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And the 2011 IZA Prize Goes to Migration Scholars for Their Fundamental Work!



The 2011 IZA Prize Award ceremony was held in Oslo, Norway on August 25. The event coincided with the annual congress of the European Economic Association and the Econometric Society European Meeting, bringing together a large number of international economists and



IZA network members. Before many distinguished guests, Nobel laureates, the Who Is Who in labor, other famous economists, their family and friends Professor George Borjas (Harvard University) and Professor Barry Chiswick (George Washington University) accepted the IZA prize. The renowned and prestigious IZA Prize in Labor Economics that carries 50,000 Euros was awarded to both Professors Borjas and Chiswick "for their fundamental contributions to the economic analysis of migration." *Continued on Page 2*

New IZA Program Director in Migration

DIWDC Executive Director Amelie F. Constant became the Program Director of Migration at IZA, Bonn in July 2011. She lead IZA's areas of research, Market Program, Behavioral Markets and Institutions, Labor Economics, Employment and Labor.



Amelie Constant is the first woman economist to occupy this high instrumental in the creation and the area in 2004 at IZA, and she has been serving as the Deputy of Migration

woman economist to occupy this high instrumental in the creation and the area in 2004 at IZA, and she has been since 2005. *Continued on Page 4*

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Almost forty years ago, when even the field of Labor Economics was nonexistent, Barry Chiswick published his seminal paper in the JPE starting the economic analysis of migration. Putting human capital in the center of the measurement of immigrant earnings and years of prolonged exposure to natives in the heart of earnings assimilation, the paper provided the framework for much of the subsequent research on immigrant adjustment. In 1985, George Borjas's paper in the JLE demonstrated the importance of differences in cohort characteristics when evaluating immigrant adjustments and gauging the speed of the earnings assimilation thus shaping the literature. He showed that the speed of earnings assimilation heavily depends on the availability of longitudinal data and suggested that immigrant arrivals in the host country may differ in education or language ability. Borjas also questioned additional selectivity issues that interfere with correct estimations. His academic work provided a theoretical and empirical framework for analyzing the welfare effects and distributional consequences of immigration. His studies demonstrate the need for high-skilled immigration and a selective immigration policy. Barry Chiswick has also written extensively on a crucial determinant of migrant assimilation: language fluency and its effects on labor market performance. He has developed a theoretical framework in which the acquisition of language and its determinants can be analyzed, and has subsequently tested the model using data from labor markets in numerous countries. By empirically establishing a link between linguistic capital and economic advancement, Chiswick's analyses underscore how important both education and literacy are for socioeconomic mobility.

These exceptional scholars have greatly advanced our understanding of some of the most important questions in modern labor market research. They have been the leading figures in the intense debate about earnings assimilation and the nature of migrant selectivity. Their research has made migration an important subdiscipline of economics with high policy relevance. For example, the prize-winners have shown that the successful integration of immigrants depends on individual qualifications and language skills, but also requires an active integration policy that selects immigrants on the basis of labor market needs.

Barry Chiswick and George Borjas have stimulated a tremendous amount of research by many academics all over the world. The immense contribution of these scholars also lies in their empirical ingenuity and their deep understanding of data. They raised issues about the inadequacy of existing data and developed new techniques, emphasizing the importance of high-quality micro level data for examining serious public policy questions. Their work has served as a role model for many subsequent generations of researchers; it has been the basis for the economic analysis of immigration during the past three decades.

"When I started my dissertation in migration in the mid-1990s there was nobody else but this amazing duo of brilliant and highly prolific scholars. There was not even a literature review on the economics of migration before Borjas's 1994 paper. Barry and George have genuinely shaped the field and put the economics of migration on the radar of every researcher, academic, policymaker, and pundit. Their paper citations are in the thousands. I am elated; I am ecstatic; it is hard to contain my joy for them and I am thrilled that IZA recognized them for their tremendous contributions to all of us. Their winning definitely keeps the bar high in this distinguished club of IZA prize winners" said Amelie Constant.

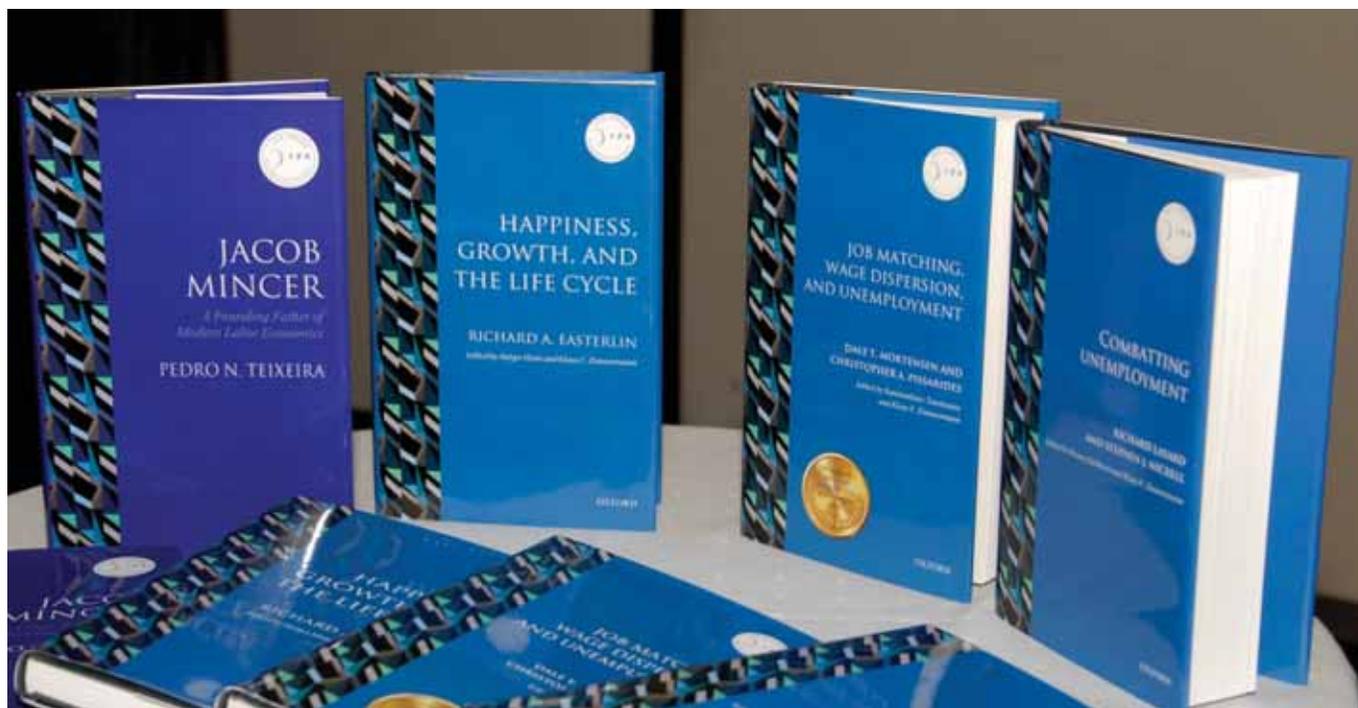
Professor Christopher Pissarides (London School of Economics), the 2005 IZA Prize Winner and 2010 Nobel Laureate welcomed the audience in his function as the current president of the European Economic Association. Following the



welcome address, a panel composed of George Borjas, Barry Chiswick, Christopher Pissarides and Richard Poters (London Business School; CEPR President) discussed future issues in migration research. Dr. Amanda Goodall (IZA Senior Research Associate) moderated the panel discussion. Professor Klaus F. Zimmermann, a guru of the economics of migration and an authority of migration in Europe led the transition phase to the actual ceremony and delivered the laudacio. Professor Zimmermann is a good friend of the winners and their professional collegiality goes back to the 1990s. Professors Borjas and Chiswick accepted the golden coins and gave meaningful speeches about migration, their work, and the future. The festive gala event continued with dinner.

