

XXIX KANSANTALOUSTIETEEN PÄIVÄT

Finnish Society for Economic Research – XXIX Annual Meeting

**Lappeenranta
1.-2.2.2007**

**Ohjelma
Programme**

Torstai / Thursday 1.2.

9.45-10.00	Ilmoittautuminen / Registration (Ylioppilastalo, LTY/LUT)
10.00-10.30	Avajais sanat ja FEP-palkinnon julkistaminen / Opening words and presentation of the FEP Award (Ylioppilastalo)
10.30-12.00	Istunnot / Sessions I (Ylioppilastalo) : Labour I – <i>luentosali / lecture room 204</i> Macroeconomic issues in emerging markets – <i>luentosali / lecture room 212</i> Shock propagation and optimal monetary policy design in DSGE models – <i>auditorio / auditorium 103</i> Housing Economics – <i>luentosali / lecture room 216</i>
12.00-13.00	Lounastauko / Lunch break
13.00-15.00	Istunnot / Sessions II (Ylioppilastalo & Kauppateellinen tiedekunta): Economic Theory – <i>kokoushuone 7630 / conference room 7630</i> Muutoksen merkit – kvantitatiivisia perspektiivejä Suomen taloushistoriaan / Signs of change – quantitative perspectives on Finnish economic history – <i>luentosali / lecture room 216</i> Labour II – <i>luentosali / lecture room 204</i> Public Economics I – <i>auditorio / auditorium 103</i> Industrial Organisation – <i>luentosali / lecture room 212</i>
15.00-15.30	Kahvitarjoilu / Coffee (Ylioppilastalo)
15.30-17.00	Plenum – Professor Robert E. Hall: “How Much Do We Understand about Booms and Recessions?” (Ylioppilastalo)
18.30-19.30	Lappeenrannan kaupungin vastaanotto / Reception hosted by the City of Lappeenranta (Kaupungintalo / City Hall)
20.00-24.00	Konferenssi-illallinen / Conference dinner (Lappeenrannan kasino)

Taloustieteellinen seura kiittää Lappeenrannan teknillistä yliopistoa tilojen tarjoamisesta.

The Finnish Society for Economic Research thanks the Lappeenranta University of Technology for providing the conference venue.

Perjantai / Friday 2.2.

9.00-11.00 **Istunnot / Sessions III (Ylioppilastalo):**
International Economics – *luentosali / lecture room 212*
Profit sharing and productivity – *luentosali / lecture room 204*
Banking/Finance – *auditorio / auditorium 103*
Econometrics – *luentosali / lecture room 216*

11.00-12.00 **Lounastauko / Lunch break**

12.00-14.00 **Istunnot / Sessions IV (Ylioppilastalo):**
Labour III – *auditorio / auditorium 103*
Empirical Macro – *luentosali / lecture room 216*
Public Economics II – *luentosali / lecture room 204*

Osoitteita / Addresses	
Ylioppilastalo	Lappeenrannan teknillinen yliopisto / Lappeenranta University of Technology, Skinnarilankatu 34, 53850 Lappeenranta
Kauppateieteellinen tiedekunta / School of Business	Lappeenrannan teknillinen yliopisto / Lappeenranta University of Technology, 7. rakennusvaihe, Skinnarilankatu 34, 53850 Lappeenranta
Kaupungintalo / City Hall	Villimiehenkatu 1, 53100 Lappeenranta
Lounaspaikkoja / Lunch restaurants	Ylioppilastalon ravintola (Aalef) LTY:n päärakennus / LUT main building (Sodexo)
Hotelli / Hotel	Sokos Hotel Lappee, Brahenkatu 1, 53100 Lappeenranta

Luentosalit / Lecture rooms	
Ylioppilastalo	Luentosali / Lecture room 204 Luentosali / Lecture room 212 Luentosali / Lecture room 216 Auditorio / Auditorium 103
Kauppateieteellinen tiedekunta / School of Business	Kokoushuone / Conference room 7630

Kuljetukset / Transportation	
Torstai / Thursday 1.2.	9:15 Sokos Hotel Lappee -> LTY / LUT 9:30 Rautatieasema / Railway station -> LTY / LUT Plenumin jälkeen / After plenary lecture LTY / LUT -> Sokos Hotel Lappee
Perjantai / Friday 2.2.	8:30 Sokos Hotel Lappee -> LTY / LUT 14:00 LTY / LUT -> Rautatieasema / Railway station

ISTUNNOT / SESSIONS I (Torstai / Thursday 10.30-12.00)

Labour I	PJ: Kultti	luentosali / lecture room 204
Equilibrium duration in an urn-ball model of labour markets	Kultti Klaus, Miettunen Antti, Takalo Tuomas	Kyyrä Tomi
Start-up grants and self-employment duration	Tokila Anu	Verho Jouko
The effect of benefit level on the duration of unemployment	Verho Jouko, Uusitalo Roope	Tokila Anu
Macroeconomic issues in emerging markets	PJ: Korhonen	luentosali / lecture room 212
Money demand in post-crisis Russia: De-dollarisation and re-monetisation	Korhonen Iikka, Mehrotra Aaron	Lahtinen Markus
Exchange Rates and Exchange Rate Pass-Through - a Glance at the EU New Member States	Kozluk Tomasz	Lahtinen Markus
Determinants of Investment Distribution across Russian Regions: A Bayesian Averaging of Classical Estimates (BACE) Method Application	Ledyeva Svetlana, Mishura Anna	Juurikkala Tuuli
Shock propagation and optimal monetary policy design in DSGE models	PJ: Kilponen	auditorio / auditorium 103
Robustness in Monetary Policymaking: A Case for Friedman's k-percent Money Growth Rule?	Kilponen Juha, Leitemo Kai	Bask, Mikael
Technology Shocks and Employment in Open Economies	Tervala Juha	Ripatti Antti
Rigidity in Technology Adoption and Macroeconomic Fluctuations	Vanhala Juuso	Vesala Timo
Announcement effects on exchange rates	Bask Mikael	Kilponen Juha
Housing Economics	PJ: Oikarinen	luentosali / lecture room 216
The Effect of Three-Rate Property Tax on Housing Construction	Lyytikäinen Teemu	Oikarinen Elias
Why is there no bubble in the Helsinki housing market?	Oikarinen Elias	Lyytikäinen Teemu
Owner-Occupied Housing and Demand for Risky Financial Assets	Saarimaa Tuukka, Ioannides Yannis M.	Haavio Markus

ISTUNNOT / SESSIONS II (Torstai / Thursday 13.00-15.00)

Economic Theory	PJ: Vesala	kokoushuone 7630 / conference room 7630
Board structure and CEO succession	Holopainen Helena	Vesala Timo
On Additivity of Bankruptcy Rules	Salonen Hannu	Vartiainen Hannu
Program equilibria under complexity considerations	Vartiainen Hannu	Salonen Hannu
Strategic bargaining in a dynamic matching market with threat of Bertrand competition	Vesala Timo	Holopainen Helena
Muutoksen merkit – kvantitatiivisia perspektiivejä Suomen taloushistoriaan / Signs of change - quantitative perspectives on Finnish economic history	PJ: Jalava, Garcia-Iglesias	luentosali / lecture room 216
Historical National Accounts: Basis for Research	Hjerppe Riitta	
The Book "Muutoksen merkit – kvantitatiivisia perspektiivejä Suomen taloushistoriaan"	Jalava Jukka	
Kotitalouksien mittaaminen ja asema 1950-luvun alun Suomessa	Kavonius Ilja Kristian	
Tuottavuutta inhimillisestä pääomasta ja teknologiasta	Maliranta Mika, Asplund Rita	
The Story of Finnish Economic Growth	Ojala Jari, Valtonen Heli	
Labour II	PJ: Korkeamäki	luentosali / lecture room 204
Earnings losses of displaced workers	Appelqvist Jukka, Korkeamäki Ossi, Kyyrä Tomi	Pekkarinen Tuomas
Agglomeration economies in local labour markets	Lahtonen Jukka	Okko Paavo
Regional employment cycles in Finland - are they export driven	Okko Paavo, Oikarinen Elias	Mehrotra Aaron
Age and productivity: Evidence from piece rate wages	Pekkarinen Tuomas, Uusitalo Roope	Korkeamäki Ossi
Public Economics I	PJ: Hyytinen	auditorio / auditorium 103
Favoritism in public procurement: Evidence from Sweden	Hyytinen Ari, Lundberg Sofia, Toivanen Karikallio Hanna Otto	
Outsourcing of Public Service Provision: When is it more efficient?	Knabe Andreas, Sørensen Peter Birch	
Participation Screen for Collusion in Simultaneous Multi-unit Procurement Auctions	Tukiainen Janne	Knabe Andreas
How Did the Finnish Corporate Dividend Policy Respond to the Tax Reform of 2005?	Karikallio Hanna , Kari Seppo, Pirttilä Jukka	Tukiainen Janne
Industrial Organization	PJ:Kiema	luentosali / lecture room 212
Modeling Commercial Piracy of Information Goods	Kiema Ilkka	Takalo Tuomas
When Do R&D subsidies boost innovation? - Revisiting the Inverted-U shape	Santavirta Torsten, Kilponen Juha	Toivanen Otto
Selection or self-rejection? Applications into a treatment program: The case of R&D subsidies	Takalo Tuomas, Tanayama Tanja, Toivanen Otto	Santavirta Torsten
Demand for and pricing of mobile internet	Toivanen Otto, Gao Maija, Hyytinen Ari	Kiema Ilkka

ISTUNNOT / SESSIONS III (Perjantai / Friday 9.00-11.00)

