

# Tushar Kundu

PHD CANDIDATE | COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

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## REFERENCES

<b>Eric Verhoogen</b> Professor Department of Economics and School of International and Public Affairs Columbia University <a href="mailto:eric.verhoogen@columbia.edu">eric.verhoogen@columbia.edu</a>	<b>Cristian Pop-Eleches</b> Professor School of International and Public Affairs Columbia University <a href="mailto:cp2124@columbia.edu">cp2124@columbia.edu</a>	<b>Peter Bergman</b> Associate Professor of Economics University of Texas at Austin <a href="mailto:peterbergman@utexas.edu">peterbergman@utexas.edu</a>	<b>Alex Eble</b> Associate Professor of Eco- nomics and Education Teachers College, Columbia University <a href="mailto:eble@tc.columbia.edu">eble@tc.columbia.edu</a>
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**Placement Chairs:** Mark Dean ([md3405@columbia.edu](mailto:md3405@columbia.edu)), Martín Uribe ([mu2166@columbia.edu](mailto:mu2166@columbia.edu))

**Placement Administrators:** Jonathan Mendoza ([jam2546@columbia.edu](mailto:jam2546@columbia.edu)), Amy Devine ([aed2152@columbia.edu](mailto:aed2152@columbia.edu))

## EDUCATION

<b>Columbia University, New York, NY</b> PhD in Economics (expected May 2026)	August 2019 - Present
<b>Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA</b> Bachelor of Arts, Honors in Economics and Mathematics (Emphasis on Statistics)	August 2013 - June 2017

## FIELDS OF INTEREST

Development, Labor, Education

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

### Teaching Assistant, Columbia University, New York, NY

- Introduction to Econometrics (Undergraduate) Fall 2020, Fall 2021
- Intermediate Microeconomics (Undergraduate) Spring 2022, Fall 2023, Spring 2025
- Public Economics (Undergraduate/Graduate) Fall 2022, Spring 2023

### Instructor, Columbia University, New York, NY

- Public Economics (Undergraduate/Graduate) Summer 2023

## RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

### Costs or Benefits? Why Students Specialize in Cognitive vs Socio-Emotional Skills

(Job Market Paper)

I combine a field experiment in India with a structural model of multidimensional skill development to study why students specialize in different skills. When a student specializes, is it mainly because they find that skill easy to learn (costs) or because it provides them more value (benefits)? The answer has important implications for teachers and policy-makers aiming to maximize student welfare by promoting growth in skills each student benefits from most. I focus on parents as the primary decision-makers for their child's skill development with full information about production costs and benefits to their child. Teachers allocate effort towards reducing costs of skill production, but have imperfect information about how benefits vary across students. In five private schools across India, I survey 3,404 parents to collect perceptions of their child's skill levels and a ranking of what skills each parent most wants to improve. Parents report wide variation in what they value, and on average, prioritize improvement where their child is weakest. Through the lens of the model, this suggests students specialize in skills they find easier to learn. I elicit teachers' beliefs about parent priorities and find little alignment with parents' views. To address this, I conduct a classroom-level experiment randomly providing teachers access to structured information about parent priorities. Treated teachers become more accurate about average class priorities by about 10 percentage points. Treatment increases student specialization in parent-prioritized skills, with the largest effects

for students where teacher beliefs were most inaccurate. Together, the model and experiment show how simple measures of student levels and parental priorities can provide a powerful lever for personalizing education based on what skills are valuable to each student.

### **What do People Want?**

with Daniel Benjamin, Kristen Cooper, Ori Heffetz, and Miles Kimball

Philosophical perspectives on human desires and values vary; economic theory-driven measurement techniques can provide relevant empirical evidence. We elicited over half a million stated preference choices over 126 dimensions or "aspects" of well-being from a sample of 896 online respondents. We also elicited, via self-reported well-being (SWB) questions, respondents' current levels of the aspects. From the stated preference data, we estimate for each aspect its relative marginal utility per point on our 0-100 response scale. We validate these estimates by comparing them to alternative methods for estimating preferences, and we offer a range of estimates between those that take self-reports at face value and those that (over-)correct for potential social-desirability reporting bias. Our findings suggest that our respondents want, first and foremost, three basic things: family, money, and health (not necessarily in this order). While commonly studied concepts such as happiness, life satisfaction, where life ranks on a ladder, and meaning, are all important, respondents place the highest marginal utilities on aspects related to family well-being and health, and financial freedom and security. We document substantial heterogeneity in preferences across respondents within (but not between) demographic groups, with current SWB levels accounting for a significant portion of the variation.

