

## *Book of Abstracts*

### « Production d'innovations radicales et réseaux de collaborations en R&D »

**Adhen Benlahlou**

Les pays de l'OCDE ont connu un ralentissement de la productivité, et ce malgré les investissements en R&D des grandes entreprises et les subventions publiques. Pour expliquer ce paradoxe apparent, les économistes attribuent cette situation à un manque d'innovations radicales. L'argument essentiel est que les entreprises produisent principalement des innovations incrémentales sujettes à des rendements décroissants contrairement aux innovations de rupture ou de grande qualité qui ont le potentiel de soutenir les gains de productivité de façon structurelle et durable.

Malgré un intérêt marqué de la littérature pour l'étude des collaborations de R&D, on sait relativement peu de choses sur le type d'innovations qui en résultent et des processus sous-jacents. L'objectif principal de cette thèse est d'étudier la production d'innovations radicales qui résultent des collaborations en R&D, en fonction de l'environnement institutionnel mais aussi des caractéristiques individuelles et des partenariats noués dans le cadre d'activités de R&D.

Mon objectif est d'aborder les collaborations de R&D sous le prisme de l'innovation radicale en tenant compte de la variation spatiale et temporelle des dynamiques de formation de projets collaboratifs. Ceci avec le but de mieux comprendre la production d'innovation radicale à partir des caractéristiques individuelles et de l'évolution de la structure des réseaux de collaborations.

### **Economics of Distribution Networks: Spatial Choices and Organizational Forms. The Case of Branding Products in France and Russia**

**Tatiana Bokova**

Dealing with distribution networks in the branding clothes sector, the Ph.D. dissertation will develop a research in applied econometrics, in the framework of contract theory, in addition with the literature on spatial allocation choices of outlets.

When entering the market, each company faces a choice: either to carry out expansion of the market (including access to international markets) by own means via internal resources of the company (increase in staff, investment in local branch) - the so-called vertical integration - or to delegate this right to an independent company through vertical separation. In the case of the second option, there is a variety of forms: this can be a corner, a joint venture, a distributor (dealer), an agent, franchising, master franchising, and online partners.

My research focus offers new perspectives as there are no publications that empirically estimate, in the case of France and Russia, the factors determining the choice of model, neither for entering new markets, nor for further spatial expansion. The main research question is: (In the case of branding clothes in France and Russia) What are the interactions between spatial and contractual choices in distribution networks?

The hypotheses deriving from this analytical context will be submitted to data; secondary data from French and Russian sources (European Franchising Association, the INSEE, the State Statistics Committee, RBK), an original primary data specifically collected for this research.

**Keywords:** Applied econometrics, Organizational forms, Spatial choices, Distribution networks

JEL codes: L2, M2

## ***Mental stress (strain) and monetary incentives***

**Chrisa Gresset**

Incentives have been widely studied in economics. Stress, an important issue in today's society, has been extensively investigated in medical and psychological literature. It is thus crucial to uncover the relationship between commonly-used monetary incentives schemes and physiological stress. To that end, we will conduct different treatments varying the nature of incentives. For each treatment, we will monitor individuals' stress levels as they perform mental tasks requiring use of working memory. Stress levels will be assessed using various physiological measures, such as HRV analysis, skin conductance and cortisol levels, as well as self-reported measures. Additionally, individual characteristics (mostly related to personality traits, cognitive skills and demographic background) will be collected so as to study variables which could possibly mediate the relationship between stress levels and incentive schemes. In sum, our aim is to investigate the relationship between stress, effort and performance across incentive schemes. Of importance to health economics and management science, is to assess the hidden costs of incentive schemes in terms of induced stress.

**Keywords:** behavioral economics, experimental methods, psycho-physiology

## **Informal care modelling: Economic valuation and applications to an innovative support program and respite care for informal caregivers in the Lyon metropolitan area**

**Wilfried Guets**

The demographic and social changes associated with the population aging bring up the debate over the organization of care to be given to elderly and/or disables. Despite gradual impairments of their quality of life due to the burden of informal care, informal caregivers play a central role in the daily life activities of their loved ones. In this context, the Lyon's metropolis respite house will soon provide a package of services to support the caregivers of the metropolis. This thesis: "**Informal care modelling: Economic valuation and applications to an innovative support program and respite care for informal caregivers in the Lyon metropolitan area**" is supported by the Research Institute in Public Health (IReSP), and will be organized as follow: First, exploratory analysis of two French National health survey databases: *Handicap-Santé Aidants Informels* (HSA, 2008) and *Capacités, Aides, et Ressources des Seniors* (CARE, 2016) using advanced econometric tools; Second, perform a monetary valuation of informal care within the framework of the respite house by mobilizing the Conjoint Analysis method; Third, conduct a cost-utility and a cost-effectiveness analysis of this innovative support program through a collective perspective. In sum, the aim is to promote and popularize a new strategy by providing incentives to the policy-makers to address informal care to the broad population at the country level in the next couple of years.