International Economics	PJ: Alho	luentosali / lecture room 212
Structural reforms in the EU and the political myopia in economic policies	Alho Kari	Tiainen Pekka
Trade and Endogenous National Preferences: Implications to Merit Goods Policies of the Social Planner	Niemi Janne	Alho Kari
Vakauttavatko paisuvat johdannaismarkkinat talouden ja työmarkkinoiden toimintaa vai sisältävätkö ne uusien riskien lähteen	Tiainen Pekka	Niemi Janne
Profit sharing and productivity	PJ: Laine	luentosali / lecture room 204
Is there rent sharing in the Finnish metal and electrotechnical industry?	Laine Pekka	Roponen Satu
Profit regulation and cost-efficiency in hospital production	Linnosmaa Ismo, Rätty Tarmo	Laine Pekka
Profit Sharing, Economic Integration and Employment: Econometric Evidence from Finland	Riihimäki Elisa	Maliranta Mika
Productivity dispersion - a case study in the Finnish retail trade	Roponen Satu, Kauhanen Antti	Linnosmaa Ismo
Banking/Finance	PJ: Ahoniemi	auditorio / auditorium 103
Multiplicative Models for Implied Volatility	Ahoniemi Katja	Laakkonen Helinä
Rating targeting and the confidence levels implicit in bank capital	Jokivuolle Esa, Peura Samu	Vaihekoski Mika
Exchange Rate Volatility, Macro Announcements and the Choice of the Intraday Seasonality Filtering Method	Laakkonen Helinä	Ahoniemi Katja
A Structural Empirical Analysis of Retail Banking Competition: the Case of Hungary	Molnar Jozsef	Kauppi Olli
Econometrics	PJ: Kurri	luentosali / lecture room 216
Random parameter cost frontier models for the Finnish electricity distribution utilities	Kopsakangas-Savolainen Maria, Svento Rauli	Kortelainen Mika
Representation Theorem for Convex Nonparametric Least Squares	Kuosmanen Timo	Hella Heikki
Semiparametric Estimation of Stochastic Production Frontier Models Under Regularity Properties	Kortelainen Mika, Kuosmanen Timo	Kopsakangas Maria
Forecasting National Account Revisions with Time Series Models	Kurri Samu, Hella Heikki	Kuosmanen Timo

ISTUNNOT / SESSIONS IV (Perjantai / Friday 12.00-14.00)

Labour III	PJ: Haapanen	auditorio / auditorium 103
Interaction of Job Disamenities, Job Satisfaction, and Sickness Absences: Evidence From a Representative Sample of Finnish Workers	Böckerman Petri, Ilmakunnas Pekka	Jauhiainen Signe
Migration behaviour and duration of residence spells of graduating students in Finland in 1987-2002	Haapanen Mika, Tervo Hannu	Nurmi Satu
Regional differences in overeducation	Jauhiainen Signe	Böckerman Petri
It Takes Three to Tango in Employment: Matching Vocational Institutions, Students and Companies in Labor Markets	Nurmi Satu, Maliranta Mika, Virtanen Hanna	Ollikainen Virve
Empirical Macro	PJ:Hämäläinen	luentosali / lecture room 216
Julkisten investointien tuottavuus. Katsaus kirjallisuuteen ja Suomi vuosina 1948-2003	Hämäläinen Pellervo	Pyyhtiä Ilmo
Russian de-industrialisation - Signs of Dutch disease?	Ollus Simon-Erik	Ruoho Seppo
Why is Europe lagging behind?	Pyyhtiä Ilmo	Hämäläinen Pellervo
Russian Transition: The Context of Growth Theory	Ruoho Seppo	Ollus Simon-Erik
Public Economics II	PJ: Kotakorpi	luentosali / lecture room 204
Public Services and Life Satisfaction	Kotakorpi Kaisa, Laamanen Jani Petri	Pirttilä Jukka
Leaky Bucket in the Real World: Estimating Inequality Aversion Using Survey Data	Pirttilä Jukka, Uusitalo Roope	Poutvaara Panu
The Looks of a Winner: Beauty, Gender and Electoral Success	Poutvaara Panu, Berggren Niclas, Jordahl Henrik	Uusitalo Roope
Corruption, Shadow Economy, and Output	Virta Heli	Tenhunen Sanna

TIIVISTELMÄT / ABSTRACTS

Paperi: Multiplicative Models for Implied Volatility

Kirjoittaja: Katja Ahoniemi

Email: katja.ahoniemi@hse.fi

Affiliaatio: HSE

Tiivistelmä: This paper estimates a mixture multiplicative error model for the implied volatilities of both call and put options on the Nikkei 225 index. In the multiplicative specification, the mean equation is multiplied by the error term. The mixture model allows for two ARMA-type mean equations and two error distributions. Diagnostics show that the mixture multiplicative model with gamma distributions for the error terms is a good fit to the data, and it clearly outperforms a multiplicative model with no mixture components. The forecast performance of the mixture model in a two-year out-of-sample is superior to that of simpler linear models for Nikkei call implied volatility, but the directional forecast accuracy of an ARIMA model is equal to or slightly better than that of multiplicative models for Nikkei put implied volatility.

Paperi: Structural Reforms in the EU and the Political Myopia in Economic Policies

Kirjoittaja: Kari Alho

Email: kari.alho@etla.fi

Affiliaatio: ETLA

Tiivistelmä: The paper considers economic reforms in the EU using an economic-political model which captures the possible myopia in economic policies, and analyses reforms in taxation, the welfare state, and in the labour and product markets. We show that high taxes and an extensive welfare state are likely to be the case under myopia as compared to the social optimum. We also consider the interaction between the reform activity and the Stability and Growth Pact, which hampers reforms in tax policies, but is conducive to reforming the welfare state, the product and labour markets, although the magnitude of these impacts is not marked under the actual tightness of the Pact. We also find that economic and political considerations tend to favour the emphasis to be put on reforming the goods market, instead of the labour market, which has also broadly speaking been the case in reality in the EU. Econometric evidence presented in the paper also supports these results. Coordination of reforms in the EU is most important in the case of the product market, but not in other fields.

Paperi: Earnings losses of displaced workers

Kirjoittaja: Jukka Appelqvist, Ossi Korkeamäki ja Tomi Kyyrä

Email: ossi.korkeamaki@vatt.fi

Affiliaatio: VATT

Tiivistelmä: We analyse earnings losses of displaced workers in the Finnish private sector. Two groups of workers are analysed: those who were displaced in 1992 (depression time) and those in 1997 (recovery period). We make use of mass layoffs to deal with the selection problem. The effect of displacement on the earnings distribution is modelled using quantile regression.

Paperi: Announcement Effects on Exchange Rates

Kirjoittaja: Mikael Bask

Email: mikael.bask@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: SP

Tiivistelmä: An asset pricing model for exchange rate determination is presented, where technical analysis in currency trade is incorporated in the form of a moving average technique. As a result, the model has $j_{\max}+1$ rational expectations equilibria (REE), where j_{\max} is large, since j_{\max} past exchange rates affect the current rate due to technical trading. There is, however, a unique REE that is economically relevant, and focusing on this REE, it is shown that the exchange rate is much more sensitive to a change in money supply than when technical analysis is absent in currency trade. This result is important since it sheds light on the so-called exchange rate disconnect puzzle in international finance.

Paperi: Interaction of Job Disamenities, Job Satisfaction, and Sickness Absences: Evidence From a Representative Sample of Finnish Workers

Kirjoittaja: Petri Böckerman Pekka Ilmakunnas

Email: petri.bockerman@labour.fi

Affiliaatio: Palkansaajien tutkimuslaitos

Tiivistelmä: This paper explores the potential role of adverse working conditions at the workplace in the determination of workers' sickness absences. Our data contains detailed information on the prevalence of job disamenities at the workplace from a representative sample of Finnish workers. The results from reduced-form models reveal that workers facing adverse working conditions tend to have greater amount of sickness absences. In addition, reduced-form models clearly show that regional labour market conditions are an important determinant of sickness absences. Hence, sickness absences are more common in the regions of low unemployment. Recursive models suggests that job disamenities are associated with job dissatisfaction and dissatisfaction with workers' sickness absences.

Paperi: Migration behaviour and duration of residence spells of graduating students in Finland in 1987-2002

Kirjoittaja: Mika Haapanen & Hannu Tervo

Email: mphaapan@econ.jyu.fi

Affiliaatio: University of Jyväskylä

Tiivistelmä: Interesting, but yet largely unstudied questions concern labour migration behaviour from the point of view of duration. Why do some migrate soon after graduating, while others stay for a long time? Why some graduates re-migrate quite soon after the initial move? To shed light on these questions, we examine the migration behaviour of graduating students in Finland in 1987–2002. A discrete-time model of residence duration was specified that allows us to study how much propensity to move falls over the course of the residence spell. Our estimation results affirm the importance of this cumulative inertia as a determinant of migration. The longer person stays in a region the smaller are the hazard rates of migration. However, the hazard rates are much higher for those who have moved during the graduation year compared to those who did not move. The analysis also shows that migration propensity depends upon the cyclical trends in the economy.

Paperi: Board structure and CEO succession

Kirjoittaja: Helena Holopainen

Email: helena.holopainen@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: Research Department, Bank of Finland and RUESSG, University of Helsinki

Tiivistelmä: This paper studies the role and structure of corporate board in context of succession process by using a framework where the board is responsible for three tasks: selection, monitoring, and counseling of successor. The departing CEO has important knowledge that improves the board's ability to first find a matching successor and then to provide counseling to him. However, the departing CEO is simultaneously also eager to interfere with the successor's project choice so as to assure access to private benefits. This paper then argues that, at which point (if at all) and for how long the predecessor is nominated to the board, can be used by the shareholders to balance the benefits from the predecessor's expertise with the costs that arise from distorted project choice.

Paperi: Favoritism in public procurement: Evidence from Sweden

Kirjoittaja: Hyytinen, Ari; Lundberg, Sofia ja Toivanen, Otto

Email: ari.hyytinen@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: Suomen Pankki / Bank of Finland

Tiivistelmä: We study favoritism in public procurement of cleaning service contracts in Sweden 1990-1998. Cleaning services are a low-tech, clearly defined product with easy entry and no ex-ante quality differences. We study a period where the law allowed municipalities high degrees of freedom in choosing the winner. We find that: i) the lowest bid wins only 39% of the time; ii) the weight put on price when determining the winner varies with council composition; iii) bids are endogenous; and iv) the price sensitivity of the municipality does not affect the level of the winning bid. Our preliminary results demonstrate the existence of favoritism.

