norway, and the UK. These are different not just in their industry base and skill structure, but also in their welfare institutions. Comparing these countries along the various dimensions in which their economies and welfare states have reacted to globalization provides us with new and important insights and offers a truly novel dimension to better understand existing national institutions from an international perspective. The project will base the empirical research on linked administrative longitudinal data covering entire populations across countries. This can open for new insights, as it is possible to follow individuals across national borders, and – as we observe entire populations over time – investigate their choices as they face different work environments and welfare institutions across countries.

In the project we will investigate how welfare state institutions cushion individuals against global shocks, exploring inequalities across the three types of welfare states in Europe. It addresses the pertinent issues of the current crisis, focusing on how twenty-five years of globalization have challenged European welfare states. Most countries respond by reconsidering some of their social institutions.

Development and Globalization

Many poor countries are experiencing violent conflicts. Many conflicts are over resources while other conflicts are over privileges. Yet other conflicts are the result of grievances. In the article "Implications of an Economic Theory of Conflict: Hindu-Muslim Violence in India" Anirban Mitra and Ray Debraj study Hindu-Muslim conflict in post-Independence India through the lens of economics. They consider two channels that link economics to conflict. Under the first, Hindu-Muslim violence is the systematic use of the religious marker for appropriating economic surplus, either directly through resource grabbing or looting or indirectly through exclusion from jobs, businesses, or

property. Under the second, existing intergroup hatreds are reignited or exacerbated by economic progress within one of the groups. Both approaches have the same formal representation, which makes robust predictions regarding the effect of group incomes on intergroup violence. Like in the many episodes of ethnic violence that have occurred around the world, it is *prima facie* reasonable that there is an economic component to Hindu-Muslim conflict. With this starting point, but allowing also for hatred also playing a role, they find that if a group is relatively poor to begin with, an increase in the average incomes of the group—controlling for changes in inequality—must raise violence perpetrated against that group. The authors use a unique data set on Hindu-Muslim violence between 1950 and 2000. The measures of violence are the number of people killed or injured and the number of riot outbreaks. This data is then matched to the large-scale household surveys as part of the National Sample Surveys. In several different specifications with different sets of controls, Hindu per capita expenditures have a negative effect on conflict, while the coefficient on Muslim per capita expenditures is significant and positive. They can therefore conclude that an increase in Hindu prosperity is negatively associated with greater religious fatalities in the near future, while the opposite is true of Muslim prosperity.

Income and Social Mobility plus Welfare State

Much of ESOP's research is cutting across traditional thematic borders. The following project investigates three of ESOP's main fields of study at once: Income and social mobility plus welfare state.

Globalization implies opening up for the frictionless mobility of goods and services across the globe. For the mobility of workers, however, there is much more friction. The European area, is an exception, where due to the economic integration, workers are allowed to move freely. This labor migration affects income of residents and migrants and is also a source of social mobility for the migrants. Migration also implies that new groups get access to social insurance of the host country, and the social insurance may be an important reason for migration. In the article "Immigrants, Labour Market Performance and Social Insurance" Bernt Bratsberg, Oddbjørn Raaum, and Knut Røed analyze the fiscal consequences of migration. Prior evidence from Europe shows that migrants in many host countries are overrepresented among beneficiaries of non-contributory transfers. And with the deeper integration of European labor markets, policy makers in high income countries are concerned that the large cross-country differences in living standards and social insurance might generate "welfare migration" that puts pressure on existing social insurance institutions. In the article the authors examine the lifecycle patterns of employment, earnings, and social insurance claims of immigrants to Norway. The analysis covers all major immigrant waves over the past four decades. The lifecycle perspective on labor market performance is of particular significance in welfare state economies with extensive social insurance programs. The reason is simply that persons who are not employed tend to receive some kind of public transfer. Moving a person out of employment not only leads to loss of tax revenues, but very often also leads to the added costs of a tax-financed social insurance. While prior studies of immigrants' long-term performance in the Norwegian labor market have been mainly descriptive the article complement descriptive overviews with regression-based analyses that seek to identify cohort-specific assimilation profiles by years since migration. The results show that, while the lifecycle labor market and social insurance careers of immigrants from Western Europe resembled those of natives, early 1970s labor migrants from developing countries had much shorter employment careers. After a decade of close to full employment, the labor immigrants from low-income source countries gradually lost ground in the labor market, with native-immigrant employment and earnings differentials growing monotonously with years since arrival along with a corresponding immigrant

overrepresentation in social insurance programs. For the much larger groups of chain migrants that arrived later through family reunification, as well as for the refugee cohorts of the 1980s and 1990s, the authors identify significant labor market assimilation. The assimilation process seems to be exhausted after 10 to 15 years in the country at which point there remain considerable employment and earnings gaps relative to natives. And following the initial period of labor market assimilation, social insurance dependency tends to rise.

The article presents the first quantitative evidence on the early adulthood patterns of education, employment, earnings, and disability program participation for the children of the original labor migrant cohort from developing countries. Although it is too early to draw firm conclusions regarding lifecycle outcomes, the findings indicate considerable convergence toward the educational attainment, employment, and earnings of natives, particularly for the second generation offspring born in Norway. Given the huge immigrant-native differentials in the parent generation, the more moderate differentials in the offspring generation is quite encouraging.

Institutions and Society Models

The interaction between welfare arrangements and economic outcomes is at the core of ESOP's research. We are particularly interested in how economic conditions via political channels affect the generosity of the welfare system. In the article "How Rising Inequality Curbs Manifested Welfare Generosity" Erling Barth, Henning Finseraas, and Kalle Moene study how rising inequality affect political parties. Do political parties adopt programs for more redistribution? Do left parties act as the main guardians of the welfare state in times of increasing inequality? The conventional approach in political science and economics suggests that all political parties aim at more welfare spending as inequality rises, redistributing more income from the rich to the poor. The logic is simple: Rising inequality lead poor voters to demand more redistributive policies and political parties move to the left. The authors contest this view. They suggest, instead, that political parties move right when inequality rises. They focus on how party programs are made in an environment where the welfare state offers better terms for the poor than for the rich, but where it does not simply take from the rich and give to the poor. The redistribution is tied to the supply of tax financed goods and services such as health care and social insurance. A voter's individual demand for these welfare goods depends on his social vulnerability and his care for others in addition to his income. When inequality increases voters below the mean experience declining incomes and feel more urge to cover immediate necessities. As a result they become less interested in paying high taxes to finance a generous welfare spending. Their political demand for welfare goes down as they feel they no longer can afford the previous welfare levels. If this is right, a rise in individuals' income leads to higher political demand for welfare spending.

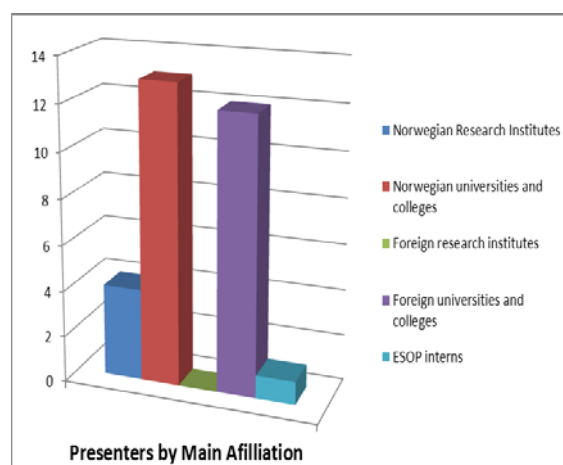
To analyze how parties behave in this situation the authors apply a mixture of cooperative and non-cooperative game theory, where party idealists find it costly to deviate from the party ideology, and where party opportunists find it necessary to deviate to win elections. With one eye on party ideology and one eye on the rivalry for voters, left parties downplay their ideology to attract more voters, while right parties drift more towards their ideological position without losing many voters. As parties compete each party further reduces its welfare generosity because the opposition has reduced its. Both sides of the political spectrum move in a rightward direction. The theoretical predictions are confronted with information on policy platforms of left and right in 120 elections in 22 OECD countries. The authors find strong support for a rightward shift of the left bloc, while the shift is less pronounced for the right bloc.

Foundational Issues

The foundational issues contribute to the conceptional basis of our research. A particularly important theme is how we should interpret the concept of egalitarianism. In the article “Intergenerational Egalitarianism” Paolo Piacquadio investigates the egalitarian way of distributing resources over time. The egalitarian alternative is a necessary reference point for evaluating inequality of allocations. In his work he considers a dynamic model of production, consumption, and investment. In each period, production transforms available capital goods into output. Output is partly consumed by the currently living generation and partly invested as capital goods for use in the following period. Fairness can be interpreted as the fulfilling of the following two requirements: No generation is given less consumption than any other generation and that no generation finds its consumption less desirable than that assigned to any other generation with same preferences. Based on this interpretation of fairness Piacquadio derives an impossibility result as he shows that these equity conditions are not compatible with Pareto efficiency. The main result is to show that overcoming such tension is possible and determining a new ethical trade-off. The egalitarian planner has to make a choice: on the one hand, some allocations satisfy strong equity conditions among proximate generations, but allow for large inequalities among distant generations on the other hand, some allocations satisfy sufficiently weak equity conditions among all generations, but allow for some inequalities among proximate generations

ESOP RESEARCH SEMINARS

Since the beginning, the weekly ESOP Research seminar has been an important part of ESOP's activities. It is an informal, high-quality series of seminars on the range of topics covered by ESOP's research agenda. In 2014, we hosted a total of 32 ESOP seminars with lecturers representing 20 different institutions from Norway and abroad. The lecturers present some of their research and usually discuss an upcoming paper. The seminars are well attended, averaging about 30 visitors per seminar.



ESOP Research seminars 2014



Ola Kvaløy



Sjur Didrik Flåm



Carl Henrik Knutsen



Mari Rege



Jon Elster



Ingvild Almås



Andreas Müller



Espen Moen



Gaute Torsvik



Paulo G. Piacquadio



Wessel Vermeulen



Christian Riis



Scott Gates



Graziella Bertocchi



Nina Skrove Falch



Olivier Marie

17 Feb: Ola Kvaløy (U. of Stavanger)
"Hidden Benefits of Reward"

24 Feb: Sjur Didrik Flåm (U. of Bergen)
"Pretension, Respectability, and Social Security"

03 March: Mari Rege (U. of Stavanger)
"The intergenerational transfer of the employment gender gap»"

10 March: Carl Henrik Knutsen (U. of Oslo)
"The Democracy-Dictatorship measure: Alternation in power and biased estimates of democracy's effect on economic growth"

17 March: Andreas Müller (U. of Oslo)
"Debt Crisis and Austerity Programs"

24 March: Ingvild Almås (NHH)
"Displacing Corruption: Evidence from a Tariff Liberalization Program"

28 March: Jon Elster (Collège de France)
"The making of the Norwegian 1814 constitution in comparative perspective"

31 March: Espen Moen (BI)
"Buying First and Selling First? Buyer-Seller Decisions and Housing Market Volatility"

07 April: Gaute Torsvik (U. of Bergen)
"Bypassing the physician - Evidence from a policy experiment with extended self-reporting of sickness absence"

28 April: Paulo Giovanni Piacquadio (ESOP)
"Fair Intergenerational Utilitarianism: Risk, Learning, and Discounting"

05 May: Wessel Vermeulen (U. of Oxford)
"Emergence of Sovereign Wealth Funds"

12 May: Christian Riis (BI)
"Optimal Patent Design and Shumpeterian Growth"

19 May: Scott Gates (PRIO)

"Modeling Multi-Party Contests: From Intimate Alliance to Free-for-Alls"

26 May: Graziella Bertocchi (U. of Modena and Reggio Emilia)

"Women, Medieval Commerce, and the Education Gender Gap"

02 June: Nina Skrove Falch (Frisch Centre)

"Analysis of an unemployment insurance reform in Norway"

16 June: Olivier Marie (Maastricht University)

"Economic Uncertainty, Parental Selection, and the Criminal Activity of the 'Children of the Wall'"

01 Sep: Sourav Battacharya (U. of Pittsburgh)

"A Possibility Theorem on Information Aggregation in Elections"

8 Sep: Andreas Moxnes (U. of Oslo)

"Production Networks, Geography and Firm Performance"

15 Sep: Tone Ognedal (ESOP)

"Morale in the Market"

22 Sep: Andreas Müller (U. of Oslo)

"Political Shifts and Government Debt"

29 Sep: Mattias Nordin (U. of Uppsala)

"The Importance of Information for Political Accountability: Evidence from the U.S. Senate"

06 Oct: Martina Björkman Nyqvist (Stockholm School of Economics)

"Safe Sex for a Chance to Win: Evidence from a Field Experiment on HIV Prevention"

13 Oct: Andrea Canidio (Central European University)

"The structure of negotiations: Bargaining, Incomplete Agreements and the Focusing Effect"

20 Oct: Simeon Alder (U.of Notre Dame)

"A Tale of Two C(...): Competence and Complementarity"

