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*Cover Photo Courtesy of Mercatus by Nick Donner Photography
In an election year, it’s hard not to look around and say “Ignorance, irrationality, time inconsistency, impatience—yes, public choice got that right.” Friedrich Hayek’s chapter in the *Road to Serfdom*, “Why the Worst Get on Top” is also looking prescient this year, as it does most years. It seems at times that we are making no progress. However, it would be wrong to focus on the negative. If the message is not being heeded, we can at least rest assured that the message is still needed!

Fortunately, Center for Study of Public Choice scholars continue to be extremely successful both at producing compelling scholarly insights and at bringing those insights to a larger audience. Our cover for this year features just some of the recent books published by Center faculty.

*Hive Mind* by Garett Jones was the winner of the Independent Publishers gold award for economics and finance. It’s a great read on IQ and the wealth of nations. *Individualism and Political Disorder* is James Buchanan’s last book, a collection of papers produced after the *Collected Works* with many of them co-authored by Center scholar Yong Yoon who edited the collection. Don Boudreaux also wrote a superb and concise introduction to Hayek’s thought, *The Essential Hayek*.

Also on our cover is Tyler Cowen and Kareem Abdul Jabbar, from the excellent *Conversations with Tyler* series that is bringing Tyler national attention. You will also see Tyler and me teaching economics as part of our venture into online education, Marginal Revolution University (MRU). We completed a full-length microeconomics course last year and will shortly complete our principles of macroeconomics course. MRU is growing by leaps and bounds and Tyler and I are thrilled to have many thousands of students from across the United States and also from India, China, South Korea and many other countries around the world.

The cover only shows a fraction of the research that is produced by the scholars of the Center. Do browse through the pages of the annual report for lots more! As always, feel free to contact me at any time.

Alex Tabarrok
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Q: Hive Mind is about how your nation’s IQ matters so much more than your own. Let’s start with our own IQ. How much does that matter?

A: For your own income, your IQ doesn’t matter all that much. If you go from about the 15th percentile to the 85th percentile in IQ, you probably raise your income about 35%. A nice decades-long study in Wisconsin found an estimate quite close to that and estimates from a few middle and lower-income countries are close to that as well. The largest credible estimate I’ve seen is about twice that size and the smallest is about half that size.

Any way you look at it, if you’re earning twice as much as your neighbor, it’s mostly not because of IQ differences.

Q: And now national IQ?

A: For two countries with those same IQ differences, the high-IQ country is usually 500% richer. That holds true even if you take into account that high IQ countries have higher savings rates, better health and more formal schooling. The cross-country differences are just massive with the highest average IQ scores showing up in East Asia.

I documented this strong relationship in my first academic article on national average IQ. I co-authored it with psychologist W. Joel Schneider of Illinois State. It was published in the *Journal of Economic Growth* in 2006 and it shaped all of my later IQ research.

Q: So national IQ matters many times more than your own IQ. Why is that?

That’s really the heart of *Hive Mind*: explaining key reasons why IQ pays off more for nations than for individuals. There are 5 big reasons that IQ helps your country more than it helps you:

1. As dozens of psychology and economics studies showed, high IQ people are usually more patient. To smarter people, the future isn’t just a theory, it’s a reality, and they’re more likely to plan for it. That means countries with high average IQs have higher savings rates, more investment and more machines and equipment for workers to use.

2. Smarter groups are more cooperative. As my GMU co-authors and I showed in an experiment, when two high IQ people are playing a standard cooperation game (the repeated prisoner’s dilemma), they cooperate far more often than when two lower IQ players are playing together. Cooperation even over the course of a short game requires patience and a bit of planning: higher IQ helps with both. Ultimately, smarter pairs are more likely to find a way to think “win-win.”

3. If a nation has more patient and more cooperative politicians and bureaucrats, they have a better chance at running a sound government focused on growing the pie over the long run. A cross-country study I co-authored with German researcher Niklas Potrafke showed that high IQ countries indeed have stronger protections for property rights. That also worked if you used cross-country math, science and literacy scores instead of IQ scores.
4. Voters also matter, especially in a democracy. As my Public Choice Center colleague Bryan Caplan showed in *Myth of the Rational Voter* and in later work, people with more years of education and high IQ scores are more likely to think like economists. They take those market-leaning views into the voting booth.

