

# Do firms redline workers?

A controlled experiment in Bogotá

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# The paper

- Problem: labor market residential discrimination
  - reputation of the neighborhood of residence
  - productivity losses
- Methodology: correspondence test study
- Findings: **very limited residential discrimination** in Bogota. Employers from high crime area discriminate women:
  - -9.1% if they live in other crime areas;
  - - 12.1% if they far away.

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# Discussion

- Sample size
  - Effect of 'pure' residential discrimination could be quite low.
- Interpretation of the results
  - Why only for women?
- Recommendations
  - Asymmetry of information
  - Discrimination, screening and signaling ("ban-the-box" example)