

BONN ECON NEWS

April 28–May 2, 2025

Overview

Workshops and seminars

Tuesday, April 29, 2025

BGSE Applied Microeconomics Workshop

Elizaveta Zelnitskaia (CERGE-EI, Prague)

“Risk Aversion in Information Cascades”

Bonn Applied Microeconomics Seminar (CRC TR 224 Seminar)

Matt Lowe (University of British Columbia)

“Learning About Outgroups: The Impact of Broad Versus Deep Interactions”

Wednesday, April 30, 2025

BGSE Micro Workshop

Ilia Krasikov (Arizona State University)

“Reduced Forms: Feasibility, Extremality, Optimality”

MEF/ECONtribute Seminar (Macro/Econometrics)

Matthias Kredler (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)

“Family Transfers and Consumption Insurance: A Lifecycle Model”

Finance/CRC Seminar

Manuel Adelino (Duke University)

“Title”

Micro Theory Seminar

Rossella Argenziano (University of Essex)

“Data Governance with Vulnerable Individuals”

Friday, May 2, 2025

Applied Micro Coffee

Nico Thurow (University of Bonn)

“Characterizing Measurement Error in the German Socio-Economic Panel Using Linked Survey and Administrative Data”

Workshops and seminars

Tuesday, April 29, 2025

BGSE Applied Microeconomics Workshop

Elizaveta Zelnitskaia
(CERGE-EI, Prague)

"Risk Aversion in Information Cascades"

Time

13:00–14:00 CET

Location

IZA, Conference Room, Schaumburg-Lippe-
Straße 9

Hybrid

Zoom link TBA via the Applied Micro
mailing list

Abstract

How do risk preferences influence the speed and nature of social learning? I consider this question via theoretical modeling and a laboratory experiment. In the theoretical model, I generalize the information cascade settings (Banerjee, 1992; Bikhchandani et al., 1992) by assuming that agents differ in risk preferences and choose between asymmetrically risky options. In the laboratory experiment, I compare the herding decisions of agents in settings with symmetrically and asymmetrically risky options. Preliminary results of the model show that heterogeneity of agents' risk preferences may slow down convergence speed and change the probability of convergence to different options. Preliminary results of the laboratory experiment do not confirm the theoretical predictions. In addition, the experimental results show that agents who know the risk preference types of the other agents have a higher frequency of incorrect herding decisions on average, compared to agents who know only the distribution of risk preferences in the sample.

Bonn Applied Microeconomics Seminar (CRC TR 224 Seminar)

Matt Lowe
(University of British Columbia)

"Learning About Outgroups: The Impact of Broad Versus Deep Interactions"

Coauthors

Anujit Chakraborty, Arkadev Ghosh, Gareth
Nellis

Time

14:15–15:45 CET

Location

IZA, Conference Room, Schaumburg-Lippe-
Straße 9

Abstract

We hypothesize that broad contact, involving brief interactions with multiple outgroup members, and deep contact, meaning longer interactions with a single outgroup member, play distinct roles in shaping intergroup relations. We set up a factory in India and recruited Hindu and Muslim men to work in pairs on joint production tasks. We randomly assigned participants to work either with the same ingroup or outgroup partner daily (deep contact), a different outgroup partner each day (broad contact), or to a control group. While deep contact strengthens social and economic ties with the outgroup partner interacted with, only broad contact reduces misperceptions about outgroup strangers. These findings align with a model in which independent sampling (observing multiple outgroup members) promotes learning about outgroups more than prolonged interaction with a single individual does. Nevertheless, neither type of contact changes behavior toward the wider outgroup.

BGSE Micro Workshop

Ilia Krasikov
(Arizona State University)

"Reduced Forms: Feasibility, Extremality, Optimality"

Time

12:00–13:00 CET

Location

Juridicum, Reinhard Selten Room (0.017)

Abstract

We study independent private value auction environments in which bidders' utilities depend non-linearly on their expected probabilities of winning. Our framework accommodates heterogeneity in bidders' valuation distributions, imposes no specific functional form on their utility functions, and places no ad hoc restrictions on the auction mechanisms available to the seller. Within this general setting, we significantly refine the (Border-type) characterization of feasible reduced forms—that is, the set of expected allocation probabilities implementable by some auction. For any given reduced form, we construct a one-dimensional curve such that the reduced form is feasible if and only if the corresponding constraints along this curve are satisfied. Leveraging this curve of tight feasibility constraints, we explicitly characterize extreme points of the set of feasible reduced forms and solve for the seller's optimal auction.

MEF/ECONtribute Seminar (Macro/Econometrics)

Matthias Kredler
(Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)

"Family Transfers and Consumption Insurance: A Lifecycle Model"

Coauthors

Daniel Barczyk, Sean Fahle

Time

12:15–13:30 CET

Location

Juridicum, Faculty Meeting Room (U1.040)

Abstract

The timing of transfers is critical to their value for recipients. Thus, although the bulk of family transfers occurs in the form of inheritances, inter-vivos transfers may be far more valuable than their size suggests. To uncover the economic importance of inter-vivos transfers to recipients, we propose a tractable lifecycle model of the family capable of reproducing salient features of the data. We then use the model to address the consumption insurance puzzle based on Blundell et al. (2008). The model has the potential to narrow the gap between actual consumption insurance in the data and that predicted by standard incomplete-markets models. The model may also provide a novel rationale for the preferential tax treatment of inter-vivos transfers relative to bequests.

Finance/CRC Seminar

Manuel Adelino (Duke University)	"Title"
Time 14:45–16:00 CET	Abstract TBA
Location Juridicum, Faculty Lounge (0.036)	

Micro Theory Seminar

Rossella Argenziano (University of Essex)	"Data Governance with Vulnerable Individuals"
Coauthor Francesco Squintani	Abstract TBA
Time 16:30–17:45 CET	
Location Juridicum, Faculty Meeting Room (U1.040)	

Friday, May 2, 2025

Applied Micro Coffee

Nico Thurow (University of Bonn)	"Characterizing Measurement Error in the German Socio-Economic Panel Using Linked Survey and Administrative Data"
Time 11:00-11:45 CET	Abstract
Location IZA, Schaumburg-Lippe-Straße 9	This paper exploits the linkage of German administrative social security data (German: Integrierte Erwerbsbiografien) and survey data from the Socio-Economic Panel (German: Sozio-oekonomisches Panel, SOEP) for the characterization of measurement error in metrics quantifying individual-specific labor earnings in Germany. We find that survey participants' decision whether to consent to linkage is non-random based on observables. In that sense, the studied sample does not constitute a random sample of SOEP. Further, measurement error is not classical: we observe underreporting of income on average, autocorrelation, and non-zero correlation with the true signal and other observable characteristics. In levels, calculated reliability ratios above 0.94 hint at a relatively small attenuation bias in simple linear univariate regressions with earnings as the explanatory variable. For changes in income, i.e. first differences, the bias from measurement error is exacerbated.
Hybrid https://uni-bonn.zoom-x.de/j/67208563416? pwd=MhXepJyBzPIIDTDzT1YmKlpIVtHuf6.1 -	