IZA commenced the Annual Prize Awards Series in 2002 with the late Professor Jacob Mincer (Columbia University) as the inaugural winner of the prestigious prize. A small but beautiful award ceremony for the founding father of modern labor economics was held at his residence in New York City in November 2002. Amelie Constant was privileged and honored to organize this ceremony for Professor Mincer among his loved-ones, family and close friends. Other IZA winners after Professor Mincer are (chronologically): Orley Ashenfelter (Princeton University) (2003); Edward Lazear (Stanford University) (2004); Dale Mortensen (Northwestern University) and Christopher Pissarides (London School of Economics) (2005); David Card (University of California, Berkley) and Alan B. Krueger (Princeton University) (2006); Richard Freeman (Harvard University and London School of Economics) (2007); Richard Layard (London School of Economics) and Stephen Nickell (Nuffield College) (2008); Richard Easterlin (University of Southern California) (2009); and Francine D. Blau (Cornell University) (2010).

Prior to the official prize award ceremony, in a lovely reception, Professor Andrew J. Oswald (IZA Research Director and Senior Advisor) presented the latest IZA Prize Book Series. This high profile and high caliber book series, published by Oxford Press, corresponds to each prize winner's work. Amelie F. Constant and Klaus F. Zimmermann are the lucky editors of the book on the work of Professors Chiswick and Borjas. "I know my work is in good hands with you and Klaus preparing the book." said Professor Borjas to Amelie Constant. ■



New IZA Migration Director – *continued from page 1*

The previous Program Director was Professor Barry R. Chiswick, who received the IZA Prize in Labor Economics in August 2011. Upon hearing the news, Professor Chiswick gave her his vote of confidence: “An excellent researcher on immigration, who teaches a course on it at GWU, Amelie Constant has been my Deputy in the IZA Migration Studies Program for 8 years. I have been impressed by the way she has fulfilled her responsibilities and I am confident she will be an excellent successor as Program Director.”

An elated Constant commented that she realizes that she has big shoes to fill and that she is completely and earnestly committed to the economics of migration and the migration area at IZA. An immigrant herself, naturalized in the US, Constant has been devoted to the field for the last 15 years. “I am looking forward to working closer with both deputies of the area, with the migration group in-house at IZA, and the IZA fellows and affiliates in migration.” Dr. Constant is lucky to have Drs. Martin Kahanec and Corrado Giulietti as her deputies and an amazing group of migration researchers at IZA. ■

Migration

This page is maintained by [Martin Kahanec](#) and [Martin Guzi](#).

The Migration Program Area focuses on the many dimensions of the growing international and internal migration. It is concerned with the determinants of the supply and demand for migration, including immigration law and the legal status of migrants. It is also interested in the many aspects of the adjustment of the migrants and their descendants in the destination, including public policies regarding absorption and assimilation. Moreover, the program area is concerned with the impact of the migration on both the origin and the destination. The implications of the analyses for immigration policy, absorption and assimilation policy, and other public policies will also be developed.

For general information about this program area, please contact: migration@iza.org

Core Members of this Program Area:
[Costanza Biavaschi, Ph.D.](#), Research Associate
[Prof. Barry R. Chiswick, Ph.D.](#), Research Fellow
[Prof. Amelie F. Constant, Ph.D.](#), Program Director and Visiting Research Fellow
[Corrado Giulietti, Ph.D.](#), Senior Research Associate
[Martin Guzi](#), Resident Research Affiliate
[Martin Kahanec, Ph.D.](#), Senior Research Associate
[Annabelle Krause](#), Resident Research Affiliate
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[Dr. Olga Nottmeyer](#), Research Associate
[Zehra Siddique, Ph.D.](#), Senior Research Associate
[Anzelika Zaiceva, Ph.D.](#), Visiting Research Fellow
[Prof. Dr. Klaus F. Zimmermann](#), Director

Affiliated Members of this Program Area include:
[Alpaslan Akay, Ph.D.](#), Senior Research Associate
[Prof. David G. Blanchflower, Ph.D.](#), Program Director and Visiting Research Fellow
[Dr. Ulf Rinne](#), Senior Research Associate and Personal Advisor to the Director
[Prof. Dr. Jo Ritzen](#), Senior Advisor Policy
[Simone Schüller](#), Resident Research Affiliate
[Konstantinos Tatsiramos, Ph.D.](#), Visiting Research Fellow

Please [click here](#) to see the full list of IZA Research Fellows affiliated with this Program Area

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Memorandum of Understanding Signed



On December 2, 2011, Arup Banerji, Director for Social Protection and Labor within the World Bank’s Human Development Network, signed a collaboration contract with IZA Director Klaus F. Zimmermann on the premises of the World Bank in Washington, DC. The MoU documents the intense collaboration between IZA and the WB and pledges to continue and extend this collaboration into new areas. ■

A Successful 4th Year for the German Day on Development

The 4th Annual German Day on Development was held at the World Bank on December 5, 2011. The day was a result of collaboration by DIWDC, IZA, and the World Bank. The morning began with a warm welcome by Dr. Amelie F. Constant, who thanked the German office at the World Bank for their ongoing support as well as all participants and the Division of Social Protection at the World Bank. In turn she gave the floor to Dr. Klaus Werner-Schmitter, the Senior Adviser to the Executive Director of the German Office at the World Bank Ms. Ingrid Hoven. Dr. Schmitter expressed his admiration for the collaboration that has occurred in years passed and spoke of the commitment to the conference and future work with Dr. Constant as well as IZA. He also underlined the importance of the development and labor economic issues discussed and researched. Dr. Arup Banerji, Director of Social Protection and Labor at the World Bank and an IZA Fellow, spoke next about the relations of the organizing institutions and specifically about the Memorandum of Understanding signed the day before between the World Bank and IZA. Among other collaborative things already underway, the MoU talks about IZA's support of the World Bank Jobs Knowledge Platform.



Moving on to the morning session, Labor Market Outcomes for Return Migrants, chaired by Ms. Sonia Plaza (World Bank), Dr. Janneke Pieters (IZA) presented the new research initiative on low income countries funded by the British government (DFID) at IZA. The Program Director of the newly created area is Professor David Lam (University of Michigan). The first presentation was by Dr. Costanza Biavaschi (IZA) entitled "Recovering the Counterfactual Wage Distribution with Selective Return Migration." The paper examined the issue specifically using Mexican migrants and included discussion of issues such as brain drain and the distorted view that Americans have of migrants as low-skilled workers. David Newhouse (World Bank) discussed Ms. Biavaschi's paper by commenting on the possible use of the Human Development Index and complementary examples of Russia and Germany. The second presentation was "Migration, Self-employment and the Left-Behind in Rural China" by Dr. Corrado Giulietti (IZA). This work focused on the effect that migration has on the entrepreneurship of those who remain behind. This paper was then discussed by Dr. Constant who commented on issues of intra-country migration and discrimination.



The morning session was followed by a luncheon keynote address by Professor John S. Earle (George Mason University and IZA). An expert on emerging economies, Professor Earle presented his research on “Foreign Direct Investment and Wages” using data from Hungary. He gave a thorough presentation on what the effects were of foreign direct investment in the country on a number of different aspects relating to wages, including high and low wages, employer wage effects, and subsequent divestment.



