IZA World of Labor: Topic list

Below is a topic list of submissions accepted by the IZA World of Labor, organized by subject area.

**Behavioral and personnel economics**

- Alternative dispute resolution
- Are happy workers more productive?
- Are overhead costs a good guide for charitable giving?
- Are workers motivated by the greater good? Evidence and implications for the private and public sectors
- Can firms oversee more workers with fewer managers?
- Can lab experiments help design personnel policies?
- Competition in the workplace: The pros and cons of workplace tournaments
- Competitive preferences in the workplace
- Delegation and responsibility
- Do in-plant alliances foster employment?
- Do responsible employers attract responsible employees?
- Do social interactions in the workplace lead to productivity spillover among co-workers?
- Does employee ownership improve performance?
- Does happiness make workers more productive?
- Efficient markets, managerial power, and CEO compensation
- Employee incentives: Bonuses or penalties?
- Employee ownership and economic performance
- Envy at the workplace
- Ethnic diversity in teams
- Fairness and motivation
- Gender differences in hierarchies
- Gender diversity in teams
- Goal setting and worker motivation
- Good-looking political candidates win more votes
- Happiness as a guide to labor market policy
- Health effects on wages
- Hierarchies and productivity
- High involvement management and employee well-being
- How do candidates’ looks affect their election choices?
- How important is CEO-firm match quality?
- How should teams be formed and managed?
- How social networks affect labor market opportunities and outcomes
- Identity, unemployment and labor market policies
- Incentives for prosocial activities
- Independent contractors’ efforts
- Internal hiring or external recruitment?
- Lab experiment in labor economics
- Labor market policies, unemployment, and identity
- Late-life work and well-being
- Management quality and worker productivity in developing countries
• Multitasking in the workplace
• Overconfidence
• Peer effects in coworker productivity
• Productivity spillovers in team production
• Promotion and performance in internal labor markets: Theory and evidence
• Public opinion on immigration: drivers and implications for electoral outcomes
• Racist attitudes: Are they driven by economic conditions?
• Relative pay, productivity, and labor supply
• Self-control problems at work
• Should firms allow workers to choose their own wage?
• Swinging for the fences: Executive reactions to quasi-random option grants
• Symbolic rewards
• Technology and job design
• The cost of high-powered incentives
• The labor market consequences of impatience
• The pros and cons of workplace tournaments
• The value of hiring through employee referrals in developed countries
• Value of bosses
• Worker productivity and the environment: Impacts and mitigation

Data and methods

• Aggregate labor productivity
• Big data in economics
• Can “happiness data” help evaluate economic policies?
• Challenges of measuring international comparisons of subjective outcomes
• Correspondence testing studies
• Counting on count data models for policy evaluation
• Decomposition techniques in labor economics
• Direct and indirect treatment effects, mediation analysis and causal chains
• Do youths graduating in a recession incur payment losses?
• Early-life medical care and human capital accumulation
• Estimating the return to schooling using the Mincer equation
• Experiments: How useful are they? (Field experiments)
• From nominal to real wages
• Genetics and economics
• Google search activity data and breaking trends
• Gravity models: A tool for migration analysis
• Gross domestic product: Are other measures needed?
• How can we best develop and make use of new data in science and innovation policy?
• Identifying and measuring economic discrimination
• Inheritance, bequests and labor supply
• Intergenerational income persistence
• Linear regression
• Matching as a regression estimator
• Maximum likelihood and economic modelling without apology
• Measuring employment and unemployment
• Measuring entrepreneurship matters: Self-employment and new firm formation
• Measuring home production
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- Measuring real wages
- Measuring risk preference
- Measuring social network
- Measuring the cost of children
- Measuring time preference
- Meta-regression, credible estimates and good policy
- Performance measures and workers' productivity
- Poverty persistence and poverty dynamics
- Pluralistic methods in economics
- Randomized control trials in an imperfect world
- Recruiting intensity
- Regression discontinuity methods
- Relative labor deprivation
- Replication in labor studies
- Rethinking the skills gap
- Simulations
- The challenges and importance of measuring hours per worker
- The challenges of linking survey and administrative data
- The importance of distinguishing between firm age and firm size for job creation
- The importance and challenges of measuring dispersion in firm-level outcomes
- The importance and challenges of measuring work hours
- The Mincer regression
- The need for and use of panel data in social science/economics
- The shadow economy in OECD countries
- Using instrumental variables to establish causality
- W(h)ither GDP
- What can we learn from matched employer-employee data for policy making?
- What is the future for molecular genetic data in economic research and public policy?
- Why are maximum likelihood methods important to labor economists?
- Why do we need longitudinal survey data?
- Why do we need time use data?

