



NEWSLETTER 2023|7

CALENDAR

Departmental Seminar

Florian Freund (Thünen Institute)

"From Fork to Farm: Impacts of more Sustainable Diets in the EU on the Agricultural Sector"

IOS Seminar

Anastasia Litina (University of Macedonia)

"Corruption Exposure, Political Trust, and Immigrants"

Lunch Seminar

Markus Krecik (FU Berlin)

"Desire Dynamics"

Economic and Social History Seminar

(1) Andreas Loscher (Regensburg)

"Das Jahrhundert des Fleißes? Eine kritische Würdigung neuer Erkenntnisse zur Einkommensentwicklung im Deutschland des 18. Jahrhunderts"

(2) Caroline-Sophie Ebeling (Regensburg)

"Der Einfluss des NS-Regimes auf den Regensburger Familienbetrieb Wiedemann"

Mon, Apr 24

16:00 - 17:30

H 26

Tue, Apr 25

14:00 - 15:30

Zoom-Meeting

Wed, Apr 26

12:00 - 13:00

H 26

Wed, Apr 26

18:00 - 20:15

VG 1.30



ABSTRACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Departmental Seminar

Florian Freund (Thünen Institute)

“From Fork to Farm: Impacts of more Sustainable Diets in the EU on the Agricultural Sector”

The implications of dietary changes for the environment and for human health are well documented, but the impacts on the agricultural sector are less well researched. We fill this gap by specifying scenarios in which European consumers' diets approximate the EAT-Lancet dietary recommendations to varying degrees and estimate the effects on agricultural production, incomes and emissions using an agro-economic modelling framework. The combination of different models allows for a detailed assessment of consequences for the agricultural sector from the global through European NUTS2 level to the farm level at different time scales. Shifting European consumption towards the EAT-Lancet recommendations leads to decreasing production of animal-based products, while production of fruits and vegetables increases sharply. The results indicate that the agricultural sector could benefit from a dietary shift, though the results are mixed at country, regional and farm levels. In particular, countries and regions that are highly specialised in animal farming are likely to lose income—at least in the short run—while regions with higher shares of vegetable and fruit farms can expect income gains. In Germany, pig and poultry farms may experience losses of up to 34% of their income, whereas farms with a high share of vegetables could gain more than 30% in income. Our results have implications for the policies to assist these extensive structural adjustments in response to widespread dietary changes.

Info:

in person



IOS Seminar

Anastasia Litina (University of Macedonia)

“Corruption Exposure, Political Trust, and Immigrants”

Using large-scale survey data covering 38 countries and exploiting origin-country variation across cohorts and surveys, we show that immigrants exposed to institutional corruption before migrating exhibit higher levels of political trust in their new country. Higher trust is observed for national political institutions only and does not carry over to other supra-national institutions and individuals. We report evidence that higher levels of political trust among immigrants persist, leading to greater electoral participation and political engagement in the long run. The impact of home-country corruption on political trust in the destination country is further amplified by large differences in income and democracy levels between the two countries. However, the effect is lessened by exposure to media providing independent information about institutional performance in the destination country. Finally, our extensive analyses indicate that self-selection into host countries based on trust is highly unlikely and the results also hold when focusing only on forced migrants who were unlikely to have been subject to selection.

Info:

<https://ios-regensburg-de.zoom.us/j/64217826612?pwd=NytkWnA4OVdFcmppmZXdqG01eVR3Zz09>
Meeting ID: 642 1782 6612



Lunch Seminar

Markus Krecik (FU Berlin)

“Desire Dynamics”