The afternoon session, Labor and Developing Countries, was chaired by T. H. Gindling (University of Maryland – Baltimore County). The afternoon kicked off with a presentation by Dr. Johannes Koetl (World Bank). His presentation of “Does Formal Work Pay? The Role of Labor Taxation and Social Benefit Design in the New Member States” examined the incentives against formal employment due to tax wedges and disincentives. Discussant Corrado Giulietti commented on the possible future applications of this work and its expansion to comparisons with other similar countries. The second presentation was a combination of four papers concerning Yemen. Dr. Quentin Wodon (World Bank) examined the dual issues of migration and climate change in Yemen; results indicated that while major climate events can affect migration, socio-economic factors were the main catalyst. The potential policy implications of this research were commented on by discussant Costanza Biavaschi. The final paper of the day was “Push or Pull? Drivers of Female Labor Force Participation During India’s Economic Boom” by Dr. Janneke Pieters (IZA). She presented research that showed women in the low end of the economy were being pushed into work while those in upper levels were being pulled. Overall female employment increases as uncertainty also increases. Discussant Dr. Elisa Gamberoni (World Bank) commented on the effect that policy has on female employment and the differences seen in male versus female employment. The conference concluded with thanks from Dr. Constant to all the presenters, discussants, chairs, attendees, and the sponsoring partners IZA and



the World Bank, pledging the 5th meeting next year. Conference program available at <http://www.diwdc.org/index.php?page=24&article=286>. ■



Ethnic Diversity in Europe: Book Presentation at MPI

Organized by DIWDC and hosted by the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) in Washington, DC, the August 18 luncheon speech featured Prof. Dr. Klaus F. Zimmermann, Director of the Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA Bonn), who presented his latest book on labor migration. Co-authored by Dr. Martin Kahanec, the book is entitled “Ethnic Diversity in European Labor Markets: Challenges and Solutions.” Based on an extensive research from Europe,



the book gives a background insight to some of the challenges that ethnic minorities often face in European and international labor markets. The key questions of the book included: “does ethnic diversity in European labor markets lead to poor socio-economic outcomes for some ethnic groups in the face of fierce competition for jobs and welfare? Can labor immigration and improved integration of all ethnic groups provide a solution to the demographic challenges and other bottlenecks that constrain the innovative potential in Europe? What can policymakers do to nurture and encourage the benefits of ethnic diversity in Europe?” The study uses a European platform with special interest taken on Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia,

The Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and the UK. The presentation focused on the European labor market situation of ethnic minorities and described the biggest challenges that ethnic minorities currently face such as difficulty in finding employment and securing socioeconomic status. Prof. Zimmermann elaborated more on the rising importance of the female variable in labor market outcomes.

According to Prof. Zimmermann it is essential to address the policy challenges and identify specific integration purposes in order to provide guidance and structure for the European policy debate. Most importantly the book proposes a policy agenda for diversity and minority integration which states that every country should have a separate policy, unique specifically for that particular country in order to be effective rather than following others. In addition, policies should account gender variable in integration process. The key to a successful ethnic labor integration policy is to inform, educate, act and react.



Dr. Demetri Papademetriou, MPI President, moderated the meeting. Dr. Randy Capps, Demographer and Senior Policy Analyst for MPI, discussed the book and put it in context of the American immigration realities. “As the economic situation in Europe continues to evolve, we believe that examining the labor market situation of ethnic (and immigrant) minorities in the European Union and determining effective policy solutions will be of utmost importance, said Dr. Capps. In closing, Dr. Capps added that “The United States may be entering a phase of slower migration where integration becomes easier. This may not be the case in Europe, however, where African migration pressures are likely to grow substantially in the coming years and decades.”

Following Dr. Capps’s discussion, additional remarks were added by panelists Amelie Constant, Barry Chiswick, and Demetri Papademetriou. Barry Chiswick, Professor of Economics, George Washington University provided the US perspective to the topic. Amelie Constant, Executive Director of DIWDC and Program Director of Migration at IZA, opened the floor for further discussion by attendees who included a large group of economics and migration experts, representatives from several embassies, the United States Department of State, the United States House of Representatives, the Urban Institute, the National Science Foundation, and the World Bank. ■



Commemorating Migrants on December 18!



The International Migrants Day was established in 2000 to commemorate the adoption of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The convention was passed by the UN General Assembly on 18 December 1990, and it is commemorated on December 18 each year. The day encourages people and nations to consider what issues migrants still face and what can be done to help their cause. People worldwide can participate in the day by reading or learning about migrants and their stories; sharing information about migrants and their rights to help spread awareness is also encouraged. With increased recognition of migrants and their conditions there is a better chance that there can be cooperation and progress in aiding their cause.

“I urge the very many States that have yet to do so to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families. I also call on parties to the Convention to step up their efforts to help realize the rights guaranteed in the Convention. The irregular situation of many international migrants should not deprive them either of their humanity or their rights. Together, let us reaffirm the fundamental principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: ‘all

human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.’” United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Message for International Migrants Day, 12/18/2010. ■

Active Aging in the “Old World” in 2012

Continuing with their series of year long focus issues, the European Commission has designated 2012 as the “European Year for Active Aging and Solidarity between Generations.”



European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations 2012



The objectives of the year are to “serve as a platform for raising awareness, for identifying and disseminating good practice and, more importantly, encouraging policymakers and stakeholders at all levels to facilitate active aging.” Given Europe’s aging population and the looming retirement of the baby boomers, this issue is especially pertinent. Policies pertaining to the issue of active aging will be taken up by the Member States as well as the European Union as a whole. This focus on active aging will include several components. Firstly, the European Union has already taken measures to discourage early retirement. To keep these individuals in the workforce several issues need to be addressed, such as working conditions, health status and needs, and continued learning to update skills. A second component of the active aging year is encouraging active participation. In response to the social exclusion that may occur to older people, the commission has suggested “tackling poverty and isolation.”¹ Suggestions for this issue include increasing volunteerism among the older population; this directly connects with the 2011 “European Year of Volunteering.” A third issue area is health and wellness. With rising life expectancies come the issues of illness and healthcare. Achieving healthy aging with a focus on the prevention of certain illnesses could greatly reduce the amount spent on healthcare in the future. ■

¹ “European Year for Active Aging and Solidarity between Generations 2012.” *European Commission: Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion*. September 7, 2010, <http://ec.europa.eu/social/ey2012main.jsp?catId=971&langId=en>

Poverty in America: Fresh Data on the Supplemental Poverty Measure

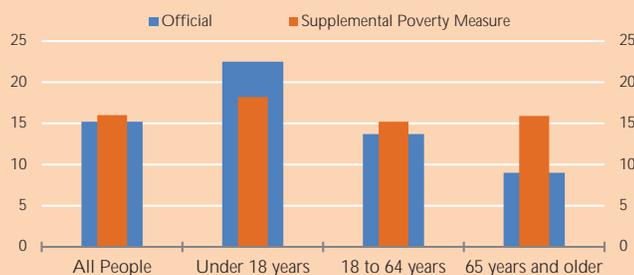
On November 21, 2011 the US Census Bureau released the first data on the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). The US Census Bureau emphasized that the SPM “does not replace the official poverty measure but is intended to better reflect contemporary social and economic realities and government policy effects and thus provide a further understanding of economic conditions and trends.” Table 1 presents the poverty measure concepts in the US. Figures 1a and 1b juxtapose the Official Poverty Measure (OPM) and the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) in 2010.

