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Curriculum Vitae Fall 2011

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Citizenship: Japan (F-1 visa)

Major Fields of Concentration

Macroeconomics, Family Economics, Labor Economics, Quantitative Methods

Education

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Year</i>
Ph.D.	Economics	University of Minnesota (expected)	2012
M.A.	Economics	University of Minnesota	2009
M.A.	Economics	Hitotsubashi University	2006
B.A.	Economics	Hitotsubashi University	2004

Dissertation

Title: "Essays in Family and Labor Economics"
Dissertation Advisor: Professor José-Víctor Ríos-Rull
Expected Completion: Summer 2012

References

Professor José-Víctor Ríos-Rull	(612) 625-0941 vr0j@umn.edu	Department of Economics University of Minnesota 4-101 Hanson Hall
Professor Fatih Guvenen	(612) 625-0767 guvenen@umn.edu	1925 Fourth Street South Minneapolis, MN 55455
Professor Alessandra Fogli	(612) 625-3399 afogli@umn.edu	
Dr. Simran Sahi	(612) 625-6353 ssahi@umn.edu	
Dr. Kjetil Storesletten	(612) 204-6401 kjetil.storesletten@gmail.com	Research Department Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis 90 Hennepin Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55480

Honors and Awards

- 2011 *Distinguished Instructor Award*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Received for both Spring Semester and Summer Session.
- 2010 *Distinguished Instructor Award*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2010 *GRPP Fellowship*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2009 *Distinguished Instructor Award*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2008 *Distinguished Teaching Assistant Award*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2006 - 2008 *Japan-IMF Scholarship for Advanced Studies*, International Monetary Fund.

Teaching Experience

- 2009 - Present *Instructor*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Taught *Money and Banking* and *The Japanese Economy*.
- 2008 *Teaching Assistant*, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Led recitation sections for *Principles of Microeconomics*.

Research Experience

- 2010 - Present *Research Analyst*, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Research Assistant for José-Víctor Ríos-Rull.
- 2009 *Summer Intern*, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. Worked on a simulation of a dynamic macroeconomic model.
- 2005 - 2006 *Research Assistant*, Hitotsubashi University, Japan. Research Assistant for Professor Makoto Saito.

Papers

“Men's Rush to Marriage: Implications of the Child Support Enforcement Policy for Marriage, Fertility and Long-Term Inequality,” with Naoki Takayama, job market paper.

Work in Progress

“Occupational Switching and Self-Discovery in the Labor Market,” with Fatih Guvenen, Burhan Kuruscu, and David Wiczer.

“The Demographic Transition and Long-Term Marriage Trends,” with José-Víctor Ríos-Rull and Shannon Seitz.

“Marriages and Careers,”

Presentations

“Marriages and Careers,” presented at presented at: Midwest Economic Association (MEA) Annual Meeting, Evanston, Illinois, March 2010.

Referee

The International Economics Review

Computer Skills

Fortran 90, STATA, Eviews, TSP, MATLAB

Languages

Japanese (native), English (fluent)

Dissertation Abstract

“Men's Rush to Marriage: Implications of the Child Support Enforcement Policy for Marriage, Fertility and Long-Term Inequality,” with Naoki Takayama, job market paper

The child support enforcement (CSE) policies, aimed at protecting out-of-wedlock children from financial disadvantages, brought unexpected changes in individuals' marriage and fertility behaviors during the 1980s and the 1990s. Our estimates from state-year panel data show that in states with strict CSE there has been a significant decrease in non-marital births and a significant increase in marital births. Taking into account all these changes, what are the effects of CSE on children's welfare? To answer this question, we build a heterogeneous-agent model that features endogenous marriage and child-investment decisions. Exploiting the state-level variation in enforcement, we estimate it using the National Vital Statistics Report data. We find that men's increased willingness to marry is the driving force behind the shift from non-marital births to marital births. As evidence for the mechanism, we show that the number of marriages has risen in the states with strict CSE during the same period, consistent with the model's implication. Our model predicts that a large increase in child investment comes through a secondary effect of CSE: the shift from non-marital births to marital births increases child investment through its income effect.

“Occupational Switching and Self-Discovery in the Labor Market,” with Fatih Guvenen, Burhan Kuruscu, and David Wiczer

This paper studies the match between a worker's ability and the skills required by his occupation, and its implications for occupational switching behavior. Using Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), O*NET, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79), we create measures of the match quality between worker's ability and the skills emphasized by his occupation, and analyzed their effects on worker's wages and switching patterns. We find that mismatch between one's ability and required occupational skills decreases the wage level significantly. And, it reduces the wage growth over occupational tenure. We also demonstrate that occupational switches are directed, in the sense that switched occupations become closer to each other in skill space and closer to ones' best match. Our study sheds light on the importance of 1) occupational match on determination of wages, and 2) workers' learning about their ability and occupational match.

“The Demographic Transition and Long-Term Marriage Trends,” with José Víctor Ríos Rull and Shannon Seitz

We ask to what extent changes to the age and sex structure of the population account for the changes in the marriage behavior observed in the last century (from 1900 to 1980). The decrease in mortality, especially for women, and the changes in immigration patterns have increased the female to male ratio. With respect to marriage, there have been i) an increase in its incidence, ii) a reduction in the gender gap of the median age at first marriage, and iii) an increase in the divorce rate. We pose a model of marriage and divorce in which preferences over spouses depend on their age and on love (an idiosyncratic shock), and where frictions make it difficult to get new partners. We estimate our model using marital and population patterns of the 1950-1959 birth cohorts. Using the preference parameters estimated on the 1950's cohort and the population patterns of the 1870's cohorts, we find marriage patterns are quite similar to those observed in the earlier period. By making divorce costly for the 1870's cohort, the resemblance becomes stronger. In particular, we find that these features account for i) 94.5% of the increase in the incidence of marriage ii) 140.8% of the shrink the gender age gap in the median age at first marriage.