

Yuki Takahashi

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Dept. of Economics
Piazza Scaravilli 2
40126 Bologna, Italy

Phone: +39 (339) 864-2124
Email: yuki.takahashi2@unibo.it
Website: <https://yukitakahashi1.github.io>

EDUCATION

PhD in Economics, University of Bologna	March 2022 (expected)
Visiting Student, NHH FAIR	2020
Coursework in Finance, Stockholm School of Economics	2016 - 2017
Coursework in Economics and Finance, Columbia University	2014 - 2015
Coursework in Economics, Stony Brook University	2012 - 2014
MA in Public Economics, International Christian University	2011

FIELDS

Behavioral Economics, Labor Economics, Gender Economics

REFERENCES

Maria Bigoni Department of Economics University of Bologna +39 (051) 209-8134 maria.bigoni@unibo.it	Bertil Tungodden FAIR Norwegian School of Economics +47 (55) 95-9261 bertil.tungodden@nhh.no	Siri Isaksson FAIR Norwegian School of Economics +47 (55) 95-9564 siri.isaksson@nhh.no
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WORKING PAPERS

Gender Differences in the Cost of Corrections in Group Work (Postdoc JMP)

Abstract: Women speak up less often than equally knowledgeable men in a group, which reduces group efficiency and women's visibility in a group. However, speaking up corrects others who have a different opinion. Should women speak up more often? This paper studies women's cost of correcting male group members and its consequence to group efficiency in a setting where the correctness of corrections is only partially observable, as in most group work. I design a quasi-laboratory experiment where participants first perform a joint task seven times, each time with a different participant. After performing a joint task, they state whether they would like to be paired again with each of them. Then they play a final, payoff-relevant, round of the task with one of the participants they have previously chosen. I find that participants are significantly less likely to select a matched participant who has corrected their action, regardless of that matched participant's gender. Moreover, male participants react more negatively to a correction that fixes their mistake due to their overconfidence about their ability. These findings suggest that it may not be necessarily optimal for women to speak up more and that corrections, which should increase group efficiency in theory, do not necessarily do so in the real world.

Do Competent Women Receive Unfavorable Treatment?

Abstract: Do competent women receive unfavorable treatment than equally competent men? While literature finds that competent women are perceived as less likable, its direct effect on women's career is not well investigated. I study this question in a laboratory experiment where unfavorable treatment has material consequences. I find that neither men nor women treat competent women less favorably; if anything, both men and women treat competent women slightly more favorably than equally competent men. The findings provide a piece of evidence that competent women may not necessarily receive unfavorable treatment, which may shed new light on hiring and promotion practices in labor markets.

WORK IN PROGRESS

The Effect of Identity on Labor Market Outcomes (status: design)

Abstract: Many immigrants from developing countries stay in low-income. Their origin country's status in the world is weak and they are typically non-white, and thus they must have a negative identity about their cultural and ethnic background. It would help them a lot if we can improve their lives with a simple low cost intervention. This project examines the causal effect of affirming immigrants' cultural and ethnic identity on labor market outcomes using a role model intervention. Partnering with an NGO supporting immigrants' assimilation, I conduct a series of job seminars for newly-arrived immigrants with two treatment arms: the seminar guest is an immigrant with the same cultural and ethnic origin (T1) and the seminar guest is an immigrant with different cultural and ethnic origin (T2). T1 has both the information and affirmation effect while T2 only has the information effect, and thus I can isolate the affirmation effect by comparing T1 and T2. I use the types of jobs they have applied for and accepted as measures of labor market outcomes. I also confirm that the mechanism is identity affirmation by eliciting their bias against their own cultural and ethnic background using Implicit Association Test.

The Effect of Cognitive Scarcity on Polarization (status: design)

Abstract: Evidence and theory seem to suggest that cognitive scarcity induce people's polarization. Although polarization may be a rational behavior in some contexts – for example, protectionism can favor some sectors at least in the short run – it tends to be efficiency reducing in the long run. This paper establishes the causal evidence on the effect of cognitive scarcity on polarization using a laboratory experiment by exogenously induce one's cognitive scarcity. I also test a spillover and a magnification effect.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS	Marco Polo Mobility Grant, University of Bologna	2020
	Workshop Participation Grant, IFREE	2019
	PhD Scholarship, University of Bologna	2017 - 2021
	Tuition Scholarship, Stockholm School of Economics	2016 - 2017
	Graduate Assistantship, Stony Brook University	2014 (declined)
	Student Loan Repayment Waiver, JASSO	2011
RELEVANT POSITIONS	Research Assistant, University of Bologna	2019 - 2021
	Administrative Staff, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Spring 2016
	Project Consultant, Asian Development Bank Institute	Summer 2014
	Research Assistant, International Christian University	2011 - 2012
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	Statistical Methods for Business & Economics, Master (TA, SAIS Bologna)	Spring 2019
	International Economics, Bachelor (TA, Intl Christian University)	2010 - 2011
	Money and Banking, Bachelor (TA, Intl Christian University)	2010 - 2011
SERVICE	Team Member, Women in Economics Initiative	2021 - present
	PhD Student Representative, University of Bologna	2019 - 2021
	Coordinator, University of Bologna IDEE Meetings	2018 - 2021
SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES (INCL. SCHED)	<u>2021</u> : EALE, ESA, Webinar in Gender and Family Economics, Annual Southern PhD Economics Conference, University of Copenhagen, Catholic University of Brasília, Ca' Foscari University, PhD-EVS, WEAI; <u>2020</u> : Applied Young Economist Webinar, NHH; <u>2019</u> : Workshop for Young Economists (discussant); <u>2018</u> : Ca' Foscari University, Behavioral and Experimental Economics Network, Workshop for Young Economists (discussant); <u>2017</u> : EEA-ESEM	
MISCELLANEOUS	<i>Computing</i> : R, Stata, oTree (fluent), Matlab, Python, Qualtrics (intermediate), Javascript (basic) <i>Languages</i> : English (fluent), Japanese (native), Italian (intermediate), Norwegian, Swedish (basic) <i>Citizenship</i> : Japanese	