

# **International Conference on Development in Honor of Professor Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong**

**March 18 and 19, 2016**



ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF AFRICAN  
WOMEN ECONOMISTS (AAWE)





**Day 1: Friday, March 18, 2016**

Time	Event	
8:15-8:45	<p align="center"><b>Registration</b> Room: ISA Atrium</p>	
8:45-9:30	<p align="center"><b>Opening Ceremony-Welcome Statements</b> Room: ISA 1061</p> <p align="center">John Karikari <i>US Government Accountability Office, Washington D.C</i></p> <p align="center">Donna J Petersen <i>Professor and Dean of the College of Public Health, Senior Associate Vice President, USF Health University of South Florida, Tampa</i></p> <p align="center">Elizabeth Asiedu <i>Professor, University of Kansas, Lawrence President, Association for the Advancement of African Woman Economists (AAWE)</i></p> <p align="center">Akua Agyen <i>Research Associate, AAWE</i></p>	
9:30-10:15	<p align="center"><b>Keynote Address</b> Room: ISA 1061</p> <p align="center">Kaye Husbands Fealing <i>Professor and Chair, School of Public Policy Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia</i> Title: Governance and Growth: When Does Policy Matter?</p>	
10:15-10:30	<p align="center"><b>Coffee Break</b></p>	
<p align="center"><b>Concurrent Sessions</b></p>		
10:30-12:30	<p>Session 1: Room: ISA 3048 Chair: Belinda Archibong</p> <p><b>Foreign Aid and FDI</b></p> <p>Paper S1.1: The impact of the sectoral allocation of foreign aid on gender inequality Lynda Pickbourn, <i>Hampshire College, Amherst</i></p>	<p>Session 2: Room: ISA 3051 Chair: Tewodaj Mogues</p> <p><b>Gender Issues in Developing Countries</b></p> <p>Paper S2.1: Reducing the gender gap in education: Female teachers as Role Models Neepa Gaekwad Babulal, AAWE and <i>University of Kansas, Lawrence</i></p>

10:30-12:30	<p>Paper S1.2: A synthesis of market size, remittances and FDI flows to Sub-Sahara Africa William A. Amponsah, <i>Georgia Southern University, Statesboro</i></p>	<p>Paper S2.2: Female managers, attitudes toward women and the gender wage-gap: An empirical study of three Sub-Saharan countries Gabriel Picone, <i>University of South Florida, Tampa</i></p> <p>Paper S2.3: Risk Factors of Intimate Partner Physical Violence among Married Women in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe Tatenda Zinyemba, <i>AAWE and Indiana University, Bloomington</i></p>
12:30-14:00	<b>Lunch</b>	
14:00-16:00	<p>Session 3: Room: ISA 3048 Chair: Christian Nsiah</p> <p><b>Institutions and Government Policy</b></p> <p>Paper S7.1: An estimated model of informality with constrained entrepreneurial choice Pierre Nguimkeu, <i>Georgia State University, Atlanta</i></p> <p>Paper S7.2: Why and how do poor fiscal institutions emerge in developing countries? Cristelle Kouame, <i>Temple University, Philadelphia</i></p>	<p>Session 4: Room: ISA 3051 Chair: Tatenda Zinyemba</p> <p><b>Energy, Health and Economic Growth in SSA</b></p> <p>Paper S4.1: The political economy of energy challenges in Ghana Stephen Aikins, <i>University of South Florida, Tampa</i></p> <p>Paper S4.2: Determinants and Prevention of Low Birth Weight in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Effects of Antimalarial Campaigns Olga Petrova, <i>University of South Florida, Tampa</i></p>
16:00-16:15	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
16:15-18:15	<p>Session 5: Room: ISA 3048 Chair: Pierre Nguimkeu</p> <p><b>Investment and Foreign Currency Issues in Africa</b></p> <p>Paper S5.1: Implications of monetary policy for credit and investment in sub-Saharan African countries Leonce Ndikumana, <i>University of Massachusetts, Amherst</i></p> <p>Paper S5.2: Investigating Purchasing Power Parity between African Countries, USA, Euro Area, South Africa, and Nigeria: A Panel Long-Run Analysis of the Impact of the Great Recession. Christian Nsiah, <i>Baldwin Wallace University, Berea</i></p>	<p>Session 6: Room: ISA 3051 Chair: William A. Amponsah</p> <p><b>Agricultural Extension and Service Delivery</b></p> <p>Paper S6.1: Decentralization Without Representation (or Mobility): Implications for Rural Public Service Delivery Tewodaj Mogues, <i>International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D.C</i></p> <p>Paper S6.2: Agricultural extension and nutrition: Evidence from Uganda John Oryema, <i>University of South Florida, Tampa</i></p>

