
PLEASE CONSULT THE WEBSITES FOR UPDATED INFORMATION

Research Seminar & RTG Day

17.10.2023 (16:15 – 17:30, TU Dortmund Math Tower Room 127) – Dávid Krisztián Nagy
(Barcelona School of Economics)

“The Death and Life of Great British Cities”

This paper studies how cities’ industrial structure shapes their life and death. Our analysis exploits the large heterogeneity in the early composition of English and Welsh cities. We extract built-up clusters from early historical maps, identify settlements at the onset of the nineteenth century, and isolate exogenous variation in the nature of their rise during the transformation of the economy by the end of the nineteenth century. We then estimate the causal impact of cities’ population and industrial specialization on their later dynamics. We find that cities specializing in a small number of industries decline in the long run. We develop a dynamic spatial model of cities to isolate the forces which govern their life and death. Intratemporally, the model captures the role of amenities, land, local productivity and trade in explaining the distribution of economic activity across industries and cities. Intertemporally, the model can disentangle the role of aggregate industry dynamics from city-specific externalities. We find that the long-run dynamics of English and Welsh cities is explained to a large extent by such dynamic externalities a la Jacobs.

24.10.2023 (16:15 – 17:30, TU Dortmund Math Tower Room 127) – Pierre Magontier
(University of Bern)

“The Unintended Consequences of Post-Disaster Policies for Spatial Sorting”

We provide new empirical and theoretical evidence on the spatial consequences of public policies driven by electoral motives. Using exogenous variation in the timing of natural disasters, we show that hurricanes occurring close to Election Day in the United States lead to increased local post-disaster efforts. These electorally motivated measures lead populations to sort into hazard-prone areas. To comprehend the aggregate implications of this sorting pattern, we introduce the relationship between electoral cycles and public policies in a spatial equilibrium model. These electorally motivated policies generate considerable productivity and output losses without being compensated by aggregate welfare gains.

Please find further information [here](#).

RWI – Leibniz-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung

09.10.2023 (12:00 CET, E-Werk oder virtuell) - Prof. Dr. Helena Hernández-Pizarro (TecnoCampus Mataró-Maresme)
„The effects of Physical Activity Prescription on Mental Health“

23.10.2023 (12:00 CET, E-Werk oder virtuell) - Dr. Eugenio Zucchelli (Madrid Institute for Advanced Studies)
“ The effects of education and prenatal smoking on infant health: an intergenerational approach“

24.10.2023 (11:00 CET, E-Werk oder virtuell) - Dr. Peter Andre (briq - Institute on Behavior & Inequality)
“Actual and Perceived Willingness for Climate Action“

31.10.2023 (11:00 CET, E-Werk oder virtuell) - Dr. Peter Sivey (University of York)
“Waiting time prioritization for hip replacement patients“

Please find further information either [here](#) or [here](#).

Essen Health Economics

09.10.2023 (12:00 - 13:00, RWI) - Helena M. Hernández-Pizarro (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)
„The effects of Physical Activity Prescription on Mental Health“

16.10.2023 (12:00 – 13:00, WST-C.12.09) - Francis Wong (LMU Munich)
“A Bittersweet Jubilee: Effects of Randomized Medical Debt Relief“

23.10.2023 (12:00 - 13:00, RWI) - Eugenio Zucchelli (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)
“ The effects of education and prenatal smoking on infant health: an intergenerational approach“

Please find further information [here](#).

University DUISBURG-ESSEN

Campus Duisburg – MSM Research Seminars

18.10.2023 (16:30 – 17:30, LB 338) – Sebastian Ottinger (CERGE-EI, Charles University Prague) (*joint with Lukas Rosenberger*)

“The American Origin of the French Revolution”

France sent five thousand men to fight alongside George Washington's army in the American Revolutionary War. We show that the French combatants' exposure to the United States of America increased support for the French Revolution a decade later. French regions (départements) from which more American combatants originated had more revolts against feudal institutions, revolutionary societies, volunteers for the revolutionary army, and emigrants from the Old Regime's elite. To establish causality, we exploit two historical coincidences: i) originally, a French army of seven and a half thousand was ready to board ships, but one-third did not sail to America because of logistical problems; ii) among the regiments who fought in America against the British, some regiments were stationed for one year in New England before the main battle, and in Virginia afterwards, while others were stationed in the Caribbean colonies. We find that only the combatants who were exposed to the United States affected the French Revolution after their return.

Please find further information [here](#).

TU Dortmund

Joint Finance Seminar (JFS)

10.10.2023 (16:00 – 17:15 CET, Online) – Jess Cornaggia (Penn State University)
“ESG Ratings Management”

24.10.2023 (16:00 – 17:15 CET, Online) – Pat Akey (INSEAD/University of Toronto)
“Noisy Factors”

Please find further information [here](#).

Economics Seminar

09.10.2023 (16:15 CET, Room M127) – Javier Miranda (IWH Halle)
“Declining Business Dynamism in Europe: The Role of Shocks, Market Power, and Technology”

16.10.2023 (16:15 CET, Room M127) – Almut Balleer (RWTH Aachen)
“Minimum wages, wage dispersion and financial constraints in firms”

30.10.2023 (16:15 CET, Room M127) – Daniel Neukirchen
“How Does Corporate Culture Influence IPO Pricing?”

Please find further information [here](#).