DEPARTMENT OF **ECONOMICS NEWS**

Faculty Research Spotlight

By Woan Foong Wong

2023-2024

INSIDE

Goods are transported by more diverse sets of countries & over much longer distances, linked by type (input/output within supply chains). While it seems like transport networks & supply chains today are more vulnerable to disruptions, the recent work of Woan Foong Wong and co-author Sharat Ganapati suggest a more nuanced take: international trade is considerably more resilient & less vulnerable than decades ago—these resiliency gains are apparent in the greater use of transport! Countries are more cohesively & reliably interconnected because of the interaction between efficient transport, trade, & supply chains.

In the lead article of the Journal of Economic Perspectives' 2023 summer issue, we emphasize the importance of considering both: (1) the global gains from increased transport reliability and use of trade, and (2) how local disruptions to production can have far and wide-reaching consequences through these interactions.

To set the stage, consider a concrete example: the change in the manufacture of telephones from a century ago to the present day. Built in 1905, the Western Electric Hawthorne Works factory in the Chicago suburb of Cicero,

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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Economics

Letter from the Department Head

Shankha Chakraborty, Department Head

Wishing our friends and alumni a Happy New Year! This is a year of new beginnings at our end. Plans are afoot to fill the Mikesell Chair in Environmental and Natural Resource Economics. As some of you may recall, the chair was funded in 1998 by a generous gift from our former colleague, Professor Raymond F. Mikesell (1913-2006). Professor Trudy Cameron served as the first Mikesell Chair until her retirement in Spring 2021. Thanks to her sterling leadership and tireless efforts, the Mikesell Chair has been central to our undergraduate and graduate accomplishments and helped us attract excellent scholars in all areas of economics, but especially environmental economics. We are excited about the prospect of filling this pivotal faculty position. With Professors Chris Ellis, Mark Thoma and Wes Wilson retiring after many years of distinguished service to our department and university, we also hope to be able to hire in additional faculty positions.

After a year of consolidation following the pandemic, the department is now laying the foundation for significant changes to the undergraduate and graduate curriculum to train students for an evolving labor market. The efforts kick off next year with Professor Glen Waddell's innovative lower division undergraduate class on the use of data science in economics, and program revisions to accelerate and enhance the research productivity of our doctoral students.

Your steadfast support has made a lasting impact, inspiring current students and enriching the legacy of our department. The contributions from our donors have enhanced the department's capacity to facilitate graduate student and faculty research, offer innovative teaching approaches, and draw top scholars from around the nation. We are sincerely grateful. Thank you!

Faculty Notes

Bruce Blonigen continues in his role as the Edward Maletis Dean of the Lundquist College of Business.

Jose Carreno continues his research on empirical macroeconomics. He welcomes a baby daughter as well.

Shankha Chakraborty's research spans multiple areas in macro-development. He has recently been working on gender norms and female labor force participation, the marriage market returns to female education in developing countries, and how the global pandemic has shaped research in economic epidemiology. During the past year, he has published works on intergenerational altruism, reproductive choice and fertility change, and the evolution of global health since the 1960s. He has presented at multiple conferences including in Paris, Delhi, Kolkata and Eugene. He has served on the selection committee of an international conference, and continues to serve as specialized co-editor at Economic Inquiry and associate editor at Macroeconomic Dynamics, and on the editorial board of two other professional journals.

Mark Colas continues his research on labor, public, and urban economics. This year, Mark's work was accepted in the journals Journal of Labor Economics, American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, and Regional Science and Urban Economics. Mark's recent work focuses on solar panel subsidies and the funding of community colleges

Anca Cristea continues her research in international economics. In newly started projects, she examines the impact of trade policy on local labor markets, the influence of multinational corporations in the global marketplace and the role that transportation services play in facilitating globalization. Her work was recently published in the Journal of Regional Science. In addition to her ongoing collaboration with the World Bank on air transport services in Africa, Anca has started new projects with the Inter-American Development Bank on transportation policy in Central America and the Caribbeans. As scientific board member of the Midwest International Economics Group, Anca remains actively engaged in the academic community. On the teaching front, Anca continues to teach courses at both undergraduate and graduate levels on the Economics of Globalization, on Multinational Corporations and International Trade. Outside of work, Anca is busy raising her three young children with her husband Nicolae.

