

平成 28 年 3 月 2 日

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

政策研究大学院大学  
 助教授 山内 慎子

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 Defense as follows.

学位申請者氏名 Ph.D. Candidate	増田 一八 MASUDA, Kazuya		
学籍番号 ID Number	PHD11203		
プログラム名 Program	政策分析プログラム 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	園部 哲史 SONOBE, Tetsushi	副指導教員 Sub advisor
	審査委員 Referee	MUNRO, Alistair	博士課程委員会委員長代理 Deputy Chairperson of the Ph. D. Programs Committee
	審査委員 Referee	赤林 英夫 AKABAYASHI, Hideo (慶應義塾大学経済学部 教授/ Keio University)	外部審査員 Referee from outside institutions
論文タイトル Dissertation Title	Access to Education and Reproductive Health: Evidence from Free Education Policy in Uganda  (ウガンダ教育無償化政策が教育や医療サービスへのアクセスに与えた影響に関する実証研究)		
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	平成 27(2015)年 9 月 1 日	論文審査会開催日 Date of the Degree Committee Meeting	平成 27(2015)年 9 月 29 日
論文発表会開催日 Date of the Defense	平成 27(2015)年 9 月 29 日	論文最終版提出日 Submission Date of the Final Dissertation	平成 28(2016)年 3 月 2 日
審査結果 Result	合格 pass		

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

The thesis examines the impact of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) Programs, which were introduced in 1997 and 2006 in Uganda. While public primary and secondary schools were partially supported by the government before these programs, the government of Uganda increased the amount of per pupil subsidy and substantially decreased the reliance on parental contribution to the financing of public schools. The thesis first looks into how the abolishment of school fees at the primary level increased educational attainment, and in turn changed a number of reproductive outcomes such as the age at the first sexual intercourse, marriage and pregnancy, as well as health care utilization such as antenatal check-up and delivery at health facilities. It further investigates how the abolishment of fees at the secondary level changed the pattern of sorting among students into public and private schools, and their educational environments and achievements.

Methodologically, the difference-in-difference and instrumental variable methods are applied to several waves of the Demographic Health Survey data for the analysis of UPE. For the analysis of USE, the difference-in-difference method is used for the data obtained from the Ministry of Education and the Uganda National Education Board.

The results suggest that UPE significantly increased female education without affecting boys who already attained the primary schooling on average prior to the launch of the program. Those girls also indicate delay in the timing of marriage and first pregnancy, though the timing of their first sexual intercourse was unaffected. Among those who became mothers by the age of 20, girls exposed to UPE (thus achieving more years of schooling) exhibit higher likelihood of utilizing maternal care and post-natal care for their children.

The results for the analysis of USE indicate a significant increase in the number of individuals completing secondary education. Though the per-pupil number of teachers decreased, educational achievement measured by the scores of the test for completing secondary education was not significantly affected for most pupils, except only for individuals who went to private schools which opted in the Public Private Partnership program with the government and received public subsidies.

Mr. Masuda made a very clear presentation and answered questions. He also addressed the comments raised in the question sessions.

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

The referees made the following comments:

Professor Akabayashi

- 1) Describe the admission processes at the secondary entry separately for public and private schools.
- 2) Modify the interpretation of the decline in the test score by considering the possibility of compositional change.

Professor Munro

- 1) When was the free O-level education announced? Is there any need to do placebo test to see the impact of Museveni's announcement in 2001?
- 2) Literature review seems inadequate, lacking the experience of other countries which introduced free education policy and major reports from international organizations.
- 3) Conduct the analysis for USE by separating pupils into four groups: public receiving subsidies, public not receiving subsidies, private receiving subsidies, and private not receiving subsidies.
- 4) Explain the intensity variable more carefully and explore alternative measures for it.

Professor Sonobe

- 1) Check the robustness of the results by using the per capita expenditure instead of assets in order to examine whether the average family background of pupils changed after the introduction of USE
- 2) Improve English grammar and structure in general.

**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**

Mr. Masuda has revised his thesis to incorporate the comments of the referees.

**4. 最終審査結果 Final recommendation.**

We recommend that the degree of Ph.D. in Development Economics be awarded to Mr. Masuda.