***Job search and unemployment insurance policies: A behavioral approach***  
**Maxime Le Bihan**

Basic labor theory states that the job search process is sensitive to incentives such as those given by unemployment insurance (UI). But incentives are likely to have various effects depending on job seekers' behavioral characteristics, which are mainly ignored when designing UI policies. It has been shown that impatience, loss aversion or locus of control can alter the effect of policies on the search intensity and the unemployment duration. The aim of this thesis, in collaboration with Unédic, is to examine further the way behavioral factors and incentives interact using both experimental and naturally occurring data. Doing this will allow to give more tools to understand the mechanisms underlying job search and to design policies.

**Essays on Rural-urban Migration and Education in China**  
**Tiruo Liu**

In 2010, 61 million children aged 0-17 were left behind in rural China, and the number of migrant children reached 36 million. 38% of the total children populations in China were affected by this large rural-urban migration. Almost half of the left behind children in rural areas who have both parents out-migrate are reported disadvantaged in schooling, while migrant children following parents to the cities are subject to many forms of institutionalized discrimination, notably in access to education. This enlarging educational gap between rural and urban children is considered contributing to the poverty crisis in China.

At present, identifying the causal impact of migration on children left-behind has been challenged to theoretical ambiguities and inconclusive empirical evidences. Researchers who find a positive impact argue that through out-migration, parents send remittances to relax the household budget constraint, allowing more educational investment on children's education at home, benefiting school performance. However, migration involving parental absence has been shown to have a negative impact on various children's learning outcomes. As a result, inconsistent conclusions were made to clarify the net impact due to a trade-off between remittances and parental absence as well as different data samples and methods employed.

Using the first nationally representative data on migration-affected children –the China Education Panel Survey (2013 and 2014 waves)–, this thesis aims at analyzing the impact of migration on children's educational achievements for both groups in China. For the first, the impact of rural-urban migration on cognitive skill development would be addressed, providing new evidence of inequality between rural and urban children in cognitive development. Second, this new nationally representative dataset allows disentangling the specific mechanism by parental time input and remittances apart from an overall impact. Moreover, I will also investigate the educational achievements of migrant students in urban private migrant schools in comparison with local urban children. Last, this thesis intends to shed light on the gender gaps in China's compulsory education in order to better understand the consequences of rural to urban migration and achieve educational equality in China.

***Labor Market Flexibility in the Euro Area: A Two-Country DSGE Model With Search and Matching Frictions***  
**Jocelyn Maillard**

I build a DSGE model with two-countries belonging to the same monetary union and facing search and matching frictions. I calibrate it for the home country to represent countries of the Eurozone with a flexible labor market and for the foreign country those with a more rigid labor market. I observe that both countries benefit from a positive technology shock wherever it occurs. Consumption and wages get above equilibrium while unemployment is lower than in its steady-state whatever the situation. However, the foreign country gains more from a technology shock in the home country than the opposite. I also find out that the monetary union as a whole gets welfare gains from a convergence of their labor markets. Those gains are unsurprisingly larger when the convergence is made in the setup with the lowest unemployment level. Besides, this labor market convergence brings higher welfare gains than implementing complete financial markets.

***Residential segregation and local public spending***  
**Morgan Ubeda**

The potential role of residential segregation in reproducing social inequalities and threatening social cohesion have prompted politicians to launch local spending programs (e.g. PNRU in France) that aim at promoting social mixing. A rich economic literature exists that looks at the impact of local spending and taxation on households sorting, with important theoretical and empirical studies (e.g. Epple and Platt 1998 and Bayer and McMillan 2012). However, some important challenges remain in order to fully understand the effects of local policies on sorting. First, there still lacks clear measurements of the economic significance of local policies in shaping households sorting relative to the other main factors of location choice that are access to amenities, distance to employment and the socio-demographics of neighbors. Second, the theoretical frameworks available to date focus on unidimensional policies (cf. Epple and Nechyba 2004), whereas the interplay between policies and other endogenous local variables could create extremely relevant multiplicative effects. The objective of the thesis is to contribute to the undertaking of these challenges. As a starting point, the first chapter will estimate the effects of local public spending on municipal attractiveness, compared to the other determinants of location choice that are distance to employment and the socio-demographic background of neighbors. In a second time, the objective will be to build and close a model of the housing market, household location choice and supply of amenities that allows to better understand the interactions between these variables and the full long-term effect of local policy shocks on the urban landscape. This model is then to be estimated and used to simulate counterfactual policies.