Программа международного научного семинара
«Международная и городская экономика»
29 ноября – 5 декабря 2014 г.

30 ноября, суббота

12.00 – 14.00. Открытие семинара. Обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

14.00 – 14.30. Кофе-брейк.

14.30 – 16.00. Научный семинар. Доклад Д.А. Покровского (НИУ ВШЭ). «Occupational choice: impact of Market size and Migration». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. We define a general equilibrium model with heterogeneous individuals who are endowed by identical preferences, given by utility function with constant elasticity of substitution (CES), and by heterogeneity we find that scale effects linked to migration are tractable in the framework of the constructed model of consumers because the migration changes the market size together with market structure. A population growth due to immigration of low-qualified indivisuals ambiguously affects the share of the entrepreneurs and the inequality in the economy. If the distribution of the inverse entrepreneurial skills has an increasing (decreasing, constant) elasticity then cumulative distribution function decreases (increases, does not change) and the Gini coefficient increases (respectively, decreases and does not change).

18:00. Торжественный ужин для участников семинара.

1 декабря, понедельник

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад М. Фабингера (Университет Токио, Япония) "A Tractable Approach to Pass-Through Patterns with Applications to International Trade". Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. For tractability, economists often use equilibrium models that can be solved in closed form. In practice this means imposing unintended substantive restrictions on incidence properties that are central to many policy questions. To overcome this limitation, we

characterize a set of joint supply and demand systems yielding closed-form solutions broad enough to allow substantial flexibility and thus realism and nesting virtually all other tractable systems in the literature. We apply these more realistic structures to a range of international trade models typically solved in closed-form, thereby deriving several applied insights about, e.g., organization of supply chains (generalized Antràs-Chor model), labor market frictions (Stole-Zwiebel bargaining), or international trade flows (generalized Melitz model). Beyond parametric examples, the Laplace Transform, a standard tool used in applied mathematics and physics in analogous settings, provides a general approach to characterizing and approximating incidence at any degree of desired tractability.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад П. Пикара (Университет Люксембурга, Люксембург) «Urban Spatial Structure, Employment and Social Ties». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. We develop a model where workers both choose their residential location (geographical space) and social interactions (social space). In equilibrium, we show under which condition the majority group resides close to the job center while the minority group lives far away from it. Even though the two populations are ex ante totally identical, we find that the majority group experiences a lower unemployment rate than the minority group and tends to socially interact more with other workers of its own group. Within each group, we demonstrate that workers residing farther away from the job center tend to search less for a job and are less likely to be employed. This model is thus able to explain why ethnic minorities are segregated in the urban and social space and why this leads to adverse labor-market outcomes in the absence of any discrimination against the minority group.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

02 декабря, вторник

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Т. Фурусавы (Университет Хитотсубаши, Япония) «International Trade and Capital Movement under Financial Imperfection». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. We construct a simple two-country model that enables us to examine the interactions between trade in goods and international capital movement under financial imperfection. We show that they are complements in the sense that trade in goods facilitates capital outflow from the South, which is either financially less-developed or endowed less capital than the North. This complementarity disappears if financial institution is perfect or almost perfect; trade in goods and capital movement are substitutes as traditional literature shows in such cases. We also show the possibility that capital account liberalization entails capital leakage from the manufacturing industries to an inferior investment opportunity

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад С. Кичко (НИУ ВШЭ) «Trade liberalization and markup divergence: a general equilibrium approach». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. We propose a general equilibrium trade model which allows to capture intersectoral markup divergence under trade liberalization without assuming collusion in the non-traded sector. The main driving forces of our results are general equilibrium effects and variable markups. Using a new class of preferences, which we refer to as implicitly additive, we show how trade liberalization can lead to falling (rising) markups in traded (nontraded) sector.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

