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Curriculum Vitae Fall 2019

JONATHAN BOROWSKY

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Personal Data

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Citizenship: USA

Major Fields of Concentration

Early Childhood Education Policy, Applied Microeconomics, Industrial Organization

Education

Field	Institution	Year
Economics	University of Minnesota (expected)	2020
	Harvard Law School	2013
	University of New South Wales	2011
Mathematics and Economics with distinction	Amherst College	2007
	Economics Mathematics and Economics	EconomicsUniversity of Minnesota (expected) Harvard Law School University of New South WalesMathematics and EconomicsAmherst College

Dissertation

Title: "Three Essays on the Child Care Market" Dissertation Advisor: Thomas Holmes Expected Completion: Summer 2020

References

Professor Thomas Holmes	holmes@umn.edu	Department of Economics University of Minnesota 4-101 Hanson Hall
Dr. Simran Sahi	(612) 625-6353	1925 Fourth Street South
	ssahi@umn.edu	Minneapolis, MN 55455
Professor Joel Waldfogel	(612) 626-7128	Carlson School of Management
	jwaldfog@umn.edu	University of Minnesota
		Minneapolis, MN 55455
Professor Elizabeth Davis	(612) 625-3772	Department of Applied Economics
	edavis@umn.edu	University of Minnesota
	<u> </u>	St. Paul, MN 55108

Honors and Awards

2013	Best Written Submission, American Bar Association Tax Challenge
2013	Joseph H. Beale Prize (Conflict of Laws), Harvard Law School, New Haven, CT
2012	Best Brief, Wechsler First Amendment Moot Court Competition, American University, Washington, DC
2012, 2013	Olin Fellow in Law and Economics, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts
2006	Rogers Prize and Gilbert Prize (Public Speaking), Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts
2004, 2005	Walker Prize (Mathematics, first place), Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts

Teaching Experience

Fall 2017 -	Instructor, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Spring 2019	Taught Principles of Microeconomics and the Economics Capstone.
Fall 2014 -	<i>Teaching Assistant</i> , Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Spring 2016	Led recitations for <i>Principles of Microeconomics</i> and <i>Intermediate Microeconomics</i> .
2010	<i>Teaching Assistant,</i> University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Led recitations for <i>Introduction to Econometrics, Econometric Theory,</i> and <i>Business and Government</i> .
Fall 2005, Fall 2006	<i>Teaching Assistant</i> , Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts. Led recitations for <i>Introduction to Econometrics</i> .

Research Experience

July 2016 - present	<i>Collaborator</i> , Minnesota Child Care Markets Research Team, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Worked under Professor Aaron Sojourner and Professor Elizabeth Davis.
July 2016 - July 2017	<i>Graduate Research Assistant</i> , Carlson School of Management, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Research assistant to Aaron Sojourner.
July 2013 - June 2014	<i>McHenry Fellow in Law and Economics</i> , Olin Center for Law, Economics, and Business, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Worked under Professors Steven Shavell and Louis Kaplow.
Summer 2012	Summer Associate, Center for Health Law and Policy Innovation, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
June 2007 - July 2008	Research Assistant, Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut. Research assistant to Professor Ian Ayres.

Grant

Grant Number:	90YE0211 (PI & Faculty Mentor: Elizabeth Davis; Research Scholar: Jonathan Borowsky)
Funding Source:	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
Amount Awarded:	\$24,996
Award Period:	September 2019 - August 2020
Project Title	"Provider Choice in a CCDBG-Subsidized Population: The Role of QRIS, Distance, Local Supply, and
	Provider Characteristics"

Publication

"A Study of Racially Disparate Outcomes in the Los Angeles Police Department," with Ian Ayres, ACLU of Southern Callifornia, 2008

Working Papers

"Who Benefits from Child Care Quality Ratings? Evidence from Minnesota," 2019

"How Far Will They Go? The Role of Distance in Child Care Decisions of Low-Income Families?" with Elizabeth Davis

Presentations

"Who Benefits from Child Care Quality Ratings? Evidence from Minnesota," presented at Conference in Honor of Ian Ayres at Yale Law School, New Haven, CT, February 2019; Society for Research in Child Development Biennial Meeting, Baltimore, MD; Midwest Economics Association Annual Meeting, St. Louis, MO, March 2019; Industrial Organization Society International Industrial Organization Conference, Boston, MA, April 2019; Western Economics Association International Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA, June 2019; Association for Public Policy Association and Management, Denver, CO, scheduled November 2019 (symposium organizer).

Computer Skills

Python, R, STATA, SQL, ArcGis

Languages

English (native)

Abstracts

"Who Benefits from Child Care Quality Ratings," job market paper

Almost every state government intervenes in the market for child care services by providing quality ratings. This paper is about the effect of quality ratings children in Minnesota, with a particular focus on how the benefits from the ratings are distributed. Theory suggests an important reason why the impact of product quality ratings on consumers will be heterogeneous. Consumers benefit from quality information only to the extent that the information has a marginal impact on the choices made. The effect of quality ratings thus depends on what choices are available. Using geocoded panel data on Minnesota child care centers, paired with block group level demographics from the American Community Survey, I empirically investigate the effect of Minnesota's Parent Aware provider quality ratings on the number of children who use high quality providers. I estimate the treatment effect of the ratings separately from endogenous selection of the ratings by using a difference-in-differences style approach that relies on providers who switch ratings status during the data period. In order to minimize the effect of arbitrarily chosen market boundaries I treat all of Minnesota as a single market and include distance in the demand model, so that the extent of competition between particular providers depends in a realistic way on the geographic distribution of households and providers, replacing assumptions about market boundaries with assumptions about the structure of travel costs. I find that consumers respond to the ratings and are significantly more likely to choose a provider that receives the highest possible rating of Four Stars compared to an unrated provider. Estimates of welfare at the block group level suggest that density is the most important factor driving variation in the regional benefits of Parent Aware. Importantly, most low-income block groups are in dense areas with enough variation in locally available providers that the benefits of the ratings are high.

"How Far Will They Go? The Role of Distance in Child Care Decisions of Low-Income Families" with Elizabeth Davis

The existing literature examines many factors that play a role in the decisions families make with regard to non-parental care for their children, including whether to use non-parental care, what type and how much. Type of care decisions have been associated with child age, mother's education, family income, race and ethnicity, and family structure as well as parents' reported preferences. Yet few studies of child care selection are able to take into account the characteristics of all the providers nearby the family. In particular, the role of distance in child-care decision-making is under-studied. While descriptive information suggests parents use child care providers close to home, no studies directly measure the trade-off between price and distance in choosing child care. This study uses unique data on low-income children in Minnesota combined with data on child care providers to analyze the role of distance in families' child care decisions. We apply standard methods of analyzing consumer demand for differentiated products accounting for variation in the local child care market—what is available geographically nearby to families—and examine the role of distance and quality in families' decisions. This study uses administrative data on all children receiving child care assistance in Minnesota in 2016, including information on the specific child care providers that are paid by the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) for each child. We link the CCAP data with data on the local child care market near where the family lives, including all licensed child care centers and family icensed child care providers.