

Hendrik STEINBRECHER

PERSONAL

PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH: Trier, Germany | 21 July 1989
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EDUCATION

SINCE 2015 <i>Expected 2021</i>	PhD Economics Dortmund University Dissertation: <i>Essays on Fiscal policy in the German interbellum</i> Supervisor: Philip Jung
10/2012-09/2015	MSc Economics University of Cologne Dissertation: <i>Wilhelm Lautenbach and the anticyclical Theory of the Business Cycle in Germany – an alternative to Brüning's deflationary policy?</i> Supervisor: Stephanie Tilly
06/2014-08/2014	Exchange semester Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
10/2009-09/2012	BSc Economics and Business Administration Goethe University Frankfurt Dissertation: <i>The Rawls-Nozick controversy about society and distributive justice</i> Supervisor: Gerhard Minnameier

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

<i>Current</i> OCTOBER 2015	Doctoral Researcher Technical University Dortmund Chair of Macroeconomics Since 2016 part of the Priority Programme 1859 'Experience and expectation. Historical foundations of economic behaviour' founded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Council). In particular working on the project 'Great Expectations? Germany's Recovery from the Great Depression, 1932-1936'.
01/2020-04/2020	Visiting Researcher Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Institute of Economic History
02/2016-03/2016	Intern Deutscher Bundestag Prof. Dr. Heribert Hirte, Member of Parliament

RESEARCH

Research Interests | Empirical Macroeconomics, Economic History, Fiscal Policy

Working Papers | **Hitler's Jobs Multipliers: Evidence from interwar work creation programs, 1933-1937**

This paper employs an annual panel data set in order to estimate regional 'jobs multipliers' from federal spending of the Federal Institute for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance between 1933 and 1937. Potential endogeneity of the level and timing of stimulus funds that a state receives is instrumented for by shift-shares. Panel data IV results suggest that spending of the Federal Institute yielded about 14 jobs per 10,000 RM spent, or 705.58 RM per job. This translates into a regional output multiplier of 4.1 RM gained per one RM spent. The results suggest that in the peak of public work creation 1934/35 about 300,000 cheap jobs had been created in repurposing unemployment benefits.

| **The Fiscal Multiplier - Narrative Evidence from Interwar German Tax Changes**

The role of German fiscal policy had been an recurring matter of great debate. The German economy served as an testing ground for both austerity measures and the first-ever implemented large-scale economic stimulus programs drawing attention to the effects of government spending while the literature on the effects of taxes remained parsimonious. This paper uses an extensive narrative record in order to identify a new series of exogenous tax changes during the German interbellum. While tax changes have rather small effects on impact the multipliers build up to 2.5 over 15 quarters. Those estimates contribute to the historical debate of fiscal policy in the German interwar period and are widely consistent with tax multipliers found after WWII.

Presentations | **Seminars:** London School of Economics and Political Science ('19), Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin ('19); **Conferences:** Economic and Social History Society of Ireland Annual Conference Belfast ('18), EHES Paris ('19), European Winter Meetings of the Econometric Society ('20), Economic History Society Annual Conference ('21), German Congress for Economic and Social History ('21)

LANGUAGES

GERMAN: Mothertongue
ENGLISH: Fluent

COMPUTER SKILLS

Basic Knowledge: Matlab, Python
Advanced Knowledge: Microsoft Office, R, STATA, L^AT_EX;

REFERENCES

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