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Like much of Sub-Saharan Africa, a contributing factor to low agricultural productiv-

ity in Rwanda is the low usage of modern inputs like chemical fertilizer and improved seeds. A primary cause of low input usage is that low and variable prices for crop sales at harvest-time may make farmers uncertain about the profitability of investing in improved inputs during the planting and growing seasons. We randomly offer a subset of mid-sized cooperatives a guarantee of the price they will receive at harvest time. With the government-led digital SNS database records of input usage in Rwanda, we quantify the effect of higher anticipated output prices at the end of the season on input utilization during the season and in subsequent seasons.

“Demand and Liquidity Coordination to Foster the Adoption for Live-stock Vaccinations: An Experiment with Small-Holder Dairy Cooperatives in Kenya”, with Shilpa Aggarwal, Julius Githinji, Susan Godlonton, Kevin Maina, James Elizaphan Rao, Jonathan Robinson, Alan Spearot, and Nils Teufel.

East Coast Fever (ECF) is a deadly cattle disease transmitted by ticks. While an effective ECF vaccine exists, take-up is low in many areas. There are two main reasons for the low adoption: First, technically, the vaccine must be administered to a large number of animals at once (the minimum package size has enough dosage for 40 cattle), and so farmers with only a few cattle cannot access the vaccine individually. Second, the vaccine is expensive for small-scale farmers, costing about 320 dollars for a 40-dose package (straw). We conduct a randomized controlled trial with 80 dairy cooperatives in Kenya to evaluate the effect of a demand aggregation intervention in which farmers are encouraged to vaccinate together cross-cut with a “checkoff system” intervention in which a percentage of milk sales is set aside at milk cooperatives to be allocated for vaccine purchase on the adoption of ECF vaccine.

“Geography of Aid in Africa”, with Shilpa Aggarwal, Jonathan Robinson, and Alan Spearot.

Rural households tend to be poor, and thus in greater need of aid. However, aid programs likely make trade-offs regarding how much aid to give and where to send it based on needs as well as operating costs. As delivering aid to those most in-need is likely the more costly, there are opportunities for misallocation in the provision of aid. We study the spatial distribution of aid and investigate whether there is spatial misallocation in aid provision.

Fellowships & Awards	UCSC Teaching Assistant Award for Excellence in Teaching	2020
	UCSC Regents Fellowship	2018
	CFA Program Student Scholarship by CFA Institute	2017
	Industrial Securities Student Scholarship	2016
	China National Scholarship by Ministry of Education	2015
	JUFE Outstanding Academic Performance Scholarship - 3x	2014,2015,2016
	Xiangdong Yue Student Scholarship	2014
Research Assistantship	Jonathan Robinson (UCSC), Alan Spearot (UCSC), Shilpa Aggarwal (ISB), and Susan Godlonton(Williams College)	2019
Teaching Experience	UC Santa Cruz: ECON 2: Introductory Macroeconomics	

	· Julie H. Gonzalez	Spring 2020
	· Ajay M. Shenoy	Fall 2019, Winter 2019
	ECON 100A: Intermediate Microeconomics	
	· Kristian Lopez Vargas	Winter 2020
	ECON 136: Business Strategy	
	· Robert Brian Baden	Fall 2020
	Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics:	
	Introductory Econometrics	
	· Randall R. Rojas	Fall 2015
	Linear Algebra	
	· Changqi Tao	Fall 2015
	Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics	
	· Jie Li	Spring 2016
	Financial Econometrics	
	· Gregor Kastner	Spring 2016
	Financial Engineering	
	· Lawrence A. Leger	Spring 2017
	Equity Securities Valuation and Investment Analysis (Instructor)	Spring 2017
Fieldwork	Rwanda (4 months), Tanzania (1 month)	
Skills	Computer: STATA, R, Python, MATLAB, SurveyCTO, ODK, QGIS, EViews, L ^A T _E X Language: English (fluent) and Chinese Mandarin (native)	
Citizenship	People's Republic of China	