



# LÜNEBURG WORKSHOP IN ECONOMICS WORKSHOP ON MICROECONOMICS

15./16.MÄRZ 2018



## PROGRAMMÜBERSICHT

### 14. März 2018

ab 19 Uhr      Get Together

### 15. März 2018

09:15      Eröffnung und Begrüßung  
09:30-13:00      Vorträge  
13:00-14:00      Mittagspause  
14:00-17:30      Vorträge  
19:30      Conference Dinner

### 16. März 2018

09:30-12:50      Vorträge  
12:50-13:40      Mittagspause  
13:40-15:10      Vorträge  
ab 17:00      Optionales Abendprogramm

Alle Vorträge und Pausen finden in Raum C40.255 statt (Zentralgebäude, Campus Scharnhorststraße, 2. Stock).



# PROGRAMM

## ORGANISATOREN

Boris Hirsch  
Mario Mechtel  
Christian Pfeifer

### Mittwoch, 14. März 2018

ab 19:00      Get Together (Capitol)

### Donnerstag, 15. März 2018

09:15      Eröffnung und Begrüßung  
09:30-11:00      Session 1: Educational Economics  
11:00-11:30      Kaffeepause  
11:30-13:00      Session 2: Behavioral Economics  
13:00-14:00      Mittagspause  
14:00-15:30      Session 3: Labor Economics  
15:30-16:00      Kaffeepause  
16:00-17:30      Session 4: Political Economy & Behavioral Economics  
19:30      Conference Dinner (Frappé)

### Freitag, 16. März 2018

09:30-11:00      Session 5: Gender  
11:00-11:20      Kaffeepause  
11:20-12:50      Session 6: Labor Economics  
12:50-13:40      Mittagspause  
13:40-15:10      Session 7: Migration  
ab 17:00      Optionales Abendprogramm



# TEILNEHMERLISTE

- Mario Bossler (Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung Nürnberg)
- Nils Braakmann (Newcastle University)
- Sebastian Butschek (Universität zu Köln)
- Philipp Denter (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)
- Marcel Garz (Hamburg Media School)
- Luise Görge (Universität Hamburg)
- Florian Hett (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt)
- Boris Hirsch (Leuphana Universität Lüneburg)
- Julia Lang (Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung Nürnberg)
- Eva Markowsky (Universität Hamburg)
- Mario Mechtel (Leuphana Universität Lüneburg)
- Ole Monscheuer (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg)
- Henning Müller (NHH Bergen)
- Fabian Paetzel (Helmut-Schmidt-Universität Hamburg)
- Christian Pfeifer (Leuphana Universität Lüneburg)
- Mario Scharfbillig (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz)
- Felix Schmidt (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz)
- Patrick Schneider (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt)
- Jakob Schwab (Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik Bonn)
- Elena Shvartsman (Universität Basel)
- Marina Töpfer (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)
- Christina Vonnahme (RWI Leibniz-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Essen)

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## KONTAKT

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# DONNERSTAG, 15.03.

## ORGANISATOREN

Boris Hirsch  
Mario Mechtel  
Christian Pfeifer

**09:15**

### **Eröffnung und Begrüßung**

Raum C40.255 (Zentralgebäude, Campus Scharnhorststraße)

**09:30-11:00**

### **Session 1: Educational Economics, Chair: Nils Braakmann**

Jakob Schwab: “Accounting for Intergenerational Social Mobility in Low- and Middle-Income Countries”

Henning Müller: “Causal Effects of a Self-control Training in Primary Schools”

Nils Braakmann: “Student diversity and student outcomes at university and beyond – Evidence from English administrative data”

**11:30-13:00**

### **Session 2: Behavioral Economics, Chair: Florian Hett**

Fabian Paetzel: “Recognition of needs in a dictator game: Experimental evidence on information-sensitive giving behavior”

Mario Mechtel: “The effect of (emotional) information on dictator game giving towards an outgroup of refugees”

Florian Hett: “Heterogeneity in the Sensitivity to Dynamic Incentives”

**14:00-15:30**

### **Session 3: Labor Economics, Chair: Julia Lang**

Boris Hirsch: “Firm Wage Premia, Industrial Relations, and Rent Sharing in Germany”

Sebastian Butschek: “Raising the bar: the effect of labour cost shocks on worker selection”



Julia Lang: “Employment effects of language training for unemployed immigrants”

**16:00-17:30**

**Session 4: Political Economy & Behavioral Economics,  
Chair: Marcel Garz**

Philipp Denter: “Political Persuasion with Correlation Neglect”

Felix Schmidt: “Don’t Tell Me What I Already (Don’t) Know – Avoidance of Information on Unhealthy Food”

