

Jana Cahlíková

CONTACT	CERGE-EI Politických vězňů 7 110 00 Prague 1 Czech Republic	<i>Phone:</i> (00420) 724 731291 <i>E-mail:</i> jana.cahlíkova@cerge-ei.cz <i>Secondary email:</i> janacahlíkova@gmail.com <i>Personal website:</i> http://home.cerge-ei.cz/cahlikova
RESEARCH INTERESTS	Behavioral and experimental economics, applied microeconomics, development economics	
GRADUATE STUDIES	CERGE-EI¹ , Prague, Czech Republic 2010 – present Ph.D. Candidate, Economics Expected Completion Date: June 2015 Thesis: “Essays on Discrimination and Endogenous Preferences” M.A., Economics, 2011 GPA: 3.91/4; Field Courses: Econometrics, Law and Economics, Experimental Economics Norwegian School of Economics , Bergen April – May 2014 Visiting student at the Choice Lab; Local supervisor: Bertil Tungodden Charles University , Prague, Czech Republic 2008 – 2010 M.A., Economics, Major – Economic Theory, 2010 (with distinction) Master’s thesis: “Consumption over the Life Cycle: Evidence from the Czech Republic.” Field Courses: Economics of Least Developed Countries, Labor Economics, Public Finance	
REFERENCES	Prof. Michal Bauer (Dissertation committee chair) CERGE-EI, Prague E-mail: michal.bauer@cerge-ei.cz Tel: +420 224 005 130	Prof. Štěpán Jurajda (Dissertation committee member) CERGE-EI, Prague E-mail: stepan.jurajda@cerge-ei.cz +420 224 005 139
	Prof. Gerard Roland University of California, Berkeley Email: groland@econ.berkeley.edu Tel: +1 510 642 4321	Prof. Bertil Tungodden Norwegian School of Economics, Bergen E-mail: Bertil.Tungodden@nhh.no Tel: + 47 55 959261
AWARDS & GRANTS	Young Economist of the Year 2013, 3rd place, Czech Economics Society CERGE-EI performance stipend (2010-14); CERGE-EI Graduate Teaching Fellowships (2011-12) Schroder Family Foundation scholarship (Fall 2011, Spring 2012 Spring 2013) CEFRES/Komerční banka scholarship (2011-12) Research grant from the Grant Agency of the Charles University 2013 – 2015 “Competitiveness under Psychosocial Stress” Global Development Network research grant 2012 “Can Integration Work among Groups with Different Social Norms? Experimental Evidence”	

¹CERGE-EI is a joint workplace of the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education, Charles University, and the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<p>Anglo-American University, Prague, Czech Republic 2012 – present <i>Lecturer</i> Political Economy – B.A. level course (Spring 2012, Fall 2012, Spring 2013, Fall 2014) International Trade – M.A. level course (Fall 2012, Fall 2014)</p> <p>CERGE-EI, Prague, Czech Republic 2010 – 2014 <i>Teaching assistant for graduate-level courses</i> Econometrics IV (Spring 2013); Microeconomics 0 (Summer 2012, Summer 2013, Summer 2014); Microeconomics I (Fall 2010); Microeconomics II (Spring 2011, Spring 2012)</p> <p>Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic Fall 2011 <i>Teaching assistant for Microeconomics II (undergraduate level)</i></p>
RESEARCH EXPERIENCE	<p>CERGE-EI, Prague, Czech Republic 2011 – present <i>Junior Researcher; Research assistant to Michal Bauer, PhD.</i> Supervised data collection in the field: Eastern Slovakia (Fall 2013), Uganda (Summer 2013)</p> <p>Group for Analysis of Poverty and Inequality (GAPI), www.gapiresearch.org</p> <p>Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic 2010 <i>Research assistant to Michal Bauer, PhD.</i> Experimenter in a field experiment studying the development of social preferences in children.</p>
RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS	<p>2014: 2014 ESA European Meeting; 29th annual congress of the European Economic Association in Toulouse; Shifting Attitudes conference at IAST in Toulouse; Thurgau Experimental Economics Meeting (theem) on "Cooperation and competition within and between groups; London Experimental Workshop; NHH - Norwegian School of Economics in Bergen; 2013: 8th Nordic Conference on Behavioral and Experimental Economics; 2012: GDN Workshop, Prague</p>
SUMMER SCHOOLS, WORKSHOPS & CONFERENCES ATTENDED	<p>2013: Florence Workshop on Behavioral and Experimental Economics; PhD course Perspectives from Behavioral and Experimental Economics on Child Development and Education (M. G. Kocher, D. Schunk), Aarhus University 2012: IFREE 17th Graduate Student Workshop in Experimental Economics, Chapman University; AEA/ASSA Conference, Chicago; PhD course Lab and Field experiments in Economics at NHH Bergen (J. List); TIBER-XI, Tilburg; Topics in Experimental Economics at LEE, Prague (C. A. Deck); 2011: Twelfth Trento Summer School in Evolution of Social Preferences; Topics in Experimental Economics at LEE, Prague (A. Riedl, ; A. Schotter)</p>
LANGUAGES	<p>English (fluent), French (intermediate level, C1 certificate), Czech (native)</p>
JOB MARKET PAPER	<p>Does the Study Abroad Experience Affect Attitudes Towards Other Nationalities? Every year, millions of people relocate to a foreign country for school or work. This research provides evidence of how such international experience shifts preferences and stereotypes related to other nationalities. I use participation in the Erasmus study abroad program as a source of variation in international experience. Students who are ready to participate in the Erasmus program are chosen as a control group for students who have returned from studies abroad. Individuals make decisions in a Trust Game and in a Triple Dictator Game to decompose changes to statistical discrimination from changes to taste-based discrimination. Results show that while students do not differentiate between partners from Northern and Southern Europe in the Trust Game prior to an Erasmus study abroad, students who have returned from Erasmus studies abroad begin to exhibit less trust towards partners from the South. Behavior towards other nationalities in the Triple Dictator Game is not affected by the Erasmus study experience. Overall, the results suggest that participants learn about cross-country variation in cooperative behavior while abroad and therefore statistical discrimination increases with international experience.</p>

