

Jianpeng Deng

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Education

Ph.D. in Economics, The Pennsylvania State University (2018, Expected)
M.S. in Applied Economics, City University of Hong Kong (2010)
B.S. in Economics and Mathematics, Huazhong University of Science and Technology (2005)

Research Interests

Primary: International Trade
Secondary: Growth, Applied Microeconomics, Economic Geography, Political Economy

Working Papers

“*Processing Trade and Global Diffusion of Ideas*” (Job Market Paper), 2017
“*Processing Trade, Export VAT Rebate and International Trade: Evidence from Chinese Firm-level Data*”, 2016
“*Dynamic Legislative Bargaining with Endogenous Proposer*” (with Pohan Fong), 2012
“*Endogenous Agenda Setter in Distributive Politics*” (with Pohan Fong), 2012

Work in Progress

“*Processing Trade and Multinational Production*”
“*The Effect of China Trade Policy on Automobile Assembly and Parts*”

Research Experience

Research Assistant for Professor Stephen Yeaple, “*Offshoring and Innovation*” 2017 - 2018
Research Assistant for Professor Pohan Fong 2010 - 2012

Teaching Experience

TA for “*Game Theory*” and “*Political Economy*”, The Pennsylvania State University 2014-2017
TA for “*Introductory Microeconomics*”, The Pennsylvania State University 2012-2014
TA for “*Game Theory*” and “*Industrial Organization*”, City University of Hong Kong 2010-2012

Skills

Language: Chinese (native), English (fluent)
Computer: Matlab, Python, Stata

Conference Presentation

Midwest Economic Association 2016 Annual Meeting in Chicago

Reference

Prof. James Tybout (Chair)
Penn State University
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Prof. Stephen Yeaple
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Prof. Kim Ruhl
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Job Market Paper Abstract

“Processing Trade and Global Diffusion of Ideas”, 2017

Processing trade allows firms to claim an import duty exemption for imported intermediates used to produce exports. I study the welfare implication of this policy in a multi-country growth model in which ideas diffuse through trade. New potential producers continuously arrive in each country, and learn from all the sellers operating in the country (including foreign sellers). If a country is far from world technology frontier, processing trade affects the welfare in the country through a trade-off between the loss of varieties (static losses) and the increase in aggregate productivity (dynamic gains). The calibrated model shows that China's welfare decreases by 7.6% if China eliminates the duty drawback for processing trade, and the magnitude of the dynamic gains is about three times larger than that of the static losses.