

Dinh Nguyen

N.X.Dinh@outlook.com - Arlington, VA
ORCID: 0000-0002-1251-0433 - LinkedIn: DinhXNguyen

EDUCATION

George Washington University M.Sc in Applied Economics - Fulbright Scholarship	Washington DC, USA 2020 - 2022
Brown University Economic Development Fellowship - YSEALI Scholarship	Providence, Rhode Island, USA Fall 2018
University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City B.Sc. in Economics - Graduated with Distinction	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam 2013 - 2017

PUBLICATIONS

- [1] Thang T. Vo and [Dinh Nguyen](#). “**Impact of Trade Liberalization on Household Welfare: An Analysis Using Household Exposure-to-Trade Indices**”. English. In: *Social Indicators Research* 153 (2021), pp. 503–531. DOI: [10.1007/s11205-020-02499-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-020-02499-1).
- [2] [Dinh Nguyen](#), Thang Vo, and Vu Vo. “**Tourism Value of Can Gio Mangrove Forest: Travel Cost Method**”. Vietnamese. In: *Journal of Economic Developments* 28.8 (2017), pp. 84–106.

WORKING PAPERS

- [3] Chao Wei and [Dinh Nguyen](#). *Untitled Firm Network Research Paper*. English. In Progress.
- [4] Thang Vo, Duyen Tran, [Dinh Nguyen](#), and Ha Truong. *Impacts of trade liberalization on household nutrition transition: the Vietnam case*. English. 2023 - Submitted to *Social Science and Medicine*, In Revision NAFOSTED Grant.
- [5] Thang Vo, Van Pham, and [Dinh Nguyen](#). *From Alcohol to Makeup: Did Globalization Improve Women’s Household Bargaining Outcomes?* English. In Progress NAFOSTED Grant.
- [6] Thang Vo, [Dinh Nguyen](#), and Duyen Tran. *Measuring inequalities in access to health services: the Vietnam case*. English. In Progress NAFOSTED Grant.
- [7] Thang Vo and [Dinh Nguyen](#). *Household exposure to trade, migration, and child development: A case study of Vietnam*. English. In Progress.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

International Monetary Fund (IMF) Data Analyst (DATA OPERATION DIVISION - STATISTICS DEPARTMENT)	Washington DC, USA Jun, 2022 - Present
– Maintaining production of global Real Sector databases; Collaborating with cross-functional teams to ensure IMF standard compliance for data from Central Banks and National Statistics Offices; Automated data surveillance using statistical programming and cloud service tools, significantly improved efficiency and data coverage.	
International Finance Cooperation (IFC) - World Bank Group Research Analyst (MFG., AGRI. & SERV. UNIT - DEV. IMPACT DEPT.) - <i>Internship</i>	Washington DC, USA Jan, 2022 - May, 2022
– Teamed up with Harvard and Johns Hopkins University professors to engage with the Nigerian government and telecom firms for high frequency cellphone data collection; Unified statistical programming from consultants to develop a dynamic gravity model for healthcare demand in Nigeria.	
The SPHERE Institute Statistical Programmer (RESEARCH DEPARTMENT) - <i>Internship</i>	Washington DC, USA Jun, 2021 - Aug, 2021
– Worked with academic experts in the FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA) in their COVID-19 vaccines research using Medicare data and insurance data from CVS and Bluehealth; Integrated the Common Data Model from OHDSI into native SAS, improved efficiency to clean terabytes of healthcare data by 40%.	

US Consulate General - International Trade Administration Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Commercial Assistant (COMMERCIAL SERVICES OFFICE) - *Internship* Dec 2016 - Jul 2017

- Assisted Commercial Officers to organize and support US delegates in high ranking meetings with Vietnamese diplomats and officials. Provided logistics support for US trade fairs and summits in Vietnam; Compiled drafts for diplomatic notes and letters. Assisted in researching and writing market research reports.

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

The George Washington University Washington DC, USA
Research Assistant (ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT) - *Supervisor: Prof. Chao Wei* Mar, 2021 - May, 2022

- Supported research in economic impacts of aging; divorce; and childcare time allocation.

Health and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (HAPRI) Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Advisor to Director June, 2022 - Present

- Collaborate with local government officials in Vietnam southern provinces to develop data-driven development strategies for to attract FDI for their manufacturing sector; Act as a bridge between the private sector and government agencies; Coordinate external grants & relations with other universities and research institutes.

Research Associate - *Supervisor: Prof. Thang Vo* Aug, 2017 - Aug, 2020

- Conducted economic research on policy analysis, trade exposure and household welfare, health insurance, health economics, vulnerability to natural disaster and poverty alleviation.

University of Economics Ho-Chi-Minh City Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Research Assistant (SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS) - *Supervisor: Prof. Thang Vo* Sep, 2015 - July, 2017

- Conducted and assisted in empirical economic studies with concentration on social capital network, vulnerability to poverty, health economics; Administrated economic data for the school.

RESEARCH GRANTS

National Foundation for Science and Technology Development (NAFOSTED) Vietnam
Economic Research Grant - Member GRANT NUMBER: 502.01-2020.31 2020 - Present

AWARDS

- **National Association for Business Economics (NABE)** Annual Meeting Scholarship Spring 2022
- Internship Award, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, *George Washington University* Spring 2022
- Dean's Award, Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, *George Washington University* Fall 2020, Spring 2021
- Fulbright Scholarship - *US State Department* 2020 - 2022
- Sultan of Brunei Scholarship for Int'l Students - *University Brunei Darussalam* Spring 2019
- Economic Development Fellowship - *US State Department & Brown University* Fall 2018
- Fostering Young Talents Scholarship - **State Capital Investment Corporation (SCIC)** 2016

SKILLS & LANGUAGES

- STATA, Python, SAS, Power BI, SQL, Azure, Power Automate, LaTeX, ArcGIS.
- English, Vietnamese.