5. Businesses need highly skilled teams to use cutting edge technology: With computer chips and space shuttles, one small error can mean disaster so you need the very best people. Countries with higher average IQs are more likely to have enough of the best people.

6. Together, these five factors show how high group IQ opens the door to massively higher prosperity.

Q: Does national average IQ matter or is it more of an Ayn Rand type story in which the IQ of the top 5% matters the most?

This is one of the great questions still awaiting an answer. Cross-country comparisons hint that the test scores of the top 5% matter more than the nation's average score. But since there really aren't that many nations that have low average test scores but high scores for the top 5%, we're effectively going on anecdotes at this point.

When the data can't clear things up, I move to economic theory. In it, I think the patience and informed voter channels point in the direction of the average person. You need a lot of savings and a lot of informed voters (and skilled bureaucrats) to achieve prosperity. With cooperation, skilled teams and government leadership channels, I think the elites matter more. It'd be great to have more complete answers and perhaps a new generation of public choice scholars can find some answers.

Q. Can you tell us a little about your next project?

I'm currently working on a new book that uses classic public choice to improve government. It's entitled *10% Less Democracy: Why you should trust the elites a little more and the masses a little less*. We all know that we want experts to run some parts of government (we don't vote on which burning homes to save) but getting the balance right is a challenge. There are good reasons to think we've gone too far with voter involvement. Longer terms for politicians and stronger independent agencies could keep voters at arm's length from government.

*10% Less Democracy* is inspired by Buchanan and Tullock, who both thought hard about what good government would look like. Neither of them assumed mass majority rule was the only answer. For instance, Buchanan pushed for carefully crafted constitutions and Tullock looked into jury-style elections where a few randomly selected citizens could choose the president.

The new book will be different because it can draw on decades of empirical research into how different kinds of government rules shape economic outcomes. For instance as your own work shows, elected judges are more likely to rule in favor of their voters and against outsiders. It's a finding that makes sense one you learn it but you and your co-author had to dig through a lot of data to document that. I'll be able to draw on the work of dozens of scholars, some here at the Public Choice Center, to make a case that democracy is at least a little bit overrated.
2015’s successful Outreach conference welcomed 35 students from 6 countries and 12 states. The participants were split between two thirds graduate and one third undergraduate students, with the primary areas of study being Economics, Political science, History and Math. Among our participants this year: a silver medalist in the Iranian National Physics Olympiad and five participants from George Mason’s 1+2+1 exchange program with Chinese universities. The participants were interested in studying and applying Public Choice knowledge to a variety of subjects including: the study of Economic Freedom in Venezuela, the political economy of fracking, economics and housing policy, and the economy of Kandahar.

As usual we had a superb group of speakers. We were especially pleased to have Donald Marron join us to give a talk about public choice from the trenches. Donald has a PhD in economics from MIT and is currently director of economic policy initiatives at the Urban Institute. He has also been chief economist of the President’s Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), acting director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), and executive director of Congress’s Joint Economic Committee (JEC).

Donald Marron and Alex Tabarrok at the Public Choice Outreach Conference.

Outreach students Brian Albecht and Payam Alipour offer a toast to new ideas!
The Seminar Series, now over 30 years old, invites scholars from around the world to share their work in a formal lecture, followed by a rigorous question and answer session with students and faculty. We thank Drs. Nye and Johnson along with Jane Perry for coordinating the program, and the following scholars for presenting papers in 2015:

