

## University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

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## Curriculum Vitae Fall 2007

### JAROMIR B. NOSAL

#### Personal Data

##### *Home Address*

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#### Major Fields of Concentration

International Economics, Macroeconomics, Monetary Economics

#### Education

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Year</i>
Ph.D.	Economics	University of Minnesota (expected)	2008
M.Sc.	Quantitative Methods and Information Systems	Warsaw School of Economics	2002

#### Dissertation

Title: "Essays in Macroeconomics"

Dissertation Advisors: Professor Patrick J. Kehoe and Professor V. V. Chari

Expected Completion: Summer 2008

#### References

Professor V. V. Chari	(612) 626-7151 (612) 204-5518 chari@res.mpls.frb.fed.us	Department of Economics University of Minnesota 1035 Heller Hall 271 - 19 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55455
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Professor Fabrizio Perri	(612) 625-7504 (612) 204-5526 fperri@umn.edu	
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## Honors and Awards

- 2007-2008 Graduate School Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 2007 Travel Grant, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 2006 Travel Grant, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Summer 2005 Institute for Computational Economics, University of Chicago/Argonne National Laboratory
- 2004 *Distinguished Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 2002 - 2003, Graduate School Fellowship, University of Minnesota Graduate School Fellowship, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Summer 2003
- 2001 Best Student of the Year awarded by the Rector of the Warsaw School of Economics
- 1999-2002 Fellowship for Academic Performance, Warsaw School of Economics

## Teaching Experience

- 2004 - 2005 *Instructor*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Taught *Principles of Microeconomics* and *Intermediate Microeconomics*.
- 2003 - 2004 *Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Led recitation sections for *Principles of Microeconomics*.
- 2002 - 2003 *Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw, Poland. Led recitation sections for *Intermediate Microeconomics*.
- 2000 - 2002 *Teaching Assistant*, Higher School of International Commerce and Finance, Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw, Poland. Led recitation sections for *Intermediate Macroeconomics*.

## Research Experience

- 2005 - Present *Research Assistant*, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Research Assistant to Professor V. V. Chari.
- Summer 2005 *Visiting Scholar*, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Research Assistant to Professor V. V. Chari.

## Papers

- “Competing for Customers: A Search Model of the Market for Unsecured Credit,” joint with Lukasz A. Drozd, job market paper.
- “Understanding International Prices: Customers as Capital,” joint with Lukasz A. Drozd.
- “Long-Run Price Elasticity of Trade and the Trade-Comovement Puzzle,” joint with Lukasz A. Drozd.
- “Trade Intensity and Real Exchange Rate Volatility,” joint with Lukasz A. Drozd, in progress.

## Presentations

- “Understanding International Prices: Customers as Capital,” presented at the Midwest Economics Meetings, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, 2006; Allied Social Science Association, Chicago, IL, January 2007; Midwest Economic Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 2007.
- “Long-Run Price Elasticity of Trade and the Trade-Comovement Puzzle,” presented at the Midwest Trade Meeting, Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 2007.

## Languages

Polish (native), English (fluent), French (basic)

## Computer Skills

Fortran, Matlab, Stata

## Dissertation Abstract

“Competing for Customers: A Search Model of the Market for Unsecured Credit,” (with Lukasz A. Drozd)  
Job Market Paper

This paper proposes a theory of the unsecured credit market with explicit frictions of soliciting and screening credit account customers. Banks in the model pay a fixed cost to target their loan offers to a customer with afore-chosen characteristics. A loan contract specifies a revolving line of credit and a constant interest rate to which the bank is committed. Access to unsecured credit is endogenous in the sense that in each instance of time households receive an endogenous number of offers from which they select the best one. The calibrated model reproduces the main features of the unsecured credit market in the US: high indebtedness, high bankruptcy rate and high chargeoff rates. We use the model to perform a disciplined exercise of reducing the cost of soliciting and screening credit customers to account for the rise of bankruptcy related statistics and growing indebtedness of US households. The change in the cost is carefully chosen to account for the observed change in credit card solicitations that occurred during this time period.

“Understanding International Prices: Customers as Capital,” (with Lukasz A. Drozd)

This paper enriches the international business cycle theory with marketing and matching frictions. The modification brings the theory closer to the data in several important dimensions. First, it implies that producers price to market in which they sell. Second, it implies that market shares and import shares adjust to shocks only sluggishly, and therefore, long-run and short-run price elasticities of trade differ. Third, it maintains a good fit for quantities, and accounts for the excess international correlation of output over consumption. The key theoretical innovation is that producers enter into long-lasting matches with their customers, and facing bilateral monopoly problem, bargain with them over the prices. Because matching and expansion to a larger market share takes time, in the short-run pricing-to-market occurs and the law of one price is violated. In the parameterized economy the persistence of this effect exceeds the persistence of the underlying shocks, and the resulting dynamics is indistinguishable from the static models of pricing-to-market in which shocks have a permanent effect on prices.

“Long-Run Price Elasticity of Trade and the Trade-Comovement Puzzle,” (with Lukasz A. Drozd)

Recent studies have found significant support for the positive link between bilateral trade intensity and business cycle comovement of output and TFP in a cross-section of industrialized country pairs. Since this feature of the data is not reproduced by the workhorse model of international business cycle, it is referred to as the *trade-comovement puzzle*. In this paper, we show that the puzzle is very much related to the failure of the standard theory to account for the high long-run price elasticity of trade flows. We do so by enriching the standard theory with frictions of building market shares and establishing trade relations which generate low short-run price elasticity of trade coexisting with the high long-run price elasticity. We show that when the low short-run elasticity is generated by explicitly modeled frictions of building market shares, the theory can account for 50% and 78% of the trade-comovement relation in the data for output and TFP, respectively.