Paperi: Julkisten investointien tuottavuus. Katsaus kirjallisuuteen ja Suomi vuosina 1948-2003

Kirjoittaja: Pellervo Hämäläinen

Email: pellervo.hamalainen@utu.fi

Affiliaatio: Turun yliopisto

Tiivistelmä: Tämä keskustelunaloite on katsaus julkisten investointien tuottavuutta koskevaan kirjallisuuteen, jonka alkupiste on käytännössä Aschauerin vuoden 1989 artikkeli. Lisäksi tarkastellaan julkisten investointien ja investointiluntoisten menojen vaikutuksia yksityisen sektorin tuotantoon Suomessa vuosina 1948–2003. Tämä tarkastelu on tehty käyttäen sekä Cobb–Douglas- että CES-tuotantofunktioita, kuitenkin niin, että multikollineaarisuuden vähentämiseksi tuotantofunktioon otettiin vain yksi pääomakanta kerrallaan. Lisäksi aiemmasta kirjallisuudesta poiketen julkisiin investointeihin huomioitiin myös investoinnit inhimilliseen pääomaan. Inhimillinen pääomakanta muodostettiin kustannusperusteisesti koulutus- ja terveydenhoitomenoista. Kirjallisuuden perusteella julkisten investointien positiivisesta vaikutuksesta yksityisen sektorin tuottavuuteen ollaan melko yksimielisiä. Vaikutuksen suuruusluokasta ei kuitenkaan olla päästy yleisesti hyväksytyyn näkemykseen. Suomen kohdalla aikasarja-analyysin perusteella on vaikea tehdä perusteltuja johtopäätöksiä julkisten investointien vaikutuksista.

Paperi: The Book "Muutoksen merkit – kvantitatiivisia perspektiivejä Suomen taloushistoriaan"

Kirjoittaja: Jukka Jalava

Email: jukka.jalava@ptt.fi

Affiliaatio: PTT

Tiivistelmä: Kirjaan "Muutoksen merkit – kvantitatiivisia perspektiivejä Suomen taloushistoriaan" kootut artikkelit Suomen taloushistorian kliometrisista perusteista tarjoaa yksien kansien välissä kattavan, uusimpia kliometrisiä lähtökohtia soveltavan suomenkielisen esityksen Suomen taloushistoriasta. Kirjan ensimmäisessä osassa Jukka Pekkarisen artikkeli tuo tärkeän lisän Suomen talousihmeen suurten linjojen kuvaamiseen. Hän analysoi talouspolitiikkaa autonomian ajalta nykypäivään. Erkki Pihkala puolestaan keskittyy artikkelissaan ulkomaankaupan kehitykseen ja sen arviointiin. Jukka Jalavan ja Riitta Hjerppen artikkeli tarkastelee Suomen talousihmeen suuria linjoja, eli talous- ja tuottavuuskasvua sekä rakennemuutosta. Kirjan toisen osan muodostaa kaksi artikkelia yhtäältä kansantalouden tilinpidon kehikosta (Pirkko Aulin-Ahmavaara) ja sen historiallisista juurista ja toisaalta kansainvälisten elintasovertailujen menetelmistä ja ongelmista (Seppo Varjonen). Kirjan kolmannen osan muodostavat tapaustutkimukset. Jari Ojala ja Ilkka Nummela tarkastelevat maatalouden tuottavuutta viimeisen viidensadan vuoden ajalta. Ilkka Nummela ja Antti Penttinen esittelevät artikkelissaan biologisen elintason kehittymisestä verrattain uuden, antropometrisen historiantutkimuksen avulla. Jari Elorannan ja Jari Kauppilan artikkelissa analysoidaan itsenäisen Suomen talouspolitiikan muutosta maanpuolustuspainotteisesta menopolitiikasta hyvinvointivaltioon. Ilja Kristian Kavoniuksen tutkimuskohteena on suomalainen kotitalous vuosina 1950–1951. Kavonius analysoi kotitalouksien tulojen ja menojen rakennetta sekä säästämistä käyttäen virallista kansantalouden tilinpitoa ja kotitaloustutkimuksen mikroaineistoa. Matti Hannikainen käsittelee artikkelissaan työttömyyden mittaamista ja 1930-luvun lamaa. Risto Herralan artikkeli käsittelee rahoitussektorin merkitystä Suomen kansantaloudelle. Juha Kilponen ja Concepcion García-Iglesias tarkastelevat Suomen taloutta vuosina 1860–2000 rahatalouden näkökulmasta. Jari Ojala ja Petri Karonen keskittyvät yritysten ja yhteiskunnan yhteisevoluution kuvaamiseen. Kirjoittavat korostavat suomalaisena pitkän aikavälinen liiketoimintamallina yritysten keskinäistä verkostoitumista ja yhteistyötä. Kirjan viimeisenä artikkelina on Rita Asplundin ja Mika Malirannan tarkastelu inhimillisen pääoman ja teknologian vaikutuksesta tuottavuuteen. Nykyisessä tietoon perustuvassa taloudessa pelkkä tuotantopanosten lisäys on riittämätön keino talouskasvun turvaamiseksi.

Paperi: Regional differences in overeducation

Kirjoittaja: Signe Jauhiainen

Email: signe.jauhiainen@econ.jyu.fi

Affiliaatio: Jyväskylän yliopisto, Taloustieteiden tiedekunta

Tiivistelmä: The supply of highly educated workers has increased since the late 20th century but the demand has not necessarily increased equivalently. This trend might cause overeducation. A spatially limited job search area is considered to be one of the explanations for overeducation. The regional effect is unclear in previous studies but it has been noticed that spatial mobility of workers reduces the probability of overeducation. In this paper overeducated individuals were identified with a statistical measurement method. In total, 9,4 per cent of all workers were overeducated. A probit model which controls sample selection bias was used in the empirical analysis. The probability of overeducation was shown to depend on region in which the individual lives. A larger labour market area and commuting reduced the risk of being overeducated.

Paperi: Rating targeting and the confidence levels implicit in bank capital

Kirjoittaja: Esa Jokivuolle, Samu Peura

Email: esa.jokivuolle@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: Suomen Pankki

Tiivistelmä: The solvency standards implicit in bank capital levels, as reported e.g. in Jackson et al. (2002), are much higher than those required for top ratings, if standard single period economic capital models are taken seriously. We explain this excess capital puzzle by forward looking rating targeting behaviour by banks, which aims at maintaining rating above a minimum target in future periods. We calibrate to data on actual bank capital the confidence level used by the median US AA rated bank to maintain at least a single A rating. The calibrated confidence level is in line with the historical probability of an AA rated bank to be downgraded below A.

Paperi: How Did the Finnish Corporate Dividend Policy Respond to the Tax Reform of 2005?

Kirjoittaja: Hanna Karikallio, Seppo Kari, Jukka Pirttilä

Email: hanna.karikallio@vatt.fi

Affiliaatio: VATT

Tiivistelmä: Corporate and capital income tax reform in 2005 was the most remarkable tax reform faced by Finnish corporations since the early 1990s when dual income taxation was implemented in Finland. The most important elements of the 2005 reform were the elimination of the imputation system and a shareholder relief with a roof of 90,000 euros on taxfree dividends. In addition, dividends received from public corporations - which were taxfree before the reform- are now subject to taxation. The new tax rules affected different taxpayers in different ways. Major tightening of dividend taxation was confronted by entrepreneurs with over 90,000 euros taxfree dividends. Dividend tax burden increased heavily also for public corporations. Instead only minor changes in dividend taxation were faced by non-listed firms with a high share of dividends taxed as earned income. The aim of this article is to assess how the available information on the tax reform influenced the dividend distribution in different corporations in 2003 and especially in 2004. We hypothesise the responses to the tax reform in different corporation groups and compare if there were any differences in dividend payments and investments between years 1999-2001 and 2003-2004 in the way our hypotheses predict.

Paperi: Kotitalouksien mittaaminen ja asema 1950-luvun alun Suomessa

Kirjoittaja: Ilja Kristian Kavonius

Email: ilja_kristian.kavonius@ecb.int

Affiliaatio: Euroopan keskuspankki (EKP)

Tiivistelmä: Paperissa estimoidaan 1950-luvun alun suomalaisille kotitalouksille sekä institutionaaliset sektoritilit että kotitalouksien kulutusmenot melko yksilöidyllä tasolla. Nämä tilit on estimoitu koko maalle, suomalaisille kaupungeille yhteensä ja lisäksi kolmelle eri kaupunkityypille: Helsingille, keskisuurille kaupungeille ja pienille kaupungeille ja kauppaloille. Lisäksi artikkelin loppuosuudessa on mikroaineiston avulla laskettu vastaavat tilit muutamalle kotitaloudelle. Näiden avulla on hieman konkreettisemmin pyritty valottamaan suomalaisten kotitalouksien arkea.

Tilien avulla pystytään analysoimaan kotitalouksien tulojen ja menojen rakennetta ja lisäksi kotitalouksien säästämistä. Artikkelissa on analysoitu kotitalouksien elintasoja ja mahdollisuuksia säästää. Aineiston avulla pyritään hahmottamaan

kotitalouksien valinnan mahdollisuuksia ja tältä pohjalta hahmottamaan, millä termein suomalaisesta köyhyydestä 1950-luvun alun Suomessa pitäisi puhua. Lähtökohtana on se, että mikäli kotitalouksilla yleisesti ottaen ei ollut mahdollisuutta valita ja puutetta oli, niin ei ole mielekäästä puhua suhteellisesta köyhyydestä, vaan lähinnä absoluuttisesta köyhyydestä. Tämä määrittely ei sinänsä vastaa nykyisessä tilastoinnissa sovellettuja absoluuttisen ja suhteellisen köyhyyden termejä, vaan lähtökohta on enemmän filosofinen.

