

Eva Raiber

Toulouse School of Economics
21 Allée de Brienne
31000 Toulouse, France

Phone: +49 17683275578
Mail: eva.raiber@tse-fr.eu
<https://evaraiber.weebly.com/>
Nationality: German
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Current Position	Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, Toulouse School of Economics Thesis Title: <i>Essays in Empirical Microeconomics</i> Job Market Paper: Anticipated Fertility and Educational Investment: Evidence from the One-Child Policy in China Thesis Adviser: Paul Seabright Completion date: Spring 2019	2014 – 2019
Visiting Positions	Northwestern University , Visiting Ph.D. Student IAST Toulouse , Doctoral Fellow ISDC Berlin , Visiting Researcher WZB Berlin , Visiting Ph.D. Student ESMT Berlin , Visiting Ph.D. Student	Spring 2018 2017 - Present 2017 – Present Winter 2017 Summer 2017
Research Fields	Applied Microeconomics, Development Economics, Family Economics, Economics of Religion, Behavioral Economics, Policy Evaluation	
Education	M.S. Economics , Toulouse School of Economics, France B.S. International Economics and European Studies , University of Tübingen, Germany Exchange Program at Sciences Po, Paris, France	2014 2011 2010/2011
References	Prof. Paul Seabright Toulouse School of Economics, IAST 21 Allée de Brienne, F31000 Toulouse paul.seabright@tse-fr.eu +33 (0)5 61 12 86 17	Prof. Emmanuelle Auriol Toulouse School of Economics 21 Allée de Brienne, F31000 Toulouse emmanuelle.auriol@tse-fr.eu +33 (0)5 61 12 86 20
	Prof. Christopher Udry Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive, Evanston, IL 60208, USA christopher.udry@northwestern.edu	

Scholarships & Funding	<p>IAST Fellowship 2017 – 2019</p> <p>University of Toulouse mobility grant 2018</p> <p>Selected to participate at the Lindau Nobel Meeting, nominated and sponsored by the Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) 2017</p> <p>Université de Toulouse I Doctoral Fellowship 2014 – 2017</p> <p>Jean-Jacques Laffont Excellence Scholarship (declined due to double funding) 2013</p> <p>German Academic Exchange Program Merit Scholarship 2013</p> <p>Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation Merit Scholarship 2008 - 2014</p>
Presentations	<p>2018: CSAE Conference, SIOE Conference in Montreal, EEA-ESEM in Cologne, ENTER seminar at ECARES Brussels, Northwestern Development Lunch Seminar, Northwestern Applied Micro Workshop and Econometrics Reading Group, University of Warwick CAGE-AMES Workshop</p> <p>2017: Lindau Nobel Meeting, ASREG Conference (Boston), EUDN Ph.D. workshop, RGS Doctoral Conference, Enter Jamboree at UCL, IRMBAM in Nice, Lyon BEERS Seminar, TSE Development Workshop</p> <p>2016: TSE Applied Micro Workshop, CIFAR conference Paris (Ph.D. speaker), IAST Seminar, TSE Development Workshop</p> <p>2015: IAST Lunch Seminar, Behavioral and Experimental Economics Workshop Lyon-Toulouse</p>
Teaching	
<i>Lecturer</i>	<p>Behavioural Economics, graduate level (in English) 2017</p> <p><i>African School of Economics</i></p>
<i>Teaching Assistant</i>	<p>Econometrics, undergraduate level (in French and English) 2014 & 2016</p> <p><i>Toulouse School of Economics</i></p> <p>Applied Econometrics, graduate level (in English) 2015</p> <p><i>Toulouse School of Economics</i></p> <p>Microeconomics, undergraduate level (in French) 2014</p> <p><i>Toulouse School of Economics</i></p> <p>Introduction to Economics, undergraduate level (in German) 2009</p> <p><i>University of Tübingen</i></p>
Relevant Professional Experience	<p>Consultant, International Security and Development Center Berlin 2017</p> <p>Research Internship, Athena Infonomics Public Policy Consulting, India 2013</p> <p>Research Internship, OECD Directorate for Labour, Employment and Social Affairs, France 2012</p> <p>Internship, Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation, Peru 2011</p>
Languages	German (native language), English (bilingual), French (fluent), Spanish (proficient)
IT Skills	STATA, R, LaTeX, Z-tree, Matlab, SAS (basic), Python (basic)

Job Market Paper **Anticipated Fertility and Educational Investment:
Evidence from the One-Child Policy in China**

Does future anticipated fertility affect educational investment? The number of children planned is usually unobserved and affected by variables that are correlated with the demand for education. Theory suggests that anticipated fertility can affect the returns to education, the resources available for family consumption and the incentives to find a partner. This paper uses varying eligibility criteria for second child permits during the One-Child Policy in China as a natural experiment, which provides plausible exogenous variation in the cost of the second child. I use second child permits that are conditional on time-invariant individual characteristics and show that they have a strong positive effect on the likelihood of having a second child between 1990 and 2005. They are therefore expected to change anticipated fertility among compliers. I find that fulfilling an eligibility criterion at secondary school age increases the time invested in education and the likelihood of continuing schooling after middle school. The effect appears concentrated in the subset of compliers: individuals who increase their anticipated number of children as a response to eligibility. It can be explained by the high cost of raising children, by the second child having at most a short-term effect on parental labour supply and by a skewed sex ratio.

