JINCHENG (ERIC) HUANG

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EDUCATION

University of Pennsylvania *Sept 2017 - Present*
Ph.D. in Economics

University of Pennsylvania *May 2020*
M.S. in Economics

University of Wisconsin-Madison *Sept 2011 - May 2015*
B.A. in Economics (with Honors), Mathematics and Computer Science 3.93/4.00

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Macroeconomics, Labor Economics, Urban Economics

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

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

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Econ 10: *Introductory Economics for Business Students*, University of Pennsylvania
Teaching assistant for Gizem Saka *Fall 2018, 2019*

Econ 2: *Introductory Macroeconomics*, University of Pennsylvania
Teaching assistant for Luca Bossi *Spring 2019*

WORKING PAPERS

"Precautionary Mismatch" with Xincheng Qiu *Nov 2020*

Abstract: The overall productivity of an economy depends on how efficiently talents We first document that while the labor market as a whole features positive assortative matching based on observables, the degree of sorting seems to vary by the amount of wealth owned by workers. Workers who enter the labor market with lower liquid wealth experience shorter unemployment period and greater skill mismatch. Wage data suggests that skill mismatch could lead to output loss as greater mismatch is associated with lower wages. To understand the macro implications of mismatch and its relationship with wealth, we construct an incomplete markets model with heterogeneous workers and firms where skill mismatch arises due to search frictions. Precautionary saving motive induces wealth-poor workers to accept a wider range of jobs at the expense of potentially lower wages and match-specific output. We show that an improvement in workers ability to smooth consumption leads to stronger sorting, which in turn increases average output per worker. This insight suggests a new channel through which policies such as unemployment insurance can affect aggregate productivity, i.e. an improvement in the allocative efficiency of the labor market.

HONORS & SCHOLARSHIPS

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

CONFERENCE & SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS

2021: Penn, Annual Conference of the European Society of Population Economics (scheduled)

TECHNICAL SKILLS

Stata, MATLAB, LaTeX, Python, Julia, Java