Research Project Report

Program for Asia-Japan Research Development, Asia-Japan Research Institute

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Causal Analysis of Gender Issues and Policy Recommendations for Achieving Gender Equality in Asia

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Background and Significance of this Research

Gender inequality remains a persistent and serious challenge across Asian countries, particularly in South Asia (World Economic Forum [WEF] 2022). Persistent disparities between men and women affect not only immediate outcomes such as children's health, education, and access to opportunities, but also shape social and economic trajectories over the life course and across generations (UNICEF 2022). From the perspective of sustainable development and the protection of fundamental human rights, addressing gender inequality therefore constitutes a critical policy and research priority for Asian societies.

Japan, despite being one of the world's five largest economies, continues to face substantial challenges in achieving gender equality. These challenges are particularly evident in persistent wage gaps, the underrepresentation of women in managerial and leadership positions, and limited political participation by women. In this sense, Japan shares common structural challenges with many other Asian countries. Accordingly, research that examines gender inequality across diverse Asian contexts can generate comparative insights that are not only regionally relevant but also directly informative for policy discussions in Japan. This project thus closely aligns with the objectives of the Asia–Japan Research Promotion Programs, as cross-country empirical research in Asia can help identify common mechanisms and context-specific constraints shaping gender outcomes.

Despite the diversity of historical, cultural, and institutional settings within Asia, much of the existing research on gender inequality has relied on qualitative studies or descriptive statistical analyses. While such approaches provide essential institutional and contextual understanding, rigorous quantitative analysis that explicitly identifies causal relationships remains limited. In particular, econometric studies using micro-level data—such as household surveys, administrative records, and census data—are still relatively scarce for many Asian countries.

In recent years, advances in economics and related social sciences have expanded the use of econometric tools and survey experiments to study gender-related behavior and social attitudes.

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These methods enable researchers to quantify the effects of policies, institutional changes, and social norms while addressing key empirical challenges such as endogeneity and measurement error. Survey experiments, in particular, allow researchers to reduce social desirability bias—where respondents provide normatively acceptable responses rather than revealing underlying preferences—and to more credibly estimate the relationship between individual attitudes and gender inequality outcomes (Quadlin 2018; Bursztyn et al. 2020).

However, existing empirical research using these methods has focused primarily on developed countries, as well as a limited number of large economies such as China and India. By contrast, systematic econometric evidence from other Asian regions remains extremely scarce, despite substantial variation in institutional environments, development trajectories, and gender norms. This project addresses this gap by extending causal, microdata-based analysis to a broader and more diverse set of Asian countries, thereby enhancing both external validity and comparative insight.

Moreover, as shown by Alesina et al. (2013), gender norms and roles tend to be deeply rooted in long historical processes, suggesting that gender inequality is unlikely to diminish spontaneously through economic growth alone. This highlights the importance of policy interventions whose impacts can be empirically evaluated. Consequently, the central objective of this project is not only to document gender disparities but also to generate rigorous empirical evidence on the mechanisms through which policies, institutions, and social contexts influence gender-related outcomes. By doing so, the project aims to provide a robust analytical foundation for concrete policy recommendations and socially relevant interventions.

References:

Alesina, A., Giuliano, P., and Nunn, N., 2013. On the Origins of Gender Roles: Women and the Plough. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 128(2), 469–530.

Bursztyn, L., González, A. L., and Yanagizawa-Drott, D., 2020. Misperceived Social Norms: Women Working Outside the Home in Saudi Arabia. *American Economic Review*, 110(10), 2997–3029.

Quadlin, N., 2018. The Mark of a Woman's Record: Gender and Academic Performance in Hiring. *American Sociological Review*, 83(2), 331–360.

UNICEF. 2022. *Gender Counts South Asia: A Quantitative Assessment of Gender Inequality and Its Impact on Children and Adolescents.*

World Economic Forum (WEF). 2022. *Global Gender Gap Report 2022*.

