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Personal Information: Nationality: Czech; Date of birth: 9 Mar 1983; Marital Status: Single

Education:

PhD, Economics, University of Cambridge, UK, 2015 (expected)
Thesis Title: "Essays in Dynamic Macroeconomics"
MSc, Economics, London School of Economics, London, UK, 2009
MSc, Economics, Charles University, Prague, 2008
BSc, Mathematics, Charles University, Prague, 2006
BSc, Economics, Charles University, Prague, 2005

References

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Prof Giancarlo Corsetti
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Research and Teaching Fields:

Primary field: Macroeconomics
Secondary fields: Heterogenous agents models, numerical methods

Teaching Experience:

Aug 2014	Macroeconomic Methods, LSE, TA for Prof den Haan
2011-2012	Macroeconomics, Cambridge, TA for Dr Impullitti and Dr Rendahl
2009-2010	Macro Principles, LSE, TA for Dr Sheedy and Dr Ngai

Research Experience and Other Employment:

2012-2013	Stanford University, Visiting PhD Student
2009-2010	LSE, Research assistant
2008 2010	Czech National Bank, external researcher
2007-2008	Czech National Bank, research assistant

Professional Activities

Referee: Journal of International Economics, B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics
Cambridge Macro reading group organizer (2011-2014)
Charles University thesis supervision (2012)

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:

2010 - present	Bakala Scholarship
2013	Raymond Burton Scholarship
2012	St Edmund's College, American Allumni scholarship

Research Papers:

"*Schumpeterian business cycles*" (Job Market Paper)
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.

Permanent or transitory? The role of changes in income (with Kathrin Schlafmann)
We evaluate the role of personal income expectations for consumption patterns over the business cycle. Permanent income hypothesis dictates that agents ought to react differently to permanent and transitory shocks. The reaction to permanent shocks is much bigger because such a shock represents a larger change in the discounted life time wealth. However, in reality it is not always clear whether a shock is permanent or transitory. For example, consider a worker being laid off. If this happens during a recession, the chances of finding a new job are lower. In the same spirit, the odds of finding a new position in the manufacturing sector are now much lower than three decades ago. Motivated by these considerations, we build a life-cycle model where agents learn about their income profiles and we document changes in income expectations for different education and age groups. We use this model to gain insight into the heterogeneity in reaction of different groups of people in a recession and document what fraction of the fall in aggregate consumption was the result of panic, i.e. the response when people over-estimated the fall in their income.