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Placement Director: David Cesarini
Graduate Administrator: Ian Johnson

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Education

PhD in Economics, New York University, 2017—2023 (expected)

Thesis Title: *Essays on Information Acquisition and Avoidance in Games*. BS in Economics, Honors with Distinction, Ohio State University, 2013—2017

BS in Mathematics, Ohio State University, 2013—2017

References

Professor Andrew Caplin 19 West Fourth St., 6th Floor New York, NY 10012-1119 (212) 998-8950 (office) andrew.caplin@nyu.edu Professor David Cesarini 19 West Fourth St., 6th Floor New York, NY 10012-1119 (646) 413-8576 (office) david.cesarini@nyu.edu

Professor Andrew Schotter 19 West Fourth St., 6th Floor New York, NY 10012-1119 (212) 998-8952 (office) andrew.schotter@nyu.edu

Teaching and Research Fields

Experimental Economics Microeconomic Theory Behavioral Economics

Teaching Experience

Summer, 2022 Intermediate Microeconomics (Instructor), NYU

Fall, 2021 Intermediate Microeconomics, NYU, TA for Andrew Caplin

Summer, 2021 Statistics (Instructor), NYU

Fall, 2020 Intermediate Microeconomics, NYU, TA for Andrew Caplin

Summer, 2020 Statistics, NYU, TA for Isaac Bjorke

Fall, 2019 Intermediate Microeconomics, NYU, TA for Andrew Caplin

Summer, 2019 Statistics, NYU, TA for Isaac Bjorke

Research Experience and Other Employment

2019-2020 Center for Experimental Social Science (NYU), Graduate

Research Assistant

2015-2017 Ohio State University, Research Assistant for Prof. Bruce

Weinberg

2015-2016 Center for Human Resource Research, Student Intern

Professional Experience

Refereeing Experimental Economics

Conferences (Presented) 2022 Workshop on Online Social Influence (Dublin), 2022

European Economic Science Association Conference

(Bologna), 2022 Science of Philanthropy Initiative Conference (Indianapolis), 2022 North American Economic Science

Association Conference (Santa Barbara), 2022 Annual Meeting

of the Southern Economic Association (Fort Lauderdale)

Summer Schools (Participant) 2019 Sloan-NOMIS Summer School on Cognitive Foundations

of Economic Behavior

Organizer NYU Rational Inattention Research Group (2020-Present),

NYU Student Micro Theory Lunch (2019-2020)

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

June 2022 NYU CV Starr Travel Grant

2020-2021 Russell Sage Foundation, Small Grant 2017-2022 Henry M. MacCracken Fellowship

2016 L. Edwin Smart Prize for Excellence in Undergraduate

Economics

2016 Goldstein Memorial Mathematics Scholarship

2013-2017 Morrill Excellence Scholarship (Office of Diversity and

Inclusion)

Research Papers

Rationally Inattentive and Strategically (Un)Sophisticated: Theory and Experiment (Job Market Paper)

In a game with costly information acquisition, the ability of one player to acquire information directly affects her opponent's incentives for gathering information. Rational inattention theory then posits the opponent's information-acquisition strategy is a direct function of these incentives. This paper argues that people are cognitively limited in predicting their opponent's level of information, and hence lack the strategic sophistication that theory requires. In an experiment involving a real-effort attention task and a simple two-player trading game, I study the ability of subjects to (1) anticipate the information acquisition of opponents in this strategic game, and (2) best respond to this information acquisition when acquiring their own costly information. I study this by exogenously manipulating the difficulty of the attention task for both the player and their opponent. Predictions of behavior are generated by a novel theoretical model in which Level-K agents can acquire information à la rational inattention. I find an out-sized lack of strategic sophistication, driven largely by the cognitive difficulties of predicting opponent information. These results suggest a necessary integration of the theories of rational inattention and costly sophistication in strategic settings.

Out of Sight, Out of Mind: An Experimental Study of Charitable Giving, Empathy, and Social Pressure

Previous literature on charitable giving in the field has shown that (1) people give substantially more when asked and (2) people tend to avoid the ask if possible. There are two potential explanations for this behavior: social pressure, and empathy. The social pressure theory posits that people do not enjoy giving, but dislike saying "no". The empathy theory claims that the ask causes people to have more altruistic

preferences, and thus people may avoid the ask as a self-control device. To separate these two explanations, I formulate empathy as an effect triggered by the giver seeing the ask itself, and social pressure as triggered by the recipient seeing how the giver responds. I utilize an online lab experiment to separate these two theories and test each directly. In the experiment, subjects are assigned to be either solicitors for an NYC COVID-19 relief fund, or to be attentional donors, with a \\$10 endowment. Solicitors write messages encouraging their partners to donate to their charity. Via a probabilistic avoidance mechanism, I vary (1) whether donors are shown the message and (2) whether solicitors see how much their donor gives. Subjects choose to avoid social pressure at a much higher rate than empathy. However, subjects give more when exposed to either. Evidence also points to sizable heterogeneity in sensitivity to and avoidance of these two effects.

Research in Progress

Equilibria in Simultaneous Information Acquisition Games Optimal Obfuscation (with Srijita Ghosh)