



NEWSLETTER 2016-18

CALENDAR:

Departmental Seminar

Sebastian Kessing (University of Siegen):
Optimal Taxation under Regional Inequality

Monday, July 11
16:30–18:00
VG H26

IOS Seminar

Marat Mamedbakov (Ural Federal University, Graduate School of Economics and Management):
The influence of religion on economy

Tuesday, July 12
15:30–17:00
AlFi 1.09 (Landshuter Str. 4)

Lunch Seminar

Konstantin Körner (HU Berlin):
Offshoring and the Labor Market - Estimating the Heterogeneous Effects of Task Trade on Wages in Germany

Wednesday, July 13
12:00–13:00
VG 2.35

IOS Seminar

Dragos Radu (IOS):
Emigration and trust

Tuesday, July 19
13:30–15:00
AlFi 1.09 (Landshuter Str. 4)

IOS Seminar

Serafima Chirkova (University of Santiago, Chile):
Below Replacement: Recent Trends in Chilean Fertility

Thursday, July 21
13:30–15:00
AlFi 1.09 (Landshuter Str. 4)

IOS Seminar

Ksenija Gatskova (IOS):
tba

Tuesday, July 26
13:30–15:00
AlFi 1.09 (Landshuter Str. 4)

IOS Seminar

Florian Freund (Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut, Braunschweig):
tba

Tuesday, August 9
13:30–15:00
AlFi 1.09 (Landshuter Str. 4)

ABSTRACTS:**Departmental Seminar**

Sebastian Kessing

Optimal Taxation under Regional Inequality

(joint work with Vilen Lipatov and J. Malte Zoubek)

Abstract: Combining an intensive labor supply margin with an extensive, productivity-enhancing migration margin, we determine how regional inequality and labor mobility shape optimal redistribution. We propose the use of delayed optimal-control techniques to obtain optimal tax formulae with location-dependent productivity and two-dimensional heterogeneity. Our baseline simulations using the productivity differences between large metropolitan and other regions in the US indicate that productivity-increasing internal migration can constitute a quantitatively important constraint on redistribution. Allowing for regionally differentiated taxation with location-dependent productivity, we find that marginal tax rates in high- (low-)productivity regions should be corrected downwards (upwards) relative to a no-migration benchmark.

IOS Seminar

Marat Mamedbakov

The influence of religion on economy

Abstract: Religion and religiosity are of acknowledged socio-economic importance. E.g., recent literature links terrorist attacks to the performance of Islamic economies. Despite the existing literature on the impact of religion on economic activity, there is little evidence yet on the role of particular religious denominations. This paper reviews the literature on the impact of religion on the economy and estimates an econometric model of the impact of religions (Islam and Christianity) on such economic indicators as GDP and the Human Development Index (HDI). In addition, the role of happiness and education for these indicators is studied. The results suggest that level of religiosity of people does affect economic outcomes.

Lunch Seminar

Konstantin Körner

Offshoring and the Labor Market - Estimating the Heterogeneous Effects of Task Trade on Wages in Germany

Abstract: In this paper I analyze the heterogeneous effects of offshoring on wages in West Germany from 1995 – 2007. In particular I try to reveal the impact of offshoring to the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs), which became suddenly accessible after the fall of the Iron Curtain. I connect individual and firm level data of a rich linked employer-employee data set with versions of industry level offshoring measures and information about the tasks performed on the job. Based on the theory of task trade by Grossman and Rossi-Hansberg (2008, 2012) I investigate the wage effects of offshoring in the manufacturing and service sectors with respect to a job's 1) offshorability, i.e. the share of interactive and non-routine tasks performed on the job, 2) (dis)similar offshoring destinations, as well as 3) within and cross industry results.

My main results suggest that offshoring to the CEECs have negative overall wage effects on German wages. However, substantial heterogeneity can be found along the task dimension. While wages of jobs with a high content of routine and non-interactive tasks suffer from offshoring, workers in jobs with a high degree of interactivity and non-routineness benefit. This result holds for within and cross industry estimations. Task trade with similar countries reverse the implications of offshoring on wages for the two groups of workers. In this case jobs with many interactive and non-routine tasks tend to suffer higher wage cuts.

MISCELLANEOUS:

The next issue of RegensburgEconNews will be published at the beginning of the winter term; editorial deadline: October 12, 2016.

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**RegensburgEconNews**

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Wednesday, October 12 – 11 pm

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