03 декабря, среда

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад В.И. Ивановой (НИУ ВШЭ) «Occupational choice of migrants: does NEG tell something new?». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. We consider an empirical model in which individuals choose jointly their destination country and occupational choice. We plan to estimate this model

using Ukrainian micro-data. The main results (to be yet obtained) will shed light on joint determinants of workers' migration decisions and their occupational choice in destination regions.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Ф.А. Ущев (НИУ ВШЭ) «The sources of sharing externalities: specialization versus competition». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. We explore the nature of "sharing externalities" in a non-CES model of monopolistic competition with a differentiated intermediate good. We find that, in addition to the effect that an increase in the number of available varieties of intermediate inputs may have on the total factor productivity of the final good sector (specialization/complexity effect), another important effect comes to play a prominent role, namely the one arising from market interactions across producers of intermediate inputs (competition effect). These two effects may work either in the same or in opposing directions, depending on how the elasticity of technological substitution across intermediate inputs varies with the number of inputs (number of firms). The competition effect vanishes in the limiting case in which the technology employed in the final good sector is a traditional CES.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

04 декабря, четверг

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Дж. Миона (Университет Суррея, Великобритания) «Markup shocks, Demand shocks and Productivity shocks». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. There is a large and influential body of research concerned with firm TFP estimations. Yet, current frameworks are generally not suitable to deal with the presence of heterogeneity across firms other than TFP. We provide a framework simultaneously allowing for heterogeneity in productivity, markups and quality across firms while leaving the correlation among the three unrestricted. We are able to do this

by imposing more structure on preferences and firm behavior. Our findings suggest that demand heterogeneity in the form of quality and markups is at least as important as TFP heterogeneity for a number of outcomes including firm size and export status.

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад Д. Новы (Университет Варвика, Великобритания) «Estimating Border Effects: The Impact of Geographic Aggregation». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. International borders hinder trade flows. Similarly, studies have found that domestic borders also appear to hinder trade. We investigate the sensitivity of international and domestic border effects to the economic size of individual regions. We consider a unique data set of exports from individual U.S. states to foreign countries and combine it with trade flows between U.S. states. We find that the larger the U.S. state, the smaller its associated border effects (both international and domestic). In line with this finding, when states are aggregated into larger U.S. Census divisions, estimated border effects decline. We use a general equilibrium gravity model to show that aggregation systematically leads to smaller estimated border effects such that all else being equal, larger regions are associated with smaller border effects. More generally, our results also cast doubt on the interpretation of other dummy variable estimates in the gravity literature such as currency union effects and free trade agreements effects. We argue that such estimates are highly sensitive to the size distribution of regions in the sample, and that therefore the 'true' economic effect of a currency union/free trade agreement is contaminated by this size effect.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

05 декабря, пятница

11.00 – 12.30. Научный семинар. Доклад А. Лаугсена (Университет Орхуса, Дания) «Monotone Comparative Statics for the Industry Composition: the case of Asymmetric Shocks and Asymmetric Countries». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. We let heterogeneous firms face decisions on a number of complementary activities in a monopolistically-competitive industry. The endogenous level of competition and selection regarding exit of firms introduce a wedge between monotone comparative statistics (MCS) at the firm level and MSC for the industry composition. The latter phenomenon is defined as first-order stochastic dominance shifts in the equilibrium distributions of all activities across active firms. We provide sufficient conditions for MCS at both levels of analysis and show that we may have either type of MCS without the other. It is therefore possible that firm-level complementarities manifest themselves more clearly at the industry level than at the firm level. This turns out to be the case for a large number of models and shocks considered in the recent trade literature for which we provide strong, novel and testable predictions

12.30 – 13.00. Кофе-брейк.

13.00 – 14.30. Научный семинар. Доклад К. Бехренса (НИУ ВШЭ и Университет Квебека в Монреале, Канада) «Resource transfers in firms: Evidence from micro-geographic location patterns». Обсуждение доклада.

Abstract. We analyze the micro-geographic location patterns of hundreds of thousands of Canadian establishments to gain insights into resource transfers within multi-unit firms. Establishments affiliated with multi-unit firms are systematically located in less specialized areas and further away from potential input sources or output destinations than comparable standalone establishments. These results hold across broad segments of industry and are extremely robust. We also find that manufacturing establishments with stronger input-output relationships within their firm are geographically closer to the other plants of their firm than less strongly linked establishments in comparable firms. This effect vanishes for service establishments, thus suggesting the supply chains involving the exchange of tangible goods partly shapes the spatial organization or multi-unit firms.

16.00 – 18.00. Консультации и обсуждение проектов Лаборатории в рамках данного направления исследований.

19:00. Торжественный ужин для участников семинара.