Table 1: Poverty Measure Concepts in the US: Official and Supplemental

	Official Poverty Measure	Supplemental Poverty Measure
Measurement units	Families and unrelated individuals	All related individuals who live at the same address, including any co-resident unrelated children who are cared for by the family (such as foster children) and any co-habitants and their children
Poverty threshold	Three times the cost of minimum food diet in 1963	The 33 rd percentile of expenditures on food, clothing, shelter, and utilities (FCSU) of consumer units with exactly two children multiplied by 1.2
Threshold adjustments	Vary by family size, composition, and age of householder	Geographic adjustments for difference in housing costs, and a three parameter equivalence scale for family size and composition
Updating thresholds	Consumer price index: all items	Five year moving average of expenditures on FCSU
Resource measure	Gross before-tax cash income	Sum of cash income, plus in-kind benefits that families can use to meet their FCSU needs, minus taxes (or plus tax credits), minus work expenses, minus out-of-pocket medical expenses

Source: US Census Bureau, November 2011

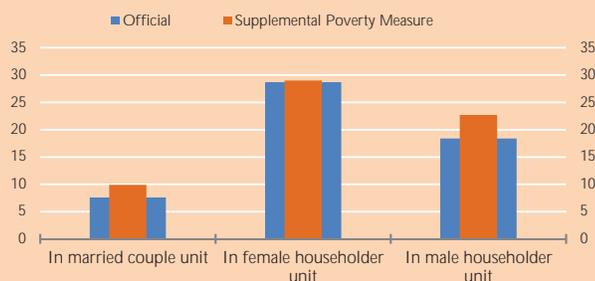
Figure 1a: Poverty Rates Using Two Measures for Total Population and by Age Group: 2010



Source: US Census Bureau; DIWDC's Presentation

Figure 1a illustrates the two measures for the total population and by age group. Regarding the US population as a whole, the poverty rate in the US is higher when SPM is used (16%) than when the official measure is used (15.2%). However, the gap between the two measures is very small. Disaggregating by age, SPM also results in a higher poverty rate (15.2%) compared to OPM (13.7%) for those who are between 18 and 64 years of age. The alarming divergence between the two measures is only evident at the tails of the distribution. That is, for those aged 65 and above the SPM results in 15.9% of poverty rate, while the OPM shows that the poverty rate is only 9%; this is a big underestimation of the poverty rate of the elderly. Conversely, for those 18 years of age or below, it is the OPM that overestimates their poverty rate; OPM is 22.5% while SPM is only 18.2%.

Figure 1b: Poverty Rates Using Two Measures by Type of Unit: 2010

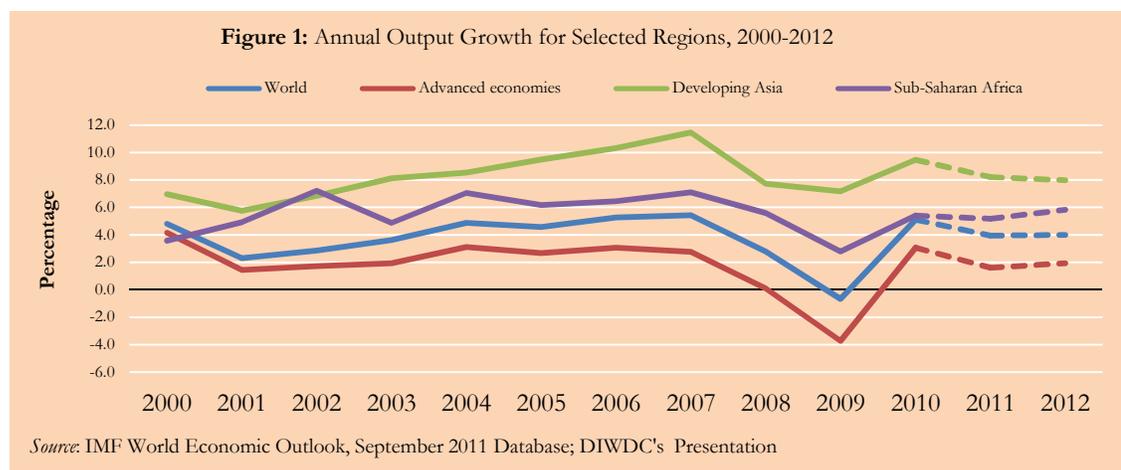


Source: US Census Bureau; DIWDC's Presentation

Figure 1b contrasts the two poverty measures by type of the household unit. In a married couple unit the poverty rate is higher when using the SPM (9.9%) than when using the OPM (7.6%). Similarly, when the unit is a male household the SPM is higher (22.7%) than the OPM (18.4%). The poverty rate of those living in female householder unit is about the same when using the SPM (29%) or OPM (28.7%). ■

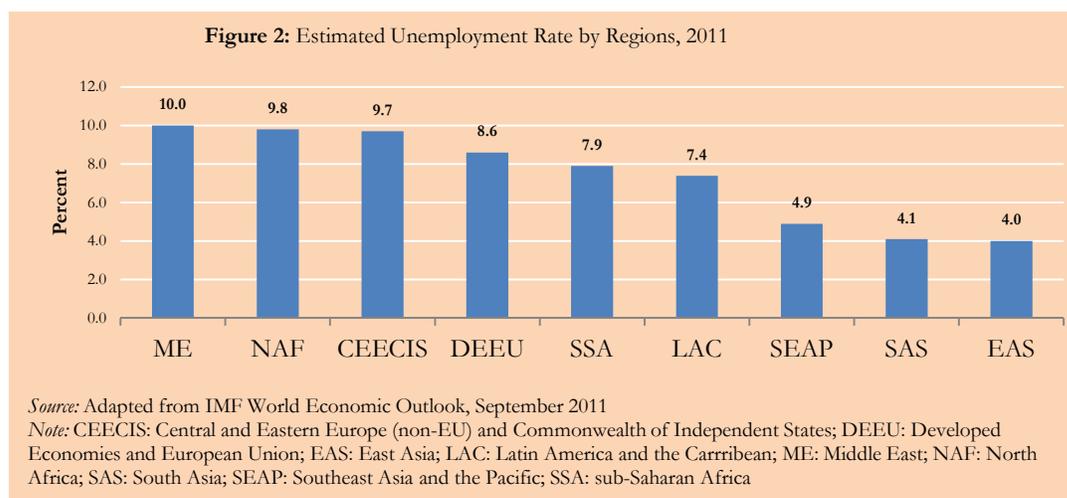
Economic Indicators at the End and the Beginning of a New Decade

In an alarming press release on November 28, 2011, the OECD called “for urgent action to boost [the] ailing global economy.” The figures below present the vital signs of the global economy. Figure 1 depicts the annual output growth for selected regions and for the world as a whole during the last decade (2000-2010) and the beginning of a new decade in 2011. Output growth around the world has been uneven since the recovery of 2009. Projections for 2011 and 2012 show that global



output is expected to be around 4%. However, this is mostly driven by the high expected growth in developing Asia (mostly China and India) and in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 8.2 and 5.2% respectively. Since 2000 the developing Asian and Sub-Saharan African regions have been producing above the world output growth level. Growth in advanced economies has been sluggish since 2000, experienced a sharp dip at the end of 2007, went on a recovery path in mid-2009, and is expected to be around 1.6% in 2011 and around 2% in 2012.

In spite of the positive growth outlook, unemployment remains one of the major problems around the world. Figure 2 shows the estimated unemployment rates by region in 2011. The highest unemployment rate for 2011 is expected to be recorded in the Middle East (ME) region, with 10%. Next is North Africa (NAF) with 9.8% and close behind it are the Central Eastern Europe (non-EU) and Commonwealth of Independent States (CEECIS) areas with 9.7%. In the developed economies and the European Union (DEEU) area, the unemployment rate is expected to reach 8.6%. Note that these high unemployment rates are averages on all working groups. This means that some groups, such as minorities and immigrants bear the brunt of much higher unemployment rates, often in double digits. In Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) the unemployment rate is predicted to be around 7.9 and 7.4%, respectively. Lastly, the jobless rate in South East Asia and the Pacific (SEAP), and South Asia (SAS) is expected to be below 5%. Worth noting is the East Asia (EAS) region, which will have only 4% unemployment; this is practically what economists consider full employment.

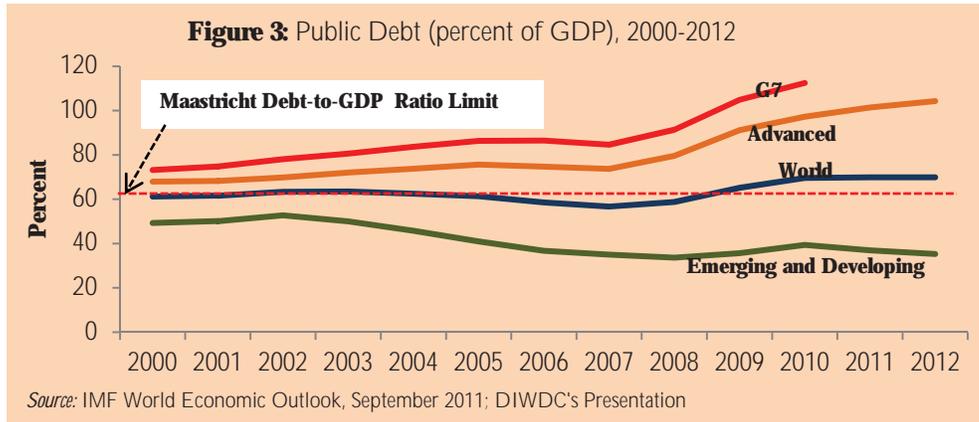


Worth noting is the East Asia (EAS) region, which will have only 4% unemployment; this is practically what economists consider full employment.

