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Personal Information:

Date and Place of Birth: 14 June 1982, Moscow (Russia)
Citizenship: Russia
Languages: Russian, English

Previous Studies :

M.A. in Economics, University of California, Los Angeles, 2006
M.A. in Economics, New Economics School (Moscow), Cum Laude, 2005
M.Sc. in Applied Physics and Mathematics, MIPT (Moscow), Cum Laude, 2005
B.Sc. in Applied Physics and Mathematics, MIPT (Moscow), Cum Laude, 2003

Dissertation:

UCLA, 2010 (expected)
Thesis Title : “Job Destruction and Business Cycles” (tentative)

Thesis Committee and References

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Teaching and Research Fields :

Macroeconomics, Econometrics, International Economics

Research Assistant:

To Professors Raffaella Giacomini (2007)
To Professors John Laslett (2009)

Teaching Assistant at Higher School of Economics (Moscow):

Winter 2005 *Finance*, (undergraduate)
Spring 2005 *Monetary Economics*, (undergraduate)

Teaching Assistant at New Economic School (Moscow):

Winter 2005 *Open Economy Macroeconomics*, (doctoral)
Spring 2005 *Macroeconomics*, (doctoral)

Teaching Assistant at UCLA:

Winter 2007 *Macroeconomics* (doctoral), Professor M. Doepke
2006-2009 *Macroeconomics* (undergraduate), Professors M.Wright, R.Farmer,
E.McDevitt
Fall 2006 *Microeconomics* (doctoral), Professor J. Riley
Spring 2007 *Statistics* (undergraduate), Professor P. Guggenberger

Honors, Scholarships and Fellowships:

2005-2009 Graduate School Scholarship, UCLA
2009-2010 Dissertation Year Fellowship, UCLA
2009 Pre-Job Market Ettinger Prize in Macroeconomics, UCLA

Working Papers:

"Job Destruction and Business Cycles", October 2009, JOB MARKET PAPER

Abstract: The original Mortensen-Pissarides model possesses two elements that are absent from the commonly used simplified version: the job destruction margin and training costs. I find that these two elements enable a model driven only by productivity shocks to simultaneously explain most of the movements in unemployment, vacancies, job destruction, job creation, the job finding rate and wages. The role of the job destruction margin in propagating productivity shocks is to create an additional pool of unemployed at the very beginning of a recession. The role of training costs is to explain the simultaneous decline in vacancies.

"The Labor Wedge as a Matching Friction" May 2009, joint with Paulina Restrepo Echavarria

Abstract: Variations in the labor wedge account for a large fraction of business cycle fluctuations. We provide an interpretation of the labor wedge from a search-theoretic perspective and assess the importance of job creation and job destruction shocks for business cycles. We find that the labor wedge is mainly driven by shocks to matching efficiency. However, in a recession, job destruction shocks account for the initial increase in unemployment, while negative job creation shocks are responsible for the slow recovery. Finally, we find that allowing for changes in the reservation value of workers helps match both the low volatility of wages and the high volatility of unemployment and vacancies.

"Structural Transformation and Development: Demand or Supply Story", March 2009, joint with Paulina Restrepo Echavarria

Abstract. What is driving structural transformation? Some argue that it can be driven by different income elasticities, and others say that differences in productivity growth are the source of labor reallocation. We present a unifying framework which allows us to quantify the importance of supply and demand mechanisms for structural transformation and see how these forces change over time.

Conference Presentation and Invited Seminars:

2008 LAMES, Rio de Janeiro, November.
2007 New Economic School, Moscow, September

Referee:

Journal of Economic Theory.

Revised: November 30, 2009