27 Oct: Plamen Nenov (BI)

"Buying first or selling first in housing markets"

03 Nov: Halvor Mehlum (ESOP)

"Political Dutch Disease"

10 Nov: Pietro Garibaldi (U.of Torino)

"Financial Frictions, Financial Shocks and Unemployment Volatility"

17 Nov: Henning Øien (U. of Oslo)

"Gender Bias in Public Long-term Care? A Survey Experiment among Care Managers"

24 Nov: Tobias Broer (Stockholm University)

"Collateralisation bubbles when investors disagree about risk"

01 Dec: Kjetil Telle (Statistic Norway)

"Promoting integration of immigrants: Effects of free child care on child enrollment and parental employment"

08 Dec: Carlo Prato (Georgetown University)

"Crises and The Puzzle of Reforms"

15 Dec: Jørgen Modalsli (Statistic Norway)

"Intergenerational occupational mobility in Norway, 1865-2011"



Sourav Battacharya



Andreas Moxnes



Tone Ognedal



Mattias Nordin



Martina B. Nyqvist



Andrea Canidio



Simeon Alder



Plamen Nenov



Halvor Mehlum



Pietro Garibaldi



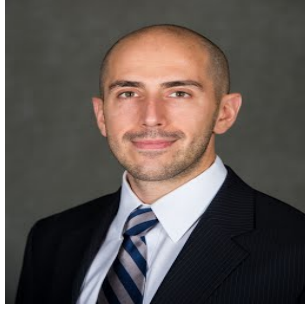
Henning Øien



Tobias Broer



Kjetil Telle



Carlo Prato



Jørgen Modalsli

Public lectures

19 September 2014: ESOP Public Lecture: Constitution, democracy and development



Marking the 200th anniversary of the Norwegian constitution we focus on how institutions set the framework for economic life as in how economic interests determine the institutional layout. Professors Ruth Berins Collier gave the lecture “Popular Politics 200 Years Later: Democracy 2.0”. It was an extension of her co-authored book, “Reorganizing Popular Politics: Popular Participation and the New Interest Regime in Latin America. Professor James Robinson gave a lecture “Constitutions and Economic Development”. The lecture was based on his book “Why Nations Fail”, written jointly with Daron Acemoglu.

Master thesis scholarships

ESOP gives every year scholarships to students who are writing their master thesis on topics with relevance for one or more of ESOP’s research areas. There also two scholarships for students writing their master thesis on Gender and Economics.

ESOP Student Scholarship 2014 beneficiaries were Nicolai Ellingsen, Eirik Eylands Brandsås, Kjersti Knudsen Arrestad and Erling Skancke.

ESOP Gender & Economics Scholarship 2014 beneficiary was Frikk Nesje for his master thesis: “On the persistence of female genital cutting”.

Prizes

In March 2014 took place the prize ceremony for Norway’s best master thesis in economics on gender related issues 2013. ESOP gender prize was awarded to Nina Bruvik Westberg for her thesis ‘Girls versus boys? Factors associated with children’s schooling in rural Malawi’.

A prize of 25 000 NOK is awarded to Norway's best master thesis in economics on gender related issues every two years.



Director of ESOP, Kalle Moene, and prize winner, Nina Bruvik Westberg.

ESOP'S STAFF AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY IN NUMBERS

Staff in numbers

Staff	2014	
	Person years	Number of people
Professors, associate professors and researchers	10,5	51
Postdoctoral fellows	3,3	7
Research fellows	12,8	18
Administrative staff	1,4	4
Research assistants	1,5	7
Guest researchers	0,3	3
Total	29,8	92

International visitors

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of visitors	6	46	24	40	24	20	30	29

Research stays abroad

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of stays longer than one week	8	8	13	15	8	5	13	2
Number of people	8	7	10	14	7	5	9	2

Workshops and conferences

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of workshops organised by ESOP	1	3	4	8	4	5	4	4

Research activity in numbers

This table represents ESOP's research activity in numbers, according to the categories chosen by The Research Council of Norway. The Research Council made a categorical change in 2011. We have put our publications in the new categories all the way back to 2007.

The figures are based on what the ESOP researchers have reported themselves.

Publications									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Totalt
Articles published in scientific, refereed journals	50	38	38	68	59	67	76	105	501
Book chapters	7	11	14	7	16	8	13	11	87
Books (including PhD thesis)	2	0	3	2	5	5	3	2	22

Presentations									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Totalt
Lectures and presentations for academics, scholars, politicians etc.	179	217	251	277	303	271	247	440	2185

Public oriented dissemination activity									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Totalt
Public-oriented dissemination activity (popular science articles, typically op-ed articles, etc.)	38	68	71	68	91	72	80	94	582
News publication in the media related to ESOP and our researchers	266	1038	1163	1306	1819	2212	2644	3131	13579

EXTENDED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 2014

Disclaimer: For all these publications at least one author is part of ESOP's research team. This (these) author(s) are in bold face. Some of the papers below are based on projects with funding or partially funding from other sources than the Department or ESOP's research grant from the Research Council of Norway.

Publications forthcoming 2015

Arnold, Jens, **Beata Javorcik**, Molly Lipscomb and Aaditya Mattoo. (2015) "Services Reform and Manufacturing Performance: Evidence from India" *Economic Journal*, forthcoming

Beyer, Audun, **Carl Henrik Knutsen** and Bjørn Erik Rasch (2015). "Election Campaigns, Issue Focus and Voting Intentions: Survey Experiments of Norwegian Voters". *Scandinavian Political Studies* 37(4): 406-427 Forthcoming.

Cools, Sara with Fiva, Jon H. and Kirkebøen, Lars J. (2015). "Paternity Leave", Forthcoming, *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*.

De Haan, Monique (2015): "The effect of additional funds for low ability pupils: A nonparametric bounds analysis", *Economic Journal*, forthcoming, 2015.

Eckel, Carsten, Leonardo Iacovone **Beata Javorcik** and J. Peter Neary. (2015) "Multi-Product Firms at Home and Away: Cost- versus Quality-Based Competence" *Journal of International Economics*, forthcoming

Fiva, J. H. and O. Folke (2015): 'Mechanical and Psychological Effects of Electoral Reform', *British Journal of Political Science* forthcoming.

Gates, Scott (2015): "Bureaucratic Politics Arising From, Not Defined by, a Principal-Agency Dyad", co-authored with John Brehm. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*.

Gates, Scott (2015): "Inclusion, Dispersion, and Constraint: Powersharing in the World's States, 1975-2010", coauthored with Kaare Strøm, Benjamin Graham, and Håvard Strand. *British Journal of Political Science*.

Grundy E and Ø. **Kravdal**. (2014). "Do short birth intervals have long-term implications for parental health? Results from analyses of complete cohort Norwegian register data" Forthcoming in *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*

Harstad, Bård (2015): "Experimentation in Federal Systems," with Steve Callander, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, forthcoming

Harstad, Bård (2015): "The Dynamics of Climate Agreements," *Journal of the European Economic Association*, forthcoming

Harstad, Bård with Marco Battaglini, (2015): “Participation and Duration of Environmental Agreements,” *Journal of Political Economy*, forthcoming

Havnes, Tarjei with **Magne Mogstad** (2015): “Is universal child care leveling the playing field?” Forthcoming in *Journal of Public Economics*.

Iacovone, Leonardo, **Beata Javorcik**, Wolfgang Keller and James Tybout. (2015) "Supplier Responses to Walmart's Invasion in Mexico" *Journal of International Economics*, forthcoming

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Piacquadio, Paolo with T. Isaac (2015): "Equity and Efficiency in an Overlapping Generation Model." *Social Choice and Welfare*, forthcoming.

Torsvik, Gaute with P. Ilboudo , C. Greco and J. Sundby (2015) "Costs and consequences of abortions to women and their households: a cross-sectional study in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso", Forthcoming Health Policy and Planning, Oxford University Press.

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Torvik, Ragnar with Carl Andreas Claussen,, Egil Matsen and Øistein Røisland (2015): "Overconfidence, Monetary Policy Committees and Chairman Dominance", *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, forthcoming

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Storesletten, Kjetil with Song, **Wang** and **Zilibotti** (2015): "Sharing High Growth Across Generations: Pensions and Demographic Transition in China", *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, forthcoming 2015.

Zilibotti, Fabrizio with Daron Acemoglu and Gino Gancia (2015): "Offshoring and Directed Technical Change." *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 2014 (forthcoming).

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2014, **Aaberge, R.** and **M. Mogstad**; "Inequality in current and lifetime income", *Social Choice and Welfare*, Vol. 8(2014), 1-14.

Abstract:

To gauge inequality in living standards, the distribution of lifetime income is likely to be more relevant than the distribution of current income. Yet, empirical studies of income inequality are typically based on observations of income for one or a few years. In this paper, we exploit a unique data set with nearly career-long income histories to assess the role of so-called life-cycle bias in empirical analysis of income inequality that uses current income variables as proxies for lifetime income. We find evidence of substantial life-cycle bias in estimates of inequality based on current income. One implication is that cross-sectional estimates of income inequality are likely to be sensitive to the age composition of the sample. A decomposition of the life-cycle bias into income mobility and heterogeneous profiles reveal the importance

of two explanations that have been put forth to explain the disagreement between current and lifetime inequality.

2014, **Aaberge, R. and J. Modalsli**; “Fordelingen av inntekter I Norge fra 1875 til I dag”, Plan, Nr 3 - 4/2014.

Abstract:

De fleste forestillinger og meninger om den historiske utviklingen av inntektsforskjellene i det norske samfunnet stammer fra anekdotiske framstillinger i historiebøker og skjønnlitteratur. Selv om disse framstillingene ikke er spesielt presise, gir de en pekepinn på at utviklingen har gått i retning av mindre inntektsforskjeller; både fordi flere er i lønnet arbeid, flere har fått høyere utdanning hvilket også har bidratt til å redusere lønnsforskjellene, og fordi de rikeste for 100–150 år siden var relativt sett mye rikere enn de rikeste er i dag. De rådte altså over en større andel av totalinntekten i samfunnet.

2014, Andersen, J. J. with **J. H. Fiva** and G. J. Natvik; “Voting When the Stakes are High”, *Journal of Public Economics*, Vol. 110, 157-166.

Abstract:

Most theories of voter behavior predict that electoral participation will be higher in elections where more is at stake. We test this prediction by studying how participation is affected by exogenous variation in local governments' financial flexibility to provide pork for their voters. Utilizing simultaneous elections for different offices, we identify a positive effect of election stakes on participation: Higher stakes at the local level increase participation at the local relative to the regional election. Survey evidence indicates that the underlying mechanism relates to citizens' acquisition of information.

2014, **Andresen, Martin Eckhoff**; «Betydningsløs rett til barnehageplass», i Samfunnsøkonomen nr 9, vol 128, s 28-33

2014, **Asheim, Geir** with Stephane Zuber; "Escaping the repugnant conclusion: rank-discounted utilitarianism with variable population", *Theoretical Economics*, No. 9, 629–650.

Abstract:

We contribute to population ethics by proposing and axiomatizing rankdiscounted critical-level generalized utilitarianism (RDCLU). Population ethics is needed for evaluation of policies, e.g., concerning climate change, where population size depends on the chosen policy. We show that critical-level generalized utilitarianism and (a version of) critical-level leximin are the limits of RDCLU for extreme values of the rank utility discount factor. Moreover, we establish how RDCLU avoids serious objections raised against other variable population criteria. In particular, it escapes both the Repugnant Conclusion and the Very Sadistic Conclusion (while critical-level generalized utilitarianism leads to one of these undesirable conclusions for any critical level).

2014, **Barth, Erling** with **Henning Finseraas, Karl Ove Moene**; “Political Reinforcement: How Rising Inequality Curbs Manifested Welfare Generosity”. *American Journal of Political Science* 2014

Abstract:

We propose a political reinforcement hypothesis, suggesting that rising inequality moves party politics on welfare state issues to the right, strengthening rather than modifying the impact of inequality. We model policy platforms by incorporating ideology and opportunism of party members and interests and

sympathies of voters. If welfare spending is a normal good within income classes, a majority of voters moves rightward when inequality increases. As a response, the left, in particular, shift their welfare policy platform toward less generosity. We find support for our arguments using data on the welfare policy platforms of political parties in 22 OECD countries.

2014, **Barth, Erling with Moene, Karl Ove; Willumsen, Fredrik**; “The Scandinavian model-An interpretation”. *Journal of Public Economics* 2014 ;Volum 117. s.60-72

Abstract:

The small open economies in Scandinavia have for long periods had high work effort, small wage differentials, high productivity, and a generous welfare state. To understand how this might be an economic and political equilibrium we combine models of collective wage bargaining, creative job destruction, and welfare spending. The two-tier system of wage bargaining provides microeconomic efficiency and wage compression. Combined with a vintage approach to the process of creative destruction we show how wage compression fuels investments, enhances average productivity and increases the mean wage by allocating more of the work force to the most modern activities. Finally, we show how the political support of welfare spending is fueled by both a higher mean wage and a lower wage dispersion.

