



# I R E S N E W S



APRIL 2020 / N°16

Institute for Economic and Social Research



## FOCUS

### IRES in the COVID-19 crisis



While deeply affected by the current events, IRES is lucky enough to be able to continue working during the confinement period. Many of our members are very active in the policy debate on the current Covid-19 crisis, and its unprecedented consequences not only for our health system but also for our economy.

Sandy Tubeuf, specialized in Health Economics, has of course been in the frontline of our Covid-related research and policy recommendations. Already before the confinement was enforced in Belgium, Sandy published a [short piece](#) on the cost-effectiveness of quarantine as a strategy to decrease bottlenecks in health care services on the UCLouvain coronavirus experts' page. She also participated to the [TV programme Versus on bx1.be](#) on Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020 advocating for quarantine. Sandy was also cited as an expert in a recent article in [Le Soir](#) on the effort of pharmaceutical firms during the crisis. In relation with the current covid crisis, Sandy has initiated new research collaborations; she has responded with colleagues from PSE, Hospinomics, Paris-Dauphine, and LSE to a Flash call of the French ANR. If funded, the research project would study Choices and Priorities in health care services during the pandemic, including medical triage and societal preferences.

On the labor market side, Muriel Dejemepe and Bruno Van der Linden published, jointly with Bart Cockx and Koen Declercq ([Focus, Regards économiques, April 2020](#)) an analysis of the Belgian unemployment insurance system in light of the current Covid-crisis. The authors stress that the system needs to provide the right incentives at different levels when faced with such an unprecedented crisis that will put it under huge strain.

As part of their regular forecasting work, Vincent Bodart and his team have published new figures for the international and Belgian [economic outlook](#). While facing much uncertainty, notably due to the exit scenario from the confinement, perspectives are grim, with an expected GDP contraction of 4% in 2020.

Our research and policy efforts linked to the current crisis will undoubtedly expand and intensify in the coming months. In the meantime, our thoughts are with all those directly affected by these tragic events. We are also thankful to all those who allow our lives to go on in the best possible conditions, and in particular the medical staff. It is worth remembering that, a few months before the Covid outbreak, Arno Baurin and Jean Hindriks already ranked nurses as one of the toughest jobs in Belgium ([Regards économiques 151, Octobre 2019](#)). At a time where the value of life takes on a renewed meaning, it is perhaps also worth reading again an insightful text written by Jacques Drèze 20 years ago ([Regards économiques 12, June 2003](#)) about the value of human life in economic decisions.

## Goodbye and many thanks to Prof. Frédéric Docquier who left IRES after 13 years of collaboration



*A tribute by David de la Croix, President of IRES*

**Frédéric Docquier** arrived at IRES in 2006 as a senior research fellow of the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research. Specialized initially in computable general equilibrium models and in generational accounting, Frédéric has deployed since the beginning of the 2000's a research program in the economics of international migration which has progressively become immensely popular, as witnessed by his Google Scholar page. Founding father with coauthors of the idea that the brain drain is not necessarily detrimental to source countries, he has developed and tested a series of theories bolstering that approach. The World Bank and the United Nations competed to benefit from his insights on the link between migration and development.

Attaining in 2019 the summit of the discipline occupied by George Borjas and Giovanni Peri, Frédéric is leaving us now to help the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER) in Esch-sur-Alzette to develop its program on crossing the borders. LISER was a bit worried by the lack of experience of Frédéric in the analysis of migrations between the region of Champagne-Ardenne and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, but they were reassured very quickly. Frédéric will continue to teach benevolently his development course at the Economic School of Louvain. We are all immensely grateful to Frédéric for his contribution to the rise of our center IRES. Beyond the friendship and the pleasure to write articles with him, we acknowledge that Frédéric has brought many doctoral students at the frontier of research; he also helped many to face all sorts of difficulties. He has participated to the life of the school and of the research center by giving his time without counting: research director of IRES, member of the research council of UCLouvain, manager of the European doctoral program EDEEM, without forgetting his key role in the launch of the Journal of Demographic Economics.

Nobody will never forget the concerts given by his rock band in the premises of IRES: a special mention for "DSK blues", and for a new version of "Knocking on Heaven's Doors" customized to the question of migration. Hopefully, "Knocking on Heaven's Doors" is a general purpose song, and may apply to Luxembourg as well.

