

Peter J. Wilcoxon

Peter J. Wilcoxon is an Associate Professor of Economics and Public Administration at the Maxwell School of Syracuse University. He is also the director of the Maxwell School's Center for Environmental Policy and Administration, and is a Nonresident Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution. He received a BA in physics from the University of Colorado in 1982 and a PhD in economics from Harvard University in 1989.



Wilcoxon's principal area of research is the effect of environmental and energy policies on economic growth, international trade, and the performance of individual industries. His work often involves the design, construction and use of large-scale intertemporal general equilibrium models. He is a coauthor (with Dale W. Jorgenson) of the Jorgenson-Wilcoxon model, a thirty-five-sector econometric general equilibrium model of the US economy that has been used to study a wide range of environmental, energy and tax policies. He is also a coauthor (with Warwick J. McKibbin) of G-Cubed, an eight-region, twelve-sector general equilibrium model of the world economy that has been used to study international trade and environmental policies. He has published more than 50 papers and has co-authored two books: one with Warwick McKibbin on the design of an international policy to control climate change, and one with three coauthors on the design and construction of large scale economic models.

Wilcoxon is currently a member of the US Environmental Protection Agency's Science Advisory Board Environmental Economics Advisory Committee. His past positions include: Associate and Assistant Professor of Economics, the University of Texas at Austin; Visiting Fellow, the Brookings Institution; Visiting Scholar, Harvard University; and Senior Research Fellow, the University of Melbourne in Australia. He was also a Review Editor on the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. His research has been funded by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, the US Geological Survey, and the National Science Foundation.