

CV Karin Hederos Eriksson

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Contact Information

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Research Interests

Labor Economics, Experimental Economics, Economics of Gender, Income Inequality and Socio-Economic Mobility, Economics of Crime

References

Professor Magnus Johannesson
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Professor Markus Jäntti
Swedish Institute for Social Research
Stockholm University
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Education

2009-	Ph.D. Program in Economics, Stockholm School of Economics Advisor: Professor Magnus Johannesson Expected Completion: August 2014
2004-2009	MSc in Economics, Stockholm School of Economics
Fall 2007	Exchange student at Master Program in Economic Governance, Sciences Po, Paris

Teaching Experience (Stockholm School of Economics)

Fall 2012	Teaching Assistant for professor Richard Friberg, Microeconomics (undergraduate)
Fall 2011	Teaching Assistant for professor Richard Friberg, Microeconomics (undergraduate)
Fall 2010	Teaching Assistant for professor Paul Segerstrom, International Economics (undergraduate)

Research Experience and Other Work Experience

Spring 2009	Research Assistant for professor Anders Björklund, Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University
Summer 2008	Intern, Luxembourg Income Study, Luxembourg

Presentations (including scheduled)

- 2014 Economics Lunch Seminar, Stockholm School of Economics
Seminar series, Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University
Konferens Arbete och familj, Stockholms University
European Association of Labor Economists Annual Conference, University of Ljubljana
- 2013 International Workshop “Self-control, Self-regulation and Education”, Aarhus University
Economics Lunch Seminar, Stockholm School of Economics
European Association of Labor Economists Annual Conference, University of Torino
Empirical Micro Workshop, Stockholm School of Economics
Spring School in Behavioral Economics, The Choice Lab at the Norwegian School of Economics (NHH) and the Rady School of Management at UC San Diego
- 2012 7th Nordic Conference on Behavioral and Experimental Economics, Norwegian School of Economics
National Conference in Economics, Stockholm University
International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFFE) annual conference, Universitat de Barcelona
European Society for Population Economics (ESPE) annual conference, University of Bern
Annual Stockholm Uppsala Doctoral Students’ Workshop in Economics (SUDSWEc), Uppsala University
ENTER Jamboree, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Economics Lunch Seminar, Stockholm School of Economics
- 2010 Conference on Equal Wages and Decentralized Wage Formation, Lund University

Journal Publications

“Gender Differences in Initiation of Negotiation: Does the Gender of the Negotiation Counterpart matter?” (with A. Sandberg) *Negotiation Journal*, 28(4): 407-428, 2012.

In this study, we investigated if and how gender differences in the propensity to initiate a negotiation are affected by the gender of the counterpart in the negotiation. We enlisted 204 Swedish students to take part in an experiment in which they had to decide whether to initiate a negotiation for higher compensation. In line with previous research, we found that men were more likely than women to initiate a negotiation: 42 percent of the male and 28 percent of the female participants initiated a negotiation. The gender difference, however, was only large and statistically significant when the negotiation counterpart was a woman. With a female negotiation counterpart, women were less likely than men to initiate a negotiation by 24 percentage points, while with a male negotiation counterpart, the gender difference was only 5 percentage points and not statistically significant. This result suggests that the gender of the negotiation counterpart should be taken into consideration when analyzing gender differences in initiation of negotiation.

“IQ and Family Background: Are Associations Strong or Weak?” (with A. Björklund and M. Jäntti) *The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*, 10(1), 2010 (Contributions), available at <http://www.bepress.com/bejeap/vol10/iss1/art2>.

For the purpose of understanding the underlying mechanisms behind intergenerational associations in income and education, recent studies have explored the intergenerational transmission of abilities. We

use a large representative sample of Swedish men to examine both intergenerational and sibling correlations in IQ. Since siblings share both parental factors and neighborhood influences, the sibling correlation is a broader measure of the importance of family background than the intergenerational correlation. We use IQ data from the Swedish military enlistment tests. The correlation in IQ between fathers (born 1951-1956) and sons (born 1966-1980) is estimated to 0.347. The corresponding estimate for brothers (born 1951-1968) is 0.473, suggesting that family background explains approximately 50% of a person's IQ. Estimating sibling correlations in IQ, we thus find that family background has a substantially larger impact on IQ than has been indicated by previous studies examining only intergenerational correlations in IQ.