2014, Beyer, Audun with **Carl Henrik Knutsen** and Bjørn Erik Rasch; “Election Campaigns, Issue Focus and Voting Intentions: Survey Experiments of Norwegian Voters”. *Scandinavian Political Studies* 37(4): 406-427.

Abstract:

This article investigates whether and how changes in issue focus in election campaigns affect voting intention, even if no preference change takes place, and whether such effects vary systematically across different groups of voters. Evidence is reported from two survey experiments of Norwegian voters, where respondents were treated with information drawing their attention towards issues pertaining either to immigration or the environment. Although irrelevant for policy learning or persuasion, this information strongly increased the support of particular parties. More specifically, parties with ‘ownership’ of the issues involved gained votes. Certain types of voters were more likely to change voting intentions post-treatment than others, but which types crucially depended on the issue area under focus. Nevertheless, the results indicate that the issue focus of campaigns is very important for vote choice. Hence, one should expect that, for instance, even ‘neutral’ political news coverage at or close to election day could affect voters in predictable ways. Furthermore, one should expect different parties to fight hard to steer the focus of campaigns towards issues where they have ownership.

2014, Bhuller, Manudeep Singh with **Brandsås, Eirik Eylands**; «Fattig i fjor - fattig i år?: tilstandsavhengighet i innvandrerfattigdom». *Søkelys på arbeidslivet* 2014; Volum 31.(3) s.209-228

Abstract:

Innvandrere i Norge har høyere risiko for å oppleve fattigdom, samtidig er innvandrerfattigdom i større grad vedvarende: nærmere en fjerdedel av innvandrere ble værende i fattigdom over en 10–15 årsperiode, mens det samme gjaldt en av ti i den øvrige befolkningen (Bhuller & Aaberge 2010). I denne artikkelen undersøker vi om slik vedvarende fattigdom kjennetegnes og forsterkes av tilstandsavhengighet, dvs. om det å oppleve fattigdom i en periode i seg selv øker risikoen for å oppleve fattigdom senere. Vi finner at tilstandsavhengighet i innvandrerfattigdom er betydelig høyere enn for den øvrige befolkningen og bidrar til forsterket vedvarende fattigdom blant innvandrere.

2014, Birkeland, Sigbjørn; **Tungodden, Bertil**; “Fairness motivation in bargaining: A matter of principle”, *Theory and Decision*, Volum 77.(1) s.125-151

Abstract:

In this paper, we study the role of fairness motivation in bargaining. We show that bargaining between

two strongly fairness motivated individuals who have different views about what represents a fair division may end in disagreement. Further, by applying the Nash bargaining solution, we study the influence of fairness motivation on the bargaining outcome when an agreement is reached. In particular, we show that the bargaining outcome is sensitive to the fairness motivation of the two individuals, unless they both consider an equal division fair. We argue that our results accommodate existing experimental and field data on bargaining.

2014, **Bratsberg, Bernt** with **Oddbjørn Raaum**, Marianne Røed and **Pål Schøne**; “Immigration, Wage Effects by Origin”, *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 116(2), 356–393, 2014

Abstract:

We estimate the direct partial wage effects of immigrant-induced increases in labor supply, using the national skill cell approach with longitudinal records drawn from Norwegian administrative registers. The results show overall negative but heterogeneous wage effects, with larger effects on immigrant wages than on native wages and with native wages more responsive to inflows from Nordic countries than from developing countries. These patterns are consistent with natives and Nordic citizens being close substitutes, while natives and immigrants from developing countries are imperfect substitutes. Estimates are sensitive to accounting for effective immigrant experience, selective native participation, and variation in demand conditions and native labor supply.

2014, **Bratsberg, Bernt** with **Oddbjørn Raaum**, and **Knut Røed**, “Immigrants, Labour Market Performance and Social Insurance”, *The Economic Journal*, 124 (November), F644–F683

Abstract:

Using longitudinal data from the date of arrival, we study long-term labour market and social insurance outcomes for all major immigrant cohorts to Norway since 1970. Immigrants from high-income countries performed as natives, while labour migrants from low-income source countries had declining employment rates and increasing disability programme participation over the lifecycle. Refugees and family migrants assimilated during the initial period upon arrival but labour market convergence halted after a decade and was accompanied by rising social insurance rates. For the children of labour migrants of the 1970s, we uncover evidence of intergenerational assimilation in education, earnings and fertility.

2014, **Bratsberg, Bernt** with **Oddbjørn Raaum**, and **Knut Røed**, “Arbeidsinnvandring – Varig gevinst? (Labor immigration – Lasting benefits?),” *Søkelys på arbeidsmarkedet*

Abstract:

Siden EØS-utvidelsen i 2004 har vi opplevd en ekstraordinær stor tilstrømming av østeuropeiske arbeidsinnvandrere. I 2012 var det 122 000 personer fra de nye EU-landene som var yrkesaktive i Norge med arbeidsinntekt over folketrygdens grunnbeløp (for tiden 88.370 kroner). Det tilsvarte nesten 5 prosent av sysselsettingen. Østeuropeerne har åpnet flaskehalser i den norske økonomien, gitt nordmenn tilgang til billige tjenester og bidratt til et mer effektivt og fleksibelt arbeidsmarked. Hvorvidt migrasjonen samlet sett representerer en varig gevinst for det norske samfunnet, avhenger også av hvordan innvandrerne tilpasser seg og lykkes i det norske arbeidsmarkedet over tid. Denne artikkelen gir et innblikk i hvordan østeuropeerne har klart seg i det norske arbeidsmarkedet de første 5-8 årene etter ankomst. En hovedkonklusjon er at denne innvandrerguppen har vært betydelig overrepresentert blant arbeidsløse under og etter finanskrisen. Likevel ser vi så langt få tegn på mer varig «trygdeavhengighet».

2014, Bævre K with Ø Kravdal; “Mortality effects of earlier income variation”, *Population Studies*, Vol. 68, 81-94.

Abstract:

Background: Several studies have shown an inverse relationship between a person's mortality at a certain age and his or her income shortly before. It has also been firmly documented that those who have experienced unemployment or spells of poverty, recently or in the more distant past, have excess mortality. The objective of this study is to analyse the importance of earlier income changes more generally. **Data and methods:** The analysis was based on register data that cover the entire Norwegian population and include individual histories of annual labour income. Using a hazard regression approach, it was estimated how the chance of dying within the next year is related to the income two years earlier and various measures of incomes during the previous 13 years. The analysis was restricted to 1990-2002 and to men at age 50-69 who had an income above 200,000 NOK two years earlier, and who therefore presumably had not yet retired. In total, there were 10,317 deaths during 2.1 million person-years of observation. **Results:** More than one-third of the men had experienced at least once that the income had fallen to a level more than 15% below the average over the 5 previous years. Just as many had at least once experienced an increase to a level more than 30% above this average. Among the 17% who had experienced a fall of this size at least once and an increase at least twice, or vice versa, mortality was elevated by 17% compared to that among men who had neither experienced a fall nor rise and who had the same average income. Among those who had experienced fewer changes, there were only weak indications of excess mortality. On the whole, variation dominated by falls did not have more adverse effect on mortality than variation dominated by rises. **Conclusion:** The analysis supports the idea that the income history matters and suggests that one should consider variation quite generally, and not only large falls resulting from for example unemployment.

2014, **Cappelen, Alexander Wright** with Hagen, Rune Jansen; Sørensen, Erik Øiolf; **Tungodden, Bertil**. «Do non-enforceable contracts matter? Evidence from an international lab experiment». *The Review of Income and Wealth* 2014 ; Volum 60.(1) s. 100-113

Abstract:

Many verifiable contracts are impossible or difficult to enforce. This applies to contracts among family and friends, contracts regulating market transactions, and sovereign debt contracts. Do such non-enforceable contracts matter? We use a version of the trust game with participants from Norway and Tanzania to study repayment decisions in the presence of non-enforceable loan contracts. Our main finding is that the specific content of the contract has no effect on loan repayment. Rather, the borrowers seem to be motivated by other moral motives, which contributes to explaining why they partly fulfill non-enforceable contracts. We also show that some borrowers violate the axiom of first-order stochastic dominance when rejecting loan offers. This seems partly to be due to negative reciprocity, but may also reflect that there are individuals who have a preference for not accepting something referred to as a "loan."

2014, **Cappelen, Alexander Wright** with Eichele, Tom; Hugdahl, Kenneth; Specht, Karsten; Sørensen, Erik Øiolf; **Tungodden, Bertil**. «Equity theory and fair inequality: A neuroeconomic study». *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America* 2014 ; Volum 111.(43) s. 15368-15372

Abstract:

The present paper reports results from, to our knowledge, the first study designed to examine the neuronal responses to income inequality in situations in which individuals have made different contributions in terms of work effort. We conducted an experiment that included a prescanning phase in which the participants earned money by working, and a neuronal scanning phase in which we examined how the brain responded when the participants evaluated different distributions of their earnings. We provide causal evidence for the relative contribution of work effort being crucial for understanding the hemodynamic response in the brain to inequality. We found a significant hemodynamic response in the striatum to deviations from the distribution of income that was proportional to work effort, but found no effect of deviations from the equal distribution of income. We also observed a striking correlation between the hemodynamic response in the striatum and the self-reported evaluation of the income

distributions. Our results provide, to our knowledge, the first set of neuronal evidence for equity theory and suggest that people distinguish between fair and unfair inequalities.

2014, **Cappelen, Alexander Wright; Sørensen, Erik Øiolf; Tungodden, Bertil;**
 “Rettferdighet på hjernen”, *Magma - Tidsskrift for økonomi og ledelse* 2014 ;Volum 17.(2) s.
 34-39

Abstract:

Hjernen har lenge vært en sort boks for økonomer, men i økende grad har økonomer begynt å studere hvilke mentale prosesser som ligger bak folks valg. Ikke minst forsøker man å forstå hvorfor folk noen ganger velger å gjøre det de oppfatter som rettferdig, selv om det går på bekostning av deres økonomiske egeninteresse. Er vi predisponert for å opptre rettferdig, eller er dette en atferd som er kjennetegnet av at vi overstyrer våre grunnleggende egoistiske drifter? Dette spørsmålet er grunnleggende i all samfunnsforskning, og økonomifaget har benyttet to ulike metoder for å finne svar. Den ene metoden er å studere aktiviteten i hjernen når vi foretar økonomiske valg og vurderinger. Moderne skanningsteknologi har gjort at dette nå er praktisk mulig. Det har bidratt til fremveksten av et nytt forskningsfelt: nevroøkonomi. Den andre metoden har vært å studere reaksjonstiden hos beslutningstakere når de kan gjøre valg mellom mer eller mindre rettferdige alternativer. Her har den grunnleggende ideen vært at raske beslutninger reflekterer predisponerte vurderinger som er basert på intuisjon. I denne artikkelen presenterer vi noen sentrale resultater fra denne forskningen. Hovedfunnet er at mennesker genuint liker rettferdighet, og at vi instinktivt opptre rettferdig.

2014, **Christiansen, Solveig Glestad;** “Household and family development in the Nordic countries: An overview”. *Nordic Journal of Political Economy*. ISSN 0805-7508, 39

Abstract:

There have been major changes to the household and family structure in the Nordic countries during the past 50 years. The number of households has increased much faster than the population, leading to a significant drop in average household size. The reasons are multifaceted including lower fertility, a rise in divorces, more cohabiting relationships - which are less stable than marriages and fewer elderly living with relatives. I will in this article look at the main developments in Nordic household and family structure during the last decades as well as expected future changes, consider different age groups and look at children's living arrangements.

2014, **Christiansen, Solveig Glestad;** “The impact of children's sex composition on parents' mortality”. *BMC Public Health*. ISSN 1471-2458. 14(1)

Abstract:

Background: This study explores the relationship between children's sex composition and parents' mortality in a contemporary western society. It improves on earlier research by using a larger and more representative dataset – constructed from registers and encompassing the entire Norwegian population. Methods: The analysis is based on discrete-time hazard models, estimated for the years 1980–2008 for women and men born after 1935. Results: When operationalising sex composition as the “number of boys”, coefficients are insignificant in all specifications. However, when considering the three categories “only boys”, “only girls” and “mixed sex”, I find a small but significant disadvantage of having only girls, compared to having at least one child of each sex, for mothers of two or more children. Having only daughters is associated with a mortality disadvantage compared to having only sons for mothers of two children, but a mortality advantage among mothers with four children. Among women who gave birth to their first child as teenagers, those who have only sons have relatively high mortality. I also find an excess mortality both for mothers of only girls and mothers of only boys in the period 1980–1989.

Conclusion: These results lend some support to the notion that there is a larger benefit of the first son or daughter than the later children of the same sex, and especially in the earliest decade of the study period.

