

JINCHENG (ERIC) HUANG

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EDUCATION

University of Pennsylvania Ph.D. in Economics	<i>Sept 2017 - Present</i>
University of Pennsylvania M.S. in Economics	<i>May 2020</i>
University of Wisconsin-Madison B.A. in Economics (with Honors), Mathematics and Computer Science	<i>Sept 2011 - May 2015</i> 3.93/4.00

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Macroeconomics, Household Finance, Labor Economics

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Research Assistant, The Wharton School	<i>Jan 2020 - Present</i>
Senior Research Analyst, Federal Reserve Bank of New York	<i>Aug 2016 - July 2017</i>
Research Analyst, Federal Reserve Bank of New York	<i>July 2015 - July 2016</i>
Research Assistant, University of Wisconsin-Madison	<i>Dec 2014 - Mar 2015</i>

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Econ 10: <i>Introductory Economics for Business Students</i> , University of Pennsylvania Teaching assistant for Gizem Saka	<i>Fall 2018, 2019</i>
Econ 2: <i>Introductory Macroeconomics</i> , University of Pennsylvania Teaching assistant for Luca Bossi	<i>Spring 2019</i>

WORKING PAPERS

“Precautionary Mismatch” with Xincheng Qiu	<i>Nov 2020</i>
Abstract: How does wealth affect the extent to which the right workers are allocated to the right jobs? We study this question using a model with worker and firm heterogeneity, search frictions and incomplete markets. In the model, workers and firms jointly face a trade-off between the speed of match formation and the productivity of a match. As production-maximizing matches are hard to form due to search frictions, workers and firms agree on a range of mutually-acceptable matches. For workers having little wealth while searching for jobs, this trade-off is weighed in favor of speed due to precautionary motive, leading to weaker sorting and thus a higher degree of skill mismatch. We call this phenomenon precautionary mismatch. We show that the model’s predictions of the relationships between wealth, search behavior and labor market outcomes are consistent with empirical evidence from NLSY79 and O*NET. To shed light on the role of wealth in affecting labor market allocation and efficiency, we conduct a counterfactual exercise using a financial shock that erases 50% of wealth held by workers. We find that by exacerbating precautionary mismatch, the shock leads to a substantial decrease in productivity, especially for high-skilled workers.	

HONORS & SCHOLARSHIPS

Graduate Research Fellowship, National Science Foundation	<i>2017 - Present</i>
Xingmei Zhang & Yongge Dai Fellowship, University of Pennsylvania	<i>2018 - 2019</i>
Vault Award, Federal Reserve Bank of New York	<i>Oct 2016</i>
Meek Bishop Award in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison	<i>Dec 2014</i>
L. G. Ammerman Award in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison	<i>May 2014</i>

CONFERENCE & SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS

2021: Penn, ESPE 2021 Annual Conference, CES 2021 Conference, Warwick Economics PhD Conference, SED Annual Meeting, St. Louis Fed

TECHNICAL SKILLS

Stata, MATLAB, L^AT_EX, Python, Julia, Java