

**FAKULTÄT FÜR
WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT**

FEMM - Working Paper Series - 2002

02016	J. Philipp Reiß, Jens Robert Schöndube: On Participation in Sequential Procurement Auctions
Abstract:	We analyze entry and bidding behavior of capacity-constrained firms in a sequence of two procurement auctions. Firms with a cost advantage in completing the project auctioned off at the end of the sequence may enter the unloved first auction hoping to loose it. The advise not to participate in an auction hoping to loose, however, is not helpful. In particular, it is shown how bidding behavior in the first auction is affected if the option value of the second auction varies.
JEL:	
Keywords:	sequential auctions, procurement auction
02015	J. Philipp Reiß, Lutz Weinert: Entrepreneurs, Moral Hazard, and Endogenous Growth
Abstract:	We analyze an endogenous growth model with agents differing in their endowments. Poor entrepreneur with limited liability need to borrow in financial markets to participate in aggregate output production. We show that the first best solution can either be achieved by decentralized financial contracting or by employing a case-sensitive subsidy policy.
JEL:	D31, G14, O16, O41
Keywords:	Endogenous Growth, Inequality, Moral Hazard, Limited Liability
02014	Erkki Koskela, Ronnie Schöb: Optimal Capital Taxation in Economies with Unionised and Competitive Labour Markets.
Abstract:	
JEL:	
Keywords:	
02013	Gerhard Wäscher: Order Picking: A Survey of Planning Problems and Methods
Abstract:	
JEL:	
Keywords:	
02012	Jeannette Brosig, Axel Ockenfels, Joachim Weimann: Information and Communication in Sequential Bargaining

Abstract:	
JEL:	
Keywords:	
02011	Jeannette Brosig, Joachim Weimann, Chun-Lei Yang: Communication, Reputation and Bargaining Power in Simple Sequential Bargaining Experiments.
Abstract:	
JEL:	
Keywords:	
02010	Friedrich Breyer, Stefan Felder: The dead-anyway effect revis(it)ed
Abstract:	In the expected-utility theory of the monetary value of a statistical life, the so-called "dead-anyway" effect discovered by Pratt and Zeckhauser (1996) asserts that an individuals' willingness to pay (WTP) for small reduction in mortality risk increases with the initial level of risk. Their reasoning is based on differences in the marginal utility of wealth between the two states of nature: survival and death. However, this explanation is based on the absence of markets for contingent claims, i.e. annuities and life insurance. This paper reexamines the "dead-anyway" effect and establishes two main results: first, for a risk-averse individual without a bequest motive, marginal WTP for survival does increase with the level of risk but when insurance markets are perfect, this occurs for a different reason than given by Pratt and Zeckhauser. Secondly, when the individual has a bequest motive and is endowed with a sufficient amount of human capital, the effect of initial risk on WTP for survival is reversed, i.e. the higher the initial risk the lower the value of a statistical life.
JEL:	D8, H43, I18
Keywords:	Value of life, expected utility, willingness to pay, insurance markets
02009	Stefan Minner, Gudrun P. Kiesmüller: Dynamic Product Acquisition in Closed Loop Supply Chains
Abstract:	We consider a closed loop supply chain where demands can either be satisfied from manufacturing new products or by buying back used products from customers and upgrading their functionality by remanufacturing. Product life cycles and seasonal aspects are modeled within a continuous time framework. The manufacturing and remanufacturing policies as well as buy back strategies for used products are determined by an optimal control approach.
JEL:	
Keywords:	Reverse logistics, Supply chain management, Inventory, Pricing, Optimal control
02008	Karl Inderfurth, S.D.P. Flapper, A.J.D. Lambert, C.P. Rappig, T.G. Vontsinas: Production planning for Product Recovery Management
Abstract:	
JEL:	
Keywords:	

02007	Stefan Minner Edward A. Silver: Evaluation of Two Simple Extreme Transshipment Strategies
Abstract:	
JEL:	
Keywords:	Reverse logistics, optimal control, deterministic inventory model, recovery options
02006	Karl Inderfurth: Product Recovery Behavior in a Closed-Loop Supply Chain
Abstract:	Product recovery is an emerging business area which is attractive from both an economic and an environmental point of view. It is investigated to which extent profit orientation in product recovery management will or will not stimulate an environmentally conscious behavior. This study refers to a product recovery system where a manufacturer of original products is also engaged in remanufacturing used products taken back from its customers. For this type of a closed-loop supply chain, which additionally is characterized by uncertainty of demands and product returns, the optimal recovery and production policy is evaluated. By a numerical analysis, it is shown how cost-efficient decision making affects the product recovery behavior. In a sensitivity analysis, it is evaluated how various problem determinants influence the preference for product recovery under conditions of uncertainty. Exploiting the respective insights, it is discussed which measures can be taken to harmonize economical and environmental driven behavior in product recovery management.
JEL:	
Keywords:	
02005	Stefan Felder: Optimale Preisgestaltung auf dem EU-Arzneimittelmarkt unter Moral Hazard: Zweiteilige Tarife, Einheitspreis oder Ramsey-Preise?
Abstract:	
JEL:	
Keywords:	
02004	Ronnie Schöb, Joachim Weimann: Kombilohn: Die Magdeburger Alternative
Abstract:	
JEL:	
Keywords:	
02003	Andreas Werblow, Stefan Felder: Der Einfluss von freiwilligen Selbsthalten in der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung: Evidenz aus der Schweiz
Abstract:	In Deutschland besteht mittlerweile ein parteienübergreifender Konsens, dass sich angesichts stetig steigender Ausgaben in der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung etwas ändern muss. Aus gesundheitsökonomischer Sicht bietet sich eine Option besonders an: die Patienten im Gegensatz zu heute an den Kosten medizinischer Leistungen zu beteiligen. Dadurch entstünden finanzielle Anreize, vermehrt Prävention zu betreiben, um den Krankheitsfall zu verhindern, und bei Erkrankung sich

kostenbewusster zu verhalten.

Die vorliegende Arbeit untersucht den Einfluss von Selbstverhalten auf das Verhalten der Versicherten in der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung der Schweiz. Sie stützt sich auf Daten von 75.000 Personen aus dem Kanton Zürich, die von 1997 bis 1999 bei einer Schweizer Krankenkasse im Rahmen der Ordentlichen Krankenpflegeversicherung versichert waren. Das Gesetz räumt den Versicherten die Möglichkeit ein, zwischen fünf verschiedenen Selbstbehaltstufen auszuwählen. In jedem Fall müssen sie jedoch neben einer proportionalen Beteiligung von 10 % pro Jahr 230 Franken (160) der Kosten selbst tragen.

Eine Schätzung der Wirkung von freiwilligen Selbsthalten auf die Nachfrage nach medizinischen Leistungen ist methodisch anspruchsvoll, da die Versicherten ihren Selbstbehalt in Erwartung ihres zukünftigen Bedarfs an medizinischer Versorgung festlegen. Unter Berücksichtigung dieser Endogenität der Vertragswahl können wir zeigen, dass Selbstbehalte zu einer signifikanten Reduktion der Ausgaben führen.

JEL:

Keywords:

02002

Roonie Schöb, Jeremy Edwards:
Distortionary Domestic Taxation and Pareto-Efficient International Trade

Abstract:

JEL:

Keywords:

02001

Karl Inderfurth:
Optimal Policies in Hybrid Manufacturing/Remanufacturing Systems with Product Substitution

Abstract:

JEL:

Keywords:

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