Marcel Garz: “Congeniality and News Demand: Evidence from Facebook”

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**19:30**

**Conference Dinner (Frappé, Schröderstraße 14)**

# FREITAG, 16.03.

**09:30-11:00**

**Session 5: Gender, Chair: Luise Görges**

Patrick Schneider: “Relational Conflict, Cooperation and the Role of Gender”

Marina Töpfer: “The Convergence of the Gender Pay Gap – An Alternative Estimation Approach”

Luise Görges: “Choosing between career and family – Gender roles as a coordination device”



**ORGANISATOREN**

Boris Hirsch  
Mario Mechtel  
Christian Pfeifer

**11:20-12:50**

**Session 6: Labor Economics, Chair: Eva Markowsky**

Mario Bossler: “The German generation internship and the minimum wage introduction: Evidence from big data”

Elena Shvartsman: “Call me on Sunday: The impact of permanent availability on employee well-being”

Eva Markowsky: “Culture at Work? Moving the Epidemiological Approach to Contemporary Europe”

**13:40-15:10**

**Session 7: Migration, Chair: Mario Scharfbillig**

Christina Vonnahme: “Citizenship and Skill Development in the Second Generation”

Ole Monscheuer: “National attachment and the integration of second generation immigrants”

Mario Scharfbillig: “How to motivate refugees – identity-framed communication increases integration effort”



# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Fabian Könings, *Jakob Schwab*

## **Accounting for Intergenerational Social Mobility in Low- and Middle-Income Countries**

This study investigates intergenerational social mobility and its particular transmission mechanisms in low- and middle-income countries. Using data from Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam, we estimate the degree to which socioeconomic status persists across generations. We decompose this persistence into channels through which socioeconomic status is transmitted via the approach developed by Bowles and Gintis (2002). Therefore, we take into account specific channels of relevance for developing countries, such as the need to work in child labor or distance to the nearest school. The results illustrate children's probability to receive the highest secondary school leaving certificate is on average 20 percent lower having a poor compared to a middle-class family background. Besides transmission factors identified as determining social mobility in developed countries such as cognitive ability, we find that the time a child spends in child labor and the number of additional children living in the child's household account for large parts of the immobility observed. Furthermore, we find gender differences in the importance of the particular transmission mechanisms of socioeconomic status.

Daniel Schunk, Eva M. Berger, *Henning Müller*, Kirsten Winkel, Ernst Fehr

## **Causal Effects of a Self-control Training in Primary Schools**

Self-control abilities are known to be a central determinant of educational success and a wide range of other important life outcomes. We conducted a randomized-controlled trial with about 600 first graders to identify the causal effect of a targeted self-regulation training on self-control abilities, concentration, and educational outcomes. Results demonstrate that our self-regulation training increases long-term outcomes 12 months after treatment for attention and inhibition abilities, self-control behavior, as well as reading abilities. There is no treatment effect on math abilities, fluid IQ, and on one of our concentration tasks. We conclude that targeted training of self-control abilities in early years can substantially improve these self-control abilities in the long run, that these improvements potentially serve as a multiplier for the promotion of schooling abilities, and thus that this kind of training might be an effective tool to foster the skill formation process.



*Nils Braakmann, Stephen McDonald*

**Student diversity and student outcomes at university and beyond – Evidence from English administrative data**

We investigate the role of increased student diversity during university studies for university and subsequent labour market outcomes. Using unique administrative data for all undergraduate students entering English universities during 3 years and a range of identification strategies, we find that degree outcomes improve when students are exposed both to a higher proportion of similar students and to increased overall diversity. These effects are heterogeneous across institutions and student subgroups. Employment outcomes unambiguously improve with exposure to diversity, independent of how this is measured.

*Sabine Neuhofer, Fabian Paetzel, Manuel Schwaninger, Stefan Traub*

**Recognition of needs in a dictator game: Experimental evidence on information-sensitive giving behavior**

We utilize a dictator game to analyze whether information about the neediness of recipients has an effect on transfers. Information about recipients which is provided to the dictators is varied between four treatments. We find a negative effect of both the recipient's income and the recipient's received social benefits on transfers. Recipients requesting a relatively high payoff earn significantly less if no supporting information such as a long journey to the lab is provided. We conclude that (i) dictators are information-sensitive when they decide about transfers and (ii) the recognition of need depends strongly on whether supporting information is provided.

