The U-Shaped Female Labour Force Function

Insights from Claudia Goldin's Economic Development and History Paper

By Fiona Okadia

Outline

- Introduction
- U-Shaped Curve Concept
- Relevance to Kenya
- Policy Implications
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Significance of the study
- What is labour participation rate?
- Key factors influencing women's participation in the labor force

❖ The pill's impact

❖The Earnings Gap

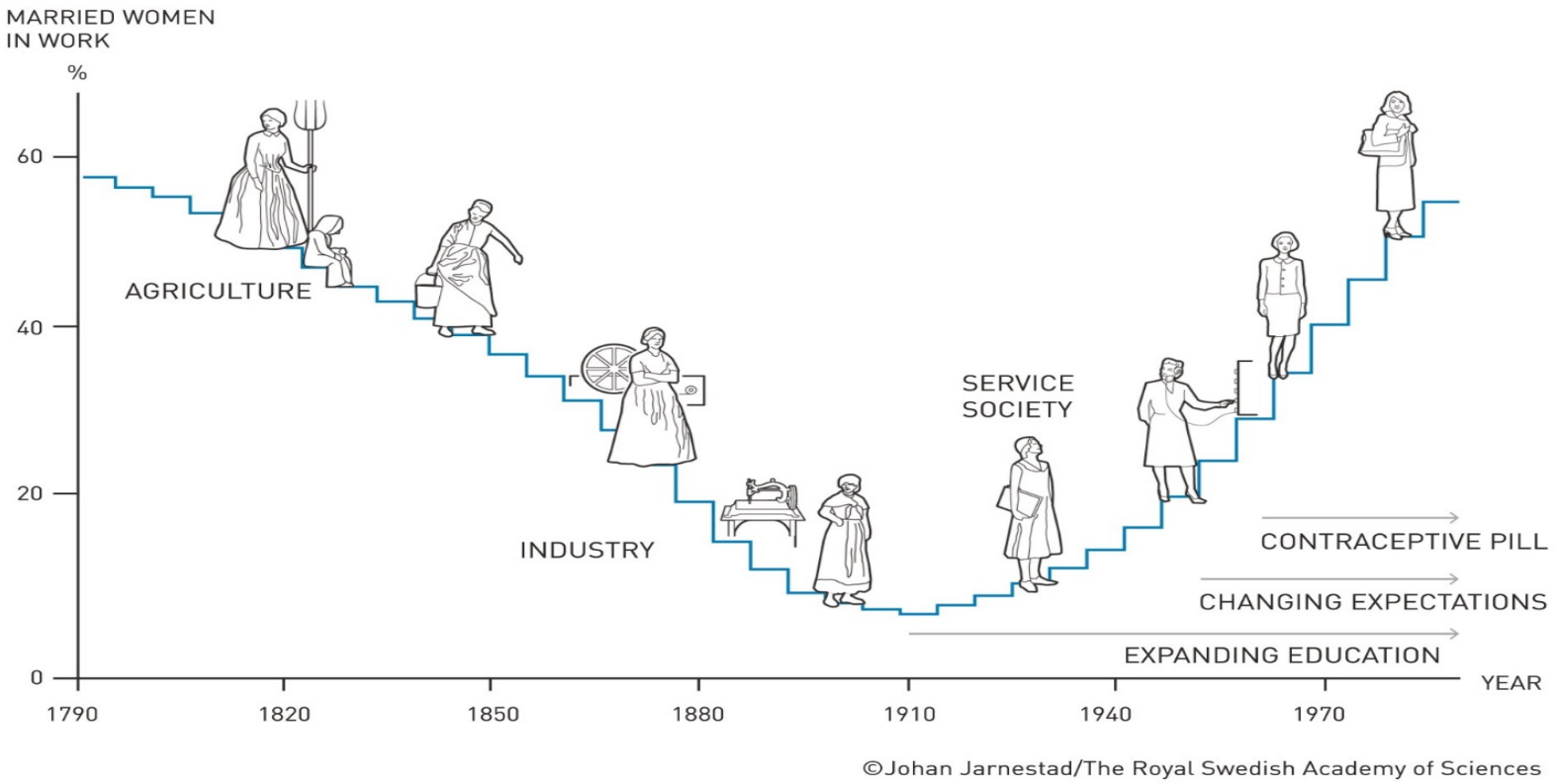
❖Marriage as an explanation

❖Parenthood and the Income Gap

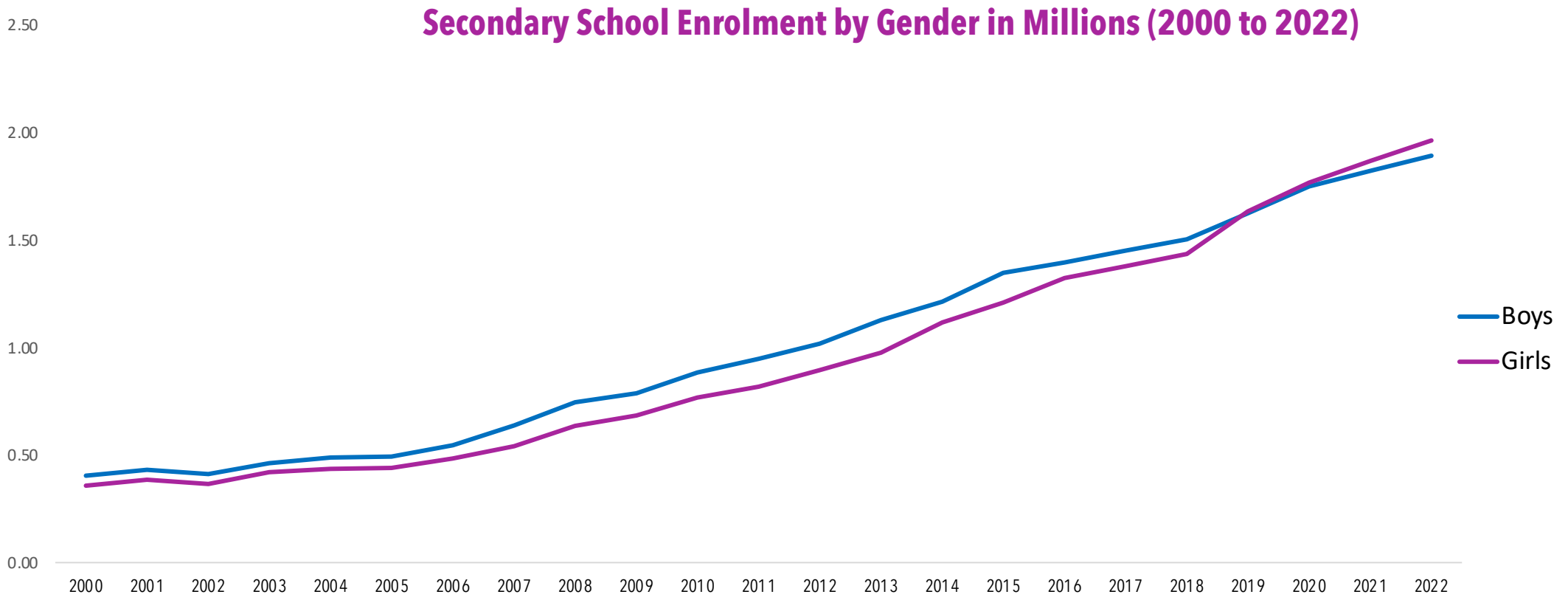
❖The U-shaped Curve

U-Shaped Curve Concept

Breakdown of the U-Shaped curve into different phases
Factors influencing female labor force participation during each phase



The Kenyan Context



Source: Various Statistical Abstract, KNBS

Education Attainment by Men and Women by Age Characteristics

