



Fachbereich VWL / Department of Economics

EconNewsletter

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JANUARY 29 – FEBRUARY 2, 2018

NEWSLETTER 2018-4

SEMINAR CALENDAR

Research Seminar “Labour Economics”

Eric Strobl, Universität Bern:

*Extreme Weather and Short Term Adjustments to Trade:
Evidence from Typhoons and Chinese Manufacturing*

Monday January 29

16:30-18:00

R. 1083a (VMP 5)

Forschungsseminar “Environmental Economics and Management“

Johannes Lohse, University of Birmingham

*Cooperating with the future: The impact of contemporaneous
peer punishment*

Wednesday January 31

12:15–13:45

R. 0029 (VMP 5)

Hamburg Lectures on Law & Economics

Prof. Andreas Freytag, Universität Jena:

Coups, Regime Transition, and the Dynamics of Press Freedom

Wednesday January 31

18:15–19:45

R. 1083a (VMP 5)

PhD Seminar

Sushanik Margaryan, Universität Hamburg:

Low Emission Zones and Health Outcomes

Thursday February 1

12:15–13:15

R. 0029 (VMP 5)

Research Seminar “Microeconomics”

Patrick Legros, University Brussels:

Come together: firm boundaries and delegation

Thursday February 1

17:15–18:45

R. 0029 (VMP 5)

HCHE Research Seminar

- no seminar -

Forschungsseminar “Quantitative Wirtschaftsforschung“

- no seminar -

Sollten Sie Interesse haben, sich mit einem/r der Vortragenden zu treffen, wenden Sie sich bitte an den entsprechenden Veranstalter. Weitere Infos finden Sie auf unserer Homepage: <https://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/fachbereich-vwl/forschung/forschungsseminare.html>

ABSTRACTS

Forschungsseminar “Environmental Economics and Management“

Johannes Lohse, University of Birmingham:

Cooperating with the future: The impact of contemporaneous peer punishment

Abstract:

A core problem in environmental and resource economics is that cooperation in supplying global or local public goods is often insufficient. In this respect, there is ample experimental evidence showing that peer punishment is an effective cooperation-enhancing institution, especially if this institution is available to the direct beneficiaries of the public good (e.g., Fehr & Gächter, 2000; 2002; and a review by Chaudhuri, 2011). Yet, it is a central feature of many environmental problems such as resource depletion, ozone depletion or climate change that the consequences of insufficient public good provision are not felt immediately, but rather affect members of future generations. For such intergenerational public goods, institutions may only be available within generations but not across generations. We use an intergenerational goods game (IGG) (Hauser et al. 2014), to investigate this provision problem in a laboratory environment. In an IGG each group represents one generation and groups decide sequentially about the provision of a public good. The provision decision of one group has no contemporaneous monetary benefits, but is beneficial to future generations (groups). In this setting we test whether the a punishment mechanism that is available within one generation (group) can enhance cooperation across generations. Our findings indicate that one of the most successful tools for promoting cooperation for intergenerational public goods is far less effective for intragenerational public goods.

Hamburg Lectures on Law & Economics

Prof. Andreas Freytag, Universität Jena:

Coups, Regime Transition, and the Dynamics of Press Freedom

Abstract:

This paper explores the dynamics of press freedom around events that threaten the incumbent regime. While democracies on average allow much larger press freedom, our theoretical starting point is that democracies and autocracies have similar incentives to protect the basic structure of the regime. As such, democracies may rationally react to coup attempts by reducing press freedom and increasing repression to the extent that such reactions are de facto consistent with constitutional provisions. Using data from the annual reports of Freedom House, we estimate the dynamics of press freedom around both failed and successful coups. We find that while press freedom is quite stable between events, successful coups lead to substantial reductions in press freedom. We nevertheless also find that democracies tend to react to failed coup attempts by significantly reducing press freedom following these events. Further results suggest that these reductions may often be permanent.

PhD Seminar

Sushanik Margaryan, Universität Hamburg:
Low Emission Zones and Health Outcomes

Abstract:

According to EU directives, European cities which do not meet the EU standards of air pollution have to introduce "Clean Air Action Plan". One of the most aggressive measures taken are low emission zones (LEZ). These are special parts of the cities where high polluting cars are not allowed to drive through. Wolff (2014) and Gehrsitz (2017) show that LEZs helped to reduce the levels of particulate matter (PM10) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) in Germany. This study examines whether the low emission zones also significantly improve health outcomes, in particular respiratory difficulties, asthma and cardiac related hospital admissions, which were previously linked to air pollution.

Research Seminar "Microeconomics"

Patrick Legros, University Brussels:
Come together: firm boundaries and delegation

Abstract:

Little is known theoretically, and even less empirically, about the relationship between firm boundaries and the allocation of decision rights within firms. We develop a model in which firms choose which suppliers to integrate and whether to delegate decisions to integrated suppliers or keep them centralized. We test the predictions of this model using a novel dataset that combines measures of vertical integration and delegation for a large set of firms operating in many countries and industries. In line with the model's predictions, we find that integration and delegation co-vary positively, and that producers are more likely to integrate suppliers in input sectors with greater productivity variation.

The next EconNewsletter will be published on Monday April 3, 2018.

Editorial deadline: Friday, March 30, 2018.

EconNewsletter

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