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RESEARCH INTERESTS	Primary Fields: Labour Economics, Economics of Education, Economic History Secondary Fields: Economic Development, Public Economics	
EDUCATION	Ph.D., Department of Economics, Queen's University	2012–2018 (expected)
	M.A., Department of Economics, Dalhousie University	2010–2012
	B.Sc., Departments of Mathematics and Economics, Dalhousie University	2005–2009
PUBLICATIONS	Jaworski, T., M.E.C. Jones, and M. Samano (2017). Entry and Pricing on Broadway, <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> , forthcoming.	
	Jones, M.E.C., M.Ø. Nielsen, & M.K. Popiel (2014). A Fractionally Cointegrated VAR Analysis of Economic Voting and Political Support. <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i> , 47(4): 1078-1130.	
	Rosenblum, D. & M. Jones (2013). Did the Taliban's Opium Eradication Campaign Cause a Decline in HIV Infections in Russia? <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i> , 48(6): 470-476.	
WORKING PAPERS	Student Aid and the Distribution of Educational Attainment (Job Market Paper)	
	The Slaughter of the Bison and Reversal of Fortunes on the Great Plains, <i>with Donna Feir and Rob Gillezeau</i> (under review)	
	Illuminating Economic Development in Indigenous Communities, <i>with Donna Feir and Rob Gillezeau</i> (under review)	
	Educational Investments and Cross Cultural Differences in the Structure of Information	
	The Intergenerational Legacy of Indian Residential Schools	
	Inequalities in Test Scores Between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Youth in Canada, <i>with Michael Barber</i>	
WORK IN PROGRESS	Jim Crow and Discrimination in Public Accommodations, <i>with Lisa Cook, Trevon Logan, and David Rosé</i>	
	Culture and the Intergenerational Transmission of Human Capital	
	Historical Treaty Making and Long-Term Economic Prosperity of Indigenous Peoples, <i>with Donna Feir and Rob Gillezeau</i>	

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PARTICIPATION 2017: Canadian Public Economics Group Meeting (scheduled), Canadian Network of Economic Historians Meeting, Economic History Association Meeting (poster), NBER Summer Institute (poster), American Law and Economics Association Conference, Doctoral Workshop in Applied Econometrics, Ottawa Carleton Graduate School of Economics Launch Conference (poster), Canadian Economics Association Conference

2016: Canadian Economics Association Conference, Canadian Law and Economics Association Conference, Atlantic Canadian Economics Association Conference

2015: Workshop on Economic Issues Facing Indigenous Peoples at Simon Fraser University (discussant), Canadian Law and Economics Association Conference, Dalhousie University (invited talk), Lakehead University (invited talk)

2014: Canadian Economics Association Conference

TEACHING EXPERIENCE *Instructor - Queen's University*
ECON 351: Introductory Econometrics (2016), ECON 361: Income Distributions and Problems in Inequality (2014)

Teaching Assistant - Queen's University
ECON 430/831: Issues in North American Economic History (2016, 2017), ECON 851: Econometrics II (PhD Econometrics: 2014, 2015), ECON 852: Quantitative Methods (MA Econometrics: 2013, 2015), MIR 893: Analytical Methods (MIR Econometrics: 2014), ECON 351: Econometrics (2013, 2017), ECON 250: Environmental Economics (2012)

Teaching Assistant - Dalhousie University
ECON 2400: The Economics of Retirement (2012), ECON 3338: Econometrics 1 (2012), ECON 3339: Econometrics 2 (2012), ECON 4900: Honour's Thesis Class (2011, 2012), ECON 3600: Strategic Behaviour(2011), ECON 2334: Economic Development Debates (2010)

HONOURS AND AWARDS	Fred Bateman Award for Best Paper at EBHS Conference	2017
	6th Lindau Meeting on Economic Sciences	2017
	John Deutsch Institute Doctoral Stipend	2016
	ACEA Conference Award for Best Student Presentation	2016
	CRDCN Grant to Analyze 2012 Aboriginal People's Survey	2015
	SSHRC Doctoral Award	2015-2017
	Ontario Graduate Scholarship	2013-2014, 2014-2015
	Graduate Entrance Tuition Award, Queen's University	2012-2013
	U.L.G. Rao Memorial Prize in Economics (Highest GPA), Dalhousie University	2012
	TA Award for Teaching Excellence, Dalhousie University	2012
	Academic All-Canadian Award, Canadian Inter-University Sport	2008-2010
	Loran Award, Canadian Merit Scholarship Foundation	2005-2009
Dalhousie University Entrance Scholarship, Dalhousie University	2005	

OTHER EXPERIENCE	<i>Research Assistant</i>	
	Professor Taylor Jaworski, Queen's University	2015
	Professor Morten Nielsen, Queen's University	2014
	Professors Daniel Rosenblum and Mevlude Akbulut-Yuksel, Dalhousie University	2012
	Professor Yigit Aydede, Saint Mary's University	2012
Dr. Jamie Bacon, Bermuda Museum Aquarium and Zoo	2008	

REFEREEING *Defence and Peace Economics*

COMPUTER SKILLS Stata, R, Matlab, QGIS

LANGUAGES English (Native), French (Advanced), Spanish (Intermediate)

REFERENCES **Taylor Jaworski**
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SELECTED PAPER ABSTRACTS

Student Aid and the Distribution of Educational Attainment (Job Market Paper)