A menacing phenomenon that appears to have permeated many countries is the worsening of sovereign debt indicators

in relation to the national output. Increases in sovereign debt are especially noticeable in advanced economies. Figure 3 portrays public debt as percent of GDP since the year 2000. A high public debt-to-GDP ratio is a disturbing economic indicator; this is why the Maastricht treaty governing the European Union has set a limit at 60%. Nonetheless, the public debt-to-GDP ratio for the advanced economies and the G7 countries has been consistently above 60% throughout the last decade; during the global crisis it rose to more than 100%. Thanks to the emerging and developing economies' low public debt-to-GDP ratio the world's ratio appears to have been hovering around 60% until the crisis. In 2009 it

increased to around 70%; it leveled off at this height for 2010 and is expected to stay at this plateau for 2011 and 2012. The latest estimates indicate that for the fiscal year 2011 the public debt-to-GDP worldwide ratio will be around 69% with 101% in the developed economies and 37% in the emerging economies.

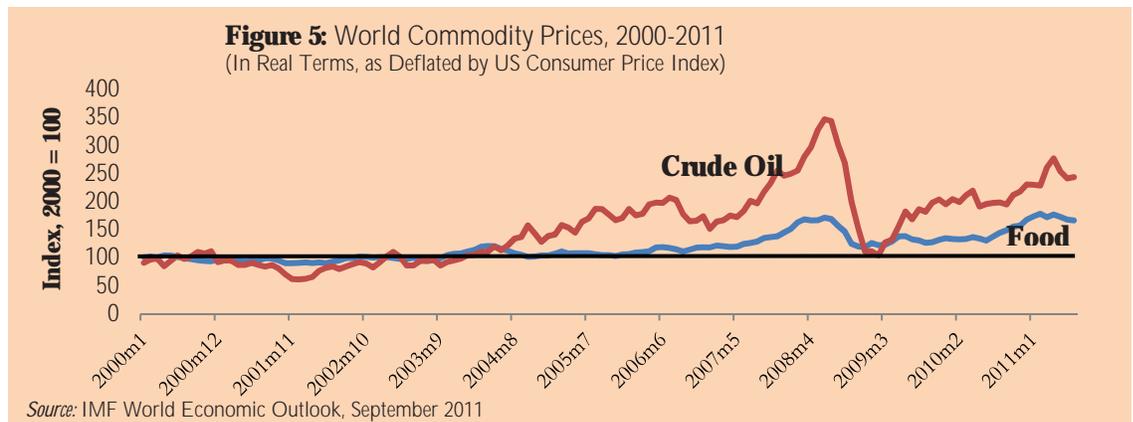


The World Economic Outlook forecasts related to the global crisis

maintained that the apparent strong rebound in global industrial production and trade in 2010 (see Figure 4) would not persist for long. The latest International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook (September 2011) revealed that both world trade and industrial production lost momentum during the second half of 2011. The earthquake and tsunami in Japan earlier this year are partly to be blamed for this dip; global supply chains were disrupted for one. Global trade volume in goods and services is expected to decrease to around 7.5% this year, down from 12.8% in 2010.



Another useful economic indicator is commodity prices. Figure 5 shows that food and fuel prices have been rising since 2000. Food and fuel prices reached their peak in 2008 before falling in the early



2009. Since the beginning of the global recovery, however, food and fuel prices have been rising compared to the 2000 prices. For instance, in July 2011, both food and fuel prices were about 167% or 244% above the 2000 levels. Serious concerns are raised when looking at the IMF estimates of higher prices over the coming years (IMF World Economic Outlook, September 2011). Structural economic forces will push prices up and herald inflation. ■

DIWDC's Scientific Output (July-December 2011)

As a non-profit organization, by definition, DIWDC exists for educational and philanthropic reasons, and provides programs and services that are of public benefit. Producing scientific output is DIWDC's forte. The team has recently published numerous papers and policy briefs of high relevance in the current debate; whether it is about China's rise, development and governance in Africa, migration policy and labor skills shortage in developed economies, risk taking behavior among unemployed natives and second generation migrants, or about remittances and the political divide in Ukraine, DIWDC has produced high quality research papers. Below we take stock of DIWDC's publication record.

Referred Journal Publications

- "The Russian-Ukrainian Political Divide," *Eastern European Economics*, A. F. Constant, M. Kahanec and K. F. Zimmermann, November–December 2011, Vol. 49, no. 6, pp. 103–115.
- "China's Latent Human Capital Investment: Achieving Milestones and Competing for the Top," *Journal of Contemporary China*, A. F. Constant, B. N. Tien, K. F. Zimmermann and J. Meng. In press.
- "Ethnicity, Job Search and Labor Market Reintegration of the Unemployed," *International Journal of Manpower*, A. F. Constant, M. Kahanec, U. Rinne, and K. F. Zimmermann, 2011, 32/7, 753-776.
- "Circular and Repeat Migration: Counts of Exits and Years Away from the Host Country," *Population Research and Policy Review*, A. F. Constant, and K. F. Zimmermann, 2011, 30/4, pp. 495-515.
- "Economic Preferences and Attitudes of the Unemployed: Are Natives and Second Generation Migrants Alike?" *International Journal of Manpower*, A. F. Constant, A. Krause, U. Rinne, and K. F. Zimmermann, 2011, 32/7, 825-851.
- "The Russian-Ukrainian Earnings Divide," *Economics of Transition*, A. F. Constant, M. Kahanec and K. F. Zimmermann, Early view published on October 19, 2011, DOI: 10.1111/j.1468-0351.2011.00428.x, pp. 1-35.
- "The Dynamics of Repeat Migration: A Markov Chain Analysis," *International Migration Review*, A. F. Constant and K. F. Zimmermann, 2011, forthcoming

Refereed Book Chapters

- "Cultural Integration in Germany," in *Cultural Integration in Europe*, A. Bisin, A. Manning and T. Verdier, editors, A. F. Constant, O. Nottmeyer and K. F. Zimmermann. Invited. CEPR, Oxford University Press: UK, 2011, forthcoming
- "Sizing it Up: Labor Migration Lessons of the EU Expansion to 27," A. F. Constant. Invited. Bruylant: Belgium, 2011, forthcoming
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The 2011 Nobel Peace Prize Awarded to Three Dynamic Women

On October 7, the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to three dynamic and courageous women from the developing world, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Leymah Gbwee, and Tawakkol Karman *“for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women’s rights to full participation in peace-building work.”*



From left to right: Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Leymah Gbwee, and Tawakkol Karman. © The Nobel Foundation

