

## Ding Ding

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- INTERVIEW** I will attend both 2016 ASSA meetings in San Francisco and Spanish job market in Girona 2015.
- SELF-STATEMENT** I am a self-motivated and hard working researcher with wide range research experience in the theoretical and empirical of economics and econometrics. I will always use my excellent analytical, design, and problem solving skills no matter I work on my own or in a team.
- RESEARCH INTEREST** Labor economics, Econometric, Programming, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Computer simulation, Stochastic process
- EDUCATION** *2011 – present:* PhD candidate in The Division of Economics, Department of Industrial Economics and Management, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden  
PhD dissertation will be at August of 2015 according to my study plan.
- 2009 – 2011:* M.Sc. Financial Mathematics  
Research Area: Time series, Computer simulation  
Uppsala University, Department of Science, Sweden  
Thesis: Modeling of market volatility with the APARCH model. Software: R.
- 2009 – 2011:* M.Sc. Mathematical Statistics  
Research Area: Time series, Stochastic process  
Uppsala University, Department of Science, Sweden  
Thesis: Traffic flow simulation with stochastic process. Software: MATLAB.
- 2004 – 2008:* B.Sc. in Business and Economics  
GPA for 4 year is 3.60/4.00 (TOP 2% in 250). GPA for last two year is 3.91/4.00  
Zhejiang University, City College, China
- IT SKILLS** Statistics and computing: MATLAB, R, C++ SAS, STATA, E-Views, Python  
Office: Excel, Word, PowerPoint, Latex
- LANGUAGES** English: fluent, Swedish: Basic, Spanish
- REFERENCES** ► Professor Pontus Braunerhjelm, Head of Department of industrial economics and management, KTH, Sweden  
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**JOB MARKET PAPER** Ding Ding, Learning from Multinational Enterprises: Imitation or Innovation.

**PUBLICATIONS** 1. Ding Ding, Pontus Braunerhjelm, Per Thulin, Labor as Knowledge Carriers: How increased Mobility influences Entrepreneurship, *Accepted: Journal of Technology Transfer*.

**REPORTS** 1. Ding Ding, Pontus Braunerhjelm, Per Thulin, Labor market flexibility, growth and innovation-the case of Sweden, *En fungerande arbetsmarknad, Swedish Economic Forum report 2014*.

**WORKING PAPERS** 1. Ding Ding, Pontus Braunerhjelm, Per Thulin, Does Labour Mobility Foster Innovation? Evidence from Sweden, *Revise and resubmit: The Scandinavian Journal of Economics*.

2. Ding Ding, Pontus Braunerhjelm Does Innovation Lead to Firm Growth? Explorative versus Exploitative Innovations, Working paper.

3. Ding Ding, Li Chuanzhong Does the European Emission Trading Scheme Boost Green Innovation? An Econometric Analysis, Working paper.

**TEACHING EXPERIENCES** 1. ME2702 Globalization and Trade 2014/2015

2. ME2705 Microeconomics 2014

3. AH2001 Microeconomics 2013

4. AH2009 Mathematics for Economic Analysis 2012

**WORKING EXPERIENCE** 2015.8-2015.10: Sweden Central Bank.

2008-2009: Assistant in ZheShang Bank.

## ABSTRACT

### 1. Ding Ding, Learning from Multinational Enterprises: Imitation or Innovation.

Abstract: A key issue in the analysis of knowledge spillover concerns the patterns of diffusion of new technologies. We estimate the spillover effect from technological leaders (MNEs) to technological followers (non-MNEs) through labor mobility. We distinguish two types of spillover: novel innovative and imitation based on whether non-MNEs apply the same patents that are owned by MNEs. Using employer-employee panel data on Swedish firms for a 10-year period, we find empirical evidence that spillover through hiring workers previously employed at the MNEs leads to more imitation but less novel innovation. We also find that heterogeneous spillover effects can be expected by the source of the spillover. Spillover from competitors induces imitation, while spillover from non-competitors generates novel innovation.

### 2. Ding Ding, Pontus Braunerhjelm, Per Thulin, Labor as Knowledge Carriers: How increased Mobility influences Entrepreneurship, *Accepted: Journal of Technology Transfer*.

Abstract: This paper provides empirically support of the validity of the knowledge-based spillover theory of entrepreneurship by employing a detailed database comprising on more than 19 million observations in the period 2001-2008 at the level of individuals, firms and regions in Sweden. The results indicate inter-regional labour inflows and intra-regional mobility levels exert a strong positive effect on entrepreneurship, while inter-regional outflows negatively affect entrepreneurial entry.

### 3. Ding Ding, Pontus Braunerhjelm, Per Thulin, Does Labour Mobility Foster Innovation? Evidence from Sweden, *Revise and resubmit: The Scandinavian Journal of Economics*.

Abstract: The paper examines the influence of the labor mobility of the knowledge (i.e. Research and Development, R&D) worker on innovation at firm level. We provide new evidence that knowledge workers mobility has a positive and significant impact on firm innovation output in terms of the number of firm patent applications. The effect is particularly strong for knowledge workers that have previously worked in a patenting firm (i.e. the learning-by-hiring effect), but firms losing a knowledge worker are also shown to benefit (i.e. the diaspora effect), albeit more weakly.

### 4. Ding Ding, Pontus Braunerhjelm Does Innovation Lead to Firm Growth? Explorative versus Exploitative Innovations, Working paper.

Abstract: In this paper we examine the relationship between innovation and firm growth. We implement a different classification of innovations depending on whether they are explorative or exploitative, taking advantage of a unique Swedish dataset for the period 1997 to 2012. The data allows us to construct each firms innovation history. Panel regression estimations, together with instrumental variables method, confirm a significant and positive effect of both exploitative and explorative innovation on firms employment growth. The more radical explorative innovations are shown to have a persistent growth effect in long run, while exploitative innovation increases the labor demand in short run. We also provide empirical findings regarding the effect of innovations distributed on size classes and different ownership structures.