19 :00-21:00	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dinner</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Venue</b> <b>Embassy Suites, Tampa USF</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Speaker</b> Kofi R. Glover, Professor and <i>Associate Provost for Faculty Affairs, University of South Florida</i></p>
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**Day 2: Saturday March 19, 2016**

8:45-10:15	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Round Table</b> Room: ISA 1061</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Contributions by Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong to Research on Economic Development</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moderator</b> Una Osili, <i>AAWE and Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Speakers</b> Elizabeth Asiedu, <i>University of Kansas &amp; AAWE</i> John Karikari, <i>US Government Accountability Office, Washington D.C</i> Léonce Ndikumana, <i>University of Massachusetts, Amherst</i> Gregory N. Price, <i>Morehouse College, Atlanta</i></p>
10:15-11:00	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Keynote Address</b> Room: ISA 1061</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Samuel L. Myers, Jr. <i>Roy Wilkins Professor of Human Relations and Social Justice, Hubert H. Humphrey School of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis</i> Title: The Contributions of Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong to the Economics of Crime</p>
11:00-11:15	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Coffee Break</b></p>

## Concurrent Sessions

11:15-13:15	<p>Session 7: Room: ISA 3048 Chair: Gabriel Picone</p> <p><b>Economic History: The effect of Slave Trade, Civil War and Pre-Colonial Institutions</b></p> <p>Paper S3.1: War and Human Capital: Growing Up During the Nigerian Civil War Una Osili, <i>AAWE and Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis</i></p> <p>Paper S3.2: Did Slave-Trading Enable Expansion of the British Empire? Evidence from South Sea Company Risk-adjusted Stock Returns During the Asiento de Negros, 1713 – 1743 Gregory Price, <i>Morehouse College, Atlanta</i></p> <p>Paper S3.3: Historical origins of persistent inequality: evidence from African Countries Belinda Archibong, <i>Barnard College, New York</i></p>	<p>Session 8: Room: ISA 3051 Chair: Lynda Pickbourn</p> <p><b>Charitable Donations and Housing Policy in the US</b></p> <p>Paper S8.1: The Completion Effect in Charitable Crowdfunding David Klinowski, <i>University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</i></p> <p>Paper S8.2: Examining the relationship between Hope VI public housing demolition and homicide rates: A case study of Chicago Noimot Bakare, <i>Howard University, Washington D.C</i></p>
13:15-15:00	<p><b>Lunch and Closing</b></p> <p>Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong, <i>University of South Florida</i></p> <p>Elizabeth Asiedu, <i>University of Kansas &amp; AAWE</i></p> <p>Bradley Kamp <i>Professor and Chair, Department of Economics, University of South Florida</i></p>	

**Friday, March 18, 2016**

**Session 1: Foreign Aid and FDI**

10:30 – 12:30 pm Room: ISA 3048

**Chair: Belinda Archibong**

**The impact of the sectoral allocation of foreign aid on gender inequality**

*Lynda Pickbourn, Hampshire College*

While many developing countries have made progress in human development, gender equality remains a challenge for most. This study uses data on bilateral official aid disbursements from the OECD-DAC to examine the impact of aid and its sectoral allocation on overall gender inequality, as measured by the UNDP Gender Inequality Index, as well as gender inequality in health and education. We find that the impact of aid on overall gender inequality is dependent on initial human development and per capita income. However, increased aid to the health and education sectors appears to be effective in reducing maternal mortality and the gender gap in youth literacy regardless of initial conditions.

**A Synthesis of Market Size, Remittances and FDI Flows to Sub-Saharan Africa**

*William A. Amponsah, Georgia Southern University*

The paper analyzes the effect of remittances in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) to Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). We apply an unbalanced panel data set for forty African countries for the period 1981-2013. The results indicate positive and significant impacts of remittances on net FDI inflows to SSA conditioned on a threshold level of per capita GDP of \$3990.48 beyond which the host SSA country benefits from the positive impact of remittances on net FDI inflows. Only five countries meet this threshold. In addition, host country demand positively affects net FDI inflows to Africa, which supports the market size hypothesis.

