

# Alexandre Lehoux

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**Citizenship:**

Canadian

**Research Interests:**

Labor Economics, Innovation, Economics of Science

## EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Economics, University of Toronto 2024 (Expected)  
*Committee:* Kory Kroft (co-supervisor), David J. Price (co-supervisor),  
Marlène Koffi

M.A in Economics, Université de Montréal 2017

B.A in Economics, Université de Montréal 2015

## RESEARCH

**Reluctant to Grow: The Unintended Effects of R&D Tax Credits Targeting Small Firms** (Job Market Paper)

**New Wave of Industrial Policies: Industry Dynamics and Labor Market Evidence from an IT Wage Subsidy**

## AWARDS AND GRANTS

CRDCN Emerging Scholars Grant (\$1,200) 2023

University of Toronto Doctoral Fellowship (\$15,000  $\times$  5) 2018 - 2023

Maurice-Bouchard Foundation scholarship (\$1,000) 2015

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Competition Law Officer, Mergers & Acquisitions division,  
Competition Bureau, Government of Canada

Sept 2017 - Aug 2018

Teaching Assistant

2018 - present

- ECO 206: Microeconomics
- ECO 210: Mathematical Methods for Economic Theory
- ECO 225: Data Tools for Economists
- ECO 334: The Political Economy of Media
- ECO 339: Labour Economics: Empl., Wages and Public Policy
- ECO 344: Labour Economics and Market Frictions
- ECO 375: Applied Econometrics I
- ECO 375: Applied Econometrics II
- ECO 446: Advanced Public Economics

Research Assistant

- Arthur Blouin & Julian Dyer: Web-scraping meta-data and PDFs (2018)
- Immo Schott: Automate complex text files parsing to Stata (2015)

## ACADEMIC SERVICE

Doctoral Student Mentor

2018 - 2023

## LANGUAGES

French (native), English (fluent)  
*Programming:* Stata, Python, R

## REFERENCES

Kory Kroft  
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## Abstracts

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### **Reluctant to Grow: The Unintended Effects of R&D Tax Credits Targeting Small Firms**

(Job Market Paper)

This paper provides evidence at the firm- and worker-level of how R&D tax credits targeting small innovating firms distort production and earnings. I take advantage of an eligibility change in Canada's largest R&D program in 2004 that allowed firms to increase their production while maintaining eligibility for the generous program. Using matched employer-employee data, I find no impact on R&D spending in the short-term, but significant increases in value-added per worker following the reform. The results are primarily driven by less financially constrained firms, emphasizing the growth distortion effect of the eligibility threshold. Productivity growth results in earnings increasing on average by 2%. Incumbent and lower-earning workers benefited the most, while women saw no increase. Finally, I find no impact on employment, although this is masked by an increase in new hires and departures following the reform. Hiring policy tilts towards recruiting workers coming from higher firm quality, but I see no effect on the individual quality of new recruits.

### **New Wave of Industrial Policies: Industry Dynamics and Labor Market Evidence from an IT Wage Subsidy**

(In Progress)

I contribute evidence to the growing literature on industrial policy by studying the introduction of a wage subsidy targeting the software industry. Leveraging Canada's rich matched employer-employee dataset, I first study the employment and earnings impact at the firm-level by comparing eligible firms to non-eligible high-technology firms. In the second part, I use a unique feature of the policy that required a minimum number of workers to be eligible for the subsidy to study small firms' growth dynamics.