

ROSTOCK SOCIAL SCIENCE NEWS

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What's on Next Weeks?

26. – 30. Oktober 2015

Montag, 26. Oktober 2015

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14.30 Uhr, Auditorium MPI

Jakub Bijak (Universität Southampton, UK): „Agent-based modeling in demography: Epistemological and methodological challenges“

Gastvortrag im Rahmen des Hauptseminar
"Regieren in Deutschland", 17.00 Uhr, SR 018,
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Marcel Lewandowsky (Hamburg): „Landtagswahlkämpfe: Befunde zu einer Kampagnenform“

Dienstag, 27. Oktober 2015

Gastvortrag am Institut für Soziologie und
Demografie
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Ulrich Mueller (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung): „Der Nachweis der Kausalität in epidemiologischen Kohortenstudien und alternativen Studiendesigns“

Süßmilch Lectures
16.00 Uhr, Auditorium MPI

Ulrich Mueller (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung): „Lifespan extension with varying cause-of-death trajectories“.

Volkswirtschaftliches Forschungsseminar
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Peter Hennecke (Universität Rostock)
„African monetary integration – An empirical assessment“

Mittwoch, 28. Oktober 2015

Süßmilch Lectures
10.45 Uhr, Auditorium MPI

Joan Walker (Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering der University of California, Berkeley, USA): "Modeling choice"

Donnerstag, 29. Oktober 2015

Podiumsdiskussion
18.30 Uhr, Arno-Esch-HS II, Ulmenstraße 69

Institut für Politikwissenschaften (Universität Rostock):
„Flucht und Zuwanderung – Krise, Chance, Herausforderung?“

Freitag, 30. Oktober 2015

Montag, 26.10., 14.30, Auditorium MPI: Jakob Bijak (Universität Southampton, UK): *„Agent-based modeling in demography: Epistemological and methodological challenges“*



Agent-based models and other computer-based complex simulations offer population scientists many new and exciting research possibilities. In particular, in a discipline that is notorious for its lack of strong theories explaining the phenomena of interest, the prospect of generating explanatory mechanisms through simulations is very appealing. However, with regard to offering practical solutions to filling the theoretical void, the agent-based methodology is still in its infancy. In this lecture, I will discuss the main epistemological and methodological challenges of agent-based demography. In particular, I will focus on two interrelated areas: the sources of our knowledge on social mechanisms, and the relations between simulation models and statistical inference. In conclusion, I will sketch the outline of a model-based

research program for the future, which would take advantage of the possibilities offered by complex computational modeling, whilst still remaining true to the empirical tradition of population sciences.

Montag, 26.10., 17 Uhr, SR 018: Marcel Lewandowsky (Hamburg): *„Landtagswahlkämpfe: Befunde zu einer Kampagnenform“*



Dr. Lewandowsky ist wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter am Institut für Politikwissenschaft der Universität der Bundeswehr in Hamburg. Zu seinen Forschungsschwerpunkten gehören Populismus in Westeuropa (insbesondere die AfD), Verwaltungsreformen auf Länderebene in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland sowie Wahlkampf und politische Strategie. Im Vortrag referiert er zu den Ergebnissen seiner Forschungen über Landtagswahlkämpfe in der Bundesrepublik.

Dienstag, 27.10., 9.15 Uhr, SR 022: Ulrich Mueller (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung): *„Der Nachweis der Kausalität in epidemiologischen Kohortenstudien und alternativen Studiendesigns“*



Prof. Mueller war zwanzig Jahre Direktor des Instituts für Medizinische Soziologie und Sozialmedizin an der Universität Marburg. Seit Juli 2015 leitet er das Mortalitäts-Follow-Up der Nationalen Kohorte am Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung in Wiesbaden.

Der Vortrag wendet sich insbesondere auch an Studierende und Nicht-Spezialisten.

