

פאזאזא מרכז ספיר פאנה"א תשא"ה (2012-2011)

ועידות בינלאומיות

ועידה בינלאומית בנושא: "הון אנושי והתמחות מקצועית: אינטרפרטציה חדשה של ההסטוריה

הכלכלית של העם היהודי בין 100 לפני הספירה עד 1300".

נערכה ב- 19 בדצמבר 2010 בבית הספר לכלכלה ע"ש איתן ברגלס - אוניברסיטת תל-אביב.
הועידה עסקה בדיון בין-תחומי בטיוטת ספרם של פרופ' צבי אקשטיין ופרופ' מריסטלה בוטיציני
שמציע הסבר חדש ומהפכני להתמחות היהודים במקצועות בסקטור התעשייתי והשרותים בעידן שבו
עסקו רוב תושבי העולם בחקלאות. הספר קושר התפתחות זו בשינויים בדת היהודית בסוף ימי בית שני
ואחרי חורבנו. הדיון ריכז מומחים מכלכלת עבודה, היסטוריה כלכלית ותולדות עם ישראל על מנת
לדון בתיזה חדשה זו ולבקרה.

מארגן הועידה: פרופ' יואל מוקיר, Northwestern University ואוניברסיטת תל אביב.

גופים נוספים שסייעו במימון הועידה:

Princeton University Press

מכון ירושלים לחקר שווקים

הקתדרה לכלכלת עבודה ע"ש מריו הנריקה סימונסן

ועידה בינלאומית בנושא: "השלכות מקרו-כלכליות של עיוותים בשוקי ההון והדיור".

נערכה ב-22-23 במרץ 2011 ב"משכנות שאננים" בירושלים

הועידה עסקה במשבר הכלכלי העולמי האחרון שהדגיש את הצורך במחקר מקרו-כלכלי על השפעת
אי-השיכול בשוק ההון ובעיקר בשוק המשכנתאות, על הפעילות המקרו-כלכלית.
נושאים אלה לא עמדו במרכז המחקר המקרו-כלכלי לפני המשבר, אם כי מצב זה משתנה במהירות. עדיין
לא ברור מהם הכיוונים המועילים ביותר להבנת הקשר בין שוק ההון, שוק הדיור, והפעילות המקרו-כלכלית.
מטרת הועידה היא לכנס חוקרים מובילים בעולם בנושאים אלה, על מנת לדון בגישות המחקריות השונות.

מארגני הועידה: פרופ' צבי הרקוביץ, מביה"ס לכלכלה, אוניברסיטת תל אביב

פרופ' Martin Eichenbaum מ-Northwestern University

גופים נוספים שסייעו במימון הועידה:

בנק ישראל וה-Center for International Economics and Development – Northwestern University

ועידה שנתית בינלאומית בנושא: "Applied Industrial Organization" - כנס ה-IO של ה-CEPR

נערכה ב-24-27 במאי 2011 בבית הספר לכלכלה ע"ש איתן ברגלס - אוניברסיטת תל-אביב קבוצת ה-IO בארגון ה-CEPR מקיימת ועידה שנתית. בוועידה זו, משתתפים חוקרים רבים מאירופה ומספר חוקרים מארה"ב. הועידה נחשבת כאחת הועידות המרכזיות בתחום ומקבלת חשיפה בינלאומית רבה. הועידה עסקה בנושאים בתחומים של ארגון תעשייתי אמפירי ויישומי הנמצאים בחזית המחקר. מטרת הועידה היא לתרום להבנה אנליטית של נושאים הנובעים מתחרות והשקעה, פיתוח פרוטוקולים אמפיריים ומבחנים של מודלים כלכליים, לקדם את חילופי הידע הנמצא בחזית המחקר ולבסוף, לתרום לדיון בנושא הערכת מדיניות תחרות ורגולציה.

