ADITYA BHANDARI

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University of Chicago		
EDUCATIO		
University of Chicago		2020-Present
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics		
Fields: Spatial and Trade, Macroeconomics		
London School of Economics and Political Science		2018-19
Masters of Science (MSc) in Economics (with Distinction	on)	
<u>University of Delhi</u>		2015-18
Bachelors of Arts (BA) Honours in Economics (with Dis	stinction)	
AWARDS AND H	IONOURS	
Economics Fellowship, Department of Social Sciences	, UChicago	2020-2025
John Hicks Prize for Outstanding Performance in MSc	Economics, LSE	2019

2018
2018
2017

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

Research Professional for Professor Esteban Rossi-Hansberg	June 2022 - Present
Research Professional for Professor Ufuk Akcigit	2021-2022
Research Professional at the Reserve Bank of India (for Dr Jay Surti)	2019
Teaching Assistant: Intro to Advanced Macroeconomic Analysis (Masters)	2023
Teaching Assistant: Economic Policy Analysis (Undergraduate, UChicago)	2022
Teaching Assistant: Theory of Income III (PHD, UChicago)	2022
Teaching Assistant: Managing the Firm in the Global Economy (MBA, Booth)	2021

WORKING PAPERS

"Same taxes, new distortions"

This paper demonstrates that federal taxation, that is region neutral in its structure, actually has regionally heterogeneous incidences due to its interactions with different local structures. To the extent it influences regions heterogeneously, it distorts the allocation of workers across regions which is a distortionary effect of tax policy that is not often highlighted in discussions around tax policy. I show this in simple theoretical settings to intuitively convey the idea, which revolves around the distortion of fundamentals that determine the spatial optimisation decision for workers. I quantify the strength of this channel in a structural model to highlight when federal taxes can be more or less distortionary, and determine conditions for when federal taxes can alleviate/worsen spatial misallocation.

"Trade Policy for a Carbon Conscious World" with Thomas Bourhany

Carbon emissions are deeply embedded in international trade, creating an imbalance between emissions produced and consumed by a country. As such, inward looking environmental regulation may not be sufficient to implement climate change mitigation policies. This builds a case for trade policy. The paper builds an openeconomy growth model with directed technical change to investigate the importance of this channel. It propose to determine the optimal path for import tariffs on carbon emissions, along with carbon tax and research subsidies.

"Geography, uncertainty, and the cost of climate change" with Jordan Rosenthal-Kay

This paper estimates the global welfare cost of climate change using a Spatially Integrated Assessment Model (SIAM), accounting for climatic uncertainty by integrating over different climate scenarios. SIAMs have the ability to account for adjustment mechanisms (e.g., trade and migration) to climate change which makes them well-suited for this analysis. However, most work in the literature fails to account for uncertainty around the future realizations of climate. Jensen's inequality suggests that failing to integrate over the full distribution of future climate in a SIAM leads to a biased estimate of the welfare cost when the welfare function is non-linear. We show theoretically that the curvature of welfare to climate depends on the strength of migration, the spatial correlation of climate shocks, and the curvature of the utility function. We then show that these second order effects are quantitatively important using simulations of a baseline model.

LANGUAGES

English (native), Hindi (native), Spanish (beginner), French (beginner)

REFERENCE

Esteban Rossi- Hansberg

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