*Leon Bajrami, David Loschelder, Mario Mechtel*

**The effect of (emotional) information on dictator game giving towards an outgroup of refugees**

Previous research has shown that individuals discriminate against outgroup members in economic decision-tasks (e.g., Chen and Li 2009, Hett et al. 2018, see also Social Identity Theory, Tajfel and Turner 1979). In this paper, we examine senders' decisions in a dictator game, given that the receiver belongs to a refugee outgroup. First, we find that providing stylized (emotional) information about the perspective of the receiver influences senders' behavior. Second, we show that political preferences matter substantially. Our data reveal that senders' political orientation moderates the effect of information on dictator game giving: While the information treatment strengthens social preferences towards outgroup members for more left-wing oriented participants, the treatment effect on participants who favor more right-wing parties is even negative.





*Florian Hett, Felix Schmidt*

### **Heterogeneity in the Sensitivity to Dynamic Incentives**

Using a laboratory experiment, we study individual sensitivity to relative performance feedback in dynamic contests. Our design has two specific features: First, participants repeatedly compete in a series of dynamic contests with intermediate feedback, thereby generating substantial amounts of data within-subject. Second, as a source of exogenous variation, we randomly assign point multipliers in the first round of each contest. The combination of these two features allows us to systematically assess the structure, severance, and consequences of heterogeneity in the reaction to relative performance feedback.

*Boris Hirsch, Steffen Müller*

### **Firm Wage Premia, Industrial Relations, and Rent Sharing in Germany**

This paper investigates the influence of industrial relations on firm wage premia in Germany. OLS regressions for the firm effects from a two-way fixed effects decomposition of workers' wages by Card, Heining, and Kline (2013) document that average premia are larger in firms bound by collective agreements and in firms with a works council, holding constant firm performance. RIF regressions show that premia are less dispersed among covered firms but more dispersed among firms with a works council. Hence, deunionization is the only among the suspects investigated that contributes to explaining the marked rise in the premia dispersion over time.

*Sebastian Butschek*

### **Raising the bar: the effect of labour cost shocks on worker selection**

This paper investigates whether regulatory changes that make labour more expensive cause firms to hire more selectively. Using the 2015 introduction of a statutory minimum wage in Germany as a natural experiment it compares the evolution of new hires' productivity across establishments with different degrees of reform exposure. The analysis uses estimated person effects from two-way fixed-effect log wage regressions as a measure of pre-determined worker productivity. As a result of the minimum wage introduction, affected establishments hire more productive workers: the relative increase in new hires' minimum estimated individual fixed effects is eleven percentage points at the most heavily affected establishments.



*Julia Lang*

**Employment effects of language training for unemployed immigrants**

Language proficiency in the host country's language is an important factor for a successful labor market integration of immigrants. In this study we analyze the effects of a language training program for professional purposes on the employment opportunities of the participants. We apply an instrumental variable approach and exploit differences in the local training intensities to deal with the problem of unobserved language skills in the data. Our results show that not taking into account endogeneity of language training leads to an underestimation of the effects. Bivariate probit estimates show that language training increases the employment probability of individuals with migration background by about seven percentage points two years after program start.

*Philipp Denter, Boris Ginzburg, Martin Dumav*

**Political Persuasion with Correlation Neglect**

A newspaper sends a signal about a binary state of the world to a number of readers. The newspaper's objective is to persuade readers, who are interested in finding out the truth, that the state has a certain value. After receiving information from the newspaper and other sources, readers exchange their beliefs regarding the state of the world on social media. We show that when readers neglect correlation, the newspaper gains from sending biased signals. The bias increases in the number of receivers, implying there exists a social media effect: connecting more and more individuals decreases informativeness of the media. We show that even with competition between media outlets the social media effect remains important.

*Felix Schmidt*

**Don't Tell Me What I Already (Don't) Know – Avoidance of Information on Unhealthy Food**

Using a laboratory experiment we investigate who avoids valuable nutritional information and why. We present evidence that information on the negative health effects of sugar sweetened beverage consumption are especially avoided by the participants with a high sugar sweetened beverage consumption. They have a 22.5 percentage points higher probability to avoid information on the negative effects of sugar sweetened beverage consumption compared to participants with low consumption. By exogenously varying the novelty of avoidable information we investigate the content and reminder property of information as the motive for avoidance behavior. We show that avoidance behavior of the target group is mainly driven by the motive not to learn more about the negative consequences of current behavior (content avoidance) and less so by the motive not to be reminded about facts already known (reminder avoidance).



Effects are especially pronounced for individuals with little nutritional knowledge. Overall, our results are in line with the idea that knowledge gaps are maintained by avoiding new information in order to proceed with current behavior.