Objectives

The research objective of this project is to comprehensively examine gender-related issues that arise throughout an individual's lifetime, from birth to later life stages, focusing on persistent gender inequality across Asian countries. Key areas of focus include:

- Public Health (early-life gender disparities, including gender selection at birth, and attitudes toward abortion),
- Education (disparities in investment in human capital and gender-role expectations of parents and teachers),
- Labor (gender differences in labor market participation, earnings outcomes, and workplace-related attitudes), and
- Administration (participation gaps in public management domains).

Building on these thematic areas, the specific research objectives are to clarify the conditions under which gender inequality persists, to identify underlying social, institutional, and economic mechanisms, and to assess the scope for policy intervention. To address these questions, the project employs analytical methods drawn from economics, management, and related social sciences, with a particular emphasis on quantitative, microdata-based analysis and causal inference.

The research relies primarily on household- and individual-level data from South and Southeast Asia, including both independently collected survey data and existing administrative and census data. These data are used to rigorously quantify gender disparities across the targeted domains. In addition, qualitative approaches—such as institutional analysis—are combined with quantitative methods to allow for context-sensitive interpretation of results and to better capture institutional and cultural heterogeneity across countries.

The ultimate goal of the project is to derive evidence-based policy implications that can inform the design and implementation of interventions aimed at reducing gender inequality. These findings are directly relevant to several Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 5 (Gender Equality), which emphasizes equal opportunities regardless of gender. A distinctive feature of the project is its extensive use of existing research networks among scholars and government officials in South and Southeast Asia. Through close collaboration with local academic and administrative partners, the project conducts field-based research, including advanced socioeconomic experiments tailored to country-specific challenges. By promoting joint research with overseas universities and policy institutions, the project aims to establish a sustainable, internationally connected research hub on gender issues centered at Ritsumeikan University.

Actual Activities

This project examined a broad range of gender equality issues from the perspectives of public health, education, labor, and public administration. The allocation of research themes, project members, and their respective roles is detailed in the section “Project Members and Roles.” The overall research framework is structured along life stages, addressing gender inequality at multiple points in the life course:

1. Public health around birth,
2. Gender disparities in access to education, from elementary education through university,
3. Gender gaps in labor market outcomes after graduation, and
4. Issues related to adult awareness and participation in administrative and public domains.

While themes (1) through (3) primarily focus on individual-level outcomes, theme (4) emphasizes individuals’ engagement with society and public institutions. Across all themes, the project integrates quantitative analysis based on micro-level data with contextual and institutional perspectives, drawing on administrative data and field-based research as appropriate to each topic.

Research Activities by Academic Year

Academic Year 2023

During the 2023 academic year, the project began with a comprehensive review of existing literature on gender inequality, with a focus on children, minorities, and early-life outcomes in Asian contexts such

as Thailand, Vietnam, and India. Based on this review, the research identified key gaps in empirical evidence and initiated quantitative analyses using individual-level data, including national census data from Vietnam. These analyses examined the effects of family-related policies and demographic factors on gender disparities, leading to the completion of two papers.

At the same time, primary data collection was carried out through field surveys and survey experiments designed to study social policies, educational environments, and gender-related attitudes. Empirical analyses based on these data resulted in six additional papers, three of which were submitted to international academic journals and three to AJI journals for review.

Throughout the year, regular seminars and internal study groups were held to discuss research progress and refine analytical strategies. Project members also presented preliminary findings at faculty seminars, university-wide research forums, and domestic and international academic conferences.

Academic Year 2024

In the 2024 academic year, the project advanced its empirical focus on education policies, family structure, and labor market outcomes using large-scale individual-level data from South and Southeast Asia. Analyses based on census data from Nepal examined the effects of education policies on women's socioeconomic status, building on the previous year's literature review. In parallel, a Vietnam-based study examining family-related policies was submitted to a development economics journal, while detailed revisions were prepared for a separate instrumental-variable study on family size and parental labor force participation.

Research based on survey experiments conducted in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and the Kyrgyz Republic was further developed during this year. In total, ten manuscripts were completed, addressing gender norms, leadership, ethics, and public-sector behavior. Outcomes included acceptances in international peer reviewed journals, revise and resubmit decisions, conference acceptances, and journal publications in both AJI outlets and the *Ritsumeikan Economic Review*.

