

Yingyue Quan (权盈月)

yyquan2018@nsd.pku.edu.cn | (86) 188-0141-4291

Education Background

2018.09-2023.07	Peking University, China	National School of Development	Ph.D. in Economics (Expected)
2022.01-2022.12	Boston University, USA	Institute of Economic Development	Visiting student
2014.09-2018.07	Tianjin University, China	College of Management and Economics	B.A in Economics

Research Fields

Development economics, regional economics, economic geography, industrial organization

Publication

“Industrial clusters, networks and resilience to the Covid-19 shock in China”, *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, Volume 183, 2021, Pages 433-455, ISSN 0167-2681. (With Ruochen Dai, Dilip Mookherjee, and Xiaobo Zhang)

Working Paper

1. “Firm sorting, localization, and vertical disintegration: evidence from China.” (With Xiaobo Zhang), 2022, Job Market Paper.
2. “Firms’ registration address and operation address.” (in Chinese), 2022.
3. “Are online firm surveys accurate? The study of sample bias using surveys under COVID-19.” (in Chinese, With Ranran Wang, Zijun Cheng, and Xiaobo Zhang), 2020.

Projects involved

1. 2019, Enterprise Surveys for Innovation and Entrepreneurship in China (ESIEC).
2. 2020, Surveys of the survival status of small and medium enterprises under COVID-19 (Initiated by the ESIEC project alliance).
 - Wrote the report "Survey on Export Enterprises by National School of Development, Peking University: 57% Lack of Labor, 65% Lack of Raw Materials", which was first published in *The Beijing News* in March 2020 (with Xiaobo Zhang).
3. 2020, Research on Policies and Measures to Promote Manufacturing Industry Transfer in China (Sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of P.R. China).

Referee service

China Economic Quarterly (in Chinese), China Economic Quarterly International

Teaching Experience

1. 2019 Fall, Advanced Microeconomics I (Postgraduate)
Teaching Assistant for Prof. Hao Wang, National School of Development, Peking University.
2. 2020 Spring, Advanced Microeconomics II (Postgraduate)

Teaching Assistant for Prof. Ju Hu, National School of Development, Peking University.

Academic Presentations

- The 19th China Economics Annual Conference, Tianjin, China, December 2019.
- The 20th China Economics Annual Conference, Shenzhen, China, December 2020.
- Development reading group, Boston University, November 2021.
- The 8th China Finance Forum, Shanghai, China, November 2022.

Honors and Grant

- 2021-2022 President Scholarship for Ph.D. Candidates of Peking University
- 2019-2020 Merit Student of Peking University
- 2018-2019 National Scholarship for Ph.D. students
- 2018-2019 Merit Student Model of Peking University
- 2017 Outstanding Student Model of Tianjin University (The highest honor for students of Tianjin University)
- 2014-2015 National Scholarship for Undergraduates

Skills

- Language Mandarin (native), English (fluent)
- Programming Stata, Python, SQL

References

Xiaobo Zhang

Guanghua School of Management
Peking University
Email: x.zhang@gsm.pku.edu.cn

Dilip Mookherjee

Department of Economics
Boston University
Email: dilipm@bu.edu

Lixing Li

National School of Development
Peking University
Email: lilixing@nsd.pku.edu.cn

Ju Hu (for teaching evaluation)

National School of Development
Peking University
Email: juhu@nsd.pku.edu.cn

Yingyue Quan

Firm Sorting, localization, and vertical disintegration: evidence from China (*With Xiaobo Zhang*), *Job Market Paper*

Garment manufacturers in Pearl River Delta, China, became more spatially concentrated and vertically disintegrated after China's WTO accession. However, most existing models regarding the change of agglomeration forces and firm boundaries fail to explain these findings. This paper finds that there is negative sorting into localization. Instead of producing intermediates in-house, low-productivity manufacturers locate close to intermediate-goods sellers and outsource. In contrast, high-productivity manufacturers tend to integrate vertically and locate more sparsely. China's WTO accession increases profit margins, so low-productivity garment manufacturers enter the market, spatially concentrate, and vertically disintegrate. Localization and vertical disintegration reduce manufacturers' entry barriers. A back-of-the-envelope calculation shows that in 2004 localized and disintegrated garment manufacturers constituted

18% of the garment employment and 7% of the garment output in China.

Firms' registration addresses and operation addresses (*in Chinese*)

The registration address of a firm is not the same as its operation address. Combining China Business Registration Database and online recruitment data, this paper finds that many firms operate in districts/counties different from their registration counties. Two reasons can explain this phenomenon. First, the Cluster Registration System reduces the rent costs of registration addresses, and enables firms to choose their operation addresses more flexibly. Second, tax incentives based on registration addresses greatly separate firms' two addresses; firms can obtain tax benefits by changing their registration addresses without changing their operation addresses. The prevalence of cross-regional operation may lead to "fraud" statistics and may also fade the effect of tax policies based on registration addresses.

Are online firm surveys accurate? The study of sample bias using surveys under COVID-19 (*in Chinese, With Ranran Wang, Zijun Cheng, and Xiaobo Zhang*)

Internet surveys have been widely utilized in social science research in China, in particular after the outbreak of COVID-19. However, sampling bias introduced by internet surveys has rarely been studied. In order to investigate the impact of COVID19 on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the Enterprise Survey for Innovation and Entrepreneurship in China (ESIEC) research team launched a telephone follow-up survey for their sample enterprises and an internet survey open to any SMEs. By comparing the two samples, we found that questionnaires collected from internet surveys are less representative than the ESIEC samples in sectors and numbers of employees. Moreover, they revealed more negative attitudes and reported more business operational problems than the SMEs from the ESIEC sample collected based on random sampling.

2022.11 update