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EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Economics, The University of Texas at Austin	May 2023 (expected)
M.S. in Economics, The University of Texas at Austin	2017 – 2019
M.A. in Economics, Yonsei University, South Korea	2015 – 2017
B.A. in Economics, Minor in Applied Statistics, Yonsei University, South Korea	2010 – 2015

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Health Economics, Public Economics, Labor Economics, Applied Microeconomics

REFERENCES

Marika Cabral (Primary)
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JOB MARKET PAPER

Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Human Capital: Evidence from At-Risk Youth. (Job Market Paper)

This paper provides evidence on the short- and long-run impacts of substance use disorder treatment programs on adolescents' human capital accumulation and labor market outcomes. Specifically, I study the effect of one of the most common types of substance use disorder treatment programs for adolescents—treatment center schools, which are residential substance use disorder treatment centers that have a school on site. This paper estimates the effect of treatment center schools on later education and labor market outcomes among at-risk adolescents—specifically, youths aged 12–16 years who have previously been detained in a juvenile detention center. This population is of particular interest because they are at high risk of substance use disorders and they represent a large share of the adolescents served by treatment center schools. Using individual-level administrative panel data from Texas and a matched difference-in-differences design, I find that treatment center schools have positive impacts on academic and labor market outcomes for at-risk adolescents. In the first two years following substance use disorder treatment initiation, treated students experience decreased chronic absenteeism (26.6% relative to the control group mean), decreased likelihood of being disciplined (28.1%), and decreased course fail rate (16.1%). I also find positive long-term impacts on college enrollment (11.7%) by age 20 and employment (2.7%) at ages 17–20. Heterogeneity analysis reveals that the positive impacts of treatment center schools are nearly universal across demographic characteristics.

WORKING PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

Trauma at School: The Impacts of Shootings on Students' Human Capital and Economic Outcomes. (with Marika Cabral, Maya Rossin-Slater, Molly Schnell, and Hannes Schwandt) NBER working paper #28311. Revise and Resubmit at the *Review of Economic Studies*.

We examine how shootings at schools—an increasingly common form of gun violence in the United States—impact the educational and economic trajectories of students. Using linked schooling and labor market data in Texas from 1992 to 2018, we compare within-student and across-cohort changes in outcomes following a shooting to those experienced by students at matched control schools. We find that school shootings increase absenteeism and grade repetition; reduce high school graduation, college enrollment, and college completion; and reduce employment and earnings at ages 24–26. We further find school-level increases in the number of leadership staff and reductions in retention among teachers and teaching support staff in the years following a shooting. The adverse impacts of shootings span student characteristics, suggesting that the economic costs of school shootings are universal.

Beyond Opioids: The Effect of Mandatory Access Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs on Non-Opioid Prescribing. (with David Beheshti) SSRN working paper #4098995. *Under Review*.

A growing literature has examined how mandatory access prescription drug monitoring programs (MA PDMPs), laws that require providers to consider a patient's prescription history before prescribing controlled substances, affect opioid-related outcomes. However, little is known about their impact on non-opioid-related outcomes. In this paper, we examine the effect of MA PDMPs on prescribing patterns of stimulants and benzodiazepines. Using a difference-in-differences event study design, we show that MA PDMPs led to decreases in stimulant prescribing. In contrast, we find suggestive evidence that benzodiazepine prescriptions increase following the implementation of a MA PDMP. Our findings highlight that MA PDMPs do have effects on non-opioid drug prescribing, but these effects differ substantially across drug types.

Must-Access Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs and the Opioid Overdose Epidemic: The Unintended Consequences, *Journal of Health Economics*, 75, January 2021.

Although supply-side drug policies that limit access to legal opioids have reduced prescription opioid abuse, growing evidence shows that these policies have had the unintended consequence of increasing use of illegal opioids, including heroin. I add to this literature by studying the consequences of must-access prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs), which legally require providers to access a state-level database with a patient's prescription history before prescribing controlled substances under certain circumstances. Using a difference-in-differences specification, I find strong evidence that must-access PDMPs have increased heroin death rates. My estimates indicate that two years after implementation, must-access PDMPs were associated with 0.9 more heroin deaths per 100,000 in a half-year period, relative to control states. Moreover, I find that prescription opioid death rates declined following implementation. My results suggest that even if must-access PDMPs reduce prescription opioid deaths, the decrease is offset by a large increase in illegal opioid deaths.

Dynamics of Adolescents' Life Satisfaction and Effect of Class Rank Percentile: Evidence from Korean Panel Data, *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 59, April 2017. (with Jinook Jeong)

This study investigates the dynamics of adolescents' life satisfaction and the effects of academic success on life satisfaction using the Korean Youth Panel Survey (KYPS) 2003–2007 data. Unlike the previous studies, our dynamic ordered probit models allow for persistence in life satisfaction which is attributable both to unobserved individual heterogeneity and to state dependence. First, we find that strong state dependence exists in adolescents' life satisfaction, that is, current life satisfaction is significantly affected by the previous state. Second, we show that academic success undoubtedly affects adolescents' life satisfaction even after controlling for the state dependence. Finally, we present that there exists an interesting gender difference: boys show stronger persistence in the state of high life satisfaction, whereas girls have stronger persistence in dissatisfaction.

SELECTED WORK IN PROGRESS

The Impacts of Noneconomic Damage Caps on Medical Malpractice Insurance Premiums.

AWARDS/SCHOLARSHIPS

Graduate Student Data Grant, University of Texas at Austin	2019
Provost's Graduate Excellence Fellowship, University of Texas at Austin	2017 – 2021
Outstanding Master's Thesis Award, Yonsei University, Korea	2017
Graduate Research Scholarship for Humanities and Social Sciences, Korea Student Aid Foundation	2016

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Research Assistant for Prof. Marika Cabral, University of Texas at Austin	May 2019 – 2021
Research Assistant for Prof. Jinook Jeong, Yonsei University, Korea	2017

INVITED SEMINARS AND CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

2022	<i>Scheduled:</i> APPAM Fall Research Conference, Southern Economic Association Annual Meeting, University of Texas at San Antonio
2021	Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM) Fall Research Conference (March 2022, poster presentation)
2019	Texas Health Economics Conference
2017	The 11th Joint Economics Symposium of Five Leading East Asian Universities, Keio University, Japan

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Teaching Assistant:

The University of Texas at Austin

Public Economics, Prof. Helen Schneider	Fall 2022
Microeconomic Theory, Prof. John Thompson	Spring 2020
Public Economics, Prof. Marika Cabral	Fall 2019
Applied Econometrics and Data Analysis, Prof. Tom Vogl [Students' Evaluations]	Spring 2019
Introduction to Microeconomics, Prof. Helen Schneider	Fall 2018

Yonsei University, Korea

Teaching Assistant for Prof. Yong Kim	2015 – 2016
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PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Journal Referee: Contemporary Economic Policy, Education Finance and Policy, Journal of Health Economics (x4), Journal of Human Resources.

COMPUTER & LANGUAGE SKILLS

Computer: Stata, R, Python, \LaTeX
 Language: Korean (native), English (fluent), Chinese (basic)

OTHER

Citizenship: South Korea
 Gender: Female
 Date of Birth: 1991