

Contact Information	Department of Economics Pennsylvania State University 303 Kern Building University Park, Pennsylvania, 16802	(503) 705-8548 jxh938@psu.edu
Research Interests	Empirical Industrial Organization, Applied Microeconomics	
Education	Pennsylvania State University , PA, United States	
	Ph.D. candidate, Economics , <i>Expected</i> : May 2023	
	Korea University , Seoul, Korea	
	Master of Arts, Economics , February 2017	
	Bachelor of Arts, Economics , February 2015	
	<i>Magna Cum Laude</i>	
Working Papers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hong, Joonkyo, “Sunk Costs and Entrant’s Choice of Capacity” (<i>Job Market Paper</i>) 2. Hong, Joonkyo, “The Differential Effect of Exporting on Input Productivities” 3. Hong, Joonkyo, “Trade Dynamics of Colombian Chemical Plants: Productivity and Trade Cost Complementarity” 	
Work-In-Progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hong, Joonkyo and Park, Minsung, “Online Banking and the Dynamics of Branch Consolidation” 	
Publication	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park, Jaesung, Hong, Joonkyo, and Na, Sumi, “Decomposition of Business Cycle Shocks and the Default Rate of SMEs in Korea,” <i>Korean Journal of Futures and Options</i>, Volume 27, Number 4, November 2019 (in Korean) 2. Park, Jaesung and Hong, Joonkyo, “Encouraging Employment, Technology Innovation and Profitability of SMEs,” <i>Korean Association of Applied Economics</i>, Volume 22, Number 2, June 2020 (in Korean) 3. Park, Jaesung and Hong, Joonkyo, “Operating Multiple of Credit Guarantees as a Facilitator of Aggressive Credit Supply,” <i>Journal of SME Finance</i>, Volume 41, Number 1, April 2021 (in Korean) 	
Research Experience	Research Assistant	Summer 2021, 2022
	Department of Economics, Pennsylvania State University, PA for Mark Roberts	
	Visiting Research Assistant	Spring 2016
	Department of Economics, University of Washington, WA for Chang-Jin Kim	
	Research Assistant	Spring, Fall 2015
	Department of Economics, Korea University for Sangsoo Park	
	Research Assistant	2013-2015
	Department of Economics, Korea University for Chang-Jin Kim	

Teaching Experience	Teaching Assistant, Pennsylvania State University	
	Microeconomic Analysis, for Jadrian Wooten	Fall 2017 - Fall 2018
	International Macroeconomics, for Stephen Yeaple	Spring 2019
	Economics of the Corporation, for Peter Newberry	Fall 2019
	Industrial Organization, for Mark McLeod	Spring 2020
	Economics of the Corporation, for Daniel Grodzicki	Fall 2020, Spring 2021
	Economics of the Corporation, for Conor Ryan	Fall 2021, Spring 2022
	Teaching Assistant, Korea University	
	Introductory Macroeconomics	Fall 2016
Grants	Student Awards — Pennsylvania State University, Department of Economics	
	Graduate Assistantship	Fall 2017 - Present
	Student Awards — Korea University, Graduate School	
	Teaching Assistantship	Fall 2015
	Brain Korea 21 Scholarship	Spring 2015, Fall 2015
	Research Assistantship	Spring 2015
	Brain Korea 21 Scholarship for Abroad Studies	Spring 2016
	SSK scholarship	Spring 2016
	Student Awards — Korea University, Department of Economics	
	Mirae-Asset Foundation Scholarship	Spring 2014, Fall 2014
Presentations	Economic Graduate Student Conference (<i>scheduled</i>)	
	Washington University at St. Louis	Oct 2022
	Applied Micro Seminar (<i>scheduled</i>)	
	Pennsylvania State University	Oct 2022
	Penn State IO Brownbag	Fall 2019 – Spring 2022
	Pennsylvania State University	
Work Experience	<i>Sergeant</i> , Military Service in Republic of Korea Army	
	Served as an Korean Augmented Troops to U.S. Army (KATUSA) of 19th Expeditionary Sustainment Command	May 2011 – Mar 2013
	<i>Research Intern</i> , Korean Small Business Institute	Jan 2017 – May 2017
Skills	Computer:	
	Matlab, GAUSS, STATA, Python, R, ArcGIS	
	Languages:	
	Korean(Native), English(Fluent)	

“Entry Barriers and Size at Entry” (Job Market Paper)

This paper studies how market structure depends on sunk entry costs which vary with the entrant’s scale of operation. To do so, I develop a dynamic game of chain-store entry and discrete entry scale choices with scale-dependent sunk entry costs. Exploiting a series of land-use and construction regulatory regime shifts, I estimate the model using data on South Korean theater chains and recognize that the shift disproportionately reduced the average per-screen entry costs for mid-size theaters. A counterfactual simulation establishes that the disproportionate reduction spurs the entry of mid-size theaters, shifting the screen distribution toward mid-size scales. The shift in the industry screen distribution results in higher expenditures on fixed costs to operate screens, reducing industry net profit by 5.6%. In contrast, a model without the scale choice predicts increases of 27.3% in net profit due to underpredictions over the industry’s expenditures on fixed operating costs.

“The Differential Effect of Exporting on Input Productivities”

Many empirical studies document that entering the export market raises a firm’s productivity. I study whether entering the export market results in differential increases in input productivities at the firm-level (non-neutral change). I develop a model that separately identifies firm-level skilled and unskilled labor-augmenting productivities, and material input prices. Applying the model to data on the Colombian apparel manufacturers, I find that exporting raises the skilled labor-augmenting productivity 7.2-percentage point more than the unskilled counterpart. A counterfactual simulation in which exporting raises the two productivities equally, the mean-differences in skilled-to-unskilled employee ratios between exporters and non-exporters are 50 percent smaller than the data counterparts. The result suggests that non-neutral productivity gain from trade is central in shaping the input allocation differences between exporters and non-exporters.

“Trade Dynamics of Colombian Chemical Plants: Productivity and Trade Cost Complementarity”

This paper estimates a dynamic model of the firm’s joint export and import decision process. In the model, participating in trade improves within-period profits and future productivity. In addition, doing one trade activity facilitates the other by reducing the associated fixed/sunk costs. Employing a Bayesian MCMC estimator, I fit the model to Colombian chemical plant panel data from 1981 to 1985. Two findings stand out: (i) importing increases future productivity significantly while exporting does not. (ii) importing facilitates exporting by lowering the sunk costs of entering the foreign market while exporting facilitates importing by decreasing the fixed costs of continuing import. A counterfactual simulation shows that subsidizing the fixed costs of importing is the most effective among trade cost subsidy schemes in improving the average productivity and firm value.