



Göttingen, 11. Februar 2024

Master-Seminar (Summer Term 2024): Gender Inequality and Economic Development

Overview

In this Master seminar we discuss theories and empirical evidence on the impact of gender inequality on economic development. Introductory reading: Goldin, C. (2006). The quiet revolution that transformed women's employment, education, and family. *American Economic Review*, 96(2), 1-21 and Santos Silva, M. and Klasen, S. (2021), Gender inequality as a barrier to economic growth: A review of the theoretical literature. *Review of Economics of the Household*, 19(3), 581-614.

Structure of the seminar

- **12.04.2024, 16:15, room Oec 1.163 : Intro meeting.**
- Until **19.04.2024**: After the intro meeting, you have one week to submit your application for the seminar, via email to matthias.beulmann@uni-goettingen.de. ***You can find the application form as a separate file in StudIP.*** You can name up to 4 topic preferences, with no guarantee given that you will receive one of your preferred topics as your seminar topic. In case that there are more applications than available places we will distribute the places according to the study regulation. Please choose your top priorities carefully to ensure that you are comfortable with your selected topic. **Also: if not done already, this is the time to register for the course in StudIP. All further announcements will be done through StudIP!**
- Starting from **19.04.2024: publication of the list of participants and the list of topics.** The list will be published as fast as possible, sometimes the process of allocation takes a few days. After publication, the official work-time for writing the seminar paper begins.
- **19.04.2024 – 13.06.2024**: Period for the binding registration or cancellation for the course via FlexNow.
- **03.06.2024**: submission of your seminar paper no later than 15:00. A .pdf version is to be sent to matthias.beulmann@uni-goettingen.de, a paper copy is not necessary. **Please notice that due to organizational constraints, the submission deadline of the seminar paper cannot be extended by any circumstances (e.g. illness).**
- Starting from **03.06.2024**: publication of the exact schedule for the block meeting and the matching between topics and discussants.
- Until **13.06.2024, 15:00**: submission of the slides of your seminar presentation. A .pdf version is to be sent to matthias.beulmann@uni-goettingen.de. This is to ensure that there is at least a working presentation available on the day of the seminar. You can improve your slides after sending them to me, and use the updated version on the seminar day.
- **14.06.2024, whole day, room ifh 0.111, Heinrich-Düker-Weg 6**: block seminar.
- **15.06.2024, whole day, room ifh 0.111, Heinrich-Düker-Weg 6**: block seminar.

Attendance at the whole blocked seminar is compulsory.

Grading

Grading will be based upon the following:

- 1) Seminar paper (15 pages, in English)
- 2) Presentation (30 minutes, in English)
- 3) Discussion of another topic (5 minutes, in English)

The seminar paper accounts for 50% of the final grade. Presentation and discussion account for the other 50% of the final grade. Students need to pass both of these requirements in order to pass the seminar.

Required background knowledge

BA - courses in Mathematics, Econometrics, Macro- and Microeconomics

Topics

Please make sure to use the source provided here, and not an alternative working paper version.

