

Andrey Fradkin

CONTACT INFORMATION	Department of Economics, Stanford University 579 Serra Mall, Stanford, CA 94305-6072	<i>Voice:</i> (201) 921-6279 <i>E-mail:</i> afrad@stanford.edu
EDUCATION	Stanford University, Stanford, California	September, 2008 - present Graduate Student, Department of Economics; expected graduation date June, 2014 Awards: NET Institute Fellowship, Shultz Fellowship Award, George P. Shultz Scholar, Haley-Shaw Fellowship Scholar Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
		August, 2004 - May, 2008 B.S. with High Distinction in Economics and Mathematics w/ minor in Pol. Sci.; May, 2008 Awards: Allen Starling Johnson, Jr. Best Undergraduate Thesis in Economics Prize
DISSERTATION COMMITTEE	Prof. Jon Levin (Primary Advisor) Prof. Liran Einav Prof. Caroline Hoxby Prof. Luigi Pistaferri	
RESEARCH AND TEACHING FIELDS	Primary fields: Industrial Organization, Labor Economics Secondary fields: Public Economics	
RELEVANT POSITIONS	2012 - 2013: Data Scientist (part-time), Airbnb Inc. 2009 - 2011: Research Assistant for Douglas Bernheim, Stanford University 2009: Research Assistant for Matthew Harding and Giacomo DeGiorgi, Stanford University	
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	Stanford University: 2011 - 2012: Advanced Topics in Econometrics (Prof. DeGiorgi), Introduction to Econometrics (Prof. Harding and Prof. Mahajan), Market Design (Prof. Levin). Duke University: 2007 - 2008: Intermediate Microeconomics (Prof. Yildirim and Prof. Taylor), Financial Markets and Investment (Prof. Eraker), Junior Honors Thesis Seminar (Prof. Tauchen and Prof. Bollerslev).	
WORKING PAPERS	Bernheim, B. D. , Fradkin, A., and Igor Popov. 2013. The Welfare Economics of Default Options in 401(k) Plans Default contribution rates for 401(k) pension plans powerfully influence workers choices. Potential causes include opt-out costs, procrastination, inattention, and psychological anchoring. We examine the welfare implications of defaults under each theory using the framework for behavioral welfare economics developed by Bernheim and Rangel (2009). We show how the optimal default, the magnitude of the welfare effects, and the degree of normative ambiguity depend on the behavioral model, the scope of the choice domain deemed welfare-relevant, the use of penalties for passive choice, and other 401(k) plan features. In some settings, non-participation emerges as the optimal default, contrary to common wisdom. Baker, S. and Andrey Fradkin. 2013. The Impact of Unemployment Insurance on Job Search: Evidence from Google Search Data.	

We use Google search data to construct the first high-frequency, location-specific index of job search activity (JSI). We demonstrate the JSI's validity and study the effect of increased unemployment insurance (UI) on job search activity. We show that individuals on UI search less than individuals who are unemployed and who are not receiving UI. We also find that individuals with 0 to 10 weeks of UI remaining search over two times more than those with more than 10 weeks remaining. We document that the JSI temporarily decreases by up to 4.3% in the 4 weeks after expansions in UI policy. While expansions in unemployment insurance do drive temporary changes in job search, the immediate effects of expansions are unlikely to result in large changes to unemployment rates.

WORK IN
PROGRESS

Matching Frictions and Platform Design In Search Markets: Evidence from Airbnb (Job Market Paper).

What is the Consumer Surplus From a New and Growing Marketplace? Evidence from Airbnb.

The Effect of Family Insurance on Early Career Outcomes. (with Frederic Panier and Ilan Tojerow).

INVITED
PRESENTATIONS

Fradkin, A. "What is the Consumer Surplus From a New and Growing Marketplace? Evidence from Airbnb". NET Institute Conference, Berkeley, CA. 2013.

Baker, S. and A. Fradkin. "How Responsive is Job Search to Unemployment Insurance?". Econometric Society Meetings, San Diego, CA. 2013.

Baker, S. and A. Fradkin. "What Drives Job Search? Evidence from Google Search Data". Google Economics Group, Mountain View, CA. 2011.