Demography, family, and gender

- Are family friendly workplace practices a valuable firm resource?
- Asians in the US and UK labor markets
- Can trade liberalization reduce gender inequality?
- Can universal preschool increase the labor supply of mothers?
- Child care choices and child development
- Child care and fertility
- Childcare subsidy policy: What it can and cannot accomplish
- Climate change and fertility
- Disability and labor market outcomes
- Do childcare policies increase maternal employment?
- Do joint custody laws improve family well-being?
- Do youths graduating in a recession incur permanent losses?
- Does beauty pay in the labor market?
- Does hot weather affect human fertility?
• Early-life medical care and human capital accumulation
• Economic uncertainty, career planning and fertility
• Equal pay legislation and the gender wage gap
• Family planning programs and poverty
• Female education and its impact on fertility
• Fertility postponement and labor market outcomes
• Financial education in the workplace: Why bother?
• Gender and labor force participation
• Gender differences in competitiveness
• Generations graduating in a recession. Are they lost?
• Grandparents and the labor supply of younger and older workers
• Health effects of job insecurity
• Hispanics in the U.S. labor market
• Human capital effects of marriage payments
• Impact of free pre-school education on female labor supply
• Income inequality and social origins
• Inheritance, bequests, and labor supply
• Institutional long-term care and government regulation
• Is marital status a significant determinant of men's earnings?
• Maternal employment and childhood obesity
• Obesity and labor market outcomes
• Parental leave and maternal labor supply
• Pension reform and couples’ joint retirement decisions
• Policies to stimulate youth employment
• Fertility postponement and labor market outcomes
• Racial wage differentials in developed countries
• Redesigning pension systems
• Sexual harassment at the workplace
• Sexual orientation and labor market outcomes
• Should common-law-marriage be abolished?
• Should divorce be easier or harder?
• Sports, exercise, and labor market outcomes
• Teenage childbearing and labor market implications for women
• The determinants of housework time
• The diversity of racial wage differentials
• The economics of mental health
• The effect of retirement on health
• The effects of recessions on family formation
• The effects of sports and exercise on labor market outcomes
• The effect of temperature on birth rates
• The quality-quantity trade-off: an international perspective
• The relation between economic recessions and health indicators
• Trade liberalization and gender inequality
• Trans people and employment outcomes
• Wage compression and the gender pay gap
• Why subjective wellbeing is low in midlife
Women’s labor force participation

