Filip Premik

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Curriculum Vitae

Citizenship

Poland (F-1 Visa).

Major fields of Concentration

Applied Microeconomics, Industrial Organization, Applied Econometrics

Education

Degree	Field	Institution	Year
PhD	Economics	University of Minnesota (expected)	2023
MA	Economics	University of Minnesota	2022
MA	Quantitative Methods in Economics	Warsaw School of Economics	2014
BA	Quantitative Methods in Economics	Warsaw School of Economics	2012

Dissertation

Title: "Procurement with Bid Preference and Buyer's Switching Costs: The Case of Municipal Buses"
Dissertation Advisor(s): Professor Thomas Holmes and Professor Amil Petrin
Expected Completion: Summer 2023

References

Professor Thomas Holmes	612-625-4512 holmes@umn.edu	Department of Economics University of Minnesota 4-101 Hanson Hall
Professor Amil Petrin	612-625-0145 petrin@umn.edu	Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Professor Joel Waldfogel	612-626-7128 jwaldfog@umn.edu	Department of Strategic Management/Organization Carlson School of Management 321 19$^{\text{th}}$ Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55455
Dr. Anusha Nath	anusha.nath@mpls.fed.org	Research Department Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis 90 Hennepin Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

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Honors and Awards

2022	*Special mention of merit*, ECON Job Market Best Paper Award 2022, UniCredit Foundation, Milan, Italy
2020	*Winner of Part I of the Machine Learning Competiton*, Minnesota Big Data Institute, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Won in partnership with Egor Malkov.
2018	*Best Prediction Award*, Data Analytics Competition, STATCOM, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN
2017	*Leonid Hurwicz Fellowship*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN
2016	*Silver Medal*, Econometric Game. Won as Warsaw School of Economics Team Leader in this international competition organized by the University of Amsterdam.
2014	*Graduated in Top 1% of Students*, Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw, Poland

Teaching Experience

2018 - 2019	*Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Led recitation sections for graduate level *Microeconomic Theory* sequence.
2014 - 2017	*Teaching Assistant*, Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw, Poland. Instructor for masters level *Microeconometrics* and recitation leader for undergraduate *Econometrics & Operational Research* and *Econometric Methods*.

Research Experience

2019 - 2023	*Research Analyst*, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, MN. Research assistance for the Economic Policy Group, mainly Anusha Nath. Supported research on education policy and outcomes in Minnesota and US: data processing and analysis. Currently working on a project to study school production function.
2016 - 2023	*Research Associate*, Group for Research in APplied Economics, Warsaw, Poland. As part of a grant from the National Science Foundation in Poland studied the impact of a big child subsidy program on female labor supply.
2013 - 2017	*Junior Economist*, Economic Institute, National Bank of Poland.

Papers

available at www.filippremik.com

Premik, Filip, "Procurement with Bid Preference and Buyer's Switching Costs: The Case of Municipal Buses", job market paper, presented at Heller-Hurwicz Economics Institute Alumni Conference, virtual, July 2022; Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 2022

Nath, Anusha, Scott Dallman, and Filip Premik, "The Effect of Constitution Provision on Education Policy and Outcomes", working paper

Premik, Filip "Estimating the Effects of Large Scale Government Programs: New ML Approach and Application to Labor Supply Reaction to Child Benefits", working paper

Stanislawska, Ewa and Filip Premik, "The impact of inflation expectations on Polish consumers' spending and saving", *Eastern European Economics* 55(1) 2017:3-28

Computer Skills

Julia, Python, Stata, R, Matlab, LaTeX

Languages

English (proficient), Polish (native), Spanish (intermediate), German (beginner), Chinese (beginner)

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Abstracts

Premik, Filip, "Procurement with Bid Preference and Buyer's Switching Costs: The Case of Municipal Buses", job market paper

Switching costs that arise in repeated purchases of durable goods cause buyers to face conflicting incentives: facilitating competition among potential sellers leads to lower prices while restricting competition among them allows buyers to avoid the disruption associated with introducing a new brand. I study this trade-off in an auction environment with bid preference that allows buyers to favor certain sellers. I construct novel data on fleet renewal by municipal bus operators in Poland who use a common format of scoring auctions to implement bid preference. I show that consistent with their incentive of avoiding switching costs, they favor incumbent bus producers. Motivated by this finding, I develop and estimate a structural model of public procurement with bidder favoritism to quantify the main driving forces of the trade-off. Estimates suggest that bid preference programs can balance the trade-off if an auction attracts sufficiently many bidders, whereas forcibly promoting competition while ignoring the underlying lock-in relationship between buyers and incumbent sellers would lead to counter-productive outcomes. Therefore, the design of public procurement should not only target achieving low prices but also account for other aspects contributing to buyers' welfare.

Nath, Anusha, Scott Dallman, and Filip Premik, "The Effect of Constitution Provision on Education Policy and Outcomes", working paper

Education services in the United States are determined predominantly by non-market institutions, the rules of which are defined by state constitutions. This paper empirically examines the effect of changes in constitutional provisions on education outcomes in the United States. To show causal effects, we exploit discontinuities in the procedure for adopting constitutional amendments to compare outcomes when an amendment passed with those when an amendment failed. Our results show that the adoption of an amendment results in higher per-pupil expenditure, higher teacher salaries, smaller class size, and improvements in reading and math test scores. We examine the underlying mechanism driving these results by studying the actions of the legislature and the courts after an amendment is passed. We find that, on average, the legislature responds with a one-year lag in enacting education policies satisfying the minimum standards imposed by the amendment, and there is no increase in the number of education cases reaching appellate courts. Using school finance reforms, we also show that in situations where the legislature fails to enact education policies, courts intervene to enforce constitutional standards to improve outcomes. This enforcement mechanism is more impactful in states that have higher constitutional minimum standards. Taken together, the causal effects on education outcomes and the patterns in legislative bill enactments and court cases provide a novel test of the hypothesis that a strong constitutional provision improves the bargaining position of citizens vis-à-vis that of elected leaders. If citizens do not receive education services as mandated in the constitution, they can seek remedy in court.

Premik, Filip "Estimating the Effects of Large Scale Government Programs: New ML Approach and Application to Labor Supply Reaction to Child Benefits", working paper

This paper studies the evaluation of large-scale government programs in which violations of parallel trend assumptions invalidate the use of standard econometric methods. Instead of relying on a potential outcomes framework, I obtain counterfactual outcomes from a general model of discrete choice. The model implicitly accommodates individuals' per-period payoffs as well as expectations regarding future outcomes and is estimated non-parametrically using recent advances in machine learning. The estimation procedure requires conditioning on a potentially large set of observed variables which is typically available to researchers in recent years. I apply the method to the introduction of a universal child benefit program in Poland and show that it led to a drop of 2–4 percentage points in the labor force among eligible females. The effect results mainly from changes in women's perceived trade-offs and beliefs that discouraged labor market participation.