

Shinjini Pandey

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Citizenship: India

EDUCATION

The Ohio State University
Ph.D. in Agriculture, Environmental, and Development Economics Expected 2025
Committee: Leah Bevis (Chair), Abdoul Sam, Mark Partridge, Alex Hollingsworth
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, India
M.Sc. in Economics 2016
University of Delhi, India
B.Com (Hons) 2012

PUBLICATIONS

Kumar, N., Raghunathan, K., Arrieta, A., Jilani, A. and *Pandey, S.*, 2021. The power of the collective empowers women: Evidence from self-help groups in India. **World Development**, 146, p.105579. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105579>
Menon, P., Avula, R., *Pandey, S.*, Scott, S., & Kumar, A. (2019). Rethinking Effective Nutrition Convergence: An Analysis of Intervention Co-coverage Data. **Economic & Political Weekly**, 54(24), 18-21. (*Commentary*).
Pandey, S., Dutta, G. and Joshi, H., 2017. Survey on revenue management in media and broadcasting. **Interfaces**, 47(3), pp.195-213. <https://doi.org/10.1287/inte.2017.0886>

WORKING PAPERS

“Coding Bias: The Role of Racial-Ethnic Identity in 911 Call Dispatching Decisions” (Job Market Paper)
“Exploring Alternative Models of 911 Response to Behavioral Health Crises: Evidence from a mixed methods study in Columbus, Ohio” (*with Leah Bevis, Jennifer L Hefner, Steve David, and Pejmon Noghrehchi*)
“A Community-engaged Qualitative Study of Police Response to 911 Calls for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Crises: First of all, you are not sending the right people” (*with Jennifer L Hefner, Pejmon Noghrehchi, Steve David, Jasmine Ayers, and Leah Bevis*)
“Food Price Subsidies & Nutrition in India: Is Less Targeting More?” (*with Leah Bevis and Tanvi Rao*)

AWARDS, GRANTS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

Distinguished University Fellowship (Ohio State) 2024-25
AAEA Domestic Travel Grant 2024

Internal Grants Program Graduate Competition, \$4700, (Ohio State)	2022
Distinguished University Fellowship (Ohio State)	2019-20

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Ohio State University <i>Research Assistant</i> to Dr. Leah Bevis	2022-24
University of Energy and Natural Resources, Ghana <i>Field Supervisor</i> to Dr. John Kuwornu	Summer 2022
International Food Policy Research Institute, India <i>Research Analyst</i> to Dr. Neha Kumar	2017-19
Indian Institute of Management - Ahmedabad, India <i>Summer Intern</i> to Dr. Goutam Dutta	Summer 2015

TEACHING

Undergraduate Data Analysis for Agribusiness & Applied Economics (AEDE 2005) <i>Lab Instructor</i>	Fall 2021
Ph.D. Applied Econometrics I and II (AEDE 7130, AEDE 7140) <i>Lab Instructor and Teaching Assistant</i>	Spring 2021

OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE

<i>Quantitative Analyst</i> , CRISIL, S&P Global	2016-17
<i>Associate</i> , Ernst and Young LLP	2012-13

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Conferences:

2025 (scheduled): American Economic Association ASSA (San Francisco)

2024: Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (New Orleans); Southern Economic Association (Washington, DC); GLO Global Conference (Virtual)

2023: Law and Society (San Juan); Centre for the Study of African Economies (University of Oxford); Food and Agriculture Research Discussion Forum (Virtual)

2022: 17th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development (Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi); Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (Anaheim)

Workshops:

Fostering Public Safety Workshop, Colorado State University	Oct 2024
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Service:

Social Media Team, Committee on Women in Agricultural Economics	2022-23
Review Committee, Internal Grants Program Graduate Panel	2023
Student Representative, Ohio State AEDE Chair Search Committee	2022
President, AEDE Graduate Student Association	2021-22

SKILLS

Stata, R, Python, SAS (Basic), Matlab (Basic), and LaTeX
English, Hindi (Native), German (Basic)

REFERENCES

Dr. Leah Bevis

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and Development Economics
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Dr. Brian Roe

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NOTE:

To request letters of recommendation from **Dr. Leah Bevis**, **Dr. Abdoul Sam**, **Dr. Mark Partridge**, and **Dr. Brian Roe**, please contact our graduate program manager **George Marshall, Jr.** at marshall.1055@osu.edu.