Development

- Access to public transport and labor informality
- Adult literacy programs in developing countries
- Adults’ returns to schooling and children’s enrolment in developing countries
- Agriculture policies and jobs
- Are apprenticeships beneficial in sub-Saharan Africa?
- Are social insurance programs progressive?
- Benefits of digital financial services for businesses
- Can cash transfers reduce child labor?
- Can employment reduce rebellion in conflicted and fragile states?
- Can higher education reduce inequality in developing countries?
- Collective bargaining in developing countries
- Compliance with minimum wage laws in developing countries
- Contract form, wage flexibility, and employment in developing countries
- Corruption and foreign aid
- Designing labor market regulations in developing countries
- Designing unemployment benefits in developing countries
- Do economic reforms and capital flows benefit informal labor in developing countries?
- Do family and kinship networks support entrepreneurs?
- Do family networks support entrepreneurial behavior in developing countries?
- Do global value chains create jobs?
- Do payroll tax cuts raise formal employment in developing economies?
- Do skills matter for wage inequality?
- Do youth mentoring programs change the perspectives and improve the life opportunities of at-risk youth?
- Does formality pay off? On the wage gaps between formal and informal labor markets in developing countries
- Does increasing the minimum wage reduce poverty in developing countries?
- Does minimum age of employment regulation reduce child labor?
- Does unemployment insurance offer incentives to take jobs in the formal sector?
- Employment and rebellion in conflicted and fragile states
- Entrepreneurship programs for the poor in developing countries
- Female labor force participation in developing countries
- Female leadership and wage gaps in developing countries
- Fiscal policy and employment in developing countries
- Gender difference in wages and leadership
- Global value chains and jobs in developing countries
- How do adult returns to schooling affect children’s enrollment?
- How does migration affect child labor in sending countries?
- How health affects labor productivity?
- How unemployment benefits affect incentives to take formal jobs
- Informality challenges and policy implications
- International migration and child labor in developing countries
- Introducing a statutory minimum wage in middle and low income countries
- Investment and jobs in developing countries—Comparison
- Microfinance and rural non-farm employment in developing countries
- Minimum wages and poverty in developing countries
- Monetary policy and employment in developing countries
- One-child policy and behavior consequences
- Pensions, informality and the emerging middle class
- Policies to support women’s paid work
- Portability of social benefits
- Products and policies to promote saving in developing countries
- Program evaluation of adult literacy programs in developing countries
- Promoting female labor market participation in developing countries
- Public transport accessibility and labor informality
- Public works programs in developing countries have the potential to reduce poverty
- Sectoral growth and jobs in developing countries: What are the policy implications
- Self-employment among adolescent girls
- Self-employment and poverty in developing countries
- Severance pay
- Should developing countries reduce the tax-wedge by relying more on general revenues?
- Skills or jobs: Which comes first?
- Social networks and information about jobs in developing countries
- Social protection for women in developing countries
- Structural and spatial transformation: The role of small and medium enterprises
- Teacher certification and student performance in developing countries
- Technology and the (developing) world of work
- The boom in university graduates and the risk of underemployment
- The incentive effects of minimum pensions
- The intended and unintended consequences of one-child policy
- The law and the construction of employer-employee relations—Impact on the costs and benefits of security of tenure
- The role of cash transfers in addressing child labor
- The welfare impact of rising food prices
- Trade liberalization and poverty reduction
- Trade, foreign investment, and wage inequality in developing countries
- Transport as a barrier to search
- What can be expected from productive inclusion programs?
- What can developing countries learn from workplace re-organization and technological change?
- Why regulate labor? A 4000-year history
- Youth bulges and youth unemployment
- Youth entrepreneurship training programs: Lessons for Africa
Education and human capital

- Access to post-secondary education: The role of culture
- Age at school entry: How old is old enough?
- Central school exit exams: Their role in student achievement and labor markets
- Class size—does it matter for student achievement?
- Compulsory schooling
- Do employment opportunities reduce crime among criminals?
- Do firms benefit from apprenticeship investments?
- Do higher levels of education and skills in an area benefit wider society?
- Do more educated leaders raise citizens’ education?
- Do post-prison job opportunities reduce reoffending?
- Do schooling reforms also improve long-run health?
- Does housing tenure affect education outcomes?
- Does substance use affect educational outcomes?
- Does vocational training help young people find a (good) job?
- Education and non-cognitive skill development in adolescence
- Educational effects of school start times
- Evaluating the efficiency of public services
- Firm sponsored training
- For long run development, only skills matter
- How effective are financial incentives for teachers?
- How effective is compulsory schooling as a policy instrument?
- How important is careers information and advice for students' decisions?
- How manipulating test scores affects school accountability and student achievement
- How to attract foreign students
- Impact of bilingual education on student achievement
- Income contingent loans in higher education financing
- Intergenerational return to human capital
- Is the return to education the same for everybody?
- Literacy and the labor market
- Management in universities
- Overeducation, skill mismatches, and labor market outcomes for college graduates
- Parental employment and children’s academic achievement
- Peer effects in education
- School accountability, student achievement and score manipulation
- Should education policies be geared towards promoting foreign language skills?
- Skills utilization in the workplace: Skills demand, skills deployment and workplace support
- Sports and the accumulation of human capital
- Study abroad programs and employability of graduates: An international perspective
- Teacher effectiveness and human capital
- The effect of teacher gender on student achievement in primary school
- The impacts of shortening secondary school duration
- The importance of informal learning at work
- The long run importance of human capital
- The promises and pitfalls of universal early education
- The role of preschool in reducing inequality
- University dropouts and labor market success
- What is an appropriate fee for tertiary education?
- What is the economic value of literacy and numeracy?
- Women in crime
- Youth sports