### Spring 2015

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Scott Cunningham</td>
<td>Baylor University</td>
<td>Decriminalizing Indoor Prostitution: Implications for Sexual Violence and Public Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark Zupan</td>
<td>University of Rochester</td>
<td>Cancer on the Body Politic: Government Self-Capture and the Decline of Nations</td>
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<td>Ahmed Rahman</td>
<td>US Naval Academy</td>
<td>Human Capital on the High Seas - Job Mobility and Returns to Technical Skill During Industrialization</td>
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<td>Nathan Goldschlag</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>Is Regulation to Blame for the Decline in American Entrepreneurship?</td>
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<td>Dietrich Vollrath</td>
<td>University of Houston</td>
<td>The Mortality Transition, Malthusian Dynamics, and the Rise of Poor Mega-Cities</td>
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<td>Mary Hansen</td>
<td>American University</td>
<td>The Standard of Proof in the Substantiation of Child Abuse and Neglect</td>
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<td>Ryan Decker</td>
<td>University of Maryland</td>
<td>The Secular Decline in Business Dynamism in the US</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bryan Caplan</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>The Selfish and Social Returns to Education</td>
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<td>Daniel Bernhofen</td>
<td>American University</td>
<td>Assessing Market (dis)integration in Pre-modern China</td>
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<td>Marlous van Waijenburg</td>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
<td>Financing the African Colonial State: The Revenue Imperative and Forced Labor</td>
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<td>Miles Kimball</td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td>Aggregating Local Preferences to Guide Policy</td>
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### Fall 2015

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Klein</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>A Plea Regarding 'Liberal'</td>
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<td>Arthur Melzer</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>Philosophy and Secrecy: The Forgotten Practice of Esoteric Writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Nye</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>Prenatal Testosterone and Performance</td>
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<td>Navin Kartik</td>
<td>Columbia University</td>
<td>Electoral Ambiguity and Political Representation</td>
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<td>James Poterba</td>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology and NBER</td>
<td>Do Required Minimum Distribution Rules Matter?</td>
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<td>Enrico Spolaore</td>
<td>Tufts University</td>
<td>Fertility and Modernity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ralf Meisenzahl</td>
<td>Federal Reserve System</td>
<td>Origins of Persistent Differences in Human Capital Accumulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noel Johnson</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>Bones, Bacteria, and Break-Points: The Heterogeneous Effects of the Black Death on Long-Run Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koleman Strumpf</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
<td>Tax Flights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garett Jones</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>Hive Mind: How Your Nation’s IQ Matters so Much More Than Your Own</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cesar Martinelli</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>The Political Economy of Broadcast Media</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas C. Schelling</td>
<td>University of Maryland</td>
<td>Two Major Infrastructure Worldwide Projects to Prepare for Global Warming</td>
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Nobel prize winner Thomas Schelling speaking at the Wed. Public Choice Seminar at GMU.

Outreach student and professors at the 2015 conference.
Nathan Goldschlag defended his dissertation, “Investigation in the Study of Innovation and Firm Dynamics: Computational Simulations, Declining Entrepreneurship, and Natural Language Processing.” Dr. Alex Tabarrok chaired his committee.

David Chandler Thomas defended his dissertation, “Empirical Studies of Emergency Response Services (9-1-1) and an Examination of Moral Hazard in Health Insurance.” Dr. Thomas Stratmann chaired his committee.


Donald J. Boudreaux published *The Essential Hayek*, a book that distills F.A. Hayek’s main ideas into chapters that are accessible to non-economists. He also edited *What America’s Decline in Economic Freedom Means for Entrepreneurship and Prosperity*. This book won the 2015 Sir Antony Fisher Award from the Atlas Network.

Dr. Boudreaux continues to blog at Cafe Hayek (along with Russell Roberts), to write his twice-monthly column for the *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review* and to write with some regularity for national publications such as the *Wall Street Journal* and *Barron’s*.

Bryan Caplan has finished his magnum opus, *The Case Against Education*, which he has been writing since 2011. The book argues that the neglected signaling model of education explains most of what goes on in classrooms around the world. Contrary to popular and academic beliefs, the “return to education” largely reflects rent-seeking rather than genuine creation of human capital. Dr. Caplan's book argues that government support for education largely rests not on interest group politics but on “the political economy of Social Desirability Bias.” Education sounds wonderful, even though sober calculation of its social rate of return reveals a massive waste of taxpayer dollars. Unfortunately, voters care far more about how policies sound than about how well they actually work, making high and growing education budgets popular around the globe. *The Case Against Education* will be published in 2017 by Princeton University Press.

