

FILIP ROZSYPAL

CONTACT INFORMATION

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ADDITIONAL EDUCATION

- Stanford University**, Visiting PhD Student **Sep 2012 - May 2013**
• Visiting PhD Student **Sep 2012 - May 2013**
- Royal Economic Society, Easter Training School**, Birmingham, UK
• The Economics and Econometrics of Forecasting (James Stock) **Apr 2012**
- Queen Mary University**, London, UK
• Bayesian Methods for Empirical Macroeconomics (Gary Koop) **Dec 2011**
- London School of Economics**, London, UK
• DSGE modelling, Heterogeneous agents (Wouter den Haan) **Aug 2011**
• Advanced Macroeconomics (Kosuke Aoki, Kevin Sheedy) **Aug 2007**
- The Center for Monetary and Financial Studies**, Madrid, Spain,
• Primer in Estimation of DSGE Models (Fernandez-Villaverde) **Aug 2008**
- Université Paris I Sorbonne**, Erasmus visiting student **Sep 2006 - Feb 2007**
- Short courses**
• Initiative for Computational Economics (Kenneth Judd, Zurich) **Jan 2014**
• Economics and Econometrics of Forecasting (James Stock, RES) **Apr 2012**
• Bayesian Methods (Gary Koop, Queen Mary) **Dec 2011**
• DSGE modelling, Heterogeneous agents (Wouter den Haan, LSE) **Aug 2011**
• Primer in DSGE Models (Fernandez-Villaverde, CEMFI) **Aug 2008**

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

- London School of Economics**
Research Assistant **Jan 2009 - Jun 2010**
• worked for Dr Henrik Jacobsen Kleven and Dr Radha Iyengar
data collection and analysis in Stata, programming a database in MS Access
- Czech National Bank**, Prague, Czech Republic
External Researcher **Sep 2008 - Oct 2010**
• Researcher on project “Money and Prices: Policy Perspectives for Selected New EU Members”
created and implemented a co-integrated model used for forecast evaluation
- Research Assistant* **Aug 2007 - Aug 2008**
• Monetary Policy and Fiscal Analyses Division:
conducted independent research, prepared empirical analyses, developed programming routines for monetary modelling, participated on reports published both internally and externally

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- Macroeconomic methods (LSE) **Aug 2014, 2015**
- Macroeconomics for diploma students (Cambridge) **Sep 2011 - Jun 2012**
- Macroeconomic Principles (LSE) **Oct 2009 - Jun 2010**

- **Overpersistence bias in individual income expectations and its aggregate implications** (with *Kathrin Schlafmann*)

We study the role of household income expectations for consumption decisions. Using micro level data, we first document an income-related systematic component in household income forecast errors. We argue that this behavior is consistent with a modest deviation from fully rational expectations, where agents overestimate the persistence of their income process. We then study the implications of this overpersistence bias in a quantitative model. Low income households who overestimate the persistence of their income are too pessimistic about their future income. This has two effects. First, they are unwilling to borrow to smooth their consumption even though their borrowing constraint is not binding. This allows the quantitative model to match the distribution of liquid assets across the income distribution. Second, low income households who overestimate the persistence of their income have lower marginal propensities to consume than their fully rational counterparts. This implies that standard models of household consumption overpredict the effectiveness of government stimulus payments if they do not take deviations from fully rational income expectations into account.

- **Schumpeterian Business Cycles**

This paper presents an economy where business cycles and long term growth are both endogenously generated by the same type of iid shocks. I embed a multi-sector real business cycle model into an endogenous growth framework where innovating firms replace incumbent production firms. The only source of uncertainty is the imperfectly observed quality of innovation projects. As long as the goods are complements, a successful innovation in one sector increases demand for the output of other sectors. Higher profits motivate higher innovation efforts in the other sectors. The increase in productivity in one sector is thus followed by increases in productivity in the other sectors and the initial innovation generates persistent movement in aggregate productivity.

