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Education PhD Economics, W. P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University (expected May 2017)
Committee: Daniel Silverman (Chair), Natalia Kovrijnykh, Gregory Veramendi, and Matthew Wiswall

MA Economics, Guanghua School of Management, Peking University (2010)

BA Engineering, University of Science & Technology Beijing (2007)

Research Interests Applied Microeconomics, Labor Economics, Industrial Organization, Public Economics

Job Market Paper "**Intergenerational Family Contracts and Female Labor Supply**," Current version: October 2016

Abstract: This article studies how intergenerational relationships between parents and grandparents affect females' labor supply. To help sustain such relationships in the face of long-term incentive problems, I develop a non-altruistic dynamic contract model using economic benefits such as a bequest, coinsurance, and cheaper care service. I then estimate the parameters of the model using Chinese household survey data. I evaluate the labor and income reallocation effect throughout the relationships. I find that intergenerational relationships in China increase the labor supply of younger females by 32%, but reduce the labor supply of older females by 21%, while increasing older females' household savings by 13%. My policy experiments produce the following predictions: delaying retirement age reduces the labor supply of younger females; raising inheritance taxes increases the labor supply of young females and the savings of both parents and grandparents; child care subsidies increase the labor supply of both households. Public policies are not only affecting the target group by also the households attached to the target group through intergenerational relationships.

Other Papers "**How Does Online Piracy Affect Film Revenue in China?**" Current version: July 2016, revise & resubmit at the *Journal of Media Economics* .

Abstract: I estimate the impact of online piracy on movies' box office performances in China from 2006 to 2013 using a unique dataset that reports the pirating data for 1,039 wide-release movies from several file-sharing websites. Using these piracy-level proxies and Chinese box office data, I estimate that movie piracy caused substantial box office losses, that the substitution elasticity of the consumption of pirated movies on consumption in theaters was small, and that government anti-piracy policies reduced box office losses, but only in the short term. I estimate that the average revenue loss caused by piracy was about 30 percent.

"**Peer Migration in China**," with Yuyu Chen and Ginger Zhe Jin, 2010, *NBER working paper* #15671.

Abstract: We aim to quantify the role of social networks in job-related migration. With over 130 million rural labors migrating to the city each year, China is experiencing the largest internal migration in the human history. Using instrumental variables in the 2006 China Agricultural Census, we find that a 10-percentage-point increase in the migration rate of co-villagers raises one's migration probability by 7.27 percent points, an effect comparable to an increase of education by 7-8 years. Evidence suggests that most of this effect is driven by co-villagers helping each other in moving cost and job search at the destination.

"**Affirmative Action and Household Educational Investment: Evidence from National College Entrance Examination in China**," Current version: October 2016, working paper.

Abstract: This study investigates households' education investment responses to Affirmative Action (AA). The admission system of National College Entrance Examination (NCEE) in China is a kind of AA, that allocates college seats by regions. Using Chinese household surveys and a college enrollment data, I examine the competitions among households with heterogeneous talents and endowments for college seats. Using the number of college enrollment in neighboring provinces as the instrument variables for the provincial enrollment ratio, I find that on average, higher enrollment ratios encourage households to invest more in education. The effect of encouragement is greater for the households with better education level and higher income. I conclude that AA and the college expansion widen the education and income disparity within each region.

"Market Size, Cannibalization and Policy Competition for a Multiproduct Multinational Firm," with Jie Ma and Qi Duan, Current version: September 2015, working paper. Chinese Version published in *Economic Research Journal*, 2012(2).

Abstract: This paper studies policy competition for a foreign-owned multiproduct monopolist firm producing two products that are horizontally differentiated between two countries of different size. We show that the equilibrium outcome of FDI competition is determined by the interaction between the market size effect and the cannibalization effect, and countries' subsidy policies. Welfare effects of competition for FDI are derived; in particular, we show that the competing countries may Pareto strictly gain from or Pareto strictly lose from FDI competition.

"Bidding for Multiproduct Multinationals," with Hong Feng and Jie Ma, Current version: April 2012, working paper.

