

平成 29 年 3 月 1 日

博士論文審査結果報告  
Report on Ph.D. / Doctoral Dissertation Defence

政策研究大学院大学  
名誉教授 大塚啓二郎

審査委員会を代表し、以下のとおり審査結果を報告します。

On behalf of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee, I would like to report the result of the Ph. D. / Doctoral Dissertation Defence as follows.

学位申請者氏名 Ph.D. Candidate	吉川 愛子		
学籍番号 ID Number	DOC13163		
プログラム名 Program	国家建設と経済発展プログラム State Building and Economic Development Program		
審査委員会 Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	主査 Main referee	大塚 啓二郎 OTSUKA, Keijiro	主指導教員 Main advisor
	審査委員 Referee	松本 朋哉 MATSUMOTO, Tomoya	副指導教員 Sub advisor
	審査委員 Referee	飯尾 潤 HIO, Jun	博士課程委員会委員長代理 Acting Chairperson of the Doctoral Programs Committee
	審査委員 Referee	高橋 和志 TAKAHASHI, Kazushi (上智大学 経済学部)	外部審査員 Referee from outside institutions
論文タイトル Dissertation Title	INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN BANGLADESH 国際労働移動と経済発展：バングラデシュ農村の実例		
学位名 Degree Title	博士 (国際開発研究) / Ph.D. in International Development Studies		
論文提出日 Submission Date of the Draft Dissertation	平成 28(2016)年 12 月 22 日	論文審査会開催日 Date of the Degree Committee Meeting	平成 29(2017)年 1 月 20 日
論文発表会開催日 Date of the Defense	平成 29(2017)年 1 月 20 日	論文最終版提出日 Submission Date of the Final Dissertation	平成 29(2017)年 3 月 1 日
審査結果 Result	合格 pass		

## 1. 論文要旨 Thesis overview and summary of the presentation.

### **An Overview**

Increasingly international migration in developing economies has received attention of governments and aid communities as a driver of social and economic development. This thesis uses unique data on rural households for the period 2000–2014 to examine the determinants and consequences of international migration from rural areas in Bangladesh. There are two main analytical chapters, which are potentially publishable in international journals.

The first major chapter (Chapter 4) explores the issue of what the socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiary households of international migration were and how they have changed over time. The analysis shows that education level of household members and household assets are important determinants of international migration, particularly in early years of migration. It also reveals that, in recent times, less educated and less wealthy households are beginning to migrate. In addition, social network within community was a key contributor to migration, but its predictive power has declined as the migration became common. These findings suggest that paucity of financial, human and social capital endowment has become less binding constraints on international migration. Additional analyses indicate that the persistent demand for low-skilled workers in major destination countries, increasing demand for educated workers in domestic labor markets, and increasing availability of non-collateral loans and grants to finance migration for the poor are major causes for such changes in the determinants of international migration.

The second major chapter (Chapter 5) evaluates the consequences of international migration on household investment and consumption by classifying migrant households into three distinct groups into new, continued and post migrant ones. This is the major new innovation of this study. The results show that initiating migration reduces household investment in business, while terminating migration is associated with substantial increase in business investment. The absence of productive workers due to migration and their presence seem to affect the investment behaviors significantly. It is also found that migration contributes significantly to improvement of the school enrolment ratio of children, especially girls. The impacts of migration on patterns of investment and

consumption are clearly different between groups and even of opposite directions in some cases. These heterogeneous effects often cancel each other out and, consequently, no or non-significant average effects of migration are observed when only the average effect of all migrant households is estimated. This finding suggests a need for reconsideration of the findings in many previous studies in which no heterogeneous effect of migration is taken into account.

## **Presentation**

In the presentation, Ms. Kikkawa first introduced the topic of the dissertation and then went through the main findings of the two main research chapters. There followed questions and comments from the examiners and then from the wider audience.

## **2. 審査報告 Notes from the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee (including changes required to the thesis by the referees)**

The referees were generally satisfied with the originality and contribution of the thesis, but made a number of comments in order to improve it.

Otsuka asked whether it was really the poor who received non-collateral loans. He also recommended to state what the major contribution of Chapter 5 to the literature is.

Prof. Iio suggested to clarify the relationship between the analytical focus on temporary international migration and the focus on heterogeneity of migrants. He also recommended to broaden the policy implications.

Prof. Matsumoto pointed out: (1) Ms. Kikkawa should elaborate a little bit more about how temporary migration is important in the context of Bangladesh. (2) In Chapter 4, robust standard errors may be inappropriate for the nonlinear estimations. It might be even better to forget about nonlinear specification. (3) Pooled regression makes the thing worse. (4) In Chap 4, the household fixed effect model may need region\*time dummies. (5) In Chap 4, the expression of the equation should be changed.

Prof. Takahashi pointed out a number of typographical and grammatical errors. Then he suggested to (1) relocate Section 1.4, (2) improve the expression of hypotheses, (3) explain how sample was scaled up in Chapter 3, (4) explain more clearly what kind of estimation was made in Chapter 4, as it is

unusual, (5) when marginal effects were discussed, it is better to refrain from using the term “coefficients,” (6) mention about the pros and cons of using lagged endogenous variable as an explanatory variable, (7) clarify the relationship between migration and borrowing availability discussed on page 49, (8) the analysis in Chapter 5 potentially suffers from the endogeneity bias, so that it is appropriate to analyze what types of people become new migrants, continuing migrants, and post migrants, and (9) since the weighted sum of three coefficients becomes equal to the coefficient of dummy variable in Table 5.8, the discussion about the estimation results shown in this table should be toned down, among others.

**3. 最終提出論文確認結果 Confirmation by the Main Referee that changes have been done to the satisfaction of the referees**

Aiko Kikkawa has revised her thesis to incorporate the comments of the referees and has provided clear explanations of the revisions. The referees are satisfied with the final version.

**4. 最終審査結果 Final recommendation.**

We recommend that the degree of Ph.D. in International Development Studies be awarded to Ms. Aiko Kikkawa.