## WELCOME TO NEWCOMERS

### Academic member



**Joseph Flavian Gomes** hails from Kolkata, India. After completing his Bachelor's in Economics, Politics and Mathematics from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata (2004), he went on to do a Master's in Economics from the Delhi School of Economics in New Delhi (2004-2006). After his Masters, he had a two-year stint in the private sector, working in the Analytics wing of Citigroup in Bangalore, before deciding to go for a PhD at the Universidad Carlos III de Madrid. He defended his PhD in 2014. During 2014-2015 he worked as a postdoc at the University of Essex, before taking up an Assistant Professor position at the University of Navarra, where he worked during 2015-2019 (and received tenure in 2019). He joined IRES in September 2019. His research focusses on Development Economics and Political Economy questions exploiting spatial data. In particular, he focusses on questions of identity (ethnicity, language, race, gender etc.) and how they affect socio-economic outcomes. His recent research has shown that sending defection messages over the radio to rebels can encourage defections and mitigate violent conflict. One strand of his research has highlighted the implications of how ethnic groups are distributed in space for ethnic antagonism and thereby the provision of public goods, and how spatially segregated linguistic minorities in Africa suffer from worse child health outcomes due to informational barriers. Another strand of his research highlights the importance of increasing the political representation of women for reducing gender-specific health outcomes such as maternal mortality.

Joseph's website: <https://sites.google.com/site/josephgomes/Home>

## Post-doc researchers



**Elsa Leromain** joined IRES in October 2019 as a postdoctoral researcher funded by the EOS project “Winners and Losers from Globalization and Market”. Her main research interests are in international trade and economic geography. She obtained her PhD from Paris School of Economics in October 2017. As part of her dissertation, she contributed to the empirical literature in international trade by looking at issues revolving around the international fragmentation of production and non-traditional trade costs. Before joining IRES, she worked for two years at the Centre for Economic Performance at the London School of Economics, where she is now an associate. Taking advantage of data that has become available since the referendum, she analyzed the short-run consequences of the vote to leave the EU on UK’s households and firms. Her research estimates that the Brexit vote increased consumer prices by 2.9 percent, costing the average household £870 per year. The increase in cost of living is evenly shared across the income distribution, but differs substantially across regions in the UK. By March 2019 the Leave vote had also led to a 17% increase in the number of UK outward investment transactions in the remaining EU27 member states, whereas transactions in non-EU OECD countries were unaffected. Her work on the effect of the referendum on the British economy has spark interest of the non-academic community; especially around key dates in the Brexit process. At IRES, she will further explore the effect of globalization and austerity on workers and firms in Europe. More specifically, in collaboration with Gonzague Vannoorenberghe (IRES, UCLouvain) and Florian Mayneris (UQAM, Montréal), they plan to study the evolution of the labour share in French employment zones in the last decades.

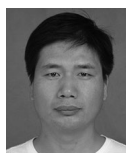
Elsa’s website: <https://elsaleromain.weebly.com>



In August 2019, **Marcus Biermann** joined IRES on a three-year FNRS postdoctoral fellowship. Originally from Germany, he graduated from the University of Bonn with a BSc in Economics. He continued his studies at the London School of Economics where he obtained a PhD in Economics in 2019. His primary research field is international trade. His secondary research interests are economic history and finance. In his main dissertation project, he investigates, how multinational firms transmit shocks through their internal capital markets across countries. He finds that after parents received a negative credit supply shock, affected multinationals readjusted capital flows from affiliates to the parent. Consequently, sales of affiliates fell sharply and recovered slowly. His other two chapters focus on the effects of trade on the concentration of firms during the first wave of globalization and the portability of management practices as intangible input that can be transferred within multinationals’ boundaries. He is working with Gonzague Vannoorenberghe (IRES, UCLouvain) on a FNRS project in which they will examine the economics of deep trade agreements.

Marcus’ website: <http://www.marcusbiermann.com/>

## Visitor this year



### Jianchun Dou

Jianchun Dou is staying at IRES as a visiting researcher from September 2019 to August 2020. Jiachun is an assistant professor and researcher of economics at Shaanxi Normal University, China. His research interests range from fertility, demographic change and aging of population to economic development and technological innovation. His current research introduces the expansion of goods variety into a unified growth theory, that is expected to explain some stylized facts in the history. This work is expected to be completed under the guidance of Professor David de la Croix during the visiting days at IRES. Jianchun got his PhD in economics from Northwest University in China.

