

Chloe Yunjie Song

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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Education

Fourth Year Ph.D. student in Economics, **Boston University**, Boston, MA, 2021-

Field: Empirical Industrial Organization

B.A. in Economics with honors (Summa Cum Laude), **New York University Shanghai**, 2016-2020

Double major in Data Science

New York University Abu Dhabi (Study Away), Fall 2018

New York University (Study Away), Spring 2019

Work Experience

2023.06 - 2024.05	Research Assistant for Prof. Tesary Lin and Andrey Fradkin, Boston University
2022.05 - 2023.05	Research Assistant for Prof. Jetson Leder-Luis, Boston University
Summer, 2022	Ph.D. Intern, Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development
Summer, 2020	Adjunct Research Associate for Prof. Jens Hougaard, NYU Shanghai
Fall, 2019	Research Assistant at NYU Shanghai Volatility Institute, NYU Shanghai
Fall, 2018	Research Assistant, Abu Dhabi Department of Economic Development
Summer, 2018	Research Assistant for Prof. Ryo Okui, NYU Shanghai

Teaching Experience

Fall 2023, 2024	Teaching Assistant for EC101 Introductory Microeconomics
Spring, 2021	Teaching Associate for CSCI-SHU 360 (Machine Learning), NYU
Fall, 2020	Instructor for CSCI-UA 2 (Introduction to Computer Programming), NYU

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships

2021-2023	Dean's Fellowship, Boston University
2019	Recognition Award, NYU Shanghai
2019	Deans' Undergraduate Research Fund, NYU Shanghai

Conferences and Workshops

Fall, 2023	NBER Digital Economics and AI Tutorial
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Programming Experience

Python, Stata, R, SQL, Matlab, GitHub

Research Projects

Market Power vs. Network Effects: Evidence from the Internet Services Market (Second Year Paper, joint with Marc Rysman)

When two prominent Internet Service Providers (ISPs) merge, they could either leverage the increased efficiency and attract more customers or act on the increased market power, which could drive away customers. This is the first economics paper to empirically study the effect of a merger between two Tier-1 ISPs. Using the Center of Applied Internet Data Analysis (CAIDA) data, we observe connections between ISPs, from which we could infer the underlying contracts. We examine how internet connectivity changed following the horizontal merger between Level 3 and CenturyLink. Using a difference-in-difference design, we find that the number of customers of the merged firm CenturyLink-Level 3 decreased by 26% compared to the control firms. Post-merger, the merged firm gained 4% fewer new customers and lost smaller customers than the control firms.

Spatial Competition between the Internet Data Centers

My goal is to examine how Internet service providers (ISPs) choose data centers for interconnection and uncover how much they value proximity, prices, the presence of major providers. I will also model spatial competition between data centers and uncover the cost parameters. Finally, I will explore optimal distribution by comparing the current market-driven distribution with a hypothetical scenario optimized for total welfare.

The Making of a World Champion: How Much Does Individual Talent Matter in Formula One Racing?

When we consider a person to be of world-championship caliber, is it purely attributable to their exceptional talent, or is it because they have the fortune of steering a championship-winning car? Most likely, success results from a combination of both factors. But the intriguing question remains: to what extent does individual talent matter? How has that changed over time since the introduction of Formula One as the car technology and safety standards have improved significantly? Who is the fastest driver judging from driving skills only? My goal here is to decompose driver fixed effects, team fixed effects, and match fixed effects in the Formula One race results under the AKM framework.

Intergenerational Wealth Mobility in South Korea: Evidence from the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study(KLIPS) (Undergraduate Thesis)

This paper uses data from the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study to measure intergenerational wealth mobility in South Korea with three statistics - intergenerational elasticity, quintile transition matrix, and rank-rank correlation. Intergenerational elasticity and quintile transition matrix are estimated using parent data between 2000 and 2002 and child data in 2017. The rank-rank correlation is estimated by focusing on birth cohorts 1976-1979. Intergenerational wealth elasticity is about 0.18, and the rank-rank slope is 0.32 in South Korea. A key observation from the transition matrix is that wealth transition is most sticky for the wealthiest and most impoverished populations. 29% of the children coming from the bottom quintile were stuck in the bottom, while 28% of children from the top quintile could remain in the top. The wealth correlation in this paper is estimated before any bequest transfer. Incorporating the bequest information may result in a lower estimate of wealth mobility in South Korea.