

Xinwei DONG

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Contact Information

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Personal Information

Birth: December 7, 1997

Citizenship: Chinese

Language: English(fluent), Mandarin Chinese(native), Japanese(intermediate)

Programming: Stata, R, \LaTeX

Research Fields

Development Economics, Education Economics, Labor Economics

Education

2019 - Ph.D. in Economics, The University of Tokyo
(expected completion in September, 2023)

2017 - 2019 M.A. in Economics, The University of Tokyo

2013 - 2017 B.A. in Economics, Renmin University of China

2013 - 2017 B.S. in Applied Mathematics, Renmin University of China

Scholarship

2017 - 2022 Japanese Government (MEXT) Scholarship

2013 - 2016 Renmin University of China Academic Scholarships

Research

PUBLICATIONS

- **Xinwei Dong** (2022). "Intrahousehold Property Ownership, Women's Bargaining Power, and Family Structure" *Labour Economics*, 78. (solo-authored)
- **Xinwei Dong** (2020). "Effect of birth interval on the first child's nutrition status: Evidence from China." *Labour Economics*, 67. (solo-authored)

WORKING PAPERS

- "Parental job loss and children's educational outcomes: the importance of timing", 2022 (*job market paper*, solo-authored)
- "Training, Productivity and Wages: Direct Evidence from a Temporary Help Agency" (coauthored with Dean R. Hyslop, Daiji Kawaguchi), 2022 *IZA Discussion Paper 15309*, under review

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- | | |
|------|---|
| 2021 | The Asian and Australasian Society of Labor Economics Conference, Beijing (virtual) |
| 2021 | The 24th Kansai&Tokyo Labor Economics Conference (virtual) |
| 2020 | TCJS Graduate Student Forum (virtual) |
| 2019 | The Asian and Australasian Society of Labor Economics Conference, Singapore |

POSTER PRESENTATION

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| 2022 | Society of Labor Economists Annual Meeting, Minneapolis |
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Work experience

RESEARCH

- | | |
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| 2021 - | Research assistant of Prof. Daiji Kawaguchi, The Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry |
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TEACHING

- | | |
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| 2019 - 2022 | Practice Session for Econometrics for Public Policy, The University of Tokyo
(2019A, 2020S, 2020A, 2021S, 2021A, 2022S)
<i>instructor</i> |
| 2019 - 2022 | Econometrics for Public Policy, The University of Tokyo |

(2019A, 2020S, 2020A, 2021S, 2021A, 2022S)

teaching assistant for Prof. Takuya Hasebe, Prof. Daiji Kawaguchi, Prof. Rong Fu,
Prof. Stacey Chen

2019 Microeconomics for Public Policy, The University of Tokyo
(2019S)
teaching assistant for Prof. Akihito Asano

Professional Services

Journal referee: *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*

Paper abstracts

”Intrahousehold Property Ownership, Women’s Bargaining Power, and Family Structure” published in *Labour Economics*, 2022

This study investigates the effect of intrahousehold property ownership on family structure using a difference-in-differences (DID) strategy and an exogenous source of variation in housing property ownership in China. Specifically, a 2011 revision of the marriage law changed the property division rule upon divorce from an equal division to a title-based division under certain circumstances, leading to a loss in intrahousehold property ownership for some women. The main results show that the loss of housing property ownership deteriorates wives’ outside option, lowers the probability of divorce and increases the likelihood that they will remain in a low quality marriage. Further effects include an inducement for the husband’s parents to move in, who bring more traditional gender norms to the core family, become involved in household decision-making and thus influence the young couple’s behaviors. Consequently, women are less likely to work in the labor market and shoulder a greater share of chores between themselves and their husbands. Heterogeneity analyses show that higher property values are associated with larger treatment effects. This study provides evidence of a chain of events in intrahousehold bargaining in which an external shock to one spouse’s outside option changes the intrahousehold bargaining power and consequently changes household decisions including family structure. Moreover, it highlights the importance of considering the family structure when interpreting other aspects of bargaining outcomes.

”Effect of birth interval on the first child’s nutrition status: Evidence from China”
published in *Labour Economics*, 2020

This study investigates the effect of the birth interval between the first and second siblings on the nutrition status of the first child. To estimate the causal effect, I exploit an exogenous source of variation in the birth interval led by a Chinese regulation that forced a long interval as a curb on fertility. It is shown that an increase in the birth interval leads to an improvement in the first child’s height-for-age score and a decrease in the probability of the first child suffering a stunt in growth. Quantile regression results indicate a larger effect in the lower end of the height distribution. Heterogeneity analysis suggests that girls, especially those with younger brothers, benefit more from long birth intervals, implying that resource dilution is a key mechanism producing this heterogeneity in the estimated effects.

”Parental job loss and children’s educational outcomes: the importance of timing” (*job market paper*)

This study investigates the effect of parental job displacements on a child’s educational attainments. Notably, it focuses on the importance of layoff timing regarding the child’s age. To achieve causality, I use a Chinese mass layoff among state-owned enterprises (SOE) workers due to the urban labor reform by the central government from 1998 to 2004 as an exogenous shock. An event study framework exploiting layoff-year and child-cohort variations are employed for identification. The main findings are as follows. First, the father’s job loss before a child’s adulthood leads to a decrease in his probability of attending high school and college. The negative impact is largest when the layoff occurs during the child’s middle school years. Second, I find the provincial-year aggregate layoff rate also negatively affects the university accomplishment of SOE workers’ children, regardless of whether they survive. Third, heterogeneity analysis shows that the deterioration of educational attainments due to paternal layoff is significantly more severe and prevalent among children with less educated fathers. These empirical results provide evidence of the negative effects on children’s human capital when the labor shock is large enough. Moreover, they bring the implication that the underlying mechanisms are beyond a pure income effect.

”Training, Productivity and Wages: Direct Evidence from a Temporary Help Agency”
(coauthored with Dean R. Hyslop, Daiji Kawaguchi), *IZA Discussion Paper 15309*

Firms frequently provide general skill training to workers at the firm’s cost. Theories proposed that labor market frictions entail ”wage compression”, larger productivity gain than wage growth to skill acquisition, and motivates a firm to offer general skill training, but few studies directly test them. We use unusually rich data from a temporary help service firm that records both workers’ wages and their productivity as measured by the fees charged to client firms. We find evidence that skill acquired through training and learning-by-doing increases productivity more than wages, which is consistent with wage compression.