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REFERENCES

Barış Kaymak; Senior Research Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
Email: barkaymak[at]gmail.com

Joao Alfredo Galindo da Fonseca; Assistant Professor, University of Montreal
Email: ja.galindo.da.fonseca[at]gmail.com

Immo Schott; Associate Professor, University of Montreal
Email: immoschott[at]gmail.com

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

RESEARCH INTEREST

Macroeconomics
Labor economics
Technological change
Structural change

WORKING PAPERS

Automation and Cross-Occupation Spillovers
(Progressive Economics Forum Award)
Balanced Growth and Structural Change
Corporate Tax Cuts and Structural Change

WORK IN PROGRESS

Occupational Labor Sticky Mobility

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Quantitative Methods for Economics (2023), Université de Montréal
Introduction to Microeconomics (2022), Université de Montréal
Introduction to Macroeconomics (2020, 2019), Université de Montréal
Quantitative Methods for Economics (2023, teaching assistant), 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

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, 2023 (presented)
CEA Annual conference; 2022 (presented)
CIREQ Ph.D. Students Conference; 2022, 2021 (presented);
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; CSPro
Image editing: PhotoShop; Ms Publisher

LANGUAGES

English (fluent)
French (native)

Automation and 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 and Structural Change

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

Corporate Tax Cuts and Structural Change

Abstract: The paper shows, both theoretically and empirically, how corporate tax cuts contributed to structural change. For nearly a century, the United States has consistently reduced corporate taxes while maintaining the labor income tax. This shift in tax structure has an uneven impact on goods and services production, contributing to the divergence of sectoral value-added. Indeed, the factor intensity of the goods-producing sector and the service-producing sector differs, thus, changes in corporate taxes affect them differently. A 1% increase in the corporate tax retention rate raises the value-added of the services sector by 0.27 percentage points in comparison to the value-added of the goods sector.