# **Sunghwan David Kim**

# **Office Address**

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#### **Academic Positions**

Associate Research Fellow, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, Aug. 2023~Present

### **Education**

Ph.D. Economics, The Ohio State University, 2023
Dissertation Title: Essays in Wealth Inequality and Heterogeneous Agent Model
Committee: Aubhik Khan (Advisor), Julia Thomas, Gabriel Mihalache
M.A. Economics, The Ohio State University, 2018
B.A. in Economics, Yonsei University, 2016
B.S. in Mathematics, Yonsei University, 2016
B.S. in Applied Statistics, Yonsei University, 2016

#### Research Fields

Quantitative Macroeconomics, Wealth Inequality, Political Economy

# **Publications**

S. David Kim and Youngse Kim (2020). "Signaling Valence by Positive and Negative Campaigns" *Journal of Economic Theory and Econometrics* 31(3).

Chulyoung Kim, S. David Kim and Sangyoon Nam (2018). "Strict Liability, Settlement, and Moral Concern" *Korean Journal of Economics* 25(2).

# **Research Papers**

"The Distributional Effects of Student Debt Forgiveness in General Equilibrium: the Role of Housing" (Job Market Paper)

The Biden-Harris Administration announced last August that it would enact a wide-ranging student loan forgiveness. The officials argued that this loan forgiveness will serve as a ladder to a middle-class life for the poor. I found that general equilibrium effects play an important role in amplifying the regressive aspect of the policy. To analyze, I built a general equilibrium overlapping generations model in which four markets are being cleared; these are assets, labor, goods, and housing markets. After making a college decision in their early 20s, agents face a discrete housing choice each period as well as the standard consumption-saving decision. Using this framework, I examine the response to a one-time capped student loan forgiveness. As the government finances the policy by raising tax rates, all individuals but beneficiaries inevitably face welfare loss. First, the welfare losses of homeowners are compensated partly through the housing market. Student loan forgiveness leads to higher housing demand as the beneficiaries buy houses earlier. Given the inelastic supply of housing, the rise in demand results in a rise in housing prices. The higher prices compensate for the welfare losses of the existing homeowners. Second, the general equilibrium effects through capital and labor market worsens the welfare losses of the poor high school

graduates. To my best knowledge, this paper is unique in analyzing the interactions between housing decisions and educational choices in a general equilibrium setting. Considering recent literature has documented the significant relationship between college debt and early homeownership, I incorporated such feature to analyze the overall effect of the policy. The student loan forgiveness the administration proposed turns out to be more regressive than it may appear and this result is largely due to the general equilibrium effects.

# **Research in Progress**

"Educational Segregation and Intergenerational Wealth Mobility"

## **Conference and Seminar Presentations**

May 2023 Midwest Macro (Clemson University)
Mar. 2022 Midwest Economic Association (Minnesota)

# Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

Spring 2022 Travel Grant, The Ohio State University

Aug. 2017 – Aug. 2018 University Fellowship, The Ohio State University

Apr. 2011 – Feb. 2016 Undergraduate Scholarship, Korea Foundation for Advanced

Studies (KFAS)

# **Teaching Experience**

Fall 2018 – Spring 2021 Recitation Leader, Principles of Microeconomics Fall 2021 – Spring 2022 Recitation Leader, Principles of Macroeconomics

### **Skills**

Languages English (Fluent), Korean (Native)
Computer skills Julia, MATLAB, Fortran, Stata, Latex

## Leave of Absence

2011-2013 Command Post (CP) Defense Security Command (DSC)

Mandatory Military Service (ROK), Sergeant

<sup>&</sup>quot;Asset Market Segmentation and Poverty Trap"