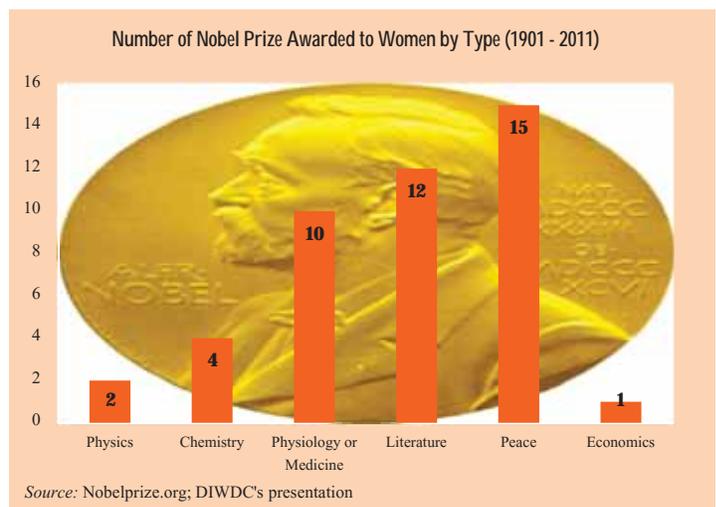
A Harvard University graduate, Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf is the current president of Liberia. She has been in office since 2006 and is the first democratically elected female head of state on the African continent. Leymah Gbwee is a trauma specialist, female activist, and currently the head of the Women Peace and Security Network Africa (WISPSSEN). In 2002, amidst of the civil war in Liberia (her country), she mobilized a network of over 2,000 women in 15 provinces to protest against the war

and the violence. Tawakkol Karman is from Yemen, a country with the least progress where women’s rights are still at the level of the Stone Age. In the midst of the Arab Spring early this year, Tawakkol Karman was one of the champions and leaders of the demonstrations on Change Square in Sanna. She was imprisoned and exposed to serious threats, but nothing stopped her. This phenomenal 32-year-old woman, is the youngest laureate in the history of the Peace Prize. With a powerful opening statement at the award ceremony on December 10, Thorbjørn Jagland, Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee addressed the three women laureates by saying “You give concrete meaning to the Chinese proverb which says that ‘women hold up half of the sky’.” ■

Some Facts About Nobel Prizes Awarded to Women

The Nobel Prize and Prize in Economics Sciences have been awarded to 44 women since 1901. Only one woman, Marie Curie, has been honored twice, with the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics and the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. This means that 43 women in total have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2011 (www.Nobelprize.org).

The Nobel Peace Prize is the area where women have been mostly recognized. Fifteen women have been awarded with the Nobel Peace Prize, followed by Literature (12), Physiology or Medicine (10), Chemistry (4), Physics (2). Interestingly, only one woman has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics. It was in 2009 and the laureate was Elionor Ostrom. It is important to bear in mind that the Nobel Prize in Economics was only established in 1968; 67 years after the Nobel Prizes in other disciplines. ■



Constant Joins the Expert Panel for the Linnaeus Grants Evaluation



Dr. Amelie F. Constant has been invited to join the Humanities, Social Sciences and Educational Sciences Expert Panel for the Midterm Evaluation of the 2006 Linnaeus grants and doctoral programs, organized by the Swedish Research Council. The team of five experts will tour several universities for two weeks in February 2012, to have an on-site evaluation, holding sessions with the coordinator of each Linnaeus environment, the director of its doctoral program, researchers, Ph.D. students, and the university vice-chancellor. Dr. Constant will be the expert on economics and integration. With the Linnaeus grants, the Swedish Research Council provides support for 40 research environments in different research areas. The aim of the Linnaeus grants is to enhance support for research of the highest quality that can compete internationally. It also aims to encourage universities and colleges to prioritize research fields and to allocate funding for them. The amount of the Linnaeus grants is SEK 5 to 10 million and they are available for a maximum of ten years. ■



Dr. Constant with the Capital City Public Charter School students and Mr. Carlos Cardenas, Mathematics professor at CCPCS in DC

Reach Out

DIWDC Executive Director Takes Migration to the Capital City Public Charter School, Washington, DC

Dr. Amelie Constant, Executive Director of DIWDC, was invited to talk about international migration at the Capital City Public Charter School in DC (<http://www.ccpcs.org/>). Dr. Constant was delighted to talk to the 7th, 8th, and 9th graders in this inter-curricular project that involves the topic of economics. These bright students were exposed to the field of migration in their math class and also in their humanities class. In the humanities class they created a podcast based on their interviews of people who immigrated to the US. In addition, they were looking at social, political and religious factors as drivers of migration. In math, they were and pull factors looking at high unemployment rates as three push people in to leave their another.

Following a pedagogical bringing personal experience in the captured the pupils for more Step by step she young students theories on the migration using algebra and real



her unique dynamic style as a teacher, she engaged the students in discussion and reflection. She explained why people migrate, what are the implications of migration for the migrants themselves, the sending and the receiving countries. Dr. Constant was impressed with the school campus and the high caliber of the students. ■

studying the push of migration inflation rates, rates, and poverty reasons that developing nations home country for

building blocks tool as well as migration classroom, she attention of the than an hour. explained to the the complex economics of mathematical life examples. In

The Annual International Atlantic Economic Conference in DC



The 72nd International Atlantic Economic Conference (IAES) that promotes the dissemination of economic and financial research within the international community, was held in DC in October 20-23, 2011. Chairman Alan Greenspan was the keynote and shared his views on the unusual nature of the current

U.S. economic recovery and how it differs from the European financial crisis. Dr. Constant was a keynote at the IAES in Athens, Greece earlier this year. ■



Internship Program at DIWDC

DIWDC is accepting applications for internships in the fields of economics, public relations, and administration, at the graduate and undergraduate level. Interns at DIWDC experience first-hand the execution of real economics research along with the economic and political networking that Washington provides. Interns provide extensive assistance in planning and organizing various conferences and events; they also support our public relations and administration work. Under the guidance of Dr. Amelie Constant, interns engage in substantial economic research and contribute to DIWDC's scientific and policy outlets. Interns also attend conferences and talks by other think tanks in DC and represent the institute at various functions. Ms. Juri Mitkute, a senior at American University interned at DIWDC in August. "Juri has been a wonderful addition to our small team. She was a pleasure to have around and a reliable and efficient worker," said Amelie Constant. Interested parties, please contact us at: info@diwdc.org or call 202.429.2904 ■



The DIWDC Team



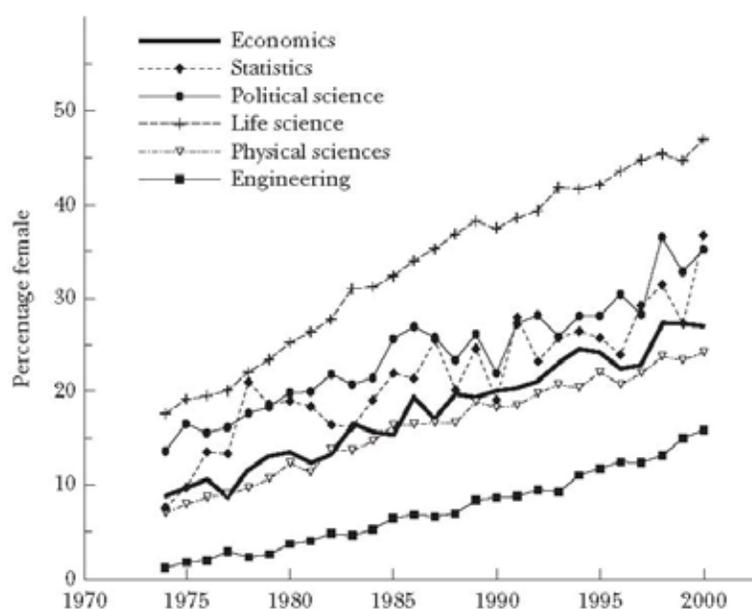
The Position of Women: The More Things Change, the More they Remain the Same

For years the discussion of women in the workforce has centered on the “glass ceiling.” Women have been making gains and working toward equality with men in the workplace, yet although progress has been made for women there is still a long way to go and not all areas have seen the same changes. The situation for women in economics is an especially interesting case. In 1971 the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP) was created with the mission “to eliminate discrimination against women, and to redress the low representation of women, in the economics profession.” CSWEP’s principle is that economics is a woman’s field as much as it is a man’s field (<http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/mission.php>). Studies have shown that the percentage of women in the economics field is considerably lower than it is for other disciplines (Ginther). It is an interesting phenomenon that women are absent from high-level positions; more women are college educated than men which should afford some advantages. Since the late 1970s there have been more female college graduates than male. In 2008 57% of enrolled undergraduates were women and women represented 59% of enrolled graduate students (Izzo, 2010).

