

Jin Ho Kim

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DOCTORAL STUDIES	The George Washington University (GWU) Ph.D., Economics, Expected May 2020 Dissertation: "Essays on Labor Market and Policy"	
EDUCATION	The George Washington University , Washington, DC, USA Ph.D. Economics, 2013-	
	Vanderbilt University , Nashville, TN, USA M.A. Economic Development, 2009-2011, <i>with academic excellence</i>	
	Hongik University , Seoul, South Korea B.A. Economics, 2001-2006, <i>with highest distinction</i>	
RESEARCH INTERESTS	Primary: Labor Economics, Development Secondary: Macroeconomics, Applied Microeconomics	
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	Lecturer, George Washington University Development Economics (Undergraduate course) <i>(Average student evaluation: 5/5)</i>	Summer 2017
	Math Camp for Ph.D. student	Summer 2015 & Summer 2016
	Teaching Assistant, George Washington University Proseminar(Undergraduate Thesis course) Macroeconomics I & II (PhD course) Introduction to Econometrics Introduction to Game Theory Principle of Micro/Macroeconomics	Fall 2018 Fall & Spring 2017 Fall 2016 Spring 2016 Fall & Spring 2013-2015
RELEVANT POSITIONS	The World Bank, Short Term Consultant , Washington DC • Analysis of Person Equivalent Poverty Measure for 2015 Global Morning Report • Data analysis and literature review for 2015 Global Morning Report	Summer 2015
	Carl Dahlman, Research Assistant , Washington DC • Analysis of escalating trade conflict between the U.S. and China and its impact on South Korea	Fall 2018
HONORS AND AWARDS	Graduate Teaching Assistantship, GWU CCAS Dean's Graduate Instructorship Award, GWU Philip J. Amsterdam Graduate Teaching Award, GWU (appointed as the best TA of the year across the George Washington University) Academic Excellence Award, Vanderbilt University The Highest Distinction Honors, Hongik University	2013-Present 2018 2016 2009-2011 2001-2006

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS **2019** Asian Econometric Society, North American Econometric Society, European Econometric Society, Jobs and Development Conference(World Bank/IZA/NJD), Georgetown Center for Economic Research Biennial Conference, Midwest Economic Theory and International Trade Conference, Asian and Australasian Society of Labour Economics Conference (scheduled), International Symposium on Contemporary Labor Economics (scheduled)
2018 Southern Economics Association, Asian Econometric Society, China Econometric Society, IAES London Conference, Economics of Informality Conference (Bogota)
2017 Singapore Economics Review, Asia-Pacific Conference on Economics & Finance

SOFTWARE MATLAB, STATA, OxMetrics, LATEX

LANGUAGE English(Fluent), Korean(Native)

PUBLICATIONS [Evaluating a Long-run Forecast: The World Bank Poverty Forecasts](#)(with Herman Stekler) **Economic Bulletin**, (2017), 37(3), pp.1151-1159
[Minimum Wage, Women’s Decision Making Power within Households: Evidence from Indonesia](#)(with Benjamin Williams) **Economic Development and Cultural Change**, (forthcoming)

RESEARCH PAPERS [Minimum Wage, Informality and Economic Development](#)(Job Market Paper)
This paper develops an equilibrium wage-posting model that provides a coherent theoretical prediction of the effect of minimum wage on labor market structure. The model incorporates labor market features commonly found in developing countries such as (i) monopsonistic competition among firms for workers, (ii) firms that decide whether or not to comply with the minimum wage law, and (iii) heterogeneity of firm and worker productivity in the formal and informal sectors. Using historical minimum wage changes in Indonesia during 2000-2014, this paper empirically confirms the predictions of the model. An increase in the minimum wage can induce (i) an increase in formal sector employment, (ii) an increase in formal sector wages, (iii) reduced economic rents for monopsonistic employers, and (iv) an increase in the number of formal sector firms that do not comply with the minimum wage regulation.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS **Productivity dispersion and the rise of unemployment** (with Hyung Joon Chung)
With the increase in technological innovation and globalization, productivity-gap across firms has widened. This paper investigates the effect of such productivity dispersion on job quality across firms and unemployment. Using Youth Panel data (2007-2017), Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (1998-2016), and Wage Structure Survey (1980-2016), we first document evidence on wage gaps between workers in large firms vis-a-vis small and medium-sized companies. Further, utilizing a marginal treatment approach, where treatment is assigned based on a worker’s employment status in a large firm, we furnish evidence on labor market segmentation between large and small firms. We propose further work to extend the existing wage-posting model by assuming that firms offer two kinds of jobs, a full-time job and a temporary work. With the increased productivity gap, between-firm competition reduces, and productive firms tend to offer more full-time job vacancies, whereas less productive firms tend to offer short-term vacancies. Also, we propose to endogenize job arrival rates to capture the individuals’

incentive to keep searching for job opportunities in more productive firms. With increasing productivity gaps, individuals' choice of lining up at productive firms at the risk of being unemployed is a rational decision.

Heterogeneity in Household Decision Making: Evidence from Indonesia (with Benjamin Williams)

We investigate heterogeneity in household decision-making, based on wives' labor force participation, using IFLS data. Taking wives' labor force participation status as a treatment and employing the marginal treatment effect method (MTE), we test how wives' involvement in the labor force affects her decision making power in the household. While we find that for most households, wives experience an increase in decision making power as their labor market participation increases, there are specific sub-groups, where decision-making power reduces with an increase in labor force participation. Our preliminary results suggest that the decision-making process differs across households and that neither the unitary model nor the bargaining model can fully capture underlying household dynamics. It seems the unitary model with a dominant husband could explain the decision making-process for sub-groups where married women work and subsequently lose their decision making power.

The Effect of Smart Phone Penetration on Gasoline Price Dispersion: Evidence from South Korea(with Eunpyo Hong)

This paper examines the effect of search behavior among consumers to seek information on gasoline prices and dispersion in gasoline prices. Contrary to the prediction of the conventional model, our empirical analysis finds that reduced cost to earn information for gasoline price with the wide-use of smartphones increased price dispersion. Our empirical results are robust to different regression specifications and measures of price dispersions commonly used in the literature. We propose to develop a theoretical model to understand this empirical observation.

Chronic Poverty Measurement

Distinguishing the chronic poor from the transient poor is an important task in that the relevant policy to cope with each kind of poverty varies. As such, researchers suggested different approaches to identify chronic poverty and transient poverty. Two identification approaches have been popularized, and applied in many different contexts: component approach and counting approach. This paper surveys the existing two different chronic poverty measurement, reinterprets the existing methodologies with focus on the intertemporal substitutability assumption which distinguishes these methods, and then suggests the way to apply each measurement given certain survey data (Income/consumption).

DISSERTATION COMMITTEE AND REFERENCES

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