

Joseph Marshan

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Indonesian citizen
Australian visa subclass 500
Location: Sydney

Research Interests

Primary: Labor economics, gender economics.

Secondary: Applied microeconomics, poverty, family economics.

Education

Ph.D. Economics (cand.), Australian National University, 2017 - 2022 (expected).
Topic: Female labor force participation Indonesian case. Chair supervisor: Prof. Xin Meng.

M.A. Economics, Australian National University, 2015.

B.A. Economics, Universitas Indonesia, 2011.

Employments

Short-term Consultant, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

July 2020 - present

East Asia Pacific Gender Innovation Lab (EAP GIL). Providing data construction and econometric analysis for study titled "Preschool Availability and Women's Employment: Evidence from Indonesia". Study is published at *Journal of Economic Development and Cultural Change*. Apr. 2020 - Feb. 2021

Office of Chief Economist of Middle East & North Africa Regional Office (MNACE). Provide data cleaning and developing research proposal. Assessing COVID-19 impacts on gender perceptions in 10 countries of Middle East and North Africa regions. Jul. 2021 - presents

Consultant, Asian Development Bank, Jakarta

Jul. 2020 - Dec. 2020

Produce monitoring report of COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support (CARES) Program. Provide Gender Monitoring Matrix assessment to National Budget.

Researcher, SMERU Research Institute

Sep. 2012 - Feb. 2017

Provide quantitative analysis and policy brief for various projects. Develop research grants proposal.

Research Assistant, Harvard Kennedy School Indonesia Program, Jakarta

Jan 2011 - Sep. 2012

Supporting staff, National Development Planning (Bappenas), Jakarta

Oct. 2011 - Dec. 2011

Provide technical and administrative supports for decentralization team.

Teaching Assistants

Case Studies in Applied Economic Analysis and Econometrics (PG)	2019, 2020
Econometric Methods and Modelling (PG)	2019, 2020
Applied Microeconometrics (PG)	2018
Microeconomics 2 (UG)	2017

Presentations

Australia Conference for Economists (ACE), Perth (virtual)	2021
RSE PhD Workshop, Canberra	2019, 2020
ASSA Annual Meeting, Special Session in Social Economics, (virtual)	2020
Australian Gender Economics Workshops (AGEW), Brisbane	2020
Asian & Australasian Society for Labor Economics (AASLE), Singapore	2019

Awards

College of Business Economics Teaching Commendation for Tutoring	2020
Chris Higgins Prize	2016
LPDP Scholarship. Master and Doctoral program	2014, 2017

Research

Published work

Labour market effects of bushfires and floods in Australia: a gendered perspective. (Review and resubmit, *Economic Records*)

This paper represents the first study to systematically examine the effects of bushfires and floods on individual labour force outcomes within Australia, using regional variation in disaster occurrence between 2002 and 2019. We find that bushfires generate significant economic losses for Australia by lowering the average hours worked by individuals residing in disaster-affected regions. Women accounted for the majority of these losses. Our analysis highlights the nuanced nature of this issue and provides important evidence which can contribute to the optimal design of post-disaster government support.

Working Papers

Intergenerational link of female labor force participation: Evidence from Indonesia.

I investigate the existence of an intergenerational link between women's labor supply decisions in Indonesia using rich large-scale longitudinal data known as the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS). This study contributes to limited empirical evidence on the intergenerational link in female attachment in the labor market in the context of a developing country. In addition to cross-sectional correlation, I employ a permanent component approach (Chadwick and Solon, 2002; Galassi et al., 2019) to estimate the intergenerational correlation between the mother's lifetime employment and the daughter's lifetime employment. I find that a mother's employment affects her daughter's employment decision in the future. From the baseline specification result,

this intergenerational link coefficient is equivalent to more than two additional years of education. This suggests meaningfulness and the importance of intergenerational belief transfer in shaping the next generation of the female labor force. Finally, I provide evidence that the role-model effects and occupation-specific human capital transfer are the main plausible mechanism behind the intergenerational correlation. The study highlights the challenges of any efforts to improve the female labor supply given a slowly changing social norms society.

Unlucky and scarred: long-term consequences of labor market entry condition in Indonesia.

