



NEWSLETTER 2023|14

CALENDAR

Departmental Seminar

Guillaume Frechette (New York University)

"Beliefs in Repeated Games: An Experiment"

Mon, June 12

16:00 - 17:30

H 26

IOS Seminar

Julia Zimmermann (Free University of Berlin)

"Enemies within the Gates: Evidence from Stalin's Ethnic
Cleansing Campaigns"**Tue, June 13**

14:00 - 15:30

Zoom-Meeting

Lunch Seminar

Albert Grafe (University of Regensburg)

"The Effect of Commission Bans on Household Wealth: Evidence
from OECD Countries"**Wed, June 14**

12:00 - 13:00

H 26

Economic and Social History Seminar

Josef Bauer

"Pachtverhältnisse des Hauses Thurn und Taxis im 19.
Jahrhundert"**Wed, June 14**

18:00 - 20:15

VG 1.30

IOS Seminar

Sinem Ayhan (IOS and IZA)

"Job and Worker Flows and Labor Market Dynamics in Turkey"

Thu, June 15

14:00 - 15:30

109 &
Zoom-Meeting



ABSTRACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Departmental Seminar

Guillaume Frechette (New York University)

“Beliefs in Repeated Games: An Experiment”

Joint work with M. Aoyagi, and S. Yuksel

This paper uses a laboratory experiment to study beliefs and their relationship to action and strategy choices in finitely and indefinitely repeated prisoners’ dilemma games. We find subjects’ elicited beliefs about the other player’s action are generally accurate despite some systematic deviations, and anticipate the evolution of behavior differently between the finite and indefinite games. We also use the elicited beliefs over actions to recover beliefs over supergame strategies played by the other player. We find these beliefs over strategies correctly capture the different classes of strategies played in each game, vary substantially across subjects, and rationalize their strategies.

Info:

in person

IOS Seminar

Julia Zimmermann (Free University of Berlin)

“Enemies within the Gates: Evidence from Stalin’s Ethnic Cleansing Campaigns”

This research investigates the impact of the forced relocation of 2.8 million Soviet citizens from the border regions of the Soviet Union to Central Asia between 1937 and 1944 on local labor markets, education, and political decisions. The deportations targeted nine ethnic groups, who were denied their political and administrative rights and forced to work. In 1953, five of these groups were rehabilitated and allowed to return to their former homeland, while the other four remained in internal exile until the collapse of the Soviet Union. The study uses the rehabilitation decree as an instrument to analyze the effects of the deportations on these outcomes. The findings indicate that those in the host regions who did not benefit from labor market complementarities had significantly higher levels of education two generations later, which is not due to institutional inertia or a skills mismatch between non-settler locals and Slavic population. The study also finds that descendants of deportees who returned to their origin regions had higher levels of education, suggesting that these ethnic groups were able to hedge against further negative shocks. Finally, the research shows that descendants of deportees had a higher approval of Soviet rule in the 1991 referendum and displayed complex protest behavior in the late 1980s.

Info:

<https://ios-regensburg-de.zoom.us/j/69468591341?pwd=UGJZNG5CMU9IZEZuUUt3dzlYTFU3dz09>

Meeting ID: 694 6859 1341

Passcode: 633132



Lunch Seminar

Albert Grafe (University of Regensburg)

“The Effect of Commission Bans on Household Wealth: Evidence from OECD Countries”

In most OECD countries, financial advisors are primarily paid through commissions. This entails a principal agent problem in which the financial advisor has the incentive to sell financial products that maximize his income, not however the return of the investor seeking financial advice. To combat this conflict of interest, countries such as Denmark, Finland or Great Britain introduced commission bans. Our research finds an annual return difference of household wealth between 1.5 percent to 2 percent with a sample period from 1997 to 2020 for OECD countries with commission ban versus OECD countries without. This implies that households in commission ban countries can have close to double the amount of wealth compared to household in non-commission ban countries after 40 years. For Europe, our results indicate an annual household wealth loss of 375 billion EUR.

Info:

in person

Economic and Social History Seminar

Josef Bauer

“Pachtverhältnisse des Hauses Thurn und Taxis im 19. Jahrhundert”

Das Forschungsvorhaben fokussiert sich auf die Pachtverhältnisse auf den Gütern des Hauses Thurn und Taxis. Mit dem zunehmenden Erwerb von Ländereien und landwirtschaftlichen Gütern um Regensburg stellte sich für die Administration des Hauses die Frage, wie man am wirtschaftlich sinnvollsten damit verfahren sollte. Verschiedene zeitgenössische Meinungen bezüglich der optimalen Größe von landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben spielten dabei eine Rolle und wurden bei der Suche von Pächtern u.a. als Kriterien herangezogen. Doch nicht nur das Vermögen der potenziellen Pächter wurde berücksichtigt, sondern auch Charaktereigenschaften und Fähigkeiten hinsichtlich der Betriebsführung. Dieses Bündel an Faktoren herauszuarbeiten und in den Kontext einzuordnen, ist Ziel dieses Vorhabens und soll im Vortrag erörtert werden.

Info:

in person



IOS Seminar

Sinem Ayhan (IOS and IZA)

“Job and Worker Flows and Labor Market Dynamics in Turkey”

This paper examines the dynamics of Turkey’s labor market using job and worker flows. We analyze administrative data from 2006 to 2021, covering all non-financial firms and their employees registered with social security institutions. We investigate how firm age, size, sector, and region influence employment structure dynamics. We also explore the role of foreign trade in job creation and destruction, considering supply-side events and job switches. Our findings cover normal periods and significant shocks like the 2008 global recession, the local currency collapse in late 2018, and the first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic. Turkey’s labor market exhibits high dynamism, with gross job reallocation rates of 34-44%, similar to Chile, Colombia, and Morocco but higher than Anglo-Saxon countries, and significantly higher than transition countries. The excess job reallocation rates are particularly high, pointing to a very dynamic and genuine reshuffling of the job structure in Turkey. Quarterly flow rates suggest round-tripping within each year, exceeding the annual rate. While the job creation rate generally exceeds the job destruction rate, we observe a reversal trend during economic downturns, with the currency crisis being particularly notable. Import intensity relates negatively to job creation and positively to job destruction, while export intensity shows no systematic relationship with job reallocation rates. Micro firms with up to 10 employees dominate in numbers and contribute significantly to job creation and destruction, even after accounting for firm age. Job flow rates decrease as firms grow larger or older, and jobs created by micro and small firms have lower persistence. Job turnover accounts for about 70% of total hires and separations, surpassing US and Colombia evidence, due to lower worker reallocation rates in Turkey. In addition, our findings support the firm-size ladder hypothesis, particularly for employees in the smallest firms and firms above a certain scale.

Info:

In person in Room 109 (Landshuter Str. 4) and via Zoom-Meeting:

<https://ios-regensburg-de.zoom.us/j/62986350082?pwd=MnQxTWVoemxEeFhNeUlsTzZlaVV4QT09>

Meeting ID: 629 8635 0082

Passcode: 338935

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Editorial deadline for Newsletter No. 2023|15:

Wednesday, June 14 | 11 am

FAKULTÄT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTEN

INSTITUT FÜR
VOLKSWIRTSCHAFTSLEHRE UND
ÖKONOMETRIE

Universitätsstraße 31 | 93040 Regensburg

Newsletter-Redaktion:

Email: econ.news@ur.de

Website: <https://go.ur.de/econ-news>

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