Hui Xiong

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Citizenship	Canadi	an	
Languages	English, Chinese (Mandarin)		
Research Interests	Macroeconomics Labor Economics International Economics		
Teaching Interests	<i>Graduate</i> : Macroeconomics, Quantitative Methods <i>Undergraduate</i> : Macro, Micro, Econometrics, Labor, International		
Education			
2014 expected	PhD, Economics, University of Toronto (2006-)		
	Dissertation: Committee:	Human Capital and Occupational Mobility Gueorgui Kambourov (co-supervisor), Diego Restuccia (co- supervisor), Shouyong Shi	
2006	MA, Economics, McGill University (2004-2006)		
1999	BA, Accounting, Wuhan University, China (1995-1999)		
Certificates and Awards			
Dorothy J. Powell Graduate Scholarship, 2013			
Edward B. Kernaghan Fellowship, 2013			

John Deutsch International Executive Certificate on Investment Appraisal & Risk Analysis, 2013

Edward B. Kernaghan Fellowship, 2011

University of Toronto Doctoral Thesis Completion Grant, 2011

University of Toronto Graduate Fellowship, 2006-2010

Canada Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Graduate Scholarship, 2005

Best Thesis Award at Bank of Communications' Youth Forum (China), 2002

Management School Fellowship (Wuhan University, China), 1997

Wuhan University Undergraduate Fellowship (China), 1996

Research Papers

A Directed Search Model of Occupational Mobility (job market paper)

The U.S. Occupational Mobility from 1988 to 2003: Evidence from SIPP

General Occupational Tenure and Its Returns

Immigrants Screening and Occupational Mobility: The Case of Canada (in progress)

An Equilibrium Theory of Learning, Search, and Occupational Mobility (in progress)

Emerging Market Economies' Choice of Monetary Instrument: Evidence from China and India (MA graduation paper)

Conference Presentations

"A Directed Search Model of Occupational Mobility"

Canadian Economic Association 46th Annual Conference (Calgary, June 2012) Rimini Conference in Economics & Finance 2012 (Toronto, August 2012)

Professional Experience

2006-2013: Teaching Assistant, University of Toronto

- Introductory Economics
- Macroeconomic Theory and Policy
- Money, Banking, and Financial Markets
- International Economic Institutions and Policy
- Personnel Economics
- History of Economic Thought
- Macroeconomic Theory (Graduate)
- International Financial Markets (Graduate)
- Applied Econometrics for Managers (Graduate)

2009-2012: Research Assistant, University of Toronto

- Professor Gueorgui Kambourov (with Andres Erosa and Luisa Fuster), "Towards a Micro-Founded Theory of Aggregate Labor Supply", compiling data
- Professor Gueorgui Kambourov (with Andres Erosa and Luisa Fuster), "Household Risk and Insurance over the Life Cycle", compiling data
- 1999-2003: Analyst, Section Chief, Bank of Communications (China)
 - Research on managerial restructuring and banking industry competition at the Research and Development Department, Qingdao Headquarters

Programming Expertise

Fortran; Matlab; Stata

Data Experience

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) Current Population Survey (CPS) Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)

References

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Professor Shouyong Shi Department of Economics University of Toronto Max Gluskin House 150 St. George Street Toronto, ON M5S 3G7 phone: (416) 978-4978 email: shouyong@chass.utoronto.ca Professor Gueorgui Kambourov Department of Economics University of Toronto Max Gluskin House 150 St. George Street Toronto, ON M5S 3G7 phone: (416) 978-8695 email: g.kambourov@utoronto.ca

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Dissertation Abstract

A Directed Search Model of Occupational Mobility (Job Market Paper) There has been considerable interest in the patterns of occupational mobility and their effect on various economic issues. In this paper, I utilize the unique interview structure of the longitudinal SIPP to uncover additional interesting facts on occupational mobility. I find that occupational behavior exhibits strong persistence not only among employed workers but also among non-employed workers; occupational switchers do not always switch to an occupation similar to their previous one; and the average length of transition duration workers spend before taking a new stable job varies with their previous occupation. Motivated by theses facts I build a directed search model of occupational mobility, which includes both aggregate and idiosyncratic shocks, and features occupational human capital as well as search frictions. The model can account for the bulk (around 70%) of the patterns in the data and can match reasonably well the emphasized facts. The model is used to study (i) the importance of idiosyncratic vs. aggregate shocks, and (ii) the barriers to occupational mobility. I find that idiosyncratic shocks are the main determinant of occupational mobility whereas aggregate shocks are unimportant. Further, fixed mobility costs and search frictions constitute significant barriers to mobility while the transfer loss of occupational human capital is only of modest importance quantitatively.

The U.S. Occupational Mobility from 1988 to 2003: Evidence from SIPP This paper uses SIPP, an underutilized data set to analyze the occupational mobility in the U.S. from 1988 to 2003. Exploiting SIPP's detailed information on workers' occupation, I propose and calculate various extended versions of occupational mobility rate, with careful treatment of coding errors. Unlike works that treat occupational mobility homogeneously, I classify all occupational switches into three categories: horizontal, vertical and special. Numerous mobility rates are computed according to different definitions, categories and time intervals. I find that horizontal switches dominate vertical and special switches at all times, and that the mobility level and trend are generally consistent with other empirical works. I also examine the interaction between occupational mobility and labor market status, taking advantage of SIPP's high interview frequency. I develop an algorithm to extract non-employment information between jobs from SIPP. I find that most 3-digit occupational switchers do not experience non-employment between jobs, very similar to job changers without involving an occupational switch. As time goes by, this employment-to-employment mobility fraction is declining for both groups.

General Occupational Tenure and Its Returns

I study the returns to occupational human capital under the assumption that all occupations are uniquely distinct and that occupational human capital is partially transferable. I name the associated tenure variable "General Occupational Tenure" and propose an empirical Transfer Rate function that relates the transferable portion of General Occupational Tenure with the occupation distance. Combining SIPP data and task information from the DOT, I perform a generalized wage regression under 1-, 2-, and 3-digit occupational classifications and find 3 common patterns: returns to the General Occupational Tenure demonstrate great variation across occupations; the fixed return generally dominates the variable return; and the two are always negatively correlated. Finally I generalize this result to show that they actually apply to a large family of convexly decreasing Transfer Rate functions by showing that as the discounting becomes heavier these functions converge to a limiting case where the 3 patterns hold.