2014, **Christiansen, Solveig Glestad**; “The association between grandparenthood and mortality”. *Social Science and Medicine*. ISSN 0277-9536. 118, s 89- 96

Abstract:

Few studies have so far enquired into the relationship between being a grandparent and health and mortality outcomes, and the majority of these have looked exclusively at grandparents who take over parenting responsibility for their grandchildren. This study aims to fill this gap in the knowledge of how family structure is linked to mortality by focusing on whether being a grandparent in itself is associated with mortality. Norwegian parents in the age groups 40–73 are analysed using register data that encompass the entire population. The analysis is based on discrete-time hazard models, estimated for the years 1980–2008. I find a mortality disadvantage of being a grandfather, which is particularly strong for those who become grandfathers at an early age. Controlling for characteristics of the middle generation such as sex, education and marital status does not remove the association. For men the mortality disadvantage is not influenced by the number of grandchildren or the number of sets of grandchildren. For women there is significantly higher mortality only for those who become grandmothers in their thirties or forties, who are married or who have many children. Becoming a grandmother after age 50 is associated with significantly lower mortality. At least part of these associations are likely due to selection effects, however they may also to some extent be caused by the individuals' relationship with grandchildren, and children who have become parents themselves.

2014, **Christiansen, Vidar**; “Emissions Taxes and Abatement Regulation Under Uncertainty”, *Environmental and Resource Economics*, Vol. 60(1), 17-35.

Abstract:

We consider environmental regulation in a context where firms invest in abatement technology under conditions of uncertainty about subsequent abatement cost, but can subsequently adjust output in the light of true marginal abatement cost. Where an emissions tax is the only available instrument, policy faces a trade-off between the incentive to invest in abatement technology and efficiency in subsequent output decisions. More efficient outcomes can be achieved by supplementing the emissions tax with direct regulation of abatement technology, or by combining the tax with an abatement technology investment subsidy. We compare the properties of these alternative instrument combinations.

2014, **Cools, Sara** with **Marte Strøm**; “Parenthood wage penalties in a double income society”, *Review of economics of the household* (2014).

Abstract:

We estimate how parenthood affects hourly wages using panel data for Norwegian employees in the years 1997–2007. Though smaller than for most other OECD countries, we find substantial wage penalties to motherhood, ranging from a 1.2 % wage reduction for women with lower secondary education to 4.9 % for women with more than four years of higher education. Human capital measures such as work experience and paid parental leave do not explain the wage penalties, indicating that in the Norwegian institutional context, mothers are protected from adverse wage effects due to career breaks. We do however find large heterogeneity in the effects, with the largest penalties for mothers working full time and in the private sector. Contrary to most studies using US data and to previous research from Norway, we find a small wage penalty also to fatherhood. Also for men, the penalty is greater for those who work full time and in the private sector. A substantial share of the fatherhood wage penalty is explained by paternity leave.

2014, **De Haan, Monique** with Erik J.S Plug and José Rosero; “Birth order and human capital development: Evidence from Ecuador”, *Journal of Human Resources*, 49(2), pp. 359 - 392.

Abstract:

In this paper we examine the effect of birth order on human capital development in Ecuador. Using family fixed effects models we find positive and persistent birth order effects; earlier-born children stay behind in their human capital development from infancy to adolescence. Turning to potential mechanisms, we find that earlier-born children receive less quality time from their mothers. Additionally, they are breastfed shorter. Poverty plays a key role in explaining these birth order patterns; we observe the largest birth order effects in poor and low-educated families, accompanied with reversed birth order effects in rich and high-educated families.

2014, **Fernandez, Raquel**; “Divorce Risk, Wages and Working Wives: A Quantitative Life-Cycle Analysis of Female Labour Force Participation,” *The Economic Journal*, 124(576), p. 319-358, May 2014.

Abstract:

This article develops a quantitative life-cycle model to study the increase in married women's labour force participation (LFP). We calibrate the model to match key life-cycle statistics for the 1935 cohort and use it to assess the changed environment faced by the 1955 cohort. We find that a higher divorce probability and changes in wage structure are each able to explain a large proportion of the LFP increase. Higher divorce risk increases LFP not because the latter contributes to higher marital assets or greater labour market experience, however. Instead, it is the result of conflicting spousal preferences towards the adjustment of marital consumption in the face of increased divorce risk.

2014, **Fernandez, Raquel**; “Women’s Rights and Development,” *Journal of Economic Growth*, 19(1), 37-80, March 2014.

Abstract:

Why has the expansion of women’s economic and political rights coincided with economic development? This paper investigates this question by focusing on a key economic right for women: property rights. The basic hypothesis is that the process of development (i.e., capital accumulation and declining fertility) exacerbated the tension in men’s conflicting interests as husbands versus fathers, ultimately resolving them in favor of the latter. As husbands, men stood to gain from their privileged position in a patriarchal world whereas, as fathers, they were hurt by a system that afforded few rights to their daughters. The model predicts that declining fertility would hasten reform of women’s property rights whereas legal systems that were initially more favorable to women would delay them. The theoretical relationship between capital and the relative attractiveness of reform is non-monotonic but growth inevitably leads to reform. I explore the empirical validity of the theoretical predictions by using cross-state variation in the US in the timing of married women obtaining property and earning rights between 1850 and 1920.

2014, **Fiva, J. H.** with T. Hægeland, M. Rønning and A. Syse; “Access to Treatment and Educational Inequalities in Cancer Survival”, *Journal of Health Economics*, Vol. 36, 98-111.

Abstract:

The public health care systems in the Nordic countries provide high quality care almost free of charge to all citizens. However, social inequalities in health persist. Previous research has, for example,

documented substantial educational inequalities in cancer survival. We investigate to what extent this may be driven by differential access to and utilization of high quality treatment options. Quasi-experimental evidence based on the establishment of regional cancer wards indicates that i) highly educated individuals utilized centralized specialized treatment to a greater extent than less educated patients and ii) the use of such treatment improved these patients' survival.

2014, Glomsrød, Solveig with Wei Taoyuan, **Torben Mideksa**, Bjørn H. Samset; "Energy market Impacts of Nuclear Power Phase-Out Policies", *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, Vol. March 2014

Abstract:

Since the Fukushima disaster in Japan in March 2011, safety concerns have escalated and policies toward nuclear power are being reconsidered in several countries. This article presents a study of the upward pressure on regional electricity prices from nuclear power phase out in four scenarios with various levels of ambition to scale down the nuclear power industry. We use a global general equilibrium model to calculate regional electricity prices that are matching demand with the constrained power supply after the nuclear power phase out. Nuclear power exit in Germany and Switzerland might increase electricity prices in Europe moderately by 2–3 % early on to 4–5 % by 2035 if transmission capacity within the region is sufficient. In a gradual and comprehensive phase out of plants built before 2011, North America, Europe, and Japan face an upward pressure on electricity prices in the range of 23–28 % towards 2035, representing the incentives for further investments in any kind of electricity.

2014, **Godøy, Anna**; "Sykefravær og permitteringer i bygg og anlegg etter finanskrisen." *Søkelys på arbeidslivet* 04 (2014): 296-308.

Abstract:

Under nedturen i bygg- og anleggsnæringen i 2008–2009 økte både permitteringer og sykefraværet i næringen. Både arbeidstakeres og arbeidsgiveres insentiver kan gi opphav til substitusjon mellom sykefravær og permitteringer i dårligstider. Jeg analyserer denne sammenhengen ved hjelp av detaljerte registerdata. Høyere bruk av permitteringer i sektoren er forbundet med økt sykefravær blant de ansatte; effekten er mer enn dobbelt så sterk for arbeidstakere med lavansiennitet. Resultatene tyder på at den enkelte arbeidstakerens risiko for å bli permittert er viktig for å forklare økt sykefravær når risikoen for permitteringer øker.

2014, **Greaker, Mads** with **Michael Hoel** and Knut Einar Rosendahl, "Does a Renewable Fuel Standard for Biofuels Reduce Climate Costs?", *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (September 2014), pp. 337-363.

Abstract:

Recent literature on biofuels has questioned whether biofuels policies are likely to reduce the negative effects of climate change. Our analysis explicitly takes into account that oil is a nonrenewable natural resource. A blending mandate has no effect on total cumulative oil extraction. However, extraction of oil is postponed as a consequence of the renewable fuel standard. Thus, if emissions from biofuels are negligible, the standard will have beneficial climate effects. The standard also reduces total fuel (i.e., oil plus biofuels) consumption initially. Hence, even if emissions from biofuels are nonnegligible, a renewable fuel standard may still reduce climate costs. In fact our simulations show that even for biofuels that are almost as emissions intensive as oil, a renewable fuel standard has beneficial climate effects.

2014, **Hoel, Michael** with Bjart Holtmark and **Katinka Holtmark**; "Faustmann and the climate", *Journal of Forest Economics*, Vol. 20, 192-210.

Abstract:

The paper presents an adjusted Faustmann Rule for optimal harvest of a forest when there is a social cost of carbon emissions. The theoretical framework takes account of the dynamics and interactions of forests' multiple carbon pools and assumes an infinite time horizon. Our paper provides a theoretical foundation for numerical model studies that have found that a social cost of carbon implies longer optimal rotation periods and that if the social cost of carbon exceeds a certain threshold value the forest should not be harvested. At the same time we show that it could be a net social benefit from harvesting even if the commercial profit from harvest is negative. If that is the case, the optimal harvest age is decreasing in the social cost of carbon.

2014, **Holden, Steinar** with Åsa Rosén; "Discrimination and employment protection", *Journal of European Economic Association* 12(6), 1676-1699.

Abstract:

We study a search model with employment protection legislation. We show that if the output from the match is uncertain at the hiring stage, a discriminatory equilibrium may exist in which workers with the same productive characteristics are subject to different hiring standards. If a bad match takes place, discriminated workers will take longer to find another job, prolonging the costly period for the firm. This makes it less profitable for firms to hire discriminated workers, thus sustaining the discrimination. In contrast to Becker's model, the existence of employers with a taste for discrimination may make it more profitable to discriminate, even for firms without discriminatory preferences.

2014, **Holden, Steinar** with John C. Driscoll; "Behavioral economics and macroeconomic models". *Journal of Macroeconomics* 41, September 2014, 133-147.

Abstract:

Over the past 20 years, macroeconomists have incorporated more and more results from behavioral economics into their models. We argue that doing so has helped fixed deficiencies with standard approaches to modeling the economy—for example, the counterfactual absence of inertia in the standard New Keynesian model of economic fluctuations. We survey efforts to use behavioral economics to improve some of the underpinnings of the New Keynesian model—specifically, consumption, the formation of expectations and determination of wages and employment that underlie aggregate supply, and the possibility of multiple equilibria and asset price bubbles. We also discuss more broadly the advantages and disadvantages of using behavioral economics features in macroeconomic models.

2014, **Holden, Steinar** with Fredrik Wulfsberg; "Wage rigidity, institutions, and inflation". *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 116 (2), 539-569, 2014.

Abstract:

We study the possible existence of downward nominal wage rigidity (dnwr) at wage growth rates different from zero in aggregate data. Even if dnwr prevails at zero for individual workers, compositional effects may lead to falling aggregate wages, while changes in relative wages combined with dnwr may lead to positive aggregate wage growth. We explore industry data for 19 OECD countries, over the 1971–2006 period. We find evidence for a floor on nominal wage growth at 6 percent in the 1970s and 1980s, at 1 percent in the 1990s, and at 0.5 percent in the 2000s. Furthermore, we find

that dnwr is stronger in country-years with strict employment protection legislation, high union density, centralized wage setting, and high inflation.

2014, **Holden, Steinar** with Geir H. Bjønnes, Dagfinn Rime, Haakon O. Aa. Solheim;
 "'Large' vs. 'small' players: A closer look at the dynamics of speculative attacks"
Scandinavian Journal of Economics 116(2), 506-538, 2014.

Abstract:

What is the role of "large players", e.g., hedge funds, in speculative attacks? Recent work suggests that large players move early to induce smaller agents to attack. However, many observers argue that large players move late so as to benefit from interest rate differentials. We propose a model where large players can do both. Using data on currency trading by foreign (large) and local (small) players, we find that foreign players moved last in three attacks on the Norwegian krone during the 1990s. During the attack on the Swedish krona after the Russian moratorium in 1998, foreign players moved early. Gains by delaying attack were small, however, since interest rates did not increase.

2014, **Holden, Steinar**; "Diskriminering og selvoppfyllende forventninger".
Samfunnsøkonomen 2014, nr 9, 60-61.

2014, **Holden, Steinar**; "Lønnsdannelsen og utfordringer for norsk økonomi."
Samfunnsøkonomen 2014, nr 1, 4-8.

Abstract:

Det inntektspolitiske samarbeidet og koordinering i lønnsdannelsen har bidratt til en god utvikling i Norge. Få andre land har høyere sysselsetting og lavere ledighet. Samtidig er verdiskapingen høy, inntektsfordelingen jevn og reallønnsveksten har vært meget bra. Det høye kostnadsnivået er likevel en utfordring for norsk økonomi, skriver det regjeringsoppnevnte utvalget som leverte sin innstilling 3. desember i fjor (NOU 2013: 13).