Certain fields, including economics, sciences, and engineering, have had historically low female representation. A number of high power capacities are absent or lacking in women. Even in advanced countries such as the United States, women are sorely underrepresented in politics. Just 77 women are in the House of Representatives and 17 in the Senate; in total then only 17.6% of Congress is female. As in politics, women are underrepresented in a number of areas, including the focus here, economics. In addition to considering advances made by women, one must also consider the effects that the recession has had in terms of women’s employment. As the end effects of the recession are still to be determined, the effect on women is not yet fully known. This article seeks to understand two pertinent women’s issues: how the recession and recovery have affected women and how women have been faring in the field of economics.

Several authors have examined the position of women in the economics field. Following the careers of women with a degree in economics has allowed analysis of how women fare in the field of economics. Previous work has found a lower percentage of women than men working in economics. This is not surprising given that women are still underrepresented overall in the workforce. However, women have a lower percentage of representation in economics than they do in other disciplines, such as political science, statistics, and engineering. This dearth of women increases the higher up the career path one goes (Ginther). There is hope for change; in the 1970s the number of women in economics has been on the rise even if they have not yet reached an equal level with men. Current numbers of women in economics show increases in the upper levels of the field since 1997, as seen in Table 1. The percentage of female beginning doctoral students in economics has remained relatively stable during the time shown.

Percentage of Doctorates Granted to Females, 1974–2000 Survey of Earned Doctorates



Source: 1974–2000 Survey of Earned Doctorates.
From Ginther and Kahn, 2004, 195, Figure 1

Female economists in academia are also less likely than their male counterparts to have tenure, and if they do have it, tenure has taken them longer to achieve. Female economics associate professors, whether tenured or untenured, have seen a large percentage growth, however, studies have found data to suggest that tenure for female economists is harder to achieve (Ginther and Kahn, 2004). Not only that, but tenure growth for women economists has slowed relative to other fields in the sciences and humanities. Ginther and Kahn found in their study that economics has the largest gender promotion gap of any of the disciplines that they analyzed. As shown in Figure 1, the percentage of doctorates awarded to women has been on the rise. However, the graph also shows that the number of doctorates to women stopped rising and even saw a decline. This contradicts the general upward trend of the disciplines shown. There has been some variance over time and hopefully the decline is just a temporary downturn. The study and graph only cover up to 2000, and according to Table 1 the percentage of female new doctorates has risen from 25% in 1997 to 33.3% in 2010. According to the table, for all phases of academia the percentage of females has increased from the 1997 levels.

Table 1 -- The Percentage of Economists in the Pipeline Who Are Female, 1997-2010

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Ph.D. Granting Departments														
1st yr students	31.3	32.2	35.6	38.8	31.9	33.9	34.0	33.9	31.9	31.0	32.7	35.0	33.5	32.1
ABD	26.8	28.2	33.0	32.3	30.2	30.6	32.7	33.1	33.9	33.6	32.7	33.7	33.5	34.2
New Ph.D.	25.0	29.9	34.2	28.0	29.4	27.2	29.8	27.9	31.1	32.7	34.5	34.8	32.9	33.3
Assistant Professor (U)	26.0	25.9	27.8	21.4	22.5	23.2	26.1	26.3	29.4	28.6	27.5	28.8	28.4	27.8
Associate Professor (U)	11.1	15.9	27.3	17.2	10.0	17.2	24.0	11.6	31.2	24.6	20.0	29.2	25.0	34.1
Associate Professor (T)	13.4	14.0	15.1	16.2	15.3	17.0	19.9	21.2	19.2	24.1	21.0	21.5	21.8	21.8
Full Professor (T)	6.5	6.1	6.5	7.4	5.8	8.9	9.4	8.4	7.7	8.3	7.9	8.8	9.7	10.7
Number of departments	120	118	120	120	120	128	122	122	124	124	123	119	121	
Number of respondents		98	92	77	76	69	83	95	100	93	96	102	111	119*

Notes: U refers to untenured and T refers to tenured. ABD indicates students who have completed "all but dissertation."

* The response numbers listed are for the academic rank questions. In 2009, the academic rank information for two schools was collected from the web. In 2010, the academic rank information for three schools was collected from the web.

From Fraumeni, 2011, 7

Women in economics and in general have obviously not yet achieved equality with men. How then has the recent recession affected women overall? As a result of the recession there has been a move toward equalization of wages between men and women. While this is good news, the reason for the change is not. The equalization occurred not because women made gains but rather because men saw their salaries fall during the recession (Tavernise, 2011). Wage equalization is a positive step but the manner in which this move toward equalization happened was not the right one.

The recession affected some sectors more strongly than others. For example, the predominately male field of construction declined enormously. During the recession women did have increased employment in the fields of management, business, and finance (Tavernise, 2011). These fields have historically seen low female employment so growth for women in these fields is a positive achievement.

There have also been some other results of the recession in terms of women in the labor force. The recession has seen women using new models of entrepreneurship which saw successes during the recession. Women tend to be more risk averse than men, so in the uncertain environment of the recession women's entrepreneurs worked quite well (Keil, 2009). More work remains in this area to see just why women succeeded in this and what lesson can be applied from this result. Women and men alike used the recession as a time to gain more education by going back to school. Although this raised education levels it also cut into the female college advantage. Previously more women went to college than men and thus had higher education levels. The increase in people returning to school has diminished this advantage that women held (Izzo, 2010).

An interesting phenomenon occurred during the recession: women tended to keep more jobs than men during the layoffs and cutbacks (Şahin, Song, and Hobijn). As already mentioned, male employment declined significantly due to the industries that were hardest hit being male dominated. Fields like health services and public sector positions where a number of women are employed remained fairly constant during the recession (Kochar, 2011). Now that the economy has entered the recovery period the situation has shifted. Construction especially is picking up and the industry has begun hiring new workers. These new hires during the recovery have been mostly male. While women were more likely to keep their job during the recession, during the recovery the job gains are going to men (Appelbaum, 2011). Industries that are female-heavy, such as health services, have remained relatively constant throughout the whole situation and should be relatively stable. Many women work in local and state governments and in professions such as teaching. Now on the other side of the recession these positions are in jeopardy. The government faces massive deficits and public sector positions are likely to see cuts in the future. This does not bode well for women as many are employed there and thus could face post-recession layoffs.

Women have clearly come a long way in terms of equality, however, there is also still a long way to go. The recession was difficult on employment in general, but the recovery thus far has hit women especially hard. In certain fields women have still made gains, albeit more slowly. Economics still has an underrepresentation of women, and according to works discussed above the tenure rate for female economics professors is below average. There has been an increase in women at all academic levels of economics, so there is reason to believe that women are on the right track to make gains in this field. Women have been appearing more at high levels, including Hillary Clinton's campaign for president and German Chancellor Angela Merkel who has made many recent headlines due to Euro issues. Although there have been noticeable advancements, women still have a ways to go to reach equality with men. The recession has affected sectors, genders, and occupations differently. It remains to be seen how women will fare post-recovery and what the future will look like in terms of gender equality. ■

