

# HANNAH K. MEAD KLING

9549 Blake Lane, Apt. 202  
Fairfax, VA 22031  
(206) 617-8123

hmead@gmu.edu  
<http://www.hannahmeadkling.com>

## EDUCATION

### **George Mason University, Fairfax, VA**

Ph.D. in Economics (expected June 2017)

M.A. in Economics, 2014

### **Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, MI**

B.A. in Economics, 2009

Summa Cum Laude, Honors Program, Departmental Honors in Economics

## FIELDS OF INTEREST

Regional economics, public choice economics, productivity, regulation

## DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Title: "Implications of Regional Segregation for Regulation and Productivity"

Committee: Dr. Garrett Jones (chair), Dr. Noel Johnson, Dr. Thomas Stratmann

### **Land-use regulations as exclusion: A GIS analysis**

Abstract: As residential areas in the United States are segregated by race and wealth, concerns have arisen about the sources of and motivations behind that segregation. A strong theme in the zoning literature is that municipalities adopt zoning regulations in order to exclude low-income and minority families. This study presents the first nationwide test for the presence of the exclusionary motive. This study utilizes an existing dataset of land-use regulations in approximately 2,600 U.S. municipalities, and U.S. Census data on the demographics of the areas surrounding those municipalities. Geographic Information System (GIS) methods identify the demographics within a set radius of each municipality. To address potential endogeneity of ethnic settlement patterns, this study employs a geographic instrumental variable. As a further robustness check, this study uses a dataset of all school district desegregation court orders as indicators of a municipality's incentive to use land-use regulations to accomplish segregation. The results offer some evidence of zoning to exclude of low-income households, but largely fail to provide empirical evidence of racially motivated land-use regulation.

### **The public choice of land-use regulations: Testing for the motive to exclude**

Abstract: One hypothesized motive for high land-use regulations is the desire to exclude certain groups. We conduct a comprehensive test of the notion that communities use land-use regulations to exclude lower-income or minority families. Using a nationwide index of land-use regulations in thousands of municipalities, along with U.S. Census American Community Survey data, we analyze the plausibility of the exclusionary motive behind these restrictions. We develop measures of income and racial disparities in surrounding areas and test their impact on levels of local land-use regulations using OLS regressions with state fixed-effects, as well as region-by-region analysis. We find some support for greater income inequality correlating with higher land-use restrictions, particularly among wealthier communities. There is a substantial bivariate relationship between indices of racial diversity and land-use restrictions, but this largely disappears after including even the most standard controls.

### **Measuring the productivity gains from sectarian desegregation in Northern Ireland**

Abstract: Urban agglomeration theories predict larger cities have higher productivity per capita due to such forces as labor market pooling and knowledge spillovers. Northern Ireland offers a unique opportunity to estimate the productivity gains due to a desegregated labor market. Longstanding sectarianism created bifurcated economies in Northern Ireland cities, with most workforces comprised primarily of either Catholics or Protestants. These divisions impaired agglomeration forces.

As conflict has declined in recent decades and the labor market has gradually integrated in recent years, theory predicts higher productivity due to greater economic agglomeration. This study uses a novel panel dataset combining productivity data with firm-level data on the religious make-up of workforces. Using this dataset, this paper quantifies the productivity gains from workplace desegregation using OLS methods with year and region fixed effects. Secondly, this paper calibrates Northern Ireland's desegregation to existing estimates of desegregation's effect on productivity to estimate these returns to Northern Ireland. This analysis provides not only quantitative estimates of the economic benefits of desegregation to Northern Ireland, but also valuable insights for other regions facing similar sectarian divisions. Furthermore, it offers a unique opportunity to measure the impact of urban agglomeration forces.

## **PUBLISHED WORK**

Klein, Daniel, Ryan Daza, Hannah Mead, Niclas Berggren, Jason Briggeman, Benny Carlson, Viviana Di Giovinazzo et al. "Ideological profiles of the economics laureates" *Econ Journal Watch* 10, no. 3 (2013): 255-682.

This article contains ideological profiles of the 71 recipients of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences between 1969 and 2012. In this large-scale collaborative project, I researched and wrote biographies of 40 Nobel laureates. This research included personal histories, major contributions, review of academic and non-academic writings, and indicators of ideological preferences.

## **PRESENTATIONS**

Southern Economic Association Conference, 2016: "Land-use regulations as exclusion: A GIS analysis"

Regional Science International Association Conference, 2016: "Land-use regulations as exclusion: A GIS analysis"

Western Economic Association International Annual Conference, 2016: "Testing for the Exclusionary Motive Behind Land-Use Regulations"

Public Choice Society Conference, 2016: "Testing for the Exclusionary Motive Behind Land-Use Regulations"

Eastern Economic Association Annual Conference, 2016: "Testing for the Exclusionary Motive Behind Land-Use Regulations"

European School on New Institutional Economics, 2014: "Drink, for Tomorrow We Die: Alcohol Consumption in Famine"

Association of Private Enterprise Education, 2014: "Nudges as Violating Personal Space: Constitutional and Practical Flaws of Libertarian Paternalism"

Association of Private Enterprise Education, 2013: "Do Trans-Fat Bans Reduce Obesity?"

## **TEACHING AND ASSISTANTSHIPS**

**Lecturer: Managerial Economics** Spring 2015, Fall 2015

Spring 2015 teaching evaluation score: 4.74 (Department average: 4.34)

Fall 2015 teaching evaluation score: 4.59 (Department average: 4.36)

**Lecturer: Mathematical Economics** Spring, 2016

Teaching evaluation score: 4.79 (Department average: 4.45)

**Teaching assistant: Ph.D.-level Macroeconomics** 2014-2015

## **AWARDS AND GRANTS**

Charles Koch Foundation Dissertation Research Grant, 2016

Institute for Humane Studies Fellow, 2015-2017

Bradley Fellow, 2015-2017

George Mason University Presidential Scholar, 2012-2015

George Mason University Presidential Scholar Summer Assistantship, 2014  
Acton Institute Barr Fellow, 2012