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## RUBY HENRY

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### FIELDS OF INTEREST:

Labor economics, applied microeconomics, econometrics.

### EDUCATION

Ph.D., Toulouse School of Economics, July 2010 (expected)  
Dissertation Title: *Essays in Economic Analysis*  
Main Advisor: Prof. Gilles Saint-Paul  
Dissertation Committee: Prof. Thierry Magnac, Prof. Pierre-André Chiappori  
M.Sc., Economics (*with honors*), EHESS and Toulouse School of Economics, 2007  
B.A., Economics (*cum laude*), Harvard University, 2003

### WORKING PAPERS/WORK IN PROGRESS (details on page 3)

**JOB MARKET PAPER:** “Does Racism Affect a Migrant’s Choice of City?”

“Smart and Dangerous: How Cognitive Skills Drive the Intergenerational Transmission of Retaliation”

“Combining Bias Correction Methods for Panel Data: Does Basing Indirect Inference on Han and Phillips Yield Better Small Sample Results?”

### TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Teaching Fellow, Micro I (Undergraduate), Toulouse School of Economics, Spring 2008  
Teaching Fellow, Macro I (Undergraduate), Toulouse School of Economics, Spring 2008  
Instructor, Introductory Economics (Undergraduate), Toulouse School of Journalism, Fall 2008

### WORK EXPERIENCE

Columbia University, Visiting Scholar, 2009-2010  
IZA, Research Affiliate 2009-2011  
NBER, Research Assistant, 2005-2006  
Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, Research Assistant, 2003-2006

### FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

IZA Doctoral Scholarship in Labor Economics, 2009-2010  
CEPREMAP Research Fellowship, 2009  
Best Dissertation Prospectus (Tied), Toulouse School of Economics, 2008  
French Ministry of Education Research Fellowship, 2007-2010

### CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

European Association of Labor Economists Meeting (Tallinn, 2009)  
European Economic Association Meeting (Barcelona, 2009)  
IZA Panel Data Conference (Bonn, 2009)  
IZA Summer School (Ammersee, 2009)  
IZA/CEPR European Summer Session in Labor Economics (Ammersee, 2008)

**INVITED SEMINARS**

Cornell, UCLA, University College London, ZEW

**REFEREE EXPERIENCE**

*Labour Economics*

**LANGUAGES**

Native in English, Fluent in French, basic Spanish.

**COMPUTER SKILLS:** MATLAB, STATA, R, Scientific WorkPlace

**CITIZENSHIP:** US

**REFERENCES**

**Prof. Gilles Saint-Paul (Primary Advisor)**

Toulouse School of Economics

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## **Does Racism Affect a Migrant's Choice of City?** JOB MARKET PAPER

I explicitly introduce racial conflict and cultural attitudes on racial diversity as determinants of destination choice to test their continued relevance to African Americans. I construct several measures of racial intolerance towards African Americans using hate crime activity and the feelings of white Americans about race extracted from a national social attitudes survey. Recognizing that African American migration may actually spawn hate crimes against them, I use a control function method with assaults on white police officers and hate crimes against Jews as instruments to correct for potential endogeneity. The results show that the probability of African American migrants choosing a city is significantly reduced by per capita hate crimes against their group, by the level of race-based crimes against them, by racially intolerant attitudes held by whites, and by poor evolution in whites' feelings about racial diversity. Also striking is the previously undocumented regional divide among African Americans. Without controls for racial intolerance, previous studies have suggested that all African Americans prefer the North. I find that African Americans from the South prefer the South. In addition, the hedonic prices of racism differ for African Americans. African Americans from the North would have to be compensated an additional \$1.30 per hour for an increase in per capita hate crimes. Those from the South would require an extra \$1.15 per hour.

## **Smart and Dangerous: How Cognitive Skills Drive the Intergenerational Transmission of Retaliation**

Continual inter-gang violence exemplifies the degree to which retaliation is entrenched in gang societies. In fact, previous research shows that retaliatory acts actually help gangs grow. Furthermore, because mortality is high in gangs, their vitality also rests in recruiting new members who believe in retaliation. This motivates the need to understand how people develop an aggressive, retaliatory conflict resolution policy vs. a more passive reconciliation stance. I contribute a choice-theoretic model that explains how cognitive skills drive the transmission of conflict resolution policies. A child's resolution policy depends on parental effort and the influence of the outside environment. The model has the implication that high-cognitive parents socialize children to their conflict resolution culture more successfully than parents with low cognitive skills. Indeed, I test the model using the cognitive skills and conflict resolution skills of parents and children from the UK National Childhood Development Survey. I find that the parent's effort is reinforced by the prevalence of their conflict resolution values in society. The data confirm that children of retaliating high-cognitive parents are more likely to be socialized to that resolution culture than children of low-cognitive retaliating parents when retaliation is more prominent in society. In relevant socioeconomic contexts, parents who believe in forgiveness could deter the growth of gangs by socializing children to reconciliation, thus reducing the pool of potential gang recruits.

## **Combining Bias Correction Methods for Panel Data: Does Basing Indirect Inference on Han and Phillips Yield Better Small Sample Results?**

I propose a new bias correction method for dynamic panel data models with fixed effects: that of Indirect Inference (II) with the Han and Phillips bias-corrector (HP) as the base estimator. I compare the performance of this new approach with that of several known bias correction methods. The results are strong. The new estimator of the auto-regressive coefficient outperforms both the HP bias corrector and Maximum Likelihood based II in terms of bias reduction, while also exhibiting a significantly lower RMSE. The relative benefit of the new estimator increases for small  $N$ ,  $T$ , and also increases as the auto-regressive coefficient approaches 1.