Jonathan Davis had a productive year. He launched a new undergraduate elective called "Inequality and Economic Mobility." His paper "The Decline in Intergenerational Mobility Since 1980" was conditionally accepted at the Review of Economics and Statistics. He released a new working paper "An Experimental Evaluation of Deferred Acceptance: Evidence from Over 100 Army Officer Labor Markets" summarizing a field experiment he ran in partnership with the US Army. He also worked on revisions for the Journal of Political Economy: Microeconomics, Management Science, the Strategic Management Journal, and the Journal of Quantitative Criminology. This summer, he had fun coordinating the Economics Department's SAIL summer camp which introduced about 25

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underrepresented high school students to economics and college life.

George Evans published "Are Long-Horizon Expectations (De-)Stabilizing? Theory and Experiments", co-authored with Isabelle Salle, Cars Hommes and Bruce McGough, in the Journal of Monetary Economics in Nov. 2022, and the paper "Social Learning and Expectational Stability," with Bruce McGough, was accepted for publication in the Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control. In 2023 he gave talks at the Feb 2023 Workshop on computational and experimental economics, in memory of Jasmina Arifovic, Simon Fraser University, Society for Computational Economics and Bank of Canada, and at the Expectations in Dynamic Macroeconomic Models conference, TU Wien, Vienna, 8/2023.

Bill Harbaugh wants to let his old students know he is retiring after winter quarter, and he thanks them all for making his 29 years at UO educational, interesting, and fun - for him and he hopes for them too! His final paper took his research on the economic behavior of children to an even smaller level, working with microbiologists to investigate the rational choice behavior of nematode worms. He and his wife Marjorie have bought a house up on Orcas Island where she will continue her work as a Vegan Taxidermist. Bill is exploring the tax-arbitrage opportunities that come from moving from a state with no sales tax to one with no income tax. His next project is to model tidal currents to determine the optimal day, time, and direction to depart in order to row the 30 nautical miles around the island in one day, and if he can get his former grad student Dave Wozniak to do the rowing he plans to test the theory empirically next summer.

Michael Kuhn assumed the role of Director of Graduate Studies last year, where he recruits new PhD students to join the department and supports current students along the path to their careers as economists. He worked with Professor Alfredo Burlando and Silvia Prina to study how the formalization of credit scoring in digital lending markets may lead to a decrease in loan default, but this may come at the cost of financial inclusion –the use of new digital financial tools to get previously unbanked individuals access to credit. This project was accepted for publication in the Oxford Review of Economic Policy. He continued his other research into the speed of digital credit deliveries, cheating & gender in the workplace, gender differences in college major choice, and the relationship between economic measures of patience and healthy eating habits, while starting new research projects on maximizing learning in workplace teams and whether people are rational about when to give up.

Keaton Miller specializes in industrial organization and is a newly tenured Associate Professor. In the past year he has published work on the consequences of changes to the Medicare payment system and competition within the rail transportation industry.

Kathleen J. Mullen continues her research on intersections between health and work. This past year, her research on the effects of population aging on economic growth was published in the American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, and her research on the value of working conditions and implications for the structure of wages was published in the American

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Economic Review. She was also promoted to Research Associate in the National Bureau of Economics in the Program on Aging.

Anne van den Nouweland specializes in economic theory, with a focus on farsighted stability, equilibrium in public good economies, and axiomatic approaches to coalitional problems. She is an associate editor of the Journal of Public Economic Theory and of the Journal of Dynamics & Games, and serves on the program committees of several conferences. In the past year, Anne presented her work in the Kansas Workshop on Economic Theory, visited the Paris School of Economics, and intensively worked on research projects with co-authors. She produced four working papers, and submitted to five different journals. Anne also has volunteered as a search advocate with the goal to accomplish transparent hiring processes with clear guidelines on the evaluation of candidates with differing backgrounds, and she volunteered in the Summer Academy to Inspire Learning, which helps to create a path to a college education for young people from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds.

Jeremy Piger's recent research focuses on understanding how the effects of monetary policy vary over the business cycle and on how best to statistically measure the dynamic effects of macroeconomic shocks. He was recently appointed as the managing editor of Studies in Nonlinear Dynamics and Econometrics. He continues to serve as an associate editor for the Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking. In the past year he presented his work at a variety of venues, including Rutgers University. Inside the department, he is in his third year as the Director of Undergraduate Studies.

Ed Rubin continues working at the intersection of environmental economics, data science, and social inequality. He and co-organizers hosted TWEEDS—The Workshop in Environmental Economics and Data Science—in Portland (Oregon) in September, welcoming ~75 attendees from around the country/globe. Examples of Ed's recent research (all with UO Ph.D. students) include projects that (1) document the heterogeneous (and unequal) health impacts of glyphosate exposure, (2) illustrate the challenges of using machine learning to predict air quality, and (3) describe how more affluent and more white communities are more prone to escape smoke from wildfires in the American West. Most importantly, the Rubin household welcomed baby Wendell into their family over the summer.

