



Nanyang Technological University
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS
Seminar Series

The Division of Economics invites you to a seminar by Professor Bai Ying

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- Speaker** : **Bai Ying**
Professor, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- Topic** : **"Endogenous Clans: The Path of Development in Historical China"**
- Chairperson** : **Associate Professor James Ang**
*Division of Economics
School of Humanities & Social Sciences*
- Date** : **Thursday, 21 January 2016**
- Time** : **2.30pm to 3.30pm**
- Venue** : **Meeting Room 5 (HSS-04-89)**
*Nanyang Technological University
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
14, Nanyang Drive
Singapore 637332*

About the Speaker:

Dr. Ying Bai is an Assistant Professor of Economics Department at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). Prior to joining CUHK, he earned his PhD from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, MA from Peking University and BA from Shandong University. His research interests encompass the economic history, economic development, and political economy of China. His current research revolves around the determinants of long run economic growth and the long-term developmental impact of historical events. Ying Bai has published papers in journals such as *Econometrica*, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, *Journal of European Economic Association* and *Explorations in Economic History*.

Abstract:

Clan is the locus of social cooperation in pre-modern China. This paper argues that the historical formation of clan culture in China was caused by the Jurchen's defeat of Han Chinese (culminated in the demise of the Northern Song dynasty, circa 960-1127)—a shock that resulted in 5 million people migrating from north to south China. By constructing a Herfindahl index to measure the intensity of competition between the migrants and the natives in a DID setting of a panel of 292 prefectures during 220 BC – 1820 AD, we show that competition for survival between the two groups is positively correlated with the rise of clans; the latter measured by the magnitude of purity steles conferred upon the so-called "chaste women"—women who for the sake of demonstrating fidelity to their deceased husbands vowed not to remarry or even committed suicide—a behavior highly valued and praised by clans.

Reservation:

Admission is free. Please reply to h-dae@ntu.edu.sg to confirm your attendance.