2014, Jayaraman Rajshri, **Debraj Ray** and Shing-Yi Wang, "Gender Differentials in Eye Care: Access and Treatment", *Economic and Political Weekly* 49 No. 25, June 21.

Abstract:

Background. A central feature of many developing countries is the presence of significant gender differentials in health outcomes. We study one potential factor which can account for this; namely, that females seek treatment later than males, and contrast this pathway with the hypothesis that females receive differential care at the medical facility. **Methods.** We examine gender differentials in the seeking and treatment of eye care. We study diagnostic and surgical outcomes using a unique dataset comprising a sample of 60,000 patients who sought treatment over a 3-month period in 2012 at the Aravind Eye Hospital in India. We distinguish between symptomatic and asymptomatic illness. **Findings.** At the time of presentation to an eye care facility, women have worse diagnoses than men across all available indicators of symptomatic illness. They have lower visual acuity and pinhole visual acuity, are more likely to be sight-impaired, are more likely to be advised surgery, or diagnosed for cataract. In contrast, males and females do not differ significantly in their "best corrected" visual acuity and the bulk of the evidence indicates no gender differences in other indicators of surgical care — time to surgery, surgery duration, the incidence of post-operative complications, and the seniority of attending medical personnel. For asymptomatic disease, there is no significant difference between males and females when looking at two correlates of glaucoma: intraocular eye pressure and a high cup-to-disk ratio. **Interpretation.** The findings for symptomatic illness suggest that women seek treatment later than

men for perceptible illness. That no such gender differential exists for asymptomatic disease suggests that women do not necessarily go for regular preventive checkups at a lower frequency than men. We find no systematic evidence that women and men receive differential medical treatment. Funding. International Growth Centre.

2014, **Keilman, Nico** with Tymicki, Krzysztof; Skirbekk, Vegard; “Measures for human reproduction should be linked to both men and women”. *International Journal of Population Research*, 2014

Abstract:

We introduce the two-sex net reproduction rate (2SNRR) and the two-sex total fertility rate (2STFR)—two demographic indicators that reflect the number of children born, given age specific fertility and mortality of the adults. The main quality of these indicators is that they measure the childbearing behaviour of both women and men. The indicators have intuitive value, since they tell us to what extent adults are replaced by children. While the traditional net reproduction rate (NRR) describes general replacement trends among women only, the 2SNRR is an indicator of a population’s growth potential, irrespective of sex. We demonstrate the use of the indicators with data from Bejsce parish in Poland for the period 1800–1967 and with data from UN projections for China for future years. We discuss the consequences for our understanding of fertility trends when sex ratios deviate from normal levels.

2014, **Knutsen, Carl Henrik**; “Income Growth and Revolutions”. *Social Science Quarterly* 95(4): 920-937.

Abstract:

Objectives: This article investigates whether economic growth and income level affect revolution attempts and successful revolutions. **Methods:** The article conducts a statistical analysis, mainly using panel data logit models, on a data set including 150 countries with time series from 1919 to 2003. **Results:** Low short-term growth increases probabilities of both attempted and successful revolutions. There is some evidence that higher income levels mitigate revolution attempts, but this is not robust and further analysis indicates that any association may stem from oil income more specifically. There is no net effect of income level on successful revolution, but high income seemingly reduces probability of successful revolution more in democracies than in dictatorships. Although revolutions occur more frequently after “J curves” and “decremental deprivation patterns,” this is largely due to economic crises and not the more complex growth patterns as hypothesized by, respectively, Davies and Gurr. **Conclusion:** Low short-term economic growth induces revolutions, whereas the impact of income level is less clear and seemingly contingent on factors such as regime type and source of income.

2014, **Kotsadam, Andreas** with **Hernæs, Øystein M.** and Jakobsson, Niklas. «Prostitution, Demand and Supply of». *Encyclopedia of Law and Economics*. Springer 2014 ISBN 978-1-4614-7883-6. s. 1-6

2014, **Kotsadam, Andreas** with Isaksson, Ann-Sofie and Nerman, Måns “The Gender Gap in African Political Participation: Testing Theories of Individual and Contextual Determinants”. *Journal of Development Studies* 2014; Volum 50(2) s. 302-318

Abstract:

This article aims to test whether existing theories of what factors underlie the gender gap in political

participation apply in an African context. Empirical estimations drawing on recent data covering over 27,000 respondents across 20 African emerging democracies suggest that whereas several of the investigated factors – structural differences in individual resource endowments and employment, and cultural differences based in religious affiliations – are found to be important determinants of participation, they explain only a very modest share of the observed gender gaps. Suggestive evidence instead points to the role of clientelism, restricted civil liberties, economic development and gender norms.

2014, **Kravdal, Ø.**; “The estimation of fertility effects on happiness: Even more difficult than usually acknowledged”, *European Journal of Population*, Vol. 30: 263-290.

Abstract:

There have been many studies of how the number of children in a family affects the parents’ or the children’s lives. One strand of this research focuses on the implications of fertility for the parents’ level of self-reported well-being or happiness. It is argued in this paper that an overall “happiness effect” is not very informative because of the presumably large variation in individuals’ perceived gains from having children. Furthermore, it is explained that such an effect would be difficult to estimate. Most importantly, the highly varying ideas about how a child will affect life quality are important for the decision about whether to have a child. Many of those who have few or no children have chosen this because they think their life will be best this way, and their happiness therefore tells us little about how happy their more fertile counterparts—who to a large extent have different views about the consequences of childbearing—would have been if they had few or no children. This estimation problem that arises when effects of a certain event (here childbearing) are heterogeneous, and the individuals who experience that event tend to be among those for whom the effects are particularly positive or negative, is acknowledged in the treatment effect literature. However, there is little consciousness about it in the fertility-happiness research. In addition, there is a more “standard” selection problem: factors with implications for childbearing desires, or for the chance of fulfilling these, may also affect or be linked to happiness for other reasons. Unfortunately, even the most advanced statistical approaches that have been used in this research area fail to handle all these problems, so reported results should be interpreted very cautiously.

2014, **Kravdal, Ø** with Grundy E.; “Underuse of medication for circulatory disorders among unmarried women and men in Norway”, *BMC Pharmacology and Toxicology*, 15:65.

Abstract:

Background: It is well established that unmarried people have higher mortality from circulatory diseases and higher all-cause mortality than the married, and these marital status differences seem to be increasing. However, much remains to be known about the underlying mechanisms. Our objective was to examine marital status differences in the purchase of medication for circulatory diseases, and risk factors for them, which may indicate underuse of such medication by some marital status groups. **Methods:** Using data from registers covering the entire Norwegian population, we analysed marital status differences in the purchase of medicine for eight circulatory disorders by people aged 50-79 in 2004-2008. These differences were compared with those in circulatory disease mortality during 2004-2007, considered as indicating probable differences in disease burden. **Results:** The unmarried had 1.4-2.8 times higher mortality from the four types of circulatory diseases considered. However, the never-married in particular purchased less medicine for these diseases, or precursor risk factors of these diseases, primarily because of a low chance of making a first purchase. The picture was more mixed for the divorced and widowed. Both groups purchased less of some of these medicines than the married, but, especially in the case of the widowed, relatively more of other types of medicine. In contrast to the never-married, divorced and widowed people were as least as likely as the married to make a first purchase, but adherence rates thereafter, indicated by continuing purchases, were lower. **Conclusion:**

The most plausible interpretation of the findings is that compared with married people, especially the never-married more often have circulatory disorders that are undiagnosed or for which they for other reasons underuse medication. Inadequate use of these potentially very efficient medicines in such a large population group is a serious public health challenge which needs further investigation.

2014, **Krüger, Ingrid**; "Bensinprisfastsettelsen i Kuwait". *Babylon – Nordisk tidsskrift for midtøstenstudier* nr.1 2014.

2014, **Kundu, Tapas** with Sourav Battacharya; "Resistance, Redistribution and Investor Friendliness", *Journal of Development Economics*, vol. 109 (July 2014)

Abstract:

Poor communities sometimes resist private investment and destroy economic surplus even if the government has the willingness and ability to redistribute. We interpret such acts of resistance as demands for redistribution: Destruction contains credible information about how the affected group values surplus, and such information is used by the government in implementing the optimal redistribution policy. The extent of destruction is increasing in the extent of political marginalization of the affected group. Resistance not only destroys economic surplus: It also mutes the investor's incentives to create surplus. The government uses a tax/subsidy on the investor to maximize weighted social surplus, and we show that the possibility of destruction may force the government to be too soft in its negotiations with the investor. We discuss several policy instruments that have the potential to improve welfare: These include compensation floor for the affected group, legal or financial protection for the investor and licensing fees for the investor.

2014, **La Ferrara, Eliana** with A. Alesina; "A test of racial bias in capital sentencing" (lead article), *American Economic Review*, Vol. 109(7), 3397-3433.

Abstract:

We collect a new dataset on capital punishment in the United States and we propose a test of racial bias based upon patterns of sentence reversals. We model the courts as minimizing type I and II errors. If trial courts were unbiased, conditional on defendant's race the error rate should be independent of the victim's race. Instead we uncover 3 and 9 percentage points higher reversal rates in direct appeal and habeas corpus cases, respectively, against minority defendants who killed whites. The pattern for white defendants is opposite but not statistically significant. This bias is confined to Southern states.

2014, **Lind, Jo Thori** with **Moene, Karl Ove; Willumsen, Fredrik**; "Opium for the Masses? Conflict-Induced Narcotics Production in Afghanistan". *Review of Economics and Statistics* 2014 ;Volum 96.(5) s.949-966

Abstract:

To explain the rise in Afghan opium production, we explore how rising conflicts change the incentives of farmers. Conflicts make illegal opportunities more profitable as they increase the perceived lawlessness and destroy infrastructure crucial to alternative crops. Exploiting a unique data set, we show that Western hostile casualties, our proxy for conflict, have a strong impact on subsequent local opium production. Using the period after the planting season as a placebo test, we show that conflict has a strong effect before but no effect after planting, indicating causality.

2014, **Lind, Jo Thori**; «Empirisk økonomi før og nå» [Samfunnsøkonomen](#), Vol. 128, s 3- 3

2014, **Lind, Jo Thori**; «Et fag i krise?». [Samfunnsøkonomen](#) Vol. 128(4), s 3- 3

2014, **Lind, Jo Thori**; «Ulikhet på moten». [Samfunnsøkonomen](#). Vol. 128(7), s 3- 3

2014, Liu, Kai with **Salvanes, Kjell Gunnar; Sørensen, Erik Øiolf**; «Bad times at a tender age. How education dampens the impact of graduating in a recession». *Nordic Economic Policy Review* 2014 (1) s. 51-73

Abstract:

We study the effect of entering the labor market in good times as opposed to bad times: to what degree may education dampen short and long term negative labor markets effects of finishing school in a recession? We focus on vocational training, which has been underdeveloped in many countries with high youth unemployment, but also assess the outcomes for those without a completed high school degree, those with only an academic high school degree, and those with college. We measure how these four educational groups fare in terms of labor market outcomes. Across most outcomes such as earnings, probability of a full time job and tenure length, those with vocational training are the closest to the college educated in terms of early career experiences.

2014, **Mideksa, Torben**; “The economic impact of natural resources”, [Journal of Environmental Economics and Management](#), Vol. 65(2), s 277- 289.

Abstract:

This paper explores the economic impact of natural resource endowment using quantitative comparative – case – study. Focusing on the Norwegian economy, due to availability of good quality data, the paper thoroughly examines the impact of petroleum endowment. Although the result suggests that the impact varies from year to year, it remains positive and very large. On average, about 20% of the annual GDP per capita increase is due to the endowment of petroleum resources such as oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and condensate. Examinations based on sensitivity test, robustness test, dose-response test, and various falsification tests suggest that the finding is robust to alternative explanations.

2014, **Mehlum, Halvor**; «Stabiliseringspolitikk i krisetider». *Samfunnsøkonomen* 2014 ;Volum 7. s.16-24

Abstract:

I artikkelen diskuterer jeg hvordan en makroøkonomisk modell der produksjonen er etterspørseldrevet, kan brukes til å illustrere viktige mekanismer knyttet til motkonjunkturpolitikk og ustabilitet. Slike mekanismer var relevante i etterkant av finanskrisen og artikkelen inneholder flere eksempler på politikk anbefalinger og kommentarer som illustrerer relevansen av mekanismene som trekkes frem. Ambisjonen er ikke å presentere den mest presise modellen, men snarere å få mest mulig ut av IS-LM modellen – en modell samfunnsøkonomer alt er fortrolige med.