Abstract: This paper studies the bidding war to attract a foreign-owned monopolist firm, which produces two vertically differentiated products, between two countries of different size. We show that the equilibrium outcome of competition for foreign direct investment (FDI) is determined by the interaction between the market size effect and the cannibalization effect, and two countries'(strictly positive) willingness-to-pay to attract FDI due to the import substitution effect. Welfare effects of competition for FDI are fully characterized.

"Land Misallocation and Firm Productivity Distribution," with Guang Shi, Current version: July 2016, working paper.

Abstract: We estimate the effect of market-oriented land allocation reform on the firm productivity distribution in China. The non-market-oriented land allocation rules caused the misallocation of land of firms. Chinese government introduced an auction system of land market nationwide around 2002. The establishment of the auction system is a natural experiment to estimate the impact of eliminating land misallocation. We estimate policy effects on the firm productivities distribution change brought about by the policy. We find following results. (1) the land auction policy increased the average total factor productivity by 23%. (2) the land auction policy increased the average land price by 19%. (3) for 36% of the productivity change is due to the price increase. (4) About 54% of the productivity change are due to the new policy gives private firms opportunities to enter the market.

"Value-added Tax Reform and Primary Income Distribution in China," with Guang Shi, Current Version: October 2015. Chinese version published in *Study in Labor Economics*, 2016, 4(1):65-88.

Abstract: We use the taxation reform in China to study the impact of taxation on income distribution. Adapting the Difference in Difference in Difference methodology, we investigate the causal effect of the value-added tax reform in the Northeastern region since 2004 on the primary income distribution. We found that the reform significantly reduced the labor share by 4 percent, with the peak occurring in 2005. The labor share of the foreign sector and the state-owned sector dropped the most. Declining employment and wage are the major channels of the negative effect. We suggest the government to take further steps on individual income tax and property tax to offset the adverse effect of the consumption-type value-added tax on primary income distribution.

"Social Networks and the Massive Migration within China," with Yuyu Chen and Ginger Zhe Jin, 2010, *VOX*, Column.

Abstract: What determines mass migration within countries? Examining data from China – the biggest internal migration experience in human history – this column finds that migrants from the same village tend to cluster at the same destination for the same occupation. This pattern is driven by social networks within villages that reduce the moving costs for future migrants, such as the risk of not finding a job.

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- Research in Process "Education Investment and Intergenerational Relationships"
"Migration and Intergenerational Relationships"
"Migration and Public Health Insurance"
"Optimal Film Release: Evidence from China," with Allan Hernández-Chanto and Guang Shi
"The long-term Effects of Intellectual Property Protection on Film Industry," with Yung-Ling Chi
"Policy Competition for FDI and Provision of Industry-Specific Public Goods," with Jie Ma
"Air Quality Index of U.S. Embassy and Public Health in Beijing"
- Research Assistant Institute of Economic Policy Research of Peking University, 2008-2011
Research Projects:
 "Pro-poor Growth and Income Redistribution Policies in China," National Bureau of Statistics and Peking University, 2008-2010
 "Health Insurance Medicine Service Fee Reimbursement Mechanism," Sichuan Health Insurance Research Association and Peking University, 2010-2011
 "The Comparison of the 2008-09 Financial Crisis and Great Depression," The Office of Financial Work Leading Group and Peking University, 2011
- Teaching Experience Arizona State University (U.S) - Teaching assistant
 Econometrics, Undergraduate, fall 2012, spring 2015
 Managerial Microeconomics, MBA, fall 2013
 Business Statistics, MBA, spring 2014
 Principles of Microeconomics, Undergraduate, fall 2014, spring 2015
 Microeconomics of Behavior, Undergraduate, fall 2015
 Environmental Economics, Undergraduate, spring 2016
 Microeconomics of Public Policy, Master, fall 2016.
Peking University (China) - Teaching assistant
 Microeconomics, MBA, fall 2008
 Macroeconomics, MBA, fall 2009
 International Trade, PhD, fall 2009
- Awards Ann Tse Kai International Trade Research Award, 2012
- Referee Economic research journal, Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies
- Computer Skills Stata, C++, SAS, MATLAB, LaTeX
- References Daniel Silverman
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