# 毕汝岱

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出生年月: 1997年10月

教育经历

2019.9-2025.6 (预计) 北京大学国家发展研究院,经济学博士

理论经济学,导师:赵耀辉教授

四川大学吴玉章学院,经济学学士(校长荣誉学位) 2015.9-2019.6

经济学,导师: 陈晓兰副教授

工作经历

2023.9-至今 世界银行发展研究部-DECPH, 美国华盛顿特区 短期顾问,合作导师: John Giles (首席经济学家)

研究领域

劳动经济学、发展经济学、家庭经济学

# 论文发表

- 1. 赵耀辉、毕汝岱 (通讯作者),"中国女性劳动参与率下降趋势的家庭视角分 析",《武汉大学学报(哲学社会科学版)》,录用待刊。
- 2. 黄炜、李青原 (通讯作者)、毕汝岱,"中国微观调查数据的使用与研究潜力 -以 CFPS、CHARLS 和 CLHLS 数据为例"、《中国人口科学》、录用待刊。

# 工作论文

- 1. Rudai Bi, Yaohui Zhao. "Socioeconomic Disparities in the Child Penalty: Evidence from China", Under Review.
- 2. Rudai Bi, John Giles, Sailesh Tiwari. "Parent Origins, Residential Status and the Progression to High School and University in China", World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, in preparation for journal submission.
- 3. 毕汝岱、黄炜、沓钰淇、王博贤,"地权不稳定性与农业生产——来自征地溢 出效应的证据",修改中。

# 进展中的研究

- 1. Rudai Bi, John Giles, Yaohui Zhao. "The Impact of Maternity Leave Extension in China: Fertility Behavior and Labor Market Consequences".
- 2. Rudai Bi, John Giles, Sailesh Tiwari, Yaohui Zhao. "Socioeconomic Gradients in Health Service Utilization and Mortality".
- 3. Rudai Bi, Xiao Liu. "No Way Out: The Impact of Divorce Barriers on Domestic Violence and Intra-Household Bargaining Power".
- 4. 毕汝岱、赵耀辉,"收入不平等与性别工资差距——基于非参数分解的分析"。

## 课题研究

- 1. "Maternity Leave, Changes in Fertility Policy, Women's Employment and the Gender Earnings Gap: Evidence from China", Research Support Board, The World Bank, January 2024 June 2025.
- 2. "中国老龄人口非正式护理成本研究", 国家自然科学基金面上项目 (主持人: 王格玮; 项目号 72173008), 2022-01/2025-12, 课题参与人。
- 3. "中国的生育惩罚与女性就业成本研究", 国家卫生健康委人口家庭司委托课题, 2022, 核心成员。

## 数据库构建

- 离婚诉讼裁判文书数据库
  - 使用 Python 软件获取、清理 2010-2020 年间 94.4 万份裁判文书,获得 55 万条有效观测值。构建变量包括:诉讼双方性别和出生年份、是否有子女、审判员、是否判决离婚、子女监护权情况、财产分配情况等。

### 助教经历

- 2022 春 Research Design for a Social Science Thesis (博士生), 北京大学南南学院
- 2021 秋 社会经济调查数据分析 (本科生), 北京大学国家发展研究院
- 2021 春 健康经济学田野调查 (本科生), 北京大学国家发展研究院
- 2019春 计量经济学 (本科生),四川大学经济学院

## 实践调研经历

2021.10 第四届中国健康经济学论坛,会务组负责人

2021.7-2021.8 中国健康与养老追踪调查 (第五轮调查), 实地访问队长

2020.1 中国企业创新创业调查 (疫情特别调查), 电话访员

# 学术会议

- 1. 第二届人口与劳动经济论坛, 湖北武汉, 2024
- 2. 2024 中国留美经济学会年会,浙江杭州,2024
- 3. 世界银行发展研究部-应用微观研讨会,美国华盛顿特区,2023
- 4. 北京大学国家发展研究院-劳动与健康经济学 workshop, 北京, 2022
- 5. 第六届中国劳动经济学者论坛年会,北京,2022
- 6. 第18届女经济学者研讨会,四川成都,2021

