

Jin Ho Kim

CONTACT INFORMATION

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CURRENT POSITION

Cardiff Business School, Cardiff, UK 2023-
Lecturer in Economics

PREVIOUS POSITION

University of Oxford, Oxford, UK 2020-2022
Lecturer in Development Economics

EDUCATION

The George Washington University, Washington, DC, USA
Ph.D. Economics, 2020

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, USA
M.A. Economic Development, 2011, *with academic excellence*

Hongik University, Seoul, South Korea
B.A. Economics, 2006, *with highest distinction*

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Primary: Development and Growth
Secondary: International Economics

PUBLICATIONS

[Minimum Wage, Women's Decision Making Power within Households: Evidence from Indonesia](#)(with Benjamin Williams), 2021 **Economic Development and Cultural Change**, 70(1), pp. 359-414.

[Evaluating a Long-run Forecast: The World Bank Poverty Forecasts](#)(with Herman Stekler) **Economic Bulletin**, (2017), 37(3), pp.1151-1159

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Thesis Advisor, University of Oxford 2020-2022
2022: Brynde Kreft, Elena Kiryakova, Thomas Kurian, Varnita Pasula, Zhaohe Yang
2021: Anthony Bernard-Sasges, Ida Brzezinska, Matthew Simpson, Nelli Vanninen, Rajan Soni

Lecturer

Cardiff Business School
International Finance (BA in Economics) Spring 2023

University of Oxford
Quantitative Methods (MSc in Economics for Development) 2020-2022
International Trade Theory Module (MSc in Economics for Development) 2020-2022
Trade and Development Module (MSc in Economics for Development) 2021-2022

George Washington University
Development Economics (Undergraduate course) Summer 2017
Math Camp for Ph.D. student Summer 2015 & Summer 2016

Teaching Assistant, George Washington University
 Econometrics for Policy Research II (PhD Course) Spring 2020
 The Age of Globalization Fall 2019
 Proseminar(Undergraduate Thesis course) Fall 2018
 Macroeconomics I & II (PhD course) Fall & Spring 2017
 Introduction to Econometrics Fall 2016
 Introduction to Game Theory Spring 2016
 Principle of Micro/Macroeconomics Fall & Spring 2013-2015

RESEARCH ASSISTANT **Carl Dahlman, Research Assistant**, Washington DC Fall 2018
 • Analysis of escalating trade conflict between the U.S. and China and its impact on South Korea

The World Bank, Short Term Consultant, Washington DC Summer 2015
 • Analysis of Person Equivalent Poverty Measure, Multi-dimensional Poverty Measure for 2015 Global Monitoring Report
 • Data analysis and literature review for 2015 Global Monitoring Report

HONORS AND AWARDS Graduate Teaching Assistantship, GWU 2013-Present
 CCAS Dean's Graduate Instructorship Award, GWU 2018
 Philip J. Amsterdam Graduate Teaching Award, GWU 2016
 (appointed as the best TA of the year across the George Washington University)
 Academic Excellence Award, Vanderbilt University 2009-2011
 The Highest Distinction Honors, Hongik University 2001-2006

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS **2021** Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE) annual conference
2020 Jobs and Development Conference(World Bank/IZA/NJD)
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, R, LATEX

LANGUAGE English(Fluent), Korean(Native)

WORKING PAPERS **Minimum Wage, Informality, and Non-Compliance** (with Roberto Samaniego)
 This paper develops an equilibrium wage-posting model that provides a coherent theoretical prediction of the effect of minimum wage on the labor market structure. The model incorporates labor market features commonly found in developing countries such as (i) monopsonistic competition among firms, (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 equilibrium wage-posting model. An increase in the minimum wage induces (i) no reduction in formal sector employment, (ii) an increase in formal sector wages, (iii) re-

duced 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.

The Working Dread? Analyzing the Impact of the Hukou Reform on Firms' Monopsony Power in China (with Ida Brzezinska, Francesco Zanetti)

This paper analyses the impact of the household registration system (Hukou) reform in China on firms' behavior. We develop an equilibrium search model that features labor market characteristics commonly found in developing countries, such as (i) monopsonistic competition among firms, (ii) heterogeneity of firm productivity, and (iii) disadvantaged group of workers. Using historical hukou reform in China during 1998-2007, this paper empirically confirms the predictions of the equilibrium search model. A hukou reform (i) induces an increase in wage payment for rural hukou owners, (ii) reduces economic rent monopsonistic firms, (iii) forces least productive firms to leave the market, thereby increasing average labor productivity, and (iv) increases employment for remaining firms.

**RESEARCH IN
PROGRESS**

Productivity dispersion and the rise of unemployment (with Hyung Joon Chung)

The paper studies the effect of segmented labor market on individual's choice over the types of firm and employment, and time spent for job search. Using Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (1997-2017) data and borrowing empirical strategy from migration literature (G.K. Dahl (2002)), we first show that wages are the most important determinant for the individuals' choice over job types. Then, using counterfactual wages over different types of job for each individual, we calculate inequality measure such as Gini coefficient or Theil's index. We regress these index on time spent for job search, and initial age to enter the labor market. We find that as inequality of counterfactual wages increases, the time spent on job search increases, and the initial age for job entrance increases as well. We are currently constructing a model to capture this empirical finding, modifying McCall job search model.

Gender-Specific Informal Sector Heterogeneity: Evidence from Indonesia (with Benjamin Williams and Hyung Joon Chung)

We analyse the nature and driving mechanism of informality experienced by different genders, with a particular emphasis on informality's effect on women's wellbeing. Using the three rounds of the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) data and the marginal treatment effects (MTE) framework (Heckman, Urzua, and Vytlacil, 1999, 2005, 2007), we generate an inference on the behavioral response of individuals' choice on the treatment status based on their expected outcome, allowing us to infer the driving mechanism for in/formal sector employment. We find substantial heterogeneity in returns to formal sector employment across gender: whereas we observe clear positive sorting on the gain in the male sample, suggesting a rational choice of in/formal sector employment, we do not observe this pattern in the female sample; at best, our analysis suggests that females earn more in the formal sector regardless of individuals' innate preference for in/formal sector employment. This finding suggests a fragmented labor market for women and that working in the formal sector improves the lives of female workers.

Meat or Poison? Minimum Wages for Chinese Firms and Workers(with Ida Brzezinska, Zhaohe Yang)

We study the effect of minimum wage on employer market power in Chinese manufacturing with firm-level data from the Chinese Annual Survey of Industrial Firms (CASIF). We exploit the 2004 minimum-wage reform in China and adopt the contiguous-city-pair approach to identify the effect of minimum wage on market distortion and

labor share of income. Our analysis shows that the minimum wage increase is associated with higher average wages, lower employment, reduced markups and markdowns, and increased relative factor share of labor. In addition, such short-term effects of minimum wage policies continue into the medium term, with some moderate decline in magnitude.

Tariff Overhang and Temporary Trade Barriers: Substitutes or Complements?(with Youngwoo Rho)

This paper analyzes trade policy flexibilities under the WTO agreements focusing on comparing the most favored nation (MFN) tariffs and temporary trade barriers (TTBs). We examine the motivation behind trade policies and provide empirical evidence. We found that the MFN tariffs and TTBs are applied to different economic environments. The MFN tariff is more sensitive to the overall increase of imports, while the TTBs are used to protect the import market from monopolization by a specific country. This is found from nine developing countries' panel data(1999-2011). The empirical evidence shows both policy tools having complementary characteristics.

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.

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).

References

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