

Outline

- 1. General Structure of Module
- 2. Language
- 3. Workload and Exam
- 4. Microeconomics
- 5. Econometrics
 - What About? How Does it Work?
 - Structure of Lecture
 - Aims of Course
 - Learning Methods
 - About the Book and Math

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1) General Structure of Module

- New structure of module; combination of...
 - Microeconomics
 - Which was taught as an elective module in the last two years as "market and price analysis"
 Will cover about 2/3 of the workload
 - Econometrics
 - □ Will cover about 1/3 of the workload
- Both parts of the module will be taught quite independently from each other
 - But we will establish links, as econometrics is often used as a method to test models empirically which are based on microeconomic theory
- Handout: timetable
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2) Language

- Students from various master courses
 - HU
 - Agricultural Economics
 - Agrarökonomie
 - Integrated Natural Resource Management
 - International Rural Development
 - Erasmus?
 - Others?

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2) Language

- Econometrics:
 - · Lectures in two language groups
 - · Lab exercises in English only
- Microeconomics: English only
 - "Supporting measures": technical terms are given also in German, questions also on language are welcome
 - Reasons
 - You have to exercise it anyhow
 - □ Scarce resources
 - □ Sufficient "module supply" for international students

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3) Workload and Exam

Workload

- 90 lecturing hours (2 hours per week econometrics, 4 hours per week microeconomics)
- Voluntary tutorials/exercises
 - PC based econometrics (Franke): 30 hours
 - Tutorial for microeconomics (Uli Kleinwechter): 30 hours
- Remaining time for self study: 120 hours, which is 8 hours per week
 - Most of you will need this...
- Written exam at the end of the semester

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4.1) Microeconomics - What About?

- Economic explanation of the behaviour of individuals/firms
 - Example: How does potato consumption change if income increases?
- And their interaction (markets)
 - Example: why is water more expensive than beer at the train station but cheaper at Lidl?
- Including processes at sectoral level
 - Example: what happens to the wheat price in the EU in case of Romanian accession?
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4.1) Microeconomics – What About?

- In contrast to
 - Macroeconomics (what happens to the €exchange rate with enlargement of the EU?)
 - Business Administration/Management ("Betriebswirtschaftslehre") (how does profitability of Bulgarian farms change in case of accession to the EU?)

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4.2) Microeconomics - How Does it Work?

- Development of a theory of human behaviour (which abstracts from reality)
- Derivation of models of human behaviour which abstract from reality
 - And are therefore powerful to explain part of reality

Testing these models

- Testing assumptions
- Testing the quality of predictions
- Main instrument: econometrics

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4.3) Microeconomics - Structure of the Lecture

 Look at the hando 	ut
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New stuff
Derive them from profit and utility functions
Conditions for sets of elasticities
More precise welfare measures at the demand side
Equilibrium conditions for the economy
Repetition & monopolistic competition, oligopoly

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4.4) Aims of the Course

- Understanding of basic microeconomic theory
- Ability to apply microeconomic theory to real world problems

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• How to get there?

4.5) Microeconomics - Learning Methods

How will we do?

- Book: Nicholson. Read!!! (how to get it...)
- I will lecture relatively close along the book
- Lecture:
- Text distributed on sheets
 - □ Formulas and graphs for most part on the blackboard
 - o Because of more appropriate speed
 - o Because of more flexibility
- Exercises and tutorial
 - Uli Kleinwechter (agree a date at the end of the lecture)
 Important: first try to solve the exercises on your own, than join the tutorial!
 - We do not distribute printouts of correct solutions
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4.6) Why this Book, Alternatives and a Word on Math

- Why this book
 - Good coverage
 - Well explained theory
 - Nice mixture of verbal, graphical and algebraical explanation
- Alternatives: (shown in the class)
- On math
 - · Forces you to be concise in your statements
 - Allows to the practical treatment of problems:
 - It is one thing to know that the wheat supply curve is upward sloping and barley is a substitute in production
 - But "How much will wheat supply change if the wheat price increases by 10% and the barley price increases by 20%?"
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5.1) Econometrics – What About?

- To measure (or estimate) the (economic) behaviour of individuals/firms
 - Example: to estimate the demand for pork in dependency on meat prices and income
- And their interaction (markets)
 - Example: interdependent models supply and demand
- Processes in time
 - Example: time series and cointegrated markets?

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5.2) Econometrics – How Does it Work? 5.3) Microeconomics – Structure of the Lecture Types of econometric models • The definition of an econometric model Regression analysis Desirable properties of estimators Time-series models Economic indexes Stochastic processes Estimating and testing these models Regression of time series data • Estimators Regression of interdependent models • Measurements Cointegration Tests Logit and Probit models Microeconomics and Econometrics. HU WS 2006/07. Introduction. C. Franke/H. Grethe Microeconomics and Econometrics, HU WS 2006/07, Introduction, C. Franke/H. Grethe

5.4) Aims of the Course

- Understanding of basic econometric theory
- Ability to apply statistic theory and methods

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- Ability to use statistical software
- How to get there?

5.5) Econometrics – Learning Methods

- How will we do?
 - Lecture:
 - Text and formulas distributed on sheets
 - Explanations at the blackboard or computer
 - o Because of more appropriate speed
 - o Because of more flexibility
 - Exercises in the PC-lab
 - Microeconomics and Econometrics, HU WS 2006/07, Introduction, C. Franke/H. Grethe

5.6) Econometrics – Literature

- PINDYCK, R.S.; RUBINFELD, D.L. Econometric Models & Economic Forecasts, New York
 KENNEDY, Peter
- A Guide to Econometrics, Cambridge
 Backhaus; Erichson; Plinke; Weiber Multivariate Analysemethoden, Springer-Verlag 2003
- Eckey, H.-F.; Kosfeld, R.; Dreger, C.
 Ökonometrie, Gabler-Verlag Wiesbaden 2004
- FERSCHL, F.
 Deskriptive Statistik, Physica-Verlag Würzburg-Wien 1978

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