

The Gator Macro Economics Group

University of Florida

Min Fang and Eugenio Rojas

February 20, 2026

Outline

1. Who Are We?
2. PhD Macro: Core & Field Courses
3. Resources & Placement
4. Our Research
5. Conclusion

Who Are We?

- ▶ Min Fang
 - ▶ Joined in 2023, Ph.D. from U Rochester.
 - ▶ Work on topics related with **macro-finance, monetary economics, spatial economics, and economics of technology.**
 - ▶ Currently teaching **1st year Ph.D. core macro** and **2nd year Ph.D. field course in monetary economics.**
- ▶ Eugenio Rojas
 - ▶ Joined in 2019, Ph.D. from U Penn.
 - ▶ Work on topics related with **international macroeconomics, heterogeneous agents, and quantitative macroeconomics.**
 - ▶ Currently teaching **1st year Ph.D. core macro** and **2nd year Ph.D. field course in international finance.**
- ▶ **Two new** faculty joining in the 2026-2027 academic year!
 - ▶ Topics: Labor Economics, International Macroeconomics, and Monetary Economics.

PhD Macro Coursework

- ▶ **Goal:** Provide rigorous quantitative formation to train strong research economists
- ▶ **1st Year**
 - ▶ Mod 1-2: Macro Theory & Computational Methods (Fang)
 - ▶ Mod 3-4: Macro Theory & Time Series (Rojas)
- ▶ **2nd Year**
 - ▶ Fall Semester: International Finance (Rojas)
 - ▶ Spring Semester: Monetary Economics (Fang)
- ▶ Potential new field courses in Macro-Labor and Macro-Finance
- ▶ Many macro students pair with Trade/IO
- ▶ Thereafter
 - ▶ Independent research, or with faculty
 - ▶ PhD Working Group
 - ▶ Macro Reading Group

Topics in International Finance

▶ Objective

- ▶ Work on the (open) macro questions in current global policy debates
- ▶ Use frontier computational tools to solve fully quantitative models
- ▶ Leave the course with a paper that can become part of your dissertation

▶ Main Topics

- ▶ Numerical methods for dynamic macroeconomic models
- ▶ Workhorse small open economy frameworks
- ▶ Financial crises and Sudden Stops
- ▶ Macroprudential policy
- ▶ Sovereign default
- ▶ Heterogeneous-agent open economy models

Topics in Monetary Economics

▶ **Objective**

- ▶ Work on the core monetary questions: Inflation, central banking, algorithmic pricing, etc
- ▶ Get hands-on micro price data to understand trends in pricing technology
- ▶ Use frontier computational tools to solve fully quantitative models
- ▶ Leave the course with a paper that can become part of your dissertation

▶ **Main Topics**

- ▶ Workhorse New Keynesian models with sticky prices/wages
- ▶ Workhorse menu cost models of sticky prices/wages
- ▶ Conventional and unconventional monetary policy tools
- ▶ Financial frictions and monetary transmissions
- ▶ Heterogeneous-households/firms monetary transmissions

Resources & Placement

▶ **Resources**

- ▶ Seminars/Workshops/Reading Groups
- ▶ HiPerGator (# 2 fastest among public universities, # 3 among all, # 104 in the world)
- ▶ Florida RDC (Cool data! Potentially huge impact in your research)
- ▶ Travel aid to present at conferences & workshops

Resources & Placement

▶ Resources

- ▶ Seminars/Workshops/Reading Groups
- ▶ HiPerGator (# 2 fastest among public universities, # 3 among all, # 104 in the world)
- ▶ Florida RDC (Cool data! Potentially huge impact in your research)
- ▶ Travel aid to present at conferences & workshops

▶ Placement

- ▶ Students in the macro group have placed at
 - ▶ Public policy institutions such as Central Banks
 - ▶ Academic institutions such as U Florida (Warrington) or U Chicago (Harris)
- ▶ Quantitative skills are highly valued in academia & policy institutions
- ▶ Summer internships at policy institutions, such as the IMF or Federal Reserve Banks, give visibility & boost market outcomes

- ▶ Some current projects (het firms + financial/investment frictions)
 - ▶ Macroeconomic effects of long-term corporate debt contracts
 - ▶ Most debt contracts are long-term, involving maturity, covenants, and callability. Does it matter for the macroeconomy and policy?

