# LIWEI YIN

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## EDUCATION

**Texas A&M University**

Ph.D in Economics, Department of Economics — *August 2014 - Present*
Master in Economics, Department of Economics — *August 2013 - May 2014*
Master of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering — *August 2010 - May 2012*

**Jilin University, China**

B.A in Construction Management — *Sept 2005 - July 2009*

## RESEARCH FIELDS

Urban, Household Saving, Income Inequality

## WORKING PAPERS

1. Competitive Saving Hypothesis Revisited.

   In Volume 119 of the Journal of Political Economy, [**?**] use data from the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) 2002 and find that a explanation called "competitive saving motive" that increasingly unbalanced premarital sex ratio raise household saving rate of son-families and the rapid increase in premarital sex ratio can potentially explain about half of China's household saving rate increasing during 1990-2007. This paper reexamines the competitive saving motive. We first use local sex ratio inferred from 2000 China population census and same dataset CHIP 2002 to find the competitive saving motive only holds for the household in rich counties. We then use data from the China Household Finance Survey (CHFS) to show that competitive holds for rural sample. The cross-regional evidence indicates that the competitive saving motive exist, but only in the rural area. By estimation and computation, an increase in sex ratio from 1985 to 2015 can explain about 28% of the actual increase of the increase of rural saving rate.

2. Working time and Household Saving Rates.

   The high aggregate household saving rate is one of the unique features of the Chinese economy. Additionally, China's worker working hours has been the highest in the recent two decades. My research aims at estimating the causal relationship between working time and household saving rate using data from China Household Finance Survey (CHFS). First, we want to establish the fact that consumption takes time using Consumer Expenditure Survey (US) data and American Time Use Survey (ATUS) data. Next, we will build a theoretical model to predict how consumption is related with working time in a scenario where consumption takes time. Lastly, we will empirically test the prediction of the model. Additionally we will estimate the magnitude of the impact of working time on household consumption and saving rate using CHFS data. The results will also have implications on the impact of the establishment of annual leave day policy.

   Using instrumental variable approach, we find preliminary results that reducing working time could significantly lead to an increase in household consumption and a decrease in household saving rate. Using American Time Use Survey (ATUS) data, we find less working time is associated with more time on consumption related activities. We also find that working less

would boost consumption on entertainment and tourism activity, but no impact on consumption activities such as medical expenditure. This result is robust to outliers. We also find heterogeneous effects across subsamples.

## HONORS

Graduate Assistantship, Department of Economics, Texas A&M University *August 2015 - Present*
National Scholarship, Jilin University *July 2008*

## WORK EXPERIENCE

**Department of Economics, Texas A&M University** August 2015 - Present
*Teaching Assistant*

- Fall 2019 Capstone for Financial Economics and Financial Econometrics (MS core).
- Spring 2019 Economic Data Analysis (Undergraduate)
- Fall 2018 Financial Econometrics (MS core).
- Spring 2018 Economic Data Analysis(Undergraduate)
- Fall 2017 Financial Econometrics (MS core).
- Spring 2017 Macroeconomic Theory (Undergraduate).
- Spring 2017 Financial Economics (Undergraduate).
- Fall 2016 Law and Economics (Undergraduate).
- Spring 2016 Economic Analytics (MS core).
- Fall 2015 Econometric I (PhD core).

## SKILLS

Stata, Python, Matlab, SAS