1. **On the origins of gender roles: Women and the plough** Reference: Alesina, A., Giuliano, P., & Nunn, N. (2013). On the origins of gender roles: Women and the plough. *The quarterly journal of economics*, 128(2), 469-530.
2. **Modern gender roles and agricultural history: the Neolithic inheritance** Reference: Hansen, C. W., Jensen, P. S., & Skovsgaard, C. V. (2015). Modern gender roles and agricultural history: the Neolithic inheritance. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 20, 365-404.
3. **How the West “Invented” fertility restriction** Reference: Voigtländer, N., & Voth, H. J. (2013). How the West “Invented” fertility restriction. *American Economic Review*, 103(6), 2227-64.
4. **Home appliances and female labor force participation** Reference: de V. Cavalcanti, T. V., & Tavares, J. (2008). Assessing the “engines of liberation”: Home appliances and female labor force participation. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 90(1), 81-88.
5. **The gender gap, fertility, and growth** Reference: Galor, O., & Weil, D. N. (1996). The gender gap, fertility, and growth. *The American Economic Review*, 86(3), 374-387.
6. **The Galor–Weil gender-gap model revisited: from home to market** Reference: Kimura, M., & Yasui, D. (2010). The Galor–Weil gender-gap model revisited: from home to market. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 15, 323-351.
7. **Gender equality and long-run growth** Reference: Lagerlöf, N. P. (2003). Gender equality and long-run growth. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(4), 403-426.
8. **Does female empowerment promote economic development?** Reference: Doepke, M., & Tertilt, M. (2019). Does female empowerment promote economic development?. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 24, 309-343.
9. **Gender gaps and the rise of the service economy** Reference: Ngai, L. R., & Petrongolo, B. (2017). Gender gaps and the rise of the service economy. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 9(4), 1-44.
10. **Aggregate effects of gender gaps in the labor market: A quantitative estimate** Reference: Cuberes, D., & Teignier, M. (2016). Aggregate effects of gender gaps in the labor market: A quantitative estimate. *Journal of human capital*, 10(1), 1-32.
11. **Intrahousehold bargaining, female autonomy, and labor supply** Reference: Heath, R., & Tan, X. (2020). Intrahousehold bargaining, female autonomy, and labor supply: Theory and evidence from India. *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 18(4), 1928-1968.
12. **The output cost of gender discrimination: A model-based macroeconomics estimate** Reference: Cavalcanti, T., & Tavares, J. (2016). The output cost of gender discrimination: A model-based macroeconomics estimate. *The Economic Journal*, 126(590), 109-134.
13. **Gender bias and economic development in an endogenous growth model** Reference: Zhang, J., Zhang, J., & Li, T. (1999). Gender bias and economic development in an endogenous growth model. *Journal of Development Economics*, 59(2), 497-525.
14. **Sex preferences and the reversal of the gender educational gap** Reference: Hazan, M., & Zoabi, H. (2015). Sons or daughters? Sex preferences and the reversal of the gender educational gap. *Journal of Demographic Economics*, 81(2), 179-201.
15. **Bride price and female education** Reference: Ashraf, N., Bau, N., Nunn, N., & Voena, A. (2020). Bride price and female education. *Journal of Political Economy*, 128(2), 591-641.
16. **The long-run consequences of male-biased sex ratios** Reference: Grosjean, P., & Khattar, R. (2019). It’s raining men! Hallelujah? The long-run consequences of male-biased sex ratios. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 86(2), 723-754.

Read this! \Rightarrow Advice \Leftarrow Read this!

The seminar paper

Content:

In your seminar paper you should present the **idea and the central mechanisms** of the underlying journal article in your own words. **The objective of the seminar paper is that a reader unfamiliar with the original journal article and chapter is thoroughly familiarized with the topic.**

Formatting:

The seminar paper must not be **longer than 15 pages** (excluding appendices and the list of references). Tables and figures to which you refer to in the text should also be placed in the text, and can be agreed on to not count towards the 15 pages. Please use the following layout:

type size 12, spacing 2.0, indention 2.5 cm

The seminar paper and the presentation are an optimal opportunity to familiarize yourselves with the open-source typesetting software Latex that is used nowadays in science. If you choose to prepare the paper in Word please use the typeface “Times New Roman”.

Advices for preparing a seminar paper:

- use as few footnotes as possible.
- attach a bibliography to your paper.
- do not include lists of figures, tables or abbreviations. They are not necessary in such a short seminar paper.
- properly cite all sources that you refer to. Follow the practice of international journals. Example: If you want to refer to an article written by Hazan in 2009 cite it in the text as [...](Hazan, 2009). Please do not use footnotes for citation.

Students who copy-paste from any source will automatically be expelled from the course. They are graded with 5.0 and are furthermore reported to the registrar’s office (“Prüfungsamt”). Note that also one-for-one translations from another language account as plagiarism.

The presentation

Every participant of the seminar acts as a presenter of his **own topic (30 minutes)** as well as a **“first participant in discussion” (around 5 minutes)** of another topic of the seminar. The technical equipment for the presentation (laptop, beamer, laser-pointer) will be provided by the institute. **The slides have to be sent to matthias.beulmann@uni-goettingen.de as a .pdf file (no ppt files!) until the day before the seminar, 15:00 latest.**

If you are uncertain about the composition of your presentation the following advices might be helpful.

- The first 3 minutes of a presentation are crucial because you have the full attention of the audience. Use them to deliver the main point/the takeaway of your talk
- The available speaking time of 30 minutes is not sufficient to say everything that could be said about the topic.
- Practice the presentation several times beforehand to get a feeling for the time constraints etc.

You should pay attention to the following advices when preparing your slides:

- No more than 1 slide per minute
- Every slide should be equipped with a title
- The title should be self-explanatory
- No footnotes, detailed bibliographic information, long formulas, big tables or long sentences
- A slide with too little text is preferable to a slide with too much text, optimal are 20 - 40 words per slide
- A figure or a formula is worth a 1000 words
- Do not use fancy layouts (or other fancy Powerpoint options)