

Ph.D. Students Seminar

WiSe 2017/18

Department of Economics

The seminar meets on Thursdays, **12:15-13:15** in WiWi 0029. If you have questions regarding the PhD seminar, please contact **Melanie Krause** (melanie.krause@wiso.uni-hamburg.de).

Presenter information: Please keep your presentation under **35 minutes** in order to have enough time for questions and discussions.

Date	Speaker	Title
23.11.17	Oliver Hofmann	Bargaining under Property and Liability Rules with Asymmetric Information
30.11.17	Janne Kaluzca	Emotional Reactions to Red Tape
07.12.17	Lisa Hoffmann	Religion and prosocial behavior - preliminary findings from artefactual field experiments in Ghana and Tanzania
14.12.17	Eva Markowsky	Speaking of Gender: Does Language Affect Labor Market Outcomes?
21.12.17	Adrian Wende	Out of Sync Subnational Housing Markets and Macroprudential Policies
11.01.18	Ayesha Serfraz	Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and Labor Productivity in Pakistan: A Sector-wise Panel Cointegration Analysis
18.01.18	Mitra Yousefimashhour	Capitalist development and democracy in the case of Iran
25.01.18	-	-
01.02.18	Sushanik Margaryan	Low Emission Zones and Health Outcomes

Abstracts:

23.11.2017, Oliver Hofmann, "Bargaining under Property and Liability Rules with Asymmetric Information"

We revisit the longstanding debate about remedies in contract law and, more broadly, the choice between property or liability protection of entitlements. In a simple model of contract renegotiation with private information of the buyer about his valuation, we show that the option to breach and pay expectation damages hampers bargaining and reduces overall efficiency. In contrast to specific performance, the buyer's valuation affects both the buyer's demands and the seller's payout because damage awards reflect the buyer's valuation. This interdependency

interferes with the parties' ability to determine when performance remains efficient. Our result also speaks to the alleged market-fostering effects of liability rules and property rules.

07.12.2017, Lisa Hoffmann, „Religion and prosocial behavior - preliminary findings from artefactual field experiments in Ghana and Tanzania”

More than 80% of our world population consider themselves as religious (Pew Research Center 2012). Even though religious ideas and practices differ to a great extent, one common factor among religions lies in the belief in an omniscient supernatural being – one or several Gods – as punishing and rewarding the behavior of humans on earth. Religion shapes social norms and values by providing a code of conduct to societies and may therefore largely influence social capital. But how exactly does religion affect social capital? In this paper, we focus on the role of specific religious ideas on inter-group discrimination. We conducted artefactual field experiments (dictator game and prisoners' dilemma) in Accra and Dar Es Salaam to test (1) how specific religious ideas affect prosocial behavior, and (2) to what extent prosocial behavior points toward members of the same group and members of other religious groups.

14.12.2017, Eva Markowsky, „Speaking of Gender: Does Language Affect Labor Market Outcomes”

We exploit variation in age of 1.5th generation immigrants at the time of arrival in European host countries and host country languages to identify the causal effect of cross-linguistic differences in gender marking on labor market behavior. Languages differ in their use of grammatical gender and the linguistic representation of biological sex in their grammar. While some languages do not feature grammatical gender at all, others require frequent reference to biological sex. These cross-linguistic differences in gender marking could affect cognition and thereby ultimately influence individual economic behavior. Linguists have theorized that the mandatory categorization by sex in a language can impact on speakers' cognitive patterns. From a behavioral economics perspective, the effect on behavior can be characterized as continuous cognitive gender priming. In this paper, we test the hypothesis that speaking languages with stronger gender marking has a causal effect on cognition and behavior, leading to more gender-stereotypical labor market outcomes. To this aim, we study the labor market behavior of immigrants who arrived in their host countries before age 14 to avoid self-selection. We employ a difference-in-differences approach and compare respondents in host countries with either gendered or neutral languages that arrived at the destination before or after a certain age threshold. Our results indicate that migrating to a host country with gender neutral language at a young age leads to less gender stereotypical labor market behavior for women.

11.01.2018, Ayesha Serfraz, „Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and Labor Productivity in Pakistan: A Sector-wise Panel Cointegration Analysis”

Developing economies tremendously benefit from FDI inflows since it leads to their economic growth. This study empirically analyzes the effects of sector-wise FDI inflows on respective sector-wise labor productivity for a panel of seven major sectors of Pakistan's economy covering time period of 1997-2016. In empirical analysis sector-wise FDI inflows

has been used as an independent variable while sector-wise labor productivity is a dependent variable. Initial tests conclude that LSDV fixed effects model is the most appropriate test for the data being used for empirical analysis. Further tests confirm the existence of a long run Cointegration between these two variables. Wald test shows that a uni-directional short-run causality exists, running from sector-wise labor productivity to sector-wise FDI inflows. Pair-wise Granger-Causality test further shows that the effects of FDI inflows are not limited to one sector, rather there is an evidence of spillover effect from one sector to another. All empirical tests conclude that sector-wise FDI inflows positively affect sector-wise labor productivity in case of Pakistan.

18.01.2018, Mitra Yousefimashhour, „Capitalist development and democracy in the case of Iran”

I aim to re-establish the institutional link between capitalist development and democratization based on three clusters that represent the power structure: namely, class structure and class coalitions, state-civil society relations and transnational power relations.

01.02.2018, Shushanik Margaryan, „Low Emission Zones and Health Outcomes”

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.