2014, **Mitra, Anirban**, with **Debraj Ray**, “Implications of an Economic Theory of Conflict: Hindu-Muslim Violence in India”, *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 122, No. 4 (August 2014), pp. 719-765

Abstract:

We build a simple theory of inter-group conflict driven by differences in groupwise economic progress. It is assumed that one of the groups (the aggressor) is willing and able to use violence as a way to extract resources from the victim group, or to exclude them economically. We show that a balanced increase in the incomes of the victim group must unambiguously raise the likelihood of

conflict while an increase in aggressor income has ambiguous effects. We examine the implications of the theory by combining a unique dataset on Hindu-Muslim violence in post-Independence India with large scale household surveys on consumer expenditure conducted quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Organization, India. Our empirical investigations yield a striking result: an increase in Muslim well-being, proxied by Muslim per-capita expenditures, leads to a large and significant increase in religious conflict three years down the road, while an increase in Hindu well-being has no significant effect on future conflict. In conjunction with our theory, this robust empirical finding suggests that (statistically speaking) Hindu groups have been the aggressor in Hindu-Muslim violence in post-Independence India.

2014, **Mogstad, Magne** with A. Kostøl “How Financial Incentives Induce Disability Insurance Recipients to Return to Work”, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 104(2), 624-55.

Abstract:

Using a local randomized experiment that arises from a sharp discontinuity in Disability Insurance (DI) policy in Norway, we provide transparent and credible identification of how financial incentives induce DI recipients to return to work. We find that many DI recipients have considerable capacity to work that can be effectively induced by providing financial work incentives. We further show that providing work incentives to DI recipients may both increase their disposable income and reduce program costs. Our findings also suggest that targeted policies may be the most effective in encouraging DI recipients to return to work.

2014, **Mogstad, Magne** with G. Dahl and K. Loken; “Peer Effects in Program Participation”, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 104(7), 2049-2074.

Abstract:

We estimate peer effects in paid paternity leave in Norway using a regression discontinuity design. Coworkers and brothers are 11 and 15 percentage points, respectively, more likely to take paternity leave if their peer was exogenously induced to take up leave. The most likely mechanism is information transmission, including increased knowledge of how an employer will react. The estimated peer effect snowballs over time, as the first peer interacts with a second peer, the second peer with a third, and so on. This leads to long-run participation rates which are substantially higher than would otherwise be expected.

2014, **Nyborg, Karine**; “Do responsible employers attract responsible employees?” *IZA World of Labor*, <http://wol.iza.org/articles/do-responsible-employers-attract-responsible-employees>

2014, **Nyborg, Karine** with Barrett, S., T.M. Lenton, A. Millner, A. Tavoni, S. Carpenter, J.M. Anderies, F.S. Chapin III, A.-S. Crépin, G. Daily, P. Ehrlich, C. Folke, V. Galaz, T. Hughes, N. Kautsky, E.F. Lambin, R. Naylor, S. Polasky, M. Scheffer, J. Wilen, A. Xepapadeas, A. de Zeeuw; “Climate engineering reconsidered”, *Nature Climate Change* 4, 527–529

Abstract:

Stratospheric injection of sulphate aerosols has been advocated as an emergency geoengineering measure to tackle dangerous climate change, or as a stop-gap until atmospheric carbon dioxide levels are reduced. But it may not prove to be the game-changer that some imagine.

2014, **Nyborg, Karine**; “Project Evaluation with Democratic Decision-making: What Does Cost-Benefit Analysis Really Measure?” *Ecological Economics*, 106, 124-131. (2014)

Abstract:

It is often argued that projects involving public good changes should be chosen on the basis of monetary valuation and cost–benefit analysis (CBA). However, CBA is not value-free. When used to measure welfare, it is based on highly controversial value judgements. When used to measure efficiency, it is based on assumptions of limited relevance to democratic decision-making processes. CBA measures total net willingness to pay, neither more nor less. While interesting in its own right, the normative significance of this indicator is not obvious.

2014, **Nyborg, Karine** with Troell, M., R.L. Naylor, M. Metian, M. Beveridge, P.H. Tyedmers, C. Folke, K.J. Arrow, S. Barrett, A.-S. Crépin, P.R. Ehrlich, Å. Gren, N. Kautsky, S.A. Levin, H. Österblom, S. Polasky, M. Scheffer, B.H. Walker, T. Xepapadeas, and A.J. de Zeeuw; “Aquaculture and the resilience of global food systems”, *PNAS (Early Edition doi:10.1073/pnas.1404067111)*

2014, **Piacquadio, Paolo**, “[Intergenerational Egalitarianism](#)”, *Journal of Economic Theory*, Vol. 153, 117-127.

Abstract:

I study the egalitarian way of distributing resources across generations. Distributional equity deeply conflicts with the Pareto principle: efficient allocations cannot guarantee that i) each generation be assigned a consumption bundle that is at least as large as an arbitrarily small fraction of the bundle assigned to any other generation and that ii) each generation finds its assigned bundle at least as desirable as an arbitrarily small fraction of the bundle assigned to any other generation with the same preferences. Overcoming such tension unveils a new ethical dilemma for intergenerational equity: the short-term/long-term inequality trade-off. The egalitarian ethical observer can choose between: i) “weak equity” among all generations (at the cost of possibly large inequalities among proximate ones) and ii) “strong equity” among few successive generations (at the cost of possibly large inequalities among distant ones).

2014, **Reiersen, Jon**; “Makroøkonomi - Konjunktursvingninger, stabiliseringspolitikk og økonomisk vekst”, *Samfunnsøkonomen*, 2014 Vol 29(1) pp. 57-60.

2014, **Rege, Mari** with Eric Bettinger, Torbjørn Hægeland; “Home with Mom: The Effects of Stay-at-Home Parents on Children's Long-Run Educational Outcomes”, *Journal of Labor Economics*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (July 2014), pp. 443-467

Abstract:

In 1998 the Norwegian government introduced a program that increased parents’ incentives to stay home with children under the age of three. Many eligible children had older siblings, and we investigate how this program affected long-run educational outcomes of the older siblings. Using comprehensive administrative data, we estimate a difference-in-differences model which exploits differences in older siblings’ exposures to the program. We find a significant positive treatment effect on older siblings’ 10th grade GPA, and this effect seems to be largely driven by mother’s reduced labor force participation and not by changes in family income or father’s labor force participation.

2014, **Røed, Knut** with Simen Markussen; “The Impacts of Vocational Rehabilitation”. *Labour Economics*, Vol. 31 (2014) 1–13.

Abstract:

Based on local variations in vocational rehabilitation (VR) priorities, we examine the impacts of alternative VR programs on short- and long-term labor market outcomes for temporary disability

insurance (TDI) claimants in Norway. The analysis builds on rich and detailed administrative registers covering 345,000 claimants. We find that a strategy focusing on rapid placement in the regular labor market is superior to alternative strategies giving higher priority to vocational training or sheltered employment. Strategies prioritizing subsidized regular education also tend to be relatively successful in terms of final outcomes, but at the cost of protracted periods of benefit dependency first.

2014, **Røed, Knut** with Jens Fredrik Skogstrøm; “Job Loss and Entrepreneurship”. Oxford Bulletin of Economics & Statistics, Vol. 76 (2014), No. 5, 727-744.

Abstract:

We examine the impact of job loss on entrepreneurship behaviour. Our identification strategy relies on the use of mass layoffs caused by bankruptcies as indicators of exogenous displacement. Building on Norwegian register data, we find that working in a company which is going to close down due to bankruptcy in the near future raises the subsequent entrepreneur propensity by 155% for men and 180% for women, compared to working in a stable firm. These estimates are much larger than previously reported in the literature. Taking into account that many workers lose their jobs in the comparison group of stable firms also, we suggest that the full effects of displacement are even larger.

2014, **Røed, Knut** with Elisabeth Fevang and **Simen Markussen**; “The Sick Pay Trap”. Journal of Labor Economics, Vol. 32 (2014), No. 2, 305-336.

Abstract:

In most countries, employers are financially responsible for sick pay during an initial period of a worker's absence spell, after which the public insurance system covers the bill. Based on an empirical evaluation of a quasi-natural experiment in Norway, where pay liability was removed for pregnancy-related absences, we show that the system of short-term pay liability creates a sick pay trap: firms are discouraged from letting long-term sick workers back into work since they then face the financial risk associated with subsequent relapses. We present evidence indicating that this disincentive effect is both statistically and economically significant.

2014, **Røed, Knut** med Elisabeth Fevang og **Simen Markussen**; «NAV-reformen: Støvet legger seg etter en turbulent omstilling». Søkelys på Arbeidslivet, Vol. 31 (2014), No. 1-2, 83-99.

Abstract:

Vi utnytter den trinnvise gjennomføringen av NAV-reformen til å undersøke om den lokale etableringen av NAV-kontorer har påvirket ulike brukergruppers sannsynlighet for å komme i arbeid. Vårt hovedfunn er at opprettelsen av NAV-kontorene alt i alt medførte at det tok lengre tid for både arbeidsledige og sosialhjelpsmottakere å komme i arbeid. Det ser ut til at de negative effektene primært gjorde seg gjeldende de første par årene etter den lokale NAV-etableringen. Det er dermed grunn til å tro at den ugunstige utviklingen har sammenheng med selve omstillingsprosessen, og ikke nødvendigvis reflekterer at den nye modellen fungerer dårligere enn den gamle.

2014, **Røed, Knut** with **Markussen, Simen**. “Daylight and Absenteeism - Evidence from Norway”. Economics and Human Biology 2014; Volum 16. s. 73-80

Abstract:

Based on administrative register data from Norway, we examine the impact of hours of daylight on sick-leave absences among workers. Our preferred estimates imply that an additional hour of daylight increases the daily entry rate to absenteeism by 0.5 percent and the corresponding recovery rate by 0.8 percent, ceteris paribus. The overall relationship between absenteeism and daylight hours is negative.

Absenteeism is also sensitive to weather conditions. Heavy snowfall raises the incidence of absence during the winter, while warm weather reduces the probability of returning to work during the summer.

2014, **Røed, Knut** with **Markussen, Simen**. “Social insurance networks”. The Journal of human resources 2014

Abstract:

Based on administrative panel data from Norway, we examine how social insurance dependency spreads within neighborhoods, families, ethnic minorities, and among former schoolmates. We use a fixed effects methodology that accounts for endogenous group formation, contextual interactions, and time-constant as well as time-varying confounders. We report evidence that social insurance dependency is contagious. The estimated network effects are both quantitatively and statistically significant, and they rise rapidly with "relational closeness" in a way that establishes endogenous social interaction as a central causal mechanism. Social interactions do not cross ethnic borders.

2014, **Storesletten, Kjetil** with Zheng Song and **Fabrizio Zilibotti**; “Growing (with Capital Controls) Like China”, *IMF Economic Review*, Vol. 62(3), 2014, pages 327-370.

Abstract:

This paper explores the effects of capital controls and policies regulating interest rates and the exchange rate in a model of economic transition applied to China. It builds on Song, Storesletten, and Zilibotti (2011) who construct a growth model consistent with salient features of the recent Chinese growth experience: high output growth, sustained returns on capital investment, extensive reallocation within the manufacturing sector, sluggish wage growth, and accumulation of a large trade surplus. The salient features of the theory are asymmetric financial imperfections and heterogeneous productivity across private and state-owned firms. Capital controls and regulation of banks' deposit rates stifle competition in the banking sector and hamper the lending to productive private firms. Removing such regulation would accelerate the growth in productivity and output. A temporarily undervalued exchange rate reduces real wages and consumption, stimulating investments in the high-productivity entrepreneurial sector. This fosters productivity growth and a trade surplus. A high interest rate mitigates the disadvantage of financially constrained firms, reduces wages, and increases the speed of transition from low- to high-productivity firms.

2014, **Storesletten, Kjetil** with Heathcote and Violante; “Consumption and Labor Supply with Partial Insurance: An Analytical Framework.” *American Economic Review*, Vol. 104(7), 2014, pages 2075-2126

Abstract:

We develop a model with partial insurance against idiosyncratic wage shocks to quantify risk sharing. Closed-form solutions are obtained for equilibrium allocations and for moments of the joint distribution of consumption, hours, and wages. We prove identification and demonstrate how labor supply data are informative about risk sharing. The model, estimated with US data over the period 1967–2006, implies that (i) 39 percent of permanent wage shocks pass through to consumption; (ii) the share of wage risk insured increased until the early 1980s; and (iii) preference heterogeneity is important in accounting for observed dispersion in consumption and hours.

2014, **Storesletten, Kjetil** with **Fabrizio Zilibotti**; “China’s Great Convergence and Beyond,” *Annual Review of Economics*, Vol. 6, pages 333-362, 2014

Abstract:

A recent wave of economic research has studied the transformation of China from a poor country in the 1970s to a middle-income economy today. Based on this literature, we discuss the factors driving China's development process. We provide a historical account of China's rise, fall, and resurgence. We then discuss the stylized facts associated with China's growth process and review a comprehensive theory of its economic transition. Finally, we discuss China's future. In particular, we review some recent studies about technological and politico-economic factors that may foster or hinder its future economic performance.

