

1. INTRODUCTION

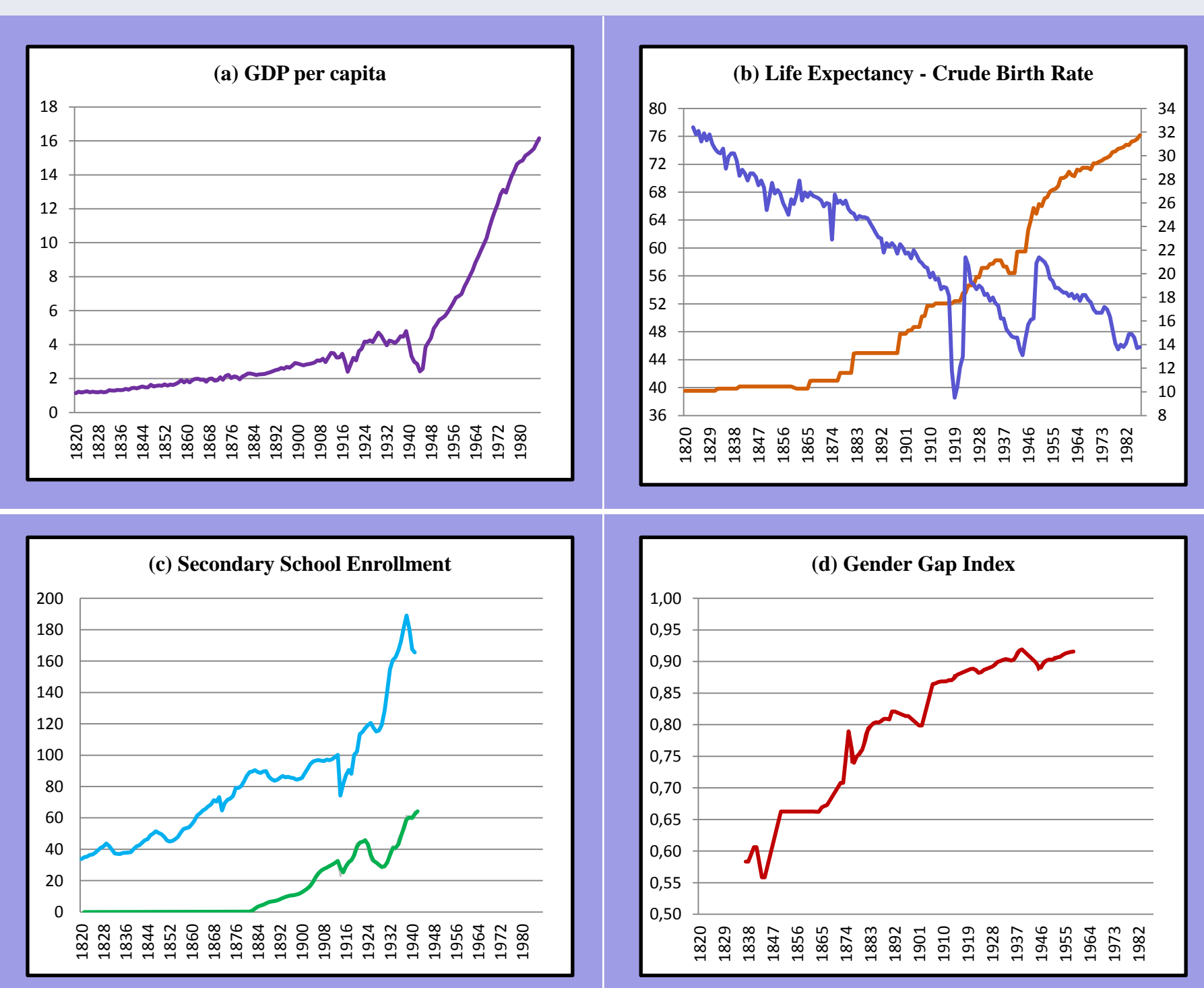
"The surest way to keep people down is to educate the men and neglect the women. If you educate a man you simply educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a family/a nation."

Lectured by James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey (1875-1927)

This paper explores the role of **gender equality over long-run economic and demographic development** path of industrialized countries. It accounts for changes in fertility, technology and income per capita in the transition from stagnation to sustained growth.