**Session 2: Gender Issues in Developing Countries**

10:30 – 12:30 pm Room: ISA 3051

**Chair: Tewodaj Mogues**

**Reducing the Gender Gap in Education: Female Teachers as Role Models**

*Neepa Gaekwad Babulal, University of Kansas*

Promoting gender equality in primary and secondary education features among internationally-agreed development goals. In some regions, the pro-male gender gap in secondary education persists and has even worsened. In light of previous research suggesting that poor academic progress is one of the risk factors for girls dropping out of school, this paper examines whether the share of female teachers affects the repetition rate of female students in secondary school and the repetition rate gender gap. Using data on more than countries covering the period 1987-2010, we find that increasing the share of female teachers reduces both the repetition rate of female students and the repetition rate gender gap. The results suggest that initiatives aimed at increasing the share of female teachers hold the promise of enhancing girls' educational attainment, contributing to efforts to promote socioeconomic development.

## **Female managers, attitudes toward women and the gender wage-gap: An empirical study of three Sub-Saharan countries**

*Gabriel Picone, University of South Florida*

Gender differences in earnings are systematic and persistent across the world. While women in developed countries have made dramatic progress in the labor market in the past decades, they still earn less than their male counterparts. Wage differentials tend to be greater in developing countries and particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), although female labor force participation is high. An abundant literature has studied the sources of the gender gap in earnings in developed countries and has highlighted the role of occupational segregation, differences in human capital, discrimination, gender differences in household work and social norms.

Recently economists have considered the lack of role models and mentors as a potential factor holding back women's progress in the labor market. The expected impact of female managers on the performance of subordinated female workers is ambiguous: If women discriminated less against female workers or were more willing to mentor female employees, female managers could help reduce gender gaps. Alternatively, female managers may act as "queen bees" and harm the careers of their female employees. Recent studies show that female managers are associated with lower gender pay gap. However, all these studies use data from developed countries.

We study the impact of female managers on gender gaps in SSA using linked manager-employee data from a recently conducted survey in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, and Senegal. The data set is particularly well suited for this research question. First, it contains detailed information on workers' characteristics such as gender, education, job tenure, occupation, age and marital status. This allows us to study gender pay differentials holding constant a large set of observable characteristics. Second, this data set provides detailed information on the firm's activity. By controlling for these variables in our analysis, we can reduce the bias coming from the fact that firms with a female manager may be different on several characteristics that could be correlated with gender gaps. Third, we have several employees per firm we can use firms fixed to better control for the firm's omitted variable bias that may affect both the likelihood of having a female manager and the wage gap of the employees.

The results suggest a negative correlation between female managers and the outcomes of female workers (queen bee hypothesis). A female manager is significantly associated with lower wages and lower satisfaction with salary for female workers in CAM; longer hours and lower job satisfaction in CIV; and lower satisfaction with salary in Senegal. Longer hours do not seem to result in higher monthly wages in CIV. The remaining results are not statistically significant but overall point towards a negative association between female managers and the outcomes of female workers.

## **Risk Factors of Intimate Partner Physical Violence among Married Women in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe**

*Tatenda Zinyemba, AAWE and Indiana University*

This paper employs data from the Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) to analyze the risk factors of intimate partner physical violence (IPPV) among married women in Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe. The results show that: (i) In all four countries, being in a polygamous marriage and having an alcoholic spouse is associated with a higher risk of experiencing IPPV; (ii) In



Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe, women with tertiary education are less likely to experience IPPV. In contrast, education is not correlated with the risk of experiencing IPPV in Malawi, that is, the risk of experiencing IPPV is the same for all women regardless of educational attainment; (iii) In Kenya and Zimbabwe, the risk of experiencing IPPV is the same for all women, regardless of area of residence (rural or urban). However, in Ghana and Malawi, living in an urban area is associated with a higher risk of experiencing IPPV; (iv) In Ghana and Malawi, the risk of IPPV is not correlated with employment status—the risk of experiencing IPPV is similar for all women (employed and unemployed). On the other hand, having employment is associated with a higher risk of IPPV in Kenya and Zimbabwe; (v) In Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe, the risk of experiencing IPPV is higher among women whose husbands are responsible for making decisions about large household purchases. However, in Ghana, the risk of IPPV is similar for women whose husbands make major decisions on large household purchase and those who do not. An important implication of our results is that the profile of married women who are at risk of experiencing IPPV varies by country.

