

Lisa Stockley

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Citizenship Canadian

Research Interests Labour Economics
Development Economics
Experimental Economics
Behavioural Economics

Teaching Interests Introductory Economics
Labour Economics
Development Economics
Behavioural Economics

Education

- 2009-present: Ph.D. Candidate, Economics, University of Toronto (Expected 2016)
Dissertation: Essays in Labour and Development Economics
Committee: Gustavo J. Bobonis (supervisor), Marco Gonzalez-Navarro,
Tanjim Hossain
- 2008-2009: MA, Economics, University of Toronto
- 2003-2007: BA (Honours), Anthropology, University of Guelph

Awards and Fellowships

Russell Sage Small Grant in Behavioral Economics, 2014
Mitacs Globalink Research Award, 2014
School of Graduate Studies Travel Grant, 2014
University of Toronto Research Fellowship, 2014
University of Toronto Doctoral Completion Award, 2014
Helliner Graduate Fellowship, 2012 & 2013
Department of Economics Award for Excellent in Teaching by a TA, 2012
Canadian Labour Market and Skills Research Network Fellowship, 2012
University of Toronto Graduate Fellowship, 2009-2013

Research Papers

How Do Expectations Influence Labour Supply? Evidence from a Framed Field Experiment
(*Job Market Paper*)

- Presented in 2015: Southern Ontario Behavioural Decision Research Annual Conference (Toronto) & Canadian Economics Association Conference (Toronto)

Union Wage Premia and Trade Barriers: Evidence from Mexico

- Presented in 2012: Canadian Economics Association Conference (Calgary)

Cesarean Delivery and Child Health: Investigating a Causal Link Using Tort Law Reforms
(with Alfia Karimova) (*In Progress*)

Professional Experience

2013: Course Instructor, University of Toronto

- Introduction to Economics
- 1st Year Undergraduate

2009-2015: Teaching Assistant, University of Toronto

- Introduction to Economics (Rotman School of Management)
- Development Economics (Department of Economics)
- Labour Economics (Department of Economics)
- Intermediate Microeconomics (Department of Economics)

2011-2014: Teaching Assistant Training Facilitator, University of Toronto

2012-2013: Research Assistant for Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) in rural Brazil

- *Harvesting Rainfall: Experimental Evidence from Residential Cistern Deployment in Northeast Brazil*
- Research Supervisors: Marco Gonzalez-Navarro (U Toronto), Gustavo J. Bobonis (U Toronto), Simeon Nichter (UC San Diego) & Paul Gertler (UC Berkeley)

2009-2015: Research Assistant, University of Toronto

- Gustavo J. Bobonis (U Toronto), *Norms of Reciprocity and the Market for Votes*
- Gustavo J. Bobonis (U Toronto), Marco Gonzalez-Navarro (U Toronto), Philip Oreopolous (U Toronto) & Kjell G. Salvanes (NHH), *Astronomics*
- Olav Sorenson (Yale), *Valuing Education using school boundary changes*

2006: Project Management, University of Guelph & Mojo Plantation, India

- A cost-benefit analysis of organic and fair-trade certification
- Coordinated an interdisciplinary team of 20 students & local professionals
- Collaborated with NGO *Worldwide Association for Preservation and Restoration of Ecological Diversity*

References

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Dissertation Abstract

How Do Expectations Influence Labour Supply? Evidence From A Framed Field Experiment *(Job Market Paper)*

Labour income is a critical resource for the world's poor, yet remarkably little is conclusive about how labour supply is determined. To reconcile disparate evidence regarding individuals' response to wage changes, a leading behavioural theory proposes that in addition to valuing the level of income, workers evaluate income as gains or losses with respect to their expectations. In this paper, I am the first to test this model of labour supply in a real effort framed field experiment. Specifically, I conduct a pair of experiments among a sample of impoverished individuals involved in piece-rate work in Northeast Brazil. I manipulate workers' probabilistic beliefs about income and check if these expectations determine labour supply. In both experiments, I find that expectations do influence effort: if expectations are high participants work less than if expectations are low. This pattern is inconsistent with the leading behavioural model's predictions and existing laboratory evidence, suggesting that how expectations influence effort may vary with context.

Union Wage Premia and Trade Barriers: Evidence from Mexico

Mexico experienced a dramatic rise in wage inequality following trade liberalization in the 1980s. Many reasons have been put forth to explain this phenomenon, yet little is known about the role labour unions played to affect inequality during this period. I develop a theoretical model that links trade barriers to union premia. For each industry within a sector of employment, the industry-specific and sector-wide tariff rates have equal and opposite effects on union rents. In particular, changes to industry-specific trade barriers that make an industry more profitable allow unions to extract higher rents from firms. Meanwhile, changes in sector-wide trade barriers that make the entire sector of employment more profitable, increase the outside wage for union workers and thus decrease the premium that union workers earn over non-union workers. I test the model's implications for 46 industries in the Mexican manufacturing sector using U.S. import tariff rates and The National Income and Household Expenditure Surveys of Mexico (ENIGH) for 5 years between 1989 and 1998. I find robust evidence of the model's predictions of the effect of tariffs on union premia. A one standard deviation decline in the industry-specific U.S. import tariff results in a 4.8 percent increase in the union premium for the workers in that industry. A one standard deviation decline in the sector-wide U.S. import tariff results in a 4.3 percent decline in union premia across all industries within the sector. The magnitude of these effects suggests that changes in union premia as a result of changes in trade barriers throughout the late 1980s and 1990s did not significantly contribute to the rise in inequality in Mexico during this period.