The project continued to support active research exchange through regular seminars and research presentations, including participation in major international conferences such as the Asian Meeting of the Econometric Society, the *Singapore Economic Review* Conference, and the East Asian Economic Association Conference.

Academic Year 2025

During the final academic year, the project further expanded its thematic scope and comparative perspective. New empirical studies were developed based on systematic literature reviews and individual-level data, focusing on (i) decentralization, migration, and household welfare, (ii) nation building and civic attitudes, including political trust and community cooperation, and (iii) digital finance, mobile money, and gender-related economic outcomes.

These studies were refined through regular internal discussions, and completed manuscripts on civic attitudes and digital finance were accepted for presentation at international academic conferences. At the same time, analyses based on gender-related survey experiments in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and the Kyrgyz Republic were consolidated, bringing the total number of completed papers over the project period to twelve.

In addition to ongoing seminars and study groups, the project also organized an international online research workshop in January 2026, facilitating academic exchange on digital finance and gender outcomes through collaboration with researchers from Cambodia and Japan.

Activities include:

- PD organized an online research seminar in the 2025 academic year as follows:
  Seminar: “Mobile Money, Financial Literacy, and the Performance of Female-Owned Informal Enterprises in Cambodia”
  Date: January 22, 2026 (16:30–17:50 JST)
  Hosts: Usman Alhassan (Ritsumeikan Asia-Japan Research Organization) and Professor Sachiko Miyata (Ritsumeikan University)
  Speaker: Dr. Kimty Seng (Institute for International Studies and Public Policy, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia), “Mobile Money, Financial Literacy, and the Performance of Female-Owned Informal Enterprises in Cambodia”
  Discussant: Professor Sachiko Miyata (Ritsumeikan University)

In addition to data collection, analysis, and paper preparation, the project actively promoted academic exchange and collaborative research throughout the project period. Regular internal seminars and study groups were organized to facilitate discussion of research progress, methodological issues, and theoretical frameworks across different research themes.

Project members also disseminated their findings through a range of academic venues, including faculty seminars, university-wide research forums, and domestic and international academic conferences. These activities supported scholarly dialogue, enhanced feedback on ongoing research, and contributed to the broader dissemination of research outcomes. Through these continuous research and dissemination efforts, the project fostered an environment conducive to interdisciplinary collaboration and capacity building among researchers and graduate students.

Result and Perspectives

This research project identified several closely related core areas of inquiry, including public health (such as gender selection at birth and abortion-related attitudes), education (especially disparities in human capital investment), gender and labor market outcomes, public administration, and broader issues of social norms, governance, and inclusion. Across countries and methods, the project combined large-scale observational data, survey experiments, and quasi-experimental designs to examine how institutions, policies, and social contexts shape individual behavior and socioeconomic outcomes.

A major strand of the project examined social attitudes, leadership, ethics, inclusion, and autonomy in Sri Lanka, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Philippines using original survey experiments. In Sri Lanka, our findings show that rural villagers’ attitudes are shaped mainly by vulnerability, ethics, and community contribution. Safe abortion is viewed as more acceptable when the mother is young and when the reason involves health risks or violence. Unethical leadership, such as employing bribery or harassment, reduces villagers’ willingness to participate in community activities, particularly among female residents. In selecting local leaders, villagers do not show a strong gender preference, but they favor younger, more educated, non-corrupt candidates with substantial records of community contribution. Overall, the Sri Lanka projects suggest that villagers place greater value on integrity, competence, and social responsibility than on gender alone.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, our findings show that civil servants’ attitudes and behavior are influenced

by rules, ethics, and leadership characteristics. Sanctions and information security training increase perceived compliance with security policies. Corrupt behavior by leaders and peers reduces civil servants' motivation to serve the public, whereas corruption-free behavior has little positive effect. Civil servants also tend to prefer male, transformational, and technologically skilled leaders. Overall, the Kyrgyz projects suggest that public-sector compliance and motivation depend not only on formal organizational controls but also on ethical workplace environments and perceptions of leadership.