Woan Foong Wong continues her research on international trade, focusing on trade and transportation, as well as trade policy. Her recent projects investigate the evolution of global transportation usage over the past half century and its implications for supply chains, multimodal transport networks, as well as the long run employment effects of export opportunities on foreign and domestic firms. Her research on the evolution of global transportation usage and supply chains has been published as the lead article in the summer issue of Journal of Economic Perspectives this year. She continues her research on the impact of trade on wages and growth over the past two centuries with Professor Bruce Blonigen as part of a National Science Foundation grant. She teaches the graduate level international trade field course for PhD candidates as well as international trade and intermediate micro courses

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for undergraduates. She presented her research at several invited seminars including University of California Berkeley, Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, Purdue University, and University of Stavanger. She was also invited to present her work at the NBER Conference on Economics of Transportation in the 21st Century, which was supported by the US Department of Transportation through an interagency agreement with the National Science Foundation. Her research has been published in Journal of Economic Perspectives and accepted at the American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics this year.

Jiabin Wu's research focuses on evolutionary game theory, cultural transmission, behavioral game theory, experimental economics, and political economy. He teaches core microeconomics part I and a course on culture and evolution for PhD students, behavioral economics and game theory for undergraduate students this academic year.

On The Market

Tanner Bivins is a PhD candidate in economics at the University of Oregon. After growing up in the small town of Omak, WA, he obtained his BA from the University of Miami in 2017. His research primarily centers around political economy, public policy, and game theory. Outside of economics, he likes to create his own music and spend time with his three dogs: Farley, Willow, and Sitka.

Boyoon Chang's primary areas of interest include empirical industrial organization, competition among digital platforms, and dynamic optimization problems. In the upcoming job market, Boyoon will showcase her research, which focuses on analyzing the dynamic strategic interactions among leading tech firms through an examination of their acquisition strategies. She has earned an M.S. in Economics from Korea University and a B.A. in Business Administration from the same institution.

Pramod Dudhe is a PhD candidate in economics at the University of Oregon. His research interests include macroeconomics, development, macroeconomic-development, demography and applied econometrics. His job market focuses on how policy can alleviate gender bias in education in the context of developing countries. His other current research empirically investigates the linkages between information and productivity for farmers.

Philip Economides is a Ph.D. candidate in economics. Originally from Ireland, he completed his undergraduate studies at Trinity College Dublin, earned a M.Sc. in Applied Economics at University College Dublin, top of his class, and worked for two years as a research assistant for the Macroeconomics Division of the Economic and Social Research Institute. He studies international economics and has a particular interest in maritime transport, international trade and multinational enterprises. Outside of economics, he enjoys swimming, cooking Greek dishes, and brewing his wife her favourite coffee.

Evan Hart is a PhD candidate in economics at the University of Oregon. He received his MA in mathematics at the University of Albany. His fields of interest are macroeconomics, statistics, time-series econometrics, and forecasting.

The focus of **Steven Holloway's** research is currently on inter-temporal decision-making, Environmental Justice and political organizing theory. His research agenda is driven by a passion for accurately modeling human behavior and understanding the many ways disadvantage manifests and affects members of our society.

Giorgi Nikolaishvili is a PhD Candidate in Economics developing new empirical methods for measuring the dynamic transmission of economic shocks via various channels of interest. His current work studies the effect of monetary policy shocks on economic activity through changes in bank lending and inflation expectations. He is also

On The Market

interested in finding creative ways of applying time series modeling methodologies to generate insights about complex dynamics underlying granular panel data.

Colleen O'Briant is an Applied Econometrician focused on bridging the gap between Econometrics and Machine Learning. Raised in the Washington, DC area, she holds a bachelor's in painting, drawing, printmaking, and extended media. As an educator, her forte lies in innovative teaching methods, with a keen emphasis on statistical programming in econometrics, delivered in an inclusive and accessible manner.

Tamara Ren is a Ph.D candidate at the University of Oregon. Her research combines experimental methods and behavioral theory to study discrimination in various settings, including education and labor. In her job market paper, she presents results from her experiment exploring the relationship between attention to information and grading discrimination on online platforms. She received her BA in mathematics and economics from the University of Oklahoma before working in the private sector for several years. Her personal interests include cooking, comedy, and caring for her dog.

