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研究課題名（和文）Multifaceted favoritism from longitudinal view

研究課題名（英文）Multifaceted favoritism from longitudinal view

研究代表者

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研究成果の概要（和文）：このプロジェクトは、不平等（好意主義、差別）を形成する嗜好や文化規範が、なぜ持続するのか、あるいは変化するのかを検証するものである。私は、不平等を中長期的、歴史的に検証する。このプロジェクトの成果は、私が発表した6つの論文（Vu, 2023; Vu & Yamada, 2023a, 2023b, 2023c, 2024; Yamada & Vu, 2024）に対応する6つの要素で構成されている。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

The research project quantifies the effects of some cultural factors on present-day economic outcomes using some causal inference methods.

研究成果の概要（英文）：The project is to examine why preferences and culture norms that shape inequality (favoritism, discrimination) are persistent or change. I examine the inequality in the mid- and long term, and in historical perspective. The outcomes of the project have 6 components corresponding with my 6 published papers (Vu, 2023; Vu and Yamada, 2023a, 2023b, 2023c, 2024; Yamada and Vu, 2024).

研究分野：Economic Policy

キーワード：Gender inequality Human capital Education Place-based policy Confucianism Returns to education Corruption Vietnam

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様式 C - 19、F - 19 - 1 (共通)

1. 研究開始当初の背景

When I examine favoritism, discrimination, and inequality in the preceding research project, I find that favoritism, discrimination, and inequality might change over time during economic development. However, it seems that favoritism, discrimination, and inequality do not always follow the same pattern. Some new favoritism appears while some disappear. Meanwhile, research in inequality often focuses on a certain short period of time. Such research often neglects the influence of historical factors that would shape inequality as a social norm.

2. 研究の目的

Therefore, the project is to examine why preferences and culture norms that shape inequality (favoritism, discrimination) are persistent or change. I examine the inequality in the mid- and long term, and in historical perspective. The outcomes of the project have 6 components corresponding with my 6 published papers (Vu, 2023; Vu and Yamada, 2023a, 2023b, 2023c, 2024; Yamada and Vu, 2024). I am going to report on the 6 components.

2.1 The “impacts” on left-behind household members upon the departure of female migrants (for working)

The topic is to find whether economic value of the gender formed by who migrated may change the gender division of housework or not among remaining household members.

2.2 The returns of test scores

The topic is to examine if the test scores in the end of 12th grade (at the national entrance exams to universities and colleges) can explain the wage rate 9-11 years later.

2.3 The impacts of enterprise zones on Vietnamese households

The topic is to investigate the possible impacts of enterprise zones (EZs) on local Vietnamese households between 2002 and 2008. The prime minister was the only authority to decide the establishment of EZs before 2009 in Vietnam. Therefore, having an EZ would be a privilege of an area over the others.

2.4 Perception of bribery, anti-corruption campaign and the public health service usage

Although various theoretical predictions have been made, empirical evidence on the impact of bribery remains limited, especially in the health sector. This study explores how the perception of bribery is associated with health service utilization in Vietnam by using provincial panel data during 2012-2018.

2.5 The culture of investment on education and human capital development

The topic is to investigate the impact of the Vietnamese imperial examinations (1075-1919) on the present-day quantity and quality of education in their home districts.

2.6 Impacts of Confucianism on gender inequality

The topic is to quantify the influences of Confucianism on gender inequality in present-day Vietnam.

3. 研究の方法

For mid- and long-term perspective, I rely on census data and political shocks to identify the impact of favoritism. Meanwhile, for historical perspectives, I use historical variables obtained from ancient data to explain present-day outcomes. Also, I use historical shocks as instrumental variables (IV) to identify the impacts.

3.1 The “impacts” on left-behind household members upon the departure of female migrants (for working)

Using two waves of the Vietnamese Household Living Standard Survey (2006-2008), the study applies the first-difference method and estimates a simple household fixed effects model with instrumental variables for robustness checks.