Dr. Caplan’s next project is a non-fiction graphic novel on the social science and philosophy of immigration, tentatively titled *All Roads Lead to Open Borders*. Economists from Jonathan Gruber to Yoram Bauman have published educational graphic novels, and as a long-time fan of the genre, Dr. Caplan plans to join their ranks. If all goes well, his new book will be an excellent secondary textbook for classes in labor economics, immigration, global justice, and public choice.

Tyler Cowen finished a book manuscript during the last year on a comparative examination of the historical economic development of the United States and China. This will eventually come out as a full-length book. He also finished a book-length manuscript on the philosophical foundations of a free society, *Stubborn Attachments*, and publication of that work should come out this summer. He also worked on his book *The Great Social Stagnation*, which is now finished and will appear early next year.

During this year, Dr. Cowen and co-author Alex Tabarrok continued their work of *Modern Principles: Microeconomics* and also *Macroeconomics*. Those books are now out and in use, published with Freeman Worth. These texts are not just a rehash of the other books on the market but rather attempt a Comprehensive statement of economics from a “GMU point of view.”
Focus on Faculty

Beyond his books, Dr. Cowen has continued as a once every five weeks economics columnist for The New York Times, the Sunday Business section. He also began the series Conversations with Tyler with such luminaries as Jeffrey Sachs, Luigi Zingales, Dani Rodrik, Kareem-Abdul Jabbar, Nate Silver, Cliff Asness, Jonathan Haidt and Camille Paglia, all at the Arlington campus. Bloomberg named this the best business and economics podcast of the year; video and transcript versions are available.

Along with Tabarrok, he also continued the daily blogging of economic and other ideas for marginalrevolution.com, with readers including such economists as Greg Mankiw, Steve Levitt, Paul Krugman, Luigi Zingales and many others.

Dr. Cowen made extensive use of both MR and Twitter to promote the research being done at GMU by many other faculty members and graduate students including Daniel Klein, Mark Koyama, Noel Johnson, Bryan Caplan, Robin Hanson, Garett Jones, David Levy and others.

2015 also saw the continuation of mruniversity.com, a site for on-line teaching of economics, in conjunction with Alex Tabarrok. They now have over a dozen classes up and running and have created the first serious on-line microeconomics class. Each video in the series offers strong analytics and high production values, typically done in a studio with professional staff and filmmakers. These videos are being used in hundreds of classrooms around the country.

Dr. Cowen was also appointed to the advisory board of the U.S. Navy, and in that capacity he reports directly to Admiral Richardson, the Chief Naval Officer for the United States.

Tim Groseclose appeared on or was quoted by several media outlets in 2015 including The Larry Elder Show, Fox & Friends, the Washington Times, USA Today, Vox.com, The Washington Post, FoxNews.com, Powerlineblog.com, the Laura Ingraham Show and the College Fix. Dr. Groseclose also began two new projects: “Bargaining When Only One Player Can Make Proposals” and “A Market-Based Method to Rank Sports Teams.” During Fall 2015, he served as the director of the Public Choice seminar series. Dr. Groseclose continues to be an active on twitter.com and occasionally writes posts for the blog Ricochet.com.
**Ron Heiner** continued his research on the evolution of cooperation, combining standard game theory with signal detection theory from behavioral psychology. He is currently writing a book titled *Cooperation in Prisoners' Dilemmas: the Critical Case of One-Shot Interactions* (World Scientific Press). Last year, Dr. Heiner finally solved certain problems that he had pursued over the last ten years that involve a basic part of standard game theory.

In particular, standard game theory assumes individual players of a given type will behave in the same way. However, there may be individual differences that could affect the stability of behavior within a given sub-population. Dr. Heiner recently discovered how to generalize standard signal detection theory to allow for simultaneously shifting signal distributions. This possibility had not been analyzed in the signal detection literature, which assumes players’ signal distributions remain fixed as they vary their degree of caution in detecting signals.

His generalized signal detection analysis implies there will always exist a unique Nash equilibrium within the contingently cooperative sub-population, where all continent cooperators choose to be equally cautious in detecting signals from their partners. Dr. Heiner is now revising his book chapters to incorporate his generalized signal detection analysis and the new results for stable cooperation in one-shot prisoners’ dilemmas.