*Marcel Garz, Jil Sörensen, Daniel F. Stone*

### **Congeniality and News Demand: Evidence from Facebook**

This study investigates the responses of news consumers to reports that confirm or contradict prior beliefs. For that purpose, we compile an original data set of Facebook posts by 84 German news outlets on politicians that were investigated for criminal offenses, covering the period from January 2012 to June 2017. We also construct an index of media slant by comparing the language of the outlets with that of the main political parties, which allows us to measure the congeniality of the posts. Our results suggest that congenial posts receive more likes, shares, and comments than uncongenial ones. Estimating within-outlet, within-topic differences in consumer preferences allows us to evaluate possible explanations for this finding, suggesting that user preferences for congenial news are most likely driven by psychological factors, rather than an information value that is instrumental to decision making.

*Patrick Schneider*

### **Relational Conflict, Cooperation and the Role of Gender**

This paper investigates the effect of relation conflict induced by competition on cooperation. We let participants cooperate either with their former competitor or a randomly chosen participant. The results show that men are more and women are less likely to cooperate with their former competitor. Participants who lost the competition and who most likely want to maximize their own monetary payoffs react the most to the treatment. Our experimental competition task allows us to exclude explanations that are related to effort, ability, or signaling. Moreover, our novel experimental design excludes inequity or status differences as explanation. The most likely explanation is that men and women have different beliefs about their competitor's cooperation. These results provide a new perspective on the question why women are underrepresented in top-positions.



Carolina Castagnetti, Luisa Rosti, *Marina Töpfer*

### **The Convergence of the Gender Pay Gap – An Alternative Estimation Approach**

So far, little work has been done on directly estimating differences of wage gaps. Studies estimating pay differentials, generally compare them across different subsamples. This comparison does not allow to conduct any inference or, in the case of decompositions, to confront the respective decomposition components across subsamples. We propose an extension of an Oaxaca-Blinder type decomposition based on the omitted variable bias formula to directly estimate the change in pay gaps across subsamples. The method proposed can be made robust to the index-number problem of the standard Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition and to the indeterminacy problem of the intercept-shift approach. Using Italian micro data, we estimate the change in the gender pay gap from 2005 to 2014. By applying our proposed decomposition, we find that the convergence of the gender pay gap over time is only driven by the catching-up of women in terms of observable characteristics, while the impact of anti-discrimination legislation is found to be negligible.

*Luise Görge*

### **Choosing between career and family – Gender roles as a coordination device**

This paper investigates the role of gender norms as a coordination device and efficiency enhancer. 192 subjects, real heterosexual couples, play a symmetric coordination game where the two pure-strategy Nash equilibria result in unequal payoffs that favour either the male or the female partner. The strategies were framed neutrally in the control group (option A vs. B) and as a family specialisation decision in the treatment group (option Career vs. Family). Subjects played the game once with their partner and once with a randomly matched stranger. Preliminary results are surprising in three respects: First, while payoff inequality increases dramatically to the benefit of male players, overall coordination rates improve only by a small margin in the Specialisation treatment. That is, the probability that couples coordinate on the traditional gender role equilibrium increases, yet the overall probability to coordinate, and thus efficiency, does not improve much. Second, the effect is equally present among real couples and pairs of randomly matched strangers, where post-experimental redistribution of earnings is not possible. Finally, an investigation of individual choices by gender reveals an unexpected pattern: Compared to the control group, women opt for Career at a significantly lower rate in the Specialisation treatment regardless of familiarity with the partner. Men, however, are only more likely to opt for Career when they play with a stranger, but not with their real partner, in particular when their individual gender norms are more progressive. The results support the notion that gender norms affect labor market choices of men and women and improve our understanding of how they operate, but cast doubt on their merit as ‘efficiency booster’.



*Mario Bossler, Jakob Wegmann*

**The German generation internship and the minimum wage introduction: Evidence from big data**

Effects of the German minimum wage on internships are widely debated. However, there is a lack of comprehensive data concerning internships in Germany. We pursue an innovative approach by using Google search data and analyze the labor supply side, i.e., how the search intensity for internships changed during the time of the minimum wage introduction. While we do not detect an effect on the search for internship positions in general, the distinction between compulsory and voluntary internships gained in importance. Most impressively, a difference-in-differences comparison with other countries in Europe demonstrates that the minimum wage effectively reduced Google search for ‘generation internship’. This suggests that the underlying societal phenomenon of a generation entering internships without a perspective for regular jobs has lost in relevance.

*Elena Shvartsman*

**Call me on Sunday: The impact of permanent availability on employee well-being**

This paper presents preliminary results on the effects of leisure interruptions by means of ICT use on employee well-being. First evidence suggests that ICT use during non-working hours impairs employee well-being and that this relationship also holds for within individual comparisons. However, once individual fixed effects are accounted for, the estimated effects drop in size suggesting that there is a self-selection of individuals who are less sensitive to leisure interruptions into jobs associated with business-related ICT use during non-working hours.