In the Philippines, our findings show that perceptions of inclusion and autonomy are shaped by gender, social norms, and demographic characteristics. The LGBTQIA+ workplace study finds moderate comfort with having an openly LGBTQIA+ boss, but also substantial perceived discrimination, especially in community settings. These perceptions vary by gender, age, religion, education, income, and sexual orientation. The career autonomy study shows that rural university students perceive daughters as more autonomous than sons in career decision-making, particularly when daughters deviate from their mothers' suggestions, suggesting changing gender norms in rural areas. Overall, the Philippines projects indicate both progress toward inclusion and persistent social constraints shaped by gender and cultural expectations.

Another set of studies investigates nation-building, political trust, and collective action in developing democracies. Using evidence from India, one paper examines whether Independence Day celebrations influence citizens' political confidence and willingness to cooperate within communities. The results show that households surveyed shortly after Independence Day report higher levels of collective problem-solving and greater confidence in state governments, local councils, and politicians. While gains in institutional confidence appear to be temporary, increases in community cooperation persist over time. The effects are heterogeneous: rural and less-educated households display stronger improvements in cooperative behavior, whereas urban and more-educated households experience larger increases in political confidence. These findings suggest that national commemorations can function as low-cost tools for strengthening social cohesion and encouraging collective action, even if their effects on institutional trust are short-lived.

The project also produced a series of studies on digital finance, informal enterprises, and gender gaps in developing Asia. Using firm-level data from Cambodia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, and Iraq, one study finds that mobile money adoption is generally associated with higher profitability and productivity among informal enterprises. However, these gains weaken substantially once financial literacy is taken into account, and in some cases, the independent effect of mobile money becomes statistically insignificant or negative. The strongest performance improvements are observed among enterprises operated by financially literate owners, indicating that access to digital financial tools alone is insufficient without the skills needed to use them effectively.

A complementary study focusing on female-owned informal enterprises in Cambodia shows similar patterns. Mobile money adoption increases the likelihood that female-owned firms report profits, but effects on sales and labor productivity depend critically on how digital finance is used and whether owners possess adequate financial knowledge. The main pathway through which mobile money improves outcomes appears to be increased sales rather than productivity gains. These findings emphasize that digital financial inclusion initiatives are most effective when combined with financial literacy training, particularly for women entrepreneurs operating in the informal sector.

Overall, the results of this three-year project demonstrate that policies and interventions aimed at reducing inequality and strengthening development outcomes must consider social norms, institutional

quality, and individual capabilities alongside formal access to services. Across countries and topics, the findings underscore the importance of ethical leadership, financial and civic literacy, and inclusive institutional environments in shaping behavior, cooperation, and economic performance. Together, these studies contribute new empirical evidence to debates on gender equality, governance, and inclusive development in Asia and beyond, while offering clear policy-relevant perspectives for future research and intervention design.

Project Members and Roles

Title	Name	Affiliation	Position	Specialization
Project Leader	Sachiko Miyata	Faculty of Business Administration	Professor	Development Economics, Asian Economics
Project Sub-Leader	Makoto Kakinaka	Graduate School of Economics	Professor	Public Policy, International Economics, Financial Systems
Project Member	Mai Seki	Graduate School of Economics	Associate Professor	Empirical Microeconometrics, Labor Economics, Educational Economics, Development Economics
Project Member	Pramod Kumar Sur	Faculty of Food Management	Associate Professor	Development Economics; Labor Economics; Economic History
Specialized Researcher	Usman Alhassan	Asia-Japan Institute	Senior Researcher (2025–2026)	Development Economics
Specialized Researcher	Variya Kunapasut	Asia-Japan Institute	Senior Researcher (2023–2025)	International Economics, Development Economics
Graduate Student	Niranjala Hulugalla	Graduate School of Economics	Doctoral student	Development Economics
Graduate Student	Elvira Isaeva	Graduate School of Economics	Doctoral student	Development Economics
Graduate Student	Melisa Manzano Fabella	Graduate School of Economics	Doctoral student	Development Economics