This paper uses cutbacks to a post-secondary funding program for Indigenous people in Canada to understand how marginalized populations respond to increases in the costs of higher education. I exploit between-cohort and cross-eligibility variation in exposure to student aid to show that increasing the costs of post-secondary education not only affects post-secondary attainment but also leads to a sizeable decrease in high school graduation rates. This result is in line with a theoretical model that embeds the expected costs of higher education in the high school decision. The model predicts that high school graduation is affected by the cost of higher education in environments where students face low labour market returns to completing high school. I show that after reductions in targeted student aid in the late 1980s, high school graduation rates declined by four percentage points on Indian reserves, where the return to a high school degree is low, relative to a control group. Post-secondary attainment also responded to changes in the availability of student aid, although the exact magnitudes and levels of post-secondary education affected vary across genders. I estimate that the cutbacks to student aid explain approximately 10 percent of the contemporary difference in hours worked between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Canada.

The Slaughter of the Bison and Reversal of Fortunes on the Great Plains (with Donna Feir and Rob Gillezeau)

In the late 19th century, the North American bison was slaughtered to near-extinction in just over a decade. We show that the bison slaughter led to a reversal of fortunes for the Native Americans who relied on them. Once the tallest people in the world, the generations of bison-dependent people born after the slaughter were amongst the shortest. Today, formerly bison-dependent societies have between 20-40% less income per capita than the average Native American nation. We argue that federal restrictions limiting the mobility and employment opportunities for Native Americans hampered their ability to adjust in the long-run.

Educational Investments and Cross-Cultural Differences in the Structure of Information

There is considerable variation in educational attainment across cultures that cannot be fully accounted for by traditional explanations like stratification of labour markets, differences in educational institutions, and differences in the inputs into education production functions. This paper incorporates information frictions into a model of educational choice to understand how differences in the structure of information across cultural groups contributes to the educational underachievement of disadvantaged groups. I allow individual students to vary in their academic ability, which is known to them, as well as an unknown portion of their labour market returns that is orthogonal to academic ability. In doing so, I show that increasing students knowledge about their return to education affects students differently depending on where they lie in the distribution of academic ability. This result reconciles the different findings in existing empirical work that examines how information provision affects students educational attainment.

Illuminating Economic Development in Indigenous Communities (with Donna Feir and Rob Gillezeau)

There are over 1,000 First Nations and Inuit communities in Canada. However, the most comprehensive public data source on economic activity, the Community Well-Being (CWB) database, only includes consistent data for 357 of these communities every five years between 1991 and 2011. We propose an alternative measure of economic well-being that is available annually since 1992 for all First Nations, Inuit, and non-Indigenous communities in Canada: nighttime light density from satellites. Nighttime light data have been used by development economists to measure economic activity elsewhere and have been shown to be a flexible alternative to traditional measures of economic activity. We find that nighttime light density is a useful proxy for per capita income in the Canadian context and provide evidence of sample selection issues with the pre-existing indicators of well-being in First Nations and Inuit communities. We suggest that using nighttime light density overcomes the biased selection of communities into the CWB samples and thus may present a more complete picture of economic activity in Canada.

Jim Crow and Discrimination in Public Accommodations (with Lisa Cook, Trevon Logan, and David Rosé)

Recent unrest following the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, and the subsequent evolution of the Black Lives Matter movement has thrust the pervasiveness of racial inequality into the public eye. We study discrimination in public accommodations during Jim Crow to better understand the issues underlying discrimination today. We construct a new measure of discrimination based on establishment counts listed in the Negro Motorist Green Books. The Green Books were annual travel guides that listed restaurants, gas stations, hotels, and bars that were friendly to African Americans during the 1937-1964 time period. We combine these non-discriminatory establishment counts with secondary data sources to address a variety of questions relating to discrimination prior to the Civil Rights Act. This project is ongoing.

Inequalities in Test Scores Between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Youth in Canada (with Michael Barber)

This paper examines the test gap in math scores between Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth in Canada. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth we show that after controlling for a rich set of observables, students who self-identify as Indigenous perform 0.33 standard deviations lower on a standardized math test compared to their non-Indigenous counterparts. We find that this test gap emerges at age 12, and it has not declined between 1996 and 2008, despite a focus from policy makers to address educational disparities during this time period. Counterfactual estimates from the decomposition method of Lemieux (2002) suggest that the test gap is more than eliminated after accounting for the differences in the returns to and levels of observable characteristics. This result is primarily driven by differences in the returns to observables.

The Intergenerational Legacy of Indian Residential Schools

From the late nineteenth century until the end of the twentieth century, the Canadian government, in collaboration with Christian churches, operated a nation-wide school system for Indigenous children. Indigenous children were taken from their families and placed in live-in boarding schools where they were to be converted into the Eurocentric culture of the dominant society. Using data from the Aboriginal Peoples Surveys, the Canadian Vital Statistics Birth Database, and a historical dataset that I collect from secondary sources, I exploit regional variation in the intensity of recruitment by Indian Agents, as well as the timing of school closures and the differential resistance to closures by the Catholic church to compute causal estimates of the intergenerational effects of residential schools. Preliminary OLS results show that the children of residential school survivors are less likely to complete high school, despite the fact that the schools increased high school graduation among the generations who attended the schools themselves. Although I cannot immediately rule out that this result is an artefact of selection, I provide suggestive evidence that these findings may be a result of the schools breaking family ties between parents and children which has persisted intergenerationally.