### **Explainable AI and Human Decision Making: Preferences, Beliefs, and Biases**

with Peter Bergman and Kadeem Noray

Increasingly, AI is being used as a gatekeeper to key areas that affect economic mobility. AI is screening applicants for jobs, loans, healthcare and housing. Generative AI has accelerated this trend; its pre-trained models can readily be deployed across a variety of contexts. However, there are concerns that these models discriminate against protected groups. We construct a model of applicant selection that distinguishes between different forms of discrimination – taste-based discrimination, statistical discrimination, and biased beliefs – at the employer or recruiter level. We collect data that allow us to record resume review and hiring outcomes for applicant profiles and overcome the selection issue of observing hiring outcomes only for interviewed applicants. We compare AI decision making to the distribution of human decision makers and use the model to simulate policies such as blinding resume characteristics ("ban the box") and to build non-discriminatory screening algorithms.

### **Closing the Last Mile: Norms and Expectations in Women's Job Uptake**

with Uditi Karna and Akanksha Vardani

We study the "last-mile" constraint to female labor force participation (FLFP) among graduates of the Calcutta Foundation's (CF) vocational programs in Kolkata, India. Low FLFP is a particular puzzle for India, as it remains low despite rising educational rates for women – a stark contrast to other countries where rising female education has been accompanied by a commensurate increase in FLFP. Our focus is on a select sample of women who do not face well-documented barriers to work, as we survey CF graduates who have completed vocational training, report high willingness and family permission to work, and yet still remain out of the labor force. Our aim is to understand why, focusing on two possible levers: (i) second-order beliefs about community support for women's work, and (ii) expectations about the costs and benefits of work. We ask: can repeated, public community-engagement events increase job search and employment for women by (i) correcting women's beliefs about community support for women's work and/or (ii) correcting misaligned expectations about wages/ job conditions? We propose distinct activities during these events that help disentangle mechanisms, and reveal which lever is more dominant.

### **Preferences and Educational Choices of the Youth (Pilot and Scoping Ongoing)**

with Daniel Carvajal, Ellen Sahlström, Matti Sarvimäki, Mikko Silliman

### **Well-being in School and Academic Achievement (Pilot and Scoping Ongoing)**

with Daniel Carvajal, Ellen Sahlström, Matti Sarvimäki, Mikko Silliman

### **TeachAide - Improving Teacher Agency and Student Outcomes through Hypercontextualized Generative AI Chatbots (Pilot and Scoping Ongoing)**

with Palaash Bhargava, Chandraditya Raj, and Tarang Tripathi

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

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### Refereeing

- *Quarterly Journal of Economics*

## SELECTED CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

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- Advances with Field Experiments 2024, 2025
- ASSA Annual Meeting 2025

## AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

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- Dissertation Fellowship, Columbia University 2024-2025
- Wueller Award for Best T.A. for Undergraduate Electives (Runner Up) 2022-2023
- Dean's Fellowship, Columbia University 2019-2020

## RESEARCH GRANTS

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- Columbia PER Field & Experimental Research Award (\$10,000) 2024 - Present
- Columbia CDEP Student Research Grant 2023, 2024
- Weiss Fund 2023

## AFFILIATIONS

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- Fellow, Center for Development Economics and Policy (CDEP) 2025 - Present

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES

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- Clean Energy Research Assistant, Planet Reimagined October 2024 - Present
- Research Assistant for Daniel Benjamin, USC and NBER July 2017 - July 2019
- Global Attitudes Summer Intern, Pew Research Center June 2016 - Aug 2016
- Associate Business Analyst, American International Group (AIG) June 2015 - Aug 2015
- Research Assistant for Steve Wang, Swarthmore Mathematics Department June 2014 - June 2017

## SKILLS & INTERESTS

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- **Technical:** Stan, R, Python, Latex, Qualtrics
- **Languages:** Fluent in English, Proficient in Spanish and Bengali