*Miriam Beblo, Luise Görge, Eva Markowsky*

**Culture at Work? Moving the Epidemiological Approach to Contemporary Europe**

We apply the epidemiological approach introduced by Fernández & Fogli (2009) using a contemporaneous European data set to test the generalizability of the authors' influential finding of a causal impact of culture on work and fertility beyond the U.S. context. Our analysis confirms a strong and robust relationship between culture and fertility. As regards labor force participation, the culture effect is significant only among women whose parents emigrated from countries with high gender equality, suggesting that parental selection into migration and intergenerational spillover effects pose a challenge to identifying the effect of culture on labor supply.



Anna Busse, Christina Gathmann, *Christina Vonnahme*

### **Citizenship and Skill Development in the Second Generation**

In many countries in Europe, immigrants perform worse than natives. The immigrant-native gap is visible in the labor market through lower employment rates and wages; yet, it also manifests in worse educational attainment even for second generation immigrants. We analyze whether the liberalization of access to citizenship improves the educational attainment and skills of immigrant children and hence contributes to their societal integration. To identify the impact of citizenship rights on educational outcomes, we use two reforms of citizenship law in Germany in 1991 and 2000 that facilitated access to citizenship depending on immigrant's year of birth and year of arrival in Germany. Our analysis combines evidence from multiple data sources: the Microcensus, the National Education Panel Study (NEPS) and the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey for Europe (CILS4EU). Our preliminary evidence suggests that access to citizenship does increase naturalization rates among immigrant children but has no clear-cut positive effect on their human capital development. Our findings have important implications for the literature on immigrant integration as well as for the role of the educational system for intergenerational mobility.

*Ole Monscheuer*

### **National attachment and the integration of second generation immigrants**

This paper analyzes whether and how national attachment to the country of origin of immigrants affects the long-run integration of their children. Based on a theoretical model on the transmission of identity, I derive empirical predictions regarding its effects on long-term assimilation. Using data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS) and an IV-strategy, I find that parents' national attachment has substantial negative effects on their children's assimilation in terms of ethnic identity, socialization choices, language use, language skills, and education outcomes. The instrument for national attachment of parents is the average national pride in the country of origin. Using a sample of second generation immigrants in the CPS, I further find suggestive evidence for negative long-run effects on labor market outcomes.



Nora Grote, Tim Klausmann, *Mario Scharfbillig*

**How to motivate refugees – identity-framed communication increases integration effort**

Numerous studies find that social identity dimensions, which subjects either were born with (e.g. gender and race) or were artificially assigned (military platoon) affect behavior. However, less is known about the choice of identity and more specifically the choice of subjects to later in life invest into belonging to a group. We make use of a unique setting that allows us to make a new group identity salient – refugee’s identification with the host society – and show how this changes behavior. For an online language-learning-platform used by refugees, we are able to modify mailings to 6000 users. In our treatment, we send emails in which we make salient that acquiring the host country’s language increases perceived sense of belonging. We further framed the group belonging as either a gain or a loss. The control group received a neutrally framed email. Our analysis reveals that identity-framed emails have a significant positive effect on the usage of the language platform after four weeks and fades out over time. Making the identity acquisition dimension salient leads to more exercises and more time spent learning the host country’s language. This effect is stronger for the loss-framed emails and subjects which learned more prior to the intervention. Our results suggest, that refugees value being part of the host countries society for its social identity component and that making salient that learning the language increases perceived belonging increases effort in learning the language.