**Environment**
- Air pollution and educational achievements
- Air pollution and worker productivity
- Benefit–cost analysis and labor market impacts of environmental regulations
- Climate change and the allocation of time
- Climate change, natural disasters, and migration
- Employment effects of green energy policies
- Environmental policy and worker productivity
- Environmental regulations and business decisions
- Environmental regulations and labor markets
- Impacts of regulation on eco-innovation and job creation
- Migration, natural disasters and climate change
- Pollution and educational attainment
- Regulation, innovation in green technologies and employment
- Temperature effects on economic growth
- The impact of carbon trading on industry and jobs
- Value of statistical life and environmental policymaking

**Program evaluation**
- Active labor market programs: Job practice or vocational training?
- Are earnings disregards effective in bringing welfare recipients back to work?
- Are private placement services more effective?
- Disentangling policy effects into various causal channels
- Do case workers help the unemployed?
- Do vocational training vouchers improve employment opportunities?
- Does broadband infrastructure boost employment?
- Dynamic effects of job training for the unemployed
- Effects of entering adulthood during a recession
- Emission trading and labor market impacts
- Evaluating training programs
- Evaluation of the labor market impacts of in-work credit
- Financing high-potential entrepreneurship
- How to improve participation in social assistance programs
- How to minimize lock-in effects of active labor market policies?
- Impact of occupational licensing and regulation
- Innovation and employment
- Is training effective for older workers?
- Is unconditional basic income a viable alternative?
- Job search requirements for older unemployed
- Minimum wage and distributional effects
- Pension schemes and family work and retirement decisions
- Performance-related pay and labor productivity
- Privatizing sick pay: Does it work?
- Profit sharing: Consequences for workers
- Public or private job placement services – Are private ones more effective?
- Reform of welfare and employment administration
• Safety incentives of workers’ compensation insurance
• School tracking and intergenerational social mobility
• Short and long run effects of entering adulthood in a recession
• Temporary agency work
• Temporary layoffs and job search
• The dynamics of training programs for the unemployed
• The effect of early retirement schemes on youth employment
• The effect of employment protection on teacher effort
• The effect of the internet on voting behavior
• The effects of potential unemployment insurance benefit duration: Evidence from extensions and reductions
• The impact of co-education vs gender-segregated education on students’ school performance
• The impact of monitoring and sanctioning on unemployment exit and job-finding rates
• The internet as a labor market matchmaker
• The labor market effects of broadband infrastructure
• The Scandinavian childcare experiment—is a universal model worth it?
• What can we learn from internet effects on voting behavior?
• What effect do vocational training vouchers have on the unemployed?
• Working in family firms
• Working time autonomy as a management practice
• Workplace absenteeism and programs to reduce it

