1 Contact Information

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2 Short Description of Graduate Programme

I am currently in the third year of the MRes/PhD in Economics. That is, I have completed the two years of coursework and am currently in my first year of full-time research.

3 Research

My work both employs AI-based interventions and tools to overcome traditional limitations in empirical research and studies the implications of generative AI for how we work, interact, or receive care using both theory and empirics.

AI-Delivered Psychotherapy We collaborate with a provider of AI psychotherapy. In a first RCT, we investigate whether AI can address healthcare under-provision in contexts where long waitlists substantially limit access to traditional treatment. We study the tool's effectiveness in improving mental health outcomes and how users value AI-delivered emotional support compared to human providers—particularly examining characteristics once thought uniquely human, such as compassion and social contact. We also analyse whether AI complements or substitutes for existing care, which users benefit most, and what determines treatment uptake, including the role of trust in technology.

The intervention's scalability unlocks opportunities to study previously unmeasurable spillover effects of psychotherapy. How do mental health improvements affect work outcomes like absenteeism, job retention, workplace relationships, or job search behaviour? Sample size constraints made these questions infeasible with expensive conventional therapy interventions. The scalability of AI interventions allows us to revisit these questions at scale through further RCTs, providing new evidence on the broader economic returns to mental health treatment.

Generative AI and the Organization of Work I study how agentic AI reshapes the economic organisation of teams and firms. My theoretical framework extends task-based models of production with coordination to incorporate AI agents that exhibit both substitution and complementarity with human workers depending on organisational design. The model generates predictions about how organisational structures determine AI adoption patterns and resulting productivity gains.

Using complementary empirical analysis, my research aims to explain whether AI leads to worker specialisation or broader task portfolios and which organisational forms capture productivity gains. This work contributes to our understanding of how general-purpose technologies reorganise production, with implications for the nature of work and the role of workers in future organisations.

Mapping Production Networks with Generative AI (Working Paper) We use generative AI to address a measurement gap in international trade and production: the lack of accessible, high-resolution input-output data. Existing input-output tables are often too aggregated for detailed analysis, and more granular sources, such as VAT transaction data, are typically inaccessible or unavailable for larger countries.

We constructed a granular production network that links over 5,000 product nodes via input-output relationships inferred using AI. The resulting structure is then used in descriptive and causal inference. This approach demonstrates how generative AI can help overcome longstanding data limitations in applied work. It opens new possibilities for empirical research in trade, industrial policy, and production economics—especially in contexts where conventional measurements are inaccessible.