מארגני הועידה:

פרופ' חיים פרשטמן - ביה"ס לכלכלה ע"ש איתן ברגלס, אוניברסיטת תל אביב
פרופ' ניל גנדל - התכנית למדיניות ציבורית, אוניברסיטת תל אביב
פרופ' יוסי שפיגל - ביה"ס למנהל עסקים, אוניברסיטת תל אביב

גופים נוספים שסייעו במימון הועידה:

ארגון ה-CEPR

ביה"ס למנהל עסקים ע"ש ליאון רקנאטי - אוניברסיטת תל אביב
החוג למדיניות ציבורית, אוניברסיטת תל אביב
Journal of Industrial Economics (JIE)

ערבי עיון:

שם ערב העיון	תאריך	השתתפו
"Religion, Human Capital and the Economic History of the Jews" נערך במסגרת ועידה בינלאומית שהתקיימה ב-19 בדצמבר 2010	19 בדצמבר 2010	- פרופ' מנחם בן-ששון - פרופ' נתן זוסמן - פרופ' מנואל טרכטנברג - פרופ' יואל מוקיר
"מדיניות מוניטרית ויציבות פיננסית על רקע המגמות בשוק הדיור" נערך בשיתוף עם הקתדרה לכלכלה וקרן מלגות ע"ש אמנון בן-נתן	9 בינואר 2011	פרופ' צבי אקשטיין פרופ' אלכס צוקרמן

ניירות דיון שיצאו במסגרת מרכז ספיר

"Modernity vs. Tradition in the Determination of Female Labor Supply" Eran Yashiv, September 2010	8-10
"Are Career Women Good for Marriage?" Zvika Neeman, Andrew F. Newman, Claudia Olivetti, September 2010	9-10
"Seesaw and Disciplining Effects of Central Bank Reform on Redistribution and Labor Taxes in the Presence of Labor Unions" Alex Cukierman, Alberto Dalmazzo, September 2010	10-10
"Is there place for women? Gender bias at top economics schools" Tali Regev, Galina Hale, October 2010	11-10
Does Prenatal Sex Selection Improve Girls' Well-Being? Evidence from India" Analia Schlosser, Luojia Hu, December 2010	12-10
"A Framework for Analyzing an HMO-Hospital Network Story" Chaim Fershtman, January 2011	1-11
Sons or Daughters? Endogenous Sex Preferences and the Reversal of the Gender " Educational Gap" Hosny Zoabi, Moshe Hazan, January 2011	2-11
"Placebo Reforms", Ran Spiegler, May 2011	3-11
Differences Between Free vs. Restricted Immigration: Bilateral Country Study"" Assaf Razin, Jackline Wahba, June 2011	4-11

ניירות הדיון נמצאים באתר האינטרנט של מרכז ספיר שכתובתו : <http://sapir.tau.ac.il>

<p>"Modernity vs. Tradition in the Determination of Female Labor Supply" Eran Yashiv, September 2010</p>	<p>8-10</p>
<p>This paper studies the role played by cultural variables, as distinct from that played by economic or demographic variables, in determining female labor supply and market outcomes. The paper is able to study issues hitherto unexplored in this context by using data on Arab women in Israel. The latter are characterized by both 'traditional' and 'modern' cultural attributes and display substantial heterogeneity. Hence they allow for the study of the influence of cultural factors, in particular 'modernity' vs. 'tradition,' on labor market performance. Doing so, the paper examines the formation of cultural attributes and the way they influence labor market performance.</p> <p>The results point to a significant role played by culture. In particular, a descriptive analysis, a standard probit model, and a latent factor model (with modernity as the latent factor) all indicate that a woman who is more modern participates more. Modernity is defined by usage of modern technology, modern views on the roles of men and women in the labor market, life in a modern city, marital status, and fertility. The cultural variables explain participation almost as well as the standard variables, such as age, education, and demographic variables. JEL codes: J16, J22, C25</p>	
<p>"Are Career Women Good for Marriage?" Zvika Neeman, Andrew F. Newman, Claudia Olivetti, September 2010</p>	<p>9-10</p>
<p>We study US divorce rates, which despite the continuing rise in female labor force participation (FLFP), have been falling since the mid-1980s, reversing a two-decade trend. A cross section of U.S. states for the year 2000 displays a negative relationship between the divorce rate and FLFP.</p> <p>Abstract We present theory and evidence in support of the view that these recent trends are the product of two distinct economic forces: relative to their non-career counterparts, career women display greater selectivity in the search for marriage partners and greater flexibility in sharing the benefits of a marriage with their partners.</p> <p>Abstract Greater selectivity implies that career women will be older when they first marry and that their marriages will be of higher average "quality," possibly making them less prone to breakup. Greater flexibility implies that it is easier for two-earner families to re-</p>	

