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Neue FIW-Studien 2009/2010

FIW Studie N° 9

"Migrants and Economic Performance in the EU15: their allocations across countries, industries and job types and their (productivity) growth impacts at the sectoral and regional levels"

Michael Landesmann, Robert Stehrer und Mario Liebensteiner

Abstract:

Studies regarding the migrants' impact upon performance variables and in particular upon productivity growth – which is the focus of this study - are few although there has been an increased interest in this area. This study addresses this issue in a cross-country and regional perspective with a focus on EU-27 countries at the industry level. In the first part of the study the focus is on employment patterns of migrants regarding their shares in employment, the composition in terms of places of origin, and an important aspect of the analysis is the study of their 'skills' (measured by educational attainment levels) and the utilisation of these skills relative to those of domestic workers. The second part of the study conducts a wide range of 'descriptive econometric' exercises analysing the relationship between migrants employment across industries and regions and output and productivity growth. We do obtain robust results with respect to the positive impact of the presence of high-skilled migrants especially in high-education-intensive industries and also more generally – but less robustly – on the relationship between productivity growth and the shares of migrants and of high-skilled migrants in overall employment. There is also an analysis of the impact of different policy settings with respect to labour market access of migrants and to anti-discrimination measures. The latter have a significant positive impact on migrants' contribution to productivity growth. In the analysis of impacts of migrants on value added and labour productivity growth at the regional level we add migration variables to robust determinants of growth and find positive and significant relationships between migrants' shares (and specifically of high-skilled migrants) and regional productivity growth. The limitations of the study with respect to data issues, causality and selection effects are discussed which give scope for further research.

Kommende Veranstaltungen

- 17. Mai 2010: [12. FIW-Workshop „Forschungsagenda“](#)
- 18. Juni 2010: [13. FIW-Workshop „Global Growth Patterns after the Crisis“](#)

Weitere Informationen und Anmeldung auf der FIW Webseite unter:

<http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=4>

Neue FIW-Working Paper

FIW-Working Paper N° 47

[“The Influence of Trade with the EU-15 on Wages in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia between 1997 and 2005”](#)

Konstantin Wacker

Abstract:

I use the STAN database of the OECD and different econometric methods to investigate the effects of exports towards the EU-15 on wages in the Visegrad countries (CEEC-4; Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia). The results do not allow to draw any definite statements about this effect. While the impact of exports towards the EU-15 on wages in the countries investigated is likely to be negative in the short run (1-2 years), it seems to be positive in the medium and long run, at least for Hungary and Poland.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the pattern of the CEEC-4 exports towards the EU-15 does not correspond with the predictions of the Heckscher-Ohlin model. Therefore, also the theorems of Stolper and Samuelson (1941) and concerning the equalization of factor prices, which are based on the Heckscher-Ohlin model, do not seem accurate to describe the underlying forces linking trade with factor prices. I argue that missing regional and related inter-sectoral labor mobility might be a potential factor preventing employees from taking advantage of trade liberalization. To substantiate this suspicion, however, analysis of more disaggregated data is necessary.

FIW-Working Paper N° 48

[“Financial Integration in Autocracies: Greasing the Wheel or More to Steal?”](#)

Ramin Dadasov, Philipp Harms, Oliver Lorz

Abstract:

This paper analyzes the influence of financial integration on institutional quality. We construct a dynamic political-economic model of an autocracy in which a ruling elite uses its political power to expropriate the general population. Although financial integration reduces capital costs for entrepreneurs and thereby raises gross incomes in the private sector, the elite may counteract this effect by increasing the level of expropriation. Since de facto political power is linked to economic resources, financial integration also has long-run consequences for the distribution of power and for the rise of an entrepreneurial class.

FIW-Working Paper N° 49

[“The Synchronization of GDP Growth in the G7 during U.S. Recessions. Is this Time Different?”](#)

Nikolaos Antonakakis, Johann Scharler

Abstract:

Using the dynamic conditional correlation (DCC) model due to Engle (2002), we estimate time varying correlations of quarterly real GDP growth among the G7 countries. In general, we find that rather heterogeneous patterns of international synchronization exist during U.S. recessions. During the 2007 - 2009 recession, however, international co-movement increased substantially.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,
Björn Rabethge
Christoph Hammer
(FIW - Projektbüro)

Es entspricht nicht unserer Philosophie Ihnen unerwünschte E-Mails zukommen zu lassen. Falls Sie keine weiteren E-Mails vom FIW erhalten möchten, schreiben Sie bitte an das [Projektbüro](#) mit dem Betreff "Abmelden".

FIW - Ein Kooperationsprojekt von WIFO, wiiw und WSR
Im Rahmen der Internationalisierungsinitiative der Bundesregierung (BMWFJ)

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We are glad to inform you about the latest news on the FIW project:

New FIW-Research Reports 2009/2010

FIW Research Report N° 9

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Upcoming Events

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Further Information and registration on the FIW Website:

<http://www.fiw.ac.at/index.php?id=4&L=3>

Kind regards

Björn Rabethge
Christoph Hammer
(FIW Project Office)

FIW - A collaboration of WIFO, wiiw and WSR
In the framework of the Austrian Federal Government's "Internationalisation Drive"