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References

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EDUCATION

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| Ph.D. in Economics, University of Montreal, Canada | May 2022 (expected) |
| M.Sc. in Economics. African School of Economics, Benin | 2016 |
| B.Sc. in Statistics-Econometrics, University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin | 2012 |

RESEARCH FIELD

Macroeconomics, Monetary Economics, International Finance/Macro, Inequality

WORKING PAPERS

"Monetary policy, sticky wages and household heterogeneity"
"Sudden stops, asset prices: the role of a limited financial market participation"

WORKS IN PROGRESS

"Financial instability, price instability and Inequality"
"US repo market and fiscal policy", with Carolyn Sissoko

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES

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| Research assistant for Prof Baris Kaymak and Immo Schott | Summer 2018 |
| Research assistant for Juste Somé, Ph.D. | 2016 |
| Statistician civil servant, Statistics-Planification Office, Ministry of Health, Benin | 2014-2016 |
| High school teacher in mathematics, Calavi, Benin | 2012-2014 |
| Statistician Intern, National Institute of Statistics of Benin | Summer 2012 |

TEACHING EXPERIENCES

Lecturer, University of Montreal

Data analysis for economists (Undergraduate): Fall 2019, Winter 2020, Fall 2020.

Introduction to macroeconomics (Undergraduate): Winter 2021

Teaching assistant, University of Montreal

Macroeconomics (Ph.D.): Fall 2019, Fall 2020, Winter 2021.

Advanced Macroeconomics (Ph.D.): Winter 2020, Winter 2021.

Macroeconomics (Msc): Fall 2020, Fall 2021.

Quantitative methods for economists (Undergraduate): Winter 2020.

Principle of economics (Undergraduate): Summer 2018, Fall 2018, Winter 2019.

Introduction to microeconomics (Undergraduate): Fall 2017.

Teaching assistant, African School of Economics

Macroeconomics (Msc): Winter 2016.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

2021: Royal Economic Society Symposium of Junior Researchers,
60th Annual Congress of the Société canadienne de science économique

2019: Fifteenth CIREQ Ph.D. Student Conference at McGill University,
Economics Graduate Student Conference at Washington University in St Louis

FELLOWSHIPS, HONORS AND AWARDS

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| Ph.D. Fellowship, Department of Economics, University of Montreal | 2016-2021 |
| Ph.D. Fellowship, CIREQ, University of Montreal | 2016-2021 |
| World Bank Scholarship | 2014-2016 |
| Beninese Government Scholarship | 2009-2012 |
| Best student in Statistics-Econometrics (Undergraduate), Benin | 2011 |

SKILLS

Software: Matlab, Stata, Fortran, Python, Latex

Household survey data: SCF (USA), PSID (USA), ENIGH (MEXICO)

Languages

French (Native), English (Advanced)

Summary of my working papers

“Monetary policy, sticky wages, and household heterogeneity”

Can a Two-Agent New Keynesian model, also known as TANK, approximate a Heterogeneous Agents New Keynesian (HANK) model in terms of its aggregate response to a monetary policy shock? In this paper, I show that the answer depends on the source of nominal rigidities. If prices are sticky, the answer is yes, as shown by Debortoli and Gali (2018). If wages are sticky, the answer is no, as shown in this paper. To make this point, I show that the TANK model with only wage rigidities is equivalent, in terms of aggregate variables, to the representative agent New Keynesian model. For TANK with both price and wage rigidities, I show numerically that TANK does not approximate HANK well.

“Sudden stops, asset prices: the role of limited financial market participation”

This paper studies the role of household heterogeneity in the severity of sudden stop crises and its implications for prudential capital control policy. I use data on sudden stop events and financial market participation to document that a lower level of financial market participation is associated with a higher drop in asset prices. To explain the role that financial market participation plays in the drop in asset prices, I build an equilibrium business cycle model with a collateral constraint and with limited financial market participation. The heterogeneity in access to the financial market generates income and consumption inequality in the model. The extent to which the limited financial market participation amplifies the drop in the asset price depends on the cyclicalty of consumption inequality. Consistent with my empirical findings using household survey data from Mexico, the model generates a drop in consumption inequality during the financial crisis that amplifies the drop in asset prices, output, and consumption. I show that the optimal time-consistent debt tax should be higher in a limited financial market participation economy, which rationalizes the use of capital control in emerging markets. Finally, my findings suggest it is possible to address financial instability without raising inequality.