# Xingan TENG

Tel:+447443807317 / Email: ucbvxte@ucl.ac.uk / Beijing, China

## Education

**Capital University of Economics and Business**　　　　**Beijing, China**　　　　**09/2020-06/2024**
- Major: International Economics and Trade　　GPA: 90.68/100 (Top 10%)
- Core Courses: Calculus, Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Probability and Statistic, Econometrics.
- Minor: Law　　GPA: 84/100
- Core Courses: Contract Law, Nomology, Company Law, Civil Law

**University College London**　　　　**London, UK**　　　　**09/2024-09/2025**
- Major: MA Comparative Business Economics
- Core Courses: Inequality Dynamics in Modern Capitalism, Political Economy of International Business, Economics of Property Rights, Public Choice.
- Overall: Distinction

## Skills

- Language: Mandarin Chinese (native), English (IELTS:7.0, L:7.5/R:7.0/W:6.5/S:6.5).
- Computer Skills: Proficient in **Stata** (microdata cleaning, cross-country panel construction, causal inference using FE, DiD, RDD, IV-GMM), **Python** and **R** (parsing and structuring semi-structured text data using pattern recognition and regular expressions, converting raw statistical outputs into analyzable datasets), **Mathematica** (general equilibrium problem solving).
- Academic Interests: Political economy, inequality, applied econometrics
- Personal Interests: Guitar (intermediate), strength training

## Research Experience

**Left-Wing Political Strength, Inclusive Institutions, and the Evolution of Capitalist Systems**　　　　**2025**
Working paper available at: https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/126506/
Master's Dissertation (UCL CBE) — Distinction (72/100)
- This study uses the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and builds a long-run unbalanced cross-national panel covering about 40 countries, from 1978 to 2022.
- IFC construction (engineering challenge): relying on LISSY remote tabulations (no individual microdata), it parses semi-/unstructured text with Python/R (regex & pattern-matching) to reconstruct country–year 100-percentile rankings of capital vs. labor income, draws Lorenz-type curves, and computes IFC in a reproducible cross-country Extract–Transform–Load (ETL) pipeline.
- Conceptual innovation: develops an integrated framework linking left strength with institutional heterogeneity—political checks versus rule-of-law/property rights—to explain shifts across capitalist types (proxied by IFC), testing moderated effects rather than treating "institutions" as a black box.
- Measurement & mechanism: operationalizes capitalist types via the IFC index and decomposes channels using pseudo-Ginis for capital and labor inequality, showing that the effect runs primarily through reductions in capital inequality, not labor inequality.
- Empirical strategy: estimates two-way fixed-effects models with Driscoll–Kraay standard errors on the long panel, complemented by specification changes, winsorization, lags/leads placebo, local RDD, and cautious GMM to address endogeneity and dependence.
- Main finding & significance: a 10-pp increase in left net seat share reduces IFC by ~0.0079 ($\approx$ 7.5% of the sample mean); political checks dampen, while rule-of-law/property rights amplify this distributive effect.
- This dissertation clarifies that party-political strength has an independent distributive impact conditional on institutions, and provides a transparent, replicable approach for IFC construction when only grouped LIS outputs are available.

**Income Convergence in Europe**　　　　**2025**
Co-authored project (EU-SILC–based) — Manuscript in preparation, with Dr. Marco Ranaldi (UCL) and Prof. Fabrizio Coricelli (PSE)
- Paper in brief: Build EU-wide annual distributions from EU-SILC and map each country's labor/capital/total income quantiles to EU quantiles to study relative convergence/divergence.
- Empirical focus: Use a country–year–source (labor/capital/total)–quantile panel to assess $\beta$/$\sigma$-convergence and its determinants.

My contributions:
- EU-SILC harmonization: Standardized equivalence scales, cross-sectional weights, and sample filters; stitched country samples into annual EU CDFs as the reference distribution.
- Income definitions (extensible): Implemented an extensible family of income definitions (alternative splits of self-employment income; alternative classifications of pensions/transfers) encoded as mapping rules and toggles for robustness.
- Relative-quantile mapping: Computed weighted national quantiles $Q_{i,s,t}(q)$, mapped them to EU quantiles $r_{i,s,t}(q)$, and produced the $(i,t,s,q,r)$ panel with auxiliary indicators for visualization and analysis.
- Convergence metrics & estimation: Tested $\beta$- and $\sigma$-convergence of countries' labor income, capital income, and total income inequality relative positions in the EU and quantified how national immigration rates drive convergence (two-way FE with country and year effects; interactions with quantile indicators; standard errors clustered at the country level).
- Covariates construction: Added EU-SILC–based compositional variables (migration share, education/skill, employment structures) at the quantile level and merged WID/other macro controls (e.g., capital taxation, openness, growth) at the

country–year level to explain convergence patterns.

