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**DOCTORAL STUDIES**

University of Oslo

PhD, Economics, Expected completion July 2012

DISSERTATION: "Essays on Macroeconomics and Housing"

**REFERENCES**

Kjetil Storesletten

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

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**PRIOR EDUCATION**

B.S. in Mathematics

Fudan University

2001-2005

M.A. in Economics

Fudan University

2006-2009

M.Phil. in Economics

University of Oslo

2007-2008

**BACKGROUND**

**CITIZENSHIP**

China

**GENDER**

Male

**YEAR OF BIRTH**

1983

**LANGUAGES**

English(fluent), Mandarin(native)

**FIELDS**

Primary: Macroeconomics

Secondary: Labor Economics

**VISITING**

University of Minnesota and Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

2009.8-2011.6

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

2011.12-2012.2

## **FELLOWSHIPS, HONORS, AND AWARDS**

DnB's fund for Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Oslo	2011
Christiania Bank's fund at University of Oslo	2011
Leiv Eiriksson mobilitetsprogram, Research Council of Norway	2010
DnB's fund for Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Oslo	2009
Norge Bank Scholarships for Master Thesis in Macro and Monetary Issues	2008
Quota Scholarships at University of Oslo	2007
People's Scholarships (1st prize) at Fudan University	2006

## **TEACHING EXPERIENCE**

Modern Chinese Economy (undergraduate)	2007
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## **PRESENTATIONS**

European Winter Meeting of the Econometric Society	2011
European Economic Association and the Econometric Society European Meeting	2011
Nordic Summer Symposium in Macroeconomics	2010
NHH-UiO Workshop for Economic Dynamics	2009

## **RESEARCH PAPER**

### **“Too Poor to Retire? House Prices and Retirement” (Job Market Paper)**

This paper finds that the labor force participation rate of the near-retirement households aged 55-64 in the US is countercyclical and becomes more countercyclical in the recent decades. It argues that the wealth effect of asset prices on retirement can explain the puzzling countercyclical old-age labor supply. Using data from the Health and Retirement Survey and the Current Population Survey, the paper finds that the retirement probability of home/stock owners drops when housing/stock price declines. The paper further demonstrates that a calibrated incomplete-market life-cycle partial-equilibrium model with housing and endogenous retirement is able to replicate the retirement and non-durable consumption response to house prices found in the data. The counterfactual experiment quantifies three channels (resizing effect, bequest motive, and collateral borrowing) through which house prices can affect retirement. In the end, it emphasizes the endogenous retirement as a self-insurance instrument for the old homeowners against house price risks.

### **“Housing Bubble in China” (Working in Progress)**

The paper derives rational housing bubble in a two-period OLG general equilibrium model. The economy consists of workers and investors, with the only difference being that workers derive utility from both non-durable consumptions and housing services while investors only value non-durable consumption. Housing bubble will arise only if the collateral borrowing constraint is high enough. In the bubbleless equilibrium, investors do not hold any housing asset and lend to workers at a positive interest rate. In the bubbly equilibrium, the investors purchase houses which are useless to them and lend to workers at zero interest rate. Housing bubble arises as a result of excess supply of funds from the investors because workers are borrowing constrained at zero interest rate. The model explains the appearance of housing bubble in China: the pension reform in the 1990s reduces pension benefit and triggers the transition into an economy with housing bubble. When investors are allowed to build houses, there will be positive construction together with rising house price during the transition. After the transition, house price drops and the housing construction stops. The paper also shows that a perfect rental market will eliminate the bubbly equilibrium.

### **“Income Risk Over Business cycles: Evidence from March CPS”(Working in Progress)**

This paper estimates the household labor income process using March Current Population Survey 1979-2011. It exploits the rotating panel structure of the survey and matches the same individuals in the two consecutive years using households identification number, month in the

sample, and individual line number. The labor income process consists of persist/permanent shocks, transitory shocks, and individual random effect. The paper provides GMM estimates for these shocks with bootstrapped standard errors. Under some parametric restrictions, the paper identifies a strong countercyclical pattern of persistent/permanent shocks and a relatively stable transitory shocks. The result confirms that the findings of countercyclical labor income risk in Storesletten et. al. (2004) still holds in a much larger dataset over a longer period.