**Transition and emerging economies**

• Agricultural employment in transition economies
• Alcoholism and mortality in Eastern Europe
• Can government policies reverse undesirable declines in fertility?
• Cash wage payments in transitioning economies: Consequences of envelope wages
• Child labor in emerging economies
• Child schooling and family breakdowns in transition
• Childcare expansion and mothers’ employment in post-socialist countries
• Closing the gender wage gap in Bulgaria
• Diversity and entrepreneurship in transition economies
• Do good institutions increase support for market reforms?
• Do institutions matter for entrepreneurship development?
• Do private schools produce better outcomes than government schools?
• Does higher inequality result in more informality?
• Does religiosity in Europe explain economic outcomes?
• Employment protection legislation in transition and emerging markets
• Encouraging women’s labor force participation in transition countries
• Envelope wages in transition economies
• EU structural funds – and labor markets
• Family structure and children’s educational attainment in transition economies
• Female labor force participation in transition countries
• Female poverty and intrahousehold inequality
• Fighting informality with schooling
• Foreign direct investment (FDI) and employment in transition economies
• Foreign direct investment from the emerging economies
• Foreign language skills and employment in the transition economies
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- Formalization of jobs and firms in emerging market economies through registration reform
- Gender pay gap: Evidence from four Transition countries
- Impact of privatization on employment and earnings
- Informal employment in emerging and transition economies
- Institutions and the support for market reforms
- Labor reallocation and mobility in transition economies
- Latent entrepreneurship in transition economies
- Lessons from public sector wage gap during transition
- Maternal labor supply and the socialist heritage: Can childcare expansion achieve greater gender equality?
- Measuring disincentives to formal work
- Minimum wages and labor market outcomes in transition economies
- Motherhood wage penalty: Why the baby bonus may never be effective to tackle low fertility and what are the alternatives?
- New firms entry, labor reallocation, and institutions in transition economies
- One company towns
- Political connectedness and SME financing in post-communist economies
- Post-enlargement emigration and new EU members’ labor markets
- Recent reductions in informality in some developing countries: Reasons and lessons
- Redesigning pension systems
- Returns to language skills in transition economies
- Retraining and further training measures in transition economies
- School-to-work transition in post-socialist economies
- Sectoral change in transition: What are the implications of automotive sector dominance in Central Europe?
- Should agricultural employment in transition economies be encouraged?
- Skill mismatch and overeducation in transition countries
- Task content of jobs in Central and Eastern Europe
- Technology upgrading of East European economies
- The effects of privatization on exports and employment
- The happiness gap between transition and non-transition countries
- The mortality crisis of transition economies
- The use of contingent employment and time agency work contracts in transition countries
- Trade liberalization and employment effects in transition countries
- Trade unions in CEE: Continuing to make a difference?
- Training measures in transition countries
- Wage coordination in new and old EU member states
- Wage policies in the public sector during wholesale privatization
- Welfare programs and labor supply in transition or developing countries
- What are the costs and benefits of unemployment insurance programs in transition countries?
- What did we learn about public sector pay determination from transition economies?
- Worker displacement in transition economies and in China
- Workers, firms and transition
- Youth unemployment in transition economies

