



Richard Blundell (University College London)

Richard Blundell holds the David Ricardo Chair of Political Economy at University College London where he was appointed Professor of Economics in 1984. Since 1986 he has been Research Director of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, where he is also Director of the ESRC Centre for the Microeconomic Analysis of Public Policy. Richard was a graduate of the University of Bristol and London School of Economics and lectured in Econometrics at the University Manchester from 1975 to 1984.

Professor Blundell is currently the President of the Econometric Society, a Fellow of the Econometric Society, Fellow of the British Academy, an Honorary Member of the American Economic Association, and an Honorary Member American Academy of Arts and Science. In 2006 he was awarded a CBE (Commander of the British Empire) for his service to the social sciences. He has held visiting professor positions at University of British Columbia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Berkeley. Richard is on the editorial board of the *Journal of Economic Literature*.

Professor Blundell's research interests are microeconometrics; savings and consumption; household behaviour and public economics. Richard has had well over seventy refereed papers published in the top economic and econometric journals and been a co-editor of four books.

"Earned Income Tax Credit Reforms: Impact and Optimality"

The aim of this presentation is to evaluate the labour market impact of employment tax credit reforms and to consider the optimal design of such policies. The policy issue addressed is low labour market attachment and low earnings among low-skilled working parents. The presentation will examine how best to use evidence in such evaluations. There are two key questions that will be considered: First, what is the impact of in-work benefit reforms on labour supply and to what extent does a standard labour supply model capture the main impact? Second, to what extent are such tax credits policies optimal, that is do they constitute an optimal income transfer for low income people?

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Anne O. Krueger (International Monetary Fund)

Anne Krueger is currently Professor of International Economics at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. From 2001 to 2007, Professor Krueger was First Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Prior to the IMF, she was the Ritch Professor at Stanford University and also taught at the University of Minnesota and Duke University. From 1982 to 1986 Anne Krueger was the World Bank Chief Economist. She graduated from Oberlin College and obtained her Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin and holds honorary Ph.D.s from Hacettepe, Georgetown and Monash Universities.

Anne Krueger is a Distinguished Fellow and past President of the American Economic Association, a Fellow of the Econometric Society, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research. She has been the recipient of a number of economic prizes and awards including the Robertson Prize in 1984, the Bernhard-Harms Prize in 1990, the Kenan Enterprise Award in 1990, and the Seidman Prize in 1993. Anne has held numerous visiting professorships at universities around the world.

Professor Krueger's research interests include: international economics, economic development, multilateral institutions and the political economy of trade policy. She is the author of a number of books and numerous journal articles.

"Be Careful what you Wish For: Globalization and Its Critics"

The past six decades have seen unprecedented progress in poverty reduction, improved living standards, and the quality of life. Much of that success has been a result of economic policies which enabled freer flows of ideas, trade, and capital, and the innovative technologies that were developed. The world economy is in vastly better shape, but of course still has problems. These need to be addressed, but efforts to slow down or reverse globalization are not the answer.

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Catherine L. Mann (Brandeis University)

Catherine L. Mann is Professor of International Economics and Finance at Brandeis University and a Senior Fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics in Washington. Previously, she served in policymaking institutions in Washington, including as Assistant Director in the International Finance Division at the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, Senior International Economist at the President's Council of Economic Advisors at the White House, and on the staff of the Chief Economist at the World Bank.

Prior to her policy development and analysis role in Professor Mann taught for 10 years as adjunct professor of management at the Owen School of Management at Vanderbilt University and two years at the Johns Hopkins Nitze School for Advanced International Studies, among other university courses. She graduated from Harvard University and completed her PhD in Economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor Mann's work focuses on two related topics: information technology in global markets and the US trade deficit and US dollar. She has authored and co-authored several books and numerous articles in both areas of research. She also directs a project funded by the Ford Foundation to support collaborative research comparing Asian and Latin American countries on how technology affects entrepreneurship, government, education and skills, and financial intermediation.

