



Fachbereich VWL / Department of Economics

EconNewsletter

Editorial Contact: Michael Paetz
tel: +49 40 42838-5561; e-mail: econ.newsletter.Wiso@uni-hamburg.de

JULY 1 – JULY 5, 2019

NEWSLETTER 2019-17

SEMINAR CALENDAR

Research Seminar “Labour Economics”

Doris Weichselbaumer, Johannes-Kepler-Universität Linz:
The effect of photos and name change on discrimination against migrants in Austria

Monday July 1
16:30-18:00
R. 0029 (VMP 5)

HCHE Research Seminar

Dr. Helmut Farbmacher, Max-Planck-Institut für Sozialrecht und -politik:
Heterogeneous Effects of Poverty on Cognition

Monday July 1
16:30-18:00
Esplanade 36, R. 4011/13

Forschungsseminar “Quantitative Wirtschaftsforschung“

Sebastian Merkel, Princeton University:
Narrow Banks: General Equilibrium Benefits and Costs

Tuesday July 2
12:15–13:45
R. 0029 (VMP 5)

Hamburg Lectures on Law & Economics

Ass.-Prof. Laarni Escresa, University of Freiburg:
Curbing Cross-Border Corruption: Legal and Institutional Complementarities

Wednesday July 3
18:15–19:45
R. 110, Johnsallee 35

PhD Seminar

Adrian Wende, University of Hamburg:
The Macroeconomic Effects of Trade Tariffs Targeting Final vs. Intermediate Goods

Thursday July 4
12:15–13:15
R. 0029 (VMP 5)

Environmental and Development Economics

- no seminar -

Research Seminar “Microeconomics”

- 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

Hamburg Lectures on Law & Economics

Ass.-Prof. Laarni Escresa, University of Freiburg:

Curbing Cross-Border Corruption: Legal and Institutional Complementarities

Abstract:

We reconsider the question of what determines corruption at the cross-national level, using new data and methods. Unlike previous studies that rely on perception or survey-based data that have been the subject of criticisms, we employ a new dataset of observed cases of cross-border graft, where a firm headquartered in a country bribes public officials in another foreign country. We find that economic development and a small population is associated with lower levels of corruption, as are freedom of the press, political rights, the presence of established democratic institutions, the salience of women's role in society, and low exports of natural resources such as oil.

The particular structure of the data also allows for the first time to consider the "relational aspects" of corrupt relationships, which come to the fore when parties to the corrupt transaction, the briber and the bribee, reside in different countries. Overall, we find limited evidence that the relational factors that we consider affect corruption, beyond the effects that they often have on bilateral trade.

HCHE Research Seminar

Dr. Helmut Farbmacher, Max-Planck-Institut für Sozialrecht und -politik:

Heterogeneous Effects of Poverty on Cognition

Abstract:

We examine heterogeneity in the effect of poor financial circumstances on cognition. Our analysis uses data from an experiment, which randomly assigned low-income individuals in the US to perform a cognitive test before or after payday. On average, and based on traditional subgroup analysis, the experiment did not suggest that the poorer financial circumstances before payday impeded cognitive function. Using the causal forest method, however, our heterogeneity analysis suggests that there are indeed detrimental effects among younger and elderly individuals with very low incomes. We can confirm this finding in an additional, independent, experiment, using only traditional subgroup analysis.

PhD Seminar

Adrian Wende, University of Hamburg:

The Macroeconomic Effects of Trade Tariffs Targeting Final vs. Intermediate Goods

Abstract:

After a long period characterised by the reduction and abolition of tariffs, there have recently been several cases of tariff increases, particularly in the context of the trade war between the US and China. What is striking about these tariffs is that they largely apply to intermediate goods. It is commonly feared that these and possible future tariff hikes might have negative consequences for economic growth and consumption. On the other hand, the Trump administration expects the tariff increases to reduce the US trade deficit. Two questions arise: How do tariff hikes impact business cycle dynamics? Does it make a difference whether tariffs are levied on final consumer goods or intermediate products? To tackle these questions, I built on the two-country DSGE model by Ghironi and Melitz (2005), which has the advantage of incorporating rigorous trade microfoundations. Among other things, I add tariffs and tradable intermediates and analyse the impulse responses of the model after a tariff increase.

ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

New Publications

- **Margaryan, S., Paul, A. and T. Siedler (2019)**, “Does Education affect Attitudes towards Immigration? Evidence from Germany”, *Journal of Human Resources*, forthcoming.

The next EconNewsletter will be published on Monday, July 8, 2019.

Editorial deadline: Friday, July 5, 2019.

EconNewsletter

Department of Economics

University of Hamburg

Von-Melle-Park 5, 20146 Hamburg

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