## KENNETH WHALEY

kdwhale@g.clemson.edu

2009-2012

Walker Department of Economics

Clemson University (803) 413-1579 Sirrine Hall 227 sites.google.com/view/kdwhaley Clemson, South Carolina 29634 **EDUCATION** Clemson University Anticipated Completion: Ph.D. Candidate in Economics May 2020 Florida A&M University Dual BS/MBA, Finance Concentration December 2008 RESEARCH Primary: Public Economics, Urban Economics Secondary: Industrial Organization **FIELDS** WORKING "The Value of Diverse Neighbors: Estimating the Relationship Between Public School Demographics and Local Mortgage Values" (Job Market Paper) **PAPERS** "Property Rights and The Incentives for Subsidized Housing Development on Federal Trust Lands" (Forthcoming, Center for Indian Country Development Working Paper Series) "The House Price Capitalization of School Finance Reforms" (w/ Pat Bayer and Peter Blair) CONFERENCE 2020: AEA/ASSA Annual Conference (Session #2216) AND SEMINAR 2019: Urban Economics Association Annual Meeting, Minneapolis Federal Reserve PRESENTA-Bank, SREB Institute for Teaching and Mentoring, Clemson Public Economics Work-**TIONS** shop, Clemson IO Workshop 2018: North American Regional Science Council, Southern Economic Association Annual Conference, South Carolina Applied Micro Day AWARDS AND Myles Wallace Annual Fellowship In Economics, Clemson University 2019-2020 **FELLOWSHIPS** AEA Summer Fellowship, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis 2019 Outstanding Graduate Student Teaching Award, Clemson University 2019 Graduate Diversity Fellowship, Clemson University 2018-2019 Dr. Maloney Annual Fellowship In Economics, Clemson University 2018-2019 Doctoral Scholar, Southern Region Education Board 2015-2017 RESEARCH Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis 2019 **EXPERIENCE** Research Fellow, Center for Indian Country Development Clemson University 2018 Research Assistant to Elora Raymond **TEACHING** Clemson University **EXPERIENCE** Teacher of Record, Principles of Macroeconomics 2018-2020 Teaching Assistant, Principles of Microeconomics/Macroeconomics 2017 Teaching Assistant, Intermediate Microeconomics 2016 **INDUSTRY** Spectra Energy 2014 - 2015**EXPERIENCE** Analyst, Supply Chain Metrics & Reporting Constellation Energy 2013-2014 Decision Support, Financial Planning & Analysis

Chevron Corporation

Financial Analyst, Various Business Units

ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED WORKING PAPERS

## The Value of Diverse Neighbors: Estimating The Relationship Between Public School Demographics and Local Mortgage Values (Job Market Paper)

This paper presents empirical evidence that mortgage values for home purchases respond to changes in the racial composition of neighborhood public schools. I use panel data linking the location of subsidized rental development from 2000-2014 to middle school student demographics and new mortgages in school attendance zones during the sample period. Using an event study framework I then show that rental development under the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program changes racial demographics in a way associated with the timing of these housing shocks. To test how racial demographic changes affect mortgage values I introduce a shift share instrument based on the housing shocks and find that increased diversity raises mortgage values roughly 1% to 2.5%. The effects are smaller when various controls for neighborhood income are included, highlighting a general equilibrium effect of rising incomes associated with places where diversity levels are increasing. I also find evidence for heterogeneity in this result, with larger positive effects present when majority black neighborhoods become more diverse and a near zero effect when majority white neighborhoods become more diverse.

## Property Rights and The Incentives for Subsidized Housing Development on Federal Trust Lands

In this working paper I examine how land held in trust by the Federal government weakens property rights and leads to under provision of rental housing on Indian reservations and geographies broadly defined as tribal statistical areas. In the application process for Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) construction subsidies, developers must show that gap financing has been secured – meaning working capital outside of LIHTC subsidy revenue must be in place before the project is approved. Developers on trust lands are prohibited by law from using the land parcel for development as collateral for gap financing, a common practice in traditional LIHTC projects. This reduces access to capital which in turn leads to lower levels of investment. I show that on average, LIHTC development in tribal statistical areas has a significantly higher probability of being located on land not held in trust. Given that over 60% of tribal populations live on trust land, the higher costs associated with these areas leads to a substantial reduction in of total supply of subsidized rental housing to Indian populations.

## Is Spending on Schools Efficient? A National Study of The Capitalization of School Spending and Local Taxes (w/ Pat Bayer and Peter Blair)

We estimate how much parents value school expenditure and their willingness to finance it through higher taxes. Exploiting plausibly exogenous variation in expenditures and taxes from school finance reforms, we find that school expenditures are positively capitalized into house prices ( $\epsilon=0.86$ ) with larger effects in areas with less elastic housing supply. Our results suggest neighborhood demand increases when spending increases, consistent with the literature on higher school quality that results from exogenous increases in per pupil spending. We then test whether local governments are raising the efficient level of tax revenues, based on changes in revenue sources following the reform shock. We find that a 1 percent increase in taxes to fund education increases house prices by an economically small and statistically insignificant 0.06 percent. Our results support the core prediction of Oates (1969), who claimed that additional dollar raised locally and spent on a local public good should have no effect on property values if the level of public good is near the efficient amount.

**TECHNICAL SKILLS** 

Programs: Stata, R, LaTEX, ArcGIS, QGIS, SAS

Database: SQL, MS Access

REFERENCES

F. Andrew Hanssen

Peter Q. Blair Graduate School of Education Department of Economics Clemson University Harvard University Sirrine Hall 220B Gutman 407Clemson, SC 29634 Cambridge, MA 02138 fhansse@clemson.edu peter\_blair@gse.harvard.edu

Christy Zhou

Department of Economics Clemson University Sirrine Hall 223 Clemson, SC 29634 yichen2@clemson.edu

Robert Fleck

Department of Economics Clemson University Sirrine Hall 228B Clemson, SC 29634 RFLECK@clemson.edu