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 研究課題名(和文) Gender Issues in the Indonesian Labor Market

研究課題名(英文) Gender Issues in the Indonesian Labor Market

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研究成果の概要(和文)：男性・女性労働者のあいだの所得配分に貿易自由化が与える影響について見解の一致が見られないことが、本研究の動機である。貿易自由化はさまざまな経路で労働者に影響を及ぼすため、その経験的な考察は本質的に困難であるが、本プロジェクトでは、インドネシアにおける関税引き下げの事例をもとに、貿易自由化が女性の雇用に影響を与える2つの経路、すなわち競争とテクノロジーを検証した。本プロジェクトを通じて得られた経験的証拠によれば、競争の亢進は女性差別を排除していくが、テクノロジーの輸入は、平均的に女性労働者より高水準の教育を受けている男性労働者に有利に働くことがわかる。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

We provide the literature empirical evidence regarding the distributional impact of trade liberalization across female and male workers. Empirical evidence found in the project suggests the importance of competition and educational attainment of female workers to encourage their employment.

研究成果の概要(英文)：The project is motivated by lack of consensus in the literature regarding the distributional impact of trade liberalization across female and male workers. The empirical investigation of trade liberalization is intrinsically difficult as it affects workers through various channels. The project approach empirical difficulties by employing both reduction in output and input tariffs in Indonesia to examine the two different channels of trade liberalization on female employment: competition and technology.

We found out that increased domestic competition caused by reduction in output tariffs is associated with increase in female employment in the 2000s, while reduction in input tariffs is related to significant decreases in female employment of firms utilizing imported material. Empirical evidence produced by the project implies that competition drives out discrimination against women, while imported technology favors male workers who are on average better educated than female workers.

研究分野：The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Labor Market

キーワード：trade liberalization gender inequality skill-biased Technology competition discrimination Indonesia

様式 C - 19、F - 19 - 1、Z - 19、CK - 19 (共通)

1. 研究開始当初の背景

Gender inequality and economic development are closely related. Many developing countries implemented gradual trade liberalization over past decades for its economic development and prosperity. However, its distributional impact across female and male workers in labor market has been scanty and relatively under-examined. Indonesia is world's fourth most populous country with growing economy and international trade. The labor force of Indonesia also shows educational gap between female and male workers providing nice setting to examine whether trade hurts workers depending on their skill level.

2. 研究の目的

The project has purpose to provide both academic contribution and policy contribution. Academically we aim to provide rigorous empirical evidence which examines various channels of trade liberalization affecting female and male workers, especially through increased domestic competition and imported technology.

The study also plans to provide policy implications regarding gender inequality in the context of labor-intensive developing countries faced with trade liberalization.

3. 研究の方法

We utilize exogenous variation provided by trade liberalization in Indonesia between 1993 and 2009. During these periods, Indonesia gradually lowered its trade barrier mainly driven by foreign pressure by IMF and ASEAN.

To quantify trade liberalization, we employed output and input tariffs separately. For output tariffs, we calculated weighted output tariffs within the four-digit industry code weighted by imports data from UN Comtrade.

For input tariffs, we employed three waves of IO tables in 1995, 2000, and 2005 provided by BPS (Statistics Indonesia) to calculate input tariffs. Then, we matched tariff rates in 1990-1997 to the IO table in 1995, tariff rates in 1998-2003 to the IO table in 2000, and tariff rates in 2004-2009 to the IO table in 2005. Finally, we calculated the input tariff within the 4-digit ISIC code weighted by input shares.

In our empirical analyses, we employ firm-level microdata from Indonesia from 1993 and 2009 matched with industry-level output and input tariffs for all our analyses.

We estimate share equation derived from translog cost function augmented by output and input tariffs which captures the two channels of trade liberalization: domestic competition and imported technology. We also control for time trends, firm fixed effects, (in the 1990s, when unique firm identifier is available), and industry fixed effects to prevent endogeneity.

4. 研究成果

During our research period, we presented our findings at various academic conferences and improved our estimation strategy, interpretation, and policy implications. Our findings show that trade liberalization in developing countries may hurt female workers by discouraging firms' export activities or encouraging firms' skill upgrading. On the other hand, we also show that increased competition by trade liberalization is beneficial to female workers as previously found in the literature. Our findings have important policy implication in the context of developing countries with significant gap in educational attainment between female and male workers. International trade makes it possible for firms to utilize imported intermediate goods embedded with foreign technology. As foreign advanced technology is more complementary to skilled workers, training and educating workers is essential to prevent unexpected inequality that caused by international trade.

We submitted our paper to World Development which is internationally peer-reviewed journal and reputable in the area of development economics. We recently received major revision request from the journal and resubmitted our article after careful revision. We expect that our revision would be well accepted by the journal.

5. 主な発表論文等

[雑誌論文](計1件)

1. Yoko Oishi and Dainn Wie, “. Importing Inequality: Trade Liberalization, Technology, and Women 's Employment ” GRIPS Discussion Paper Series 18-17, 2018
<http://doi.org/10.24545/00001646>

〔学会発表〕(計4件)

1. Dainn Wie and Yoko Oishi, “Trade Liberalization and Demand for Female Workers: Evidence from Indonesia” presented at RIEM-IDDPWP Workshop, 2018
2. Dainn Wie and Yoko Oishi, “Trade Liberalization and Demand for Female Workers: Evidence from Indonesia” presented at Singapore Economic Review Conference, August 4th, 2017
3. Dainn Wie and Yoko Oishi, “Trade Liberalization and Demand for Female Workers: Evidence from Indonesia” presented at 26th IAFFE (International Association for Feminist Economics) Annual Conference, July 1st, 2017
4. Dainn Wie and Yoko Oishi, “Trade Liberalization and Female Labor Force Participation: Evidence from Indonesia” presented at 22nd EBES Conference, May 24th, 2017

〔図書〕(計0件)

〔産業財産権〕

出願状況(計0件)

名称：
発明者：
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出願年：
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取得状況(計0件)

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種類：
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取得年：
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〔その他〕

ホームページ等

6. 研究組織

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