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Coding Bias: The Role of Racial-Ethnic identity in 911 Call Dispatching Decisions (Job Market Paper)

This study is the first to empirically investigate racial bias in police dispatch process. Call-takers and dispatchers, the first to field emergency and non-emergency calls, play a crucial role in police dispatch operations. They assign a descriptive code to the incident, assess event priority, and dispatch assistance with an eye to urgency and special skills needed. However, anecdotal evidence suggests bias in dispatch decisions, which could be influencing police behavior. Using police administrative data from Columbus, Ohio, I examine if call-takers and dispatchers classify calls, prioritize calls, and/or dispatch police assistance differently when the individual involved in the call is non-white or Hispanic, as compared to being a white individual. To identify the causal impact of race, I compare dispatch outcomes by race within semantically similar calls from the same neighborhood. These semantically similar calls are identified using a large language model and clustering methods applied to text-based call summaries. For now, I examine only the calls that potentially involve a gun, considering a total of 275 clusters. I find, dispatch officials are more likely to assign a high-threat classification (e.g., “person with a gun” or “shooting”)—which requires an immediate and heavy deployment of police resources—to calls involving non-white individuals. For instance, for domestic conflicts involving a gun threat, non-white individuals are 9.6 pp (33.8%) more likely to receive a “person with a gun” classification. For behavioral health crises involving a gun threat, they are 6.2 pp (29.1%) more likely to receive this classification. Additionally, I find suggestive evidence that these dispatch decisions could be mediating officer decisions, such as officer response times and decision to arrest, but only for domestic conflicts and not in other situations.

Exploring Alternative Models of 911 Response to Behavioral Health Crises: Evidence from a mixed methods study in Columbus, Ohio

(with Leah Bevis, Jennifer L Hefner, Steve David, and Pejmon Noghrehchi)

We assess the effectiveness of a widely adopted police response model for behavioral health crises in the US: the co-response program, where police officers and non-police professionals jointly respond to a crisis. Despite its widespread adoption, no rigorous evaluation has measured its impact on crisis outcomes. In Columbus, Ohio we conduct such an evaluation by: (1) using police dispatch data to estimate the causal impact of Mobile Crisis Response (MCR) teams vis-à-vis standard police response, and (2) conducting interviews with individuals who recently called 911 for a behavioral health crisis to assess their experience with standard police and/or MCR teams, and gather opinions on improved crisis response models. To address endogeneity of triaged response, the quantitative analysis employs a two-stage-least squares strategy which exploits quasi-random variation in MCR capacity to answer calls. We find that although MCR teams spend more time on mental health crisis and provide a better experience to those in crisis, they do not improve call disposition or service linkages. Interviews reveal significant heterogeneity in the quality of police response. Even experience with MCR teams vary, depending on who takes the lead — police officers, social workers, or standard police units arriving first. Our research suggests that co-response may be less impactful than policymakers wish to believe.

Food Price Subsidies & Nutrition in India: Is Less Targeting More?

(with Leah Bevis and Tanvi Rao)

India's Public Distribution System (PDS) is the largest food-based social safety net in the world, and many in India argue that it should be universalized rather than targeted based on household income. We use a natural experiment to ask whether universalizing PDS in the Indian state of Odisha improved access to PDS entitlements and ultimately women's health. In 2008, the Odisha government simultaneously increased PDS entitlements and universalized access to the PDS in the particularly poor Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput (KKBK) region. In the rest of the state, the government increased PDS entitlements for poor households in an equivalent manner, but did not universalize PDS. We exploit this variation in reform implementation and find that while universalization had little effect on women's health (BMI) in above poverty line households, it improved health in below poverty line households. We also examine the mechanisms that drive these improvements in health.