Paperi: Modeling Commercial Piracy of Information Goods

Kirjoittaja: Ilkka Kiema

Email: ilkka.kiema@helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: Helsingin Yliopisto

Tiivistelmä: I discuss the competition between a copyright owner and several commercial pirates who offer copies of an information good to the same consumers. I view the increased risk of a punishment that offering a pirate copy to a consumer causes as an advertising cost, whose value is chosen by the government. In its presence pirate copies have a positive price and there is price dispersion in the market for pirate copies when there are at least two commercial pirates. In addition, the government determines indirectly also the structure of the market for pirate copies by influencing the fixed costs of the pirates. I analyze the effects of these two policy variables on the markets for pirated and legitimate copies. An increase in the fixed costs of the commercial pirates has always a non-negative effect on the profit of the copyright owner. However, an increase in the advertising costs might increase the profits of the commercial pirates and decrease the profits of the monopolist.

Paperi: Robustness in Monetary Policymaking: A Case for Friedman's k-percent Money Growth Rule?

Kirjoittaja: Juha Kilponen ja Kai Leitemo

Email: juha.kilponen@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: SP

Tiivistelmä: We compare inflation targeting and Friedman's k-percent money growth rule in a stylized general equilibrium model where monetary policy transmission mechanism is subject to uncertainty and policy implementation lag. In the model, the inflation targeting policymaker is willing to pay a high price for being robust against misspecification in the monetary policy transmission. This price may exceed the inefficiencies associated with money growth targeting when model uncertainty is high, but not unreasonably so. We show that with not an implausible degree of model uncertainty, adherence to the Friedman rule of increasing the money stock by k percent will outperform commitment to flexible inflation targeting as the price paid for robustness is smaller.

Paperi: Outsourcing of Public Service Provision: When Is It More Efficient?

Kirjoittaja: Andreas Knabe and Peter Birch Sorensen

Affiliaatio: Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg and University of Copenhagen

Tiivistelmä: A model of public service provision is set up to study the factors determining whether outsourcing to for-profit producers of social services will enable a local government to achieve a given service quality at lower budgetary cost. In the absence of appropriate cost sharing arrangements between the government and the service provider, outsourcing provides an incentive for producers to lower quality in order to reduce costs. The cost reductions per se tend to be efficiency-improving, but to prevent a deterioration of service quality policy makers must spend more resources on monitoring quality. Moreover, the greater effort exerted under private service provision will have to be compensated by higher factor rewards. Hence public in-house provision may be more cost-efficient than outsourcing. This is particularly likely to be the case when the quality of the service is difficult to measure so that marginal monitoring costs are high. The paper shows that these results emerge both when politicians are benevolent and when they distribute rents in exchange for political support. We also show that risk aversion and uncertainty about the potential for cost savings implies a bias against outsourcing. However, if contracts between policy makers and service providers allow appropriate cost sharing arrangements, we find that a version of the Coase Theorem holds: policy makers can then implement exactly the same optimal allocation under public as under private provision.

Paperi: Random parameter cost frontier models for the Finnish electricity distribution utilities

Kirjoittaja: Maria Kopsakangas-Savolainen ja Rauli Sveto

Email: maria.kopsakangas@oulu.fi

Affiliaatio: OY

Tiivistelmä: Stochastic frontier modeling has proceeded rapidly recently. Heterogeneity modeling internalized into frontier estimation has opened up new promising possibilities. In this paper we estimate random parameter versions of stochastic cost frontier models for electricity distribution utilities. Our results are very promising in the sense that we find random parameterized efficiency distributions that are robust across different model specifications.

Paperi: Money demand in post-crisis Russia: De-dollarisation and re-monetisation

Kirjoittaja: Iikka Korhonen ja Aaron Mehrotra

Email: iikka.korhonen@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: SP

Tiivistelmä: In this paper we estimate money demand functions for Russia for the period following crisis of 1998. We find a stable money demand relationship does exist, although it must be augmented by deterministic trends signifying falling velocity. As predicted by theory, higher income boosts demand for real rouble balances. In addition, we find that exchange rate changes continue to exert considerable influence on Russian money demand. Our results indicate that Russian monetary authorities have been correct in using money stock as an information variable, and that exchange rate continues to play an important part in influencing inflation, despite the recent de-dollarisation of the Russian economy.

Paperi: Semiparametric Estimation of Stochastic Production Frontier Models Under Regularity Properties

Kirjoittaja: Mika Kortelainen and Timo Kuosmanen

Email: mika.kortelainen@joensuu.fi

Affiliaatio: Joensuun yliopisto

Tiivistelmä: Production efficiency analysis has traditionally based on the parametric Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) or the deterministic nonparametric Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). In order to narrow the gap between SFA and DEA, recently various semi- and nonparametric stochastic frontier models have been proposed. However, in contrast to DEA, most of these models do not necessarily satisfy regularity conditions implied by economic theory. In a recent working paper, Kuosmanen (2006) presented a new least square approach for semiparametric estimation of stochastic production frontier under monotonicity and concavity constraints. This paper extends that work by presenting a two-step pseudolikelihood approach for the estimation of semiparametric stochastic production frontier under regularity properties. Pseudolikelihood estimators of idiosyncratic error and technical inefficiency terms are constructed in the second stage of the method based on the first step convex nonparametric least squares estimation of the conditional mean function. Statistical properties and inference are discussed and some modifications of the model are presented. The performance of the proposed approach is examined using Monte Carlo Simulations and a cross-sectional data on electric utilities.

Paperi: Public Services and Life Satisfaction

Kirjoittaja: Kaisa Kotakorpi ja Jani Petri Laamanen

Email: kaisa.kotakorpi@uta.fi

Affiliaatio: Tampereen yliopisto & KAVA

Tiivistelmä: We examine the effect of publicly provided health care on individuals' life satisfaction. By combining municipal level data on the quality of publicly provided health care, and individual level data on life satisfaction, we are able to form an estimate of individuals' valuation for these services.

Paperi: Exchange Rates and Exchange Rate Pass-Through - a Glance at the EU New Member States

Kirjoittaja: Tomasz Kozluk

Email: tomasz.kozluk@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: EUI/SP

Tiivistelmä: We analyze the exchange rate pass-through from the nominal effective exchange rates to import prices in 8 Central Eastern European countries, taking a separate look at pass-through in commodity and manufacturing sectors. We note that pass-through was not primarily driven by the choice of the exchange rate regime, and that it tended to be

full and instantaneous in a number of countries and sectors while incomplete in the Czech Republic and Slovenia. We speculate on how full and instantaneous ERPT may contribute to the vulnerabilities arising from the ERM II requirements once the countries decide to adopt the euro.

Paperi: Equilibrium duration in an urn-ball model of labour markets

Kirjoittaja: klaus kultti, antti miettunen, tuomas takalo

Email: klaus.kultti@helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: hy

Tiivistelmä: We show that the matching function of the urn-ball model produces much higher durations than is conventionally thought. This result comes from solving the equilibrium stocks of employed and unemployed instead of just varying the number of unemployed. As far as there is no disequilibrium model of unemployment the only theoretically sound way of dealing with durations is to solve the whole general equilibrium model, and to derive the durations as an equilibrium phenomenon. We study several scenarios as to how unemployed meet vacancies, and calculate numerically durations associated with different unemployment levels. Finally, we contrast the equilibrium durations with empirical data.

Paperi: Representation Theorem for Convex Nonparametric Least Squares

Kirjoittaja: Timo Kuosmanen

Email: Timo.Kuosmanen@mtt.fi

Affiliaatio: MTT

Tiivistelmä: We examine a nonparametric least squares problem where the regression function is endogenously selected from the family of continuous, monotonic increasing and globally concave functions. We show that this family of functions can be represented by a subset of piece-wise linear functions whose intercept and slope coefficients are constrained to satisfy the required monotonicity and concavity restrictions. The partition to linear segments is optimized endogenously within the model. The representation theorem allows us to reformulate the original infinite dimensional least squares problem in a tractable quadratic programming form. The representor function provides a first order Taylor series approximation of the regression function in the neighborhood of observed points. It also facilitates direct estimation of marginal properties, substitution rates and elasticities. Monte Carlo simulations illustrate the potential of the method.

Paperi: Forecasting National Account Revisions with Time Series Models

Kirjoittaja: Samu Kurri and Heikki Hella

Email: samu.kurri@bof.fi; heikki.hella@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: SP

Tiivistelmä: In this paper we model and forecast the revisions of the main components the quarterly Finnish national accounts. Our data set consists of the quarterly year-on-year per cent growth rates. The revision is defined as the difference of the final and first preliminary figures.

The model framework contains two families of time series models: univariate ARMA and univariate and multivariate structural time series model (STM). In latter case we estimate the models both as pure time series model and as extended one with barometer variables. Partially we exploit the systematic nature of the national accounts in the revision analysis, as for example large statistical error in the first estimate is a sign of the differences between supply and demand sides. In addition, we investigate whether common barometer variables for eg production, exports and investments can be used as additional information in the revision forecasting.

As a benchmark model we use mixed ARMA(1,1). These results are compared with the results achieved by the structural time series models. STM models are estimated with the STAMP statistical package, which allows a flexible use of ordinary regression variables and different intervention variables as explanatory factors in a forecasting model.

We compare the results by the accuracy of rolling one-step ahead forecasts. In addition to time series modelling we divide the revision series to the systematic and non-systematic components by the robust 4253H filter. The Spearman's correlation estimates are calculated between revisions and selected barometer variables.

