

## **Benedicte Apouey**

Assessing the effect of wealth on health is a key issue for health policy, but it is also a difficult task, given that they are both endogenous. Benedicte Apouey and Andrew Clarke exploit a powerful natural experiment, lottery winnings, to study the impact of random income variations. While there appears to be no effect on general health, the authors report a significant improvement in mental health. These somewhat unexpected findings are consistent with the macroeconomic observation that recessions are associated with worse mental health outcomes but better general health.

## **Olga Shurchkov**

Gender gaps in income and level of position in the workplace are widespread. This paper proposes a new explanation for gender inequality, namely, that women and men respond differently to time pressure. The author analyzes the performance of men and women in a verbal task in a competitive environment. With reduced time pressure, competition in verbal tasks greatly increases the performance of women, such that women significantly outperform men. This effect appears largely due to the fact that extra time in a competition improves the quality of women's work, leading them to make fewer mistakes. On the other hand, men use this extra time to increase the quantity of work, which results in a greater number of mistakes. Men tend to have lower attention spans. On the other hand, women tend to pay attention to detail and can stay focused on a singular task for a prolonged period of time.

## **Laura Turner**

Much empirical work analyzes the response of households to economic shocks under the assumption that a household consists of one person only. Gallipoli and Turner's work shows that such models yield counterfactual predictions regarding the labor supply response to health and disability shocks. This motivates their analysis of households consisting of two persons providing insurance to each other. Gallipoli and Turner's analysis manages to deal with the substantial issues raised by household breakup following shocks. Using longitudinal data from the Canadian Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, they then show that their empirical model is consistent with the labor supply response of spouses of workers affected by adverse disability shocks. Gallipoli and Turner also show that their model can explain why the labor supply response to disability shocks of single workers is larger and more persistent than that of married workers.