



NEWSLETTER 2016-13

CALENDAR:

Departmental Seminar I

Thomas Zwick (University of Würzburg):
Apprentice Poaching in Regional Labour Markets

Monday, June 6
 16:30–18:00
 VG H26

Real Estate Seminar

Kirk McClure (University of Kansas, Lawrence):
Affordable housing programs and policies in the United States

Tuesday, June 7
 16:30–18:00
 VG 2.35

Economic and Social History Seminar

Franz Mathis (University of Innsbruck):
Mit der Großstadt aus der Armut. Eine neue Theorie der Industrialisierung

Special Date and Time
 Tuesday, June 7
 18:00–20:15
W 112

Departmental Seminar II

Martin Gervais (University of Iowa):
What Should I Be When I Grow Up? Occupations and Unemployment over the Life Cycle

Special Date and Time
 Wednesday, June 8
 12:00–13:30
RWS 101

Economic and Social History Seminar

Roman Smolorz (University of Regensburg):
*Integration in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1949-1989:
 Zum System der Finanzierung und der Rolle der Sozialverbände*

Wednesday, June 8
 18:00–20:15
 VG 1.30

IOS Seminar

Olga Popova (IOS):
Health consequences of the Russian weather

Special Date and Time
 Thursday, June 9
 13:30–15:00
 AlFi 1.09 (Landshuter Str. 4)

ABSTRACTS:

Departmental Seminar I

Thomas Zwick:

Apprentice Poaching in Regional Labour Markets

Abstract: A number of studies have established that firms provide less vocational training if they are located in agglomerated regions, where employer competition is tougher. This finding is interpreted as evidence of a higher risk of poaching in agglomerated regions. Yet, there is no direct evidence indicating that regional employer competition is positively correlated with poaching. Building on a recently established approach to ex-post identify poaching of apprenticeship completers, our paper is the first one to investigate this relationship. We use German administrative data and exploit institutional characteristics of the apprenticeship system. Our findings suggest that regional employer competition indeed increases establishments' probability of becoming poaching victims or of poaching themselves. Thus, poaching is a negative externality arising in agglomerated regions, but the poaching effect is temporary and small. Poaching victims therefore do not change their training investments.

Real Estate Seminar

Kirk McClure:

Affordable housing programs and policies in the United States

Abstract: The supply and demand conditions in U.S. housing markets will be examined to identify the mismatches in various price segments. This examination will establish that affordability, rather than availability, is the dominant problem in most housing markets. The nation has more than enough housing for its population. The primary problem is that the population includes too many households who lack sufficient income to enter the market without paying an excessive percentage of that income on housing. The United States addresses these market mismatches with two programs, first a voucher program to help low-income households rent existing housing and the second a production program to encourage investors to develop rental housing for occupancy by low-income households. The market conditions suggest that there is relatively little need for the production program. While the production program can be useful to renovate housing that is in poor condition, there is little need for a program that adds to the already glutted supply.

Economic and Social History Seminar

Franz Mathis:

Mit der Großstadt aus der Armut. Eine neue Theorie der Industrialisierung

Abstract: Der Schlüssel zum Weg aus der Armut ist eine steigende Produktivität der menschlichen Arbeit. Eine entscheidende Steigerung der Produktivität wurde seit dem späten 18. Jahrhundert durch die Industrialisierung erreicht. Unabdingbare Voraussetzungen für Industrialisierung waren Städte und vor allem Großstädte. In den Städten konzentrierten sich investitionsbereite Kaufleute und handwerklich ausgebildete Fachkräfte. Erst der Massenmarkt der Großstädte ließ für potentielle Unternehmer Investitionen in industrielle Massenproduktion lohnend erscheinen. Wo immer seit dem späten 18. Jahrhundert in verschiedenen Teilen der Welt Großstädte entstanden, fand Industrialisierung statt. Sie fiel umso breiter und intensiver aus, je größer die Dichte an Großstädten war.

Departmental Seminar II

Martin Gervais:

What Should I Be When I Grow Up? Occupations and Unemployment over the Life Cycle

(joint work with Nir Jaimovich, Henry E. Siu and Yaniv Yedid-Levi)

Abstract: Why is unemployment higher for younger individuals? We address this question in a frictional model of the labor market that features learning about occupational fit. In order to learn the occupation in which they are most productive, workers sample occupations over their careers. Because young workers are more likely to be in matches that represent a poor occupational fit, they spend more time in

transition between occupations. Through this mechanism, our model can replicate the observed age differences in unemployment which, as in the data, are due to differences in job separation rates.

Economic and Social History Seminar

Roman Smolorz:

Integration in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1949-1989: Zum System der Finanzierung und der Rolle der Sozialverbände

Abstract: Sozialverbände wie Caritas, Diakonie, der Paritätische Wohlfahrtsverband sowie die Otto-Benecke-Stiftung übernahmen seit den 1960er Jahren einen großen Teil der sozialen Integration von Ausländern, damals in der Hauptsache Gastarbeiter, und zunehmend auch von deutschen Aussiedlern – in diesem Fall sprach man in der Regel von Eingliederung. Der Vortrag stellt den praktischen Vollzug dieser Aufgaben in seinen Vordergrund und fragt insbesondere nach den Finanzgebern und den Finanzformen. Dabei werden angesichts der Bedeutung der sozialen Arbeit die gesellschaftliche Realität, das Sozialmanagement und die knappen Ressourcen untersucht.

IOS Seminar

Olga Popova:

Health consequences of the Russian weather

(joint work with V. Otrachshenko and P. Solomin)

Abstract: This paper examines and quantifies the impact of weather on all-cause, cardiovascular-, and respiratory-cause mortality for different age groups in Russia. Using a panel data analysis for 79 regions from 1989 to 2013, we find a considerable impact of extreme hot days on all-cause and cause-specific mortality. The group most vulnerable to days with extremely hot temperature is the 30-39 year olds, which is most economically active. On the other hand, days with extremely cold temperature reduce mortality. Interestingly, even regarding mortality due to respiratory diseases, the impact of extremely hot weather is three times greater than the impact of cold weather. This underscores that days with extremely hot temperature are more harmful for human health in Russia than days with extremely cold temperature. Overall, our findings suggest that the economic value of all-cause mortality due to one day with extremely hot temperature corresponds to 170.23 million USD or to 0.0155% of GDP in Russia, of which 111.64 million USD are attributed to the cardiovascular-cause mortality.

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Editorial deadline for Newsletter No. 2016-14:
Wednesday, June 8 – 11 pm

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