## Doctoral Researchers

- Luigi Boggian, supervised by Sandy Tubeuf
- Charles de Pierpont, supervised by Gonzague Vannoorenberghe
- Mathilde Pourtois, supervised by Muriel Dejemepe
- Marion Richard, supervised by William Parienté
- Nabil Sheikh Hassan, supervised by Bruno Van der Linden
- Gaia Spolverini, supervised by Luca Pensieroso



**European Research Council**

Established by the European Commission

### **David de la Croix won a prestigious *European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant* with the project “Did elite human capital trigger the rise of the West ? Insights from a new data base of European Scholars”**

The aim of the project is to determine the role of elite knowledge and upper-tail human capital (UTHC) in triggering the rise of the West. D. de la Croix proposes to build a database of a large sample of academic scholars in Europe over the period 1000CE-1800CE. Sources will be primary (published cartularia and matricula), secondary (books on the history of universities & academies), and tertiary (biographical dictionaries). To measure the quality of scholars, these data will be matched with the existing catalogues of publications.

Second, the team will build a geographical grid of the density, composition, and quality of the UTHC across time, and correlate the UTHC at the cell level with the adoption of new techniques and better institutions, and the development of literacy, numeracy, and urbanization. The individual character of the data will allow basing causal identification on exogenous variations in the European network of both individuals and universities. The migration pattern of scholars will be used to identify sorting and agglomeration forces, witnessing to the functioning of an academic market in the medieval and early modern periods. Families of scholars will be identified to assess the importance of nepotism vs human capital transmission.

Third, the team will develop a new theory of the complementarity between sciences and techniques, to determine the incentives under which codified knowledge and practical skills interact, and ideas spread. A second new theoretical model will be devoted to revealing the dynamic interactions between conservative and modern forces within universities and learned societies; the key trade-off here is between vested interests and new paradigms, letting scholarly elites develop a culture of growth. With the data gathered, they will be able to measure the importance of these theoretical mechanisms and how the UTHC and society interact.

Overall, D. de la Croix intends to rethink economic growth by unravelling the rich interactions between scholars & literati and its emergence.

More information on: <https://uclouvain.be/en/sciencetoday/news/did-scholars-make-the-west.html>

### **OTHER NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS**

#### **Labour Market Integration of Low-Skilled Youths in Wallonia: The Role of Information, Income Support and Hiring Subsidies**

This research seeks to evaluate, using microeconomic evaluation methods, the role of various and complementary support schemes for low-skilled youth integration on the labour market in Wallonia, a primarily French-speaking region in the southern part of Belgium. The set of schemes that are evaluated ranges from disseminating information in schools about job opportunities and labour market programmes for young school-leavers, hiring subsidies targeted at low-skilled unemployed youths, to financially support those who are long-term unemployed. The analysis is based on both a quasi-experimental approach (difference-in-differences and regression discontinuity design) applied to administrative individual data, and an experimental approach that randomizes information dissemination at the vocational high school level and allows to evaluate its effect on the labour market trajectories of young school-leavers.

Doctoral scholarship IPRA (IWEPS), 2019-2023

Co-promoters: Muriel Dejemppe (IRES, UCLouvain) et Matthieu Delpierre (IWEPS)

#### **Lack of coordination and debt management in a liquidity trap**

Standard macroeconomic models of optimal debt management (DM) assume that interest rates do not hit the zero lower bound. Yet since 2009 and until 2015, the US has been in a liquidity trap (LT) with interest rates stuck at zero. We argue that the standard insights of the DM literature, that governments should issue long term and nominal debt, do not apply in LTs. We construct macroeconomic models of DM under a variety of institutional setups (experimenting with both coordinated and uncoordinated monetary and fiscal policies) to investigate the optimal structure of debt in a LT. When coordination is lacking between fiscal and monetary authorities, pursuing their respective objectives may lead to conflicting DM strategies with implications for macroeconomic volatility and welfare. Hence, we look at Markov perfect equilibria where the two authorities choose optimal policies and also intervene in the secondary market to buy debt from private agents. In this sense, our framework is suitable to talk about the Federal Reserve's QE program and also about the debt issuance policies of the Treasury in the Great recession.

