ANAND CHOPRA

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POSITION

Assistant Professor *2021 -*
Department of Economic Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

EDUCATION

PhD Economics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver School of Economics *2015 - 2021*
MA Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi School of Economics *2012 - 2014*
B.Sc. Economics, University of Calcutta, Presidency College *2009 - 2012*

PUBLICATION

Pandemic Through the Lens of Occupations (with **Michael B. Devereux** and **Amartya Lahiri**), *Canadian Journal of Economics* 55(S1), 540-580 *2022*

WORKING PAPERS

Insurance Cyclicality [**Job Market Paper**]

Financial Access and Consumption Smoothing

Gender, Marriage, and Portfolio Choice: Role of Income Risk with **Pubali Chakraborty**

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Marriage Trends and Transmission of Monetary Policy with **Michael B. Devereux** and **Amartya Lahiri**

Support prices, input subsidies and misallocation in Indian agriculture with **Pubali Chakraborty** and **Lalit Contractor**

TEACHING

Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (Instructor)

Dynamic Macroeconomics (PhD) *Fall 2021*

Monetary Economics (Upper year Undergraduates) *Spring 2022*

Intermediate Macroeconomics (Upper year Undergraduates) *Fall 2022*

University of British Columbia (Teaching Assistant)

PhD Macroeconomics, International Macroeconomics and Finance (Undergraduate) *2016 - 2021*
Intermediate Macroeconomics, Principles of Macroeconomics

University of British Columbia (Course Material Preparation)

Applied Econometrics material prepared for website "Data with Stata", to be used in undergraduate economics research course *2019*

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Structural Transformation and Economic Growth (STEG) Small Research Grant	*2022 - 2023*
President's Academic Excellence Initiative PhD Award, University of British Columbia	*2020 - 2021*
International Tuition Award, University of British Columbia	*2015 - 2021*
Graduate Scholarship, University of British Columbia	*2015*

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR TALKS (* indicates presentation by co-author)

RES Annual Conference, Shiv Nadar University Macro Workshop, SEHO Annual Meeting, Asian Meeting of Econometric Society, CAFRAL Reserve Bank of India (planned), Ashoka University Annual Conference (planned)	*2022*
Federal Reserve Board, Ashoka University	*2021*
(*) Bank of Canada, (*) Government of British Columbia, Bank of Canada Graduate Student Workshop, European Economic Association, Delhi School of Economics, Winter Meeting of Econometric Society, IIT Kanpur	*2020*
Candian Economic Association, *CIREQ* Symposium for PhD Students	*2019*
CAFRAL Reserve Bank of India Brown Bag	*2018*
Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development ISI Delhi	*2017*

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Referee: Canadian Journal of Economics, Journal of Quantitative Economics
Committee: PhD students admission
M.S. Thesis Project Supervision: Uday Agarwal, Gopal Bhaskar

SKILLS

Programming Languages: Fortran, Latex, Matlab, Stata
Languages: English (fluent), Hindi (native), Bengali (proficient)

REFERENCES

Professor Michael B. Devereux
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ABSTRACTS OF WORKING PAPERS

Insurance Cyclicality [Job Market Paper]

This paper investigates how households smooth consumption against idiosyncratic wage shocks in recessions and expansions. Labour market uncertainty amplifies during recessions, captured through the cross-sectional dispersion of wages. I focus on the relative contribution of two insurance mechanisms to wage changes, namely, adjustments in labour supply and assets, during periods of high and low uncertainty. I exploit variation in expenditure, hours worked and wages over the business cycle to wage shocks and apply it to US household panel data. I document a new empirical fact – the contribution of labour supply to consumption smoothing increases during labour market downturns. Households with low liquid wealth show the strongest asymmetric labour supply response between recessions and expansions. To jointly explain these empirical facts, I develop an incomplete market life-cycle model with multiple asset-types (liquid and illiquid) and an aggregate state that affects wage dispersion. The model shows that the key mechanism is the shift in portfolio composition towards liquid assets during high uncertainty periods.

Financial Access and Consumption Smoothing

Does improving access to financial institutions always facilitate consumption smoothing? I document new empirical evidence that emerging economies with better access to banks are worse at consumption smoothing, whereas developed economies with better access to banks are better at consumption smoothing. This result is robust to alternative measures of domestic and international financial access and controlling for level of income. A simple one-good small open economy model supplemented with trend shocks and financial access heterogeneity is calibrated to match business cycle moments of developed and emerging markets. The model can qualitatively account for the change in the ratio of consumption volatility to income volatility to financial access for both developed and emerging economies, as seen in the data. A two-sector extension of the model captures the non-targeted business cycle moments too.

Gender, Marriage, and Portfolio Choice: Role of Income Risk with **Pubali Chakraborty**

This paper examines the source of gender and marital status differences in portfolio choices across US households. Using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), we find evidence that single female-headed households invest least in risky assets, followed by single male-headed households. Further, married households invest the most in risky assets. Towards explaining these differences in portfolio allocations, we further document that (i) women face a higher individual income risk relative to men, and (ii) two-earner married households hold a higher fraction in risky assets than single-earner married households, indicating a role for spousal insurance. To quantitatively investigate the importance of these channels, we develop a two-asset incomplete market lifecycle model with heterogeneous agents. We show that both the gender wage gap and the higher income risk faced by women are important in explaining the differences in risky investment across households.