adjust the intrahousehold allocation to compensate for changes in outside opportunities, making marriages more resistant to “shocks.” Our evidence shows that both effects may be playing a role in generating the trends the trends.	
"Seesaw and Disciplining Effects of Central Bank Reform on Redistribution and Labor Taxes in the Presence of Labor Unions" Alex Cukierman, Alberto Dalmazzo, September 2010	10-10
<p>This paper investigates the impact of central bank reform on redistribution, labor taxation and welfare in economies with a small number of wage setting labor unions and governments concerned with maximizing some combination of general welfare and redistribution. By raising central bank (CB) conservativeness such reforms directly reduce the premium of unions' wages over the competitive wage inducing reductions in both inflation and unemployment, and an increase in aggregate welfare.</p> <p>But such reforms also induce government to adjust the tax rate on labor and redistribution. Depending on whether the tax rate goes down (a disciplining effect) or up (a seesaw effect) the direct beneficial effects of reform are either reinforced or moderated. On one hand, by raising the positive marginal impact of a labor tax on the wage premium, central bank reform deters government from raising the tax. On the other hand, by raising the tax base, such a reform encourages government to raise it. A disciplining effect arises when the reform raises the marginal impact of the tax on the wage premium by a lot and a seesaw effect arises when this increase is moderate. In the first case the beneficial effect of CB reform is amplified and in the second it is moderated opening the door for the possibility that flexible inflation targeting is optimal even in the absence of stabilization policy. Actual changes in the share of redistribution following CB reform are used to discriminate between those two cases.</p> <p>Keywords and Phrases: Fiscal monetary policy interactions, seesaw and disciplining effects, labor unions, redistributive politics, central bank reform, social welfare</p> <p>JEL Classification Codes: E5, H3, H5, H7, J5, E1</p>	

<p>"Is there place for women? Gender bias at top economics schools"</p> <p>Tali Regev, Galina Hale, October 2010</p>	<p>11-10</p>
<p>Over the last twenty years women became much more prominent in the economics profession. Analyzing faculty and graduate students data for the top-10 economics departments between 1983 and 2007, we find persistent differences in gender composition across institutions. We test whether such differences are driven by female faculty influence or by departments' gender preferences. Using a matched sample of PhD students and faculty, we find positive correlation between the share of female faculty and the share of women in the entering PhD class. We show that this correlation is explained by departments' gender preferences that vary both across departments and over time, and not by influence of female faculty on the gender composition of the entering PhD class. We also find that these top-10 departments are targeting a certain trend in the number or share of women on their faculty, lowering on average the probability of hiring a woman by about 10 percentage points for each additional woman already on the faculty. This evidence suggests that gender differences across institutions are explained by gender preferences and policies rather than hysteresis related to women's influence.</p>	
<p>"Does Prenatal Sex Selection Improve Girls' Well-Being? Evidence from India?"</p> <p>Analia Schlosser, Luojia Hu, December, 2010</p>	<p>12-10</p>
<p>The paper studies the impact of prenatal sex selection on the well-being of girls by analyzing changes in children's nutritional status and mortality during the years since the diffusion of sex-selective abortion in India. We use the ratio of male to female births in the year and state in which a child was born as a proxy for parental access to prenatal sex-selection. Using repeated cross-sections from a rich survey dataset, we show that high sex ratios at birth reflect the practice of sex-selective abortion. We then exploit the large regional and time variations in the incidence of sex-selective abortion to analyze whether changes in girls' outcomes relative to boys within states and over time are associated with changes in sex-ratios at birth. We find that an increase in the practice of sex-selective abortion appears to be associated with a reduction in the incidence of malnutrition among girls. The negative association is stronger for girls born in rural households and at higher birth parities. We find no evidence that sex-selective abortion leads to a selection of girls into families of higher SES, however we do find some</p>	