Kevin "Mingyu" Song is a PhD candidate in economics at the University of Oregon. Originally from South Korea, he achieved dual BAs in economics from Indiana University Bloomington and SungKyunKwan University, followed by an MA in economics from SungKyunkwan University. His fields of interest include growth, development, and international trade, with specific focus on demography and fertility behaviors. His broader research includes structural transformation patterns of nations, particularly in relation to trade in services.

Jacob Thompson is a PhD candidate in economics at the University of Oregon. He received dual Bachelors degrees in Economics and Philosophy from Kent State University. He studies macroeconomics with a particular emphasis on Bayesian DSGE models. In his job market paper, he explores the importance of agents' first beliefs in a DSGE model with boundedly-rational agents.

Brock Wilson is a Ph.D. Economics candidate at the University of Oregon. He is from Corvallis, Oregon and earned his undergraduate degrees in Economics and Mathematics at the University of Oregon. His research focuses on labor and public economics. His job market paper is about the effect of pension policy on retirement, retention and recruitment. Outside of academia, he enjoys spending time traveling, cooking and reading.

Faculty Research Spotlight cont.

Illinois, manufactured 43,000 varieties of telephone apparatus for the parent Bell telephone monopoly. It employed 40,000 people who worked in over 100 buildings. Even with a transcontinental railroad system, transport costs were substantial and excessive back-and-forth transport links were not common. As such, while this factory did source a few raw materials like Bakelite, rubber, and metal from remote locations, it manufactured many intermediate components internally– such as vacuum tubes in the early days and transistors later—before distributing finished telephone equipment across the country. This manufacturing complex effectively made handsets in a single location for the entire United States.

The factory operated until 1986, and large portions of the grounds were dynamited in 1994 to build a suburban shopping complex. In the age of globalization and low transport costs, a vertically integrated factory in a high-cost location no longer made financial sense.

The supply chain for the modern smartphone is quite different. The research and design activities for Apple's iPhone take place in the United States, with further engineering in the United States and Taiwan (including within its largest partner, Foxconn). Production directly involves 43 countries in six continents in addition to any further upstream manufacturers; key components are manufactured in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and China, with final assembly in China and India. Apple's direct subcontractors do not manufacture many of the components used and only assemble the final product before shipment around the world. With the exact mix depending on the model, components such as memory, microprocessors, optics, batteries, and screens are manufactured in both nearby Asian countries like South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, or even in the United States, Mexico, or European Union.

In this article, we start by setting the stage with some facts and patterns. We document the dramatic rise in global transport use from 1965 to 2020, as measured either by weight in ton-kilometers traveled as is standard in the transportation literature, or by value in dollar-kilometers as is standard in the trade literature. While the weight-based measure is more reflective of goods with lower value-per-weight ratios (such as grain, coal, ore, or petroleum products), this value measure places emphasis on the transport of goods with higher value-per-weight, like machinery, automobiles, and electronics. After accounting for economic growth, real transport use per unit of final consumption has more than doubled over this period, increasing by 100% and 160% by weight and value respectively. We also document that while real transport use by weight continued increasing after the 2007 Great Recession, real transport use by value has substantially declined.

At the same time, we establish trends on global transport costs and show that they have declined over the last half century by 33-39 percent and 48-62 percent, by weight and value respectively. What has contributed to the dramatic increases in transportation usage since 1965 as costs fell? We focus on three factors: (1) increasing participation of emerging economies in global trade, (2) increasing trade between countries that are further apart, and (3) shifts in the composition of traded goods—natural resources, which are more upstream in supply chains, versus manufactured goods, which are more downstream.

Developing countries have increasing their participation in world trade, accounting for about 40 percent of world exports in 2020, but as one might expect, China is one of the driving forces behind this change. The first factor we highlight is increasing participation of emerging economies in global trade, focusing on China. By the weight of goods, the growth of post-1990 transportation usage largely reflects the growth of China—to the near exclusion of many other trends. We find a similar divergence by value of goods, although it is smaller and slower than the weight-distance trend.

The second factor is increasing trade between countries that are further apart. We breakdown our two metrics for real transportation usage into three sub-components: shorter distance trade under 5,000 kilometers (within-region), medium distance trade from 5,000 to 10,000 kilometers (for example Asia-Europe trade), and long distance trade over 10,000 kilometers (for example Asia-North America trade). Initially, all three distance bins account for rough similar amounts of transport usage by weight. But since the mid-1980s, the transport use by countries that are further apart increases by much more than the short-distance countries. By value, all three distances contribute equally. Overall, while heavier and lower value goods are being traded between countries that are further apart, lighter and higher value goods are being traded between locations that are both nearby and far apart. While the raw materials to make phone components are traveling even farther than before, so are the final smartphones themselves.

