Joseph M. Westenberg

Indiana University ⋄ Department of Economics Wylie Hall 105 ♦ 100 S. Woodlawn Ave. ♦ Bloomington, IN 47405 jwesten@iu.edu \(\phi\) jmwestenberg.github.io \(\phi\) (920) 360-0150

Placement Director:

Volodymyr Lugovskyy ⊠ vlugovsk@iu.edu

Placement Coordinator:

Elizabeth Bolyard ⊠ econgrad@iu.edu

PERSONAL

Citizenship: United States **Hometown:** Green Bay, WI Date of Birth: May 8, 1995

EDUCATION

Indiana University-Bloomington

Bloomington, IN Ph.D. Economics May 2022 (expected)

Dissertation Title: "Essays in Applied Microeconomics"

Indiana University-Bloomington

M.A. Economics March 2019

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

B.Sc. Economics and Mathematics, magna cum laude May 2017

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Applied Microeconomics, Industrial Organization, and Political Economy

JOB MARKET PAPER

(Abstract attached to end of CV)

Bloomington, IN

Eau Claire, WI

Section 301 and Politics: Analysis of Tariff Exemptions (New Draft Coming Soon!) (**Click here for the most recent version**)

(with Nikita Lopatin and Beverly Mendoza)

SSRN Working Paper Series (2021) No. 3885900.

- 6th most downloaded paper in Import/Export Strategies
- 8th most downloaded paper in Models of Political Processes: Rent-Seeking, Elections, Legislatures, & Voting Behavior
- 8th most downloaded paper in Trade Policy

PUBLICATIONS

(Abstract attached to end of CV)

Time Flexibility, Women's Wages, and the Gender Wage Gap

(with David Schaffer)

Atlantic Economic Journal (2019), 47:217:239.

Racial Disparities In Congressional Redistricting (with Miles X. Stevens)

An Empirical Test of a Loss-Leader Hypothesis

(with Stefan Weiergraeber and Jose Manuel Paz Y Miño)

Political Incentives and Air Pollution

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

PhD	Worksho	ns
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Indiana University-Bloomington

♦ Introduction to Data Science (S 2021)

Sole Workshop Instructor

Associate Instructor

Indiana University-Bloomington

♦ International Economics (S 2020)

Full Teaching Responsibilities

Teaching Assistant

Indiana University-Bloomington

- ♦ Fundamentals of Economics For Business I (F 2020, F 2021) with Professor Gerhard Glomm
- ♦ Gender and Economics (F 2019, S 2019, S 2021)

with Professor Gerhard Glomm

♦ Introduction to Microeconomics (F 2018)

with Professor Paul Graf

♦ Introduction to Macroeconomics (F 2017, S 2018)

with Professor Paul Graf

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Graduate Research Assistant (F 2019)

with Professor Stefan Weiergraeber

Indiana University-Bloomington

Undergraduate Research Assistant (F 2014-S 2017)

with Professor David Schaffer

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

PRESENTATIONS

(* Denotes Upcoming)

Indiana University	*2021
Missouri Valley Economics Association Annual Meeting	2021
Indiana University	2019
Midwest Economics Association Annual Meeting	2017
Midwest Economics Association Annual Meeting	2016
Wisconsin Economic Association Annual Meeting	2014

HONORS AND AWARDS

Graduate Assistantship, <i>Indiana University – Bloomington</i>	
Alumni Excellence Award, UW-Eau Claire	2017
Lynne Oyen Economics Scholarship, UW-Eau Claire	
Gerald and Mary Jacobson Economics Department Scholarship, UW-Eau Claire	
Lynne Oyen Economics Scholarship, UW-Eau Claire	

WORKSHOPS AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Teaching Academy for Associate Instructors	2020
Teaching Workshop on Student Engagement	2019
R Markdown Workshop	2018
Teaching Undergraduate Economics	2018

TECHNICAL SKILLS

R, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Methods, Stata, MATLAB, LATEX, Microsoft Excel

REFERENCES

Gustavo Torrens (Chair)
Associate Professor of Economics
Indiana University-Bloomington
(812) 856-8131

gtorrens@iu.edu

Gerhard Glomm
Professor of Economics
Indiana University-Bloomington

(812) 855-7256

□ gglomm@iu.edu

Stefan Weiergraeber Assistant Professor of Economics Indiana University-Bloomington (812) 855-2146 Sweiergr@iu.edu

Volodymyr Lugovskyy Associate Professor of Economics Indiana University-Bloomington (812) 856-4594 Vlugovsk@iu.edu

Time Flexibility, Women's Wages, and the Gender Wage Gap

(with David Schaffer)

Atlantic Economic Journal (2019), 47:217:239.

Abstract: Paid jobs providing more time flexibility may appeal to workers who have primary responsibility as a caregiver for young children or for sick, handicapped, or elderly adults. However, in some jobs, workers who are given this flexibility may be less productive per hour than workers who commit to a fixed work schedule chosen by the employer. These two realities may lead employers to offer, and caregivers to accept, lower paying jobs that come with more time flexibility. Since caregivers in the United States are disproportionally women, this may help to explain the lingering gender wage gap in the U.S. Data sets were combined from the 2015 revision of the Occupational Information Network (O*NET) and the 2003 through 2015 March Current Population Surveys to analyze this issue. The combined data set includes extensive information on workers' average hourly earnings and personal characteristics along with 407 characteristics of their occupations. Log wage regressions were used to show that the data are not consistent with the Time Flexibility Hypothesis when applied to occupation categories.

Section 301 and Politics: Analysis of Tariff Exemptions

(with Nikita Lopatin and Beverly Mendoza)

SSRN Working Paper Series (2021) No. 3885900

Abstract: Section 301 tariffs were imposed as a consequence of China's discriminatory business practices against American firms. However, domestic American firms who rely on Chinese imports are now faced with paying for these tariffs. In response, the Trump administration allowed the affected firms to apply for a tariff exemptions. Approximately 7% of these applications were approved. In this paper, we investigate the factors affecting the approval rates for these tariff exemptions. We find that an increase in county Republican vote share by 10 percentage points results in a 23% increase in probability of tariff exemption approval.

Political Incentives and Air Pollution

Abstract: In this paper I explore the relationship between political incentives generated by the election cycle and air pollution. Using GIS techniques I develop a novel dataset constructed from the EPA pollution monitors, historical congressional district shapefiles, election results, PRISM weather data, and BLS county population, income and employment data. Theory suggests that in areas where democratic contests are determined by larger margins of victory, the incentives of elected officials to represent their constituents and enforce costly regulations can erode. Using difference in differences I find evidence that suggests that in districts with larger election margins, the trend of air pollution is higher.