Gender and Development

This lecture course, which will be taught in English, will deal with gender issues in developing countries. After providing an overview of the gender differences in various aspects of welfare and economic life, the course will then tackle a number of specific issues. Among them are issues in the measurement of gender inequality, causes and effects of gender inequality in education, labor force participation, and earnings, the causes and extent of gender inequality in mortality, and issues relating to household production, fertility, and intra-household resource allocation.

Main Texts:
Tinker (1990): Persistent Inequalities

All readings with an * are required readings, the others are recommended

Requirements: There will be a 1½ exam at the end of term as well as an 8-10-page term paper which will be due on Friday, 4th of July, 2014. Both will be equally weighted. Successful completion of the course will generate 6 credit points or 6 ECTS.

1. Introduction and Overview
   - why worry about gender issues in development: instrumental versus intrinsic concerns
   - gender differences across the developing world: an overview
   - aspects of gender inequality
   - regional differences in gender inequality
   - trends in gender inequality
   Readings:
   - World Bank (2001): Engendering Development, ch. 1, 5*
   - Sen (1998): Development as Freedom, ch. 8
   - UN (2000): The World’s Women database
   - World Bank (2011): World Development Report, Overview*

2. Measuring gender differences
   - gender-disaggregated vs. gender-sensitive indicators
   - household versus individual indicators
   - UNDPs gender-related indices
   - women and poverty in developing countries
   Readings:
   - UNDP “Measuring gender inequality” (Chapter 3) in Human Development Report, UNDP, New York, 1995
3. Valuing Women’s Work
- Market and non-market production
- Biases in income accounting
- Approaches to measuring non-market work
- Time use issues
Readings:
UNDP, “Valuing women’s work” (Chapter 4) in Human Development Report, UNDP, New York, 1995.*

4. Modelling household decision-making
- The household as an economic unit
- Approaches to modelling household decisions: unitary versus bargaining approaches
- Fertility decisions
- Investment models versus bargaining models
- Time allocation decisions
- Causes of the sexual division of labor
Readings:
Becker, G (1990) Treatise on the Family, ch. 2*, 5, 8
Sen, A. 1990. Gender and Cooperative Conflicts in Tinker I. (ed.) Persistent Inequalities*
Haddad, Hoddinott, Alderman (1997), ch. 1*, 8*

5. Modelling the consequences of gender bias
- Optimality of sexual division of labor?
- Distortion imposed by gender bias in education and employment
- Externalities of gender gaps: fertility, health, education, and spending decisions
Readings:
Knowles S, Lorgelly PK, Owen PD, “Are educational gender gaps a brake on


Berta Esteva-Volart, Gender discrimination and growth: Theory and Evidence from India.

World Bank (2001), ch. 2

6. Gender Bias in Education: Causes and Consequences
   - Levels and trends of gender gaps in education
   - Modelling causes and consequences
   - Empirical approaches to analysing causes
   - Empirical approaches to analysing consequences

Readings:

World Bank (2001), ch. 3


Branisa, B. S. Klasen, and M. Ziegler. Why we should care about gender inequality in social institutions. Courant Research Center Discussion Paper No. 15.

King and Hill (1993): Women’s Education in Developing Countries, ch. 1


Abu-Ghaida, and Klasen (2004): The costs of missing the millennium development goal on gender equity. *World Development*

7. Gender Inequality in Labour Force Participation
   - Causes of gender gaps in employment
   - The Feminization U hypothesis and its critics
   - Consequences of gender gaps in employment
   - Gender gaps in pay
   - Feminization of the Labour Force?
Readings:
Schober, Winter-Ebmer (2011) Gender wage inequality and economic growth: Is there really a puzzle? World Development

8. Gender Inequality and Health and Mortality
-differences in health needs by gender
-differences in health access and use by gender
-analysing differences in health outcomes by gender
-the missing women problem
-the Oster controversy
-causes of gender bias in mortality
-explaining trends and differentials in gender bias in mortality

Readings:
Klasen, S. “Missing Women: Some recent controversies on levels and trends in
gender bias in mortality.” In Basu, K. and R. Kanbur (eds.) *Arguments for a better
Oster, E. Hepatitis B and the case of Missing Women. *Journal of Political Economy*
113(6) 1163-1216.
Sen, A. 1990. Gender and Cooperative Conflicts
Murthi, Guio, and Dreze 1995: Mortality, Fertility, and Gender Bias in India.
Population and Development Review.*
Economic Studies.*
Courant Center Working Paper

Education, Spending Patterns
-Determinants of fertility
-Impact of female bargaining power on fertility decisions
-the role of female education

Reading:
World Bank (2001), ch. 2, 4
Todaro M, Smith P, “Population growth and economic development: causes,
consequences and controversies” (Chapter 7) in *Economic Development* (8th ed),
Adabian S, “Women's autonomy and its impact on fertility”, *World Development*
1996, 24, 1793-1809.
Hill MA, King EM, “Women's education and economic well-being”, *Feminist
Subbarao K, Raney L, “Social gains from female education: A cross-national study”,
Lundberg, Pollak, and Wales (1997): Do Husbands and wives pool their resources?
Journal of Human Resources.*
Thomas: Income, Expenditures and Health Outcomes, in Haddad, Hoddinott, and
Thomas, D. 1990. Intrahousehold Resource Allocation: An Inferential Approach,
Journal of Human Resources.
Population and Development Review.*

10. Gender Inequality, Governance, and Violence
-Gender and corruption
-Causes and consequences of violence against women

Readings:
UNFPA, “Violence against women and girls” (Chapter 3) in State of the World
72:1409-1472*

11. Conclusions and Policy-Issues
- The role of norms and practices
- The role of history
- The role of the state to influence gender bias
- Ways to affect female bargaining power
- Ways to affect gender inequality in education, health, and employment

Readings
World Bank, ch. 3, 6*