

Teaching Experience

List of all courses taught as principal instructor.

Oberlin College:

Principles of Economics with Calculus (Econ 102): Fall 2009, Spring 2010, Fall 2010

This course introduces the student to the economic problems of unemployment, inflation, the distribution of income and wealth, and the allocation of resources. The basic tools of analysis for studying these problems are developed and the role of public policy in securing economic objectives is explored. The course is designed to serve as a foundation for further work in economics and as a desirable complement to study in history, politics and sociology. In addition it introduces students to the application of mathematical tools in economics by presenting the material in a more formal way.

Development Economics (Econ 209): Spring 2010, Spring 2011

A survey of the factors that are thought to determine the economic performance of poor and middle income countries. Topics covered include the meaning and measurement of development, inequality, labor markets, health outcomes, population growth, the role of institutions, foreign aid, theories of economic growth, trade, and the role of international institutions. Where appropriate the course will also look at historic parallels in today's high income countries.

Introduction to Econometrics (Econ 255): Fall 2009, Spring 2011

This is an introduction to the application of statistical methods to the estimation of economic models and the testing of economic hypotheses using non-experimental data. The central statistical tool is multivariate regression analysis. Topics covered include: the Gauss-Markov theorem, testing hypotheses, and correcting for heteroskedasticity, autocorrelation and simultaneous equation bias. In the weekly computer lab sessions econometric software is used to analyze real-world data.

Advanced Development (Econ 309): (First half) Spring 2010

This course explores the factors determining economic development from a microeconomic and macroeconomic perspective. In the first half of the course, topics covered include microfinance, foreign aid, the role of institutional factors and the institutions vs. geography debate. The second half of the course explores the theory and evidence of economic development from a macroeconomic perspective. Topics include economic growth macroeconomic policies, and international trade and finance. This is a team-taught course.

Advanced Microeconometrics (Econ 356, half semester module): Spring 2010 and
Advanced Econometrics (Econ355): Fall 2011, Fall 2013

These courses cover advanced estimation methods common in microeconomic applications such as first difference estimators, fixed and random effects, instrumental variables, simultaneous equations, regression discontinuity designs, limited dependent variables models (Logit, Probit, Tobit) and the estimation of treatment effect in experimental and quasi-experimental settings. It starts with a brief review of the identification problems commonly encountered in econometrics.

Seminar: Economic Development (Econ 408): Spring 2012 and Seminar: Institutions and Development (Econ 408) Fall 2014

These courses have two parts. During the first half, students are required to critically present and discuss some of the most important recent research on the respective topics. The second half is dedicated to students' own original research papers on a question related to the seminar's topic. They are required to present first preliminary and then final results and hand in a final paper to serve as their capstone project.

American University:

Macroeconomics of Development (Econ 363): Fall 2012

Theoretical and empirical exploration of macroeconomic issues and policies in developing countries. Topics include exchange rates, monetary policy, fiscal policy, international trade, international financial flows, financial crises, structural adjustment, and related topics.

Survey of Economic Development (Econ 661): Fall 2012, Spring 2013

Selected topics in the field of development economics at both the micro and macro levels with an emphasis on policy issues and data analysis. Topics may include poverty, inequality, gender, growth, trade, finance, employment, debt, exchange rates, and macro policies in developing countries

Georgetown Public Policy Institute:

Advanced Regression and Program Evaluation Methods (PPOL 512): Summer 2008,
Summer 2009

This course is an introduction to advanced, but commonly used, methods of statistical analysis. The emphasis (as in Quantitative Methods I and II) is on applied learning; formal proofs and mathematical rigor are presented but not the principal focus of the course. Instruction will concentrate on how to determine the appropriate econometric approach in addressing various types of policy questions. Topics to be covered will include: Maximum Likelihood Estimation; Limited Dependent Variables (Linear

Probability, Logit & Probit Models); Truncated/Censored Dependent Variables (Tobit Models); Panel data; Instrumental Variable methods; and Time-Series analysis.

International Economic Development Policy (PPOL 684): (Two courses) Spring 2009

This course surveys the literature on the key determinants of economic development. It starts out by discussing basic aspects of the discipline of development economics. It then moves on trying to understand what drives economic growth and why some countries grow faster than others, and discusses the role of health and education in economic development. Next, it looks at the respective roles of institutions and geographical factors and discusses the role of foreign aid. Finally, we look at some specific problems and policies pursued by middle income countries.

Economic Impact of Remittances: (Half semester workshop) Fall 2008

This module gives an overview of the recent literature on the impact of migrant remittances on sending countries. Students are required to read the assigned academic papers and to critically discuss them. Each student will have to present one of the papers in class.

New York University:

Money and Banking (V31.0231): Summer 2005

Money supply; banking as an industry; banks as suppliers of money; the Federal Reserve System and monetary control; monetary theory; and contemporary monetary policy issues.