### **Session 3: Institutions and Government Policy**

2:00 – 4:00 pm Room: ISA 3048

**Chair: Christian Nsiah**

#### **An Estimated Model of Informality with Constrained Entrepreneurial Choice**

*Pierre Nguimkeu, Georgia State University*

I present a simple structural model of occupational choice where agents decide between formal entrepreneurship, informal entrepreneurship and non-entrepreneurial work, and I explicitly incorporate the presence of registration costs, imperfect credit markets and taxation with low enforcement. Using data from Cameroon, I show theoretically and empirically from both structural and reduced-form techniques that the decision to formalize is U-shaped in skills and that failing to account for registration costs - as in many previous studies - significantly undermines the level of the selection to the formal sector. Initial wealth and average education are found to be important drivers of informal entrepreneurship while higher education and parent's entrepreneurial status are the main determinants of formal entrepreneurship. Counterfactual policy simulations confirm that substantial enterprise creation, increased formalization and aggregate income gains can be obtained from registration reforms, reduced taxation and business training. In contrast, a pure enforcement policy against informality has an overall perverse effect on entrepreneurship.

#### **Why and how do poor fiscal institutions emerge in developing countries?**

*Cristelle Kouame, Temple University*

I show that weak fiscal institutions can emerge as equilibrium outcome of a game between an incumbent government and its citizens. In the model, strong domestic fiscal institutions increase the capacity of the government to levy taxes, but at a cost of increased scrutiny by citizens over the provision of public goods. Because the tax revenue potential and the demand for sophisticated (and costly) public goods both increase with the country's income level, sound fiscal institutions are more likely to emerge in developed countries. The emergence of high-quality fiscal institutions in developing countries is further constrained by the lack of political

cohesion to build consensus over the provision of public goods. I test the predictions of the model using the World Revenue Longitudinal data and the Penn World Tables for 141 countries from 1990 to 2007. I find a positive relationship between the income level of a country and the quality of its fiscal institutions, using an Instrumental Variable (IV) estimation method whereby nations' wealth is instrumented by slave exports. This result seems to suggest that oversight over the provision of public goods (e.g., through an internationally comparable index of public spending effectiveness) could be an avenue to improving fiscal institutions in developing countries endogenously.

#### **Session 4: Energy, Health and Economic Growth in SSA**

2:00 – 4:00 pm Room: ISA 3051

**Chair: Tatenda Zinyemba**

##### **The Political Economy of Energy Challenges in Ghana**

*Stephen Aikins, University of South Florida*

This paper investigates the energy security challenges of Ghana, as well as their economic impacts, and provides some solutions for addressing those challenges in order to strengthen the energy sector and boost economic growth. Ghana has gone through five energy crises in the past three decades with substantial adverse effects on economic activities and the GDP of the country. Our investigation reveals Ghana's energy problems are due to several factors, including weak governance and regulatory mechanisms of the energy sector, underpricing of energy and unfunded subsidies, ineffective revenue collection, inadequate investments and upgrading of energy infrastructure, and lack of long-term sustainable planning. The study concludes by suggesting that in order for the country to maintain energy security, government should take concrete steps to create a more attractive environment to attract private independent power producers, accelerate installation of pre-paid meters, upgrade power infrastructure and minimize energy subsidies.

##### **Determinants and Prevention of Low Birth Weight in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Effects of Antimalarial Campaigns**

*Olga Petrova, University of South Florida*

Following the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, there has been a significant expansion of antimalarial interventions in sub-Saharan Africa. One of the objectives of these efforts was to improve maternal health and birth outcomes. Additionally, the endorsement of Global Targets 2025 by the WHO's Member States has specifically identified the reduction of low birth weight incidence as a key priority on the global health agenda. In this paper, we investigate to what extent the sizable improvements in birth outcomes which coincided with the scale-up in antimalarial efforts in sub-Saharan Africa can be attributed specifically to the expansion of bed net distribution and intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy. Using the data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) for 18 countries from 1999 to 2014, we implement a difference-in-differences identification strategy to exploit the geographic and time variation in the rollout of antimalarial interventions across regions with different levels of initial malaria prevalence. We find that the diffusion of intermittent preventive treatment among pregnant women served as an important factor in reducing low birth weight incidence in sub-

Saharan Africa. These findings have important policy implications. Malaria control programs need to take special measures to focus on high-risk groups, particularly pregnant women and young children, taking into consideration their specific circumstances.