Paperi: Exchange Rate Volatility, Macro Announcements and the Choice of the Intraday Seasonality Filtering Method
Kirjoittaja: Helinä Laakkonen
Email: helina.laakkonen@cc.jyu.fi
Affiliaatio: JYU

Tiivistelmä: Filtering the intraday seasonality in volatility caused by different trading times in the global foreign exchange markets is crucial when high frequency data is used in econometric analysis. This paper studies whether the choice of the filtering method affects the statistical inference concerning the significance of macroeconomic announcements on exchange rate volatility. Both real and simulated data sets are used in the study. The results suggest that different methods succeed better or worse in seasonality filtering and the ones succeeding the best produce very similar results in terms of the announcement effect significance.

Paperi: Agglomeration economies in local labour markets
Kirjoittaja: Jukka Lahtonen
Email: jplahton@econ.jyu.fi
Affiliaatio: JYU

Tiivistelmä: This empirical paper investigates whether agglomeration economies exist in the labour market of city areas. The analysis is based on the assumption that an increase in the number of jobseekers or vacant jobs improves worker-firm match quality only if the technology of search exhibits increasing returns to scale. We estimate returns to scale in twenty travel-to-work areas of which some include growing cities as their central district. We find that only the biggest city area of our sample (Helsinki) exhibits clearly increasing returns to scale. Also a couple of other growing city areas show evidence on increasing returns in their technology of search.

Paperi: Is there rent sharing in the Finnish metal and electrotechnical industry?
Kirjoittaja: Laine Pekka
Email: pekka.laine@tilastokeskus.fi
Affiliaatio: TK ja HKKK

Tiivistelmä: Our main question is whether white-collar workers' salaries are influenced by the employing firm's profitability. The matched employer-employee panel data covers the Finnish metal and electrotechnical industry 1995-2001. We start from a simple base salary and move on covering gradually ever more extensive salary concepts until even profits related payments and overtime payments are included in the estimated wage concept.

A basic multivariate regression model with only observable firm and employee characteristics as independent variables produces positive and significant profit-per-employee coefficient estimates consistent with the rent sharing hypothesis. Controls for unobserved time-invariant employee and firm effects diminish rent sharing estimates but these still remain statistically and economically significant.

Even base salaries vary with the employer firm's profitability. A wage concept consisting of base salary + benefits in kind + extra compensation for shift and Sunday work + individual/working unit performance-based payments corresponds to the largest elasticity estimates. Combining this wage concept with an extensive set of explanatory controls (observable firm and employee characteristics + fixed firm and employee effects + current and one year lagged rent sharing effects) raises wages by 3.68 % vs 6.51 % for real per capita operating profits vs real per capita value added, respectively. Pay-profits estimates based on value added are not likely to suffer from a similar calculatory downward bias as operating profits.

Our results for Finland are close to previous Nordic and Western-European ones. Instead, in comparison to the US, rent sharing plays a smaller roll in Finland (and elsewhere in Western Europe).

Paperi: Determinants of Investment Distribution across Russian Regions: A Bayesian Averaging of Classical Estimates (BACE) Method Application
Kirjoittaja: Svetlana Ledyeva ja Anna Mishura
Email: svetlana.ledyaeva@joyx.joensuu.fi
Affiliaatio: JoY

Tiivistelmä: The paper studies the determinants of regional distribution of aggregate regional investment into physical capital per capita in Russia for years 1999-2003. BACE method is used in analysis. The method is a general robustness-

checking method. The explanatory variables include net profits, savings, foreign firms' production shares, government expenditures and different indicators of regional investment climate. The BACE approach constructs estimates of regression coefficients as a weighted average of OLS estimates for every possible combination of included variables. For each included variable the posterior probability of non-zero coefficient is calculated. The posterior inclusion probability is a measure of the weighted average goodness of fit of models including a particular variable relative to models not including the variable. The estimation results show that the only factor that is strongly and robustly related to investment distribution across Russian regions is the net profits.

Paperi: Profit regulation and cost-efficiency in hospital production

Kirjoittaja: Ismo Linnosmaa, Tarmo Rätty

Email: ismo.linnosmaa@uku.fi

Affiliaatio: KUY, Kuopion yliopisto

Tiivistelmä: Aim of this article is to analyze the relationship between profit regulation and cost-efficiency and factors influencing optimal profit-sharing regulation in health care. Our analysis builds on a theoretical model with one hospital and a regulator. The regulator decides on the fraction of excess profit enjoyed by the hospital management, whose task is to organize the hospital production efficiently. Our results show that there is a positive relationship between the fraction of excess profits given to the hospital management and incentives to minimize costs of production. Optimal profit regulation, on the other hand, depends on the regulator's preferences. Utilitarian regulator, who values hospital profit and consumer utility equally, implements for-profit status, leaves all excess profits for the hospital management and owners, and implements strong incentives to minimize costs. In the case of redistribute regulator, who values hospital profits less than consumer utility, optimal profit-sharing scheme depends on the expected profitability of the hospital. In equilibrium, the fraction of excess profits left for the hospital management is inversely related to the expected profitability of the hospital.

Paperi: The Effect of Three-Rate Property Tax on Housing Construction

Kirjoittaja: Teemu Lyytikäinen

Email: teemu.lyytikainen@vatt.fi

Affiliaatio: VATT

Tiivistelmä: This paper empirically examines the effect of taxing undeveloped residential land at a higher rate than developed land on housing construction. In 2001, Finnish municipalities were allowed to levy an extra property tax on undeveloped land zoned for housing. The aim of the reform was to enhance housing construction and to curb speculative holding of land. By 2005, one fifth of the municipalities had adopted the new three-rate tax system with different tax rates on land before development, land after development and structures. The rest of the municipalities have a two-rate system with a uniform land tax and a structures tax. Municipality level panel data from 1998 – 2005 are used in this study to estimate the effect of the before development tax on housing starts. It is well established in the theoretical literature that higher before development land tax leads to faster development. According to the results of fixed effects Poisson estimations, municipalities with three-rate property tax experienced 9 percent more single family housing starts than similar two-rate municipalities. The estimated effect of a percentage point increase in the before development land tax on single family housing starts is 7 percent. Turnbull's (1988) model, discussed in detail in this study, predicts that the before development tax may also affect development density. Our results on the effect of the before development land tax on development density are mixed.

Paperi: Tuottavuutta inhimillisestä pääomasta ja teknologiasta

Kirjoittaja: Maliranta, Mika & Asplund, Rita

Email: mika.maliranta@etla.fi

Affiliaatio: ETLA

Tiivistelmä: Kasvulaskentatulosten mukaan inhimillisen pääoman vaikutus pitkän aikavälin talouskasvuun ei ole ollut merkitykseltään mitenkään ratkaiseva. Tässä lähestymistavassa inhimillinen pääoma käsitetään kuitenkin vain tuotannontekijäksi, jota hyödynnetään vallitsevan teknologian rinnalla. Inhimillisen pääoman tärkein rooli sivuutetaan tällöin aivan kokonaan. Varsinkin nykyisessä tietoon perustuvassa taloudessa näkökulma on liian kapea. Inhimillinen pääoma on korvaamaton tekijä uusien teknologioiden luomisessa, käyttöönotossa ja leviämisessä. Pitkäjänteiset politiikkatoimet sekä koulutuksen että teknologian puolella ovat luoneet edellytykset Nokian ja suomalaisen ICT toimialan menestystarinoille. Tämän suomalaisen talouden "kolmannen tukijalan" rakentuminen on ollut osa sitä tuottavuutta vahvistavaa "luovan tuhon" prosessia, joka on muokannut Suomen taloutta viime vuosikymmeninä.

Paperi: A Structural Empirical Analysis of Retail Banking Competition: the Case of Hungary

Kirjoittaja: Jozsef Molnar

Email: jozsef.molnar@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: SP

Tiivistelmä: In this paper we analyze the degree of competition in the Hungarian household credit and deposit markets. We estimate discrete-choice, multinomial logit deposit service and loan demand functions for each bank and calculate the corresponding price elasticities. Two models of the banking industry are considered: a static, differentiated product Nash-Bertrand oligopoly (as non-collusive benchmark) and a cartel. With estimated marginal costs we calculate the price-cost margins and compare these to the theoretically implied ones. We find that in our sample period the competition in the Hungarian banking sector is low, i.e. price-cost margins are high.

Paperi: Trade and Endogenous National Preferences: Implications to Merit Goods policies of the Social Planner

Kirjoittaja: Janne Niemi

Email: janne.niemi@hse.fi

Affiliaatio: HSE

Tiivistelmä: The paper examines the evolution of tastes in demand and dynamics of 'cultural preferences' in multilateral trade reform in a case where these preferences are different in each country. These considerations are particularly interesting for developing countries where social norms that restrict individual choice tend to be more visible, and empirical evidence seems to indicate that the welfare benefits from any policy intervention take time to reach especially the poorest people. Recent literature has increasingly challenged the traditionally held suspicion among economists that tastes be exogenous and constant. In this paper, a welfare analysis model that incorporates endogenous tastes formation is extended to include foreign trade.

The paper introduces trade and examines its effect on a welfare function with a cultural equilibrium of tastes that exists in a closed economy as a result of individuals' expected payoff effects from choices and frequency dependent biases in conformist transmission. The tastes are subject to exogenous variables that can influence the payoff functions through changes in relative prices for the commodities. The question is then whether these changes are strong enough to trigger a shift in the social norms, which in turn would influence the outcome of the trade policy change. In a further trade liberalisation scenario, different national preferences can be represented by merit goods in governments' trade policies.

Paperi: It Takes Three to Tango in Employment: Matching Vocational Institutions, Students and Companies in Labor Markets

Kirjoittaja: Satu Nurmi, Mika Maliranta, Hanna Virtanen

Email: satu.nurmi@stat.fi

Affiliaatio: Tilastokeskus

Tiivistelmä: This paper contributes to the scarce literature on the effectiveness of schooling production by using a unique linked register data on students, employees, teachers, educational institutions and business companies in Finland. We examine the factors of labor market status after the vocational basic education. Our categorical dependent variable includes four separate outcomes: 1) employment 2) further studies 3) unemployment and 4) other destinations. The explanatory factors are classified into three main groups: the characteristics of 1) the educational institutions, 2) the students and 3) the local labor markets. The effects are studied by using multinomial logit models.