GRADUATE PROJECTS

Health Disparities Codeathon Washington, DC
Sponsored by Office of Data Science Strategy - National Institute of Health Summer 2021

- Project lead: Udana Torian - National Institute of Health.
- Project name: “A Way Out: Pandemic preparedness in context of health disparities to limit disproportionate morbidity and mortality” - <https://github.com/STRIDES-Codes/A-Way-Out>

- [1] Thang T. Vo and [Dinh Nguyen](#). “**Impact of Trade Liberalization on Household Welfare: An Analysis Using Household Exposure-to-Trade Indices**”. English. In: *Social Indicators Research* 153 (2021), pp. 503–531. DOI: [10.1007/s11205-020-02499-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-020-02499-1).
 This paper quantifies the impact of trade liberalization at the household level using data from the Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey from 2002 to 2016. Household welfare is measured using income, expenditure, and vulnerability to poverty. Unlike previous studies, we address potential endogeneity at the household level by constructing household exposure-to-trade indices as a proxy for trade liberalization. These indices are advantageous as they capture the influence of trade liberalization at the national level and the households’ ability to respond to new opportunities. The results suggest that trade liberalization improves Vietnamese household income and expenditure via the export channel or the expansion of labor demand. Tariff reduction for exported goods is less favorable to household welfare. The impact of trade liberalization became smaller and less significant after the global downturn in 2008. Rural households suffered more vulnerability from trade, and the poor gained fewer benefits after the financial crisis in 2008.
- [2] [Dinh Nguyen](#), Thang Vo, and Vu Vo. “**Tourism Value of Can Gio Mangrove Forest: Travel Cost Method**”. Vietnamese. In: *Journal of Economic Developments* 28.8 (2017), pp. 84–106.
 The travel cost method (TCM) was utilized in this research to estimate the economic value of tourism activities in Can Gio, a district in which Can Gio mangrove forest is located. The sample of 984 visitors at Rung Sac historic war zone was collected in summer of 2016 and adopted for analyses. The results show that total economic welfare from tourism activities is still very low, approximate 37.7 billion VND (1.7 million USD), in comparison with the potential benefit of tourism in Can Gio. Two critical policy implications, therefore, can be drawn. Firstly, tourism activities associated with forest ecosystems are deficient and ineffective; infrastructure for tourism has not been synchronously invested, and tourism products are not diversified since they are mostly based on natural resources, thereby incapable of attracting tourists. Secondly, tourism potential in Can Gio is tremendous yet has not fully exploited. Therefore, investment in tourism industry in Can Gio seems to be excessively promising. This could bring many economic benefits to the district in particular, and Ho Chi Minh City as a whole. However, protecting the mangrove in Can Gio should be considered along with tourism development since it is far and away one of the main reasons why tourists pay their visit to Can Gio.
- [4] Thang Vo, Duyen Tran, [Dinh Nguyen](#), and Ha Truong. *Impacts of trade liberalization on household nutrition transition: the Vietnam case*. English. 2023 - Submitted to *Social Science and Medicine*, In Revision NAFOSTED Grant.
 Although trade openness has been shown to increase living standards and food availability in developing countries, it may also engender nutritional diseases. To date, no studies have demonstrated that a country’s development as a result of trade liberalization is linked to nutrition transition. This paper investigates the impacts of trade liberalization on nutrition transition in Vietnamese households between 2002 and 2020. The study uses a multiple index model and ordinary least squares to measure the impact of trade liberalization on nutrition transition. Trade liberalization is measured by exposure to exports and tariff indices that can capture the responsiveness of households to the new opportunities brought about by trade reforms. Nutrition transition is defined as the difference between the nutritional structure of households and the recommended dietary balance. Our study shows that trade liberalization shifts the nutrition transition in Vietnam toward a more balanced diet by changing the eating habits of households from eating at home to eating out. It has brought about significant increases in the energy, protein, fat, and carbohydrate intake of households from out-of-home meals while preserving the total nutrient consumption. Our results provide a rare insight into the relationship between international trade and the household nutritional structure that can inform future justifications for trade policymaking. This paper serves as a case study conveying ideas, methods, and implications that can be adapted to other countries that also undergoing nutrition transition.
- [6] Thang Vo, [Dinh Nguyen](#), and Duyen Tran. *Measuring inequalities in access to health services: the Vietnam case*. English. In Progress NAFOSTED Grant.

Investigating disparities in access to health services yields insights crucial for health policymakers. While this topic has been extensively studied in developed countries, where household welfare is a central concern, it remains under-researched in developing nations, including Vietnam. This study analyzes Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey data from 2004 to 2018, employing horizontal inequity indices and decomposition analysis. The findings indicate that healthcare access inequality in Vietnam favors the affluent, with significant factors including age, income, education, and health insurance coverage. Considering Vietnam's status as one of the countries with the highest rates of population aging globally, this inequality introduces new challenges to the healthcare system. The government must develop a health financing system that enables equitable access to healthcare services and prevents catastrophic health expenditures, while also incentivizing improvements in the efficiency and quality of health services. Additionally, enhancing educational levels is a viable approach to reducing health inequalities, as education can change perceptions and behaviors related to health.