Labor Markets and Institutions
- A flexicurity labor market during recession
- Active labor market policies and crime
- Anonymous job applications and hiring discrimination
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- Are high house prices responsible for low job creation?
- Are part-time workers less productive and underpaid?
- Beauty pays but does investment in beauty?
- Can hiring subsidies benefit the unemployed?
- Competitiveness and labor market institutions
- Conditions for high-potential female entrepreneurship
- Corporate income taxes and entrepreneurship activity
- Corporate sports club teams and firms’ performance
- Corruption and political influence
- Crowdfunding
- Do anti-discrimination polices work?
- Do earnings supplements work?
- Do in-work benefits work for low-skilled workers?
- Do labor costs affect companies’ demand for labor?
- Do minimum wages stimulate productivity and growth?
- Do product market reforms stimulate employment, investment, and innovation?
- Do works councils raise or lower firm’s productivity?
- Does government spending crowd out voluntary labor and donations?
- Does it pay to be a public-sector employee?
- Does labor cost affect companies' labor demand, and who cares?
- Does monopsony power increase firms’ wage setting power in recessions?
- Does the provision of corporate loans secure jobs?
- Downward nominal wage rigidities
- Earnings inequality—the upper tail
- Economic development and the female comparative advantage in skill
- Economics of job creation/destruction
- Effect of international activity on firm performance
- Effects of regulating international trade on firms and workers
- Efficiency wages: Variants and implications
- Employment and wage effects of extending collective bargaining agreements
- Employment effects of longer working hours
- Employment effects of minimum wages
- Employment protection
- Enforcement of labor regulations
- Entrepreneurs and the business cycle
- Entrepreneurs and their impact on jobs and economic growth
- European structural unemployment: Some policy recommendations
- Fairness concerns, relative pay position, and employee behavior
- Family entrepreneurship
- Financial pressure, monetary policy and labor market puzzles
- Firm size and business cycles
- Firm wage setting power over the business cycle, in the context of a new monopsony framework
- Fixed-term contracts
- Flat-rate tax systems and their effect on labor markets
- Gender quotas on boards of directors
- Gender wage discrimination
- High-potential female entrepreneurship conditions
- Hiring subsidies for older and other disadvantaged workers
• Hours vs employment in response to demand shocks
• Housing, inequality and taxation
• How are minimum wages set?
• How could temporary work agencies provide more training?
• How do exchange rate fluctuations affect labor markets?
• How does international trade affect the welfare of households?
• How does one measure the effectiveness of labor market reforms?
• How does monetary policy affect labor demand and labor productivity?
• How labor market institutions affect job creation and productivity growth
• How responsive is the labor market to tax policy?
• Insiders and outsiders
• International trade and job insecurity
• Internship experience and labor market outcomes
• Intrapreneurship
• Job displacement insurance
• Job search monitoring and assistance for the unemployed
• Job-to-job flows
• Knowledge spillovers and future jobs
• Local labor markets and inequality
• Low-wage employment: Stepping stone or entry to repeated unemployment?
• Market competition and executive pay
• Minimum wages and the business cycle
• Monopsonistic wage discrimination
• Mortgage and other indebtedness and labor supply
• Multinationals and employment
• Multiple job-holding: Career pathway or dire straits
• Natural resource shocks and labor-market developments
• Payroll taxes and labor supply
• Performance pay and inequality
• Perverse effects of two-tier wage bargaining structures
• Policies to aid job search
• Product market reforms, employment, investment and innovation
• Prospect theory and labor markets
• Public employment and wage policies: Their effects on the economy
• Public-sector outsourcing
• Religion and labor markets
• Short-time work compensations and employment
• Should the earned income tax credit rise for childless adults?
• Should unemployment insurance cover partial unemployment?
• Should severance pay be consistent for all workers
• Social insurance programs and work evasion
• Spillover effects of disability insurance reform
• Start-up subsidies for the unemployed: Opportunities and limitations
• Structural or cyclic? Labor markets in recessions
• Taking a break—non-work time
• Tax evasion, labor market effects, and income distribution
• Taxes and hours worked
• Taxing international labor migration
• The concept of the natural rate of unemployment
- The consequences of trade union power erosion
- The cost of business cycles
- The Danish flexicurity labor market during the great recession
- The decline in job-to-job flows
- The economics of employment tribunals
- The effect of overtime regulations on employment
- The effectiveness of hiring subsidies for the unemployed
- The effects of minimum wages on youth employment, unemployment, and income
- The effects of public sector employment on the economy
- The effects of wage subsidies for older workers
- The impact of private job subsidization
- The impact of the minimum wage on businesses—evidence found on pay structures, prices, productivity, training, investment and profits
- The labor market in Austria, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Australia, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Belgium, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Brazil, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Canada, 2000–2016
- The labor market in China, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Denmark, 2000–2017
- The labor market in Finland, 2000–2016
- The labor market in France, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Germany, 2000–2016
- The labor market in India, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Ireland, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Israel, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Italy, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Japan, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Mexico, 2000–2016
- The labor market in the Netherlands, 2000–2016
- The labor market in New Zealand, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Norway, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Poland, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Portugal, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Russia, 2000–2016
- The labor market in South Korea, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Spain, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Sweden, 2000–2016
- The labor market in Switzerland, 2000–2016
- The labor market in the United Kingdom, 2000–2016
- The labor market in the United States, 2000–2016
- The rise and fall of piecework
- The rise of secularism and its economic consequences
- The role of public employment services in improving labor market efficiency
- The single open-ended contract proposal
- Trade and labor markets: Lessons from China’s rise
- Trade and technology
- Trust and labor market performance
- Tuning unemployment insurance to the business cycle
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- Unemployment and happiness
- Unemployment benefits and job match quality
- Unemployment benefits and unemployment
- Unemployment differentials by skill
- Unemployment duration and wages
- Unemployment in a just economy
- Unemployment in Europe: The role of supranational policies
- Union wage effects
- Unions and investment in intangible capital
- Unions and wage inequality
- University autonomy: Improving educational output
- Wage insurance
- Wage premia in large firms
- Wages in the public sector
- What does the Beveridge curve tell the policy maker?
- What makes a good job? Job quality and job satisfaction
- Who owns the robots owns the world
- Why are young people so much at disadvantage in the labor market as compared to adults?
- Why does part-time employment increase in recessions?
- Why is the youth unemployment rate bigger than average and so different across countries?
- Why is unemployment relevant for central banks?
- Work time, productivity and the length of the working day
- Youth labor market interventions