Dienstag, 27.10., 16.00 Uhr, Auditorium MPI: Ulrich Mueller (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung): *„Lifespan extension with varying cause-of-death trajectories“*.



There is a substantial and fairly uniform extension of the average life span in similarly prosperous countries, going hand in hand with an enormous change in the distribution of causes-of-death during that extension of the life span. On the other side there are much larger differences in the incidence of single causes of death from country to country than in general mortality. Thus, there must be great variation in the cause-of-death trajectories leading from the 50 years life expectancy societies around 1900 to the 80 years life expectancy societies now in 2015, and even more variation, if we include developing/transitional societies which have experienced an even faster lifespan extension and a faster epidemiological transition at still lower levels of standard of living. This great variation in the cause-of-death trajectories in societies otherwise similar in overall mortality is the focus of a new IUSSP Scientific Panel . Since many deaths occur by a combination of causes, disease incidence data will have to be considered as

well. Studying the underlying causes of varying cause-of-death trajectories leading to the same high life expectancy levels includes two tasks

- Identifying and describing different types of trajectories;
- Finding the characteristics of differing trajectories, and explaining how trajectories may have originated from biological potential, environmental stimuli, social behaviour, economic infrastructure and - perhaps - also from religion and national history, stressing the interaction between these causal factors.

I will give reasons why studying this topic is relevant for scientists as well as policy makers.

Dienstag, 27.10., 17 Uhr, SR 021: Peter Hennecke (Universität Rostock): „African monetary integration – An empirical assessment“



The African Union seeks to emulate the economic and monetary integration process of the EU and the Euro Area by creating eight regional economic and currency blocks, which shall ultimately be merged to a single African Economic and Monetary Union by the end of the next decade. As the economic rationale for creating a single market for goods, services and labor seem straightforward, making a compelling case for a single currency is much harder. On the one hand, intra-African trade need to be high to ripe the fruits of reduced transaction costs. On the other hand, business cycles need to be closely aligned while prices and wages need to be flexible and labor sufficiently

mobile to keep the costs (in terms of lost output) of giving up monetary independence at bay. Peter Hennecke empirically examines to which extent these conditions are met and presents his preliminary results as part of his ongoing doctoral research.

Mittwoch, 28.10., 10.45 Uhr, Auditorium MPI: Joan Walker (Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering der University of California, Berkeley, USA): „Modeling choice“



There is a perceived disconnect between human decision-making as described in the behavioral sciences and the statistical methods used to model choice behavior. This talk will discuss how traditional discrete choice methods can be expanded to incorporate important behavioral constructs such as values, attitudes, habit, and social influences within a statistical framework. The resulting model formulations integrate, for example, discrete choice equations with structural equation models and Hidden Markov models, and make use of varied data such as psychometric indicators and stated and revealed preferences.

Donnerstag, 29.10., 18.30 Uhr, A.-Esch-HS II: Podiumsdiskussion u.a. mit Jörn Dösch, Jakob Rösel, Dieter Oberndörfer, Yves Bizeul, Steffen Bockhahn: „Flucht und Zuwanderung – Krise, Chance, Herausforderung?“



Das Thema Asylbewerber hat für die Hansestadt Rostock in den vergangenen Wochen enorm an Bedeutung gewonnen. Auch das Institut für Politik- und Verwaltungswissenschaften der Universität Rostock befasst sich mit den Ursachen, Chancen, Herausforderungen sowie Folgen der Fluchtbewegungen. Der Lehrstuhl für Internationale Politik und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit veranstaltet in diesem Zusammenhang in Kooperation mit dem ALUMNI-Verein Rostocker Politikwissenschaft

e.V. und dem Fachschaftsrat POLDI eine Podiumsdiskussion zum Thema „Flucht und Zuwanderung – Krise, Herausforderung?“. Ziel der Diskussionsrunde ist es, die gegenwärtige Situation in größere Zusammenhänge einzuordnen sowie die mittel- und langfristigen Implikationen auf mehreren Ebenen zu beleuchten.