- ▶ Some current projects (het firms + financial/investment frictions)
 - ▶ Macroeconomic effects of long-term corporate debt contracts
 - ▶ Most debt contracts are long-term, involving maturity, covenants, and callability. Does it matter for the macroeconomy and policy?
 - ▶ Macroeconomic effects of capital/inventory adjustments
 - ▶ Capital is heterogeneous (durability, collateralizability) and adjusts non-smoothly. Does it matter for the macroeconomy and policy?

- ▶ Some current projects (het firms + financial/investment frictions)
 - ▶ Macroeconomic effects of long-term corporate debt contracts
 - ▶ Most debt contracts are long-term, involving maturity, covenants, and callability. Does it matter for the macroeconomy and policy?
 - ▶ Macroeconomic effects of capital/inventory adjustments
 - ▶ Capital is heterogeneous (durability, collateralizability) and adjusts non-smoothly. Does it matter for the macroeconomy and policy?
 - ▶ Constrained firm growth under substantial financial/investment frictions
 - ▶ How to boost firm growth (capital, innovation, ESG) under substantial financial/investment frictions?

- ▶ Some current projects (economics of new technology)
 - ▶ Macro implications of the rise of algorithmic pricing
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI and algorithmic pricing make monetary policy less effective?
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI and algorithmic pricing increase price discrimination and enlarge consumption inequality between rich and poor?

- ▶ Some current projects (economics of new technology)
 - ▶ Macro implications of the rise of algorithmic pricing
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI and algorithmic pricing make monetary policy less effective?
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI and algorithmic pricing increase price discrimination and enlarge consumption inequality between rich and poor?
 - ▶ Macroeconomic effects of algorithmic HR and labor market
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI and algorithmic HR (hiring, firing, promotion) change the labor market permanently? And how?

- ▶ Some current projects (economics of new technology)
 - ▶ Macro implications of the rise of algorithmic pricing
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI and algorithmic pricing make monetary policy less effective?
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI and algorithmic pricing increase price discrimination and enlarge consumption inequality between rich and poor?
 - ▶ Macroeconomic effects of algorithmic HR and labor market
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI and algorithmic HR (hiring, firing, promotion) change the labor market permanently? And how?
 - ▶ Macroeconomic effects of AI in supply chain
 - ▶ Does the rise of AI in supply chain management reduce the frictions in the production network? And how?

- ▶ Some current projects (het agents + frictions some other day)
 - ▶ Global uncertainty, financial development & growth
 - ▶ U.S. uncertainty has uneven effects on medium-run growth rates of Advanced (ADVs) and Emerging economies (EMEs). Why?

- ▶ Some current projects (het agents + frictions some other day)
 - ▶ Global uncertainty, financial development & growth
 - ▶ U.S. uncertainty has uneven effects on medium-run growth rates of Advanced (ADVs) and Emerging economies (EMEs). Why?
 - ▶ Production networks & crisis resilience
 - ▶ ADVs and EMEs have very different production structures. Does this explain differential financial fragility between these groups?

- ▶ Some current projects (het agents + frictions some other day)
 - ▶ Global uncertainty, financial development & growth
 - ▶ U.S. uncertainty has uneven effects on medium-run growth rates of Advanced (ADVs) and Emerging economies (EMEs). Why?
 - ▶ Production networks & crisis resilience
 - ▶ ADVs and EMEs have very different production structures. Does this explain differential financial fragility between these groups?
 - ▶ Hedging as a macroprudential tool
 - ▶ Commodity-exporting countries partially hedge commodity production. More hedging, more stability... right?