**Noel Johnson** continued to work on several projects in 2015. He presented his working paper “Taxes, National Identity, and Nation Building: Evidence from France” in Paris at the *Banque de France* in December. He also gave a version of this paper in South Africa at Stellenbosch University and presented “Jewish Communities and City Growth in Preindustrial Europe (co-authored with Mark Koyama)” at American University. He also had the opportunity to work on “Bones, Bacteria and Break Points: The Effects of the Black Death on Urban Economic Development” with his co-authors Mark Koyama and Remi Jedwab. In addition to these projects, Dr. Johnson and Mark Koyama finished the draft of our book on *The Birth of Religious Freedom*.

He continued to enjoy organizing the Public Choice Seminar during 2015 as well as serving as an organizer for the Washington Area Economic History Seminar, which meets once a month with an outside speaker and brings together scholars from area universities. He also continued to run the Washington Area Economic History Workshop, which brings together academics and graduate students from around the world to present their work at twice yearly mini-conferences.


Reviewing *Hive Mind* in the journal *Intelligence*, influential IQ researcher Stuart Ritchie wrote, “As someone who is routinely baffled by the prolixity of economics texts, I found it hugely refreshing to read Jones’s clear, engaging prose...[*Hive Mind*] is enormously more accessible and enjoyable than previous books on national IQ differences.” Finally, the Davos World Economic Forum published an article about *Hive Mind*, which they included as one of their “Best of 2015.” The book is currently being translated into simplified Chinese.


**Mark Koyama** worked on a number of projects in 2015. In particular, he made substantial progress on a new paper about the impact of the Black Death on urban growth with Remi Jebwab (GWU) and Noel Johnson (GMU). He also continued to work on existing papers with a number of coauthors. In terms of publications, the main event was that Dr. Koyama’s paper with Warren Anderson and Noel Johnson on the relationship between colder weather and the persecution of Jews in medieval Europe was accepted for publication in the *Economic Journal*.

Dr. Koyama presented his research at a number of universities and conferences in 2015. In January, he was at the ASSA meeting in Boston where he jointly presented his paper with colleagues entitled *Unified China; Divided Europe*. In the spring, he participated in ASREC held in Boston, presenting his work with a colleague on the persecution of intellectuals in China and acting as a discussant for a colleague’s paper on the fertility transition in 19th century Europe.

In April, he gave the Fenwick Fellows Lecture at George Mason University on the topic of his book project with Noel Johnson. In May, he was a workshop organizer for ESNIE in Corsica where he presented work on the state building in China and Europe and provided advice and feedback to a large number of graduate students from across the world. He was also invited to visit and present his research at Carlos III in Madrid.

In the Fall, Dr. Koyama was a discussant at the Economic History Association Meetings in Nashville, Tennessee and he presented work on the plague and city growth at the University of Michigan in October. He was also invited to a workshop on the study of diversity and social interactions at the New Economic School in Moscow where he presented joint work with Noel Johnson on the role Jewish communities played in stimulating urban growth in medieval and early modern Europe.
In November he participated in a Conference on the significance of Magna Carta at the Classical Liberal Institute at NYU. This paper will eventually be published in a special edition of the *International Review of Law and Economics*. Dr. Koyama also organized a session at the Social Science History Conference in Baltimore. Finally, he was invited to Stanford University in December where he presented his joint work on the impact of the Black Death on urban growth in Europe from the middle ages to the industrial revolution.

**Peter T. Leeson** is the Duncan Black Professor of Economics and Law at George Mason University. He is also North American Editor of *Public Choice* and a Senior Scholar of the F.A. Hayek Program for Advanced Study in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.

Dr. Leeson studies the economics of non-market decision making and in particular, law and legal systems. He published numerous articles in 2015 such as “Institutionally Constrained Technology Adoption: Resolving the Longbow Puzzle” (with D. Allen) in the *Journal of Law and Economics*. His latest book, *WTF?! An Economic Tour of the Weird* (under contract with Stanford University Press), uses rational choice theory to explain the world’s most bizarre and shocking social practices.

