University of Zurich Sports Labour Markets

Choose **one** paper from **each part** of the reading list and be prepared to summarise and discuss. Formal presentations are not required.

1. Player Effort and Productivity

P. Arcidiacono, J. Kinsler and J. Price (2017). Productivity spillovers in team production: Evidence from professional basketball. *Journal of Labor Economics* 35, 191-225.

R. Berlinschi, J. Schokkaert and J. Swinnen (2013). When drains and gains coincide: Migration and international football, *Labour Economics,* 21, 1-14.

J. Brown and D. Minor (2014). Selecting the best? Spillover and shadows in elimination tournaments. *Management Science*, 60, 3087-3102.

C. Deutscher, B. Frick, O. Gürtler and J. Prinz (2013). Sabotage in tournaments with heterogeneous contestants: Empirical evidence from the soccer pitch. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 115, 1138-1157.

R. Ehrenberg and M. Bognanno (1990). Do tournaments have incentive effects? *Journal of Political Economy*, 98, 1307-1327.

L. Kahane, N. Longley and R. Simmons (2013). The effect of co-worker heterogeneity on firm-level output: Assessing the impacts of cultural and language diversity in the National Hockey League. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 95: 302-314.

2. Matching and Contracts

A. Bryson, B. Buraimo and R. Simmons (2011). Do salaries improve worker performance? *Labour Economics*, 18, 424-433.

B. Buraimo, B. Frick, M. Hickfang and R. Simmons (2015). The economics of long-term contracts in the footballers' labour market. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 62, 8-24.

B. Drut and R. Duhautois (forthcoming). Assortative matching using soccer data: Evidence of mobility bias. *Journal of Sports Economics*, online first.

S. Fernie and D. Metcalf (1999). It's not what you pay it's the way that you pay it and that's what gets results. *Labour*, 13, 385-411.

N. Gandelman (2008). Mobility among employers and assortative matching. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 9, 351-370.

A. Krautmann (forthcoming). Contract extensions: The case of Major League Baseball. *Journal of Sports Economics*, online first.

3. Peer effects in sports

J. Brown (2011). Quitters never win: The (adverse) incentive effects of competing with superstars. *Journal of Political Economy*, 119, 982-1013.

J. Guryan, K. Kroft and M. Notowidigbo (2009). Peer effects in the work place: Evidence from random groupings in professional golf tournaments. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 1, 34-68.

C. Ichniowski and A. Preston (2014). Do star performers produce more stars? Peer effects and learning in elite teams. *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper*, 20478.

B. Hill (2014). The heat is on: Tournament structure, peer effects and performance. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 15, 315-337.

W-J. Jane (2015). Peer effects and individual performances: Evidence from swimming competitions. *Journal of Sports Economics,* 16, 531-539.

4. Player Earnings

A. Bryson, G. Rossi and R. Simmons (2014). The migrant wage premium in professional football: A superstar effect? *Kyklos*, 67, 12-28.

C. Depken (2000). Wage disparity and team performance: The case of Major League Baseball. *Economics Letters*, 67, 87-92.

C. Deutscher and A. Buschemann (2016). Does performance consistency pay off financially for players? Evidence from the Bundesliga. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 17, 27-43.

C. Deutscher, O. Gürtler, J. Prinz and D. Weimar (2017). The payoff to consistency in performance. *Economic Inquiry*, 55, 1091-1103.

E. Franck and S. Nüesch (2012). Talent and/or popularity: What does it take to be a superstar? *Economic Inquiry*, 50, 202-216.

A. Krautmann (2017). Risk-averse team owners and player salaries in Major League Baseball. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 18, 19-33.