



NEWSLETTER 2022|27

CALENDAR

Departmental Seminar

Sebastian Braun (University of Bayreuth)

"Labor Market Effects of World War II: A Life-Cycle Perspective"

Mon, Dec 5

16:00 - 17:30

H 26

IOS Seminar

Antonella Rocca (University of Naples Parthenope)

"Does Success Stem from non-STEM Fields? An Analysis of Italian Scenario"

Tue, Dec 6

14:00 - 15:30

Zoom-Meeting

Lunch Seminar

Sarah Necker (ifo Institut / FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg)

"Do Household Tax Credits Increase the Demand for Legally Provided Services?"

Wed, Nov 30

12:00 - 13:00

H 26

Economic and Social History Seminar

Marie Huber (Berlin)

"Postkoloniale Utopien? Unternehmerische Erwartungsbildung am Beispiel der multinationalen Fluglinie Air Afrique"

Wed, Dec 7

18:00 - 20:15

VG 1.30 and Zoom



ABSTRACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Departmental Seminar

Sebastian Braun (University of Bayreuth)

“Labor Market Effects of World War II: A Life-Cycle Perspective”

Joint work with J. Stuhler

With about 70 million dead, World War II remains the most devastating conflict in human history. Among the survivors, millions were displaced, and many soldiers returned from the war maimed or spent years in captivity. This paper examines the effects of such individual war experiences on the labor market careers of survivors in West Germany. Unlike previous work, we follow the entire career of those affected. This life-cycle perspective proves crucial, as the main consequences of war become apparent only at certain stages of life. War injuries, for example, shortened the working lives of injured veterans by 20 months, even though their employment and earnings in middle age were similar to those of non-injured veterans. In contrast, former prisoners of war postponed their retirement. Displaced persons suffered from lower educational investments and employment in the immediate postwar period, with long-term consequences for their occupational success. The educational penalty of the displacement is largest for cohorts born around 1930, whose expulsion coincided with the transition from school to vocational training. Among older cohorts, a substantial share never returned to employment after the displacement. We show that these responses are in line with standard economic theory, suggesting that they reflect fundamental mechanisms that likely extend to other contexts.

Info:

In person



IOS Seminar

Antonella Rocca (University of Naples Parthenope)

“Does Success Stem from non-STEM Fields? An Analysis of Italian Scenario”

The school-to-work transition (STWT) is defined as the period from the end of studies until achieving a stable job. Using the survey on the professional integration of graduates provided by the Italian National Statistical Institute (ISTAT), this paper considers the possibility that the job search may end with the transition to the status of inactivity, still very frequent among Italian workers, especially females. Further, based on the very rich set of information provided by the ISTAT survey, we compare the STWT duration conditioned on several relevant characteristics, such as those entailing a satisfactory job, a job matching personal education, etc. The findings show the existence of a dual labour market: shorter transitions are indeed associated with satisfactory jobs, with jobs not associated with over-education, and with an indefinite contract. In addition, being male and obtaining a university degree in a short period strongly reduce the duration of the STWT. The STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) fields of studies are associated with shorter duration, both in comparison to humanistic fields of study and to social sciences. Policy implications from our study are clear. Actions that could help in reducing the duration of the STWT are: stimulating more young people, in particular women, to choose STEM disciplines; reinforcing universities in the South and their connections with the productive sphere, in order to reduce the territorial divide; incentivizing students to participate in the courses, and increasing opportunities for stages and Erasmus. A final suggestion could be to monitor the new skills and competencies required by the labour market, and consequently adapt and update university courses according to these requirements.

Info:

<https://ios-regensburg-de.zoom.us/j/66860484930?pwd=enFicDNFQkJMVFh6SDF1eDZGYmd0UT09>

Meeting ID: 668 6048 4930

Password: 885784



Lunch Seminar

Sarah Necker (ifo Institut / FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg)

“Do Household Tax Credits Increase the Demand for Legally Provided Services?”

Joint work with L. Burgstaller and A. Doerr

We study the causal effects of household tax credits on the willingness to demand legally provided services using two survey experiments among 1.974 German home owners. Participants are randomly assigned to a scenario 1) without a tax credit, 2) a tax credit the household can claim through the annual tax return, i.e., in the following year, 3) a tax credit granted by the seller at source, i.e., as an immediate price reduction. We also vary the rate of the tax credit (20/30%) and whether the price including the reduction is shown to the household. All tax credits increase the willingness to pay for offers with invoice as well as the probability to select an offer with invoice. The action that households have to take to get the credit only has an effect on behavior when the rate of the tax credit is 30%. All tax credits increase the willingness to pay by less than the change expected when the tax credit would be fully factored in. We discuss potential reasons for the incomplete take-up.

Info:

in person

Economic and Social History Seminar

Marie Huber (Berlin)

“Postkoloniale Utopien? Unternehmerische Erwartungsbildung am Beispiel der multinationalen Fluglinie Air Afrique”

In den 1960er und 1970er Jahren war es schwierig, Prognosen über die Zukunft des Luftverkehrs zu treffen. Dennoch waren sich die Fluggesellschaften und die Internationale Zivilluftfahrt-Organisation im Grundsatz einig, dass die bis dahin „spektakuläre“ Entwicklung anhalten würde. Für die neuen nationalen Fluggesellschaften vieler erst kürzlich unabhängig gewordenen Länder Afrikas und Asiens war eine besondere Form der Erwartungsbildung ausschlaggebend: utopische Erwartungen an eine wirtschaftliche Entwicklung, die durch nation-building und regionale Politik erreicht werden sollte. Im Vortrag werden die ersten 15 Jahre der Erwartungsbildung der multinationalen Air Afrique eingehend untersucht. Es wird gezeigt, dass utopische Erwartungen, die sich auf Appelle an die panafrikanische Solidarität und politische Programme der jungen postkolonialen Regierungen stützten, im Mittelpunkt vieler Geschäftsentscheidungen standen.

Info:

In person and via <https://uni-regensburg.zoom.us/j/99496312592>



CONFERENCES, PRESENTATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

AWARDS

Alexander Daminger's dissertation, which was submitted to the faculty in September 2021, was recognized with the Young Scientist Award of the Federal Statistical Office (Destatis) and the Research Award of the German Real Estate Academy at the University of Freiburg (DIA).

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Editorial deadline for Newsletter No. 2022|28:

Wednesday, Dec 7 | 11 am

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