FEBRUARY 1 – FEBRUARY 5, 2021

SEMINAR CALENDAR

All seminars listed below will be held virtually this semester.

**HCHE Research Seminar**
*Prof. Unto Häkkinen, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL):*

*What works? The association of organisational structure, reforms and interventions on efficiency in treating hip fractures*

Monday February 1, 16:30–18:00

Please register here: [https://www.hche.uni-hamburg.de/en/veranstaltungen/researchseminar.html](https://www.hche.uni-hamburg.de/en/veranstaltungen/researchseminar.html)

**Quantitative Economics**
*Mathias Trabandt, FU Berlin:*

*How do People Respond to Small Probability Events with Large, Negative Consequences?*

Tuesday February 2, 12:15–13:30

Please register via the following link:
[https://uni-hamburg.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJYvc-itqzgpHNVhBUWXWPX6bv3WwEHioDq5](https://uni-hamburg.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJYvc-itqzgpHNVhBUWXWPX6bv3WwEHioDq5)

**PhD Seminar**
*Raffael Kamalow, Hamburg University:*

*An Empirical Evaluation of the Zero Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Limit for Young and Novice Drivers in Germany*

Thursday February 4, 12:15–13:15

Please register via the following link:
[https://uni-hamburg.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJAtcOqspj4sG9EmAelAYgUKDEtAzA4oNSc79](https://uni-hamburg.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJAtcOqspj4sG9EmAelAYgUKDEtAzA4oNSc79)
ABSTRACTS

Quantitative Economics
Mathias Trabandt, FU Berlin:
How do People Respond to Small Probability Events with Large, Negative Consequences?

Abstract:
We study how people react to small probability events with large negative consequences using the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic as a natural experiment. Our analysis is based on a unique administrative data set with anonymized monthly expenditures at the individual level. We find that older consumers reduced their spending by more than younger consumers in a way that mirrors the age dependency in COVID-19 case-fatality rates. This differential expenditure reduction is much more prominent for high-contact goods than for low-contact goods and more pronounced in periods with high COVID-19 cases. Our results are consistent with the hypothesis that people react to the risk of contracting COVID-19 in a way that is consistent with a canonical model of risk taking.

PhD Seminar
Raffael Kamalow, Hamburg University:
An Empirical Evaluation of the Zero Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Limit for Young and Novice Drivers in Germany

Abstract:
On 1 August 2007, the "alcohol ban for novice drivers" (StVG, § 24c) came into force nationwide. The objective of the law was to reduce alcohol-related accidents among young and inexperienced drivers. The law sets a zero blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for all drivers below the age of 21 and also for drivers in the probationary period (novice drivers). I implement a DID-design to estimate the effect of the new law on alcohol-related traffic outcomes (involvement of drunk drivers in accidents, alcohol-related road fatalities, injuries due to alcohol-related road accidents). However, due to a data limitation, the DID-design is fuzzy (de Chaisemartin & D'Haultfoeuille, 2018), which complicates the empirical analysis.
ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

Miscellaneous

- Björn Bos und Moritz Drupp stellen in einem Kurzbericht (gemeinsam mit Jasper Meya und Martin Quaas) einige Ergebnisse zu Einstellungen, Verhalten und Erwartungen im Verlauf der COVID-19 Pandemie vor, die sie im Rahmen einer dreiteiligen repräsentativen Panel-Befragung mit mehr als 3000 Personen in Deutschland gewonnen haben. Den Kurzbericht finden Sie unter folgendem Link:
  https://bjoernbos.github.io/COVID19_Kurzbericht/

New Publications


The next EconNewsletter will be published on Monday, February 8, 2021.
Editorial deadline: Friday, February 5, 2021.

EconNewsletter
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