# 匿名审稿经历

《经济学》(季刊)、China Economic Quarterly International

# 奖励荣誉

2021 北京大学优秀社会实践奖

2021 北京大学中国社会科学调查中心优秀访员

2020 北京大学三好学生

2019 北京大学"新生杯"女子体能比赛冠军

2019 四川大学优秀毕业生

2019 四川大学优秀毕业论文(一等奖)

2018 四川大学唐立新奖学金(前 0.5%)

# 博士生导师信息 (含海外导师)

赵耀辉 文科资深教授 董辅礽经济社会发展研究院 武汉大学 zhaoyaohui@whu.edu.cn

雷晓燕 博雅特聘教授 国家发展研究院 北京大学 xylei@nsd.pku.edu.cn

John Giles Lead Economist DECPH The World Bank jgiles@worldbank.org

## 部分工作论文摘要

### Socioeconomic Disparities in the Child Penalty: Evidence from China

IMP. with Yaohui Zhao

**Abstract:** Understanding socioeconomic disparities in child penalties provides critical insights into their origins and impacts. Traditional models predict that less-educated mothers are less likely to work due to their inability to afford market childcare upon returning to the labor market. However, our event-study analysis reveals that less-educated mothers in China return to work sooner than their higher-educated peers, driven by strict financial necessity rather than choice. These mothers face a dual burden: they must work to support their families but lack affordable childcare options. Compounding these challenges are institutional constraints, such as limited access to grandparental support and maternity insurance, pushing less-educated mothers to seek alternative childcare arrangements. Specifically, we document two coping strategies: shifting to informal jobs that allow them to juggle childcare and sending children away to be cared for by non-cohabiting relatives, both compromising the quality of early childhood care. Our findings emphasize the need for affordable childcare services, especially for lower-SEP households.

# The Impact of Maternity Leave Extension in China: Fertility Behavior and Labor Market Consequences

with John Giles and Yaohui Zhao

**Abstract:** This paper examines the impact of paid maternity leave on women's fertility and labor market outcomes, leveraging China's maternity leave extension in 2016 as a quasi-natural experiment. The results show that a 10-day extension increases the annual birth probability by 4.3 per 1,000 women, representing a 7.1% rise relative to the pre-reform mean. This effect is largely driven by first births, with the probability of having a first child increasing by 9.7%, while the likelihood of having a second child remains statistically insignificant. Furthermore, extended maternity leave also affects the labor market, reducing the likelihood of young women entering skilled occupations or state-owned enterprises. These findings highlight the dual effects of extended maternity leave, illustrating the trade-offs between boosting fertility and preserving women's career opportunities.

### 地权不稳定性与农业生产——来自征地溢出效应的证据

合作者: 黄炜、沓钰淇、王博贤

摘要:本研究关注地方政府土地征收行为在农村引发的土地产权不稳定性及其对农村家户的溢出效应。本文将过去一年经历过征地家户占全村家户比例达5%及以上的情况定义为征地冲击事件,并将其作为地权不稳定的衡量指标,运用交错双重差分法、事件研究法、动态双重差分法,评估了征地冲击对未直接经历征地家户的农业投资、总产值及生产效率的影响。研究发现,征地冲击使得这些家户的农业总投资下降约14%,这一下降主要是由农药化肥投资和雇工投资减少所引起的。与此同时,家户的农业总产值下降约12%,而农业投入产出比较事件前增加了约27%。机制分析表明,征地冲击加剧了家户对未来地权不稳定性的预期,促使他们做出更谨慎地农业生产决策。本文的研究不仅为理解地权不稳定性及其经济影响提供了新的视角,也为优化农村土地征收政策提供了实证证据支持,对保障国家粮食安全和农村经济稳定发展具有重要意义。