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Working Paper **God Insures those Who Pay? Formal Insurance and Religious Offerings in Ghana.**

Revise and Resubmit at Quarterly Journal of Economics (QJE)

With Emmanuelle Auriol, Julie Lassebie, Amma Panin and Paul Seabright

This paper provides experimental support for the hypothesis that insurance can be a motive for religious donations by members of a Pentecostal church in Ghana. We randomize enrollment into a commercial funeral insurance policy, then church members allocate money between themselves and a set of religious goods in a series of dictator games with significant stakes. Members enrolled in insurance give significantly less money to their own church compared to members that only receive information about the insurance. Enrollment also reduces giving towards other spiritual goods. We set up a model exploring different channels of religiously based insurance. The implications of the model and the results from the dictator games suggest that adherents perceive the church as a source of insurance and that this insurance is derived from beliefs in an interventionist God. Survey results suggest that material insurance from the church community is also important and we hypothesize that these two insurance channels exist in parallel.

[Working Paper](#)

Work in Progress **Marriage Sorting and Parental Search: Data from China**

With Weiwei Ren, Jeanne Bovet, Charlotte Wang and Paul Seabright

This study investigates marriage patterns and underlying preferences in China. We estimate spousal preferences based on the evaluation of a series of randomly created profiles and connect our results to recent marriage patterns in the overall population. Data is collected on parents or other relatives who search for a spouse on behalf of their unmarried adult child and on unmarried students. We confirm that only male profiles have a higher likelihood to be selected when they indicate high income and real

estate ownership. Parents always dislike a profile with less education than their son or daughter. We do not find evidence for a dislike of female profiles with high education or income. However, some parents may have too high expectations on the educational level of their son-in-law. If marriages formed according to parents' preferences, in more matches men would have one educational level more than their wives and would be between 3 and 8 years older. If marriages formed according to students' preferences, matches would be more assortative on age and education.

The Non-Linear Effect of Financial Resources on Intimate Partner Violence

With Paul Seabright and Jonathan Stiglitz

Does an increase in the financial resources of partnered women increase or decrease the likelihood of domestic intimate partner violence (IPV)? We propose a model which combines partner choice and intra-household bargaining, in which violent behavior is influenced both by personal traits and by economic circumstances. In the model, women are more likely to commit to (e.g. marry) a less violent partner. However, the effect of an exogenous increase in the woman's financial resources on her risk of suffering IPV depends on her degree of commitment. If her costs of leaving the relationship are low, an increase in her resources can decrease her risk of IPV; if the costs of leaving are high, it may increase her risk of IPV. Using a novel data set of 5000 Brazilian women interviewed twice, we find that being married is associated with lower levels of IPV. In the fixed effects specification, an increase in income is associated with an increase in IPV only for non-married women. We confirm this result causally using data from a Randomized Controlled Trial in Northern Ecuador. Transfers given to women decrease their likelihood of experiencing IPV, but significantly more so when they are not married.

Pareto-Efficient Cheating in a Trading Environment: A Lab Experiment

With Astrid Hopfensitz - *Scheduled to be run in December 2018*

Publication

Bovet J., Raiber E., Ren W., Wang C., Seabright P. [Parent-offspring conflict over mate choice: An experimental investigation in China.](#) Forthcoming. *British Journal of Psychology*

Both parents and offspring have evolved mating preferences that enable them to select mates and children-in-law to maximize their inclusive fitness. The theory of parent-offspring conflict predicts that preferences for potential mates may differ between parents and offspring: individuals are expected to value biological quality more in their own mates than in their offspring's mates and to value investment potential more in their offspring's mates than in their own mates. We tested this hypothesis in China using a naturalistic 'marriage market' where parents actively search for marital partners for their offspring. Parents gather at a public park to advertise the characteristics of their adult children, looking for a potential son or daughter-in-law. We presented 589 parents and young adults from the city of Kunming (Yunnan, China) with hypothetical mating candidates varying in their levels of income (proxy for investment potential) and physical attractiveness (proxy for biological quality). We found some evidence of a parent-offspring conflict over mate choice, but only in the case of daughters, who evaluated physical attractiveness as more important than parents. We also found an effect of the mating candidate's sex, as physical attractiveness was deemed more valuable in a female potential mate by parents and offspring alike.