The third factor focuses on the types of goods have contributed most to the rise of transportation usage over the past 50 years—and where are these goods on the value chain. We find that while raw materials make up a higher share of aggregate transport use by weight throughout this period (accounting for 66 percent of the weight-distance measure in 2020), both raw materials and manufactured goods equally contributed to the growth from 1965 to the early 2000s. Since 2000, however, manufactured goods no longer contribute to the growth in ton-kilometers. Instead, all growth is due to raw materials.

Revisiting our phone example, raw materials have been essential since the early days of telephone manufacturing. From Western Electric company reports in 1938, even though all US telephones were essentially manufactured in a single Western Electric factory, the manufacturing process still required 34 different raw materials including metal ores, rubber, mica, silk, and cotton from countries including India, Indonesia, Brazil, Madagascar, Japan, and China. These raw materials play a central role in manufacturing and have relatively high weight-to-value ratios values—contributing more to weight-based measures of transport use.

Considering value-distance of shipped goods, we find very different results: the increase in transport use by value over this period are entirely driven by manufactured goods. While manufactured goods transport use grew 135 percent,

raw materials grew by just 6 percent. Even though raw materials are a required input in much of economic production, as reflected by their dominance of transportation usage in ton-kilometers, they constitute a smaller and smaller share of total trade values. An assembled smartphone, even including packaging, may be under 250 grams taking up less than a liter of volume and has high value-to-weight ratio. The raw materials that are used in smartphone manufacturing, even though crucial, make up a small share of its final value.

In the aftermath of the supply disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic, a key question is whether the patterns and changes we have described in this paper made modern supply chains and networks more resilient or more vulnerable to shocks. Although the vulnerability of global supply chains is at the forefront of many minds (including our own!) in the aftermath of the post-pandemic congestion and disruptions, the long-term trends in this paper suggest a more nuanced approach to these issues. If one compares trade between, say, the United States or the European Union and a wide range of destinations around the world, for most of those destinations trade is considerably more resilient and less vulnerable than several decades ago—and those gains to resiliency are in fact apparent in the greater use of trade over longer distances, the expanded trade networks, better payment systems, better trade facilitation, and so on. Countries, and cities within countries, are more cohesively and reliably interconnected than in earlier decades because of the interaction between efficient transport and supply chains.

When faced with the recent supply disruptions and congestion of the pandemic, firms and countries should not start looking inwards in terms of production processes and decrease their transport use. Instead, unexpected events always teach us lessons about unforeseen risks: for example, it is not only important for a firm to have multiple suppliers, but also to know that those suppliers can use multiple trade routes. Consolidating the entire supply chain at home is both costly and as risky as a single sourced foreign location. Researchers should be able to study both sides of the coin: on one side, the gains to the world economy from increased transport reliability and use of trade, and on the other side, how local disruptions to production can have far and wide-reaching consequences through the interactions of trading networks.

Honor Roll: Pledges and Donations

Pledges to the Department of Economics by alumni and friends continue to be crucial for supporting students and faculty members in their teaching and research activities. We continue to be honored and humbled by the generous contributions our program receives.

Providing a gift in your will to the Department of Economics is a powerful way to support our efforts. The UO Office of Gift Planning is an excellent resource if you are considering providing support for economics in your will. Call 800-289-2354 or visit giftplan.uoregon.edu for more information. The following is a list of contributions received from it August 31, 2022 to September 1, 2023. We apologize for any unintended errors or omissions.

