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EDUCATION

Ph.D., Economics, Boston University, Boston MA, May 2025 (expected)
   Dissertation Title: *Multigenerational Impact of Parental Absence*
   Dissertation Committee: Kevin Lang, Ivan Fernandez-Val, and Daniele Paserman
M.A., Economics, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea, 2019
B.A., Economics *(Summa Cum Laude)*, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea, 2017

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Labor Economics, Applied Econometrics, Health Economics

PUBLICATIONS

"COVID-19 Vaccine Misinformation in Middle Income Countries," (w. Jongin Kim, Aditya Agrawal, Jiaxi Wu, Veronika J. Wirtz, Traci Hong, Derry Wijaya), *Proceedings of the Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing 2023*

WORKING PAPERS

"Parental Absences, Children, and Their Children" Sep 2024 (Job Market Paper)
"Son Preference: Childbearing and Asian American Women's Labor Market Outcomes," May 2024.
"Comparative Analysis of Social Media Moderation Strategies in Combating COVID-19 Misinformation," (w. Traci Hong, Nina Mazar, Pujan Paudel, Gianluca Stringhini), May 2024.
"Cultural Norm, Shotgun Marriage, and Birth Outcomes," (w. Sokchul Hong, and Wonsik Ko), Oct 2022.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

"How Does Education Affect Financial Planning Horizon?" August 2023.
"Measuring Temporal Discounting Independently from Measuring Utility," March 2021.

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

Dean's Student Fellowship, Boston University, 2019
Brain Korea 21 Research Scholarship, Seoul National University, 2017-2018
KFAS Scholarship, Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies, 2012-2017

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Instructor, Econometric Analysis, Department of Economics, Boston University, Fall 2023

Instructor, Empirical Economic Analysis 2, Department of Economics, Boston University, Fall 2022

Teaching Assistant, Economics of Risk and Uncertainty, Department of Economics, Boston University, Fall 2024 (Gerard Porter)

Teaching Assistant, Empirical Economic Analysis 2, Department of Economics, Boston University, Spring 2023, Spring 2022, Spring 2021 (Zhongjun Qu) Fall 2021 (Jean-Jacques Forneron)

Teaching Assistant, Introductory Microeconomic Analysis, Department of Economics, Boston University, Summer 2021, Fall 2020 (Benjamin Koskinen)

LANGUAGES

English (fluent), Korean (native)

COMPUTER SKILLS: STATA, Python, LaTeX

CITIZENSHIP/VISA STATUS: South Korea/F1

REFERENCES

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Parental Absences, Children, and Their Children (Job Market Paper)

A substantial proportion of children in the U.S. experience parental absence, a significant event whose impact may extend to future generations. However, methodological challenges and data limitations have hindered analysis on the multigenerational implications of parental absence. This paper addresses this gap by integrating the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79) with its Child and Young Adult (CYA) data, where the mothers of CYA respondents are the female respondents in NLSY79. I use augmented inverse probability weighting (AIPW), which is more robust than traditional linear regression, to estimate average treatment effects. AIPW provides consistent estimates when the treatment model, outcome models, or both are correctly specified, and these models can also be used for other consistent estimators. I propose a novel validity test that exploits the "either/or" nature of the consistency assumptions for AIPW, evaluating the alignment of AIPW estimates with alternative estimates. I found a 7.5 percentage point decline in college graduation rates for male children whose mothers experienced parental absence—excluding cases of death—before age 18. This decline is comparable to, if not greater than, the effects of parental absence itself. Furthermore, parental absence has a substantially larger negative impact on the educational attainment and early wages of the younger generation from CYA compared to its effects on the older generation from NLSY79.

Son Preference: Childbearing and Asian American Women's Labor Market Outcomes

This study employs an IV based on son preference to investigate the impact of having more than one child on the labor supply of Asian American females in the IPUMS USA dataset. Under son preference, mothers with a first-born girl are more likely to have another child in the hope of having a son. Therefore, I use the sex of the first child to instrument for having more than one child. The IV estimates reveal that having more than one child substantially reduces women's employment, number of weeks worked, weekly working hours, probability of working in the last year, and annual earnings. I provide suggestive evidence supporting the exclusion restriction and monotonicity assumptions. The results are robust to allowing for defiers and heterogeneous treatment effects.

Cultural Norm, Shotgun Marriage, and Birth Outcomes

This paper explores how shotgun marriage negatively affects birth outcomes in South Korea and suggests that it is mediated by Confucianism which taboos sexuality and emphasizes sexual chastity. The results show that shotgun marriage decreases a child's birthweight by 9 grams and increases her low birthweight probability by 0.09pp, or about 2.4%. We use the sex ratio at birth of the third child (TSR) as a proxy of the Confucian culture and show that 1 standard deviation increase in TSR given shotgun marriage is associated with a further 6-gram decrease in the birthweight and 0.14pp increase in low birthweight probability. Alternative channels such as differential prenatal care, selective abortions, and selection into shotgun marriage cannot fully explain the results.

Son Preference: Childbearing and Asian American Women's Labor Market Outcomes

This paper introduces a multilingual dataset of COVID-19 vaccine misinformation, consisting of annotated tweets from three middle-income countries: Brazil, Indonesia, and Nigeria. The expertly curated dataset includes annotations for 5,952 tweets, assessing their relevance to COVID-19 vaccines, presence of misinformation, and the themes of the misinformation. To address challenges posed by domain specificity, the low-resource setting, and data imbalance, we adopt two approaches for developing COVID-19 vaccine misinformation detection models: domain-specific pre-training and text augmentation using a large language model. Our best misinformation detection models demonstrate improvements ranging from 2.7 to 15.9 percentage points in macro F1-score compared to the baseline models. Additionally, we apply our misinformation detection models in a large-scale study of 19 million unlabeled tweets from the three countries between 2020 and 2022, showcasing the practical application of our dataset and models for detecting and analyzing vaccine misinformation in multiple countries and languages. Our analysis indicates that percentage changes in the number of new COVID-19 cases are positively associated with COVID-19 vaccine misinformation rates in a staggered manner for Brazil and Indonesia, and there are significant positive associations between the misinformation rates across the three countries.

Comparative Analysis of Social Media Moderation Strategies in Combating COVID-19 Misinformation

The rapid spread of misinformation during the COVID-19 pandemic posed significant challenges for social media platforms, prompting them to implement various moderation strategies. This paper examines Instagram's and Twitter's differing approaches to mitigating COVID-19 misinformation and the resultant impact on user sentiment extracted using a large language model, FLAN-T5. Specifically, we focus on Instagram's *unilateral moderation* strategy, introduced on February 9, 2020, and Twitter's evolving moderation measures, culminating in a *curated moderation* mechanism in May 2020. We found that Instagram's moderation was more effective than Twitter's in both promoting positive sentiments and reducing negative sentiments toward trustworthy *organizations* and *people*.