### **Session 5: Investment and Foreign Currency Issues in Africa**

4:15 – 6:15 pm Room: ISA 3048

**Chair: Pierre Nguimkeu**

#### **Implications of monetary policy for credit and investment in sub-Saharan African countries**

*Leonce Ndikumana, University of Massachusetts at Amherst*

This paper investigates the implications of monetary policy for domestic investment in sub-Saharan African countries through its effects on bank lending to the private sector and interest rates. The paper argues that the pursuit of inflation control through contractionary monetary policy carries costs in terms of reduced investment. The econometric analysis is based on a sample of 37 sub-Saharan African countries over 1980-2012, using both dynamic panel data (GMM) and fixed-effects estimation methods. The empirical evidence shows that contractionary monetary policy affects domestic investment negatively both indirectly through the bank lending or quantity channel as well as directly through the interest rate or cost of capital channel. The results suggest that policies that maintain a low interest rate regime would stimulate bank lending to the private sector, which in turn would boost domestic investment. The results have important policy implications for African countries in their efforts to achieve and sustain high growth rates as a means of reaching national development goals notably employment creation and poverty reduction.

#### **Investigating Purchasing Power Parity between African Countries, USA, Euro Area, South Africa, and Nigeria: A Panel Long-Run Analysis of the Impact of the Great Recession.**

*Christian Nsiah, Baldwin Wallace University*

We investigate both the weak and strong forms of PPP between 33 African countries, the United States, Euro area, South Africa, and Nigeria. The study applies panel unit root tests, panel cointegration tests, panel granger causality test and the panel fully modified OLS models to quarterly CPI and nominal exchange rate data for the period 1995Q1-2014Q4. We find great support for the weak form of PPP, however, we only find support for strong form of PPP in the post-recession era for the dollar and the pound. We find a persistent bi-causal relationship between African currencies and reference currencies, however, when we break the data into pre and post-recession, we find uni-directional causality for the pound and euro in some cases.

## **Session 6: Agricultural Extension and Service Delivery**

4:15 – 6:15 pm Room: ISA 3051

**Chair: William A. Amponsah**

### **Decentralization Without Representation (or Mobility): Implications for Rural Public Service Delivery**

*Tewodaj Mogues, International Food Policy Research Institute*

Decentralization is becoming increasingly common in developing countries, but its impacts have been predominately studied in settings characterized by population mobility and robust political competition. Using a spatial regression discontinuity design, we examine the impacts of decentralization in a predominantly poor, agrarian, and autocratic country: Ethiopia. We find that decentralization strongly improved public services of high priority to the federal government—namely agricultural extension (farmer training) and agricultural input supply. Service improvements in a sector of lower reported importance to the central government—drinking water provision—are less robust. Decentralization also decreases the extent to which the policy priorities of local policymakers match those of citizens. Two interpretations emerge: First, decentralization improves public service delivery even in the absence of conditions assumed in Tiebout-sorting and political competition models, suggesting an important role for other mechanisms such as asymmetric information about local conditions and needs. Second, these improvements are greatest in areas of highest priority to the central government rather than to local citizens, suggesting that policymakers at the center use decentralization strategically to maximize their own objective function.

### **Agricultural Extension and Nutrition: Evidence from Uganda**

*John Oryema, University of South Florida*

The first Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) set a target of reducing extreme poverty and hunger by 50 percent of its 1990 level by the year 2015. Progress towards achievement of MDG1 is measured using indicators such as the proportion of population living on less than one US dollar a day, poverty gap ratio, share of the poorest quintile in national income or consumption, prevalence of underweight children and the proportion of population that is undernourished. Undernourishment is measured by a distribution function of dietary energy consumption per person as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization. Nourishment requires a minimum number of meals per day which in turn depends on food availability. A number of strategies have been used in different countries to improve agricultural production and reduce hunger. In Uganda, the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) is one such strategies. It is designed to provide demand driven extension services and promotion of new agricultural technologies. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the impact of NAADS on food availability; measured by the average frequency of meals in a day in a household. The study exploits repeated cross section datasets and empirical methods such as linear probability model, fixed effects estimator, negative binomial regression, and propensity score matching. In all the specifications, the results show that NAADS program participation is associated with increase in food availability and frequency, all else constant. Therefore agricultural extension services can promote food security if it is demand driven.

