

Anika Labiba Islam

Immigration Status: United States Permanent Resident

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SUMMARY

- Proficient in analytical and numerical modeling techniques (Mathematica, R, Python, GAUSS, STATA, SPSS, Minitab, LISREL, EViews)
 - Expertise in Environment and Natural Resource Economics, Energy Economics
 - Problem-Based Solving, Team Building, Document Preparation, Goal setting, Delegating Tasks, Leadership Quality, Adapting Behavior, Responsiveness to feedback, Demonstrate Integrity, Open-Mindedness, Creative.
 - Proficient in Microsoft office: Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Publisher, Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, Microsoft OneNote
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EDUCATION

Washington State University (WSU) *December 2020*
Ph.D. in Economics
Advisor: Dr. Ana Espinola-Arredondo

North South University, Dhaka, Bangladesh *June 2012-Feb 2014*
Master of Science in Economics

North South University, Dhaka, Bangladesh *Sept 2007- Dec 2011*
Bachelor of Science in Economics

RESEARCH INTEREST

**Game Theory, Industrial Organization, Applied Econometrics, Policy Analysis,
Energy, Environment and Resource Economics**

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Washington State University, School of Economic Sciences *Fall 2015-Present*
Instructor

- EconS 101 Fundamentals of Microeconomics
- EconS 327/ BUS 470 International Trade and Finance

Section Instructor

- ECON 555 Managerial Economics for Decision Making

Online Instructor

- EconS 102 Fundamental Macroeconomics
- EconS 102 Fundamental Macroeconomics
- EconS 305 Microeconomics
- EconS 320 Money and Banking

Graduate Teaching Assistant

- EconS 101 Fundamentals of Microeconomics
- EconS 327/BUS 470 International Trade and Finance
- EconS 102 Fundamental Macroeconomics
- EconS 101 Fundamentals of Microeconomics

North South University, Department of Economics *Fall 2010 -Fall 2013*

Graduate Teaching Assistant

- Eco 244, 372 Mathematics-II, Introduction to Econometrics
- Eco 244, 172 Applied Mathematics-II, Introduction to Statistics

Undergraduate Teaching Assistant

- Eco 171, 244 Introduction to Statistics, Applied Mathematics-II
- Eco 102, 104 Introduction to Microeconomics and Macroeconomics

- EXPERIENCE** **Economic Research Group (ERG), Dhaka, Bangladesh** *March 2012 -May 2012*
Research Assistant
Supervisor: Dr. Sajjad Zohir
- Prepared a paper on “Poverty Measures” using Monte Carlo Simulation
 - Program coordinator of the “National Income Accounting: Theory and Practice”
- United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Dhaka, Bangladesh** *Sept 2011-Jan 2012*
Research Assistant
Supervisor: Kazi Ali Reza (Officer-in-Charge, United Nations Information Centre)
Dr. Gour Gobinda Goswami (Professor of Economics, NSU)
Mr. K. Morshed (Assistant Country Director, UNDP)
- Prepared a supervised research paper on ‘Millennium Development Goal 1: Where Does Bangladesh Stand?’
- United Nations Development Program** *July 2010- Aug 2010*
Internship
Supervisor: Mr. B.M. Mozharul Huq (Advisor, Early Recovery Facility, UNDP)
- (Disaster Response Facility project) Prepared communication materials
 - Drafted project progress reports

HONORS & AWARDS

- H. Delight and Orlo H. Maughan Scholarship, in recognition of scholastic achievements, leadership, and future promise in the field of study, WSU School of Economic Sciences
- Graduate Assistantship, School of Economic Sciences, Washington State University
- Magna Cum Laude, B.S. in Economics, North South University

PRESENTATION

- Do renewables affect the strategic behavior of OPEC?*
- WEAI 94th annual conference in San Francisco, June 30, 2019.
 - Brown bag seminar in Environmental Economics at Washington State University, October 19, 2018.

PUBLICATIONS

(Co-authored with M.G. Quibria), 2015 *“The Case Study of Aid Effectiveness in Bangladesh: Development with Governance Challenges,”* The Economics of Foreign Aid, Edward Elgar Publishers, UK.

JOB MARKET PAPER

“Do renewables affect the strategic behavior of OPEC?”-*submitted to the Journal of Energy Economics*

Abstract: This paper investigates how the production of renewable energy by non-OPEC producers may affect OPEC’s strategic behavior. We focus on two OPEC’s strategies: (i) set low oil prices (squeeze) or (ii) allow high-cost competitors to remain in the market (accommodate). The results indicate that when efficient non-OPEC producers are price takers the squeeze strategy becomes more attractive for OPEC, especially when they are inefficient in producing renewables and consumers perceive both goods as homogeneous products. In addition, the squeeze strategy induces more production of renewables when its production cost is low. However, if non-OPEC producers can influence price and are also efficient in producing renewable energy, a price war becomes more likely. Finally, we show that the squeeze strategy arises under less demanding conditions when renewables are present than otherwise.

WORKING PAPERS

“Does Stringent Policy Work? Evidence from California's Advanced Clean Cars program on Carbon and Smog Emission”

Abstract: In this paper we use a difference-in-difference method to investigate the effectiveness of a stricter vehicle emission standard known as “Advanced Clean Cars” program adopted by California Air Resource Board (CARB) in 2012

to control smog-causing pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions. Difference in difference method is used, considering California as the “treatment group” and Texas as the “control group”. We observe that carbon emissions have decreased by 4 percent in 2012 and 13 percent in 2015. On the other hand, ozone emissions have increased by 3 percent in California compared to Texas. This study shows that policy response is effective in reducing greenhouse gas emissions but ozone being smog forming component behave differently since low nitrogen oxide (another greenhouse gas) lead to higher ozone emission through reduced titration (chemical process).

“Effectiveness of “Keep Oregon Moving Act” on Traffic-congestion and Air Pollution”

Abstract: This paper studies the effectiveness of the “Keep Oregon Moving Act” introduced in 2017 to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality. Regression Discontinuity method with time is applied to estimate the effects. Our results indicate 11 percent reduction in traffic and 75 percent reduction in PM2.5 emissions due to the implementation of the “Keep Oregon Moving Act”.

REFERENCES

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