3.2 The returns of test scores

Using the Mincer equation for regression, the study examines possible connection between the test scores in the 2009 Vietnamese National Entrance Examination to University (NEEU) of individuals born in 1991 on their labor outcomes, particularly hourly wage measured in 2018 or 2020.

3.3 The impacts of enterprise zones on Vietnamese households

The study uses differences-in-differences and a panel-event study method. The panel data were formed by layering four waves of household surveys using a census of EZs in 2007, based on the same commune identity for our household and individual analyses.

3.4 Perception of bribery, anti-corruption campaign and the public health service usage

The study analyzes a panel data of Vietnamese provinces between 2012 and 2018 using panel fixed effects considering the changes in bribery perception from the Vietnam Governance and Public Administration Performance Index and the unique anti-corruption campaign taking place in the same time. The study examines if the change in bribery perception and the anti-corruption campaign are associated with public health service usage in each province.

3.5 The culture of investment on education and human capital development

The analyses at the district and individual levels are based mainly on the data of successful imperial test takers, the 2009 population census, and 2009 National Entrance Exams to University test scores. The study uses the distance to the imperial testing venues which varied by territory expansion history and regimes as an instrumental variable for the number of people who passed the Vietnamese imperial examinations (1075-1919).

3.6 Impacts of Confucianism on gender inequality

The study uses the number (or density) of the most successful test takers in the Vietnamese imperial examinations (1075-1919) in a given district as a proxy for mastering the subject of Confucianism—the main variable. Using an instrumental variable approach similar to 3.5's topic, the study considers the effects on labor, health, and educational outcomes for females relative to those of males.

4 . 研究成果

4.1 The “ impacts ”on left-behind household members upon the departure of female migrants (for working)

The study finds that temporary female migrants are associated with a higher probability of undertaking housework by male members left behind. There is a reduction in the gender gap in terms of time spent on chores. However, the paper finds little evidence for a similar reduction in the gender gap when the household size is altered for other reasons.

4.2 The returns of test scores

The study finds that a one standard deviation increase in the standardized test score on the NEEU is associated with a 7-9 percent increase in wage rate 9-11 years later. The results also suggest that mathematics test scores have a significant correlation with wage rate in the long run.

4.3 The impacts of enterprise zones on Vietnamese households

Within five years of EZ establishment, the study finds they are associated with higher household incomes, an increase in private property prices, and an increase in working hours. However, the study does not find a significant impact on household living expenditure or school attendance/working probabilities among members aged between 7

and 17 years. Neither does the study find a significant impact on health outcomes.

4.4 Perception of bribery, anti-corruption campaign and the public health service usage

The study finds that a higher perception of bribery is associated with fewer inpatient days, suggesting that bribery potentially influences the deterioration of welfare services. However, no such effect on the number of consultations at health facilities and the number of inpatients is detected. In addition, the study finds that a strong general anti-corruption campaign would offset the negative effects of bribery on the number of inpatient days.

4.5 The culture of investment on education and human capital development

The study measures the impact of the number of people who passed the Vietnamese imperial examinations (1075-1919) on the present-day quantity and quality of education in their home districts. The study finds a persistent legacy in educational attainment outcomes. Although there may be multiple channels that explain the long-term historical effects, a tradition of human capital investment and cultural elements are among the most important factors.

4.6 Impacts of Confucianism on gender inequality

The study finds that Confucianism has long-lasting negative impacts on gender inequality in all considered aspects. However, the results also suggest that when present-day females pursue more years of schooling, they tend to perform better than males.