2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What role played by female empowerment on long-run development ?



Stylized facts

- (a) Economic transition
- (b) Demographic transition
- (c) Educational investments
- (d) Changes in gender relations

The study attempts to determine to what extent and through what mechanisms gender equality triggered the transition from Malthusian Stagnation to Modern Growth

3. MODELING FRAMEWORK

Unified Cliometric Growth Model

→ Determine the causes and the consequences of female empowerment on demographic and economic transitions.

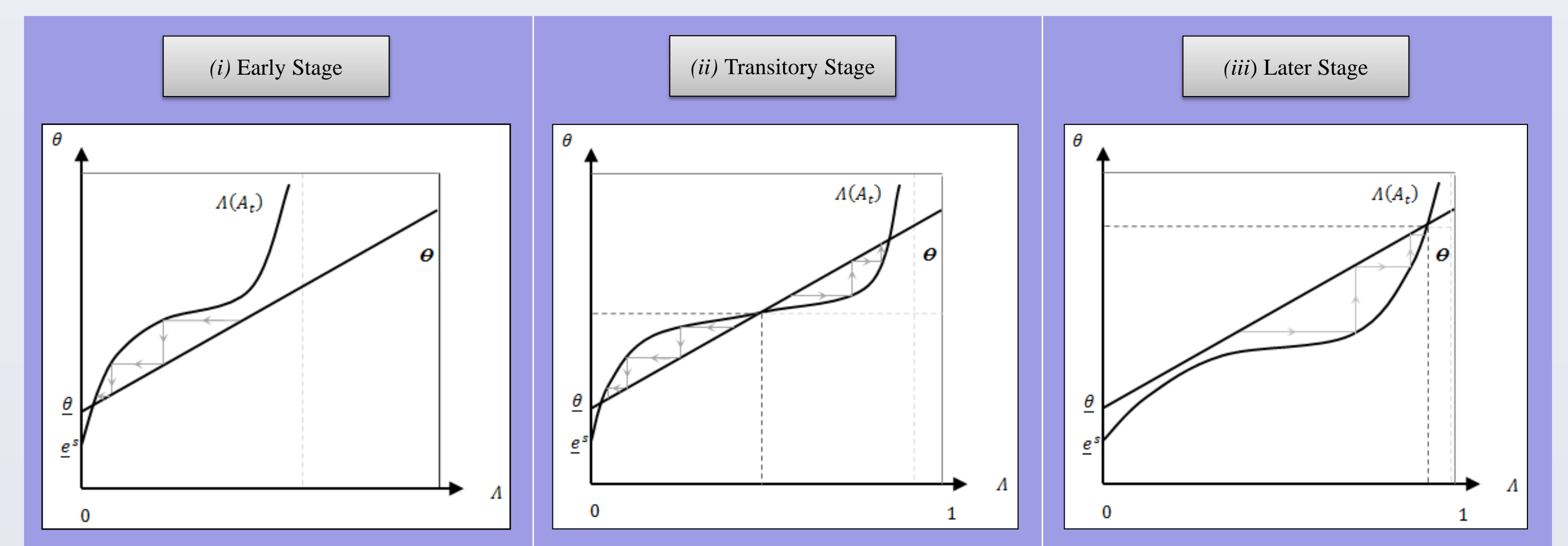
Overlapping Generations Model

Basic structure	Individuals live for 2 periods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two factors of production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unskilled labor • Skilled labor ▪ Two types of individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males • Females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Childhood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consume a fraction of parental time endowment ▪ Adulthood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate time between childbearing, education and work • Choose optimal number of children and education • Earn market wage and consume

