

Qing Nie

PH.D, CANDIDATE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
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Education **Texas Tech University,** *Aug' 18 - May' 23 (Expected)*
Ph.D, Economics, Lubbock, U.S.,

Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, *Sep' 14 - Jul' 18*
B.S., International Business, Wuhan, China,

Research **Macroeconomics, Monetary Economics, Energy Economics**
Fields **Time Series Econometrics, Macro econometrics**

Teaching **Graduate Part-Time Instructor (GPTI),** *Jun' 20 - Current*
Experience *Texas Tech University, Department of Economics*
ECO2301-Principles of Microeconomics, Fall 20, Spring&Fall 21, Spring&Fall 22
ECO3311-Intermediate Macroeconomics, Summer 21, Summer 22

Private tutor, *Otc' 20 - Current*
Recommended to undergraduates by Department of Economics
ECO 4305 Intro to Econometrics, Fall 22
ECO 3326 Industrial Organization and Competitive Strategy, Fall 22

Teaching Assistant, *Aug' 18 - May' 20*
Texas Tech University, Department of Economics
ECO 3336-001 Environmental Economics, Summer 20
ECO 2301-005 Principles of Economics, Spring 20
ECO 3311-002 Intermediate Macroeconomics, Fall 19
ECO 3320-001 Managerial Economics, Spring 19
ECO ECO 4323-001 Monetary Theory, Fall 18

Working **[The Dynamics of the U.S. Business Cycle under Different Monetary](#)**
Paper **[Policy Regimes \(JMP\)](#)**

The paper aims to demonstrate the dynamics of business cycle in U.S. to the shocks of oil and macro markets under different monetary policy regimes. The policy regimes in this paper include nominal interest rates constrained and unconstrained by the zero lower bound (ZLB). I emphasize the various shocks that have significant impacts on the business cycle and distinguish their effects on the macro market individually when subjected to and not subjected to the ZLB. By developing and calibrating the Dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model, this paper shows that the impacts of various shocks are buffered when monetary policy is constrained by the ZLB. In addition, the effects may be varied with different characteristics of the model, such as oil intensity, consumer habit persistence as well as policy smoothing. Finally, this paper also estimates a structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) model with aggregate variables and different

policy regimes, finding similar results. These results provide insights into the U.S. business cycle dynamics under different monetary policy regimes.

U.S. Employment, Uncertainties and the Zero Lower Bound

The purpose of this paper is to study the response of aggregate and sectoral employment in the United States to shocks and uncertainties in the oil and macro markets. Based on a New Keynesian model with a first-order perturbation on occasionally binding constraints and uncertainty shock introduction, we get a primary theoretical support on the impacts of monetary policy regimes and uncertainty shocks. To explore the interactions of uncertainties in oil and aggregate markets in the presence and absence of the zero lower bound (ZLB), we estimate a VAR model with 12 variables using U.S. data for the period 1986Q1-2021Q4. With alternative oil and macroeconomic uncertainties and different monetary authorities, employment is significantly negatively affected by uncertainties when ZLB binds and fluctuating in the absence of ZLB. Finally, we obtain the responses of sectoral employments to different types of uncertainties under different monetary regimes and find that employments of sectors related to oil industry in production and finance fall significantly to an increase in uncertainty under the ZLB. These findings highlight the empirical relevance of oil prices and macroeconomic uncertainty on U.S. labor market dynamics.

Publication

Has the Asymmetry of Oil Price Shocks in Inflation Expectations been Affected by the COVID-19 Outbreak? A Comparison between the United States and China

*(Accepted by **Journal of Economics and Management Policy**)*

This paper applies ARDL and Nonlinear ARDL models to long-term inflation targeting policy mechanisms in the United States and China to assess the impact of oil price dynamics and asymmetries on inflation expectations in the two countries, as well as the difference of this impact before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the New Keynesian Phillips Curve (NKPC), taking oil price shock as a variable of interest, and introducing variables such as lagged inflation expectations, inflation rate, GDP and EPU, we find that the positive impact of oil price shock on U.S. inflation expectations has enhanced during the pandemic, whereas the positive impact on China inflation expectation has weakened. There is also sufficient evidence that oil price shock has asymmetric effects on inflation expectations in both countries, but the asymmetry has changed in China during the COVID-19 outbreak. Besides, lagged inflation expectations, inflation rate, GDP and EPU also affect inflation expectations to varying degrees.

Professional Activities

Conference Presentation of Research

Midwest Economics Association Annual Conference, Cleveland OH

Scheduled

Missouri Valley Economics Association Conference, St.Louis MO

October 22

Missouri Valley Economics Association Conference, Kansas City MO

October 21

Professional Membership

American Economic Association

National Economics Association

Missouri Valley Economic Association

Honors	Texas Tech Dr. Rashid B. Al-Hmoud Competitive Scholarship,	<i>Fall 22-Spring 23</i>
	Graduate Student Fellowship for Missouri Valley Economics Association,	<i>Fall 22</i>
	Graduate Student Fellowship for Missouri Valley Economics Association,	<i>Fall 21</i>
	Texas Tech TEACH Fellow,	<i>Fall 18-Spring 23</i>
	Outstanding Thesis of Zhongnan University of Economics and Law,	<i>Spring 18</i>
	China National Encouragement Scholarship for Undergraduates,	<i>Fall 17-Spring 18</i>
	China National Encouragement Scholarship for Undergraduates,	<i>Fall 16-Spring 17</i>
China National Encouragement Scholarship for Undergraduates,	<i>Fall 15-Spring 16</i>	

Skills Matlab, Stata, R, L^AT_EX

Language Native in **Chinese**
Fluent in **English**

References	<i>Dr. Xiaohan Ma</i>	<i>Dr. Misak G. Avetisyan</i>	<i>Dr. Julian F. Ludwig</i>
	<i>(Committee Chair)</i>		
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