**Research Assistant — Department of Sociology, University of Oxford (Supervisor: Dr. Zhuofei Lu)     08/2025 - Present**
- Manage and analyze large-scale micro survey datasets (mainly CFPS and Understanding Society), building automated Stata/R pipelines for data import, cleaning and documentation.
- Harmonize Chinese and UK panel data at the individual and household level, including the construction of comparable variables on intergenerational transfers and family financial support.
- Co-authoring a comparative study on family financial support and youth well-being in China and the UK; responsible for data processing, descriptive analysis and preparation of empirical tables and figures.
- Contribute to the design of regression specifications to address endogeneity between parental transfers and young adults' outcomes (for example, through rich socio-economic controls and individual fixed effects).

**Has digital financial inclusion propelled China into a new stage of inequality? Evidence from the measurement of income composition inequality at the provincial level.     2025**

Course paper of Inequality Dynamics in Modern Capitalism (85/100)
- This study utilizes China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) data to calculate the Income-Factor Concentration (IFC) index, analyzing income composition inequality (ICI) across 22 provinces in China from 2012 to 2020.
- It investigates the impact of digital financial inclusion on ICI and finds that digital financial inclusion significantly reduces ICI, providing insights into its policy implications.
- Robustness checks are conducted using the Bartik instrumental variable (IV) approach, leveraging exogenous national-level variations in digital finance development to address endogeneity concerns.
- A heterogeneity analysis divides the study period into 2012–2016 and 2016–2020, revealing that the impact of digital financial inclusion on reducing ICI was more pronounced in the earlier period, suggesting diminishing marginal returns at the current stage.
- This study fills a gap in the literature on income composition inequality and provides valuable insights into the role of digital financial inclusion in promoting equitable economic transformation.

**Why Has Populism Peaked Globally? The Influence of Cultural and Economic Factors on Left- and Right-Wing Populism     2025**
- This study develops a general equilibrium political economy model that conceptualizes populism as a "service-oriented" public good provided by the government.
- Building upon Barro's (1973) framework, the model introduces two types of public goods: costly material public goods $Gm$, and nearly costless populist signals $Gp$. Voters derive utility from both, while politicians strategically adjust the supply of each to maximize their own utility. The model further endogenizes the composition of populist signals by decomposing $Gp$ into economic signals (e.g., anti-globalization, anti-inequality) and cultural signals (e.g., anti-immigration, nationalism). An attention constraint is introduced to reflect voters' limited cognitive resources, and the model derives politicians' optimal trade-off between economic and cultural appeals under electoral pressure. It incorporates a re-election constraint and corruption incentives to model the strategic behavior of politicians in balancing public goods provision and populist discourse.
- This framework provides a structured explanation of how left-wing and right-wing populism arise under different types of shocks, responding directly to Rodrik's(2019) call for formal models of the political supply of populism.

## Competitions

**Mathematical Contest in Modelling     2023**
Successful Participant Award
Developed time-series forecasting and clustering models; gained experience with ARIMA and AHP for data analysis.

**China Undergraduate Mathematical Contest in Modeling(CUMCM)     2022**
Second Prize in Beijing
Built econometric and machine-learning models to classify chemical data; awarded for analytical accuracy and report quality.

**National University Student Data Analysis Skills Competition     2022**
Provincial Second Prize
Conducted data cleaning, regression, and visualization tasks on large datasets.

## Professional Experience

**China Securities**
Financial Consultant     **05/2023-06/2023**
- Assisted in financial data reporting and equity research documentation.

**GSG**
Consultant/Data Entry Clerk (Online intern)     **06/2023-09/2023**
- Collected ESG indicators and built structured datasets from corporate sustainability reports.

**Ding Wei Management Consultant**
Consultant     **03/2024-06/2024**
- Conducted industry analysis and data visualization for renewable energy and manufacturing projects.