

RUICHI XIONG

CONTACT INFORMATION

Rotman School of Management,
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EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Management (Economic Analysis and Policy Area) <i>Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto</i>	2018 - 2023 (expected)
M.Sc. in Economics and Finance <i>CEMFI</i>	2016 - 2018
M.A. in Economics <i>Central University of Finance and Economics</i>	2013 - 2016
B.A. in Economics <i>Hubei University</i>	2008 - 2012
B.A. in ChuCai Class of Liberal Arts <i>Hubei University</i>	2008 - 2012

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Urban, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Trade, Development

PUBLICATIONS

“以侨为桥—侨资企业与中国的外向型发展”，陈方豪, 熊瑞驰, 2022.6, *中国经济学*

WORKING PAPERS

- “Interregional Accessibility and Firm Creation in the Fragmented Economy”, *Job Market Paper*
- “Familiar Strangers: Lineage Connection and Diaspora Direct Investment in China”, with Fanghao Chen (Jinan University) and Xiaobo Zhang (Peking University and IFPRI)
- “Endogenous Learning, Dynamics Agglomeration, and Skill Premium over Life Cycle”

WORK IN PROGRESS

PRE-DOCTORAL WORK

“Does the College Graduate Village Officials Program Improve Village Governance in China?”

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND GRANTS

SGS Conference Grant	2021
Ph.D. Student Fellow at Rotman Centre for Real Estate and Urban Economics	2021
Rotman China Initiative Grant	2020 - 2021
Distinction (ranked 1st) in Micro Comprehensive Exam at Econ Department	2019
Rotman School of Management Dean's Fellowship	2008 - 2020

University of Toronto Fellowship - Management
CEMFI Master Full Scholarship

2018-2023

2016-2018

SEMINARS & CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

2022 (Including scheduled): Trade Seminar at University of Toronto, Asian Meeting of the Econometric Society in China, UEA Summer School (canceled because of visa appointment). 5th International Conference of China Development Studies

2021: European Winter Meeting of the Econometric Society

2020: Trade Brownbag at University of Toronto

OTHER ACTIVITIES

NBER Entrepreneurship Research Bootcamp

2020

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

TA for ByungSoo Lee, Managerial Economics (MBA)

2021

TA for Stephan Heblich, Topics in Innovation II (Graduate)

2021

TA for Jack Parkinson, Introduction to Microeconomics (Undergraduate)

2021

TA for Stephan Heblich, Technology, Strategy and Policy (Graduate)

2020

TA for Stephan Heblich, Topics in Innovation II (Graduate)

2020

TA for Victor Yu, Quantitative Methods in Economics I (Undergraduate)

2020

TA for Jack Parkinson, Introduction to Microeconomics (Undergraduate)

2020

TA for William Strange, Managerial Economics (MBA)

2019

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

RA for Daniel Trefler

2019

RA for Loren Brandt

2019

RA for Monica Martinez-Bravo

2019

GRADUATE COURSES

The Economics of Innovation

2021

Special Topics in the Economics of Technology and Innovation

2020

Industrial Organization II

2020

International Trade II

2020

Networks in Trade and Macroeconomics II

2020

Advanced Topics in Urban and Real Estate Economics II

2019

Labour Economics I

2020

International Trade Theory II

2019

Econometrics I, II	2018,2019
Macroeconomic Theory I, II	2018, 2019
Microeconomic Theory I, II	2018, 2019

LANGUAGES

Chinese (Native), English (Fluent)

REFERENCES

Nathaniel Baum-Snow (Supervisor)
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April Franco
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ABSTRACTS

Interregional Accessibility and Firm Creation in the Fragmented Economy

(Job Market Paper)

This paper studies the effects of interregional accessibility on firm creation in the US-China context. I provide a new measure of travel time between US CBSAs and Chinese prefectures over years and document its sharp and unevenly distributed reductions. With a novel instrument for travel time constructed from the gradual deregulation of US-China flight market, I identify that the reductions of travel time to China increase firm creation in US cities. The effects of travel time reductions are larger in industries requiring many different suppliers. This motivates a quantitative spatial model with sourcing location choice, input-output structure and firm entry decision. Estimating the model illuminates that, not only the time reductions but also the supplier presence across Chinese prefectures, account for a significant share of the aggregate impacts of the 2004-2013 US-China aviation network expansion, because time reductions are larger in Chinese prefectures with higher presence of suppliers. In a counterfactual expanding flight network homogeneously, the heterogeneity in supplier presence across Chinese prefectures becomes unimportant for aggregate effects.

Familiar Strangers: Lineage Connection and Diaspora Direct Investments in China

(with Fanghao Chen (Jinan University) and Xiaobo Zhang (Peking University & IFPRI))

This paper studies the importance of international lineage network in facilitating the entry of foreign firms into developing country where immature market environment deters FDI. We build a unique dataset on the universe of foreign firms in China that are controlled by Chinese diasporas whose surnames are used to infer their lineage groups. A novel triple-difference design exploiting variations from both the staggered opening of prefectures during the Reform Era (1981-1996) and their differential surname distributions is implemented for identification. We find that, following the prefecture-level opening shocks, the entry of diaspora firms with higher connection increases more, because lineage network facilitates information sharing and contract enforcement. On the contrary, there are no such effects following China's accession to WTO because market institutions had already been improved after the Reform Era. We also find that the lineage-driven diaspora firm entrants during early development stages functioned as industrial seeds, in the form of generating large and long-term positive spillovers on non-diaspora firm entry and investments.

Endogenous Learning, Dynamic Agglomeration, and Skill Premium over Life Cycle

This paper proposes a new measure of learning with time use survey data. Learning time is showed to be lower in big city and higher for high skill workers, especially when they are young. This finding indicates that there is endogenous learning-working tradeoff with skill-learning complementarity. This paper also documents the fact that in 1980-2007 US census data, city size wage elasticity first diverge and then converge over worker's life cycle. This fact cannot be explained by existed literature which consider only passive experience accumulation as learning. The theoretical part of this paper therefore introduces the empirically observed endogenous learning-working tradeoff into dynamic life cycle model nesting experience accumulation. The model shows that both the divergence and convergence can be accounted for under one unified framework. Furthermore, the model can also match several other novel facts presented in this paper including skill-youngness complementarity in learning time, declining skill premium gap between big and small cities over life cycle and declining sorting of high skill workers into big city over life cycle.