He is currently working on forthcoming journal articles on “Market-Provided National Defense: Reply to Newhard” (with C. Coyne and T. Duncan) for the *Journal of Private Enterprise* and on the “Economic Origins of the No-Fault Divorce Revolution” (with J. Pierson) for the *European Journal of Law and Economics*.

**David Levy** and Sandra Peart (his frequent collaborator at University of Richmond) had a year of transition in 2015. Their book, “Escape from Democracy: The Role of Experts and the Public in Economic Policy” is scheduled for fall 2016 publication by Cambridge University and already had a March 2016 preview in David Warsh’s “Economic Principals” web column.

Last year, Dr. Levy and Peart published an article on Warren Nutter’s “Traveler’s Tale of the Soviet Economy” in *The Review of Austrian Economics*. During some manuscript checking in the Gordon Tullock papers at the Hoover Institution, they discovered an unpublished appendix called “Flatland Revised” to his *Organization of Inquiry*. It helped bring into focus his oft-stated debt to Ludwig von Mises’s *Human Action*. They presented the manuscript at both a GMU conference to remember Tullock’s work and at a panel of the History of Economics Society at the Allied Social Sciences meeting in San Francisco.

This year, they presented a manuscript history of the difficulties that James Buchanan, Ronald Coase and Warren Nutter of the Thomas Jefferson Center at the University of Virginia had with the Ford Foundation in a panel of the History of Economics Society at the Allied Social Sciences Association meeting in January in San Francisco. Insights gained from studying Buchanan’s correspondence with Kermit Gordon of the Ford Foundation were employed in their essay on government failure in the *Journal of Economic Literature*. 
Focus on Faculty

Their Adam Smith work continues with presentations this year that focus on group analytics. One paper on “Adam Smith's Group Analytics” will be included in the Eastern Economic Journal celebration of the 240th anniversary of the publication of the Wealth of Nations. It discusses how Smith deals with what might be called stereotype endogeneity in a way not available to neo-classical economics when the economics of stereotypes was developed in the early 1970s.


He continued his joint research with a variety of scholars, most notably teams from the Higher School of Economics in Moscow. He also spoke at the RCI sponsored memorial conference in honor of the late Ronald Coase in March, 2015. His paper “What do we really know about durable goods monopolies?” is scheduled to appear in 2016 in Menard’s and Bertrand’s (eds) The Elgar Companion to Ronald Coase. He also served as a lecturer at workshops held in Moscow and Tel Aviv organized by RSSIA and the Ronald Coase Institute in 2015.

John Nye

Thomas Stratmann worked on several projects in the Public Choice area during 2015. He designed a field experiment to analyze the effectiveness of robocalls on voter turnout. Contrary to previous research in this area, his results show that robocalls are effective in increasing voter turnout. Dr. Stratmann is also continuing his work on experimental public choice, where he draws on the literature on altruistic punishment. It shows that voters are willing to incur the cost of voting simply to punish incumbents who did not keep their election promises. He is also conducting research on analyzing the political economy of law enforcement. Here, Dr. Stratmann analyzes whether low enforcement is delivered unevenly, especially when cities experience fiscal distress. In this area of research, he quantifies whether minorities are more likely to be subject to police scrutiny.


Thomas Stratmann
**Focus on Faculty**

**Alex Tabarrok** is the director of the Center for Study of Public Choice and the Bartley J. Madden Chair in Economics at the Mercatus Center. With Tyler Cowen, Dr. Tabarrok continues to expand the number of free economics classes offered online at *Marginal Revolution University.*

Dr. Tabarrok also published many articles this year including “Lessons from Gurgaon, India’s private city” (with Shruti Rajagopalan) in *Cities and Private Planning.* That paper also lead to an op-ed, “Designing Private Cities, Open to All,” in the *New York Times* on March 16, 2015. With his co-author, Shruti Rajagopalan, they presented their work in India at the IDFC Institute. Dr. Tabarrok also published “Public choice perspectives on intellectual property” (with Eli Dourado) in *Public Choice* and with James Buchanan as Intellectual Entrepreneur in the *Journal of Private Enterprise,* among other papers.

