

SIWE Guy Leonel

PERSONAL DATA

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Birth Date 19 December 1988
Citizenship Cameroonian citizen
Languages English, French

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Primary Macroeconomics, Firms dynamic and Development Economics
Secondary Corporate finance, Growth economic, Industrial Organization

Ph.D. THESIS

Title : Essays on macroeconomics, firm dynamic and competition
Thesis Advisors : Immo Shott (University of Montreal)
Date of completion : May 2020 (expected)

EDUCATION

- **2014-2020** : Ph.D. in Economics , University of Montreal, Canada
- **2011-2013** : Msc. in Statistic and Economics (2nd ranked), Sub-Regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISSEA), Yaoundé, Cameroon
- **2007-2011** : Bsc. in statistics (1st ranked), Sub-Regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISSEA), Yaoundé, Cameroon

PUBLICATION

- Texier, G., Jackson, M. L., Siwe, L., Meynard, J. B., Deparis, X., & Chaudet, H. (2017). *Building test data from real outbreaks for evaluating detection algorithms*. PLoS ONE, 12(9).<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0183992> (In statistics applied to Epidemiology)

WORKING PAPERS

- Increasing in markup and market share concentration (Job Market Paper)
- On the firm life cycle dynamic of firm's markup

WORK IN PROGRESS

- Historical persistence in the slowdown of Business cycles
- Capital deepening and corporate taxes, with Baris Kaymak.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- **2016** : Researcher, Centre Interuniversitaire de Recherche en Économie Quantitative (CIREQ), Montréal
- **2016** : Lecturer, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada
- **2014** : Project engineer (Pre-hiring), Afriland First Bank, Cameroon
- **2014** : Consultant as database designer, Eromat enterprise, Cameroon
- **2013** : Economist (Intern), Bank of Central African States, Cameroon
- **2012** : Statistician (Intern), Epidemiological department, Centre Pasteur du Cameroun, Cameroon.
- **2011** : - Economist (Intern), Bank of Central African States, Cameroon
- Designer and survey supervisor, ISSEA, Cameroon

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PARTICIPATIONS

- 2019** : 58th Congress-Societe Canadienne de science Economique, Quebec, Canada.
53rd Annual Conference of Canadian Economics Association, Banff, Calgary
- 2018** : 14th CIREQ conference, Montreal University, Montreal, Canada
- 2014** : 3rd IAE Conference on epidemiology, Yaoundé (Cameroon).

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

- **2019** - Ph.D. Grant, J.W McConnell Family Foundation Chair in American Studies, University of Montréal, Canada
- CIREQ Association Graduate Travel Grant Scholarship
- **2014-2019** : Ph.D. Fellowship, Department of Economics, University of Montreal
- **2014-2017** : Ph.D. Fellowship, CIREQ Montreal
- **2008-2013** : Msc. Fellowship, Government of Cameroon

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- **Instructor** (University of Montreal)
Introduction to Microeconomics (Undergraduate), winter 2016, winter 2017
Initiation to Economics (Undergraduate), fall 2017, fall 2018, winter 2019
- **Teaching Assistant** (University of Montreal)
Macroeconomic 1 (Graduate-Ph.D. student), - ECN 7050, (fall 2019)
Introduction to Macroeconomics (Undergraduate), fall 2015, fall 2016, winter 2017
Principles of Economics (Undergraduate), winter 2015, winter 2017
Analysis method 2 (Undergraduate), fall 2016
Workshop in Applied Economics with STATA, fall 2017 fall 2018, winter 2019

REFERENCES

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Prof. Baris Kaymak,
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Prof. Mathieu Marcoux,
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SUMMARY OF THESIS

Increasing markup and market share concentration (Job Market Paper)

Markups and the concentration of market shares have increased in the US economy over the last four decades. This has raised a debate about competition. In this paper, I develop a new method to aggregate firm markups. I show that the largest firms in terms of sales have lower average markups than other firms. Second, the increase in the aggregate markup is a result of changes in firm-level markups and the composition of sales across firms. This implies that the increase in market share concentration has slowed down the increase in markups. I develop a model to explain these facts. In the model, firms accumulate customers over their life cycle. Changes in firm profitability lead to temporary reductions in markups as firms attract new customers. The most productive firms benefit overproportionally from an expansion in their customer base, driving the increase in sales concentration. In the long-run, the higher concentration allows large firms to charge high markups, driving the aggregate increase. I find that a decline in firm entry rates, together with changes in the technology of customer acquisition best explains the joint increase in markups and concentration seen in the data.

On the life cycle dynamic of firm's markup

In this paper, I study the implications of the firm's markup dynamic to the firm's growth and aggregate productivity growth. I provide empirical evidence that conditional on surviving, firms' markup converges over the life cycle within a given industry. Analyzing the convergence dynamic of markup shows that young firms are the main source of markup dispersion. I develop a model to explain this fact and quantify the role of young firms in the productivity dispersion through markup. In the model, firms build customer capital over their life cycle. The firm's markup converges because there is a limit to the customer capital accumulation. Young firm's growth faster than old firms, because they have more incentive to build customer capital and face more to the selection process. Although customer capital induces a TFP to lose through markup heterogeneity, it doesn't induce to a misallocation of resources. Finally, in the absence of markup dynamics, the average firm's growth declines and TFP lose increase.