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工作经历

助理教授, 中国经济研究院, 辽宁大学

2026 年至今

教育经历

经济学博士, 乔治华盛顿大学

2026

毕业论文: "Essays on International Trade and Economic Development"

委员会成员: Maggie X. Chen, Yingyan Zhao, Ariel Weinberger

经济学硕士, 乔治华盛顿大学

2023

经济学硕士, 波士顿大学

2018

经济学学士, 四川大学

2016

研究方向

国际贸易, 发展经济学, 应用微观经济学

工作论文

Do All Inputs Matter? Export Market Expansion, Capital Goods Adoption, and Upgrading
([Job Market Paper](#))

Impact of Import Tariffs on Retail Prices: Evidence from the 2018 U.S.–China Trade War (with
[Angela Qin](#))

Does FDI Liberalization Promote Gender Wage Equity? Evidence from Urban China

课程教授经历

讲师

Math Camp for incoming economics PhD students 2020-2021 夏季学期

课程助教

高级微观经济学 I (Microeconomics Theory I) 2020-2022 秋季学期

高级微观经济学 II (Microeconomics Theory II) 2020-2023 春季学期

博弈论 (Game Theory) 2019 春季学期

微观经济学原理 (Principles of Microeconomics) 2019 秋季学期

学术报告

2027 年: ASSA 2027 (Washington, DC)*

2026 年: Midwest International Trade Conference (Ohio State University)

2025 年: 14th Annual Washington Area International Trade Symposium (Washington, DC)*,
 Annual Job Market Symposium (George Washington University)

2024 年: Micro Brown-Bag Seminar (George Washington University)

*: poster session

其他

计算机技能: Stata, MATLAB, R, L^AT_EX, MS Excel

语言技能: 中文 (母语), 英文 (流利)

Do All Inputs Matter? Export Market Expansion, Capital Goods Adoption, and Upgrading
([Job Market Paper](#))

摘要: How do firms respond to expanding export markets? Firms in developing countries may upgrade by accessing high-quality inputs, skilled workers, and advanced technologies used in industrialized economies. While the effects of accessing intermediate inputs (e.g., raw materials) have been well documented, little is known about the impact driven by capital goods (e.g., machinery and equipment). This paper fills this gap by emphasizing capital goods adoption as a key driver of both product and process upgrading. I exploit the removal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement quotas in 2005 as a significant positive export demand shock for Chinese textile and apparel exporters. Using Customs data from 2001 to 2015 and detailed industry information, I identify direct machine imports at the firm level. The difference-in-differences analysis shows that: (i) firms with higher exposure to export market expansion are more likely to import high-end machines; (ii) machine-adopting firms are found to subsequently upgrade their products: exporting higher values and wider varieties of products, at higher prices and with improved quality, to more high-income countries; (iii) an increasing relative labor-capital share is observed, particularly among machine-adopting firms; (iv) these results are primarily driven by the intensive rather than the extensive margin. To rationalize these empirical findings, I develop a theoretical framework incorporating firms' capital goods adoption decisions and endogenous technological change. The model emphasizes the presence of fixed costs and adjustment frictions involved in adopting high-end machines. Welfare gains from trade may be underestimated if the unique role of capital goods in determining process upgrading is not taken into account.

Impact of Import Tariffs on Retail Prices: Evidence from the 2018 U.S.–China Trade War (with [Angela Qin](#))

摘要: Who ultimately bore the cost of the trade war tariffs? This paper examines the impact of import tariffs on consumer prices during the 2018 U.S.–China trade war. Instead of relying on aggregate import price data measured "at the port", we offer a more granular analysis using a novel dataset that links weekly retail price records for 9 categories of electronic products from 32 major U.S. retailers to highly disaggregated import tariff data from January 2017 to January 2020. After accounting for product life-cycle effects, event-study analysis reveals significant short-run retail price increases for categories directly affected by the initial tariff wave. In the medium to long run, pass-through is substantially mediated and varies across product, reflecting substitution effects as consumers shift demand toward untariffed products and firms reconfigure

sourcing strategies. Moreover, categories subject to tariffs that were announced but never implemented experience larger price increases than those facing actual tariff increases, highlighting the influence of anticipation effects and trade uncertainty in shaping price dynamics. Two sources of heterogeneity are identified. First, premium brands demonstrate significantly higher pass-through than budget brands due to greater pricing power and more inelastic demand. Second, pass-through varies systematically across mass merchandisers, electronics specialty retailers, and telecom carriers, reflecting the distinct competitive constraints and business model incentives specific to each retail channel.