Doctoral scholarship FSR BNB, 2019-2021

Co-promoters: Rigas Oikonomou (IRES, UCLouvain) and Raf Wouters (NBB)

**Globalization, inequality and populism across Europe**

The FNRS has granted funding to a new Projet de Recherche (PDR), entitled "Globalization, inequality and populism across Europe". The project will study how local conditions matter for whether the exposure to globalization (international trade or migration) translates into increased populism. It will also shed more light on the two-way relationship between globalization and populism. The two main promoters of this 4-year project are Frédéric Docquier (LISER, Luxembourg) and Gonzague Vannorenberghe (IRES, UCLouvain), who will put together a team of researchers on this topic. It will also be a great opportunity to strengthen the research links between the LISER in Luxembourg and IRES at UCLouvain.

FNRS PDR, 2020-2024

Co-promoters: Gonzague Vannorenberghe (IRES, UCLouvain) and Frédéric Docquier (LISER, Luxembourg)

## SOME SELECTED RESEARCH ARTICLES

**Armand, Alex; Atwell, Paul; Gomes, Joseph.**

***The Reach of Radio: Ending Civil Conflict through Rebel Demobilization.***

**In: *American Economic Review* (2020)**

This paper examines the role of FM radio in mitigating violent conflict. We collect original data on radio broadcasts encouraging defections during the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency. This constitutes the first quantitative evaluation of an active counterinsurgency policy that encourages defections through radio messages. Exploiting random topography-driven variation in radio coverage along with panel variation at the grid-cell level we identify the causal effect of messaging on violence. Broadcasting defection messages increases defections and reduces fatalities, violence against civilians, and clashes with security forces. Income shocks have opposing effects on both the conflict and the effectiveness of messaging.

**Docquier, Frédéric; Iftikhar, Zainab.**

***Brain drain, informality and inequality: a search-and-matching model for sub-Saharan Africa.***

**In: *Journal of International Economics*, Vol. 120, p. 109-125 (September 2019)**

This paper revisits the effect of the brain drain on development and inequality using a two-sector model with formal and informal labor markets. Contrary to existing studies, we use a search-and-matching setting that is consistent with the income and employment patterns of poor countries. Theoretically, the brain drain induces ambiguous welfare effects for those left behind. We thus parameterize our model on 33 sub-Saharan African countries and produce comparative results for each of them. We find that skilled emigration induces heterogeneous welfare losses for the low-skilled population. The size of these losses varies between 0.2 and 8%, and is influenced by country characteristics such as the productivity gap between sectors and the education technology. The results are fairly robust to identifying assumptions, to the inclusion of technological externalities, and to the endogenization of training decisions.

**Faraglia, Elisa; Marcet, Albert; Oikonomou, Rigas; Scott, Andrew.**

***Government Debt Management: The Long and the Short of It.***

**In: *The Review of Economic Studies*, Vol. 86, no.6, p. 2554-2604 (2019).**

Standard optimal Debt Management (DM) models prescribe a dominant role for long bonds and advocate against issuing short bonds. They require very large positions in order to complete markets and assume each period that governments repurchase all outstanding bonds and reissue ( $r/r$ ) new ones. These features of DM are inconsistent with U.S. data. We introduce incomplete markets via small transaction costs which serves to make optimal DM more closely resemble the data:  $r/r$  are negligible, short bond issuance substantial and persistent and short and long bonds positively co-vary. Intuitively, long bonds help smooth taxes over states and short bonds over time. Solving incomplete market models with multiple assets is challenging so a further contribution of this article is introducing a novel computational method to find global solutions.



## Regards économiques



6 issues and 2 focus of the IRES free on-line review *Regards économiques* have been published since September 2019 among which

- Arno Baurin (IRES, UCLouvain) and Jean Hindriks (CORE, UCLouvain).