- ▶ Some current projects (het agents + frictions some other day)
 - ▶ Global uncertainty, financial development & growth
 - ▶ U.S. uncertainty has uneven effects on medium-run growth rates of Advanced (ADVs) and Emerging economies (EMEs). Why?
 - ▶ Production networks & crisis resilience
 - ▶ ADVs and EMEs have very different production structures. Does this explain differential financial fragility between these groups?
 - ▶ Hedging as a macroprudential tool
 - ▶ Commodity-exporting countries partially hedge commodity production. More hedging, more stability... right?
 - ▶ Speed of Capital account liberalization
 - ▶ Open capital account = good for capital inflows... but it might bring more instability. What's the "sweet spot"?

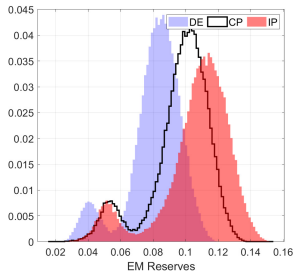
- ▶ Some current projects (het agents + frictions some other day)
 - ▶ Global uncertainty, financial development & growth
 - ▶ U.S. uncertainty has uneven effects on medium-run growth rates of Advanced (ADV) and Emerging economies (EMEs). Why?
 - ▶ Production networks & crisis resilience
 - ▶ ADVs and EMEs have very different production structures. Does this explain differential financial fragility between these groups?
 - ▶ Hedging as a macroprudential tool
 - ▶ Commodity-exporting countries partially hedge commodity production. More hedging, more stability... right?
 - ▶ Speed of Capital account liberalization
 - ▶ Open capital account = good for capital inflows... but it might bring more instability. What's the "sweet spot"?
 - ▶ Foreign reserve accumulation: more global instability?
 - ▶ More next slide

- ▶ Foreign reserve accumulation: more global instability?
 - ▶ Late-1990s crises (Asia, Russia) triggered a shift in policy paradigms
 - ▶ Policy recommendation: **reserve accumulation**. Large reserve buildup (\sim \$11 trillion)

- ▶ Foreign reserve accumulation: more global instability?
 - ▶ Late-1990s crises (Asia, Russia) triggered a shift in policy paradigms
 - ▶ Policy recommendation: **reserve accumulation**. Large reserve buildup (\sim \$11 trillion)
 - ▶ Reserves: mostly U.S. treasuries \Rightarrow huge demand lowers borrowing cost for the U.S.!

- ▶ Foreign reserve accumulation: more global instability?
 - ▶ Late-1990s crises (Asia, Russia) triggered a shift in policy paradigms
 - ▶ Policy recommendation: **reserve accumulation**. Large reserve buildup (\sim \$11 trillion)
 - ▶ Reserves: mostly U.S. treasuries \Rightarrow huge demand lowers borrowing cost for the U.S.!
 - ▶ More leverage, more foreign lending... **more** global instability?!

- ▶ **Foreign reserve accumulation: more global instability?**
 - ▶ Late-1990s crises (Asia, Russia) triggered a shift in policy paradigms
 - ▶ Policy recommendation: **reserve accumulation**. Large reserve buildup (\sim \$11 trillion)
 - ▶ Reserves: mostly U.S. treasuries \Rightarrow huge demand lowers borrowing cost for the U.S.!
 - ▶ More leverage, more foreign lending... **more** global instability?!
 - ▶ “Optimal” reserve accumulation: **too high** due to **coordination externality**.



Why join us at UF?

- ▶ A **growing department** with an active and supportive research environment
- ▶ **Vibrant scholars** across fields and strong placement record
- ▶ Close **collaboration between faculty and PhD students**
- ▶ Generous **resources for research and professional development**
- ▶ And yes... **Florida** ☀

Come to UF!

Contact information:

Min Fang minfang@ufl.edu
Eugenio Rojas erojasbarros@ufl.edu