Migration and ethnicity

- Are (international) immigrants healthier than natives?
- Are married immigrant women secondary workers?
- Can immigrants ever earn as much as native workers?
- Can market mechanisms solve the refugee crisis?
- Challenging female genital mutilation/cutting and how migration can help
- Circular migration
- Consequences of the obesity epidemic for immigrants
- Crime and immigration
- Cross-border migration and travel: A virtuous relationship
- Demographic and economic determinants of migration
- Dialects—measures, meanings and economic effects
- Differences in unemployment amongst immigrants
- Do ethnic enclaves benefit immigrants' labor market integration?
- Do immigrant workers depress the wages of native workers?
- Do immigrants improve the health of native workers?
- Do migrants take the jobs of native workers?
- Do minimum wages induce migration?
- Does corruption promote emigration?
- Does emigration increase the wages of stayers?
- Does return migration influence fertility at home?
- Economic effects of differences in dialects
- Economics of multilingualism. Assessment, trends and prospects
- Education and mobility
- Emigration and the quality of home country political institutions
• Enforcement and illegal migration
• Engaging the diaspora in an era of transnationalism
• Estimating the characteristics of illegal immigrants
• Ethnic capital and location choice by immigrants
• Ethnic enclaves and immigrant economic integration
• Ethnic minority self-employment
• Evolution of citizenship legislation
• Family-friendly and human-capital-based immigration policy
• Feminization of migration and trends in remittances
• Freedom of movement for workers
• Happiness and the migration decision
• How immigration affects investment and productivity in host and home countries
• How (skilled) immigration affects inequality in the receiving countries
• How to allocate refugee quotas across countries
• Human smuggling and trafficking: Important distinctions, economic determinants and what can be done
• Immigrant labor and work—family decisions of native women
• Immigrants and entrepreneurship
• Immigrants and intensive coaching
• Immigrants at retirement: Stay/return and back and forth
• Immigrants in the classroom—effects on natives
• Immigrants’ occupational mobility—down and back up again
• Immigration effects on investment and productivity
• Impact of remittances on fertility
• Income of immigrants and their return
• Integrating refugees into labor markets
• Intermarriage and economic success of immigrants
• Internal migration on human capital formation
• International trade regulation and job creation
• Is homeownership realizing an immigrant dream?
• Labor diversity and innovation
• Language and culture as drivers of migration
• Legalizing undocumented immigrants
• Linguistic and cultural differences as drivers of international migration
• Measuring migration flows
• Migrant well-being after leaving transition economies
• Migrants and educational achievement gaps
• Migration and family left behind
• Migration and female genital mutilation
• Naturalization and citizenship: Who benefits?
• Occupational choice of return migrants
• Offshoring and migration of jobs
• Relative deprivation and individual well-being
• Retiree migration and intergenerational conflict
• Roma integration in European labor markets
• Rural to urban migration and human capital accumulation in China
• Seasonality and internal migration in developing countries
• Setting policy on asylum: Has the EU got it right?
• Should countries auction immigrant visas?
• Skill-based immigration, economic integration, and economic performance
• Slavery, racial inequality and education
• Smart policy toward high-skill emigrants
• Superdiversity, social cohesion, and economic benefits
• Taxpayer effects of immigration
• The brain drain from developing countries
• The changing nature of citizenship legislation
• The economic value of language skills
• The effect of emigration on home-country political institutions
• The feminization of migration flows and remittances to developing countries
• The good and the bad in remittance flows
• The impact of aging on the scale of migration
• The impact of international trade on household welfare
• The impact of migration on trade
• The key determinants of migration
• The labor market integration of refugees
• The minimum wage versus the earned income tax credit for reducing poverty
• The role of natural experiments in migration research
• The use of natural experiments in migration research
• The welfare magnet hypothesis and the welfare take-up of migrants
• Unemployment variations across ethnic and immigrant groups
• Using a point system for selecting immigrants
• What are the consequences of immigrant regularization?
• What determines the net fiscal effects of migration?
• What is driving the language proficiency of immigrants?
• Where do immigrants retire to?
• Who benefits from return migration to developing countries?
• Who benefits from the minimum wage, natives or migrants?