**Lingmin Bao**

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**EDUCATION:**

Ph.D. Candidate, University of Virginia Expected May 2025 Committee:

1. Kerem Coşar kerem.cosar@virginia.edu 434-924-6754
2. John McLaren jem6x@virginia.edu 434-924-3994
3. James Harrigan jh4xd@virginia.edu 434-243-8354

M.Phil. in Economics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong 2017 – 2019

B.A. in Economics, Zhejiang University 2013 – 2017

**FIELDS OF INTEREST:** International Trade, Economic Inequality, Labor Economics, Spatial Economics

**JOB MARKET PAPER:** “Trade Liberalization, Structural Change, and Income Inequality: Evidence from China”

This paper examines the distributional effects of trade in the context of China’s entry into the WTO. I first construct a shift-share measure of trade shocks, finding that prefectures more exposed to these shocks experienced larger increases in the skill premium. Additionally, I develop a multi-region model incorporating non-homothetic preferences, input-output linkages, and migration to evaluate the relative importance of the income channel and the Heckscher-Ohlin channel in shaping these outcomes.

**WORKING PAPERS:**

“Effects of Urban Renewal Projects on Black Workers”, with Professor John McLaren

This paper examines the labor market consequences of mid-twentieth-century urban renewal in the U.S. for Black workers, using DID and IV methods. The intensity of urban renewal is measured by federal grants per capita and the percentage of Black households demolished. The findings reveal reduced wage growth and lower homeownership rates for Black workers, while White residents benefited. However, when accounting for broader contemporaneous factors—such as the Great Migration, post-1965 immigration, and the Japan trade shock—the effects are less clear, suggesting a need for further study on the interaction of these shocks.

“Trade Liberalization and Educational Inequality Between Rich and Poor Households”

This paper investigates the impact of trade liberalization on educational attainment inequality between richer and poorer households in China following WTO accession. Using a shift-share measure of trade shocks, the empirical analysis reveals that trade liberalization had no significant effect on widening educational disparities, suggesting that access to education did not become more unequal between income groups as a result of trade.

**TEACHING EXPERIENCE:**

Teaching Assistant for John McLaren in International Trade (ECON 4210), University of Virginia

Teaching Assistant for Kerem Cosar in International Trade (ECON 4210), University of Virginia

Teaching Assistant for Stefan Ruediger in Introduction to Econometrics (ECON 3720), University of Virginia

**COMPUTING SKILLS:**

MATLAB, Stata, Python, ArcGIS