4. RESULTS

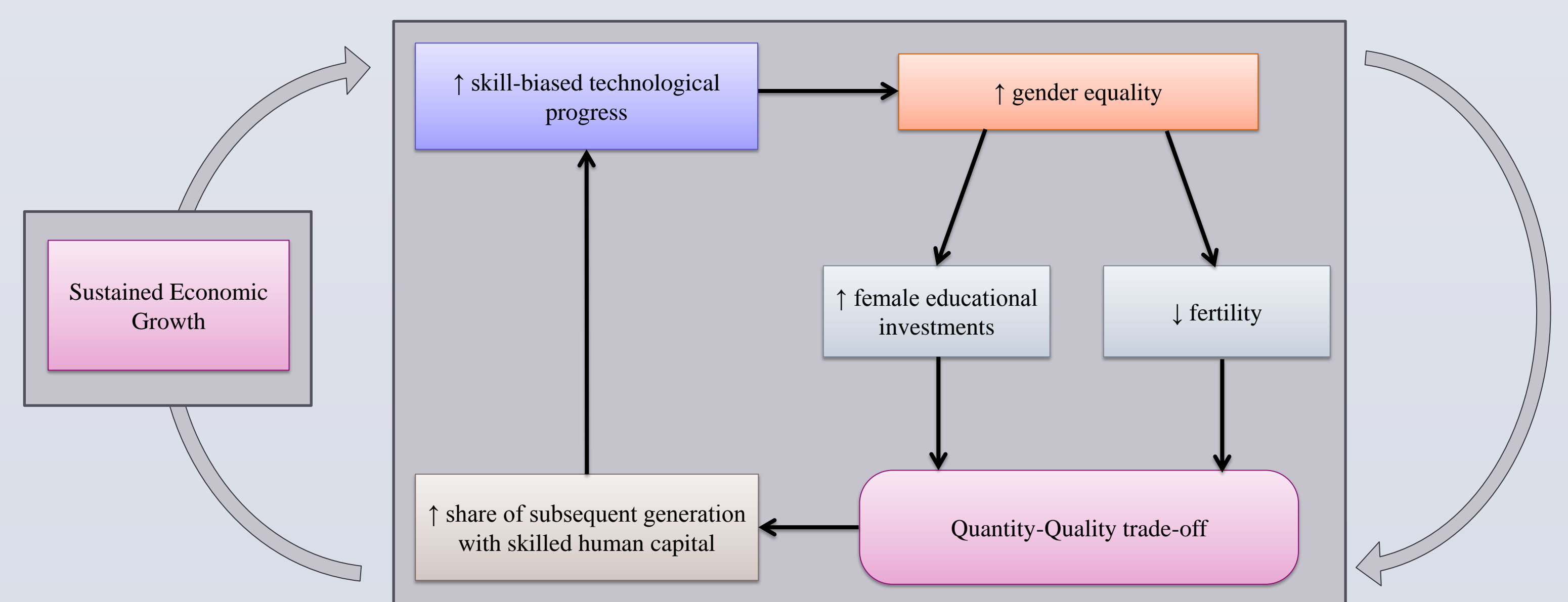
The economy is characterized by the three main following phases along the development path:

- (i) **Stagnation** with low female bargaining power, few individuals acquiring skilled human capital, and large fertility rates;
- (ii) **Transition** inducing a strong increase in gender equality, share of skilled individuals, income per capita, and technological level;
- (iii) **Sustained growth** in technology and income with high female bargaining power, almost all the population acquiring skilled human capital, and low fertility rates.



5. CONCLUSION

Our model suggests that gender empowerment is a crucial factor for both demographic and economic transition. Underlying mechanisms are summarized in the following diagram:



REFERENCES

- Becker, G. S. 1960. "An Economic Analysis of Fertility." In *Demographic and Economic Change in Developed Countries*, 209-40. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Diebolt, C. 2012. "The Cliometric Voice." Association Française de Cliométrie, Working Paper 12-12.
- Diebolt, C., and F. Perrin. 2013. "From Stagnation to Sustained Growth: The Role of Female Empowerment." *American Economic Review*, Papers & Proceedings, (Forthcoming).
- Galor, O. 2012. "The Demographic Transition: Causes and Consequences." *Cliometrica*, 6 (1): 1-28.
- Galor, O., and D. N. Weil. 2000. "Population, Technology, and Growth: From Malthusian Stagnation to the Demographic Transition and Beyond." *American Economic Review* 90 (4): 806-28.
- Goldin, C. 2006. "The Quiet Revolution That Transformed Women's Employment, Education, and Family." *American Economic Review*, 96 (2): 1-21.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Faustine Perrin
BETA - Bureau 126
61 Avenue de la Forêt Noire
67085 Strasbourg - France

Email: faustine.perrin@unistra.fr
Tel: +33 (0)3 68 85 20 98