

# MURAT ÜNGÖR

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## Education

Ph.D. Economics, University of Southern California, 2004-Present  
Dissertation Advisors: Caroline M. Betts, Ayşe İmrohoroğlu  
Dissertation Title: Structural Transformation and Globalization  
Expected Completion Date: May 2010

M.A. Economics, Department of Economics, University of Southern California, 2007

M.A. Economics, Department of Economics, Bilkent University, Turkey, 2004

B.S. Management Engineering, Department of Management Engineering,  
Istanbul Technical University, Turkey, 2002, *Summa Cum Laude*

## Research and Teaching Fields

Primary: International Economics, Macroeconomics

Secondary: Economic Growth and Technological Change, Development Economics

## Publications

Appendix to Robert Dekle and Kyoji Fukao, “The Japan-U.S. Exchange Rate, Productivity, and the Competitiveness of Japanese Industries”, in Koichi Hamada, Anil K. Kashyap, and David Weinstein (eds.), *Japan’s Bubble, Deflation, and Long-term Stagnation*, Cambridge: MIT Press, forthcoming.

“Current Account Deficits and Increasing Foreign Exchange Requirements of the Turkish Economy.” *International Economics and Foreign Trade Policies*, 3(1-2), 2008, pp. 57-84 (in Turkish) (with Öner Günçavdı and Suat Küçükçifçi)

“Has Customs Union Agreement Really Benefited Turkey’s Trade?” *Applied Economics*, Volume 39, Issue 16, September 2007, pp. 2121-2132 (with Bilin Neyaptı and Fatma Taşkın)

“The Effects of Customs Union on Turkey’s Regional Trade” in Ercan Uygur and İrfan Cıvırcı (eds.), *Foreign Trade and Agriculture in the South-East Anatolia Project Region*, Turkish Economics Association, Ankara, 2004 (with Bilin Neyaptı and Fatma Taşkın)

## Working Papers

“De-industrialization of the Riches and the Rise of China” (Job Market Paper)

“Productivity Growth and Labor Reallocation: Latin America versus East Asia”

“Industrialization in Post-1978 China”

“A Disaggregated Perspective on Structural Change Models”

## **Work in Progress**

“Agricultural Productivity and Growth in Turkey”

(with Ayşe İmrohoroğlu and Selahattin İmrohoroğlu)

“Economic Stagnation in Japan and the Emergence of China”

(with Caroline M. Betts and Ayşe İmrohoroğlu)

“Sector-Level Frictions, Structural Transformation, and Unbalanced Growth”

“Labor Supply and Taxes in Turkey”

## **Honors and Awards**

Dissertation Research & Writing Award, USC, Summer 2009 (\$4,000)

First Place in the 2008 Center for International Studies Essay Competition, USC (\$500)

Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award, Department of Economics, USC, 2006

Best Second Year Empirical Paper Award, Department of Economics, USC, 2006

College Graduate Merit Award, USC School of Letters, Arts and Sciences, 2004-2009

(Including 2 years of Fellowship)

Research Award on Turkish Economy, Honorable Mention by The Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Maritime Trade and Commodity Exchanges in Turkey, 2003 (\$10,000)

Fellowship by Department of Economics, Bilkent University, 2002-2004

## **Research Experience**

Visitor, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Research Department, October 2009

## **Conference and Seminar**

“De-industrialization of the Riches and the Rise of China”

Dynamics, Economic Growth, and International Trade, DEGIT XIV, UCLA, June 2009

Midwest Macroeconomics Meetings, Indiana University in Bloomington, May 2009

Winter Workshop in Economics, Koç University, Istanbul, December 2008

Dynamics Seminar, USC, November 2008

“Agricultural Productivity and Growth in Turkey”

Society for Economic Dynamics, Bahçeşehir University, İstanbul, July 2009

## **Teaching Experience**

Teaching Assistant, ECON 605, Macroeconomic Theory II (Ph.D.), Spring 2007, 2008

Teaching Assistant, ECON 505, Macroeconomic Theory I (Ph.D.), Fall 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009

Teaching Assistant, ECON 501, Macroeconomic Analysis and Policy (M.A.), Spring 2008

Teaching Assistant, ECON 305, Intermediate Macroeconomics, Spring 2006

## Refereeing And Professional Memberships

Referee for Professional Journals: Economics Bulletin

Member of the American Economics Association, Econometric Society, Royal Economic Society, Society for Economic Dynamics.

