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<b>Fields</b>	Econometrics, Applied Econometrics			
<b>Education</b>	Ph.D., Economics, Northwestern University Committee: Charles Manski (Co-chair), Ivan Canay (Co-chair), Federico Bugni M.A., Economics, Northwestern University M.Sc., Quantitative Finance, University of Belgrade M.Sc., Econometrics, University of Belgrade B.Sc., Economics (with honors), University of Belgrade	2025 (anticipated)		
<b>Fellowships &amp; Awards</b>	Robert Eisner Memorial Fellowship Distinguished Teaching Assistant Award Unicredit Crivelli Fellowship Northwestern Graduate Fellowship Best Student in Economics, University of Belgrade Foundation for Young Talents "Dositeja" Scholarship Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences Scholarship Ministry of Education of the R. of Serbia Scholarship Award for Exceptional Dedication, Red Cross of Serbia	2022–2023 2021 2019–2021 2019–2020 2014, 2015, 2016 2014–2015 2013–2014 2012–2015 2014		
<b>Teaching Experience</b>	Course Instructor, Northwestern University Econometrics Review for Incoming Ph.D. Students Teaching Assistant, Northwestern University ECON 480-1 Graduate Econometrics MMSS 311-2 Topics in Formal Models in Social Science MATH 385 Probability and Statistics Teaching Assistant, LSE & University of Belgrade EC2020 Elements of Econometrics Teaching Assistant, University of Belgrade Time Series Analysis Econometrics Introduction to Econometrics	2022  2020–2022   2018–2019 2015–2019		
<b>Research Experience</b>	Research Assistant, Prof. Charles Manski, Northwestern University Research Assistant, Deutsche GIZ	2021–present 2017–2019		
<b>Presentations</b>	Econometrics Seminar, Northwestern University Econometrics Junior Conference, Notre Dame Annual Health Econometrics Workshop, Emory University Econometrics Seminar, Northwestern University	2024 2024 2022 2021		

## Refereeing

JBES, JPE: Micro

## Job Market Paper

**“Identification of Long-Term Treatment Effects via Temporal Links, Observational, and Experimental Data”**

*Abstract:* Recent literature proposes combining short-term experimental and long-term observational data to provide credible alternatives to conventional observational studies for identification of long-term average treatment effects (LTEs). I show that experimental data have an *auxiliary role* in this context. They bring *no identifying power* without additional modeling assumptions. When modeling assumptions are imposed, experimental data serve to *amplify* their identifying power. If the assumptions fail, adding experimental data may only yield results that are farther from the truth. Motivated by this, I introduce two assumptions on *treatment response* that may be defensible based on economic theory or intuition. To utilize them, I develop a novel two-step identification approach that centers on bounding *temporal link functions* – the relationship between short-term and mean long-term potential outcomes. The approach provides sharp bounds on LTEs for a general class of assumptions, and allows for imperfect experimental compliance – extending existing results.

## Publications

**“Measuring Diagnostic Test Performance Using Imperfect Reference Tests: A Partial Identification Approach”**

*Journal of Econometrics*, Volume 244, Issue 1

*Abstract:* Diagnostic tests are almost never perfect. Studies quantifying their performance use knowledge of the true health status, measured with a reference diagnostic test. Researchers commonly assume that the reference test is perfect, which is often not the case in practice. When the assumption fails, conventional studies identify “apparent” performance or performance with respect to the reference, but not true performance. This paper provides the smallest possible bounds on the measures of true performance – sensitivity (true positive rate) and specificity (true negative rate), or equivalently false positive and negative rates, in standard settings. Implied bounds on policy-relevant parameters are derived: 1) Prevalence in screened populations; 2) Predictive values. Methods for inference based on moment inequalities are used to construct uniformly consistent confidence sets in level over a relevant family of data distributions. Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) and independent study data for the BinaxNOW COVID-19 antigen test demonstrate that the bounds can be very informative. Analysis reveals that the estimated false negative rates for symptomatic and asymptomatic patients are up to 3.17 and 4.59 times higher than the frequently cited “apparent” false negative rate. Further applicability of the results in the context of imperfect proxies such as survey responses and imputed protected classes is indicated.