**Saturday March 19, 2016**

**Session 7: Economic History: The effect of Slave Trade, Civil War and Pre-Colonial Institutions**

11:15 - 1:15 pm Room: ISA 3048

**Chair: Gabriel Picone**

**Civil War and Human Capital**

*Una Osili, AAWE and Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis*

Civil conflict is an obstacle to economic and social progress in the developing world. The Nigerian Civil War was the first modern civil war in sub Saharan Africa. Four decades later, this study documents the war's significant, long-run economic impact. Those exposed to the war as children and adolescents' exhibit reduced adult stature, as well as adverse education, health, and marriage outcomes.

**Did Slave-Trading Enable Expansion of the British Empire? Evidence from South Sea Company Risk-adjusted Stock Returns During the Asiento de Negros, 1713 – 1743**

*Gregory Price, Morehouse College*

This paper considers the extent to which slave-trading enabled the expansion of the British empire during the period in which the South Sea Company had the exclusive right to provide slaves for the Spanish colonies the Asiento de Negros. As returns from the Asiento could have made issuing debt cheaper for the British central government, the Asiento at least partially conditioned British central government expenditure and debt on abnormal returns associated with the South Sea Company's slave commerce. With historical financial data on the stock prices of British firms, we estimate the parameters of a Capital Asset pricing Model to determine if the Asiento conditioned the risk-adjusted returns on South Sea Company stock. We find that the Asiento was associated with positive abnormal risk-adjusted returns for the South Sea Company. In addition, we find that the abnormal returns associated with the Asiento impacted the fiscal space of British central government in a manner consistent with being able to finance the expansion of empire. Our results suggest that at least during the years in which the South Sea Company had the Asiento, slave trading, or at least the right to trade slaves, was pro\_table for British investors and it enabled the expansion of the British empire.

**Historical Origins of Persistent Inequality: Evidence from African Countries**

*Belinda Archibong, Barnard College*

Horizontal inequality by ethnic group affiliation within African countries has varied notably over time depending on the socioeconomic variable examined. Here I test the thesis that the origins of persistent within country ethnic group based socioeconomic inequality can be traced to differential relationships between precolonial ethnic state leaders and subsequent autocratic colonial and post-independence regimes. Specifically, using precolonial centralization as a measure of historical institutions, I test that for centralized precolonial states, when ethnic state leaders were cooperative with autocratic regimes, they were rewarded with access to public

services whose allocation federal autocrats could control. When ethnic state leaders were not cooperative, they were punished by underinvestment in these services with lasting effects till today. State funded underdevelopment of certain groups, might explain persistent divergent development outcomes among groups. It might also explain reported relatively lower trust in federal institutions by members of these groups today.

## **Session 8: Charitable Donations and Housing Policy in the US**

11:15 - 1:15 pm Room: ISA 3051

**Chair: Lynda Pickbourn**

### **The Completion Effect in Charitable Crowdfunding**

*David Klinowski, University of Pittsburgh*

We analyze data from the charitable crowdfunding platform Benevolent, and find that donors display a preference for completing requests: they make significantly larger donations, at significantly faster pace, when by doing so they there and then reach the recipient's fundraising target. The effect is distinct from a gradual increase in contributions as funds accumulate. It is also a remarkably robust finding, prevalent even within-person for donors who make multiple donations on the platform. Most donors stop following suggested amounts and add a median 160% more to their gifts in order to complete a request. They also do not appear to worry that requests would have expired unfulfilled. Rather, we argue that they are motivated by feeling more impactful over recipients when they complete requests versus when they donate at any other stage of the fundraising campaign.

### **Examining the relationship between Hope VI Public Housing demolition and homicide rates: A case study of Chicago**

*Noimot Bakare, Howard University*

In recent years, a number of studies have examined the link between crimes in urban communities in relation to public housing developments. Despite the efforts of urban economist and criminologists to understand urban areas and its attraction of crime, little is known about the perspective of the displacement of crime and public housing demolitions. Some studies suggest that there are no links between housing demolition and the displacement of crime within a city. While other studies suggest that the tearing down of depilated public housing units and relocation of its residence eliminates crime within the area where demolition occurs. Other studies found that crimes decrease around demolition sights however; criminal activities are displaced to and around residence relocation communities. This suggests that efforts to eliminate crime through demolition policies may inadvertently redistribute crime across cities. This current study will look at the link between the most serious and the most accurately measured crime; homicide and relocation of residents from demolished public housing units across Chicago's Cook County. Econometric analysis is used to determine if there is a link between resident relocation as a result of demolition and Chicago's homicide rates.



