

Ahmed Chaudhry

Assistant Professor
 Harland C. Stonecipher School of Business
 East Central University
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Academic Appointments

Assistant Professor (2024 – Present)
 East Central University, Ada, OK

Education

Ph.D. Economics (2024)
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK (Chair: Dr. Firat Demir)

M.Phil. in Applied Economics (2017)
 Forman Christian College University, Lahore, Pakistan

B.Sc. (Hons.) in Economics (2015)
 Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan

Fields

Political Economy (Domestic & International), Economic Development, Public Choice.

Teaching Experience

East Central University

- Principles of Macroeconomics (FA24, SP25, SU25, FA25, SP26)
- Principles of Microeconomics (FA24, SP25, FA25, SP26)
- Business and Economics Statistics (FA24, SP25, SU25, FA25)
- Commercial Banking Management (FA24, FA25)
- Financial Markets and Institutions (Money & Banking) (SP25, SP26)
- Quantitative Methods/Data Analytics [MBA] (SP25, SP26)

University of Oklahoma

- Principles of Macroeconomics (Winter 21, 22 [asynchronous online], SU22 [x2])
- Principles of Microeconomics (SU21, SP23)
- Intermediate Microeconomic Theory (SU23)
- Graduate Teaching Assistant (FA19 – SP21; SP23)

Peer-Reviewed Publications

1. Do Limits to Campaign Contribution Laws Affect Welfare Policy? Evidence from the US States. 2026. *B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy*. [\[Link\]](#)
2. Stay Healthy, Stay Employed: How Flu Vaccination Might Impact Women's Earnings (with P. Ghosh, F. Demir, M. Kim, and J. Zhao). 2026. *Applied Economics*. [\[Link\]](#)
3. Does Government Ideology Affect Labor Injuries? (with F. Demir, and M. Caglayan). 2025. *Applied Economics Letters*. [\[Link\]](#)
4. Impacts of the US CDC recommendation on human papillomavirus vaccine uptake, 2010–2015 (with P. Ghosh, F. Demir, M. Kim, J. Zhao, and K. Smith). 2024. *Frontiers in Public Health*. [\[Link\]](#)
5. Political competition and economic policy: empirical evidence from Pakistan (with U. Mazhar). 2019. *Economics*. [\[Link\]](#)

Working Papers/Papers Under Review

1. The Nexus Between Political Ideology and IMF Interventions: A Reciprocal Relationship (with F. Demir).
2. The Effects of Political Ideology on Export Sophistication and Productive Capabilities (with F. Demir).
3. Who Rules the World? The Myth of Multipolarity and Leadership in International Organizations (with F. Demir, O. Dahi, and K. Young).

Work in Progress

1. A De Facto Policy-Based Measure of Political Ideology.
2. Effect of Campaign Contribution Laws on State-Level Economic Development Incentives.
3. Do Inflation Shocks Affect Domestic Violence Incidence: Evidence from Punjab, Pakistan (with P. Ghosh, and H. Rahman).
4. Development for Political Survival? The Political Determinants of Development Budget Allocation in Punjab, Pakistan (with M. Khan).

5. Effect of Covid-19 and Food Insecurity in Pakistan (with A. El-Fatamou).

Conferences, Presentations & Invited Seminars

- John Jay-New School Conference on Contemporary Political Economy (Feb 2026, forthcoming)
- International Monetary Fund, Program Matters Seminar Series, *Invited Seminar* (May 2025)
- Eastern Economic Association (EEA) Annual Meeting (2023, 2024, 2025 [x2])
- Missouri Valley Economic Association (MVEA) Annual Meeting (2022, 2023 [x2], 2024)
- Southern Economic Association (SEA) Annual Meeting (2022)
- OU Ph.D. Economics Conference (OPEC), Department of Economics, University of Oklahoma (2022, 2023)
- Pakistan Society of Development Economics Annual Meeting, Islamabad, Pakistan (2017, 2018)