Risk Preferences under Acute Stress

(with Lubomir Cingl)

Revise and Resubmit in Experimental Economics

Published as IES Working Paper 17/2013, IES FSV, Charles University.

Many important decisions are made under stress and they often involve risky alternatives. There has been ample evidence that stress influences decision making in cognitive as well as in affective domains, but still very little is known about whether individual attitudes to risk change with exposure to acute stress. To directly evaluate the causal effect of stress on risk attitudes, we adopt an experimental approach in which we randomly expose participants to a psychosocial stressor in the form of a standard laboratory stress-induction procedure: the Trier Social Stress Test for Groups. Risk preferences are elicited using an incentive compatible task, which has been previously shown to predict risk-oriented behavior out of the laboratory. Using three different measures (salivary cortisol levels, heart rate and multidimensional mood questionnaire scores), we show that stress was successfully induced on the treatment group. Our main result is that acute psychosocial stress significantly increases risk aversion. The effect is mainly driven by males; men in our control group are less risk-averse than women, which is a standard result in the literature, but this difference almost disappears when under psychosocial stress.

Social Contagion of Ethnic Hostility

(with Michal Bauer, Julie Chytilova, and Tomas Zelinsky)

Conflicts between ethnic groups inhibit the functioning of society and can lead to widespread social unrest and violence. Ethnic hostilities typically escalate rapidly and this makes it essential to understand how they spread through the society. Here we present experimental evidence on a large sample of adolescents from Eastern Slovakia, a region characterized by tensions between the majority population and Roma, a segregated minority. We examine the effects of social environment on hostility, measured as the willingness to pay to harm Majority or Roma partners. Our data reveal that subjects do not discriminate against the ethnic minority when making choices in isolation or when exposed to observing the peaceful behavior of peers. However, individual proclivity to follow the aggressive behavior of peers is greatly amplified when the subject of hostility is a member of the ethnic minority, as compared to a co-ethnic partner and, as a consequence, discrimination arises. The results can help explain why ethnic hostilities of masses can spread very quickly, even in societies with few visible signs of systematic inter-ethnic hatred. In terms of policy, the results highlight the important role of early diagnosis and can help explain why many societies found it desirable to institute hate crime laws.

How Stress Affects Willingness to Compete across Gender

(with Lubomir Cingl and Ian Levely)

It has long been observed that men are more competitive than women on average, and this phenomenon may help to explain gender differences in economic outcomes. Since many competitive situations that affect labor-market outcomes, including university admissions or job interviews, involve heightened levels of stress, we examine how psycho-social stress affects performance and willingness to compete across gender. We use a series of economic experiments in which subjects compete in a simple task. Stress is introduced exogenously through a modified version of the Trier Social Stress Test, and measured by salivary cortisol levels throughout the experiment. We find that stress reduces willingness to compete overall. For women, the decrease can be explained by worse performance in competitive environments under stress; men's performance is not affected, and the change in competitiveness seems to be preference-based. These findings suggest that women may be disadvantaged when required to compete in a stressful setting.