**Quels sont les métiers pénibles ? [What are the strenuous jobs?]**  
(Issue 151, October 2019).

Population aging requires to work longer. However, the requirement to work longer maybe easier for some jobs than others. The central issue is then to condition work requirement to job conditions. For that purpose we need to measure empirically how different jobs are related to healthy life years, controlling for others covariates such as education, income and gender. In *Regards économiques n°151*, Arno Baurin and Jean Hindriks use two different indicators to assess the healthy life years of different jobs: the mortality risk and the self-reported health across different jobs. The assessment of mortality risk is based on data from the US National Longitudinal Mortality Survey, 80-90s (including 1.832.002 Americans over 11 years). The mortality risk is then estimated for 91 job categories using Cox regression (proportional Hazard regression) to control for other factors such as education, age, income, gender, and self-employed status. They show for instance that nurses face a much shorter life expectancy than teacher. On the association between health and jobs, they use data from the European Working Conditions Survey, 2015 (with 43.850 Europeans) to relate self-reported health status to different jobs using a logit model to control for education, age, income, and gender. This analysis is a contribution to the difficult issue of identifying statistically arduous and dangerous jobs. This is an issue that is obviously relevant for pension reform, but also more generally for improving the working conditions.

The article is downloadable in French here:

[https://www.regards-economiques.be/index.php?option=com\\_reco&view=article&cid=195](https://www.regards-economiques.be/index.php?option=com_reco&view=article&cid=195)

- Gonzague Vannoorenberghe (IRES, UCLouvain) and Elsa Leromain (IRES, UCLouvain).

**BREXIT : Enjeux et conséquences économiques [BREXIT: Issues and economic consequences]**  
(Issue 153, December 2019).

At the eve of the UK Parliamentary Elections in December 2019, Elsa Leromain and Gonzague Vannoorenberghe discussed the main issues related to Brexit and the potential impact of the exit for the UK and the European Union. While it is clear that leaving the single market and the customs union is not without consequences for the future of UK-EU trade relations, quantifying the impact that it will have is challenging. The fact that the referendum has already had substantial economic costs for households and firms in the UK suggests however that the effects of the actual exit are likely to be non-negligible.

The article is downloadable in French here:

[https://www.regards-economiques.be/index.php?option=com\\_reco&view=article&cid=197](https://www.regards-economiques.be/index.php?option=com_reco&view=article&cid=197)

- Sandy Tubeuf (IRES and IRSS, UCLouvain) and Setti Rais Ali (Paris School of Economics, France).

**Maladies rares : des enjeux pour les économistes [Rare diseases: Issues for the economists]**  
(Issue 154, December 2019).

Rare diseases are generally underserved by drug development because pharmaceutical industries consider R&D investments in rare diseases too costly and risky in comparison with the low expected returns due to the small population involved. In 2000, the European Union introduced a new legislation offering offered financial incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop new treatments for rare diseases. This has led to an increase of clinical trials and scientific publications in rare diseases. However, this increase has not been fairly distributed across rare diseases and rare diseases in children and with a smaller prevalence, are underserved by R&D. Furthermore, the asking price for these new treatments remain very high and unaffordable. In this issue of *Regards économiques*, we discuss the economic challenges with the R&D of treatments for rare diseases and formulate several recommendations useful for decisions makers.

The article is downloadable in French here:

[https://www.regards-economiques.be/index.php?option=com\\_reco&view=article&cid=198](https://www.regards-economiques.be/index.php?option=com_reco&view=article&cid=198)

All the issues and focus of *Regards économiques* are downloadable in French on:

<http://www.regards-economiques.be/>

## Some selected media appearances

- Bruno Van der Linden (IRES, UCLouvain) provided his expertise in the article of Christophe De Caebel **“Un salaire de 1.593 euros brut, un minimum décent?”** published in the *Trends-Tendances* on 12<sup>th</sup> of December 2019.
- Muriel Dejemeppe (IRES, UCLouvain) was interviewed by the magazine *Moustique* about the study published in the working papers of the Banque nationale de Belgique that examines **the impact of scrapping entitlement to unemployment insurance on job finding and employment of young labor market entrants**. The article is in p. 30 of the magazine *Moustique* dated on 7<sup>th</sup> of January 2020.
- Sandy Tubeuf (IRES and IRSS, UCLouvain) was interviewed on RTBF radio about **rare diseases** on 5<sup>th</sup> of March 2020.

## CONFERENCES

### Past conferences



#### **“The 7th Belgian Macroeconomics Workshop” 13 September 2019, Gent**

The one-day “Belgian Macroeconomics Workshop” took place at Ghent University on Friday September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019. The workshop aimed at creating a network of researchers working in closely related fields, and was primarily targeted at macroeconomists active in Belgium. There were also a poster session to give more opportunities to junior researchers to present their work. Senior macroeconomists from the organizing Belgian universities were present to provide feedback.