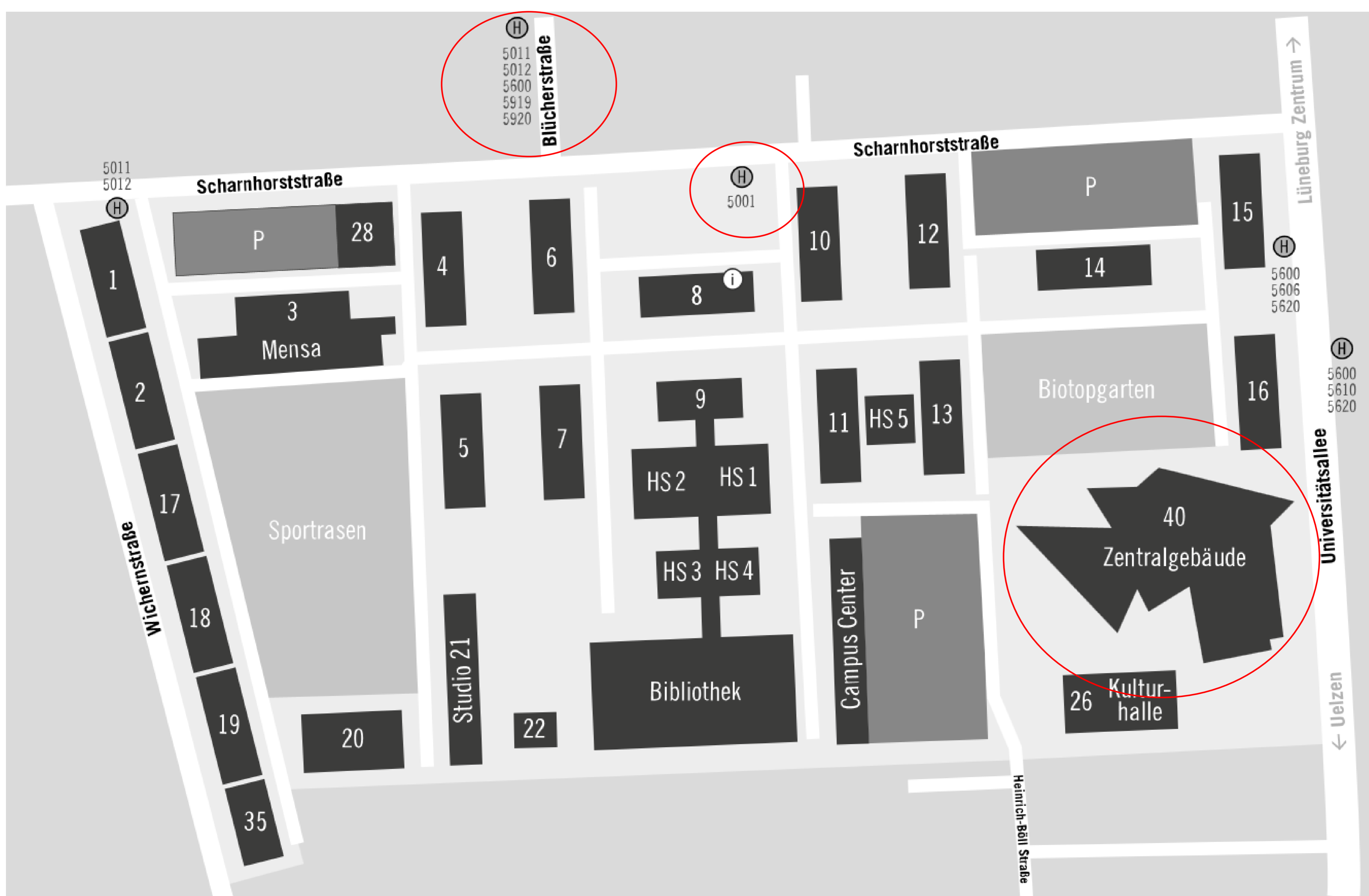
# ANFAHRT ZUM CAMPUS

## Mit der Bahn/dem Bus:

Lüneburg liegt an der Hauptverbindungsstrecke Hannover–Hamburg. Von Hannover benötigt ein ICE etwa eine Stunde, von Hamburg aus fahren ICE/IC oder ME (Metronom, regionaler Schnellzug) in 30 Minuten nach Lüneburg. Lüneburg gehört zum Einzugsbereich des Hamburger Verkehrsverbundes (HVV).

Vom Lüneburger Bahnhof gelangt man in 13 Minuten ohne Halt mit der Uni-Buslinie 5001 direkt bis zur Haltestelle Universitätsallee am Haupteingang des Campus. Zudem fahren regelmäßig die Buslinien 5011 (Richtung Rettmer/Häcklingen) und 5012 (Richtung Bockelsberg) zum zentralen Campus. Aussteigen müssen Sie an der Haltestelle Blücherstraße. Diese beiden Linien halten auch „Am Sande“, im Zentrum der Lüneburger Altstadt.

Eine schnelle Alternative bietet das Taxi. Eine Fahrt vom Bahnhof zum Campus Scharnhorststraße kostet in etwa 7 bis 10 Euro.







