

JACOB EBERSOLE

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EDUCATION

Georgetown University, Washington, DC

Ph.D., Economics

Expected 2026

M.A., Economics

2022

Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

B.A., Economics and Environmental Studies

2014

FIELDS

Applied Microeconomics, Public Economics, Environmental Economics

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Research Assistant, Professor Laurent Bouton, Georgetown University

2023–

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Graduate Teaching Assistant, Georgetown University

Environmental Economics

Fall 2025, Spring 2022

Empirical Applications in Political Economy

Spring 2025

Public Sector Economics

Fall 2024, Spring 2024

Microeconometrics (Master's)

Fall 2023

Senior Thesis Seminar in Political Economy

Spring 2023

International Economics

Fall 2022

Economic Statistics

Fall 2021

WORK EXPERIENCE

Senior Research Analyst, Industrial Economics, Inc. (IEC)

2014–2020

ACADEMIC SERVICE

Co-Chair, Economics Graduate Student Organization, Georgetown University

2023–2024

JOB MARKET PAPER

WIMBY: Wind in My Back Yard

Wind energy projects in Illinois generate global environmental benefits that exceed local property value losses by more than a factor of thirty. Yet county governments often reject proposed projects. To assess the electoral incentives of permit-issuing county officials, I link spatial variation in local costs and benefits to precinct-level election results. Following approvals, incumbent county officials lose vote share in precincts that incur property value losses, but gain votes in precincts that benefit from higher school district property tax revenues.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

The Price of Approval: Discretionary Review and Housing Supply in Boston

New housing developments of 50,000 square feet or more in Boston trigger Large Project Review, a discretionary approval process requiring impact studies, public hearings, and negotiated community benefits. Developers frequently size projects just below this threshold to avoid review. Based on the extent of project bunching, I estimate that review adds nearly \$3 million in costs per affected project and has reduced housing delivered by large projects by at least 4 percent over the past two decades. The community benefits negotiated through review are small relative to both the compliance costs borne by developers and the property-tax revenue the city forgoes when projects are scaled down or never built.

TECHNICAL SKILLS

Python, Stata, R, GIS, Causal Inference