Research Papers in Progress

“Occupational Sex Segregation – The Role of Intergenerational Transmission”

I investigate the intergenerational transmission of the sex-composition of occupations using a Swedish register dataset with detailed occupational information. I find that the more sex-stereotypical the occupations of parents are, the more sex-stereotypical the occupations of children will be. The intergenerational links are stronger between children and their same-sex parent than between children and their opposite-sex parent, and sons follow their parents more closely than daughters do. The transmission is partly mediated by education level and municipality of residence, and it is not limited to individuals entering the same occupation or group of occupations as their parent(s).

“The Importance of Family Background and Neighborhood Effects as Determinants of Crime” (with R. Hjalmarsson, M. Lindquist and A. Sandberg)

We quantify the importance of family background and neighborhood effects as determinants of criminal convictions and incarceration by estimating sibling and neighborhood correlations. At the extensive margin, factors common to siblings account for 24 percent of the variation in criminal convictions and 39 percent of the variation in incarceration. At the intensive margin, these factors typically account for slightly less than half of the variation in prison sentence length and between one-third and one-half of the variation in criminal convictions, depending on crime type and gender. Neighborhood correlations, on the other hand, are quite small. We, therefore, conclude that these large sibling correlations are most likely generated by family influences and not by neighborhood influences. Further analysis shows that parental criminality and family structure contribute more to sibling similarities in crime than parental income and education or neighborhood characteristics. The lions' share of the sibling crime correlations, however, are unexplained by these factors. Finally, sibling spacing also matters – more closely spaced siblings are more similar in their criminal behavior.

“Equality of Opportunity and the Distribution of Long-run Incomes of Swedish Men and Women” (with M. Jäntti and L. Lindahl)

We explore equality of opportunity in long-run incomes for Swedish men and women. We decompose inequality into two parts; one that is due to differences in circumstances (e.g. gender, IQ and parental income) and one that stems from differences in effort. The key idea is that a society has achieved equality of opportunity if all income inequality can be attributed to differences in effort. We find that most of the variation in long-run incomes in Sweden can be accounted for by differences in effort. When analyzing the male and female samples separately we find that IQ, non-cognitive abilities, parental income, parental education and variations in the distribution of effort between groups of individuals who have the same circumstances are important determinants of inequality of opportunity. When we pool the male and female samples gender explains up to one-fifth of inequality in long-run incomes. This means that gender is the most important contributor to inequality of opportunity in long-run incomes in Sweden.

"Life Expectancy Across the Distribution of Income in Sweden" (with M. Jäntti, L. Lindahl and J. Torssander)

"How Does Job Ad Content Affect the Gender Composition of the Applicant Pool? A Natural Field Experiment on Job Application Decisions"

Research Grants, Honors and Scholarships

2013	Gerhard Törnqvists Scholarship for best paper published by a PhD student at the Stockholm School of Economics
2012-2013	Tom Hedelius Research Grant for studies abroad
2011-	Research grant for Ph.D. studies, Jan Wallander and Tom Hedelius Foundation
2009	The Bertil Ohlin Scholarship for distinguished Master's Thesis in Economics, Stockholm School of Economics
2005	Scholarship for Academic Excellence, Stockholm School of Economics

Courses outside the PhD Program in Stockholm

March 2013	Spring School in Behavioral Economics organized by the Choice Lab at the Norwegian School of Economics and the Rady School of Management at UC San Diego.
Oct 2012	Field and Lab Experiments in Economics organized by the Choice Lab at the Norwegian School of Economics.
Jan 2012	Seventh Winter School on Inequality and Social Welfare Theory organized by the University of Verona.

Committee Work

2011- 2013	Co-founder and board member of Female Economist Network of Stockholm and Uppsala (FENSU)
2010 – 2012	Representative from the Economics Department in the PhD Program Committee, Stockholm School of Economics
2011	Co-organizer Annual Stockholm Uppsala Doctoral Students' Workshop in Economics (SUDSWEc), Stockholm School of Economics

Language skills: Swedish (native), English (fluent), Spanish (proficient), French (proficient)

Computer Skills: Stata, SAS, Microsoft Office