

CHAN YU

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EDUCATION

Ph.D. Candidate, Economics, University of Texas at Austin, May 2020 (Expected)
Dissertation Title: *“The Role of Immigrants in the US Labor Market and Chinese Import Competition”*
M.S., Economics, University of Texas at Austin, 2017
M.S., Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, May, 2015
B.S., Finance & B.E., Printing Engineering, Wuhan University, 2009-2013

REFERENCES

Stephen J. Trejo (Chair)
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University of Texas at Austin
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Sandra E. Black
Department of Economics and International
and Public Affairs
Columbia University
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Richard Murphy
Department of Economics
University of Texas at Austin
512-475-8525
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TEACHING AND RESEARCH FIELDS

Fields: Labor Economics, Public Finance, Health Economics, Finance
Sub-Fields: Trade and Inequality

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

December, 2019	University of Texas at Austin, Professional Development Award
October, 2019	Southern Economic Association, Graduate Student Award
Summer, 2019	University of Texas at Austin, Graduate Student Fellowship
2018–2019	Department Travel Funds
March, 2019	Travel Fund, China Economic Society
October, 2012	Italian Technology Awards for College Students, Italian Printing Association
March, 2012	National Innovative Research Awards

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

2018 – Present	University of Texas at Austin, Department of Economics, Research Assistant to Professor Vasiliki Skreta
2017 – 2018	Center for Education Research and Policy Studies, Research Associate
Winter, 2017	University of Texas at Austin, Department of Economics, Research Assistant to Professor Sandra Black

Summer, 2014 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Economics
Research Assistant to Professor Stephen Parente

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Spring, 2019 Education Economics, Department of Economics, University of Texas at Austin,
Teaching Assistant for Professor Richard Murphy
Fall, 2018 Federal Tax Policy, Department of Economics, University of Texas at Austin,
Teaching Assistant for Professor Dayanand Manoli
Summer, 2018 Managerial Microeconomics/Macroeconomics (MBA), McCombs Business School
University of Texas at Austin, Teaching Assistant for Professor Michael Saddler
Spring, 2017 Macroeconomics Theory, Real Analysis, Department of Economics, University of
Texas at Austin, Teaching Assistant for Professor Anastasia Zervou
Summer, 2017 Financial Economics, University of Texas at Austin, Teaching Assistant for Professor
Patrick Van Horn
Fall, 2017 Econometrics, Department of Economics, University of Texas at Austin, Teaching
Assistant for Professor Haiqing Xu
Summer, 2016 Real Analysis (Master), Department of Economics, University of Texas at Austin,
Teaching Assistant for Kirk Blazek
Spring, 2016 Introduction to Microeconomics, Department of Economics, University of Texas
at Austin, Teaching Assistant for Stephanie Houghton
Fall, 2016 Macroeconomics Theory, Department of Economics, University of Texas at
Austin, Teaching Assistant for Tara Sinclair
Spring, 2016 Introduction to Econometrics, Department of Economics, University of Texas at
Austin, Teaching Assistant for Stephen Donald
Fall, 2015 Economic Statistics, Department of Economics, University of Texas at Austin,
Teaching Assistant for Valerie Bencivenga

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Conferences:

March, 2020 Royal Economic Society, UK, General Paper Session (Job Market Paper)
January, 2020 American Economic Association Meetings, San Diego, Individual Paper Session (Job
Market Paper)
November, 2019 Southern Economic Association, Graduate Student Session (Job Market Paper)
September, 2019 STATA Texas Microeconomics Conference, Austin, TX, Poster Session (Job Market
Paper)
June, 2019 Wuhan University, Economics and Management, Econometric Society Asian
Meeting (Xiamen University) “Gender Inequality in the US Manufacturing Sector:
Evidence from Chinese Import Competition”
May, 2019 Midwest International Trade Conference, Indiana University, “Gender Inequality in
the US Manufacturing Sector: Evidence from Chinese Import Competition”
March, 2019 China Economics Society North America Meeting, Kansas University, “Gender
Inequality in the US Manufacturing Sector: Evidence from Chinese Import
Competition”

WORKING PAPERS

“The Role of Immigrants in the US Labor Market and Chinese Import Competition” (*Job Market Paper*)

I propose a new mechanism through which a local labor market adjusts to Chinese import competition: the labor mobility of immigrants. I find a larger mobility response of immigrants than natives to Chinese import competition. A \$1000 (around 26 percent) increase in import exposure per worker leads to a 2.6 percent decline in the immigrant

population whereas a 0.5 percent insignificant decline in the native population. Additionally, I show that immigrant mobility lessens the negative effects of trade shocks on the employment and wages for immobile natives. Natives in places with more immigrants experience smaller declines in employment and wage rates compared to natives in places with fewer immigrants.

“Gender Inequality in the US Manufacturing Sector: Evidence from Chinese Import Competition”

This paper highlights the role of age in analyzing the effects of trade shocks on gender inequality. China trade shocks adversely impact workers in manufacturing, and the country's negative employment and wage effects are felt most strongly by female workers over 40 without a college education. A \$1000 increase in the import exposure per worker leads to approximately 0.57 percentage point decline in manufacturing employment for low-skilled older women, but only 0.26 percentage point decline for low-skilled older men. The main cause of the rising gender inequality is the labor market attachment due to motherhood rather than employer's discrimination or gender difference in industry employment. By examining the effects of gender inequality across areas with different job tenure gaps, I find that the increasing gender inequality of Chinese import competition is entirely from areas with large job tenure gaps prior to the trade shock. This finding suggests that the gender difference in labor market experience might explain why trade shocks generate differential labor impacts for men and women in manufacturing.

“Does Farm Credit Crisis Worsen Off Infant Birth Outcome? ”

In this paper, I examine the impact of the 1980s' farm credit crisis in the Midwest on infant birth outcomes by exploiting the county-level variations in pre-period agricultural loans. By conducting a Difference-in-Differences approach, I find that counties with more pre-existing farmland loans (per acre) experienced worse infant health outcomes after the crisis exploded in 1980. A \$100 dollar increase in farmland loan per acre raises the low birth weight rate by around 0.4 percentage points and reduces the birth weight by 19 grams. Moreover, counties that had purchased more farmlands prior to the shock are associated with greater reductions in farm earnings, higher delinquency rates and more bank failures. This implies that infant health outcomes are worse off when families face a tightening credit constraint.

OTHER WORKING PAPERS

“The Impacts of Globalization on Human Capital Investment in the Short-and Long-Term”

“Planning Pregnancy and Intergenerational Mobility”