



ALFRED-WEBER-INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTEN
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Upcoming Seminars

Monday, 23.1.2017

17.15-18.15

AWI 00.010

Departmental Seminar

Martin Spindler, University of Hamburg

(invited by Matthias Hartmann)

"L2Boosting: Estimation and Inference in High-Dimensions"

Tuesday, 24.1.2017

13.45-14.45

AWI 01.030

Economics and Politics Seminar

Mark Gradstein, Ben-Gurion-University of the Negev

"Can Black Gold Shine? The Effect of Oil Prices on Nighttime Light in Brazil"

Wednesday, 25.1.2017

17.00-18.00

AWI 01.030

Macro & Econometrics Seminar

Patrick Hürtgen

"Disagreement and monetary policy: A theoretical and empirical investigation"

*with Elisabeth Falck, Uni Frankfurt) and Mathias Hoffmann, Deutsche Bundesbank

Thursday, 26.1.2017

18.00-19.30

Campus Bergheim, Hörsaal

Lecture Series: The End of Globalization?

Dirk Messner, University of Duisburg-Essen

"Urbanisierung als Weltproblem"

Departmental Seminar

Martin Spindler

"L2Boosting: Estimation and Inference in High-Dimensions"

In this talk L2Boosting, one of the most powerful techniques in Machine Learning, is described. Moreover, recent results for estimation and inference with boosting in high-dimensional settings are given. A focus will be on the estimation and inference of treatment effects in settings, where the number of controls p is high compared to the number of observations n , or even higher. Briefly simulations results and two applications will be presented.

Economics and Politics Seminar

Mark Gradstein

"Can Black Gold Shine? The Effect of Oil Prices on Nighttime Light in Brazil"*

We explore the existence of a local "resource curse" related to Brazil's oil reserves. To this end, we examine the effect of changes in international oil prices interacted with measures of oil access on nighttime light – a measure of economic activity – across the country's localities. We detect no evidence of a resource curse: in fact, better access to oil enhances the positive effect of oil prices on economic activity. Our estimates indicate that a doubling of oil prices causes an average increase in luminosity of some 50 percent more in oil rich than in oil poor states; and 30 percent more, on average, in localities within 100 km distance to the nearest oil field relative to more remote localities.

*with Marc Klemp

Lecture Series: The End of Globalization?

Dirk Messner

"Urbanisierung als Weltproblem"

Bis 2050 werden etwa zwei Drittel der Menschheit in Städten leben. Die Wucht dieses Urbanisierungsschubs betrifft vor allem Schwellen- und Entwicklungsländer in Asien und Afrika. Die Urbanisierung hat prägende Auswirkungen auf Dynamiken in Weltwirtschaft und Gesellschaft, auf die Lebensqualität der Menschen, die Zukunft der Demokratie sowie den globalen Ressourcen- und Energieverbrauch. Wie kann sichergestellt werden, dass sich in Städten Lebensqualität entfaltet und Menschen ihre Potenziale nutzen können? Städte und Stadtgesellschaften sind verantwortlich für den überwiegenden Teil aller weltweiten Ressourcenverbräuche und Treibhausgasemissionen. Wie kann der globale Urbanisierungsschub genutzt werden, um die Förderung von Lebensqualität von einer Erhöhung der Umweltbelastungen zu entkoppeln und die natürlichen Lebensgrundlagen zu sichern?

New Publications

Jonas Hedlund: "Imitation in Heterogeneous Populations" (joint work with Carlos Oyarzun), has been accepted for publication in *Economic Theory*.

**Editorial deadline for issue 04/2017 of the newsletter:
Wednesday, 25.1.2017, 12 p.m.
newsletter@awi.uni-heidelberg.de**

If you would like to receive the newsletter by email,
please contact the address above.