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REFERENCES **Bariş Kaymak**; Senior Research Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
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Joao Alfredo Galindo da Fonseca; Assistant Professor, University of Montreal
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Immo Schott; Associate Professor, University of Montreal
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EDUCATION **Ph.D. candidate in Economics**
Université de Montréal since 2017

M.A in Applied Economics and Statistics
ENSEA (Côte d'Ivoire), 2017

M.A in Development Economics
Université de Ouaga II (Burkina Faso), 2013

TEACHING **Introduction to Microeconomics** (2022), Université de Montréal
EXPERIENCE **Introduction to Macroeconomics** (2020, 2019), Université de Montréal
 Microeconometrics (2022, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Introduction to Macroeconomics (2022, 2018, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Institutions and financial market (2021, 2020, 2019, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Economics and public finance (2021, 2020, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Microeconomic theory (2021, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Principles of economics (2021, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Introduction to microeconomics (2021, 2018, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Financial economics (2020, 2019, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Econometrics (2020, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Initiation to economics (2019, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Probability for economists (2019, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal
 Quantitative methods (2018, teaching assistant), Université de Montréal

RESEARCH Macroeconomics
INTEREST Labor economics
 Technological change
 Structural change

WORKING **Automation Cross-Occupation Spillovers**
PAPERS **Balanced Growth, Structural Change and Labor Share**

WORK IN PROGRESS	Occupational Labor Sticky Mobility
GRANTS AND AWARDS	Ph.D. Grant, J.W McConnell Family Foundation Chair in American Studies, Université de Montréal, 2021, 2020 Ph.D. Fellowship, Department of Economics CIREQ Université de Montréal, since 2017 Tuition-fee Waiver Scholarship, School of Graduate Studies, Université de Montréal, 2017-2019 Scholarship of Excellence, M.A. ENSEA, 2014-2017 Scholarship of Excellence, M.A. & B.A Université Ouaga II, 2011-2013
ATTENDED SEMINARS	Internal Applied/Macro Brownbag; 2022(presented) CEA Annual conference; 2022(presented) CIREQ Ph.D. Students Conference; 2022(presented); 2021 Structural transformation on economic growth annual conference, 2022 Allied Social Science Associations annual conference, 2022 Policy Perspectives on the COVID-19 Pandemic, CIREQ, 2021 The McConnell Seminar, 2021 16th CIREQ Ph.D. Students' Conference, 2021 Montreal Applied Economics Conference, 2021 Making finance work for Africa webinar series, 2021 China Economy Seminar, Harvard Dept of Economics , 2021 Africa emerging market forum, 2017
SOFTWARES	Statistics: Matlab; Stata; R; Eviews; SAS; SPSS; GAUSS Programming languages: Python; HTML; CSS; Visual Studio; VBA Text editing: LaTeX; Ms Word; Ms PowerPoint Data processing: Ms Excel; Ms Access; CPro Image editing: PhotoShop; Ms Publisher
LANGUAGES	English (fluent) French (native)

**WORKING
PAPERS
abstract included**

Automation Cross-Occupation Spillovers (JMP)

Abstract: This paper demonstrates how, through the capital reallocation channel, increased automation in routine occupations has reduced employment and wages in non-routine occupations. Automation in routine occupations absorbs capital from non-routine occupations, reducing employment and wages in the latter. This mechanism is referred to as automation cross occupation spillovers. Between 1980 and 2010, automation reduced average labor income by 27%. Cross-occupation spillover is responsible for 62% of this drop. For example, the increase in automation in the 10% most routine intensive occupations between 1980 and 2010 reduced average labor income in the 90% least routine intensive occupations by 2.04%. Furthermore, I find that automation has contributed to the rise of inequality in the United States. Indeed, automation accounts for 30.3% of the increase in occupational labor income inequality between 1980 and 2010.

Balanced Growth, Structural Change and Labor Share

Abstract: This paper reconciles three stylized facts that characterize the modern economic growth: balanced growth, structural change, and the decline in the manufacturing labor share relative to the services labor share. I extend the neoclassical growth model to two sectors, manufacturing and services, where services are more labor intensive than manufacturing, and define a balanced growth path in this context. I also demonstrate that balanced growth is consistent with structural change, as evidenced by the fact that manufacturing TFP increases faster than services TFP. Along the balanced growth path, the output share of services rises while the manufacturing share falls.