Selected List of Publications

Journal Papers:

1. Alhassan, U., Maswana, J. C., and Inaba, K. 2025. Leveraging Remittances for Entrepreneurship: The Role of Financial Development in Developing Economies. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 1–40, July 23.
2. Haruna, E. U., Alhassan, U., Emmanuel, P. M., and Onwe, J. C. 2025. Navigating the Governance Gap: Is Africa's Informal Sector Holding Back Economic Transformation? *Review of Development Economics*, July 29.
3. Haruna, E. U., Alhassan, U., Emodi, N. V., and Zakari, A. 2025. Does Cultural Characteristics Moderate the Effect of Shadow Economy on Carbon Emissions? Evidence from the Global South Countries. *Sustainable Futures*, 10, 101365, December 10.
4. Fabella, M., Seki, M., and Kakinaka, M. forthcoming. General Perceptions of Career Decision-

making Autonomy among Youth in Rural Philippines: An Experimental Study Examining Cultural and Gender Dynamics. *The Developing Economies*.

5. Hlaing, S. W., and Kakinaka, M. 2023. Capital Flow Waves and Economic Growth: Evidence from Advanced and Developing Economies. *Singapore Economic Review*, 68, 65–98.
6. Hulugalla, N. 2024. Perception of Abortion in Rural Sri Lanka: An Experimental Study. *Journal of the Asia-Japan Research Institute of Ritsumeikan University*, 6, 82–99.
7. Hulugalla, N., Seki, M., Yamada, K., and Kakinaka, M., 2025. Unethical Behaviours, Leadership, and Gender in the Village Development Programme: The Case of Rural Sri Lanka. *Public Management Review*, 27(3), 836–869.
8. Iraman, E., Ono, Y., and Kakinaka, M. 2026. When Do People Become More Willing to Pay Taxes? The Effects of Government Spending Information on the Public's Willingness to Pay Taxes. *Social Science Journal*, 63(1), 339–350.
9. Isaeva E., Seki, M., and Kakinaka, M. 2026. Leader and Peer Influence: Unraveling the Impact of Ethical and Unethical Behaviors on Civil Servants' Motivation in the Kyrgyz Republic. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 49(3), 203–220.
10. Isaeva E., Seki, M., and Kakinaka, M. 2025. Information System Security Policy Noncompliance: Effects of Sanctions and Training in Public Organizations. *Pacific Asia Journal of the Association for Information Systems*, 17(4), 26–49.
11. Kawarazaki, H., Mahmud, M., Sawada, Y., and Seki, M. 2023. Haste Makes No Waste: Positive Peer Effects of Classroom Speed Competition on Learning. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 85(4) 755–772.
12. Krisnanto, D., Iraman, E., Ono, Y., and Kakinaka, M. 2023. Quality of Public Governance and Voluntary Tax Payment: Experimental Evidence from Indonesia. *Applied Economics Letters*, 30, 543–547.
13. Kunapasut, V. 2024. Educational Attainment and Wage Inequality in Thailand: A Quantile Regression Analysis from 2009 to 2018. *Journal of the Asia-Japan Research Institute of Ritsumeikan University*, 6, 65–81.
14. Mar Oo, Z., Lin, C.-Y., and Kakinaka, M. 2025. Deciphering Long-term Economic Growth: An Exploration with Leading Machine Learning Techniques. *Journal of Forecasting*, 44(4), 1531–1562.
15. Mahmud, M., Sawada, Y., Seki, M., and Takakura, K. 2025. Self-learning at the Right Level, COVID-19, School Closure, and Non-cognitive Abilities. *Economics of Education Review*, 107, 102657.
16. N'dri, L.M., and Kakinaka, M. 2023. Corruption, ICT and Military Spending in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 34, 603–617.
17. Pham, T., Goto, D., and Kakinaka, M. 2025. Adolescents' Risky Online Behaviors and Social Desirability Bias in Vietnam: Privacy Disclosure and Pornography Use. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 28(4), 266–274.
18. Sawada, Y., Mahmud, M., Seki, M., and Kawarazaki, H. 2024. Fighting the Learning Crisis in Developing Countries: A Randomized Experiment of Self-Learning at the Right Level. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(4), 1893–1921.
19. Seki, M., Shoji, M., and Yamasaki, I. 2025. Mother's Late Return Home from Work, Family Relationship, and Locus of Control of Children: Evidence from Japanese Adolescents. *Social Science Japan Journal*, 28(1), 1369–1465

