

YUKICHI MANO

1414 E 59th St, Apt 404
Chicago, IL 60637
Home:(773)834-8954

ymano@uchicago.edu
<http://home.uchicago.edu/ymano>
Cell:(773)733-8243

EDUCATION	Ph.D.	Economics	University of Chicago	Expected June 2007
	M.A.	Economics	University of Chicago	August 2003
	M.A.	Economics	Tokyo Metropolitan University	March 2001
	B.A.	Economics	Tokyo Metropolitan University	March 1999
FIELDS	<i>Primary:</i>	Development economics, growth theory		
	<i>Secondary:</i>	Industrial organization, applied microeconomics		

DISSERTATION *Quality Improvement and Marketing in the Cluster-based Industrial Development*

Abstract: We consider the role of marketing in the growth of new industrial clusters in China and Japan. Case studies suggest that as firms improve product quality, they switch from anonymous transactions through marketplaces or local traders to direct transactions with customers. The data is consistent with a model where an industrial cluster generates a business environment where innovative investment benefits from low transaction costs and local external economies. Our model explains that firms switch marketing methods to resolve the asymmetric information problem in the product quality. We estimate model parameters based on the data for three industries: the electric appliance industry in Wenzhou, China, the child clothing industry in Jili, China, and the working clothes industry in Bingo, Japan. The estimated model closely fits the evolution of the industries. The policy experiments suggest that the establishment of marketplaces and the formation of industrial clusters significantly contributed to the development of these industries.

PUBLICATIONS “Agglomeration Economies and Geographical Concentration of Industries: A Case Study of Manufacturing Sectors in Postwar Japan,” (with Keijiro Otsuka) *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, 14 (3), pp.189-203, September 2000. (in English)

Abstract: There have been secular changes in the location of manufacturing industries away from large metropolitan areas in Japan. Using prefectural data in five major manufacturing sectors for three periods (1960-1973, 1973-1980, and 1980-1995), this study attempts to identify the factors affecting the changing patterns of industrial concentration. We found through regression analysis of employment growth that while the pull to cities by agglomeration economies has been weak, the push by congestion of cities and increasing competition with service sectors has had pervasive impacts on the geographical dispersion of industries.

“The Location of Industries and Agglomeration Economies: A Case Study of Manufacturing Sectors in Postwar Japan,” (Sangyo Ricchi to Shuseki no Keizai: Sengo Nihon no Seizougogyo ni kansuru Jirei Kenkyu.), *Keizai to Keizaigaku*, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Volume 89, July 1999. (In Japanese)

WORKING PAPERS “A Survey of Empirical Studies on Industrial Development in Less Developed Economies,” University of Chicago, July 2005.

Abstract: This paper reviews the current literature on industrial development, paying particular attention to the experience of East Asia. Based on empirical studies that use regional data, we discuss a tendency of geographical extension of industrial clusters from urban into suburban areas. Collecting case studies that use survey data, we document distinct features of industrial development in East Asia: an industry tends to be initiated by entrepreneurs with critical knowledge and skills; then the entry of a large number of small-sized lower-productivity followers contributes to the expansion of the industry; the declining profits due to competition and the accumulated human capital induce highly educated entrepreneurs to invest in innovative activities. The experience of East Asia differs from the prediction of the product life cycle theory, which is based on the experience of U.S. and other leading industrial nations in Europe. We conclude that a formal analysis is required to understand the process of industrial development in less developed economies.

WORKING PAPERS “Formation of Suburban Clusters in the Process of Industrial Development: the Case of the Greater Tokyo Region, 1960-2000” (with E. Yamamura, T. Sonobe, and K. Otsuka), submitted.
Abstract: While it is widely believed that industrial clusters play a critical role in the promotion of industrial development, industries generally disperse geographically in the process of industrial development. We hypothesize that industries are relocated from urban to suburban areas over time, partly because manufacturing industries lose comparative advantage in urban areas and more importantly because manufacturing industries seek to form new extended industrial clusters in suburban areas. We test these hypotheses based on the case study of changes in industrial locations, as well as establishment size and value added ratio, in the Greater Tokyo Area for 1960-75 and 1975-2000.

“Market Information in Product Cycles,” University of Chicago, January 2004.

Abstract: Product cycle theory predicts that technological improvements in production processes drive manufacturing away from technologically advanced countries to backward countries, where production inputs are cheaper (Vernon 1966). Yet it does not address the mechanism that determines why some backward countries are successful and why other technologically comparable countries are not. We postulate that the availability of market information generates the heterogeneous performances among backward countries. We document two cases of product cycles using international trade data, and build a simple model to analyze the importance of market information in product cycles. We provide a numerical example to make the argument clearer.

“International Trade, Technology Spillovers, and Economic Growth,” University of Chicago, April 2003.

“Changes in the Effects of Race, Gender, and Human Capital on Determination of Wage Rate: The Case Study using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth79 in the U.S.,” University of Chicago, March 2003

”Locational Changes in Industries in the Development Process: The Case of Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures in Japan, 1960-1995,” M.A. Thesis, Tokyo Metropolitan University, March 2001.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE Research Assistant for Professor Tetsushi Sonobe, GRIPS, Tokyo Summer 2003
Research Assistant for Professor Austan Goolsbee, University of Chicago, G.S.B. Summer 2002

TEACHING EXPERIENCE T.A. for Professor Keiji Otsuka, Advanced microeconomics, Tokyo Metropolitan University 2001

REFEREE Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control, Economics Bulletin

FELLOWSHIPS University of Chicago Unendowed Fellowship 2001-2005
Foundations for Advanced Studies on International Development Fellowship 2002-2003

PRESENTATIONS Capital Theory Working Group, University of Chicago January 2004, June 2006
Growth Theory Working Group, University of Chicago May 2003

COMPUTER SKILLS MATLAB, MATHEMATICA, Ox, R, GAUSS, STATA, LaTeX, MS Word, MS Excel

REFERENCES Robert E. Lucas Jr. (Chair) University of Chicago (773)702-8191 relucas@uchicago.edu
Chad Syverson University of Chicago (773)702-6576 syverson@uchicago.edu
Jeremy Fox University of Chicago (773)702-7587 fox@uchicago.edu