Mr. Kent R. Hughes	Mrs. Janice A. Booher Hughes	1962 BS Economics
Mr. Norbert F. Kugele	Mrs. Rebecca Lean Kugele	1983 BA Economics; 1983 BA Management
Mr. Jay C. Kaylor	Mrs. Barbara L. Kaylor	1982 MS Economics
Mr. James S. Samuel	Mrs. Tracy A. Samuel	1984 BS Economics
Dr. Richard G. Price	Ms. Holly A. Hurwitz	1975 BS Economics
Ronald D. Lehr, PhD	Dona Buck Lehr, PhD	1976 PHD Economics
Mr. John E. Benson	Mrs. Cheryl C. Benson	1967 BBA Accounting
Mr. Brian D. Deigan		2005 BS Economics
James M. Murray PhD	Ms. Helen U. Murray	1962 PHD Economics
Douglas R. Dalenberg, PhD	Mrs. Kristi E. Dalenberg	1986 MS Economics; 1987 PHD Economics
Mr. Bruce A. Blonigen	Ms. Denice Gray	
Mr. Charles H. Britton	Ms. Abigail S. Britton	1993 BA Economics
Ms. Erika D. Williams		2002 BS Economics; 2012 BS General Science
Mr. Clayton E. Steinke, III		1989 BS Economics; 1993 MBA General Business
Mr. James R. Bravo		2014 BS Economics
Mr. Christian G. Bjoernsen	Ms. Jeannette F. Bjoernsen	
Mr. Satoshi Shimamoto		1980 BS Economics; 1982 MS Economics
Mr. Stephen R. Wright	Mrs. Alice B. Wright	
Chong-Uk Kim, PhD		2004 MA Economics; 2007 PHD Economics
Douglas B. Stewart, PhD	Ms. Katherine Stewart	1966 MS Physics; 1970 PHD Economics
Mr. Keirvin V. Sena		2017 BS Economics; 2017 BS Accounting
Mr. Robert E. Anderson	Mrs. Andrea L. Anderson	1971 BA Economics
Mr. David E. Atiyeh	Mrs. Darlene Palm Atiyeh	1971 BS Economics
Miss Tina L. Buikat		1982 BS Economics
Aran Thammano, PhD	Ms. Revadee Thammano	1962 PHD Economics
Jack W. Cox, PhD	Ms. Joyce F. Cox	1960 MS Business Administration; 1963 PHD Economics

Honor Roll: Pledges and Donations

John W. Mitchell, PhD	Ms. Carol D. Mitchell	1968 MA Economics; 1970 PHD Economics
Mr. Michael L. Kaiel	Mrs. Sherrie A. Kaiel	1966 BS Economics
Mr. Benny Won	Mrs. Carol Won	1972 BS Economics; 1976 JD Law
Dr. Mark C. Brackebusch		1972 BS Economics
Mr. W. Lance Tibbles	Mrs. Kay S. Tibbles	1960 BS Economics; 1963 BL Law
Mr. Michael A. Stubblebine		1971 BA Economics
Mr. David R. Ludwig	Mrs. Kate Manning Ludwig	1975 BA Economics; 1978 JD Law
Bahram Adrangi, PhD	Ms. Cindy Reid	1982 PHD Economics
David T. Fractor, PhD	Ms. Ivy S. Fractor	1981 MS Economics; 1982 PHD Economics
Mr. James D. Nelson		1977 BS Economics
Mr. Frank H. Slawson		1964 BS Economics
Mr. David S. Worthington	Mrs. Ann Worthington	1973 BA Economics
Ms. Nicole E. McDonald		2010 BS Economics
Mr. Ben C. Wee		1991 BS Economics
Daniel R. Blake PhD		1970 MA Economics; 1971 PHD Economics
Mr. Henry L. Herbring		1963 MA Economics
Thomas W. Hackett PhD		1969 BS Economics; 1977 MS Economics; 1978 PHD Economics
Dr. Douglas D. Southgate, Jr.		1974 BS Economics
Mrs. Mary M. Sayler		
Timothy W. Kersten PhD		1970 MA Economics; 1973 PHD Economics
Martin I. Milkman, PhD	Mrs. Velvet Jones Milkman	1986 MS Economics; 1989 PHD Economics
Mr. Victor M. Menacho	Mrs. Mary Work Menacho	1972 MA Economics; 1980 MA Finance
Mr. Ryan C. Pollock		2005 BS Economics
Mr. Charles M. Novak		1968 BS Economics; 1970 MBA Finance
Mr. Vernon G. Lee	Mrs. Carie Arakawa Lee	1975 BARC Architecture
Mr. Michael E. Grove		1967 BS Economics
Mr. Bruce MacPhail	Mrs. Carole MacPhail	1966 BS Economics
Mr. Andrew M. Wood		1980 BS Economics
Rodney B. Swanson, PhD		1967 MA Economics; 1971 PHD Economics
Mr. Kim A. Ferguson	Mrs. Melody R. Ferguson	1973 BS Economics
Mr. David K. Griffin		2012 BA Economics
Michael M. Hutchison, PhD	Mrs. Greta Nilsson Hutchison	1983 PHD Economics
Mr. A. Matthew Evans	Ms. Elizabeth Smith Evans	1982 BS Computer and Information Science