

Yuki Takahashi

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EDUCATION

PhD in Economics, University of Bologna November 2017 - July 2022 (expected)
Advisors: Maria Bigoni (primary), Laura Anderlucci, Vincenzo Scrutinio
MA in Public Economics, International Christian University March 2011

RESEARCH VISITS

UC Berkeley (Host: Supreet Kaur) Spring 2022
Tilburg University (Host: Sigrid Suetens) Summer 2021
NHH FAIR (Host: Siri Isaksson) Winter - Fall 2020

DESIRED RESEARCH AND TEACHING FIELDS

Primary: Behavioral Economics, Gender Economics
Secondary: Experimental Economics, Applied Microeconometrics

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
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WORKING PAPERS

[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 Domestic Violence](#)

WORK IN PROGRESS

Attention and Memory Discrimination in Teamwork (with Boris van Leeuwen)
Women's Influence on Group Decision-making
Preference for Competition: A Meta-Analysis (with Monika Pompeo and Nina Serdarevic)

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

Runner-up Award, Moriguchi Prize PhD Student Paper Competition	2021
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 - 2022
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

Statistical Methods for Business & Economics, Master (TA, Johns Hopkins Bologna)	Spring 2019
International Economics, Bachelor (TA, International Christian University)	2010 - 2011
Money and Banking, Bachelor (TA, International Christian University)	2010 - 2011

SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES (INCL. SCHEDULED)

2022: Australian Gender Economics Workshop

2021: Osaka University, 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 University, ESA, FROGEE Workshop, Warwick Economics PhD Conference, Webinar in Gender and Family Economics, Gender Gaps Conference, Annual Southern PhD Economics Conference, University of Copenhagen, Catholic University of Brasília, Ca' Foscari University, PhD-EVS, WEAI

2020: Applied Young Economist Webinar, NHH

2018: Ca' Foscari University, Behavioral and Experimental Economics Network

2017: EEA-ESEM

SERVICE

Mentor, Women in Economics Initiative	2021 - present
Team Member, Women in Economics Initiative	2021 - present
PhD Student Representative, University of Bologna	2019 - 2021
Coordinator, University of Bologna IDEE Meetings	2018 - 2021

SKILLS

Computer: R, Stata, oTree (fluent), Python, Matlab, Qualtrics (intermediate), Javascript (basic)

Language: English (fluent), Japanese (native), Italian (basic)

PAPER ABSTRACT

Gender Differences in the Cost of Corrections in Group Work (Job Market Paper)

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. Using a novel quasi-laboratory experiment, I find that 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, I do not find robust evidence that people respond more negatively to women's corrections, and this is not driven by their beliefs about the difference in women's and men's abilities. These findings suggest that although women may not receive a stronger negative reaction, there is a behavioral bias that distorts the optimal selection of talents and penalizes those who correct others' mistakes.

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 Domestic Violence

This paper studies how increased legal tolerance toward domestic violence affects married women's welfare using the domestic violence decriminalization bill introduced to the Russian national congress in 2016. Using difference-in-differences and flexibly controlling for macroeconomic shocks, I find that the bill decreased married women's life satisfaction and increased depression, especially among those with a college degree and a highly qualified white-collar occupation who are supposed to be more sensitive to gender regressive atmosphere. Consistent with this conjecture, people became more tolerant toward general and domestic violence after the bill. These findings suggest that the bill reduced married women's welfare partly through the gender regressive atmosphere.