



NEWSLETTER 2025|19

CALENDAR

Economics and Sustainability Seminar

Iris Kesternich (Universität Hamburg)

"Twenty-five hours in a day: On job flexibility and the intrahousehold allocation of time and money"

Economic and Social History Seminar

Matthias Morys (York)

"Central Banks and the Absorption of International Shocks (1891-2019)"

Mon, July 21

14:15 - 15:30

H 26

Wed, July 23

18:00 - 20:15

PT 1.0.6



ABSTRACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Economics and Sustainability Seminar

Iris Kesternich (Universität Hamburg)

“Twenty-five hours in a day: On job flexibility and the intrahousehold allocation of time and money”

Flexible work schedules and telecommuting may help to improve the combination of work and family. This is arguably most important in households with (young) children. An open question is whether job flexibility can increase the well-being of the children, which depends, in part, on the time spent on child care by the parents. In couples, the allocation of time depends not only on the time and budget constraints these couples are faced with, but also on the (possibly diverging) preferences of mothers and fathers and their respective bargaining positions. To address this question, we propose a rich collective model describing the intrahousehold allocation of time and money, where children’s well-being is treated as a domestically produced good. Job flexibility may influence this domestic production process as a production shifter, capturing that flexible jobs can ease constraints on child care time parents may encounter. We apply our model to a unique sample of Dutch couples with children and find that job flexibility significantly impacts the production of children’s well-being. While the results indicate that more job flexibility for fathers may help parents to balance work and family, they imply that more job flexibility for mothers may not allow parents to achieve the same. The overall implications for children’s well-being appear negative, albeit limited.

Info:

in person



Economic and Social History Seminar

Matthias Morys (York)

“Central Banks and the Absorption of International Shocks (1891-2019)”

We study how central banks have used their balance sheet to absorb international monetary shocks since the late 19th century, thereby regaining some monetary policy autonomy in a context of financial openness. If the uncovered interest rate parity does not hold, an increase in the leading international interest rate may push up domestic interest rates in both fixed and floating exchange rate regimes. Central banks can partially insulate domestic short-term interest rates from this increase by expanding domestic assets. With a fixed exchange rate, this is in addition to the sterilization of foreign exchange interventions. Accounting for the response of central bank balance sheets to an exogenous international shock sheds light on some puzzling behavior of interest rates and exchange rates across international monetary regimes in history. This study is based on a new monthly dataset of central bank balance sheets, macroeconomic, and financial variables for 23 countries since 1891.

Info:

in person



CONFERENCES, PRESENTATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next issue of **RegensburgEconNews** will be published at the beginning of the winter term (editorial deadline: October 15, 2025).

RegensburgEconNews

Newsletter of the Institute of Economics and Econometrics

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Wednesday, October 15 | 11 am**

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