## **Wolfgang Ridinger**

#### LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE

#### **Department of Economics**

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## **OFFICE ADDRESS & E-MAIL:**

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**GENDER**: Male CITIZENSHIP: Germany

## **PRE-DOCTORAL STUDIES**:

2011 - 2012 MSc in Economics, London School of Economics

2008 - 2011 BSc in Economics and Business Economics, Erasmus University Rotterdam

# **DOCTORAL STUDIES**: London School of Economics

DATES: 2014 - present

THESIS TITLE: Essays in Empirical Microeconomics

**EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE: 2020** 

THESIS ADVISOR AND REFERENCES:

Professor Martin Pesendorfer (Advisor)
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Matthew Gentry
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Florida State University
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#### **DESIRED TEACHING AND RESEARCH:**

Primary Fields: Industrial Organization

## **TEACHING EXPERIENCE:**

2017 - 2019	Microeconomics	MSc Economics, LSE
2017	Industrial Economics	Summer School, LSE
2015 - 2016	Microeconomics	BSc Economics, LSE

#### **RELEVANT POSITIONS HELD:**

2017 - 2019	Contractor.	Berkeley	/ Research	Group	(Economic	Consulting)

2016 Phd Intern, The Bank of England

2016 Research Assistant to Greg Fischer, LSE

2012 - 2013 Analyst, The Bank of England

### **LANGUAGES**

English, German

### HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS:

2014 - 2018 Doctoral Training Studentship, Economic and Social Research Council

#### **COMPLETED PAPERS:**

#### Job Market Paper:

### **Buying and Selling Classic Cars**

This paper uses data from classic car auctions to study the interaction between resale possibilities, decentralized trade, and price volatility. In line with the existing literature on similar markets, we show that prices for classic cars are very volatile and strongly correlated with the stock market. We then present a model of trade in sequential auctions where both buyers and sellers are forward looking and face aggregate shocks. We estimate the parameters of the model and show that it matches the data, and in particular the procyclicality of prices, well. Counterfactual experiments show that resale increases average prices because buyers pay a premium for the option to resell. When resale opportunities arise very frequently they also contribute to price volatility over the business cycle because the option value of being able to resell is higher in better states of the economy. We also use the model to study the demand and supply side effects of centralizing trade. Prices fall because centralized trading makes it easier for buyers to substitute between cars. It also makes owners more likely to sell whenever the opportunity arises because they now face a more stable pool of bidders.

### **RESEARCH IN PROGRESS:**

# Buy-to-Let Investors in a Search Model of the Housing Market

with Matthew Gentry, John Lewis, and Pasquale Schiraldi

We study the effect of buy-to-let investors in the housing market. We develop a search and matching model with three types of agents: owner occupiers, buy-to-let investors, and renters. While owner occupiers have idiosyncratic tastes for any one property, buy-to-let investors care only about the expected rental value of a house. Investors therefore face lower search frictions and may help to smooth out fluctuations, both seasonal and over the business cycle. On the other hand investors may raise average prices, for example because they have better access to capital than owner occupiers. Using the model and data from a large UK property listings site we study the impact of investors on average prices, seasonal and business cycle movements, and whether investors ease search frictions for owner occupiers by improving liquidity in the market.