<p>evidence of a larger reduction in family size for girls relative to boys. We also find some suggestive evidence of better treatment of girls as reflected in breastfeeding duration.</p> <p>On the other hand, sex-selective abortion does not appear to be associated with a reduction in excess female child mortality.</p> <p>Keywords: Son preference, pre-natal sex selection, sex ratio at birth, gender discrimination, child health. JEL codes: J13, J16, I1</p>	
<p>“A Framework for Analyzing an HMO-Hospital Network Story”</p> <p>Chaim Fershtman, January 2011</p>	1-11
<p>The paper provides a framework for analyzing the dynamic interaction between hospitals, HMO and consumers. The HMOs provide a platform on which consumers and Hospitals meet.</p> <p>Health services are provided by the hospitals but access to these hospitals are provided by HMOs. Hospitals set prices and HMOs sign contracts with different hospitals for health care services. HMO then sets prices to consumers who choose to which HMO they wish to belong to. There are several aspects that make this interaction dynamic. First sick consumers do not have the freedom to switch HMO. For other consumers there are switching costs between hospitals and HMO. The paper provides a framework to analyze this dynamic interaction.</p>	
<p>"Sons or Daughters? Endogenous Sex Preferences and the Reversal of the Gender Educational Gap"</p> <p>Hosny Zoabi, Moshe Hazan, January, 2011</p>	2-11
<p>This paper provides a new explanation for the long-run decline in fertility, the narrowing of the gender educational gap and its reversal, which has recently occurred in many countries. It highlights the indirect effect of technological progress on the bias in parents' preferences for sons and the impact of this bias on the demand for children and their education. We extend a standard household decision model regarding the quantity and quality of its offspring along two dimensions. First, we explicitly allow parents to value daughters and sons differently. Second, we model fertility choice as a sequential process. It is assumed that males have additional income the females lack. This additional income, on the one hand, makes female relatively more productive in producing income through education and, on the other hand, For a low technological level, returns to mental labor are low and returns to physical labor are relatively high, which implies a high gender wage gap.</p>	

Consequently, bias in parents' preferences towards sons is high, which implies that families with daughters are larger and left with less education. As technology progresses, the returns to mental labor increases, gender wage gap declines, fertility becomes less uncertain, causing households to choose smaller families. As a result, relative advantage of women in education becomes more important until it dominates differences in family sizes, which, ultimately, triggers the reversal in gender educational gap.	
“Placebo Reforms”, Ran Spiegler, May, 2011	3-11
I study a dynamic model of strategic reform decisions that may affect the stochastic evolution of a publicly observed economic variable. Policy makers try to maximize their public evaluation, which follows a boundedly rational rule for attributing observed outcomes to observed actions. Specifically, the public attributes recent changes to the most recent intervention. I analyze subgame perfect equilibrium in this model for a variety of stochastic processes. In particular, when the economic variable follows a (history-dependent) linear growth trend with noise, equilibrium is essentially unique and stationary, bearing a subtle formal relation to optimal search models. In equilibrium, policy makers tend to act during temporary crises, display risk aversion conditional on acting, and prefer that the random shocks associated with reforms be permanent rather than transient.	
Differences Between Free vs. Restricted Immigration: Bilateral Country Study” Assaf Razin, Jackline Wahba, June 2011	4-11
This paper tests the differential effects of the generosity of the welfare state under free migration and under policy-controlled migration, distinguishing between source developing and developed countries. We utilize free-movement within the EU to examine the free migration regime and compare that to immigration into the EU from two other groups, developed and developing source countries, to capture immigration-restricted regimes. We standardize cross-country education quality differences by using the Hanushek-Woessmann (2009) cognitive skills measure. We find strong support for the "magnet hypothesis" under the free-migration regime, and the "fiscal burden hypothesis" under the immigration-restricted regime even after controlling for differences in returns to skills in source and host countries.	