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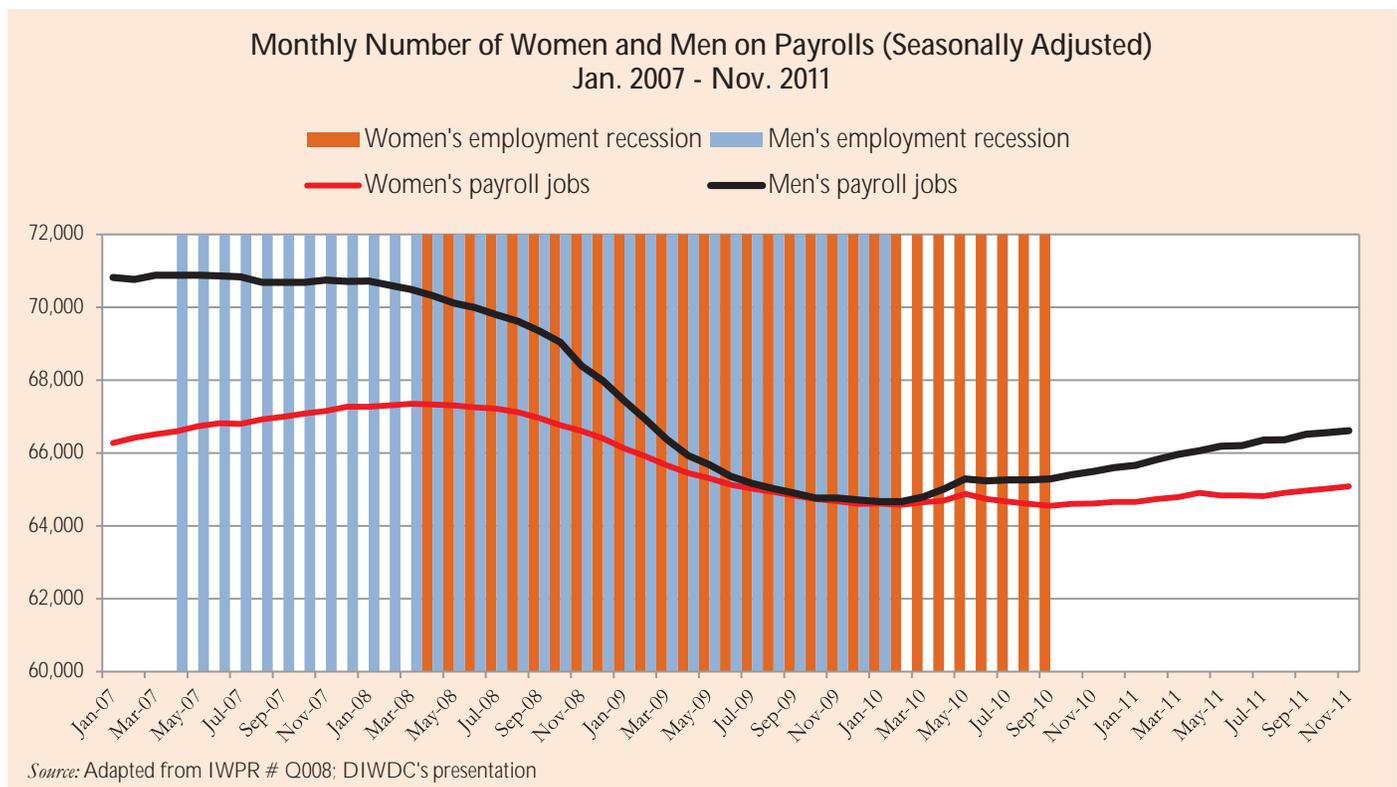
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A Quick Look at Job Recovery: Women and Men in America!

According to the Institute for Women's Policy Research (www.iwpr.org):

- From November 2010 to November 2011, out of the 1.6 million jobs added to payrolls, only 474,000 (30%) were filled by women
- The gap between women and men in employment in November 2011 was 1.5 million
- Women have regained only one out five (536,000 or 19.7%) of the total jobs they lost in the recession of 2008

The Evolution of Employment of Women and Men Since January 2007



Some Facts about Women

A recent article by Forbes shows that:

- Only 6% of Fortune 100 CEOs are women (and none of them run companies above #39)
- Only 8% of technology start-ups are led by women
- Only 9% of contributors on Wikipedia are women
- Women account for only a tenth of the voting power on the world's key interest rates
- Only 13% of the top 100 billionaires worldwide are women and only one out of 13 holds an active leadership role; the rest serve more as shareholders and/or have a family inheritance role
- Only 15% of senior management in all industries are women
- Combined across eight major religions, women hold only 15% of the leadership roles in the clergy
- Less than 18% of Congressional seats are held by women

Global Female Heads of States and Government Currently in Office, as of December 2011

Table: Female Heads of States and Government Currently in Office, Sorted by Assumption of Office

Country	Name	Role	Assumption of Office since
United Kingdom	Queen Elizabeth II	Chief of State	6 February 1952
Denmark	Queen Margrethe II	Chief of State	14 January 1972
Netherlands	Queen Beatrix	Chief of State	30 April 1980
Finland	Tarja Halonen	President	1 March 2000
Germany	Angela Merkel	Chancellor	22 November 2005
Liberia	Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf	President	16 January 2006
India	Pratibha D. Patil	President	25 July 2007
Argentina	Cristina Fernandez De Kirchner	President	10 December 2007
Bangladesh	Sheikh Hasina Wajed	Prime Minister	6 January 2009
Iceland	Johanna Sigurdardottir	Prime Minister	1 February 2009
Croatia	Jadranka Kosor	Prime Minister	6 July 2009
Lithuania	Dalia Grybauskaitė	President	12 July 2009
Costa Rica	Laura Chinchilla Miranda	President	8 May 2010
Trinidad and Tobago	Kamla Persad-Bissessar	Prime Minister	26 May 2010
Australia	Julia Eileen Gillard	Prime Minister	24 June 2010
Slovakia	Iveta Radicová	Prime Minister	8 July 2010
Australia	Julia Eileen Gillard	Prime Minister	24 July 2010
Brazil	Dilma Rousseff	President	1 January 2011
Switzerland	Eveline Widmer-Schlumpf	President	14 December 2011

Source: www.cia.gov/library/publications; www.guide2womenleaders.com; DIWDC's presentation

¹ <http://www.forbes.com/sites/lesliebradshaw/2011/08/04/why-women-having-a-seat-at-the-table-is-not-enough/>

An Eventful Start for the New Year 2012 for DIWDC!

While the year 2011 ends, DIWDC does not stop its service to the community and science. The Institute has already planned several events for 2012. Some are annual events and some are new.

DIWDC at the ASSA 2012 Meetings in Chicago, IL



DIWDC's staff will attend the largest congress of all economic and social science societies and associations which will take place in Chicago, Illinois in early January 2012. At the highly acclaimed meeting of high profile economists, DIWDC will be presenting its research, participating in the job market, and exhibiting. ■

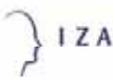
DIWDC Co-organizes the 4th AMERB in Istanbul, Turkey



DIW DC



ANDREW YOUNG SCHOOL
OF POLICY STUDIES



IZA

The 4th Annual Meeting on the Economics of Risky Behaviors (AMERB), co-founded and co-organized by DIWDC Executive Director Amelie F. Constant (George Washington University and IZA) and Professor Erdal Tekin (Georgia State University and IZA) will take place on April 27-29 in Istanbul,

Turkey. The organizers are delighted to have Professor Steve Machin of University College London and an IZA fellow deliver the keynote. ■

The 9th AM2 will be at IZA in Bonn, Germany



The Annual Migration Meeting (AM2), the jewel meeting of the migration area at IZA, and Dr. Constant's signature meeting, will take place at the marvelous IZA villa in Bonn, Germany on

June 3-4, 2012. AM2 commenced in 2004 along with the creation of the new migration area at IZA. Dr. Constant, who created the area and the AM2, is the organizer of the meeting. The highlight of the meeting has always been the Julian Simon lecture, in honor of the late migration economist. In 2012, Professor Guillermina Jasso of New York University and an IZA fellow will deliver the JS Lecture. Since the beginning, AM2 has been attracting a large crowd of high caliber submissions. In her capacity as the Program Director of Migration, Dr. Constant is looking forward to creating an amazing program compacted into two days. ■



5th Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum



Dr. Amelie Constant is invited to go to the 5th Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum that will take place in Bonn, Germany on June 25-27, 2012. Topics of the international conference are culture, education and the role of the Media

(<http://www.dw-world.de/dw/0,,14143.00.html>). ■

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