This paper provides empirical evidence of the long-term consequences of labor market entrance conditions using Indonesian data. I exploit the fact that since the Asian Financial Crisis hit in 1997/1998, Indonesia suffered a spike in the unemployment rate that prolonged for almost a decade. I collect and harmonize a long series of Indonesian labor market surveys (SAKERNAS) spanning over 30 years to construct a pseudo-panel cohort of new labor market entrants from 1990 to 2019. Following Kahn (2010) and Oreopoulos et al. (2012), I exploit exogenous temporal variation of the unemployment rate at the national level and province level to test the existence of scarring effects. To deal with endogenous migration issues for the province-level specification, I constructed a migration-weighted unemployment rate (Schwandt and von Wachter, 2019) based on historical inter-province migration patterns from the Population Census. I find evidence of a scarring effect where a 1 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate at the year of labor market entrance causes about 15% loss in probability to be employed full-time and about 26% potential monthly income loss. The negative effects of the unemployment rate in the initial year on employment and income linger up to 11 years after entering the labor market. I find women and men share similar burdens in terms of negative employment effects, but larger negative income effects for women.

Why do young females delay labor market participation in rural Indonesia? A cohort analysis using the maximum entropy approach

Rural females born in the late 80s and younger in Indonesia were less likely to participate in the labor market relative to their older counterparts who were born three decades earlier. The opposite trend however emerges for urban women. The interaction between two opposing trends is arguably the main culprit to the decades-long stagnation in female labor force participation in Indonesia. I construct a synthetic panel of cohorts using 30 years-long of repeated cross-sectional household survey data, namely SAKERNAS and SUSENAS. Focusing on the multi-generation of rural women, I employ the age-period-cohort model (Browning et al., 2012) to shed light on key factors that drive the negative cohort effect of labor force participation. The results suggest at least two important insights. Firstly, albeit more young women opt out the unpaid family job, I do not find evidence that improved education drives women out of the labor market as indicated by previous findings (Schaner and Das, 2016). Secondly, the negative cohort effect is largely driven by the married women with kids group. This suggests that childbearing cost is an important issue over generations in rural areas, despite a significant drop in fertility, as found in other countries (Klasen et al., 2020). My results challenge the adequacy of the current campaign on lifting female labor force participation by only focusing on improving access to education in rural areas and providing access to childcare in urban areas.

Mother education and children's well-being: evidence from four Pacific countries

We study the relationship between maternal education and children's well-being in four Pacific countries. We exploit the richness of the MICS dataset to investigate such relationships and the potential mechanism behind them. We find that a mother's year of schooling positively correlates with the likelihood of overweight and Early Childhood Development Indicator score while negatively correlates with the probability of having stunted children. We also find that the results vary across countries where the results are mainly driven by Kiribati and Samoa samples. Our further investigation reveals that years of schooling indirectly affect these outcomes via better caring practice and enrolment in early childhood education (ECE). We collect evidence that suggests the potential direct effects of years of schooling on stunting outcomes. Policy-wise, this paper shows that improving access to education to the women population per se has limited effect in the context of a developing country. Our results advocate for disseminating specific maternal and parenting knowledge and improving ECE access as an effective policy to improve child well-being in the Pacific area.

Quality-quantity trade-off: an evidence from Indonesia.

This paper provides evidence on quantity and quality trade-off (Becker and Lewis, 1973) existence in Indonesia using variation of province-level total fertility rate by cohorts and province as an instrument variable. I use the fact that Indonesia's nation-wide family planning policy, known as Keluarga Berencana, became ineffective due to weaker implementation, after an exogenous political shock in 1998 that dramatically turn Indonesia into more decentralised regime. Using the fourth wave Indonesia Family Life Survey data, I find trade-off exists only for height-for-age in rural areas. It does exists for year of schooling and has greater impact for urban samples. The results support rising concerns on the need of revitalisation of family planning policy in Indonesia.

Chapters

Structural Transformation and the Release of Labor from Agriculture. In *Indonesia: Enhancing Productivity Through Quality Jobs* 100–129. Asian Development Bank. [\[Link\]](#)

Research Reports

Poverty and Livelihood Map Indonesia. [\[Link\]](#)

The Well-Being of Poor Children Left by Their Mothers who Become Migrant Workers: Case Study in Two Kabupaten in Indonesia *SMERU Research Report*. [\[Link\]](#)

The Dynamics of Poor Women Livelihood: A Case Study amidst a Fuel Price Change, *SMERU Research Report*. [\[Link\]](#)

Prevalence of Child Marriage and Its Determinant among Young Woman in Indonesia. Co-author with Fajar Rakhmadi, & Mayang Rizky, *SMERU Research Report*. [\[Link\]](#)

Conference

Australian Conference of Economics (ACE), UWA, virtual	2021
ASSA Annual Meeting Special session: Social Economics, virtual	2021
Annual PhD workshop, ANU, Canberra	2019, 2020
Australian Gender Economics Workshop (AGEW), QUT, Brisbane	2020
Australasian Labor Economics Society (AASLE) Conference, NUS, Singapore	2019

Skills

Software: STATA, LaTeX, QGIS, R, Ms. Office

Language: Indonesia (Native), English (Professional), Spanish (Basic)