

BONN ECON NEWS

Week 2: January 9–13, 2023

Overview

Workshops and seminars

Monday, January 9, 2023

- Job Talk of Claudia Noack

Tuesday, January 10, 2023

- BGSE/briq Applied Microeconomics Workshop (CRC TR 224 Seminar)
- ECONtribute Law&Econ Workshop

Wednesday, January 11, 2023

- BGSE Micro Workshop
- Micro Theory Seminar

Thursday, January 12, 2023

- Bonn MacroHistory Seminar

Workshops and seminars

Monday, January 9, 2023

Job Talk of Claudia Noack

Claudia Noack
(University of Oxford)

Bias-Aware Inference in Fuzzy Regression Discontinuity Designs

Coauthor

Christoph Rothe

Time

09:30 CET

Online

<https://uni-bonn.zoom.us/j/61237173105?pwd=MjRGd2VIL3V4ZHJnVHZtSDILRmlSQT09>

Abstract

We propose new confidence sets (CSs) for the regression discontinuity parameter in fuzzy designs. Our CSs are based on local linear regression, and are bias-aware, in the sense that they take possible bias explicitly into account. Their construction shares similarities with that of Anderson-Rubin CSs in exactly identified instrumental variable models, and thereby avoids issues with “delta method” approximations that underlie most commonly used existing inference methods for fuzzy regression discontinuity analysis. Our CSs compare favorably in terms of both theoretical and practical performance to existing procedures in canonical settings with strong identification and a continuous running variable. However, due to their particular construction they are also valid under a wide range of empirically relevant conditions in which existing methods generally fail, such as setups with discrete running variables, donut designs, and weak identification.

Tuesday, January 10, 2023

BGSE/briq Applied Microeconomics Workshop (CRC TR 224 Seminar)

**Johannes Weber
(BGSE)**

**Local Unemployment, Worker Mobility and Labor Market
Outcomes: Evidence from Germany**

Time

14:15–15:30 CET

Location

briq, Schaumburg-Lippe-Straße 9

Hybrid

Zoom link announced via the Applied
Micro mailing list

Abstract

There are large and highly persistent differences in unemployment rates across local labor markets within countries. Such local unemployment rate differences can shape career developments of workers across local labor markets and impede equality of opportunity within these countries. Data requirements to study career development over the lifecycle and across space are high. I use high-quality administrative data from Germany to study how workers move between labor markets with different unemployment rates and their lifecycle wage profiles. I find that workers who start their careers in lower unemployment regions earn higher wages and experience greater wage growth. Despite this, I do not find that workers move out of bad labor markets into good labor markets. On the contrary, workers spend much of their time in areas with similar degrees of unemployment. I find that workers who enter the labor market in a commuting zone of the highest unemployment quintile spend more than 70% of their lives in commuting zones of the highest or second-highest unemployment quintile. I document that workers who start their working lives in low unemployment areas on average lose their jobs less often and spend less time in unemployment. I find that these differences translate into a gap of about 20% in lifetime income earned between the age of 25 and 55 between workers who start in the highest and the lowest unemployment quintile commuting zones.

ECONtribute Law&Econ Workshop

Alice Guerra
(University of Bologna)

Does national identity of benefit recipients matter in tax compliance? An online experiment in Denmark and Italy

Coauthor

Brooke Harrington (Dartmouth College)

Time

18:00–19:15 CET

Location

only Zoom

Hybrid

[https://zoom.us/j/97434066024?](https://zoom.us/j/97434066024?pwd=anhWV3dCM1E1QUxjT3NhEdLYU8xQT09)

[pwd=anhWV3dCM1E1QUxjT3NhEdLYU8xQT09](https://zoom.us/j/97434066024?pwd=anhWV3dCM1E1QUxjT3NhEdLYU8xQT09)

Meeting ID: 974 3406 6024

Passcode: 025624

Abstract

This study puts to a causal test a relationship that has been implied by years of correlational research: that individuals' willingness to pay taxes decreases when tax-funded benefits are distributed to immigrants. To this aim, we designed an online tax evasion experiment with real tax-funded redistribution to unemployed people via donations to charitable organizations. We used a between-subject design with randomized controlled treatments on the national identity of donation recipients. Drawing from a cross-national, diverse sample of natives in Denmark and Italy, we find that in both countries, tax compliance is not affected by the immigration status of benefit recipients. The results call into question key aspects of established theory on welfare states, particularly concepts related to welfare chauvinism and deservingness.

Wednesday, January 11, 2023

BGSE Micro Workshop

Philipp Krähmer
(BGSE)

Political Competition and Misperceived Voters

Time

12:00–13:00 CET

Location

Juridicum, Reinhard Selten Room (0.017)

Abstract

I study the effect of misspecified communication among voters in a political competition setting. Parties advertise by sending information about their candidate's type to voters, who subsequently can share this information with neighbors. I assume that voters misperceive the likelihood that other voters obtained information. Introducing this misperception has effects both on policy outcomes as well as communication between voters. Compared to a benchmark of no misperception, parties choose extreme candidates less often and advertise moderate candidates to a lesser extent. Further, strategic communication between voters results in higher thresholds for truthful communication.

Micro Theory Seminar

Alp Atakan (Koc University and Queen Mary University of London)	Title
Time 16:30–17:45 CET	Abstract TBA
Location Juridicum, Faculty Meeting Room (U1.040)	

Thursday, January 12, 2023

Bonn MacroHistory Seminar

Sascha O. Becker (Monash University)	Shallow Christianity, Charisma, and the Rise of Hitler
Coauthor Joachim Voth	Abstract
Time 16:00–17:00 CET	Hitler's ascent to power constitutes an enduring puzzle – a transition from democracy to autocracy underpinned by popular support. We present evidence that the Nazi Party's success was partly driven by setting itself up as a quasi-religious cult, emphasizing redemption, sacrifice, and communal spirit. Vast parts of Germany only converted late to Christianity; the Church never developed deep roots there. Because of this spiritual vacuum, the Nazi message took root in these areas. We focus on two indicators to capture variation in shallow Christianity in interwar Germany: Christian first names reflect the religious outlook of parents; beliefs in clairvoyance capture (pagan) superstitious beliefs. Both indicators are strong predictors of support for the Nazi Party. Such indicators of "Shallow Christianity," in turn, reflect the geography of medieval Christianization. The further a town or county is from a medieval monastery or medieval saint shrine, the lower the share of Christian first names, the more frequent superstitious practices in interwar Germany – and the higher the number of Nazi voters and party members.
Location ECONtribute building, Niebuhrstraße 5, Room 0.018	
Hybrid https://uni-bonn.zoom.us/j/69821428114?pwd=Y3lvTlhhTHR3Si93TkhwZlZhbBdZd09	