Dr. Tabarrok was also busy as a public intellectual. In October he wrote “The Case for Getting Rid of Borders—Completely” in *The Atlantic* that led to multiple radio interviews including on Canada’s CBC radio, PRI’s *The Takeaway* and *Freakonomics Radio.* His article was also translated and reprinted in several different languages.


Dr. Yoon has continued working on two areas of his research agenda. One is Increasing Returns and the other is Anticommons. His paper “Buchanan on Increasing Returns and Anticommons” is under review by the journal *Constitutional Public Economy.* An earlier version of the paper was presented at the Buchanan Memorial Conference at George Mason University in September 2013. He also published “Liberalism in Korea” (with Young B. Choi) in *Econ Journal Watch,* January, 2016.

He presented “Federalism and Anticommons” (with Richard Wagner) at the Eastern Economic Association meetings in Washington, D.C. in February 2016. He also presented his paper “The State as Jekyll and Hyde: Limits of Polycentric Adjustments,” at the Public Choice meetings in Fort Lauderdale, Florida (March 2016). His working papers include “Monopsony in Anticommons,” which analyzes the monopsony power of the innovators, and “The Market and Justice” dealing with a related question.

Another area of Dr. Yoon’s research is the application of economic theory to the transformation of modern Japan. He advised Toshihiro Watanabe of Hokkaido University on “Port Governance System: U.S. vs Japan.” He will give a lecture on June 16 at OLLI on “The Political Economy of Japan since the 1850s.”
Lisa Hill-Corley assists with the support of the main resident faculty at Carow Hall with administrative, visitor and office manager tasks. She also manages the main budget and grants for Center, and maintains the Center website. In addition Lisa coordinates the graduate funding for all of the Economics Department.

Lisa also coordinated another successful Outreach Conference in June. This year’s conference moved again at the Hyatt Arlington in Rosslyn and welcomed thirty-five participants from eleven states and five countries.

She is grateful for the valuable administrative team of Jane Perry, Mary Jackson and Julie Roberts who continue the tradition of excellent to Center and to graduate funding.

Jane Perry shares duties of providing administrative support to resident Carow Hall faculty, as well as for the daily admin operations and coordination of Carow Hall. She enjoys welcoming and assisting faculty, students, visiting scholars, and other visitors at the Center for Study of Public Choice.

Jane is the staff administrative and logistical coordinator for each of the weekly Public Choice Seminar Series presentations, held during the fall and spring semesters. Additionally, she also the facilitated the Center’s visiting scholars program.

She serves as the Center’s resident proofreader, and her proofreading skills are increasingly in demand for various projects throughout the year, including a number of professional journal articles, book chapters, and other works authored by Center faculty.
Don Boudreaux

**Book:**
The Essential Hayek. The Fraser Institute., 2015.

*What America’s Decline in Economic Freedom Means for Entrepreneurship and Prosperity.*
The Fraser Institute., 2015. (editor)

**WebBlog:**
Café Hayek, with Russ Roberts.  http://www.cafehayek.com

Bryan Caplan

**Book:**

**WebBlog:**
EconLog, with David Henderson and Scott Sumner. http://econlog.econlib.org/

Tyler Cowen

**Media:**
The New York Times; The Economist; The Wall Street Journal; The Washington Post; The Financial Times; NPR, and many others.

**WebBlog:**
Marginal Revolution, with Alex Tabarrok.  http://www.marginalrevolution.com

**Online education website:**
MRUniversity, with Alex Tabarrok.  http://mruniversity.com/
Robin Hanson

Book:

WebBlog:
Overcoming Bias. http://www.overcomingbias.com/

Noel Johnson

Articles:


Garett Jones

Book:

Media:
The New Republic; Reason; John Stossel’s Fox Business program, and many others.

Peter Leeson

Book

Articles
David Levy

Book


Articles


John Nye

Book:


Articles:


Thomas Stratmann

Articles:


Alex Tabarrok

**Articles:**


**Media:**

**WebBlog:**
Marginal Revolution, with Tyler Cowen. [http://www.marginalrevolution.com](http://www.marginalrevolution.com)

**Online education website:**
MRUniversity, with Tyler Cowen. [http://mruniversity.com/](http://mruniversity.com/)

Yong Yoon

**Book:**
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