- **The Optimal Monetary Policy Rule: the Role of Asymmetries and Reputation**

I study the optimal policy rule of a central bank under an asymmetric information and reputation building setting. I find that the optimal reaction function is nonlinear, despite a standard quadratic loss function and linear Phillips curve. The asymmetry arises from the signal extraction problem of the agents. Given this setting, I analyze the propositions of Rogoff and Blinder how to solve inflationary bias. I find that in the both cases the optimal policy function is nonlinear. Furthermore, the Blinder setting delivers higher value of social welfare.

- **Sectoral shocks and dynamics of aggregate unemployment and vacancies**

I build a multi-sector firm model with heterogeneous productivity and endogenous entry and exit. I show that only a small friction at the entry stage (firms are required to succeed in innovation before they can enter) combined with a small degree of complementarity among goods of different sectors can generate significant amplification to sectoral shocks. Moreover, the model generates strongly positive correlation between aggregate vacancies and output in an economy with only sectoral productivity shock.

- Roman Horvath, Lubos Komarek, Filip Rozsypal, *Does money help predict inflation? An empirical assessment for Central Europe*, Economic Systems, Volume 35,

Issue 4, December 2011

Abstract: This paper investigates the predictive ability of money for future inflation in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. We construct monetary indicators similar to those the European Central Bank regularly uses for monetary analysis. We find in-sample evidence that money matters for future inflation at the policy horizons that central banks typically focus on, but our pseudo out-of-sample forecasting exercise shows that money does not in general improve the inflation forecasts vis--vis some benchmark models such as the autoregressive process. Since at least some models containing money improve the inflation forecasts in certain periods, we argue that money still serves as a useful cross-check for monetary policy analysis.

- Lubos Komarek and Filip Rozsypal, *Definition And Evaluation Of The Central Bank Agresivity*, Politicka Ekonomie, University of Economics, Prague, vol. 2009(3).

Abstract: This paper examines definitions and assessments of central bank aggressiveness. It shows theoretical reasons why there is certain minimal threshold value if CB wants to stabilize price level and on the other hand, why excessive reactions are suboptimal. The empirical part suggests that aggressiveness could be measured by defining certain indicators, based on variability of interest rates, inflation and output gap. The results are reported for countries with independent monetary policy as well as for countries in the eurozone, which has handed their monetary independency to ECB.

- Co-author in Hajkova ed., *Analyses of the Czech Republic's current economic alignment with the euro area*, 2007 and 2008 edition, Czech National Bank

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

St Edmund's College

- James Claydon Prize for the most outstanding PhD in Economics or related subjects, 2015/2016 **2017**

Zdenek Bakala Foundation

- PhD Scholarship **2010 to 2015**

Charles University in Prague

- Dean distinction for outstanding masters diploma thesis **Jun 2008**

Czech Economic Society

- Young Economist Award 2007, third prize **Nov 2007**

Charles University in Prague

- Erasmus Exchange Scholarship **May 2006**

PRESENTATIONS, CONFERENCES (INCLUDING SCHEDULED)

Royal Economic Society Annual Conference (Mar 2012), Stanford University Macro lunch seminar+Finance reading group (March and Apr 2013), ZICE (Feb 2014), Cambridge Macro Workshop (May 2014), Doctoral Workshop on Dynamic Macroeconomics Strasbourg (Jun 2014), CFM workshop Cambridge (Dec 2014), CEF Taiwan (June 2015), SED Warsaw (June 2015), Nordic Macro Workshop, Smogen (August 2015), University of Barcelona (Jan 2016), LSE (Feb 2016), Cambridge (May 2016), CEF Bordeaux (Jun 2016), NorMac, Ebeltoft (Aug 2016), LSE (Sep 2016), Household Surveys in Macroeconomics Workshop, Hamburg (Oct 2016), Economic Growth and Business Cycle, CEPR St Gallen (Oct 2016), Winter meeting of Econometrics Society, Edinburgh (Dec 2016), CERGE-EI (Dec 2016), Czech National Bank (Dec 2016), FED Board (Jan 2017), Essex, Danmarks National Bank, Norges Bank, Bundesbank, Alberta, Brandeis, UIUC

REFEREING

Economic Journal, Journal of International Economics, B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics, Economica

ACADEMIC SERVICE

Cambridge Macro reading group organizer (2011-2014), Charles University thesis supervision (2012)