2014, **Strøm, Marte**; "How husbands and wives vote". *Electoral Studies* 2014; Volum 35. s. 215-229

Abstract:

This article uses economic theories of voting behavior and household decision making to analyze the role of own and spouse earnings in determining political voting behavior. The main predictions from these models is that earnings is one of the factors that has an impact on political preferences and in households who share resources, voting behavior will be influenced more by the most representative labor income in the family. I investigate empirically the importance of individual vs household income, and find that the importance of individual income on voting behavior is contingent on employment. On average women earn less than their husband and vote according to their husbands income. If the wife is the maximum earner of the household or works fulltime, she votes more according to her own earnings.

2014, **Torsvik, Gaute**, with Michael Munga and Ottar Mæstad; "Using incentives to attract nurses to remote areas of Tanzania: a contingent valuation study". *Health Policy and Planning*, 2014

Abstract:

This article analyses (1) how financial incentives (salary top-ups) and non-financial incentives (housing and education) affect nurses' willingness to work in remote areas of Tanzania and (2) how the magnitude of the incentives needed to attract health workers varies with the nurses' geographic origin and their intrinsic motivation. A contingent valuation method was used to elicit the location preferences of 362 nursing students. Without any interventions, 19% of the nurses were willing to work in remote places. With the provision of free housing, this share increased by 15 percentage points. Better education opportunities increased the share by 28 percentage points from the baseline. For a salary top-up to have the same effect as provision of free housing, the top-up needs to be between 80 and 100% of the base salary. Similarly, for salary top-ups to have the same effect as provision of better education opportunities, the top-up should be between 120 and 140%. Our study confirms results from previous research, that those with a strong intrinsic motivation to provide health care are more motivated to work in a remote location. A more surprising finding is that students of older age are more prepared to take a job in remote areas. Several studies have found that individuals who grew up in a remote area are more willing to work in such locations. A novel finding of our analysis is that only nursing students with a 'very' remote origin (i.e. those who grew up farther from a district centre than the suggested remote working place) express a higher willingness to take the remote job. Although we do control for nursing school effects, our results could be biased due to omitted variables capturing individual characteristics.

2014, **Torvik, Ragnar**, with James Robinson and Thierry Verdier; "Political foundations of the resource curse: A simplification and a comment", *Journal of Development Economics*, 194-198.

Abstract:

In this note we show how a considerably simpler model than the one in our original JDE 2006 paper generates all the same results. We also acknowledge an error in the specification of a utility function in our previous paper.

2014, Tørnblad, Silje Hexeberg with Steffen Kallbekken, Kristine Korneliussen, & **Torben Mideksa**; "Using mobility management to reduce private car use: Results from a natural field experiment in Norway", [*Transport Policy*](#), Vol. 32, 9- 15.

Abstract:

Implementing economically efficient transport policies, in particular implementing price based instruments, is a politically challenging issue. Efficient and politically feasible policy alternatives could therefore make a very valuable contribution to solving transport challenges. Mobility management might be one such policy. The authors argue that a major weakness of earlier studies is that they only test bundles of different policy elements, and do not attempt to analyse how the elements work in isolation or how they interact to produce the large effects reported. Furthermore, there is often a lack of an appropriate control group against which to compare the treatment effects. The authors conduct a natural field experiment to test the effectiveness of tailored information, both in isolation, and in combination with free public transit passes, in encouraging commuters to shift from private cars to public transport. In the controlled experiment they find no significant treatment effects.

2014, **von der Fehr, Nils-Henrik**; «Overraskelsesauksjonen». *Samfunnsøkonomen*, 2014; Volum 128.(2) s. 15-26

Abstract:

Frekvensauksjonen som ekommyndighetene avholdt i desember, var full av overraskelser. Valget av auksjonsformat var overraskende; ikke minst var det overraskende at myndighetene valgte å utsette selskapene for risiko og andre kostnader i håp om å øke provenyet. Resultatet var også overraskende og kan tyde på at man ikke lyktes, hverken når det gjelder effisiens eller proveny.

Books or chapters in books forthcoming 2015

Knutsen, Carl Henrik and Dag Einar Thorsen (2015). "Diktaturet -- Demokratiets motsats?" [Dictatorship -- The antipode to democracy?] in Raino Malnes and Dag Einar Thorsen [Eds.] *Demokratiet -- historien og ideene*. Oslo: Dreyer. Forthcoming.

Knutsen, Carl Henrik (2015). "Demokrati og økonomisk vekst" [Democracy and economic growth] in Raino Malnes and Dag Einar Thorsen [Eds.] *Demokratiet -- historien og ideene*. Oslo: Dreyer. Forthcoming.

Books or chapters in books 2014

2014, **Aaberge, R.** and U. Colombino; “Labour Supply Models”. Chapter 7 in Cathal O’Donoghue (Ed.): *Handbook in Microsimulation Modelling – Contributions to Economic Analysis*. Emerald Group Publishing Limited, UK.

2014, **Barth, Erling** and **Kalle Moene**; “When Institutions Reciprocate – turning European Social Models Around” Chapter 10 in *European Social Models from Crisis to Crisis: Employment and Inequality in the Era of Monetary Integration*, Jon Erik Dolvig and Andrew Martin (eds), Oxford University Press.

2014, **Bratsberg, Bernt, Oddbjørn Raaum, and Knut Røed**, “Labor Migrant Adjustments in the Aftermath of the Financial Crisis,” in Tarmo Valkonen and Vesa Vihriälä (eds.), *The Nordic model – challenged but capable of reform*. Nordic Council of Ministers, TemaNord 2014:531, 633-676.

2014, **Gates, Scott**, with Marianne Dahl, Håvard Mogleiv Nygård, and Kaushik Roy; “Continuity and Change in Continuity and Change in Asymmetric Warfare in Afghanistan: From the Mughals to the Americans”, in *War and Statebuilding in Modern Afghanistan*, co-edited with Kaushik Roy. London: Bloomsbury Press.

2014, Hix, S. & **Bjørn Høyland**; “Political Behaviour in the European Parliament”, in Martin, S, T Saalfeld & KW Strøm, *The Oxford Handbook of Legislative Studies*, Oxford University Press

2014, **Hoel, Michael**, "Supply Side Climate Policy and the Green Paradox", In Pittel, K., van der Ploeg, R. and Withagen, C. (eds.): *Climate Policy and Nonrenewable Resources. The Green Paradox and Beyond*. MIT Press, 2014.

2014, **Hoel, Michael** and de Zeeuw, A., “Technology Agreements with Heterogeneous Countries”, in Todd L. Cherry, Jon Hovi and David McEvoy (editors): *Toward a New Climate Agreement: Conflict, Resolution and Governance*. Routledge, 2014.

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2014, **Knutsen, Carl Henrik**; "Hvor demokratisk er det norske demokratiet? En internasjonal sammenligning" [How democratic is the Norwegian democracy? An international comparison] in Harald Baldersheim [Ed.] *Det norske demokratiet*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

2014, **Ray, Debraj** and Rajiv Vohra; “Coalition Formation,” in H. P. Young and S. Zamir (eds), *Handbook of Game Theory* Volume 4, Elsevier North Holland.

2014, **Storesletten, Kjetil** with Zheng Song, **Yikai Wang** and **Fabrizio Zilibotti** “The Urban Pension System.”, In *The Oxford Companion to the Economics of China*, edited by Shenggen

Fan, Ravi Kanbur, Shang-Jin Wei, and Xiaobo Zhang, Oxford University Press, 2014, pages 243-247

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Aaberge, R., K. Liu and Y. Zhu (2014): “Political Uncertainty and Household Savings”, *Discussion Paper No. 793*, Statistics Norway, 2014.

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Almås, Ingvild; Cappelen, Alexander Wright; Salvanes, Kjell Gunnar; Sørensen, Erik Øiolf; Tungodden, Bertil. “Willingness to Compete: Family Matters.”. Bergen: Institutt for samfunnsøkonomi, Norges Handelshøyskole 2014 39 s. *NHH Dept. of Economics Discussion papers*(3)

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Russo, Alessia with F. Lancia (2014): "Self-Enforcing Cooperation with Self-Commitment Actions", (University of Vienna) mimeo.

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De Haan, Monique joint with Edwin Leuven and Hessel Oosterbeek (2014): “The effect of school consolidation on student achievement”.

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Fernandez, Raquel with Joyce C. Wong (2014): “Free to Leave? A welfare analysis of Divorce Regimes”

Fernandez, Raquel (2014): “Education and Borrowing Constraints: An Analysis of Alternative Allocation Systems”

Fiva, Jon H. with A. H. Halse. (2014): «Local Favoritism in At-Large Proportional Representation Systems»

Fiva, Jon H. with G. W. Cox and D. M. Smith. (2014): «Proportionality and Turnout: Competitiveness and the Contraction Effect of Electoral Reform»

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Fiva, Jon H. with D. M. Smith. (2014): «Political Dynasties in Party-Centered Environments: Evidence from Norway 1906-2013»

Fiva, Jon H. (2014): «Norwegian Storting Elections, 1906-2013: A New Data Set» with D. M. Smith.

Halse, Askill (2014): “All for one? The common-pool problem in single-district electoral politics”

Holden, Steinar with Gisle James Natvik and Adrien Vigier (2014): "Equilibrium rating of sovereign debt", Revised December 2014.

Kjelsrud, Anders with **Ingvild Almås** (2014): “Pro-poor price trends and inequality – the case of India”

Kjelsrud, Anders (2014): “Poverty measurement, spatial prices, and public goods provision – theory and evidence from rural India”

Knutsen, Carl Henrik (2014): “Democracy and Income Inequality: Reinvestigating a Reciprocal Relationship”

Knutsen, Carl Henrik with Håvard Mogleiv Nygård and Tore Wig (2014): “Autocratic Elections: A stabilizing tool or a force for change?”

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Mitra, Anirban with Shabana Mitra (2014); ”Electoral Uncertainty, Income Inequality and the "Middle Class"

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Mitra, Anirban with S. Ghosh and A. Gregoriou (2014); “On the Role of Democracy in the Ethnicity-Growth Relationship: Theory and Evidence”

Mogstad, Magne, Co-authors A. Akerman and **E. Leuven** (2014): “International Trade in a Flatter World: The Internet's Impact on Trade Behavior of Firms”

Mogstad, Magne, Co-authors Andreas Fagerengh and Marte Ronning (2014): “Why do Wealthy Parents Have Wealthy Children?”

Mogstad, Magne, Co-authors D. Autor and A. Kostol (2014): "The Insurance-Incentive Trade-Off in Disability Screening "

Mogstad, Magne, Co-authors M. Bhuller, **T. Havnes** and J. McCauley. (2014): "How the Internet Changed the Market for Print Media"

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Vandewalle, Lore (2014): “Saving by Default: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Rural India”

Wang, Yicheng (2014): "Will China Escape the Middle Income Trap? A Politico-economic Theory of Growth and State Capitalism"

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Eirik Eylands Brandsås (2014): "Monte Carlo Evaluation of Methods for Measuring State Dependence in Dynamic Panel Data Models"

Kjersti Knudsen Aarrestad (2014): "Political participation in mining areas in Sub-Saharan Africa"

Frikk Nesje (2014): "On the Persistence of Female Genital Cutting"

Erling Skancke (2014): "Inefficiency as a Result of Individual Over-employment in the Principal-Agent Framework"

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Bertil Tungodden, affiliated researcher
Karen Helene Ulltveit-Moe, professor
Nils Henrik von der Fehr, professor
Lore Vandewalle, senior researcher
Fabrizio Zilibotti, adjunct professor
Scott Gates, guest researcher
Yikai Wang, associate professor

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Phd students

Matteo Alpino, research fellow
Andresen, Martin Eckhoff, research fellow
Esther Ann Nisja Bøler, research fellow
Solveig Christiansen, research fellow
Bjorn Dapi, research fellow
Nicolai Ellingsen, research fellow
Martin Flatø, research fellow
Katinka Kristine Holtsmark, research fellow
Anders Grøn Kjelsrud, research fellow
Torben Mideksa, research fellow
Trygve Morset, research fellow
Askill Harkjerr Halse, research fellow
Eivind Hammersmark Olsen, research fellow
Astrid Marie Jorde Sandsør, research fellow
Siv-Elisabeth Skjelbred, research fellow
Kristin Solberg-Watle, research fellow
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Nina Bruvik Westberg, associate research fellow
Henning Øien, associate research fellow

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Gyro Anna Holen, Head of administration
Stina Petersen, Research consultant

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Both research assistant and administrative support

First half of year:

Ingrid Hjort

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Second half of year:

Håkon Rysst Heilmann

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Recipients of the ESOP Student Scholarship 2014

Nicolai Ellingsen

Eirik Eylands Brandsås

Kjersti Knudsen Aarrestad

Erling Skancke

Recipients of the Gender & Economics Scholarship 2014

Frikk Nesje

ESOP network

Daron Acemoglu, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

Jean-Marie Baland, University of Namur (FUNDP)

Sam Bowles, Santa Fe Institute (SFI) and University of Sienna (UNISI)

