

博士論文審査結果報告
Report on Ph.D. / Doctoral Dissertation Defense
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)
 Associate Professor Chikako Yamauchi

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 Doctoral Dissertation Defense as follows.

学位申請者氏名 Ph.D. Candidate	永島 優 / Nagashima Masaru		
学籍番号 ID Number	PHD13106		
プログラム名 Program	Policy Analysis Program		
審査委員会 Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	主査 Main referee	山内 慎子 YAMAUCHI Chikako	主指導教員 Main Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	MUNRO Alistair	副指導教員 Sub Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	LITSCHIG Stephan	副指導教員 Sub Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	INTARAKUMNERD Patarapong	博士課程委員会委員長代理 Acting Chairperson of the Doctoral Programs Committee
	審査委員 Referee	高崎 善人 TAKASAKI Yoshito 東京大学	外部審査委員 EXternal Referee
論文タイトル Dissertation Title (タイトル和訳)※ Title in Japanese	An Empirical Economic Study on Human Capital Investment Behaviours in Uganda ウガンダにおける人的資本投資行動に関する実証経済分析		
学位名 Degree Title	博士（開発経済学） Ph.D. in Development Economics		
論文提出日 Submission Date of the Draft Dissertation	2019年10月3日	論文審査会開催日 Date of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	2019年10月31日
論文発表会開催日 Date of the Defense	2019年10月31日	論文最終版提出日 Submission Date of the Final Dissertation	2020年2月26日
審査結果 Result	合格 Pass		

※ タイトルが英文の場合、文部科学省に報告するため、和訳を付してください

Please add a Japanese title that will be reported to MEXT.

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

Masaru's thesis investigates important changes in human capital investment by women in developing countries, using Uganda as a case study. In one chapter, he studies the impact of female education on bride price practices. In the other chapter, he examines how pregnancy losses such as miscarriages and stillbirths affect the subsequent family planning behavior, particularly focusing on birth spacing.

Brideprice is a marital wealth transfer sent from the groom to the parents of the bride. It was practiced in many of today's developed countries but abandoned as those countries went through economic and social development. Till now, little has been known about what exactly contributed to the decline of the practice. Masaru's thesis provides the first evidence on one of the important factors explaining this historical transformation. Based on the increase in educational attainment among girls due to the primary education reform in Uganda, he finds that female education reduces the probability of receiving brideprice. This suggests that female education is one of the factors facilitating the cultural decline. This finding in turn help explain the disappearance of brideprice practice in contemporary high-income countries as well as its current decline in Africa. As a possible mechanism of the cultural decline, the thesis considers the trade-off for the bride's parents between satisfaction from immediate brideprice payment and satisfaction from their daughter's future quality marital life, which might be harmed by the receipt of bride price.

The other piece of research focuses on the importance of appropriate birth spacing, which can be considered to be the investment in the human capital of both mothers and babies. Appropriate birth spacing is known to improve maternal and child birth outcomes, as well as subsequent human capital accumulation and career development of the child. However, many women in developing countries have birth intervals that are shorter than recommended internationally, possibly contributing to the poor outcomes such as high infant

and maternal mortality. While it is known that birth interval is shortened after the death of an infant, the impact of a pregnancy loss, such as a miscarriage and stillbirth, has not yet been made clear. Since the infant deaths are considered to be more dependent on family characteristics not observed in data, such as wealth, innate health and innate ability, new evidence based on a pregnancy loss, which is medically considered to be more random, is likely to provide the robustness test to the above-mentioned relationship, thereby contributing to the literature. The thesis shows that a pregnancy loss increases birth interval for the pregnancy immediately after the loss, simply because the lost pregnancy resulted in waste of time before reaching the next birth. However, it is shown that birth intervals for all the subsequent pregnancies decrease. This is consistent with the evidence based on infant mortality and underscores the importance of this behavioral response in high-fertility countries. In addition to demonstrating the robustness of this relationship, Masaru also provides suggestive evidence on the mechanism behind it. That is, a woman feels that the probability of pregnancy loss suddenly increases just after her actual loss, which induces her to try to get pregnant in haste, while her perceived probability settles as she experiences pregnancies without a loss. He provide the first empirical evidence supporting this hypothesis, using the individual panel data on the proportion of pregnancies resulting in pregnancy losses.

Both of these studies provide important empirical contributions to the relevant strands of literature. The thesis also provides a rich set of robustness checks, underscoring the thoroughness of Masaru's work.

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

Among the members of the doctoral thesis review committee, there was a general consensus that both the dissertation and the presentation at the defense were relevant, well-organized and clear. The members made several critical questions and comments as follows:

Regarding the chapter on bride price

1. Can the dissertation further describe the study sites and data?
2. Can you explore the mechanism through which female education reduces the probability of receiving bride price?
3. It would be better to check whether institutional changes occurred in the analysis period, such as HIV-related policies.
4. Can you estimate the impact of female education on the probability of marrying by a certain age? If this is significant, the analysis sample is the selected group of individuals.

Regarding the chapter on birth spacing

1. It would be better to explain why it is important to study the impact of miscarriages/stillbirths given the impact of infant deaths has been studied.
2. It would be better to test whether birth interval differs between women who never experience miscarriages/stillbirths and those women who eventually experience miscarriages/stillbirths just before the latter type of women encounter the miscarriages/stillbirths.

The members of the committee reached conclusions that revisions should be made following these comments, and the main adviser would check a revised version.

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

The main adviser checked the revisions over the course of three months through biweekly meetings, and considered that necessary revisions had been made. The result of the plagiarism

check by Turnitin was satisfactory as well.

4. 最終審査結果 Final recommendation

The doctoral thesis review committee recommends that GRIPS award the degree of Ph.D. in Development Economics to Mr. Masaru Nagashima.