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EDUCATION	Queen's University, Kingston, ON Ph.D., Economics Advisors: Gregor Smith and Allan Gregory	2014–Present
	Queen's University, Kingston, ON M.A., Economics Advisor: Gregor Smith	2013–2014
	University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON B.A., Honours with Specialization in Economics	2009–2013
WORKING PAPERS	The Electoral Origin of Government Spending Shocks ( <i>Job market paper</i> )  Fiscal Policy, Government Ideology, and Economic Activity: Evidence from OECD Countries  Expenditure-Based Austerity Across Eurozone Countries ( <i>Submitted</i> )	
WORK IN PROGRESS	Quantifying the Impact of Fiscal Integration on Regional Budgets in the Canadian Federation (with Serge Coulombe)	
POLICY REPORT	Diverging Crude Oil Prices in North America – the Implications for Canada's Trade Balance, <i>Canada's State of Trade: Trade and Investment</i> . Pages 38–40. Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 2012.	
CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS	Congrès de la Société canadienne de science économique (2017, 2019) Canadian Economics Association Annual Conference (2013, 2016, 2017, 2019) CIREQ Ph.D. Students' Conference (2018) Doctoral Workshop in Applied Econometrics (2018)	
RESEARCH AND OTHER EXPERIENCE	<i>Research Assistant</i> Professor Gregor Smith, Queen's University Professor Allan Gregory, Queen's University	2019 2015
	Junior Economist (EC-02) Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Office of the Chief Economist, Trade and Economic Analysis Division	Summers of 2012–2013
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<i>Instructor - Queen's University</i> Macroeconomic Theory I, Undergraduate  <i>Teaching Assistant - Queen's University</i> International Macroeconomics, Undergraduate Applied Time Series, Graduate	2017-2018  2019 2017–2018

	Head TA, Macroeconomic Theory I, Undergraduate	2015-2016
	Econometric Methods, Graduate	2015
	Introductory Statistics, Undergraduate	2014
	Labour Markets and Gender Differences, Undergraduate	2014
	Development Economics, Undergraduate	2013
HONOURS AND AWARDS	R.S. McLaughlin Fellowship	2017-2018
	W Edmund Clark Scholarship	2017-2018
	Ontario Graduate Scholarship	2017-2018
	SSHRC, Joseph-Armand Bombardier CGS – Doctoral	2014-2017
	Tri-Agency Recipient Recognition Award – Doctoral	2014-2015
	SSHRC, Joseph-Armand Bombardier CGS – Master	2013-2014
	Graduate Entrance Tuition Award, Queen’s University	2013-2014
	B.A. Distinction <i>Summa Cum Laude</i>	2013
	Merit Scholarship, University of Ottawa	2012-2013
	Dean’s Honour List, University of Ottawa	2009-2013
	Admission Scholarship, University of Ottawa	2009
COMPUTER SKILLS	Stata, Matlab, Fortran, Dynare, EViews	
LANGUAGES	English, French (Native)	
REFERENCES	Gregor Smith	Allan Gregory
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SELECTED PAPER ABSTRACTS	<b>The Electoral Origin of Government Spending Shocks (<a href="#">Job Market Paper</a>)</b>	
	<p>In this paper, I develop a theoretical framework for analysing the economic and political origins of government spending variations both across countries and time. I first build a model where economic and electoral outcomes are determined simultaneously and in which choices of government spending and taxation vary according to the ideology of the ruling party along a left-right spectrum. The model introduces heterogenous voters, parties, and repeated elections into a neoclassical macroeconomic framework. I then exploit the large variations in the domestic political environment, the business cycle, and fiscal policy stance since 1945 to identify the country-specific parameters of the model for twelve OECD countries. The model shows that an important part of the variance in government spending can be linked to the political sector for most countries studied (54% on average), and in particular for countries like the United States and the United Kingdom with (i) more political polarization and (ii) a high persistence in government ideology.</p>	

## **Fiscal Policy, Government Ideology, and Economic Activity: Evidence from OECD Countries ([Link to paper](#))**

This study explores the dynamic interaction between the ideology of governments, government spending, and economic activity using a panel structural VAR. I use the full sample of OECD countries over the 1990–2015 period and a rich dataset from the Manifesto Research Group that contains time-varying ideological party positions. I find that, with the exception of the post-war era, government spending appears to be the key transmission mechanism through which government ideology affects economic growth. Once the difference in government spending across ideological groups are controlled for, I find no evidence that government ideology has a direct impact on economic growth. Moreover, the estimates suggest that parties in old and new democracies as well as in countries with fixed and flexible election dates tend to stimulate the economy in the four to five quarters prior to elections. I show that when I do not account for the domestic political environment in the structural VAR model, the estimated government spending shocks are foreseeable. In particular, I show that both the ideology of the ruling party and the pre-electoral dummy variables Granger-cause the estimated government spending shocks.

## **Expenditure-based Austerity across Eurozone Countries ([Link to paper](#))**

This paper analyses the degree of commonality in expenditure-based fiscal policy across the Eurozone member states using a nonparametric statistical model. I show that there was a statistically significant co-movement in government spending during the post-financial crisis period for a particular subset of member countries: Spain, Portugal, Slovenia, Greece, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, and Italy. The identified co-movement in government spending is characterized by a large decline over the 2009–2013 period. My analysis suggests that the severe spending cut following the financial crisis can be linked to the countries' financial position in the wake of the Maastricht Treaty. At that time, the aforementioned countries each had a gross debt-to-GDP ratio above the median level of the euro area, which coincides with the debt limit established in the Stability and Growth Pact (60% of GDP). I do not find any evidence of co-movement in government spending for the rest of the Eurozone or for other European countries, with the exception of Denmark which has its currency fixed with the euro, suggesting that severe fiscal retrenchment was a phenomenon specific to only the euro area and, in particular, the countries with the most vulnerable financial position.