

## **ARTHUR V. SMITH**

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### **EDUCATION**

Ph.D., Economics, Boston University, Boston MA, May 2019 (expected)  
Dissertation Title: *Three Papers in International Economics and Macroeconomics*  
Dissertation Committee: Stefania Garetto, Stephen J. Terry and Pascual Restrepo

M.S., Political Economy, Boston University, Boston MA, September 2017

B.S., International Economics (*Magna Cum Laude*), Georgetown University Walsh School of Foreign Service, Washington DC, May 2010

### **FIELDS OF INTEREST**

International Economics, Macroeconomics

### **PUBLICATIONS AND SUBMITTED PAPERS**

- Fillat, F.L., Garetto, S., and **Smith, A.V.** (2018). "What are the consequences of global banking for the international transmission of shocks? A quantitative analysis." NBER Working Paper 25203. Submitted.
- Lecznar, J. and **Smith, A.V.** (2018). "Geographic Aggregation and the Measurement of Real Consumption Growth Volatility." SSRN Working Paper 3048600. Submitted.
- Unlu, F., Bozzi, L., Layzer, C., **Smith, A.**, Price, C., and Hurtig, R. (2016). "Linking Implementation Fidelity to Outcomes in an RCT." In G. Roberts (Ed.), S. Vaughn (Ed.), N. Beretvas (Ed.) and W. Wong (Ed.), *Measuring and Modeling Treatment Fidelity in Studies of Educational Intervention*, Abingdon: Routledge
- Edmunds, J.A., Bernstein, L., Unlu, F., Glennie, E., Willse, J., **Smith, A.**, and Arshavsky, N. (2012). "Expanding the start of the college pipeline: Ninth grade findings from an experimental study of the impact of the early college high school model." *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*, 5:2, 136-159.

### **WORKING PAPERS**

"Trade and Inequality: Educational and Occupational Choices Matter." (**Job Market Paper**), November 2018.

### **PRESENTATIONS**

Green Line Macro Meeting, Boston MA, 2018  
Society for Economic Dynamics, Mexico City Mexico, 2018 (presented by Stefania Garetto)  
Canadian Economics Association Meetings, Antigonish NS Canada, 2017  
Macro Dissertation Workshop, Boston University, 2016, 2017, 2018

### **FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS**

Visiting Fellow, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Summer 2018  
Economics Department Summer Research Grant, Boston University, 2016

Outstanding Teaching Fellow, Boston University, 2015  
Dean's Fellowship, Boston University, 2013

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

Research Assistant, Samuel Bazzi, Boston University, Fall 2018  
Research Assistant, Stefania Garetto, Boston University, Fall 2016-Spring 2018  
Research Assistant, Marianne Baxter, Boston University, Summer 2015, Spring 2016  
Analyst; Associate Analyst; Research Assistant, Abt Associates Inc., 2010-2013  
Consultant; Intern, State of the USA, 2009-2010  
Research Assistant, Phil Cross and William Jack, Georgetown University, 2007-2008

**TEACHING EXPERIENCE**

Teaching Fellow, Introductory Microeconomic Analysis, Fall 2015  
Teaching Fellow, Introductory Macroeconomic Analysis, 2014-2015

**COMPUTER SKILLS:** MATLAB, STATA, SAS, LaTeX, R

**CITIZENSHIP/VISA STATUS:** USA

**REFERENCES**

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### **Trade and Inequality: Educational and Occupational Choice Matter.** (Job Market Paper)

How does trade affect inequality? Using recent cross country data, I document a positive association between trade and skill intensity, but I find no association between trade and the skill premium. This result is puzzling compared to the existing literature. To explain these findings, I develop a tractable model of trade featuring heterogeneous firms, skill-biased productivity, and agents' educational and occupational choices. Using these ingredients, I endogenize the supply of high-skilled labor, and rationalize the observed facts. The model also has testable implications about the occupational responses to trade, for which I find support in the data. I quantify the model and simulate the effects of China's entry to the WTO on the skill premium. Though I find that the effect of trade on the skill premium is less severe than previous literature suggests, my counterfactual analysis implies that the cost of education is a policy relevant channel for affecting the distributional consequences of trade.

### **Geographic Aggregation and the Measurement of Real Consumption Growth Volatility.** (with *Jonathon Lecznar*)

We estimate real consumption's growth rate and volatility in light of three new facts documenting geographic differences in consumption: (1) consumers in separate markets buy different products, (2) a product's market share varies geographically conditional on relative price, and (3) product variety growth and its cyclicalities vary geographically. These facts suggest that existing methods to account for product variety changes overstate the benefits to consumers by overlooking geographic diversity in consumption baskets. Quantitatively, focusing on aggregate product variety changes overstates real consumption growth by 2.75 percentage points primarily by assuming that local product entry benefits all consumers nationally. Nonetheless, accounting for product variety changes is important. Our real consumption series grows 3 percentage points faster than a statistical agency benchmark and has twice the volatility due to product variety's procyclicality.

### **What are the consequences of global banking for the international transmission of shocks? A quantitative analysis.** (with *Stefania Garetto and Jose L. Fillat*)

We study the consequences of the organization of foreign banks in the United States for the transmission of financial shocks across countries. We start by establishing a set of stylized facts about global banks with US operations. First, we show evidence of selection by size into foreign markets, related to banks' organization mode: foreign subsidiaries and their parent banks are systematically larger than foreign branches and their parent banks, in terms of deposits, loans, and overall assets. Second, the mode of foreign operations affects how global banks respond to shocks and how those shocks are transmitted across countries. To rationalize these facts, we develop a structural model of global banking whose assumptions mimic the institutional details of the US regulatory framework. The model is able to replicate the response of the US banking sector to the European sovereign debt crisis. We use the model as a laboratory to perform counterfactual analysis on the effects of alternative regulatory policies. Our analysis suggests that pervasive subsidiarization, higher capital requirements, or ad hoc policy interventions would have mitigated the effects of the crisis.