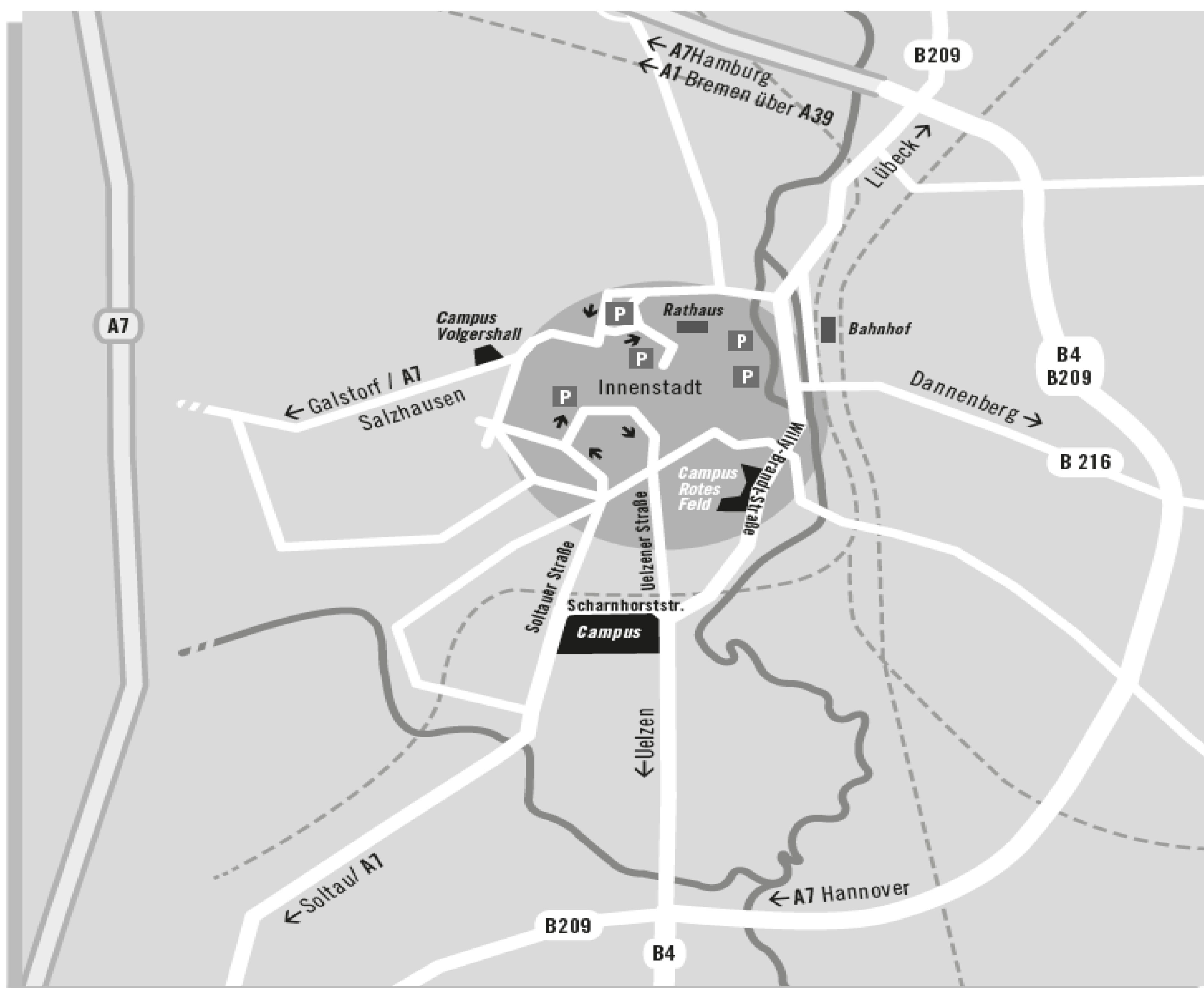
# SCHARNHORSTSTRAÙE

## Mit dem Pkw:

Von Süden: Folgen Sie der A7 Hannover–Hamburg bis zur Abfahrt Soltau-Ost und anschließend der Bundesstraße 209 bis Lüneburg. Ab hier ist die Anfahrt zum Universitätscampus ausgeschildert.

Von Norden: Sie folgen der A39 Hamburg–Lüneburg und weiter der Ostumgehung bis zur Abfahrt Lüneburg-Häcklingen. Ab hier ist die Anfahrt zum Universitätscampus ausgeschildert.

Parken: Bitte beachten Sie die Parkvorschriften auf dem Campusgelände und stellen Sie Ihr Auto auf einem der ausgewiesenen Parkplätze ab. Falschparker müssen damit rechnen, dass ihr Fahrzeug abgeschleppt wird.





# CONFERENCE DINNER

Das Conference Dinner findet am Donnerstagabend im Restaurant „Frappé“ statt.

Das „Frappé“ befindet sich in der Altstadt (Schröderstraße 14) und ist nur wenige Gehminuten vom zentralen Platz „Am Sande“ entfernt. Fußläufig vom Hotel „Zum Roten Tore“ ist es in ca. zehn Minuten erreichbar. Ab dem „Kunsthôtel Residenz“ bzw. dem Campus Scharnhorststraße empfiehlt sich die Anfahrt mit dem Bus (Linien 5011 bzw. 5012).

Vom „Sande“ aus geht man an der Industrie- und Handelskammer vorbei durch die Grapengießereistraße und biegt an der ersten Möglichkeit rechts in die Kuhstraße ab. Am Schrankenplatz geht man weiter in die Schröderstraße, das „Frappé“ befindet sich auf der rechten Seite.