**"Globalization and Technological Change in Professional Services"
Xiaokai Yang Memorial Lecture**

The forces of globalization and technical change have hit the services frontier. Just like manufactured products, professional services can be fragmented into a global value chain, facilitated by information technology. What are the implications for productivity growth and labour markets of such information technology intensive and globalised services? What are key differences between manufactured products and professional services that might make globalization of services different from globalization of goods? Do these differences point to a new set of concerns for policymakers? A look at US data starts the analysis and discussion.



Dilip Mookherjee (Boston University)

Dilip Mookherjee is the Professor of Economics at Boston University since 1995 and the Director of the Institute of Economic Development at Boston University since 1998. He graduated from the Delhi School of Economics and the London School of Economics where he received his PhD in 1982. He taught at Stanford University from 1982 to 1989, the Indian Statistical Institute in New Delhi from 1989 to 1995.

In 1998, Professor Mookherjee was awarded the Mahalanobis Memorial Award by the Indian Econometric Society for outstanding contributions to quantitative economics. He has held visiting professor positions at Centre for Studies in Social Science at Calcutta and at the People's University in Beijing. Dilip Mookherjee is currently the co-editor of the *Journal of Development Economics*; associate editor of the *Rand Journal of Economics*, the *B.E. Journal of Theoretical Economics*, and the *German Economic Review*.

Professor Mookherjee's research interests include: incentives and organisation theory, game theory, inequality, development economics and public economics. Dilip Mookherjee has had over fifty refereed papers published in the top journals and has published eleven books as editor or co-editor, as well as writing chapters in a host of other books.

"Endogenous Inequality Theory"

This paper constructs a model of intergenerational transmission of inequality via financial bequests and human capital investments in the presence of borrowing constraints. It extends existing models in various directions: investment returns are endogenously determined, there are no indivisibilities in investment, and financial and human capital co-exist. A unique steady state is shown to exist. The steady state involves wealth inequality across families (and endogenous non-convexity in returns to human capital) if and only if the range of training costs across occupations is large, relative to technology and preference parameters.

Sponsored by the Economic Design Network and Monash University



Christopher Pissarides (London School of Economics)

Christopher Pissarides has been the Norman Sosnow Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics (LSE) since 1986 and Director of the Research Programme on Macroeconomics at the Centre for Economic Performance since 1999. He graduated from the University of Essex and obtained his PhD at the LSE in 1973. He taught at University of Southampton 1974-76 before heading to the LSE in 1976.

In 2005 Professor Pissarides became the first economist outside the United States to be jointly awarded the IZA Prize in Labor Economics. He is a research fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (London) and the Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA, Bonn), a member of Council of the European Economic Association, the Econometric Society and a former member of Council of the Royal Economic Society. Christopher is currently an associate editor of *Economica* and on the editorial board of *Labour*.

Professor Pissarides research interests include macroeconomics and he is an expert on labour market theory and policy research. His book *Equilibrium Unemployment Theory* is a standard reference in the economics of unemployment. He has had well over fifty refereed papers published in the top economic journals, has written over twenty chapters in books, has written two books himself and co-edited another.

" Employment Outcomes in the Welfare State"

The presentation will focus on the role of government policy in the explanation of employment differences across countries. Special attention will be paid to the policy differences in the "three worlds of welfare capitalism": the Anglo-Saxon countries, with low taxes and transfers; continental Europe, with higher taxes and transfers; and Scandinavia, which, in the words of Assar Lindbeck, has "nationalized the family," with large market subsidies targeted to functions traditionally done within the family. Data from five representative countries (the United States, Britain, France, Italy and Sweden) will be documented. In these countries, there are some striking differences in the allocation of time across economic activities, all of which concern service employment. Although - as one might expect - there are large differences in the size of the finance and business services sector, this is not the whole story. There are also large differences in employment in other sectors, in particular in the sectors which have close substitutes in "home production", such as childcare, looking after sick relatives and cooking and shopping. A large fraction of these differences is explained by the tax-subsidy programmes associated with the type of welfare state adopted in each country. The paper gives quantitative predictions of the impact of these policies on hours of work allocated to different market activities and home production.

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