## Job Market Paper Abstract

“De-industrialization of the Riches and the Rise of China”

*Abstract:* I ask whether structural change in China speeds up de-industrialization in the rich countries. I study a two-country, three-sector model, in which countries trade industrial goods due to the assumption that production of different industrial goods is country specific. The model has non-homothetic preferences incorporating Engel’s law to capture the declining role of agriculture and the central feature of the model is uneven technological progress between sectors and countries. This feature of the model, and the degree of substitutability in preferences between home and foreign produced units of each good, endogenously determine each country’s equilibrium pattern of employment, production, and trade. I calibrate to sectoral data from each country, and conduct numerical experiments to quantify the effect of the emergence of China on the de-industrialization in the U.S. and other rich countries. I find openness capture more than 50 percent of secular trends in the U.S. industrial employment share that the closed economy cannot mimic in the post 1990 period. This finding suggests that an explanation of de-industrialization due to increased productivity in industry relative to services in a closed economy setting is not compelling. I show that if the Chinese economy had had productivity in industry equal to that of the U.S., then the role of openness would have been diminished. I find that the higher the elasticity of substitution between home and foreign goods is, the more accelerated structural transformation in the rich countries. Finally, I introduce Mexico as the third country in the model economy and try to understand the sectoral reallocation of labor in the U.S. I conclude that openness matters for the sectoral reallocation of labor.

## Working Paper Abstracts

“Productivity Growth and Labor Reallocation: Latin America versus East Asia”

*Abstract:* Why did Latin America not follow the East Asian structural transformation? Why do we observe higher employment share in agriculture in Latin America compared to the East Asian nations? Why did manufacturing employment share stay almost constant in Latin America? I introduce a multi-sector general equilibrium model, conduct counterfactual experiments, and argue that slower sectoral productivity growth in Latin America is responsible for Latin America’s slower pace of structural transformation relative to the East Asian economies. For example, if Bolivia had had the same productivity growth in agriculture as Korea, then agricultural employment share in Bolivia would have been 12.0 percent in 2003 instead of 27.4 percent. Similarly, if Argentina had had the same productivity growth in the manufacturing sector as Korea, then the manufacturing employment share in Argentina would be 4.3 percent in 2003 instead of 11.5 percent.

“Industrialization in Post-1978 China”

*Abstract:* China’s recent economic growth is associated with large systematic changes in the structure of production, factor use, and a significant shift in the composition of economic activity away from agriculture in favor of industry and services. I construct a comparable

data set for China includes disaggregated sectoral information on economic growth variables, and on international trade. I develop a sectoral wedge methodology based on the first order conditions of a multi-sector model to develop measures of sectoral distortions in labor and capital markets in China comparing with the distortions measured in the United States and Japan. Finally, I examine the role of trade in China and find that the goods exported from China that were the least traded in 1985 account for a disproportionate share of growth in trade. I also document the expansion in export varieties from China due to the acceptance into the WTO after the year 2001.

“A Disaggregated Perspective on Structural Change Models”

*Abstract:* I build a Walrasian nine-sector model that allows for sectoral heterogeneity in industry and services to account for the steep decline in manufacturing and rise in services in the developed world that standard three-sector models cannot account for. The model can capture more than 80 percent of the secular declines in the manufacturing employment share in France and in the United States. The model overpredicts the employment share in construction in each country. My model fails to capture the employment share in construction, whereas the model can mimic most of the secular changes in the manufacturing employment share, especially with low value for the elasticity of substitution between different goods. This is clearly observed for France and the United States. This finding can provide an explanation for the low explanatory power of three-sector closed economy models in capturing the declining industrial employment share in total employment. The model almost mimics the increases in employment share in “wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants” in France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the West Germany.

## Thesis Committee and References

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