Qingqing Chen

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EDUCATION

2016-present	Ph.D. student in Applied Economics, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, USA
2013-2016	M.A., Economics, Peking University, China
2009-2013	B.A., Economics & B.S., Statistics, Peking University, China

TRANSCRIPT

Micro Theory I	A	Numerical Methods in Economics	A-
Micro Theory II	B	Economic Foundations of Management	A
Econometrics I	A	Multinational firms and Global Economy	A
Development Economics	A	Nonparametric & Machine Learning Methods	A
Empirical Methods in Industry Organization	B+	Corporate Finance and Financial Institutions	A
Intertemporal Macro	A+	Entrepreneurship Research Seminar	A-
Empirical Methods in Corporate Finance	A-		

RESEARCH

General Research Interests

Entrepreneurship, Technology & Innovation

Work in Progress

[1] "Adding Fuels or Crowding Out: the Effect of FDI on Local Firm Creation-Evidence from China," Qingqing Chen.

[2] "Communicating and Commingling: How Communication Costs Affect Target Companies' Innovation Performance After Acquisition", with David Hsu & David Zvilichovsky.

[3] "Innovation or Invention? A Question Comes with CVC investment", with David Hsu.

Grants

- Mack Institute Research Grant: " Adding Fuels or Crowding Out: the Effect of FDI on Local Firm Creation-Evidence from China ", Qingqing Chen, 2018
- Wharton Doctoral Programs, Travel Grants; 2019

Academia Service

- Member of organizing committee - Wharton Innovation Doctoral Symposium (WINDS); 2018
- Board member of Mack Innovation Doctoral Association (MIDAS); 2018-2019

REFERENCES

David Hsu (University of Pennsylvania, Wharton): dhsu@wharton.upenn.edu

Research Interest in Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence, serving as both an invention of methods of invention and a general-purpose technology, might have profound impacts on every aspect of our economy. Recent breakthroughs in machine learning have created a boom in publication and patent creation in multiple fields (Cockburn, et al., 2017). Discussions on the impact of AI on labor earnings (Acemoglu & Restrepo, 2019, Kroinek & Stiglitz, 2017), inequality (Kleinberg, et al., 2019), economic growth (Agrawal, et al., 2017, Bryniolfsson, et al., 2017, Aghion, et al.,2017), etc. are heating up.

Among the wide range impact of AI, I am most interested in how machine learning can affect the overall industry structure and the form of competition between companies. Business opportunities come along with new technology, hatching birth of high-tech startups. Many of these companies either directly provide AI services or adopt machine learning technology in traditional industries. They have attracted close attention from investors, scholars, and the public, such as Atomwise in pharmaceutical (Cockburn, Henderson & Stern, 2017), Zebra in radiology (Greenstein & Gulick, 2018), etc.

The industry structure in the new AI industry is still evolving. Due to the nature of AI as a general-purpose technology, existing equilibrium in traditional industries is likely to be disturbed as well. How machine learning would affect the market structure in different industries? How entries and incumbent companies would compete against and cooperate with each in the era of machine learning? How regulations on the use of AI, data ownership and data access would affect the evolution of industry structure along with the fundamental technological change? They are all interesting questions which have not been fully answered in existing studies. I would like to contribute to the dialogue in my future research.