20. Shrestha, A., Ichihashi, M., and Kakinaka, M. 2026. The Coal Price and Spot Electricity Market Nexus in India: Evidence from the Quantile-on-Quantile Approach. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, 31(1), 117–139.
21. Shrestha, A., and Kakinaka, M. 2023. Nexus between Renewable Energy Certificates and Electricity Prices in India: Evidence from Wavelet Coherence Analysis. *Renewable Energy*, 204, 836–847.
22. Ubaydullah, M., and Kakinaka, M. forthcoming. Green Finance and Renewable Energy Mix: Evidence from Emerging Countries. *Energy and Environment.*
23. Akita, T., Celeste, R., and Miyata, S. 2024. Why Has Inequality in the Philippines Declined? A Two-stage Hierarchical Inequality Decomposition Analysis by Location and Education. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, 29(4), 1940–1959.
24. 市野泰和・河井亨・関麻衣 (2025).「大学の大規模授業科目における反転授業の実践と効果検証」『日本教育工学会論文誌』49(1), 91–108.

Book Chapters:

1. Alhassan, U., and Aduba, J. J. (Forthcoming). Political Regime, Renewable Energy Aid, and Renewable Energy Transition in Developing Countries. In J. J. Aduba, R. Oriama, & F. Belaid (eds.), *Sustainable Energy Transition in Developing Countries: Perspectives on Renewable Energy Aid, Finance, Subsidies, and Policy Innovation*. Elsevier.
2. Akita, T., and Miyata, S. 2024. Education and Expenditure Inequality in Indonesia and the Philippines: A Comparative Analysis in an Urban and Rural Dual Framework. In: Resosudarmo, B. P., Mansury, Y. (eds.) *The Indonesian Economy and the Surrounding Regions in the 21st Century. New Frontiers in Regional Science: Asian Perspectives*, vol 76. Springer.

Papers:

1. Alhassan, U., Miyata, S., and Sur, P. K. "Does Independence Day Celebrations Foster Communal Cooperation and Political Confidence?" paper accepted for presentation at *Japanese Society for Quantitative Political Science* (JSQPS) 2026 Winter Meeting, Waseda University, January 2026 and at the *20th East Asian Economic Association Annual Meeting*, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines, November 2025.
2. Alhassan, U., Barerra, M. J. S., and Inaba, K. "Towards a Gender Equal Developing Asia: Are Migrants' Remittances Viable Paths?" *Asian Economic Development Conference*, Peking University, Beijing, July 2025.
3. Alhassan, U., Inaba, K., and Miyata, S. "Mobile Money, Financial Literacy, and the Performance of Female-Owned Informal Enterprises in Cambodia," paper accepted for presentation at the *Royal University of Law and Economics Research Seminar*, Phnom Penh, January 2026.
4. Fabella, M. 2024. Can Conditional Cash Transfers Narrow Gender Gaps in Poverty Reduction? Evidence from the Poorest Regions in the Philippines. *Ritsumeikan Economic Review*, 73(3), 124–143.
5. Fabella, M. 2025. Perceptions of LGBTQIA+ Inclusion and Discrimination in the Philippines: Insights on Workplace Comfort and Social Attitudes. *Ritsumeikan Economic Review*, 74(1), 134–159.
6. Hulugalla, N. 2025. Villagers' Preferences for Leadership in Rural Sri Lanka: An Experimental Study. *Ritsumeikan Economic Review*, 74(1), 71–92

