Xiaohui Jiang

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Education

2022-2026	PhD in Economic Geography , *University of Zurich*
2020-2022	Mphil in Public Policy, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*
2019-2020	MSc in Global China Studies, *The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*
2016-2019	B.S. in Global Political Economy, *Waseda University*

Scholarships, Grants, and Honors

2022-now	Swiss National Science Foundation (US$53,078 per year), *Department of Geography, University of Zurich*
2020-2022	Postgraduate Scholarship (US$27,700 per year), *Department of Public Policy, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*
2019-2020	Full scholarship, *Department of Global China Studies, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*
2019	Global Leadership Scholarship, *School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University*
2016	JASSO Scholarship, *School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University*

Professional Experience

Internships

2019-2020	Researcher intern, *Stock Analysis and Research Department , Haitong Securities Japan* *Explored ways to visualize and send a daily report of company equity to team members using Bloomberg. Collected and interpreted company data from Bloomberg to facilitate recommendations. Collaborated with the senior analyst team to draft the Chinese market report about the buying surge after the introduction of E-commerce law in China. Provided general language and academic support on an ad-hoc basis.*
2018	Intern, *Human Resources Department, Dai-ichi Life Insurance Japan* *Assessed the corporate talent recruitment strategy to find ways to improve the international appeal of the company. Researched and presented about how to improve corporate social responsibility via new technologies.Conducted prepa-*
2018	*ration and review of materials used in the financing of clients.* Intern, *Marketing department, CITIC Trust* *Developed relationships with new and existing clients in order to expand the business. Coordinated office procedures and maintained up-to-date financial information.*

Extrarricular activities

2023	Winner, *Monitor Deloitte Women in Strategy Day, Deloitte Switzerland* *Made strategic solutions regarding the digitalization of a virtual pesticide company and won the first prize for the presentation and solutions*

Research

Research Assistant

2020- **Professor Masaru Yarime,** *Department of Public Policy, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*
Established the smart city contracts database. Use Python to extract the related information about the public-private partnership contracts from the government official website. Use Python, R and Stata to filter out the smart-city related data and analyzed the relationship between the number of contracts and the smart-city performance index based on fixed effects models in a term paper.

2019-2020 **Professor James Lee (Lee-Campell Research Group, CUSD-OS project),** *Department of Global China Studies, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*
Investigated the individual information and lives of Chinese international students in Japan last century. Provided research support including literature review, data input, analysis. Collected and analyzed last century's Chinese international students' data using Stata and Excel and found out that a large number of them went to top universities and exert great domestic influence when coming back to China

2019-2020 **Dr. Taku,** *Asian Institute of Technology*
Applied spatial econometric to analyze how social network affects the similarity of altruistic behavior using R and Stata. Depicted the academic graphs based on the results.

2019-2020 **Professor Changrong Lu,** *Tongji University*
Explored the relationship between the politics and bureaucrats through policies and cases. Composed the research report regarding the economic and political reform in Japan. Translated the Japanese and English research materials into Chinese.

2019- **Professor Willy Jou,** *Department of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University*
Used factor analysis to analyze the related elements that contribute to the value change. Added the Literature review to make a comprehensive analysis.

Publications

2021 **Jiang, X., Berndt, C., Palmisano, T., Li, L. (in press). Conjunctural crises and restructuring of south-south production networks: The example of the Chinese pesticide industry. Journal of Economic Geography. Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1093/jeg/lbxx123**

2021 **Jou W. Jiang X. Generational differences in attitudes toward authority: a comparative view. InKenichi Ikeda (ed.). Generational differences in attitudes toward authority: a comparative view.Measuring Democracy in Japan and Asia: Findings from the Asian Barometer Survey in the 21st century. Tokyo: Keiso Shobo, 2021**

Working Papers

2021 **The Effects of Public-Private Partnership in Artificial Intelligence on Innovation for Smart Cities in China** (with professor Yarime Masaru)
Abstract: AI industries, as the future of technology trends, have played an increasingly important role in China and the relevant changes in this industry are worth studying. The key technology possessed by the technology companies may provide them with more bargaining chips in cooperation with the government especially when the increasing importance of such technology has been revealed via the COVID-19 crisis. Despite that such issue has played an important role in the Chinese market and economy, there has been a paucity of literature on the study of Public-private projects (PPP) especially in the AI-related industries. In this study, we want to shed light on the overall trend of the relationship between the government and

the private firms in the city-brain projects as well as analyze the impacts of changing relationships on the innovation of smart cities. The general research questions are as follows: (1) Does there exist increasing private participation in China's AI-related industry or not? (2) Does the private-participation level in PPP influence the innovation for smart cities in China and? After collecting the related data from 2016-2021, we will examine the relationship between private companies' participation in PPP and innovation for a smart city project. It is expected that the level of private involvement will show an increasing trend over the four years. Moreover, we expect to see a better performance in the smart cities for those with a higher level of private involvement. Based on this, the tentative policy implication would be shifting more power to the private firms in the smart city projects in China may improve the extent of innovation in smart city projects.

2020 **Intergenerational Value Change** (with professor Willy Jou)
Abstract: Theories of post-materialism and human development presume value changes through generational replacement when society has attained a certain level of sustained economic development, and Welzel and Dalton have graphically depicted changes in 'allegiant culture' and 'assertive culture' in most regions of the world as a relatively linear progression. Similar to other regions of the world, values in Asian societies have not remained static. Indeed, several studies on value changes have noted an accelerated pace of attitudinal shifts in several Asian countries due to their rapid pace of economic growth (e.g. Dalton and Ong 2005; Inglehart 1997).

There has been debates on whether these theories of value change are applied to cases beyond advanced Western countries based on which they were developed and empirically confirmed. While a few studies have made a distinction between east and southeast (or south) Asian countries, one may find divergent patterns within each sub-region (e.g. Kim 2010; Pye and Pye 1985). Last year, the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement has garnered the attention from all over the globe and rose the expectation for Hong Kong's democratic transition, however, it remains unclear how the patterns of value change occurred in Hong Kong. The present study sets out to address the issue above by analyzing time-series data from the Asian Barometer survey to investigate the pace and timing of changes in attitudes toward authority in Hong Kong in comparison with mainland China.

Mainland China and Hong Kong are selected because they are under the special governance system: "one country, two systems", which makes it possible to shed lights on the different patterns of public opinions. On the one hand, Economic growth, expanding education, advances in mass communication have all brought changes to not only people's lifestyles but also norms, and Welzel (2011, 2012) asserts that east Asia is no exception to these processes which have facilitated what he labels emancipative values, including more assertive attitudes toward authority. On the other hand, due to the influence of growth shock, there may exist authoritative backlash (Abramson and Montero 2020). In retrospect, Hong Kong has been through ups and downs in economic growth in the past decades, which leads to a mystery in its prediction of its value change and future of democracy.

Technical Skills

Programming

Python, Stata, and R. Familiar with LaTeX, SQL.

Language

English (IELTS 7.5), Mandarin (native), Cantonese (fluent), Japanese (fluent), German (basic).