

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

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Curriculum Vitae Fall 2009

JACEK ROTHERT

Personal Data

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Major Fields of Concentration

Macroeconomics, International Economics, Growth and Development

Education

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Year</i>
Ph.D.	Economics	University of Minnesota (expected)	2010
M.A.	Economics	University of Minnesota	2009
M.A.	Economics	Warsaw University	2003
M.A.	Economics (with distinction)	University of Sussex	2002

Dissertation

Title: "Essays in Macroeconomics"

Dissertation Advisors: Professor Fabrizio Perri and Professor Timothy Kehoe

Expected Completion: Summer 2010

References

Professor Fabrizio Perri	(612) 625-7504 (612) 204-5526 fperri@umn.edu	Department of Economics University of Minnesota 4-101 Hanson Hall 1925 Fourth Street South Minneapolis, MN 55455
Professor Cristina Arellano	(612) 625-0511 (612) 204-5276 arellano@econ.umn.edu	
Professor Christopher Phelan	(612) 626-2533 (612) 204-5615 cphelan@umn.edu	
Professor Timothy Kehoe	(612) 625-1589 (612) 204-5533 tkehoe@umn.edu	

Honors and Awards

- 2009 *Graduate Research Partnership Program Fellowship*, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2008 Winner, Hardy Third-Year Paper Competition for “Saving for Sunny Days,” with Jacob Short. Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2007 *Distinguished Instructor*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2006 *Distinguished Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2006 *Summer Fellowship*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2004 *ASP Alumni Fellow*, Kiel Institute for World Economics, Kiel, Germany.
- 2004 *Winner*, BISE Bank Competition for the best Master’s thesis in economics, Warsaw, Poland.

Teaching Experience

- 2007 - 2008 *Instructor*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Instructor for *Numerical Methods* for Ph.D. students in economics, *Math Refresher Course* for incoming Ph.D. candidates, and *Intermediate Microeconomics*.
- 2005 - 2006 *Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Led recitations sections for the graduate sequence in microeconomics for minors and for undergraduate *Principles of Microeconomics*.
- 2003 - 2004 *Teaching Assistant*, Warsaw University, Poland. Led recitation sections for *Principles of Macroeconomics*.

Research Experience

- 2007 - present *Research Analyst*, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Research assistant for Professor Fabrizio Perri and Professor Cristina Arellano.
- 2004 - 2005 *Research Assistant*, Kiel Institute for World Economics, Kiel, Germany. Research Assistant to Professor Kai Carstensen.
- 2003 - 2004 *Research Economist*, Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE), Warsaw, Poland.

Working Papers

(Papers can be downloaded at <http://www.econ.umn.edu/~jacek/research.html>)

- “Endogenous Regime Switching,” (job market paper)
- “Monitoring the Government and Output Volatility: Theory and Evidence”
- “Saving for Sunny Days,” joint with Jacob Short

Work in Progress

- “Endogenous Volatility of the Trend in a Stochastic Growth Model”
- “Reallocation Costs and Asymmetric Business Cycles”

Additional Research

- “Central Asia’s Comparative Advantage in International Trade,” (with M. Luecke) Kiel Economic Policy Paper, 2006.

“Comparative Analysis of Importance of Technical Barriers to Trade (Tbt) for Central and Eastern European Countries and Mediterranean Partner Countries Exports to the EU,” (with J. Hagemeyer, J.J. Michalek, A. Pugaciewicz, A. Tovias, V. Roshal, M. Vancauteran), FEMISE Report 2004-2005.

“The Impact of the US-EU Trade War in the Steel Market in Eastern Europe,” (based on my MA thesis), EMERGO, Journal of Transforming Economies and Societies, Vol. 10, No.4, 2003, pp. 65-80.

Presentations

“Government Monitoring and Output Volatility: Theory and Evidence” presented at: MOOD 2009 Doctoral Workshop, Collegio Carlo Alberto; 2009 Warsaw International Economic Meeting, Warsaw University, Poland.

“Endogenous Regime Switching,” presented at the Midwest Economic Theory Meetings, Fall 2009, Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA.

Computer Skills

MATLAB, Fortran 90, Stata, E-Views, RATS, LaTeX

Languages

Polish (native), English (fluent), German, Spanish, Russian (intermediate)

Dissertation Abstract

Essay 1: “Endogenous Regime Switching,” (Job Market Paper)

I develop a model of regime switching where transition probabilities are endogenous. A provider chooses a regime type that affects its and households' payoffs. Households face a sequence of regime providers, observe regime with noise, and decide whether or not to switch provider. The decision to switch depends on the expectation of choices of future providers, which in turn depend on households switching decisions. I characterize equilibria and show how switching probabilities depend on fundamentals (preferences and technology). I discuss an application in which the government can choose to provide high-growth or low-growth regime and households decide whether to keep or overthrow the government. Model implications about output volatility and government turnover in a cross-section of countries are supported by the data.

Essay 2: “Saving for Sunny Days,” (with Jacob Short)

Developing countries experiencing rapid TFP growth tend to run current account surpluses. This finding is puzzling in the context of the neoclassical growth model, which predicts that these countries should be net borrowers (Gourinchas & Jeanne, 2009). We account for this puzzle by introducing a non-tradable sector to an otherwise standard growth model. We propose that complementarity between tradable and non-tradable goods is key. With an initially underdeveloped non-tradable sector, a representative household is willing to trade a portion of current tradable output in exchange for tradable goods in the future when its production of non-tradable goods increases. A drawback of the simplest version of the model is that faster growing countries experience a reduction in the relative price of non-tradable goods