

CHUANHAO LIN

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EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Economics, George Washington University	2022
M.A. in Economics, George Washington University	2016
B.S. in Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Maryland, College Park	2014

FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION

Primary fields: Urban and Regional Economics, Real Estate Economics

Secondary field: Microeconomics, Applied Microeconomics, International trade

WORKING PAPERS

“Do Planning Regulations Rise the Cost or Quality of Housing?” (Job Market Paper)

“Is Additive Independence a Valid Assumption When Testing the Effect of Gun Laws and Crime?”

WORK IN PROGRESS

“Using Land values to Identify the Optimal Level of Planning in Large Cities” (with Nate Harris)

PAST PUBLICATION

“Geographic connectivity and cross-border investment: The Belts, Roads and Skies” (with Maggie X. Chen), *Journal of Development Economics* 146, September 2020

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

The World Bank Group, Washington DC Jun – Oct 2016

Short Term Consultant, Global Water Practice

- Harmonized DHS household survey data, and weather data
- Estimated impacts of rainfall and temperature shocks on infant mortality and household wealth

The George Washington University, Washington DC Jun – Oct 2017

Research Assistant to Maggie Chen, Elliot School of International Affairs

- Conduct literature review, collect related data, produced visualization of stylized facts of investment flow pattern
- Analyzed the impact of transport network expansion on cross-border investment

The George Washington University, Washington DC Summer 2015

Research Assistant to Arun Malik, Department of Economics

- Assisted in cleaning and analyzing a multi-gigabyte dataset of feeder-line voltages for Prof Malik’s “*Measuring Electricity Supply Unreliability in India*” research

University of Maryland, College Park

Research Assistant to Sébastien Houde, Department of Agricultural Resource Summer 2014

- Assisted in data management and visualization of online refrigerator sales data using R

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

<i>Teaching Assistant, Department of Economics, The George Washington University</i>	2015-2012
• Microeconomics Theory I (Graduate)	Fall 2017 & 2018 & 2019
• Microeconomics Theory II (Graduate)	Spring 2018 & 2019
• Intermediate Macroeconomics	Spring 2020
• Principles of Macroeconomics	Spring 2016
• Principles of Microeconomics	Fall 2015
<i>Instructor, Department of Economics, The George Washington University</i>	
• Mathematic for Economist (Graduate)	Summer 2017 & 2018
• Principles of Mathematic Economics	Fall 2016 & 2017

HONORS & AWARDS

Graduate Teaching Assistantship, George Washington University	2015 – 2020
Nominee for Philip J. Amsterdam Graduate Teaching Award, GWU	2015
Cum Laud Honor, University of Maryland-College Park	2014
Ray A. Murray Scholarship, University of Maryland-College Park	2012 – 2014

PRESENTATIONS

GWU microeconomics seminar (Washington, DC)	May 2019
2022 American Real Estate Society Annual Conference/ASSA Conference (Virtual)	2022

MEMBERSHIP

Member: American Economic Association, American Real Estate and Urban Economics Association

SOFTWARE

STATA, R, ArcGIS, LATEX, MATLAB

LANGUAGE

Mandarin, Cantonese (native), English (fluent), German (conversational)

CITIZENSHIP

People's Republic of China, F-1 Visa

REFERENCE

Anthony M. Yezer (Dissertation Chair)
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Research Papers

Do Planning Regulations Rise the Cost or Quality of Housing? (Job Market Paper)

Abstract: Planners implement zoning controls that limit building height and/or density. A substantial literature suggests that these regulations restrict supply and increase housing prices. Estimates of the marginal cost of building upward are below the asset price of the additional space. However, negative externalities of height and density could justify restrictions on private developers. Thus density in a laissez-faire city could be above the welfare maximizing level. Potential external costs of height and density are tested here and found to be substantial. However, increased building separation appears to mitigate the external cost of height. This suggests that some level of FAR regulation could be welfare enhancing, and that gap between price and marginal construction cost overstates the social cost of zoning.

Is Additive Independence a Valid Assumption When Testing the Effects of Gun Laws on Crime?

Abstract: The effects of gun control legislation on crime have been studied extensively. However, the literature has generally considered one law at a time under the implicit assumption that the relation between regulation and crime is additive independent. For example, regulations that target potential victims such as concealed carry weapon laws (CCW) and castle doctrine laws (CD) have been examined separately. Similarly, regulations that target potential offenders, including add-on gun laws (AOG) and universal background check requirements (UBC) have also been examined independently. The theoretical model developed here predicts that the effect of a given type of gun law on crime depends on the character of other gun laws. Using comparable data and estimation approach as studies of single regulations, the empirical results show that the effect of CCW on the robbery rate depends on CD, and the effect of AOG depends on UBC. This illustrates that the practice of relating individual regulation to crime may be problematic because the effects of regulations are not additive independent.

Publications:

[Geographic connectivity and cross-border investment: The Belts, Roads and Skies](#) (with Maggie X. Chen), *Journal of Development Economics* 146, September 2020

Abstract: How much have falling transport costs through the diffusion of transport networks contributed to the growth of cross-border investment? Exploring rich cross-country transport network and travel time data and exogenous sources of variations from cost and supply requirements of transportation technology, we show that expanding transport networks have reshaped the spatial organization and distance elasticities of cross-border investments. The proliferation of direct flights, liner shipping, and high-speed rail have flattened the spatial distribution of global investments and contributed to a 27-percent increase in the world's cross-border investment in 2000–2012. The analysis also predicts that the Belt and Road Initiative, the most ambitious transport initiative in recent history, could further raise cross-border investment by 3 percent for participating countries and 1 percent for non-participating countries via network spillovers. The effects vary, however, with market size, regulatory efficiency, and trade integration and are especially vital for developing nations with less attractive market and institutional characteristics.