We find no statistically significant effects for schooling expenditures spent on the student in her educational institution and in her field of education. Teachers having a university degree increase further studies and decrease the unemployment probability. Male teachers decrease unemployment and increase further studies. Young teachers (less than 35 years old) increase employment by lowering the unemployment probability. However, there are considerable differences between female and male students. Our results indicate that the schooling outcome is strongly dependent on the student's grade in the comprehensive school which has a very significant positive relationship with employment and further studies after vocational education. Local business conditions and the field of education matter as well. A low local net job creation rate in the business sector increases both the probability of the unemployment and that of the further studies. Our findings are robust to a number of robustness checks.

Paperi: Why is there no bubble in the Helsinki housing market?

Kirjoittaja: Elias Oikarinen

Email: elias.oikarinen@tse.fi

Affiliaatio: Tukkk

Tiivistelmä: This paper studies housing price dynamics in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area (HMA) using quarterly data from 1975Q1 to 2006Q2. Special attention is given to analyzing if residential property in the HMA is overvalued. First, different ratios between housing prices and fundamental variables affecting housing prices are calculated. Then the long-run relationship between housing prices and the fundamental variables is examined. Several specifications of potential long-run relations to which housing prices adjust are estimated. The estimated long-run models are utilized to estimate error-correction and vector error-correction models. The results imply that housing price level in the HMA correspond to the fundamentals relatively well in 2006Q2. Rapid population and income growth in the HMA together with the decline in the real lending rate has justified the substantial increase in housing prices during the last ten years. Instead, the analysis indicates that there was at most some 40% overvaluation in the HMA housing prices in the late 1980s. At present the biggest fear for a decline in the real housing price level in the HMA comes probably from the interest rates. The study also suggests that the adjustment speed of housing prices towards the long-run fundamental level is sluggish, only about 18 percent per quarter.

Paperi: Regional employment cycles in Finland – are they export-driven?

Kirjoittaja: Paavo Okko and Elias Oikarinen

Email: paavo.okko@tse.fi

Affiliaatio: Turku School of Economics

Tiivistelmä: It has been traditionally thought that business cycles in Finland are export driven. Utilizing quarterly employment data over 1990-2005, this article examines whether the export driven nature of business cycles in Finland still holds. Vector autoregressive models are estimated and Granger causality test are conducted to investigate if there are lead-lag relations in employment growth between regions (provinces). The results indicate that employment cycles in Uusimaa lead those in the other parts of Finland. This finding suggests that business cycles do not hit first the regions with the greatest share of exports of the total output.

Paperi: Russian de-industrialisation - Signs of Dutch disease?

Kirjoittaja: Simon-Erik Ollus

Email: simon.ollus@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: Bank of Finland

Tiivistelmä: Evidently the Russian economy is largely based on the energy sector. This has raised concern in academic discussion whether Russia faces some degree of a Dutch disease – a kind of natural resource curse that de-industrialises the economy through fast appreciation of the real effective exchange rate. During the whole current decade real imports have grown about three times faster than production and exports, and the real effective exchange rate of Russia has appreciated annually by 2-digit figures. Especially in the high value added industrial clusters foreign imports are already equal in volume level with domestic production and growing fast, while domestic production even declines. This paper tries to answer the question, whether the import growth is a cause of a sort of Dutch disease or something else. The paper uses EU25 volume based export figures to Russia as a proxy of Russian imports developments, Russian industrial output data, the exchange rate dynamics, the international oil price and producers' prices in Russia and EU25 for the regressions

Paperi: Age and productivity: Evidence from piece rate wages

Kirjoittaja: Tuomas Pekkarinen, Roope Uusitalo

Email: tuomas.pekkarinen@ifau.uu.se

Affiliaatio: IFAU, Uppsala

Tiivistelmä: This paper studies the effect of ageing on individual worker productivity. The paper addresses two questions: 1) how much does the seniority premium in wages reflect genuine differences in marginal productivity? and 2) what are the implications of the population ageing for the productivity growth? We seek to answer these questions by using data from the wage records of the Finnish manufacturing firms through 1990-2000. As a proxy for individual productivity, we use information on the exact piece rates paid for each worker on a pay for performance compensation scheme. By contrasting the piece rate wage growth with the fixed rate growth, we examine whether age and seniority related wage growth really reflects improvement in productivity.

Paperi: Leaky Bucket in the Real World: Estimating Inequality Aversion Using Survey Data

Kirjoittaja: Jukka Pirttilä, Roope Uusitalo

Email: jukka.pirttila@labour.fi

Affiliaatio: PT

Tiivistelmä: Using representative survey data from Finland, this paper estimates the extent of inequality aversion using two different approaches. The first builds on a standard 'leaky bucket' type of question with a costly transfer from the top 10% of income distribution to the bottom 10%. The second approach compares the existing Finnish wage distribution to one with a higher mean but increased dispersion. The results reveal that parameters of inequality aversion can be measured using either ways, but the parameter estimates vary quite dramatically, even when measured from the same individual. Therefore, the extent of inequality aversion should be seen as sensitive to specific circumstances. This finding offers an explanation to large discrepancies in inequality aversion estimates found by earlier literature.

Paperi: The Looks of a Winner: Beauty, Gender and Electoral Success

Kirjoittaja: Panu Poutvaara, Niclas Berggren, Henrik Jordahl

Email: panu.poutvaara@helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: HY

Tiivistelmä: We study the role of beauty in politics. For the first time, focus is put on differences in how women and men evaluate female and male candidates and how different candidate traits relate to success in real elections. We have collected 16,218 assessments by 2,772 respondents from outside of Finland of photos of 1,929 Finnish political candidates. We also collect evaluations of Finnish respondents, total number being well above 3,000 respondents (situation a couple of weeks ago, collection continues until December 4). We then analyze how well evaluations by Finnish and non-Finnish respondents predict electoral success of political candidates of male and female candidates.

Paperi: Why is Europe lagging behind?

Kirjoittaja: Ilmo Pyyhtia

Email: ilmo.pyyhtia@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: Suomen Pankki

Tiivistelmä: The paper builds on the growth literature in searching for explanations for divergent growth performance among the EU countries and the US. We emphasise the role of R&D investments and possibly different degrees of elasticity of substitution between capital and labour. We estimate two different production functions, namely Cobb-Douglas and CES specifications with physical capital, a measure of labour, and residual "technical trend" as inputs. Our first finding is that in many ICT-producing and using countries such as Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the U.S., technical progress has been accelerating during the last decade. Second, this speeding up of technical progress has been associated to R&D investments and possibly to increasing elasticity of substitution between capital and labour. Hence, our results suggest that there is no growth paradox in Europe: R&D factor and the elasticity of substitution between capital and labour that have been known to be important factors of economies' growth potential, do explain a significant part of the divergent growth performance of the European economies as well.

Paperi: Profit Sharing, Economic Integration and Employment: Econometric Evidence from Finland

Kirjoittaja: Elisa Riihimäki

Email: Elisa.Riihimaki@helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: Statistics Finland, University of Helsinki and HECER

Tiivistelmä: By using theoretical model and empirical analysis, we investigate how economic integration affects the impact of the profit sharing on the employment. We show that, in theory, the effects of economic integration on the impact of profit sharing on employment depend definitely trade-off between intensified competition and better advantage of economies of scale. If product market competition increases, the possibilities of profit sharing to improve employment through economic integration increase with moderated wages. While, the economic integration associating with market power in turn decreases the possibilities of profit sharing with higher wages to improve employment. As increased trade competition crowds out better advantage of economies of scale, economic integration increases profit sharing with wage-moderating and thus improve labour demand. We test the idea whether European integration has changed the impact of the profit sharing on the employment in Finland using data from the manufacturing sector from 1996 to 2004.

Paperi: Productivity Dispersion – A Case Study in the Finnish Retail Trade

Kirjoittaja: Satu Roponen, Antti Kauhanen

Email: satu.roponen@hse.fi

Affiliaatio: HSE

Tiivistelmä: This paper studies productivity dispersion in a Finnish retail chain. The data cover all thirty-three branches of the chain over a period of forty-eight months from January 2002 to December 2005. The data are based on branch-specific observations collected in the same manner in every branch by the parent company. The emphasis is on the following questions: i) How large is the productivity dispersion; ii) Are productivity rankings persistent; iii) How does the dispersion develop over time; and iv) What are the reasons behind the productivity dispersion. We find that productivity is highly dispersed between the branches over the observation period. Furthermore, productivity rankings are persistent in the sense that the weakest branches tend to remain in the lowest quintile while the best performing branches tend to maintain their position in the top performing quintile. However, dispersion between the quintiles narrows over time, as the poorest quintile improves its productivity relative to others. Second, preliminary results suggest that differences in human resource management policies are correlated with the productivity differences.

Paperi: Russian Transition: The Context of Growth Theory

Kirjoittaja: Seppo Ruoho

Email: seppo.ruoho@uta.fi

Affiliaatio: TaY / LTY

Tiivistelmä: In this paper Russian economic transition is analysed from the point of view of economic growth theory. Some transition countries are fast growing, while in others the growth dynamics has been sluggish. We compare the Russian growth achievement during the transition in 1991-2004 with a large sample of world countries to find the compound effect of transition shocks and theoretical growth potential within the framework of the Solow-growth model.

