

Yuki Takahashi (Last update: November 12, 2021)

CONTACT INFORMATION	Department 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 Visiting Student, UC Berkeley Visiting Student, Tilburg University Visiting Student, NHH FAIR Coursework in Finance, Stockholm School of Economics Coursework in Economics and Finance, Columbia University Coursework in Economics, Stony Brook University MA in Public Economics, International Christian University	Nov. 2017 - Jul. 2022 (expected) Spring 2022 (expected) Summer 2021 2020 2016 - 2017 2014 - 2015 2012 - 2014 2011		
FIELDS	Behavioral Economics, Labor Economics, Gender Economics			
REFERENCES	Maria Bigoni University of Bologna +39 (051) 209-2676 maria.bigoni@unibo.it	Bertil Tungodden NHH FAIR +47 (41) 69-1223 bertil.tungodden@nhh.no	Sonia Bhalotra University of Warwick +44 (024) 7652-4585 sonia.bhalotra@warwick.ac.uk	Siri Isaksson NHH FAIR +47 (92) 29-6928 siri.isaksson@nhh.no
WORKING PAPERS AND IN PROGRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gender Differences in the Cost of Corrections in Group Work (Job Market Paper)- The Role of Gender and Cognitive Skills on Other People's Generosity- The Welfare Effects of Increased Legal Tolerance Toward Intimate Partner Violence- Attention Discrimination towards Minorities (with Boris van Leeuwen)- Minority's Influence on the Group Decision-making- Preference for Competition: A Meta-Analysis (with Monika Pompeo and Nina Serdarevic)			
SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS	Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant for Research Visit, University of Bologna 2021 Runner Up Paper Prize, Annual Southern PhD Economics Conference 2021 Marco Polo Mobility Grant, University of Bologna 2020, 2021 Workshop Participation Grant, IFREE 2019 PhD Scholarship, University of Bologna 2017 - present Tuition Scholarship, Stockholm School of Economics 2016 - 2017 Graduate Assistantship, Stony Brook University 2014 (declined) Student Loan Repayment Waiver, Japan Student Services Organization 2011			
RELEVANT POSITIONS	Research Assistant, University of Warwick August 2021 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	Mentor, Women in Economics Initiative 2021 - present Statistical Methods for Business & Economics, Master (TA, Johns Hopkins Bologna) Spring 2019 International Economics, Bachelor (TA, Intl Christian University) 2010 - 2011 Money and Banking, Bachelor (TA, Intl Christian University) 2010 - 2011			
SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES (INCL. SCHED)	<i>2021</i> : Irish Postgraduate and Early Career Economics Workshop, ESA JM Seminar, CSQIEP, EALE, Young Economists' Meeting, Brazilian Meeting in Family and Gender Economics, TIBER Symposium, Stanford Institute for Theoretical Economics, Tilburg, ESA, FROGEE Workshop, Warwick PhD Conference, Webinar in Gender and Family Economics, Gender Gaps Conference, Annual Southern PhD Economics Conference, Copenhagen, Catholic University of Brasília, Ca' Foscari, PhD-EVS, WEAI; <i>2020</i> : Applied Young Economist Webinar, NHH; <i>2018</i> : Ca' Foscari, Behavioral and Experimental Economics Network; <i>2017</i> : EEA-ESEM			

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

MISCELLANEOUS	<i>Computing:</i> R, Stata, oTree (fluent), Matlab, Python, Qualtrics (intermediate), Javascript (basic) <i>Languages:</i> English (fluent), Japanese (native), Italian (basic), Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch (limited)	
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PAPER ABSTRACT	<p>Gender Differences in the Cost of Corrections in Group Work (Job Market Paper)</p> <p>Corrections among colleagues are an integral part of group work, but people may take corrections as personal criticism, especially corrections by women. I study whether people dislike collaborating with someone who corrects them and more so when that person is a woman. People, including those with high productivity, are less willing to collaborate with a person who has corrected them even if the correction improves group performance. Yet, people respond to corrections by women as negatively as by men and believe that women's ability is as good as men's. These findings suggest that although women do not receive a stronger negative reaction, correcting colleagues is costly both for individuals and groups and that negative response to corrections is irrational.</p>
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The Role of Gender and Cognitive Skills on Other People's Generosity

Cognitive skills are an important personal attribute that affects career success. However, colleagues' support is also vital as most works are done in groups, and the degree of their support is influenced by their generosity. Social norms enter in groups, and gender may interact with cognitive skills through gender norms in society. Because these gender norms penalize women with high potential, they can reduce colleagues' generosity towards these women. Using a novel experimental design where I exogenously vary gender and cognitive skills and sufficiently powered analysis, I find neither the two attributes nor their interactions affect other people's generosity; if anything, people are more generous to women with high potential. I argue that my findings have implications for the role of gender norms in labor markets.

The Welfare Effects of Increased Legal Tolerance Toward Intimate Partner Violence

I study how increased legal tolerance toward intimate partner violence affects people's welfare using the intimate partner violence decriminalization law introduced to the Russian national congress in 2016 as a laboratory. Using repeated cross-section survey data, I show that the law made both people less tolerant toward domestic violence, especially married women and college-educated men. Using individual panel data, I show that the law decreased people's life satisfaction and increased women's depression. These results suggest that the law received public backlash and reduced people's welfare, and caution authoritarian regimes typical in developing countries to implement policies against the public opinions.