

**WEI-LIN CHEN**  
**ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT**  
**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO**

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## CONTACT INFORMATION

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## EDUCATION

University of California - San Diego  
National Taiwan University  
University of California - Berkeley  
National Taiwan University

PhD Candidate in Economics, 2023 (expected)  
M.A. Economics, 2017  
Visiting Student, 2017  
B.A. Economics, 2013

## REFERENCES

Julie Berry Cullen	UC San Diego	<a href="mailto:jbcullen@ucsd.edu">jbcullen@ucsd.edu</a>
Paul Niehaus	UC San Diego	<a href="mailto:pniehaus@ucsd.edu">pniehaus@ucsd.edu</a>
Samuel Bazzi	UC San Diego	<a href="mailto:sbazzi@ucsd.edu">sbazzi@ucsd.edu</a>

## FIELDS OF INTERESTS

Public Economics, Development Economics, Political Economy

## HONORS AND AWARDS

TA Excellence Award. 2019, 2021. University of California - San Diego.  
Government Scholarship to Study Abroad. 2021. The Ministry of Education, Taiwan

## JOB MARKET PAPER

### **The Impact of Partisan Politics on Policing Practices and Personnel Composition: Evidence from North Carolina's Sheriffs' Offices**

Joint with Samuel Krumholz

**Abstract:** We study the impact of partisan leaders on traffic stop policing behaviors and personnel turnover in North Carolina. Using a difference-in-differences design which exploits sheriff turnovers, we find that offices with a Republican-to-Democrat rather than Democrat-to-Democrat sheriff turnover have an increase of black drivers' share in traffic stops by 3.6 percentage points, a 15.5% increase compared to baseline. The overall search rate increased by 3.7 percentage points, a 50% increase, especially in the Non-Black driver group, while the overall *hit rate* does not decrease. With such policy preferences changes, officers that are not aligned with new sheriffs' party affiliation are 11 percentage points more likely to leave the public sector than those that are aligned, which is consistent with suggestive evidence that officer selection contributes to an increased share of Black drivers being stopped.

## WORKING PAPERS

### **Curriculum and National Identity: Evidence from the 1997 Curriculum Reform in Taiwan**

Joint with Ming-Jen Lin and Tzu-Ting Yang — *Second Round Revise and Resubmit at Journal of Development Economics*

**Abstract:** This paper examines the causal effects of textbook content on individuals' national identity, by exploiting a curriculum reform that introduced a new perspective on Taiwan's history for students entering junior high school after September 1997. Using a repeated nationally representative survey and a regression discontinuity design, we show that students exposed to the new textbooks were more likely to hold exclusive Taiwanese identity rather than dual identity (i.e. Taiwanese and Chinese). The effect was greater for academic track students and those living in neighborhoods where fewer people identify as Taiwanese. In addition, our results suggest that the new curriculum had little impact on people's political preferences related to Taiwan independence. Finally, we find that the probability of reporting as Taiwanese among old textbook readers converges with that of people reading new textbooks in the long run since the perspectives of old textbooks are in conflict with the recent social trends.

## RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

### **Disparate Impact of Social Safety Net Inclusion on Internal Migrants in Indonesia**

**Abstract:** Discussion of targeting the poor mostly focuses on the performance of specific methods on the *general* population, while the performance *across groups* are rarely examined. This project examines the performance of the proxy-means-testing (PMT) algorithms across internal migrants and locals in Indonesia. Using the same household expenditure sample and household characteristic variables, I reproduce the PMT algorithm adopted by Indonesian central government. I find that conditional on the same true household expenditure level, the PMT algorithm over-predicts internal migrants expenditure comparing to locals. Zooming in to the poor households the central government aims to target, whose expenditure lies in the bottom 25% of the population, the PMT algorithm's over-prediction results in an 8 percentage points increase of exclusion error for migrants than locals. Preliminary analysis indicates that among the PMT variables, household head education and occupation, and residential neighborhood characteristics contribute the most to the over-prediction bias. Future work will explore whether local labor and residential markets function differently for locals and migrants and how these differences contribute to the PMT algorithm biases.

### **Informal Taxation and Patronage Politics: Evidence from Electoral Cycles in Indonesian Villages**

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

### **As teacher assistant at UC San Diego**

Middle East Economics	Spring 2019; Winter, Spring, Fall 2020; Winter 2022 (Prof. James E. Rauch)
Economics of Education	Fall 2018 (Prof. Julien Robert Betts)
Principles of Macroeconomics	Winter 2019 (Prof. Valerie A. Ramey )
Public Economics:ExpenditureII	Winter 2021 (Prof. Itzik Fadlon)
Cities, Inequality, Innovation	Spring 2021 (Prof. Fabian Eckert)
Economics of the Environment	Fall 2021 (Prof. Mark R. Jackobsen)
Long Run Macroeconomics	Spring 2022 (Prof. Giacomo Rondina)

## PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

### **Presentations**

2021 Economics Graduate Student Conference (EGSC), Washington University in St. Louis

**Referee Service**

*Economic Journal, Economic Inquiry, Pacific Economic Review, Economic Modelling*

**OTHER INFORMATION**

Citizenship: Taiwan

Languages: Mandarin (Native), Taiwanese Hokkien (Native), English (Proficient)

Technical Skills: Stata, Python (basic), Matlab (basic), L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X