

YANG, TSUNG-YU

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PROFILE

Ph.D. in Economics with specialty in applied economics, including data modeling to agricultural, environmental, and trade sectors.

EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Economics North Carolina State University	<i>2008 - 2015</i>
Master of Science in Finance Clark University	<i>2007 - 2008</i>
Master of Arts in Economics Chinese Culture University	<i>2003 - 2005</i>
Bachelor of Business in Accounting Chang Jung Christian University	<i>1996 - 2000</i>

WORKING EXPERIENCE

Associate Professor Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, Chengdu, China	<i>2015 - present</i>
Enterprise Risk Services Intern - Deloitte, Taipei, Taiwan - Helping clients to develop quantitative methodologies to measure PD, LGD, and EAD for regulatory requirements under IFRS 9	<i>Summer 2014</i>
Teaching Assistant, Agricultural Economics, Undergraduate Level Responsibility: lecturing in labs and homework	<i>2013 - 2014</i>

RESEARCH FIELDS

Primary Fields	Financial Economics
Secondary Fields	International Trade; Agricultural Economics

TEACHING/OFFERING COURSES

Corporate Finance; Advanced Derivatives; Case Study in Derivatives; Investment Strategies; Microeconomics; Macroeconomics; International Trade; Environmental and Agricultural Economics.

SELECTED RESEARCHES

”Do the Manufacturing Industries in Taiwan Transfer Their Polluting Production via Foreign Direct Investment?” 2015, essay of Ph.D. dissertation .
The outward investment of Taiwanese manufacturing industries appears a significant surge in both cases and amounts since 1987. Meanwhile, both environmental regulations and their enforcement have

been enhanced from the early-1990s. This study examines whether the stricter environmental stringency accounts for partial variations of the outward investments of Taiwanese manufacturing industries. The empirical results provide evidence for Pollution Haven Effect, but find no concrete evidence for Pollution Haven Hypothesis.

”Environmental Regulation and Competitiveness: Evidence from Trade and Production in the Manufacturing Sector” July, 2014, Selected paper at the AAEA Annual Meeting in Minneapolis.

This paper studies the Pollution Haven Hypothesis in the framework of international trade theory, i.e. on the theoretical foundation of Heckscher-Ohlin theorem. More specifically, this study examines whether comparative advantage caused by environmental stringency is reflected in trade flows and production data. We use country-level panel data cover the period from 1978 to 2001, including 35 developed and non-developed countries. The results suggest that the laxer environmental stringency causes the competitiveness of pollution-intensive industries in developing countries. Interestingly, stricter environmental stringency does not reduce the competitiveness of pollution-intensive industries in developed countries. In addition, the results also suggest that country’s innovative ability in environmentally-related technologies significantly induces comparative advantage to the pollution-intensive industries among countries.

”Measurement of Yield Distributions: Time-Varying Mixture Distribution Models,” 2011, Selected paper at the AAEA Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh.

A precise crop yield risk assessment depends on the accuracy of modeling the distribution. In order to avoid the possible bias associated with measuring the yield distribution in the conventional two-stage method, we adopt a more flexible parametric model, which simultaneously and coherently specifies the first four moments using suitable polynomials. The coefficients of the polynomials are estimated simultaneously by maximizing the resulting likelihood function. A variety of specification tests and evaluations of forecasting performance suggest that our model better specifies the crop yield and provides superior forecasting performance relative to the conventional two-stage method.