7. Isaeva, E. 2024. Gender Stereotypes on Leader's Traits, Styles and Technological Skills: Analyzing Civil Servants' Preference for Leaders through Conjoint Experiment in the Kyrgyz Republic. *Ritsumeikan Economic Review*, 73(3), 75–97.
8. Kunapasut, V., Nguyen-Phung, H. T., Miyata, S., and Sur, P. K. "The Spillover Effects of Population Control Policies: Empirical Evidence from Vietnam," paper accepted for presentation at the 2024 *Asian Meeting of the Econometric Society*, Hangzhou, China, June 2024.
9. Kunapasut, V., Nguyen-Phung, H. T., Miyata, S., and Sur, P. K. "The Impact of Demographic Shifts on Parental Labor Force Participation: Empirical Evidence from Vietnam," paper accepted for presentation at the *Singaporean Economics Review Conference* 2024, Singapore, August 2024.
10. Miyata, S., and Akita, T. 2024. "Is there an N-shaped Augmented Kuznets Curve in the Philippines? Panel Data Analyses," paper accepted for presentation at the *Vietnam Economist Annual Meeting* (VEAM) 2024, Eastern International University, Binh Duong, Vietnam. December 2024.
11. Miyata, S., T. Dartanto, F Yahardi, A. Syafiq, and S. Fikawati. "Education Mismatch and Labor Market Outcomes: Case of Youth in Indonesia," *18th East Asian Economics Association Conference*, Seoul National University, October 2023 and *Asian and Australasian Society of Labor Economics Conference*, AASLE 2023, National Taiwan University, December 2023.
12. Seki, M. "The Effects of Flipped Classroom in Higher Education on Learning Outcomes and the Heterogeneity by Group Member Characteristics." *Asian and Australasian Society of Labour Economics 2024 Conference*, Bangkok, Thailand, December 2024.
13. Seki, M. 2023. "Self-Learning at the Right Level, COVID-19 School Closure, and Noncognitive Abilities," paper accepted for presentation at the *ADB Economists Forum.*
14. Seki, M. 2024. "The Effects of Flipped Classroom in Higher Education on Learning Outcomes and the Heterogeneity by Group Member Characteristics," paper accepted for presentation at the *Asian and Australasian Society of Labour Economics Conference*.
15. Seki, M. 2025. "The Analysis of Migrant Workers in Bangladesh on Children's Learning Outcomes," paper accepted for presentation at the *20th International Convention East Asian Economic Association*.
16. Seki, M. 2025. "Migrant Workers in Bangladesh and Children's Learning Outcomes," paper accepted for presentation at the *16th Australasian Public Choice conference.*
17. Sur, Pramod K. "Who Should be the Leader: Vertical Diversity Based on Nationality and Team Performance." *Asian and Australasian Society of Labor Economics AASLE 2023 Conference*, National Taiwan University, December 2023.
18. Sur, Pramod K. "Understanding Vaccine Hesitancy: Empirical Evidence from India." *Asian and Australasian Society of Labour Economics 2024 Conference*, Bangkok, Thailand, December 2024.

Selected List of Research Funding/Grants

Research Grants:

During the 3-year research period, we obtained JSPS grant-in-aid research grants as follows:

1. Alhassan U. Grant-in-Aid for Research Activity Start-up, "Analysing the Impact of Decentralization on Migration and Household Welfare in Developing Countries," 2025–2026. 研究活動スタート支援
2. Miyata, S. Fund for the Promotion of Joint International Research (International Collaborative

Research) “A Behavioral Economics Approach to Sustainable Aquaculture Business: Social Experiments in Developing Countries,” 2023–2028. (分担者 Seki, M., Sur, P. K.) 国際共同研究加速基金 (海外連携研究)

3. Miyata, S. Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C). “The Effects of Transport Infrastructure on Development and Household Welfare in Developing Countries,” 2026–2030. (分担者 Sur, P. K.) 基盤C
4. Kakinaka, M. Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C). “Macroeconomic Structural Changes and their Characteristics: Applications of Interpretable Machine Learning,” 2023–2026. 基盤C
5. Seki, M. Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C). 親の働き方が子供の学力や心理的発達に及ぼす影響：日本と途上国の比較 2023–2026. 基盤C