Paperi: Owner-Occupied Housing and Demand for Risky Financial Assets

Kirjoittaja: Tuukka Saarimaa and Yannis M. Ioannides

Email: tuukka.saarimaa@joensuu.fi

Affiliaatio: JoY

Tiivistelmä: This paper studies the link between owner-occupied housing and household portfolio choice. The work follows the theoretical results by Flavin and Yamashita (American Economic Review, 92 (2002) 345–362.) who show that the home-owning decision and exposure to house price risk may have a dramatic effect on the mean-variance efficient asset portfolio available to the household. This suggests, that we should observe that homeowners with a high house value-to-net wealth ratio hold their liquid wealth in a safer form than other homeowners or renter households. The paper tests this hypothesis by using the 1998 Wealth Survey data produced by Statistics Finland. The data include household level information on wealth portfolios along with various household characteristics such as socio-economic status, demographics, income, taxes and housing. Regression results suggest that homeowner households tend to invest their liquid wealth in a more risk-averse manner compared to similar renter households. Furthermore, among homeowners those with a high house value-to-net wealth ratio are less likely to own stocks and have a lower share of their liquid wealth invested in stocks.

Paperi: On Additivity of Bankruptcy Rules

Kirjoittaja: Hannu Salonen

Email: hansal@utu.fi

Affiliaatio: TY

Tiivistelmä: Additivity properties of bankruptcy rule are analyzed. We show that the Talmud rule is the only rule satisfying anonymity, consistency and invariance under claims truncation, that satisfies feasible set additivity in two-person problems. The Random arrival rule satisfies feasible set additivity in n -person problems, as well as anonymity and invariance under claims truncation, but does not satisfy consistency.

In two-person problems these rules are the same and equal the Concede-and-divide rule. We show that it is the only rule in twoperson problems satisfying anonymity, invariance under claims truncation and feasible set additivity.

Paperi: When Do R&D subsidies boost innovation? - Revisiting the Inverted-U shape

Kirjoittaja: Torsten Santavirta (HKKK) and Juha Kilponen (BOF)

Email: torsten.santavirta@hse.fi

Affiliaatio: HKKK

Tiivistelmä: We use a framework of Aghion et al. (1997, 2001) to study and empirically test the interaction between competition, innovations and R&D subsidies. The empirical results suggest that the inverted-U relationship is fairly robust to different measures of innovation. On the contrary to the theoretical prediction, the empirical results suggest that R&D subsidies have a tendency to flatten the U-shape relationship between competition and innovations. While direct R&D subsidies mitigate the disciplining effect of competition the Schumpeterian effect does not set in even at high levels of competition when R&D subsidies are high enough.

Paperi: Selection or self-rejection? Applications into a treatment program: The case of R&D subsidies

Kirjoittaja: Tuomas Takalo, Tanja Tanayama, Otto Toivanen

Email: tuomas.takalo@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: SP

Tiivistelmä: We develop a new method to estimate the returns to R&D, their distribution, and their determinants. We model a continuous optimal treatment with outcome heterogeneity, where the treatment outcome depends on the applicant's investment. The model takes into account application costs, and isolates the effects of the treatment on the public agency running the treatment program. Under the assumption of a welfare-maximizing agency, we identify general equilibrium treatment effects and social returns to R&D. The model yields a restriction on the application equation that helps identify the parameters of the cost-of-application function. The proposed estimation strategy is applied to project level data from the granting process of R&D subsidies. We find that larger firms have higher marginal profitability of R&D. Rates of return on R&D are high and their distribution skew. Agency specific returns are non-monotonic in private returns. Project level spillovers are linear in R&D. The median increase from subsidies in the agency's utility not appropriated by the applicant is 16 000€. Application costs increase with the profitability shock and ignoring application costs severely biases the estimated rates of return upwards.

Paperi: Technology Shocks and Employment in Open Economies

Kirjoittaja: Juha Tervala

Email: juha.tervala@helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: HY

Tiivistelmä: A growing body of empirical evidence suggests that positive technology shocks lead to a persistent decline in employment. A two-country model is used to demonstrate that the open economy dimension can enhance sticky price models' ability to account for the empirical evidence. The reason is as follows. An improvement in technology appreciates the nominal exchange rate. Under producer-currency pricing, the exchange rate appreciation shifts global demand toward foreign goods away from domestic goods. This causes a persistent decline in domestic employment. If the expenditure switching effect is strong, the effect of a positive technology shock not only on employment but also on output is negative in the short run.

Paperi: Vakauttavatko paisuvat johdannaismarkkinat talouden ja työmarkkinoiden toimintaa vai sisältävätkö ne uusien riskien lähteen

Kirjoittaja: Tiainen, Pekka

Email: pekka.tiainen@mol.fi

Affiliaatio: HY ja TM

Tiivistelmä:

Tavoitteena on analysoida voimakkaasti kasvavan johdannaissopimustoiminnan merkitystä reaali taloudelle: kasvulle, vakaudella ja työllisyydelle. Kyse on siitä, että kauppaa ei käydä kohde-etuuksilla (kuten hyödykkeet, osakkeet, valuutta, vaan sopimuksilla, jotka antavat mahdollisuuden – optiot – tai velvoittavat kaupan tekoon). Aihe on tullut ajankohtaiseksi, koska tämä taloudellisen toiminnan osa-alue on lähtenyt erittäin voimakkaaseen kasvuun ja on globaalitalouden tasolla merkityksellinen tekijä, joka voi mahdollisuuksien ohella olla pörssi- ja teknologiakuplien jälkeen olla uusi merkittäviä talouden häiriöitä aiheuttava riski, jonka realisoidumisella olisi vaikutuksia kasvuun ja työllisyyteen sekä tulonjakoon. Analyysi sijoittuu oikeustieteen ja taloustieteen raja-alueelle, sillä sitä käsitellään myös sopimusoikeuden ja sopimusten taloudellisen tehokkuuden kannalta.

Paperi: Demand for and pricing of mobile internet

Kirjoittaja: Otto Toivanen, Maija Gao, Ari Hyytinen

Email: otto.toivanen@helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: HECER

Tiivistelmä: Commercialization of innovations frequently stumbles. A prominent recent example are the early (i.e. pre-3G) mobile phone-enabled Internet services, whose European take-up was slower than expected. To determine why, we build a structural model of demand for such services and estimate it using consumer-level panel data from a real world pricing experiment. The experiment allows for a decomposition of the number of wireless connections into the number of needs - instances where a consumer would establish a connection if the price were zero - and the conditional probability of establishing a connection. We find that needs were plenty and potential consumer surplus several magnitudes higher than that attained. Marginal costs implied by the model are higher than those extracted from a structured survey of industry experts, indicating that prices were sub-optimally high. We find that pricing reduced usage substantially.

Paperi: Start-up grants and self-employment duration

Kirjoittaja: Anu Tokila

Email: anu.tokila@econ.jyu.fi

Affiliaatio: Jyväskylän yliopisto

Tiivistelmä: The aim of this study is to analyze the success of the self-employed who have received start-up grants for starting business compared to the other self-employed. The main emphasis is focused on the duration of self-employment and on the determinants, why some self-employed survive longer than some others. The start-up grants in Finland are the important measure of active employment policy. Despite this the econometric research of start-up grant entrepreneurs has been almost non-existent.

The analysis is based on the longitudinal data files collected and maintained by Statistics Finland. The data provides panel data set on a 7 per cent random sample from residents of Finland in 2001. The study period is 1988 - 2002. The data set is restricted to the persons who entered self-employment during the period. The sample includes 21 129 self-employment spells, of which 2 852 have been granted public start-up grant.

The methods of duration analysis are used to analyze the length of self-employment. The problem of selection bias is controlled by using propensity score matching method and frailty duration models. The results indicate that duration of the start-up supported firms is clearly higher than other start-ups even after controlling selection bias. The public start-up grant seems to diminish difference gap in terms of survival to firms that do not need public financial support for starting the business. In addition, the majority of other explanatory variables such as individual, regional and firm-based characteristics proved to be significant in the duration analysis.

Paperi: Participation Screen for Collusion in Simultaneous Multi-unit Procurement Auctions

Kirjoittaja: Janne Tukiainen

Email: janne.tukiainen@helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: HY, HECER, FDPE

Tiivistelmä: I use a simple statistical method to screen for collusion in simultaneous multi-unit procurement auction setting. I apply the method to Helsinki school yard snow removal auctions. The behavior of two of the participating firms seems more consistent with collusive rather than competitive bidding model.

Paperi: Rigidity in Technology Adoption and Macroeconomic Fluctuations

Kirjoittaja: Juuso Vanhala

Email: juuso.vanhala@bof.fi

Affiliaatio: SP

Tiivistelmä: The paper constructs a matching model of the labor market with rigidity in technology adoption. We assume that new jobs can adjust to technology shocks with more flexibility than already existing jobs. Assuming rigidity to the adaptation of new technologies produces alters the dynamics of the conventional Mortensen-Pissarides matching model. The labor market dynamics implied by the model serve to study shock transmission in a monetary model.

Paperi: Program equilibria under complexity considerations

Kirjoittaja: Hannu Vartiainen

Email: hannu.vartiainen@yjs.fi

Affiliaatio: YJS

Tiivistelmä: Let players use computers to play normal form games in an open access environment, where the source code of each computer is publicly available. Then the computers can be programmed to scan the other computers' programs before implementing their actions. This paper studies the the resulting program equilibria when the players are concerned about the complexity of their programs.

Extabstract: Let players use computers to play normal form games in an open access environment, where the source code of each computer is publicly available. Then the computers can be programmed to scan the other computers' programs before implementing their actions. This affects the optimal programming strategy. This paper studies the the resulting program equilibria (Tennenholz, 2004). While program equilibrium does not generically exist, we show it that it does under complexity considerations, i.e. if more complex programs are more costly. Our main interest is in program equilibria under low (negligible) complexity costs. We show that in coordination games, beneficial coordination is guaranteed with zero (negligible) cost. However in competitive games the converse holds; competition becomes more intense and the resulting costs increase.

Paperi: The effect of benefit level on the duration of unemployment

Kirjoittaja: Jouko Verho, Roope Uusitalo

Email: verho@helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: HY / RAKA

Tiivistelmä: In January 2003, the unemployment benefits increased in Finland for workers with long employment histories. The average benefit increase was 15% for the first 150 days of unemployment spell. In this paper, we evaluate the effect of this increase on the duration of unemployment by comparing the changes in exit hazard profiles between the unemployed who became eligible for the increased benefits to a control group whose benefit structure remained unchanged.