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5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計10件（うち査読付論文 9件 / うち国際共著 9件 / うちオープンアクセス 1件）

1. 著者名 Vu Tien Manh, Yamada Hiroyuki	4. 巻 30
2. 論文標題 Returns in wage and employment from test scores: evidence from Vietnamese National University entrance exams 2009 and household data 2018?2020	5. 発行年 2023年
3. 雑誌名 Applied Economics Letters	6. 最初と最後の頁 1652 ~ 1655
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1080/13504851.2022.2075538	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する
1. 著者名 Vu Tien Manh, Yamada Hiroyuki	4. 巻 51
2. 論文標題 Legacies of Vietnam's imperial examinations, 1075-1919: More investment in education and better educational outcomes	5. 発行年 2023年
3. 雑誌名 Journal of Comparative Economics	6. 最初と最後の頁 2 ~ 14
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1016/j.jce.2022.09.004	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する
1. 著者名 Vu Tien Manh, Yamada Hiroyuki	4. 巻 29
2. 論文標題 Firms and regional favouritism	5. 発行年 2021年
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掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1111/ecot.12308	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する
1. 著者名 Vu Tien Manh, Yamada Hiroyuki	4. 巻 22
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掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1515/bejeap-2021-0342	査読の有無 有
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1. 著者名 Vu Tien Manh	4. 巻 36
2. 論文標題 Effects of Heat on Mathematics Test Performance in Vietnam	5. 発行年 2022年
3. 雑誌名 Asian Economic Journal	6. 最初と最後の頁 72 ~ 94
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1111/asej.12259	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 Vu Tien Manh, Yamada Hiroyuki	4. 巻 62
2. 論文標題 Do enterprise zones promote local business development? Evidence from Vietnam	5. 発行年 2022年
3. 雑誌名 Journal of Regional Science	6. 最初と最後の頁 1206 ~ 1224
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1111/jors.12593	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 Vu Tien Manh	4. 巻 27
2. 論文標題 Temporary migrants and gender housework division among left behind household members	5. 発行年 2023年
3. 雑誌名 Review of Development Economics	6. 最初と最後の頁 1834 ~ 1854
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2. 論文標題 Impacts of enterprise zones on local households in Vietnam	5. 発行年 2023年
3. 雑誌名 Pacific Economic Review	6. 最初と最後の頁 593 ~ 612
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1111/1468-0106.12432	査読の有無 有
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2. 論文標題 The impacts of Confucianism on gender inequality in Vietnam	5. 発行年 2024年
3. 雑誌名 The Journal of Economic Inequality	6. 最初と最後の頁 165 ~ 184
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1007/s10888-023-09584-8	査読の有無 有
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1. 著者名 Yamada Hiroyuki, Vu Tien Manh	4. 巻 3
2. 論文標題 Perception of bribery, an anti-corruption campaign, and health service utilization in Vietnam	5. 発行年 2024年
3. 雑誌名 Journal of Global Management	6. 最初と最後の頁 99 ~ 104
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) なし	査読の有無 無
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 -

〔学会発表〕 計10件 (うち招待講演 0件 / うち国際学会 8件)

1. 発表者名 Tien Manh Vu
2. 発表標題 The impacts of Confucianism on gender inequality in Vietnam
3. 学会等名 The Asian and Australasian Society of Labour Economics (AASLE) Conference (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2022年

1. 発表者名 Tien Manh Vu
2. 発表標題 Impacts of the 1075-1919 Vietnamese imperial examinations on contemporary quantity and quality of education
3. 学会等名 The Asian Meetings of the Econometric Society in East and South-East Asia (国際学会)
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1. 発表者名 Tien Manh Vu
2. 発表標題 Impacts of religion and religiosity on sex ratio in Vietnam
3. 学会等名 The Econometric Society Australasia Meeting (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2022年

1. 発表者名 Tien Manh Vu
2. 発表標題 The impact of Confucianism in gender inequality in Vietnam
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4. 発表年 2021年

1. 発表者名 Tien Manh Vu
2. 発表標題 Persistent legacy of the 1075-1919 Vietnamese imperial examinations in contemporary quantity and quality of education
3. 学会等名 The Asian Meetings of the Econometric Society (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2021年

1. 発表者名 Tien Manh Vu
2. 発表標題 The impact of Confucianism on gender inequality in Vietnam
3. 学会等名 Society of Economics of the Household, Annual Conference (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2021年

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3. 学会等名 The Spring Meetings of the Japanese Economic Association
4. 発表年 2021年

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3. 学会等名 International Symposium on Household Economics at Kobe University
4. 発表年 2023年

〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

	氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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