Academic Awards & Grants

- Open Education Resources (OER) Grant, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education (FY25, 26)
- Harland C. Stonecipher School of Business Conference Travel Grant (2025).
- Best Graduate Student Paper Award at MVEA Annual Meeting (2023)
- Dodge Family College of Arts and Sciences Dissertation Finishing Fellowship (Fall 2023)
- Graduate Student Senate Conference Travel Grant, University of Oklahoma (Fall 2022, Spring 2023, Fall 2023)
- Robberson Conference Travel Grant, Graduate College, University of Oklahoma (2022, 2024)
- Travel Assistance Program, Dodge College of Arts & Sciences, University of Oklahoma (2022, 2024)
- Chong Liew Research Award, Department of Economics, University of Oklahoma (2020, 2021)
- Vice Rector's List, Forman Christian College University, Lahore (2015-17)

Professional Services

- Advisory Board Member for the Journal of Finance, Economics, and Research.
- Referee for the Pakistan Journal of Criminology.
- Referee for Asian Research Journal of Arts & Social Sciences.
- Member of the General Education Committee, East Central University (Fall 2025 – Present).
- Graduate student member of the Economics Job Search Committee, University of Oklahoma (Academic Year 23/24).

References

Prof. Firat Demir	Prof. Pallab Ghosh	Prof. Mu-Jeung Yang
Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor
Department of Economics	Department of Economics	Leeds School of Business
University of Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma	University of Colorado
Norman, OK 73072	Norman, OK 73072	Boulder, CO 80309
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Abstracts: Peer-Reviewed Publications

1. Impacts of the US CDC recommendation on human papillomavirus vaccine uptake, 2010–2015 (with P. Ghosh, F. Demir, M. Kim, J. Zhao, and K. Smith). 2024. *Frontiers in Public Health*. [\[Link\]](#)
Abstract: This article evaluates the effectiveness of the 2011 CDC's recommendation on the uptake of the HPV vaccine for men aged 11-21 years. No previous study has assessed the efficacy of HPV vaccine uptake recommendations from the federal level. The 2011 CDC recommendation was associated with a substantial increase in vaccine uptake among adolescent and younger adult men but not among older or African American men or men with poor health. These findings provide evidence of the effectiveness of existing federal-level vaccine policies and identify vulnerable subpopulations as targets for future policies.
2. Political competition and economic policy: empirical evidence from Pakistan (with U. Mazhar). 2019. *Economics*. [\[Link\]](#)
Abstract: The influence of politics on economic policy is not fully understood. The challenge to ensure political inclusiveness and economic prosperity remains. Perhaps, one way to attain this objective is by increasing political competition. This paper gathers empirical evidence from Pakistan, a country with a checkered political history characterized by episodes of representative, non-representative, and indirectly elected governments. In recent years, the country has witnessed a gradual strengthening of democratic rules with economic progress. Focusing on nine elections held over 1970 to 2015 the authors measure political competition and estimate its impact on economic policy. Contrary to popular conceptions about Pakistan's economy, they find a positive association between lack of political competition and poor economic policy. This finding holds at national as well as subnational levels in Pakistan and withstands a number of robustness tests.