Paperi: Strategic bargaining in a dynamic matching market with threat of Bertrand competition

Kirjoittaja: Timo Vesala

Email: tvesala@valt.helsinki.fi

Affiliaatio: Helsingin yliopisto/Kansantaloustieteen laitos/HECER ja RAKA

Tiivistelmä: We consider alternating offers bargaining between a buyer and a seller in a dynamic matching model where the appearance of a third party triggers a Bertrand -type competition between the identical agents. In the continuous-time limit, Nash' axiomatic bargaining solution holds only if buyers' and sellers' matching rates are equal. Otherwise the equilibrium sharing rule assigns greater fraction of the matching surplus to the party facing less immediate threat of competition. This suggests that not only the reservation values but also the partition rule according to which the surplus is divided should be treated as endogenous in bilateral matching models.

Paperi: Corruption, Shadow Economy, and Output

Kirjoittaja: Heli Virta

Email: virta@hse.fi

Affiliaatio: HSE

Tiivistelmä: This paper examines the impact of corruption on the size of shadow economy and on GDP per capita growth rate. Unlike most of the previous literature, the paper tries to account for the fact that some corrupt practices tend to be commonplace in some parts of the world, while other countries may be plagued by other types of corruption. First, a theoretical model is developed to show that bribes to get projects might have different consequences than bribes to avoid taxes. The results imply that the type of corruption does matter. Second, the issue is examined empirically. The most robust result of regressions based on instrumenting corruption with a set of instruments from earlier literature is that the results are not very robust, although some regressions seem to indicate that corruption could have a positive impact on the size of the shadow economy. All in all, corruption does not seem to be the most important determinant of the level of informal economic activity. However, if an interaction term of the level of corruption and the tropical area fraction of a country is added to the analysis, one implication seems to be quite robust: the higher the tropical area fraction, the more significant the impact of corruption. Finally, the effect of corruption on GDP per capita growth is examined through difference-GMM and system-GMM estimations.

OSALLISTUJAT / PARTICIPANTS

Nimi	Organisaatio	Sähköposti
Ahoniemi Katja	HSE	katja.ahoniemi@hse.fi
Ahti Valtteri	HY	valtteri.ahti@helsinki.fi
Alho Kari	ETLA	kari.alho@etla.fi
Alvarez Luis H. R.	TuKKK	luis.alvarez@tse.fi
Appelqvist Jukka	VATT	jukka.appelqvist@helsinki.fi
Autio Jaakko	HY	ajautio@valt.helsinki.fi
Bask Mikael	SP	mikael.bask@bof.fi
Borodkin Leonid	Moscow State University	LeoBorodkin@yandex.ru
Böckerman Petri	PT	petri.bockerman@labour.fi
Garcia-Iglesias Concepcion	HY	conchita.garcia-iglesias@helsinki.fi
Haapanen Mika	JYU	mphaapan@econ.jyu.fi
Haavio Markus	SP	markus.haavio@bof.fi
Hall Robert E.	Stanford University	rehall@stanford.edu
Hella Heikki	SP	heikki.hella@bof.fi
Henriksson Marketta	VM	marketta.henriksson@vm.fi
Hjerppe Riitta	HY	riitta.hjerppe@helsinki.fi
Holopainen Helena	SP / RAKA	helena.holopainen@bof.fi
Hyytinen Ari	SP	ari.hyytinen@bof.fi
Hämäläinen Pellervo	TuY	pellervo.hamalainen@utu.fi
Jalava Jukka	PTT	jukka.jalava@ptt.fi
Jauhiainen Signe	JYU	signe.jauhiainen@econ.jyu.fi
Jauhiainen Tiina	LTY	tiina.jauhiainen@lut.fi
Jokivuolle Esa	SP	esa.jokivuolle@bof.fi
Juurikkala Tuuli	SP	tuuli.juurikkala@bof.fi
Kari Seppo	VATT	seppo.kari@vatt.fi
Karikallio Hanna	VATT	hanna.ulvinen@vatt.fi
Kauppi Olli	HSE	kauppi@hse.fi
Kavonius Ilja Kristian	EKP	ilja_kristian.kavonius@ecb.int
Kiema Ilkka	HY	ilkka.kiema@helsinki.fi
Kilponen Juha	SP	juha.kilponen@bof.fi
Knabe Andreas	Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg	Andreas.Knabe@WW.Uni-Magdeburg.DE
Kopsakangas-Savolainen Maria	OY	maria.kopsakangas@oulu.fi
Korhonen Iikka	SP	iikka.korhonen@bof.fi
Korkeamäki Ossi	VATT	ossi.korkeamaki@vatt.fi
Kortelainen Mika	JoY	mika.kortelainen@joensuu.fi
Kotakorpi Kaisa	TaY	kaisa.kotakorpi@uta.fi
Kotirinta Annu	ETLA	annu.kotirinta@etla.fi
Kozluk Tomasz	EUI/SP	tomasz.kozluk@bof.fi
Kultti Klaus	HY	klaus.kultti@helsinki.fi
Kuosmanen Timo	MTT	Timo.Kuosmanen@mtt.fi
Kurri Samu	SP	samu.kurri@bof.fi
Kyläheiko Kalevi	LTY	Kalevi.Kyläheiko@lut.fi

Kyyrä Tomi	VATT	tomi.kyyra@vatt.fi
Laakkonen Helinä	JYU	helina@cc.jyu.fi
Lahtinen Markus	TaY	markus.lahtinen@uta.fi
Lahtonen Jukka	JYU	jplahton@econ.jyu.fi
Laine Pekka	TK/HSE	pekka.laine@tilastokeskus.fi
Lankinen Heikki	SHR	heikki.lankinen@shr.fi
Ledyaeva Svetlana	JoY	svetlana.ledyaeva@joyx.joensuu.fi
Lehtimäki Jorma	TuY	jorma.lehtimaki@utu.fi
Linnosmaa Ismo	KuY	Ismo.Linnosmaa@uku.fi
Lyytikäinen Teemu	VATT	teemu.lyytikainen@vatt.fi
Maliranta Mika	ETLA	mika.maliranta@etla.fi
Martikainen Emmi	VY	emmi.martikainen@hotmail.com
Mehrotra Aaron	SP	aaron.mehrotra@bof.fi
Molnar Jozsef	SP	jozsef.molnar@bof.fi
Mäki-Franti Petri	PTT	petri.maki-franti@ptt.fi
Napari Sami	ETLA	sami.napari@etla.fi
Niemi Erkki	TK	erkki.niemi@stat.fi
Niemi Janne	HSE	janne.niemi@hse.fi
Nivalainen Satu	PTT	satu.nivalainen@ptt.fi
Nurmi Satu	TK	satu.nurmi@stat.fi
Oikarinen Elias	TuKKK	elias.oikarinen@tse.fi
Ojala Jari	JYU	jaojala@campus.jyu.fi
Okko Paavo	TuKKK	paavo.okko@tse.fi
Ollikainen Virve	VATT	virve.ollikainen@vatt.fi
Ollus Simon-Erik	SP	simon.ollus@bof.fi
Pekkarinen Tuomas	IFAU	tuomas.pekkarinen@ifau.uu.se
Pesola Hanna	HSE	hanna.pesola@hse.fi
Pirttilä Jukka	PT	jukka.pirttila@labour.fi
Poutvaara Panu	HY	panu.poutvaara@helsinki.fi
Pyyhkä Ilmo	SP	ilmo.pyyhkia@bof.fi
Rantala Anssi	SP	anssi.rantala@bof.fi
Riihimäki Elisa	HY	elisa.riihimaki@helsinki.fi
Ripatti Antti	SP	antti.ripatti@bof.fi
Roponen Satu	HSE	satu.roponen@hse.fi
Ruoho Seppo	LTY	seppo.ruoho@lut.fi
Räty Tarmo	VATT	tarmo.raty@vatt.fi
Saarimaa Tuukka	JoY	tuukka.saarimaa@joensuu.fi
Salonen Hannu	TuY	hansal@utu.fi
Santavirta Torsten	HSE	torsten.santavirta@hse.fi
Sappinen Jorma	LTY	Jorma.Sappinen@lut.fi
Savolainen Ville-Veikko	LTY	vsavolai@lut.fi
Solanko Laura	SP	laura.solanko@iki.fi
Soramäki Kimmo	EKP/TuKKK	kimmo@soramaki.net
Sorensen Peter Birch	University of Copenhagen	Peter.Birch.Sorensen@econ.ku.dk
Svento Rauli	OY	Rauli.Svento@oulu.fi
Takalo Tuomas	SP	tuomas.takalo@bof.fi

Tenhunen Sanna	TaY	sanna.tenhunen@uta.fi
Tervala Juha	HY	juha.tervala@helsinki.fi
Tiainen Pekka	TM	pekka.tiainen@mol.fi
Toivanen Otto	HECER	otto.toivanen@helsinki.fi
Tokila Anu	JYU	anu.tokila@econ.jyu.fi
Tukiainen Janne	HY	janne.tukiainen@helsinki.fi
Törmälehto Veli-Matti	TK	veli-matti.tormalehto@tilastokeskus.fi
Uusitalo Roope	HSE	roope.uusitalo@hse.fi
Vahvelainen Simo	TK	simo.vahvelainen@stat.fi
Vaihekoski Mika	LTY	mika.vaihekoski@lut.fi
Vaittinen Risto	ETK	risto.vaittinen@etk.fi
Vanhala Juuso	SP	juuso.vanhala@bof.fi
Vartiainen Hannu	YJS	hannu.vartiainen@yjs.fi
Verho Jouko	HY/RAKA	verho@valt.helsinki.fi
Vesala Timo	HY/RAKA	tvesala@valt.helsinki.fi
Virta Heli	HSE	virta@hse.fi