Rob Davies, Zimbabwe

Miriam Golden, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

Emily Haisley, Carnegie Mellon University (CMU)

Jonathan Heathcote, The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

Ethan Kaplan, Stockholm University (SU)

James Konow, Loyola Marymount University (LMU)

George Loewenstein, Carnegie Mellon

Ellen McGrattan, Research Dept., Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

Ted Miguel, UC Berkeley
Eva Nagypal, Northwestern
Trond Petersen, UC Berkeley
James A. Robinson, Harvard University
Dominic Rohner, University of York
Maria Saez-Marti, Zurich University
Virginia Sanchez Marcos, Universidad de Cantabria
Andres Solimano, CEPAL, Chile
Giovanni Violante, New York University
Elisabeth Wood, Yale University
Amir Yaron, Wharton

ACCOUNTS AND REVISED BUDGET

Funding In NOK 1000	Accounts 2007-2012	Accounts 2013	Accounts 2014	Budget 2015	Budget 2016	Total
Own funding (UiO)	48 336		11758	12 742	12 428	93974
RCN – CoE funding	50 938	11 530	11395	11 459	11 347	95693
International funding	1 648	5 738	2011	6880	2233	13931
Other public	1 867	1 579	3354	6008	6 660	21232
Other private		10				10
Total funding	102 789	13 871	28518	37089	32668	224845

Expenditures In NOK 1000	Accounts 2007-2012	Accounts 2013	Accounts 2014	Budget 2015	Budget 2016	Total
Personnel, housing	89 820	23 811	26160	30107	29473	199371
<i>(Salaries and personnel costs)</i>	<i>(73 755)</i>	<i>(17 547)</i>	<i>(19822)</i>	<i>(23753)</i>	<i>(23516)</i>	<i>(158 393)</i>
<i>(Premises, overhead)</i>	<i>(16 065)</i>	<i>(6 264)</i>	<i>(6338)</i>	<i>(6354)</i>	<i>(5957)</i>	<i>(40978)</i>
Procurements of R&D services	4 062	568	3 804	5 205	4 496	18135
Equipment	854	218	16	50	50	1188
Other running costs	7 736	969	1 345	3205	3403	16658
Total costs	102 472	25 566	31325	38567	37422	227160

Comments to the account and budget

ESOP has a healthy economy, and we are able to finance all our research activity. Most of the funding we get from UiO's own funding and the RCNs CoE funding, but we are also expanding our activities through other national and international projects. In 2014, the RCN funded project European Strains was included in the CoE. In 2014 ESOP got another externally funded project. NORFACE Welfare State Futures contributed 1.5 million euro to the project "Globalization, Institutions and the Welfare State (GIWeS)", which will start up in 2015. This project will be included in the CoE.

For the years 2007-2009 the funding from UiO (own funding) were not a part of the accounting. In the table above 16,402 million NOK from these years are not a part of the official accounting, but it is reported to the Research Council as "funding not shown in the Centre's accounting". Therefor we have included these funding expenditures in the table above. From 2010 UiO changed the system and included all own funding into ESOP's accounting.

RESOURCES – PERSONNEL 2014

Scientific positions

People:		53	Man-year:		10,4
Name	Sex	Academic degree	Place of work/ employer	Months worked at the centre	
<i>Aaberge, Rolf</i>	M	Adj. Prof.	ESOP/SSB	2,4	
<i>Almås, Ingvild</i>	F	Researcher	ESOP/NHH	2,4	
<i>Asheim, Geir</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Barth, Erling</i>	M	Adj.Prof.	ESOP/ISF	4,8	
<i>Bratsberg, Bernt</i>	M	Adj.Prof.	ESOP/Frisch	1,2	
<i>Brekke, Kjell Arne</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Brinch, Christian N.</i>	M	Researcher	SSB/ESOP	1,2	
<i>Cappelen, Alexander</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/NHH	1,2	
<i>Cools, Sara</i>	F	Researcher	ESOP/BI	1	
<i>Fernandez, Raquel</i>	F	Adj. Prof.	ESOP/NYU	2,4	
<i>Ferrara, Eilana la</i>	F	Adj. Prof.	ESOP/BOCCONI	2,4	
<i>Finseraas, Henning</i>	M	Researcher	ESOP/ESOP	1,2	
<i>Fiva, Jon Hernes</i>	M	Researcher	ESOP/BI	2,4	
<i>Greaker, Mads</i>	M	Researcher	SSB/ESOP	0,6	
<i>Haan, Monique de</i>	F	Assoc. Prof.	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Harstad, Bård</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	3	
<i>Havnes, Tarjei</i>	M	Assoc. Prof	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Hoel, Michael</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Holden, Steinar</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Høyland, Bjørn</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ISV	2,4	
<i>Javorcik, Beata S.</i>	F	Adj.Prof.	ØI/ UoOxf.	2,4	
<i>Keilman, Nico</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	1	
<i>Knutsen, Carl Henrik</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ISV	2,4	
<i>Kravdal, Øystein</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	1,2	
<i>Kundu, Tapas</i>	M	Assoc. Prof.	ESOP/UiT	0,6	
<i>Leuven, Edwin</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	6	
<i>Lind, Jo Thori</i>	M	Assoc. Prof.	ESOP	12	
<i>Markussen, Simen</i>	M	Researcher	ESOP/ Frisch	1,2	
<i>Mehlum, Halvor</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	9	
<i>Modalsli, Jørgen H.</i>	M	Researcher	ESOP/SSB	0,6	
<i>Moen, Espen R.</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/BI	1,2	
<i>Moene, Karl-Ove</i>	M	Professor	ESOP	12	
<i>Mogstad, Magne</i>	M	Researcher	ESOP/UCL	2,4	
<i>Nilssen, Tore</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Nyborg, Karine</i>	F	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Ognedal, Tone</i>	F	Assoc.Prof.	ESOP/ØI	2,4	
<i>Raaum, Oddbjørn</i>	M	Adj.Prof.	ESOP/Frisch	1,2	
<i>Ray, Debraj</i>	M	Aff. Res.	ESOP/NYU	1,2	

<i>Rege, Mari</i>	F	Adj.Prof.	ESOP/UiS	1,2
<i>Reiersen, Jon</i>	M	Aff.Res.	ESOP/HiV	1,2
<i>Riis, Christian</i>	M	Adj.Prof.	ESOP/BI	1
<i>Rosén, Åsa</i>	F	Researcher	ESOP/SOFI	0,6
<i>Rødseth, Asbjørn</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4
<i>Røed, Knut</i>	M	Adj.Prof.	Frisch/ESOP	1,2
<i>Salvanes, Kjell G.</i>	M	Aff.Res.	/ESOP/NHH	0,6
<i>Schøne, Pål</i>	M	Aff.Res.	ESOP/ISF	0,6
<i>Storesletten, Kjetil</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4
<i>Sørensen, Erik</i>	M	Researcher	NHH/ESOP	2,4
<i>Torvik, Ragnar</i>	M	Professor	NTNU/ESOP	1,2
<i>Torsvik, Gaute</i>	M	Professor	UiB/ESOP	1,2
<i>Tungodden, Bertil</i>	M	Professor	ESOP/NHH	1,2
<i>Ulltveit-Moe, K. H.</i>	F	Professor	ESOP/ØI	2,4
<i>Vandewalle, Lore</i>	F	Researcher	ESOP	1,2

Research fellows

People:		17	Man-year:		12,8
Name	Sex	Academic degree	Place of work/ employer	Months worked at the centre	
<i>Alpino, Matteo</i>	M	MSc Econ	ESOP/ØI	4,5	
<i>Andresen, Martin E.</i>	M	Ma. of Econ	ESOP/ØI	4,5	
<i>Bøler, Esther Ann N.</i>	F	M.Phil. Econ	ESOP/ØI	12	
<i>Christiansen, Solveig</i>	K	Ma. in Econ	ESOP/ØI	4	
<i>Dapi, Bjorn</i>	M	Ma. in Econ	ESOP/ØI	12	
<i>Ellingsen, Nicolai</i>	M	Ma. in Econ	ESOP/ØI	4,5	
<i>Flatø, Martin</i>	M	M.Phil. Econ	ESOP/ØI	9	
<i>Hasle, Askill Harkjerr</i>	M	Ma. in Econ	ESOP/ØI	9,6	
<i>Hammersmark, Eivind O.</i>	M	Ma. in Econ	ESOP/ØI	12	
<i>Holtmark, Katinka K.</i>	F	Ma. in Econ	ESOP/ØI	12	
<i>Kjelsrud, Anders G.</i>	M	M.Phil. Econ	ESOP/ØI	12	
<i>Mideksa, Torben</i>	M	MPA int.dev.	ESOP/ØI	12	
<i>Morset, Trygve L.</i>		Ma in Econ	ESOP/ØI	4,5	
<i>Sandsør, Astrid M. J.</i>	F	M.Phil. Econ	ESOP/ØI	9	
<i>Skjelbred, Siv-Elisabeth</i>	F	Ma. Business	ESOP/ØI	12	
<i>Solberg Watle, K.</i>	F	M.Phil Econ	ESOP/ØI	3	
<i>Østenstad, Gry T.</i>	F	M.Phil. Econ	ESOP/ØI	12	

Postdoctoral fellows

People:	7			Man-year:	3,3
Name	Sex	Academic degree	Place of work/ employer	Months worked at the centre	
<i>Bizzotto, Jacopo</i>	M	PhD	ESOP/ØI	4	
<i>Kotsadam, Andreas</i>	M	PhD	ESOP/ØI	9	
<i>Mitra, Anirban</i>	M	PhD	ESOP/ØI	9	
<i>Piacquadio, Paolo G.</i>	M	PhD	ESOP/ØI	2,25	
<i>Russo, Alessia</i>	F	PhD	ESOP/ØI	9	
<i>Thorleifsson, C. Moe</i>	F	PhD	SAI	2	
<i>Wang, Yikai</i>	M	PhD	ESOP/ØI	4	

Administration

People:	4			Man-year:	1,4
Name	Sex	Academic degree	Place of work/ employer	Months worked at the centre	
<i>Elgvin, Johannes</i>	M	Cand.polit	ESOP		9
<i>Holen, Gyro Anna</i>	F	Ma of Art	ESOP/ØI		5
<i>Petersen, Stina</i>	F	Ma of Art	ESOP/ØI		1,5
<i>Lisperguer, Karen J.</i>	F	Bach. Econ.	ESOP		0,8

Research assistants

People:	8		Man-year:	1,6
Name	Sex	Postion	Place of work/ employer	Months worked at the centre
<i>Rysst, Håkon Heilmann</i>	M	Research.ass.	ESOP/ØI	3,25
<i>Hjort, Ingrid C.</i>	F	Research ass.	ESOP	3,25
<i>Hovdenes, Anders</i>	M	Research ass.	ESOP	2,4
<i>Knutsen, Tora Kjærnes</i>	F	Research ass.	ESOP/ØI	0,9
<i>Singh, Amoldeep Judge</i>	M	Research ass.	ESOP/ØI	1,8
<i>Wen, Yudi</i>	F	Research ass.	ESOP	3,5
<i>You, Wu</i>	M	Research ass.	ESOP/ØI	1,5
<i>Øye, Dana Darja</i>	F	Research ass.	ESOP/ØI	0,9

Guest researchers

People: 3					Man-year: 0,4
Name	Sex	Academic degree	Guest period	Place of work/ employer	Months worked at the centre
<i>Gates, Scott</i>	M	Professor	01.01.14-31.12.14	PRIO	1,2
<i>Moritz, Sara</i>	F	Ma in Econ	13.10.14-31.10.14	Lund University	0,5
<i>Prete, Vincenzo</i>	M	Ma in Econ	15.10.14-15.12.14	University of Verona	2

Positions displayed in man-year

Personnel/positions	Man-year 2 007	Man-year 2 008	Man-year 2 009	Man-year 2 010	Man-year 2 011	Man-year 2 012	Man-year 2013	Man-year 2014
Professors, researchers, etc.	3,6	6,3	6,7	9,1	9,1	8,6	10,7	10,4
Research fellows/Ph.D. students	5,5	7,8	9,9	12,4	10,6	11,8	14,7	12,8
Postdocs	1,3	2,9	3,1	3,6	3,9	2	2	3,3
Technical/adm. Positions	1,1	2,0	1,5	1,5	1,0	1	1,2	1,4
Research Assistants						1,6	1,5	1,6
Total personnel, man-year	11,5	19,1	21,2	26,6	24,6	25	30,1	29,5
Guest researchers				1,5	0,1	5,2	1,5	0,4

Comments regarding the activities at the centre in 2014

Researchers marked in grey get funding from institutions other than the ESOP or the Department of Economics at the University (ØI). We work with some of these researchers on various projects, and some of these projects are funded by ESOP. Others collaborate with ESOP, and do research on ESOP-related subjects, without being directly funded by us. We cover their expenses in connection with relevant research and research trips.

Oslo, 26 March 2015