Shawn R. Moulton

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PERSONAL

U.S. Citizen. Born May 22, 1984.

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Economics, University of Notre Dame — expected May 2011
M.A., Economics, University of Notre Dame — January 2008
Hon. B.A., Economics and Mathematics, Saint Louis University, *magna cum laude* — May 2006

FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION

Public, Urban, and Labor Economics

WORKING PAPERS

"The 1992 GSE Act and Loan Application Outcomes" (Job Market Paper)
"Does Increased Funding for Homeless Programs Reduce Chronic Homelessness?" (Under Review)

WORK IN PROGRESS

Do Local Governments Manipulate Taxing and Spending in Election Years? (with C. Adam Bee)

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Instructor, Principles of Microeconomics, Fall 2009, Spring 2010
Teaching Assistant, Econometrics, Fall 2008

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Research Assistant, Professor Abigail Wozniak, Fall 2006, Spring 2008, Fall 2010
Research Assistant, Professor Kali Rath, Spring 2007, Fall 2007, Fall 2008, Spring 2009
Research Assistant, Professor Kasey Buckles, Spring 2009

AWARDS

Outstanding Graduate Student Teacher Award, University of Notre Dame, 2010
Distinguished Teaching Award, Economics Department, 2010
Notre Dame ISLA/Seng Foundation Award (with William N. Evans, $2800), 2010
Graduate Assistantship, University of Notre Dame, 2006-present
Graduate Summer Fellowship, University of Notre Dame, 2006-2010

PRESENTATIONS

"The 1992 GSE Act and Loan Application Outcomes" (Job Market Paper).

- Past, Present, and Future of the Government Sponsored Enterprises, organized by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. November 2010.
- Conference on the Impact of the Economy and Social Programs on the Most Vulnerable, sponsored by the Seng Foundation. University of Notre Dame. August 2010.
- Midwest Economic Association Annual Meetings. Evanston, Illinois. March 2010.
- Economics Department Brownbag Presentation. University of Notre Dame. June 2009.

PRESENTATIONS (continued)

"Does Increased Funding for Homeless Programs Decrease Chronic Homelessness?"

- Midwest Economic Association Annual Meetings. Cleveland, Ohio. March 2009.
- Second Year Paper Presentations. University of Notre Dame. October 2008.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Economic Association, Midwest Economics Association

REFERENCES

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ABSTRACTS

"The 1992 GSE Act and Loan Application Outcomes" (Job Market Paper)

The 1992 "GSE Act" mandated that a specified percentage of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac purchases come from underserved populations. A number of prominent observers have pointed to the GSE Act as a root cause of the recent housing crisis. In this paper, I evaluate the link between the GSE Act and relaxed mortgage market standards. Using loan application-level data from the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, I analyze whether the GSE Act's affordable housing goals altered mortgage lending or purchasing decisions. To identify this effect, I use a regression discontinuity design that exploits arbitrary cutoffs used to determine whether a loan satisfies the GSE Act goals. I find that the GSE Act's affordable housing goals had little to no effect on mortgage lending or purchasing. Additionally, using census tract-level data, I find no relationship between the GSE Act's affordable housing goals and increased foreclosures, vacancies or other housing outcomes. These results suggest that the 1992 GSE Act had a negligible effect on the recent mortgage market crisis.

"Does Increased Funding for Homeless Programs Reduce Chronic Homelessness?"

This paper examines whether programs that provide housing assistance to homeless people can reduce chronic homelessness. I analyze data from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for 130 communities across the U.S. over the period 2005 to 2007. Because the amount of federal money allocated to a community to combat homelessness may depend on unobserved characteristics of that community, I estimate a fixed effects model which examines the effect of new federal homeless funding on chronic homelessness. I find that a $1 per capita increase in federal homeless funding is associated with a 1.80 person, or 2.8%, decrease in the number of chronically homeless per 100,000 population. An analysis of new funding to specific types of homeless programs indicates that programs that provide long-term housing and services to homeless people with disabilities drives this relationship. These results indicate that the first-year cost of moving one chronically homeless person into permanent supportive housing is $55,600.