



NEWSLETTER 2022|3

CALENDAR

IOS Seminar Graziella Bertocchi (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia and IZA)

"Strangers and Foreigners: Trust and Attitudes toward Citizenship"

Lunch Seminar

Michael Eichenseer (University of Regensburg)

Tue, Feb 1 14:00 - 15:30 Zoom-Meeting

Wed, Feb 2 12:00 - 13:30 Zoom-Meeting



ABSTRACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

IOS Seminar

Graziella Bertocchi (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia and IZA)

"Strangers and Foreigners: Trust and Attitudes toward Citizenship"

Joint work with A. Dimico and G. Tedeschi

We analyze the relationship between natives' attitudes towards citizenship acquisition for foreigners and trust. Since we interpret the latter as a proximate determinant of such attitudes, we also aim at establishing their underlying fundamental determinants, with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa. Our hypothesis is that the slave trade represents the deep factor behind contemporary attitudes toward citizenship. The channel linking the slave trade to citizenship attitudes is the persistent influence of the slave trade on trust, with more intense exposure to historical slave exports for an individual's ethnic group being associated with contemporary distrust for strangers, and in turn opposition to citizenship laws that favor the inclusion of foreigners. Our results show that individuals who are more trusting do show more positive attitudes are also negatively related to the intensity of the slave trade, and that the underlying link between trust and the slave trade is confirmed. We also explore alternative fundamental factors - conflict, kinship, and witchcraft beliefs - that, through trust, may affect attitudes toward citizenship, but none of them is able to generate the same distinctive pattern of linkages emerging from the slave trade.

Info: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83410168263 Meeting ID: 834 1016 8263 Passcode: 041169



Lunch Seminar

Michael Eichenseer (University of Regensburg)

"Leading-by-Example in Public Goods Experiments: What do we know"

This meta-analysis explores whether leading-by-example increases contributions in public goods experiments. I find that leadership overall improves public good provision significantly whereas leaders benefit less than followers. The reason is that followers match leader's contributions imperfectly and contribute on average only about 79 percent of the leader's contribution. Consequently, only few group members are willing to bear the burden of leadership. Despite this fact, leaders are usually not worse off compared to an average player in a simultaneous game without a leader. In general, leadership becomes more effective when transactional elements like punishment and reward are added whereas it is impeded if there is frequent change (rotating leadership).

Info:

https://uni-regensburg.zoom.us/j/92822525842?pwd=YTdPY2I1RHJGK2NjSitxOEpYbU5Edz09



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