

Carl Heese

University of Bonn

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Personal Information

Citizenship: German.
Date of Birth: 12th October 1988.

Fields of Interest

Microeconomic Theory (primary);
Political Economy, Behavioral Economics (secondary).

Education

2014-present	Ph.D candidate in Economics, M.Sc in Economics, <i>University of Bonn</i> , Germany; Expected completion: July 2020
2007-2011	B.Sc and M.Sc (with distinction) in Mathematics, <i>University of Münster</i> , Germany

Research Visits

08/2019-06/2020	Exchange Scholar, <i>Yale University</i> , USA
05/2017-07/2017	Visiting Ph.D student, <i>London School of Economics and Political Science</i> , UK

Research Papers

1. Voter Attention and Distributive Politics (**Job Market Paper**)
2. Persuasion and Information Aggregation in Elections (with Stephan Lauermann)
3. Motivated Information Acquisition in Social Decisions (with Si Chen)
(*my co-author received the 2019 Econ JM Best Paper Award for the paper.*)
4. A Non-Parametric Elicitation of Probability Weights (with Si Chen)
5. Policy Uncertainty and Signalling in Referenda (with Deniz Kattwinkel)
6. Strategic Understatements (with Deniz Kattwinkel)

Grants

2019	7,200 EUR research funding for project “Motivated Information Acquisition in Social Decisions” from the Collaborative Research Center (CRC) TR 224 through project A1
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Teaching Experience

2019- summer 2020	Certificate of College Teaching Preparation (CCTP)
fall 2019	Yale University, Introduction to Corporate Finance (undergrad), Teaching Fellow;
summer 2017-2019	University Bonn, Collective Choice (undergrad), Teaching Assistant;
fall 2017	University Bonn, Mathematics for Economists (grad), Teaching Assistant;
summer 2011	University Münster, Algebra 2 (grad), Teaching Assistant;
summer 2010	University Münster, Linear Algebra 2 (undergrad), Teaching Assistant;

Honors

2019	<i>Wallis Institute Annual Conference on Political Economy</i> graduate student presenter (1 per year); paper: "Persuasion and Information Aggregation in Elections"
since 2018	research fellowship, <i>Collaborative Research Center (CRC) TR 224</i> ;
2017	doctoral scholarship, <i>German Academic Research Service (DAAD)</i>
2014-2018	doctoral scholarship, <i>German Research Foundation (DFG)</i> ;
2012	Deutschland-Stipendium

References

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External Presentations

2019	<i>Wallis Institute Annual Conference on Political Economy, Wallis Institute Rochester</i> , <i>Microeconomic Theory Lunch, Yale University</i> <i>International Conference on Game Theory, Stony Brook Center for Game Theory</i> <i>SAET Conference, Society for Advancement of Economic Theory</i> <i>Conference on Economic Design of SED, Hungarian Academy of Science</i>
2018	<i>Yale Theory Breakfast, Yale University</i> <i>European Doctoral Program Annual Jamboree, European University Institute (EUI)</i> <i>North-American Summer Meeting of the Econometric Society, UC Davis</i> <i>SAET Conference, Society for Advancement of Economic Theory</i> <i>European Summer Meeting of the Econometric Society, University Cologne</i> <i>LSE PhD Seminar, London School of Economics and Political Science</i>
2017	<i>European Winter Meeting of the Econometric Society, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics</i> <i>European Doctoral Program Annual Jamboree, University Pompeu-Fabra</i> <i>27th Jerusalem Summer School in Economic Theory (poster), The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.</i>

Job Market Paper

Voter Attention and Distributive Politics (Job Market Paper)

I study the role of heterogeneous attention among voters for distributive politics. Groups in the population pay systematically different attention to politics and acquire different levels of information. I study the effects of heterogeneous attention when a reform may benefit one group at the expense of others. In the benchmark, when the information of voters is exogenous, a median voter theorem holds and a welfare-enhancing reform is not adopted if it is not preferred by a majority. When information is endogenous, attention shifts election outcomes into a direction that is welfare-improving. Even when a welfare-enhancing reform is not preferred by a majority ex-post, under certain conditions, there are equilibria where the reform is adopted. The key driver of the results is that voters who are more severely affected by a proposed reform will pay more attention, consistent with empirical studies (“issue publics hypothesis”, Converse, ‘64). This information advantage translates into voting power precluding the majority from exerting its dominance.

Working Papers

Persuasion and Information Aggregation in Elections (w/ Stephan Lauermann)

This paper studies the Bayes correlated equilibria of large majority elections in a general environment with heterogeneous, private preferences. Voters have exogenous private signals and a version of the Condorcet Jury Theorem holds when voters do not receive additional information (Feddersen & Pesendorfer, 1997). We show that any state-contingent outcome can be implemented in some Bayes-Nash equilibrium by an expansion of the exogenous private signal structure. We interpret the result in terms of the possibility of persuasion by a biased sender who provides additional information to voters who also have noisy private information from other sources. The additional information can be an almost public signal that almost reveals the state truthfully. The same additional information is shown to be effective uniformly across environments so that persuasion does not require detailed knowledge of the distribution of the voters’ private information and preferences. In a numerical example with uniform voter types, we show the effects of persuasion with already 17 or more voters.

Motivated Information Acquisition in Social Decisions (w/ Si Chen)

2019 Econ JM Best Paper Award for Si Chen

Individuals can often inquire about how their decisions would affect others. When do they stop the inquiry if they prefer one of their options for selfish reasons? We show causal evidence with a laboratory experiment that having a selfishly preferred option makes individuals more likely to *continue* the inquiry when the dominant information received up to that point suggests that behaving selfishly harms others. In contrast, when the dominant information up to that point suggests that being selfish harms nobody, individuals become more likely to *stop* acquiring information. Drawing on the Bayesian persuasion model of Kamenica and Gentzkow (2011), we propose a theoretical model showing that this information acquisition strategy can be optimal for a Bayesian agent who values the belief of herself doing no harm on others but attempts to persuade herself to behave self-interestedly. The model predicts that strategic information acquisition motivated by self-interest can reduce the decisions’ resulting negative externalities and *improve* the welfare of the affected others. This prediction was indeed found to be the case in our experiment.

A Non-Parametric Elicitation of Probability Weights (w/ Si Chen)

This paper proposes an innovative non-parametric method to elicit probability weights as in Prospect Theory . This method trades off risky rewards and delayed ones. It has the following two advantages: first, it does not require functional form assumptions on the utility function, nor elicitation of the utility function; second, it is compatible with both monetary and non-monetary incentives. Requiring only few measurements, it is also easy to implement.

Miscellanea

Languages: German (native), English (proficient), French (fluent), Turkish (Basic).

Programming: z-Tree, SQL, Python