Valentin Lorenz Stumpe
Bonn Graduate School of Economics
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Education

Ph.D. Economic Research, University of Bonn Expected completion: September 2022	06/2017 – Present
M.Sc. Economics, spec. Economic Research, University of Bonn	06/2017 – 09/2019
Visiting Ph.D Student Economics, University of California, Berkeley	07/2017 - 05/2018
B.Sc., Economics, University of Bonn	09/2014 - 07/2017

Scholarships and Memberships

IZA, Research Affiliate	03/2020 - Present
Collaborative Research Center TR 224, Research Fellow	09/2020 - Present
briq, student fellow	09/2018 - Present
Scholarship of the Bonn Graduate School of Economics	08/2018 - Present
Scholarship for Graduates by the German Academic Exchange Service	07/2017 - 05/2018

Teaching

Bachelor level: *Econometrics* Teaching Fellow to *Michael Boehm*	since 10/2021
Graduate & Master level: *Labor Market Institutions and Policy* Teaching Fellow to *Amelie Schiprowski*	09/2020 - 03/2021
Bachelor level: *Econometrics* Teaching Fellow to *Lorenz Goette*	09/2019 - 03/2020

Software Preferences

Python (NumPy, pandas, SciPy, scikit-learn, GeoPandas, using GoogleMapsAPI, etc.)	10/2017 - Present
STATA For very large datasets and fixed effects	04/2018 - Present
R Occasionally for ML methods (Clustering, Random Forests) on large datasets	04/2018 - Present
SQL Basic Knowledge	02/2021 - Present

Languages

German *(native)*, English *(fluent)*, Spanish *(fluent)*, French *(basic)*

Volunteering

Volunteer in the Berkeley Energy & Resources Collaborative (BERC)	09/2017 - 05/2018
Volunteer for AFS – Intercultural Programs	05/2014 - 01/2017

Volunteer Service “weltwaerts”, 01/2013 - 12/2013
German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Liberia, Costa Rica

Research Focus

Behavioral Economics, Applied Econometrics, Energy Economics, Labor Economics

Working Papers and Work in Progress

"Estimating the Price Elasticity of Residential Electricity Consumption"

"Investigating the Role of Local Resistance against Wind Turbines"
(with Moritz Mendel)

"Job Search Autonomy"
(with Patrick Arni and Amelie Schiprowski)
Abstract: Matching unemployed workers to jobs is an important policy agenda. Search effort being a key input to job matching, unemployment policy commonly imposes restrictions regarding the amount and direction of job seekers' effort provision. We study the labor market effects of alleviating these restrictions by means of a large-scale policy change in the Swiss canton Bern. Over the course of the policy change, the Public Employment Service increased the autonomy of job seekers by reducing job search requirements, abolishing mandatory vacancy referrals, and referring to job seekers as customers. Using detailed administrative data, we find that job search lowered and became more narrow after the policy change. This came at the cost of an increased average unemployment duration ($\approx 8\%$), but at the benefit of increased re-employment earnings ($\approx 2\%$). Moreover, results show that the local scope for job search externalities is decisive for the average effect of changes in search autonomy.

"Quantifying the Salience Bias of Electricity Consumption using Smart Meter Data"
(with Lorenz Goette)
Abstract: Using price variation as a means to control energy consumption has often been proposed as an effective tool to adapt aggregate energy demand to energy supply. However, usually, electricity costs are not fully salient at the time of consumption, as they are not incurred immediately. Using high-frequency household electricity consumption data from a field experiment in Zurich, Switzerland, we first show that providing households with Smart Meters and In-Home-Displays to monitor their electricity consumption reduces domestic energy consumption. Additionally, by exploiting the swiss energy pricing mechanism, we show that feedback provision increases housholds' energy price sensitivity by more than 40 percent. Using a structural framework, we find that due to salience bias, households perceive less than 70 percent of their actual electricity costs. Heterogeneity analyses show that the treatment effect of feedback provision is increasing in pre-treatment baseline energy consumption and In-Home-Display usage. Finally, we observe low-education and low-income households to be stronger biased than their highly educated, high-income counterparts.