## Working papers

**“Identification and Inference on Treatment Effects under Covariate-Adaptive Randomization and Imperfect Compliance”** with Federico Bugni, Mengsi Gao, and Amilcar Velez.

*Abstract:* Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) frequently utilize covariate-adaptive randomization (CAR) (e.g., stratified block randomization) and commonly suffer from imperfect compliance. This paper studies the identification and inference for the average treatment effect (ATE) and the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT) in such RCTs with a binary treatment. We first develop characterizations of the identified sets for both estimands. Since data are generally not i.i.d. under CAR, these characterizations do not follow from existing results. We then provide consistent estimators of the identified sets and asymptotically valid confidence intervals for the parameters. Our asymptotic analysis leads to concrete practical recommendations regarding how to estimate the treatment assignment probabilities that enter in estimated bounds. In the case of the ATE, using sample analog assignment frequencies is more efficient than using the true assignment probabilities. On the contrary, using the true assignment probabilities is preferable for the ATT.

**“On the Power Properties of Inference for Parameters with Interval Identified Sets”** with Federico Bugni, Mengsi Gao, and Amilcar Velez.

*Abstract:* This paper studies the power properties of confidence intervals (CIs) for a partially-identified parameter of interest with an interval identified set. We assume the researcher has bounds estimators to construct the CIs proposed by Stoye (2009), referred to as  $CI_\alpha^1$ ,  $CI_\alpha^2$ , and  $CI_\alpha^3$ . We also assume that these estimators are “ordered”: the lower bound estimator is less than or equal to the upper bound estimator.

Under these conditions, we establish two results. First, we show that  $CI_\alpha^1$  and  $CI_\alpha^2$  are equally powerful, and both dominate  $CI_\alpha^3$ . Second, we consider a favorable situation in which there are two possible bounds estimators to construct these CIs, and one is more efficient than the other. One would expect that the more efficient bounds estimator yields more powerful inference. We prove that this desirable result holds for  $CI_\alpha^1$  and  $CI_\alpha^2$ , but not necessarily for  $CI_\alpha^3$ .

**“Binary Classifiers as Dilations”** with Gabriel Ziegler.

*Abstract:* Seidenfeld and Wasserman (1993) define the phenomenon of *dilation*. When a dilation occurs, any additional information *increases* the *uncertainty* about the true state of the world. In this paper, we show that dilation may manifest in real-world scenarios when information is provided by binary classifiers, such as diagnostic tests and predictive algorithms. This can happen when classifier performance measures are partially identified due to an imperfect reference classifier, which are ubiquitous in practice. We characterize when a dilation occurs and develop corresponding inference procedures based on methods for subvector inference in moment inequality models. We apply the approach to diagnostic procedures for COVID-19 detection, using CT chest scans evaluated by radiologists and AI algorithms. We cannot reject the hypothesis that the radiologists’ assessments exhibit a dilation, thus showcasing a potential real-world instance of a dilation. We additionally illustrate the broader applicability of our methodology by rejecting the hypothesis that data-mining techniques for predicting the riskiness of credit card applications are non-informative in the sense of a dilation.

**Work in Progress**      **“Using Baseline Data to Guide Experimental Design”**

*Abstract:* Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are costly. Designs with optimal treatment assignment probabilities – the Neyman allocation – may provide more powerful inference for a fixed sample size. Work implementing such designs usually relies on pilot data which are rarely available in practice. However, availability of baseline outcome and treatment data is common. I pose the experimental design as a decision problem and show how baseline data may be used to inform it. This yields the minimax and minimax regret optimal assignment probabilities that result in asymptotic variances that are minimax and minimax regret optimal under a large class of assignment mechanisms, including stratified block randomization. I illustrate the utility of the findings using empirically calibrated simulations.

**Medical Research**      **“Comparing the Cost of Cirrhosis to Other Common Chronic Diseases: A Longitudinal Study in A Large National Insurance Database”** with NUTORC. (First Author)

Resubmitted to *Hepatology*

**“Predicting Decompensation Risk of Patients with Cirrhosis”** with NUTORC.

**“Hospitalization Rates in a Longitudinal US Cohort of Insured Patients with Cirrhosis”** with NUTORC.

**Languages**      English (fluent), Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian (native), Swedish (intermediate), German (basic)

## References

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