Aus Mitteln der Müller-Stiftung geförderte Nachwuchswissenschaftler(innen)
Dr. Angelika C. Bullinger-Hoffmann
Mitarbeiterin am Lehrstuhl für Betriebswirtschaftslehre, insbes. Industrielle Informationssysteme (Prof. Dr. Kathrin M. Möslein)

Geförderte Aktivitäten:


Kurzfassung:

Today, integration of the public in research and development in health care is seen as essential for the advancement of innovation. This is a paradigmatic shift away from the traditional assumption that solely health care professionals are able to devise, develop, and disseminate novel concepts and solutions in health care. The present study builds on research in the field of open innovation to investigate the adoption of an open health platform by patients, care givers, physicians, family members, and the interested public. Results suggest that open innovation practices in health care lead to interesting innovation outcomes and are well accepted by participants. During the first three months, 803 participants of the open health platform submitted challenges and solutions and intensively communicated by exchanging 1454 personal messages and 366 comments. Analysis of communication content shows that empathic support and exchange of information are important elements of communication on the platform. The study presents first evidence for the suitability of open innovation practices to integrate the general public in health care research in order to foster both innovation outcomes and empathic support.
Corinna Dögl
Mitarbeiterin am Lehrstuhl für Betriebswirtschaftslehre, insbes. Internationales Management (Prof. Dr. Dirk Holtbrügge)

Geförderte Aktivitäten:


Kurzfassung:

**Purpose** – The purpose of this paper is to analyze the competitive advantage of German renewable energy firms in India and China. Porter’s diamond model is modified and specified for the renewable energy industry.

**Design/methodology/approach** – Based on Porter’s diamond model of competitiveness, the authors examine the demand for renewable energies in India and China and the ability of German firms to meet this demand.

**Findings** – While the overall demand for renewable energies in India and China is significant, the study reveals remarkable differences in the fields of biomass, solar and wind energy. The findings are meant to address managers in the renewable energy industry and to aid policy makers in environmental support and action.

**Research limitations/implications** – A major theoretical contribution of the study is the application of Porter’s diamond model to the renewable energy industry, as well as the identification and operationalization of the relevant causal and proxy variables.

**Practical implications** – The paper provides a detailed analysis of the factors on which the competitive advantage of German renewable energy technologies in India and China is based. This helps managers of renewable energy firms to focus on those areas where they have particular strengths and to introduce measures to overcome potential weaknesses.
In this paper we explore the current state of research on international aspects of corporate environmental responsibility (CER). A Literature review of approximately 10,200 articles in leading management journals published between 1997 and 2010 reveals 54 studies that deal explicitly with CER. We provide answers regarding the emphasis, geographic focus, research methods, theoretical focus, industries covered by CER research, and primary study content. We find that although environmental aspects of management are often international by their very nature, CER research does not have many international links as significantly more single- than multi-country studies exist. We also derive several implications for the internationalization of future CER research. Future studies should further investigate cross-country effects and focus on the transferability of CER practices across boarders.
Dr. Boris Hirsch
Mitarbeiter am Lehrstuhl für Volkswirtschaftslehre, insbes. Arbeitsmarkt und Regionalpolitik
(Prof. Dr. Claus Schnabel)

Geförderte Aktivitäten:


Kurzfassung:

Using a large German linked employer–employee data set and methods of competing risks analysis, this paper investigates gender differences in job separation rates to employment and nonemployment. In line with descriptive evidence, we find lower job-to-job and higher job-to-nonemployment transition probabilities for women than men when controlling for individual and workplace characteristics and unobserved plant heterogeneity. These differences vanish once we allow these characteristics to affect separations differently by gender. When additionally controlling for wages, we find that both separation rates are considerably lower and also significantly less wage-elastic for women than for men, suggesting an interplay of gender differences in transition behaviour and the gender pay gap.


Kurzfassung:

This study investigates the effect of temporary agency work on the user firm's productivity. We hypothesise that using temporary agency work to enhance numerical flexibility and to screen job candidates may increase productivity, whereas temporary workers' lower firm-specific human capital and spillover effects on the user's permanent employees may adversely affect productivity. Other than the sparse existing literature on this issue, we exploit a large panel data set and control for time-invariant and time-varying unobserved heterogeneity by using the system GMM estimator. We find a robust hump-shaped effect of the extent of temporary agency work on the user firm's productivity.
Florian Meier
Mitarbeiter am Lehrstuhl für Gesundheitsmanagement (Prof. Dr. Oliver Schöffski, MPH)

Geförderte Aktivitäten:

“Public–private partnership as a solution for integrating genetic services into health care of countries with low and middle incomes”, in: Journal of Community Genetics (2012), DOI: 10.1007/s12687-012-0099-8

Kurzfassung:

In recent years scientific progress has dramatically raised the potential of genetic services, but the benefits of these developments are not universally shared. In countries of low and middle incomes, improvements in genetic services frequently lag behind. Since this is generally caused by lack of resources, the question arises, how can one most easily acquire the necessary capital to improve the health care in these areas. Public–private partnerships (PPPs) offer one approach to solve this issue, aiming at the inclusion of private enterprises in the realisation of public authority services. So far PPPs have been used exclusively in other health service areas. In this paper a first attempt is being made to discuss the feasibility of transferring the concept of PPP to genetic services. We start by defining a multilevel structure that needs to be considered in providing comprehensive genetic care. We continue by explaining the concept of PPPs and their current types of implementation in medical services. We then examine how the PPP model could be applied to genetic services or sections thereof. We arrive at the conclusion that a likely starting point for PPP in genetic services is at the level of the infrastructure building service.
**Geförderte Aktivitäten:**


Kurzfassung:

Using a large linked employer–employee dataset for Germany with a direct plant-level measure of product market competition and controlling for job-cell fixed effects, we investigate whether relative wages of women benefit from strong competition. We find that the unexplained gender pay gap is about 2.4 log points lower in West German plants that face strong product market competition than in those experiencing weak competition, whereas no such link shows up for East Germany.
Dr. Fang Yao, M.Sc.
Mitarbeiter am Lehrstuhl für Volkswirtschaftslehre, insbes. Makroökonomik
(Prof. Dr. Christian Merkl)

Geförderte Aktivitäten:

“Monetary Policy, Trend Inflation and Inflation Persistence”, bei Annual conference of allied social science associations on 6-8.1.2012 in Chicago, USA.

Kurzfassung:

This paper investigates why inflation appears to have a trend component containing a unit root. I take a New Keynesian model and study the mapping from disturbances to the price reset hazard function to the inflation dynamics. I show that perturbations to the hazard function introduce a wedge between actual inflation and the inflation gap in the New Keynesian Phillips curve. Regardless of the shape of the price reset hazard function, this dynamic wedge contains a unit root. Furthermore, I show that simple interest rules can be derived to eliminate the unit root from the inflation dynamics in the general equilibrium.