# GET TOGETHER

Das Get Together am Mittwochabend eröffnet den Workshop inoffiziell. Es findet ab 19 Uhr im „Capitol“ (Reichenbachstraße 1) statt.

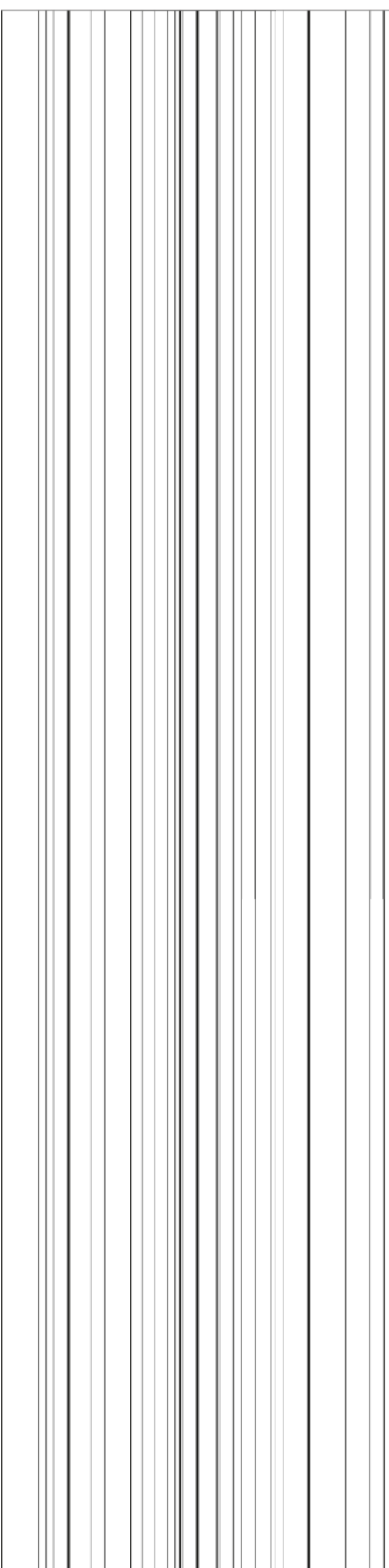
Vom Platz „Am Sande“ ist das „Capitol“ fußläufig in wenigen Minuten erreichbar. Man läuft an der Einhorn-Apotheke vorbei in die Kleine Bäckerstraße, dann durch die Große Bäckerstraße weiter bis zum Marktplatz. Dort geht es geradeaus weiter an der Buchhandlung „Lünebuch“ vorbei in die Bardowicker Straße. Das „Capitol“ befindet sich auf der rechten Straßenseite kurz vor der Kreuzung Bardowicker Straße/Reichenbachstraße.



# SEHENSWERTES IN LÜNEBURG

Das Lüneburger **Rathaus** liegt am Marktplatz und gilt als eines der schönsten mittelalterlichen Rathäuser Deutschlands (Baubeginn im 13. Jahrhundert). Vom Rathaus aus gelangt man auf eine der Café- und Kneipenmeilen Lüneburgs (über die Straße „Auf der Münze“ in die Schröderstraße und von dort in die Kuhstraße). Dort schließen sich die Grapengießerstraße sowie die Heiligengeiststraße an, die zum Einkaufen und Verweilen in weiteren Cafés und Restaurants einladen. Der Platz „**Am Sande**“ ist der älteste Platz Lüneburgs und bildet das Zentrum der Altstadt. Ins Auge stechen die schönen Backsteinhäuser mit ihren charakteristischen Giebeln. Am Ende des Sande befinden sich die **St. Johannis-Kirche** sowie der **Wasserturm**. Über die Straße „Am Berge“ gelangt man ins Wasserviertel, der **Stintmarkt** gehört zu den wohl bekanntesten Foto-Ansichten Lüneburgs.

Über diesen kleinen Stadtrundgang hinaus ist die Straße „**Auf dem Meere**“ sehr zu empfehlen, die im Senkungsgebiet liegt und damit an Lüneburgs Geschichte als Stadt des Salzes erinnert. Vom Rathaus aus ist sie in fünf Minuten fußläufig zu erreichen. An sie schließt sich die **St. Michaelis-Kirche** an, von der aus man entweder den **Kalkberg** (der eine prächtige Aussicht über ganz Lüneburg und Umgebung bietet, aus der Stadt aber nicht zu sehen ist) besteigen oder über die Straße „Auf der Altstadt“ zurück in den Altstadtkern laufen kann.



**Leuphana Universität Lüneburg**  
Institut für Volkswirtschaftslehre  
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21335 Lüneburg