Utility maximization, the current power-house of microeconomic theory, is highly successful in describing human decision-making. However, utility theory itself provides few clues on how to specify the “correct” utility function. Furthermore, due to its derivation, it is in its most practical (and commonly used) form only able to describe average (i.e. habitual) decisions. Humans, however perform decisions in constantly changing environments and thus regularly deviate from their routine behavior. Time dynamic models, i.e. differential equations in time, provide the perfect language to describe these situations. I present a time-dynamic model which describes the interaction between desires (or equivalently, motivation), actions, and need satisfaction. This model provides a parsimonious description of behavior, which can capture a large variety of behavior through a small set of parameters. Utility functions and preference orders must not be postulated, but can be derived directly from the dynamics. The model will be used, among others, to verify known results from microeconomics, like decision-making between perfect complements, perfect substitutes, as well as labor consumption choices. It goes beyond microeconomics by being able to describe decision making between simultaneous actions, mutually interdependent and mutually exclusive actions, aversion to actions, transient behavior, and reactions to external stimuli and changing environments. The model provides criteria for rational desires and beliefs, and thus the first model to formalize broad rationality, as well as deviations thereof. With this, I will describe newly emerging effects of bounded rationality. Eventually, the model offers new ways of incorporating psychological concepts of motivation in decision-making. Namely, the concepts of extrinsic versus intrinsic, as well as autonomous versus controlled motivation can be formalized within this model.

Info:

in person



Economic and Social History Seminar

(1) Andreas Loscher (Regensburg)

“Das Jahrhundert des Fleißes? Eine kritische Würdigung neuer Erkenntnisse zur Einkommensentwicklung im Deutschland des 18. Jahrhunderts”

Neueste Studien zur Entwicklung der Reallöhne und des Bruttoinlandsprodukts pro Kopf offenbaren bemerkenswerte Erkenntnisse für den historischen Raum Deutschlands: In manchen Perioden scheinen die Kennzahlen dramatisch zu divergieren. Wie können die beiden wohl wichtigsten Indikatoren zum Lebensstandard gleichzeitig steigen und sinken? Diese Masterarbeit untersucht, inwiefern Jan de Vries' Theorie der "Industrious Revolution" das Phänomen der Einkommensdivergenz erklären kann. Arbeiteten Menschen mehr, um mehr neue Produkte zu konsumieren? Die Arbeit versucht die Notwendigkeit aufzuzeigen, verschiedene Faktoren und Perspektiven der Einkommensgeschichte zu berücksichtigen, um ein umfassendes Verständnis von Wohlstand und Lebensstandard in vergangenen Gesellschaften zu erlangen.

Info:

in person

(2) Caroline-Sophie Ebeling (Regensburg)

“Der Einfluss des NS-Regimes auf den Regensburger Familienbetrieb Wiedemann”

Mit der Ansiedelung der Messerschmitt AG ab dem Jahr 1938 und dem Ausbruch des Zweiten Weltkrieges ein Jahr später änderten sich auch in der Zingießerei Wiedemann in Regensburg schlagartig die Arbeitsbedingungen. Die Werkstatt musste als kriegswichtiger Betrieb Kleinteile für die Flugzeugproduktion fertigen, unter vermehrtem Einsatz von Zwangsarbeitern und Kriegsgefangenen. Anhand von Firmenunterlagen und Archivrecherchen wird untersucht, wie die Erklärung zum „kriegswichtigen Betrieb“ erfolgte, was dies für einen metallverarbeitenden Kleinstbetrieb auf regionaler Ebene bedeutete und wie sich die Situation der Arbeitskräfte darstellte. Mit welchen Verwaltungsstrukturen übte der NS-Staat Einfluss auf die Zingießerei aus? Welche Rolle spielt die Firma Wiedemann innerhalb der Kriegsproduktion des Dritten Reiches?

Info:

in person



CONFERENCES, PRESENTATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRESENTATION

Vanessa Kunzmann, Jonas Kremer, Vanessa Dietl and six UR students presented their research projects at the Post Graduate Workshop in Ho-Chi-Minh-City (Vietnam) on March 30/31.

Andreas Roider presented his paper "Management and Performance in the Public Sector: Evidence from German Municipalities" (joint work with F. Englmaier, G. Muehlheusser, and N. Wallmeier) at the annual meeting of the Royal Economic Society in Glasgow on April 4.

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Wednesday, April 26 | 11 am

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