Abstracts: Working Papers

4. Do Campaign Contribution Laws Affect Welfare Policy? Evidence from the US States. 2026. *B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy*.
Abstract: This paper analyzes how campaign contribution laws influence state-level welfare policies in the US. Previous studies show that in the US, policy outcomes often disproportionately reflect the preferences of high-income individuals and organized interest groups over those of low-income groups. The primary channel of this influence over policy is private campaign contributions. However, restricting the amount of money in politics by stricter campaign finance laws reduces this donor influence on political candidates and increases legislative representation for low-income groups. Using a panel of US states from 1980 to 2018, the paper examines two key measures of a state's welfare policy generosity, the real minimum wage and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The empirical analysis reveals that more stringent campaign contribution laws are associated with significant increases in both the minimum wage and EITC rates. These effects remain robust to a battery of sensitivity tests and to alternative measures of state welfare policy generosity.
1. Does Government Ideology Affect Labor Injuries? (with F. Demir, and M. Caglayan). 2025. *Applied Economic Letters*.
Abstract: Utilizing a comprehensive cross sectional annual panel dataset, spanning 94 countries, we examine the effects of economic ideology of heads of states on fatal and nonfatal workplace injuries. Based on a two-stage least-squares instrumental variables method, our empirical analysis suggests an increase in fatal and nonfatal injury incidence under right wing heads of state and a decrease under left wing heads of state, which are economically relevant.
2. Stay Healthy, Stay Employed: How Flu Vaccination Might Impact Women's Earnings (with P. Ghosh, F. Demir, M. Kim, and J. Zhao). 2026. *Journal of Applied Economics*.
Abstract: This paper examines the effects of state-level adult and child seasonal flu vaccination rates on hourly real wages for women. Using an IV method to address possible endogeneity, we find a significantly positive effect of adult vaccination on women's wages. Furthermore, we show that this effect is stronger for working mothers age groups 16-24 and 25-44, and those with younger children aged 6 months-12 years. We also find that children's vaccination has a significantly positive effect on mothers' wages and that this effect is stronger for women with younger children. The results also show that the positive effect is particularly larger for non-college educated women, aged 16-44 with at least one child. These effects are also stronger for mothers with younger children.
3. The Nexus Between Political Ideology and IMF Interventions: A Reciprocal Relationship (with F. Demir).
Abstract: In this paper, we examine three questions. First, we explore how a government's economic ideology, specifically left-wing, centrist, and right-wing partisanship, influences its decision to participate in International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs. Second, we study how partisanship affects the depth and breadth of IMF program conditions. Third, we examine how IMF programs and conditionality requirements influence the likelihood of political parties with left-, right-, or centrist ideologies remaining in or coming to power. Employing an instrumental variable approach, we find that left-wing governments are less likely to enter IMF programs, while the opposite is true for right-wing governments, with no significant effect observed for centrist governments. Furthermore, left-wing governments face fewer conditionality requirements, whereas right-wing governments face more conditions. Lastly, we demonstrate that a higher burden of conditionality requirements reduces the chances of left-wing or centrist parties staying in or gaining office while boosting those of right-wing parties.
4. The Effect of Political Ideology on Export Sophistication and Productive Capabilities (with F. Demir).
Abstract: This article studies the effect of left-wing, right-wing, and centrist economic ideologies on export sophistication and productive capabilities across countries. Productive capabilities and export sophistication reflect an economy's ability to produce and export a wide variety of sophisticated products, and are shown to be strong determinants of long-run economic development and growth. The governing political party's ideology plays a crucial role in shaping a nation's economic policies, which ultimately impacts its productive capabilities and long-run economic development. Based on the close-elections regression discontinuity method, our empirical analysis suggests that left-wing and right-wing governments have negative effects on a country's productive capabilities, whereas centrist governments have positive effects. These results are robust to a rich battery of sensitivity tests.
5. Who Rules the World? The Myth of Multipolarity and Leadership in International Organizations (with F. Demir, O. Dahi, and K. Young).
Abstract: The growing prominence of the global South in trade, finance, and politics has been widely viewed as a structural shift in the global power balance, particularly with the rise of BRICS countries, led by China. This paper challenges such narratives by empirically examining leadership representation in international organizations (IOs). Using a novel dataset covering 186 IOs and over 5,000 leader-year observations from 1997 to 2022, we analyze the

determinants of country representation in IO leadership positions. Contrary to expectations, we find that traditional indicators of power, such as GDP size or income levels, do not significantly influence leadership shares. Instead, global trade and FDI shares emerge as key determinants. Strikingly, a country's representation is overwhelmingly influenced by path dependency, with previous leaders' nationalities predicting future representation with up to 94% accuracy. Additionally, we explore variations across multilateral, transnational, and civil society IOs, finding the strongest path dependency to be in civil society organizations, which is surprising as these are often understood to be the most fluid and least state-based among IOs. Our findings debunk the myth of multipolarity and reveal that compared to the North, Emerging and other Global South nations are underrepresented in IO leadership even after controlling for the size of their economies and other covariates. This research highlights the importance of leadership in understanding global governance and calls for a nuanced interpretation of power beyond conventional economic or military metrics.