#### **“Christmas meeting of Belgian economist” 20 December 2019, Louvain-la-Neuve**

The Christmas meeting of Belgian economists took place on December 20 at the Louvain House in Louvain-la-Neuve. This meeting, co-organized by IRES, ECORES and the University of Antwerp, is a great opportunity to welcome some of the many Belgian economists abroad, who come back home for the Christmas break. With close to 70 participants, the 2019 edition was a great success. We had the immense pleasure to welcome Klaus Desmet (Southern Methodist University, Dallas) and Christian Gollier (Toulouse School of Economics, France) as our two keynote speakers. Klaus presented his work on the evolution of the cultural divide and its determinants in the United States while Christian shared his insights on the efficient pricing of carbon.

Our five other speakers were Bert Van Landeghem (Sheffield University, UK), Laurence Jacquet (Université de Cergy-Pontoise, France), Wouter Dessein (Columbia University, USA), Sahar Parsa (New York University, USA) and Philippe Vermeulen (ECB). They covered a wide variety of topics, from the effectiveness of personalized support to the unemployed to political dynasties in the Philippines. We are very much looking forward to the 10th edition of the meeting, which will take place at ULB in December 2020.

#### **ARC Workshop on “New approaches to understanding and modelling global migration trends” 8 January 2020, Luxembourg**

GLOBMIG is an ARC project that aims to develop stronger conceptual tools to better understand and model global migration patterns. The team gathers economists, demographers, lawyers, and computer scientists around three objectives: (i) to gain understanding of the long-run root drivers of international migration and of their complex interactions with the socio-demographic, climatic, institutional and economic environments, (ii) to produce integrated projections of migration, population, and global inequality, and (iii) to use the knowledge base to assess the effectiveness and policy coherence of the legal framework. On January 8, a second workshop was organized in the premises

of LISER in Esch-Belval, Luxembourg. The workshop gathered GlobMig team leaders as well as post-doc researchers and PhD students around five major themes, namely the determinants of internal migration, the changes in EU migration laws and policies and their implications for migration flows, the size and determinants of medical brain drain, climate migration prospects, and the construction of new historical databases on dyadic migration flows and stocks.



**“Longevity heterogeneity and pension design”  
28 January 2020, Louvain-la-Neuve**

The Sustainable, Adequate and Safe Pensions (SAS) pensions project at UCLouvain organised a workshop on “Longevity heterogeneity and pension design” on January 28th 2020 in Louvain-la-Neuve. The event attracted 50+ participants and 12 paper-givers and was the occasion to discuss the stakes of longevity differences in the context of pension design. So far, longevity heterogeneity has received little attention, despite its potentially strong (anti)redistributive role. If rich individuals live longer, they draw pension benefits longer than less wealthy people. Keynote speakers were G. Ponthière (Paris School of Economics, France) and Jennifer Alonso-Garcia (ULB).

**Coming soon**

**“Trade agreements and supply chains”  
14-15 May 2020, Brussels**

*Due to the current restrictions, the conference has been postponed to 29-30 October 2020.*

The CEPR-FNRS conference on “Trade agreements and supply chains” will take place on 14 and 15 May at the Université Libre de Bruxelles. It is jointly organized by Paola Conconi (ULB), Mathieu Parenti (ULB), Daria Taglioni (World Bank) and Gonzague Vannoorenberghe (IRES, UCLouvain). The conference will bring together some of the most renowned world experts on the design of trade agreements in the modern world, characterized by ever more integrated supply chains. We are delighted to host Ralph Ossa (University of Zurich, Switzerland) and Robert Staiger (Dartmouth College, USA) as our two keynote speakers. The programme of the conference is available at <https://cepr.org/2514>.



**ARC Workshop on “Family transformations: incentives and norms”  
26-28 May 2020, Durbuy**

*Due to the current restrictions, the conference has been postponed*

Our ARC project on “Family transformations: incentives and norms” is slowly reaching its end. It helped economists and demographers to learn about both disciplines and to make progress in understanding the complex interaction between incentives and norms in shaping demographic behaviors. The team will meet once again in Durbuy, for our annual workshop, on May 26-28, 2020.

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