	2002		2008/09		2014		2022	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	4.9	4.7	8.2	8.9	8.5	6.6	12.8	9.5
20-24	17.7	24.2	17.8	25.2	23.2	25.5	31.7	34.5
25-29	14.8	16.2	13.7	25.3	16.9	20.9	24.8	29.4
30-34	15.2	22.5	16.9	19.2	15.7	18.7	17.2	21.4
35-39	12.6	19.9	17.3	27.2	15.2	19.7	15.5	20.1
40-44	12.7	17.5	19.6	21.3	14.6	24.5	15.0	19.2
45-49	7.5	14.3	13.3	26.6	14.2	25.5	15.9	18.1

Source; Kenya Demographic Housing Survey

More Than Secondary School Education

	2003		2008/09		2014		2022	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	2.8	1.5	3.2	2.3
20-24	6.5	10.3	9.8	12.3	14.1	17.8	28.9	27.7
25-29	8.7	13.6	10.2	11.7	16.7	21.6	29.4	35.5
30-34	8.5	13.2	9.6	13.3	14.0	18.7	22.9	31.8
35-39	7.3	16.4	9.8	14.2	11.1	12.7	17.6	20.5
40-44	6.9	14.0	7.4	11.0	8.3	13.9	16.6	16.2
45-49	5.3	14.3	4.2	13.6	8.7	13.5	12.6	17.8

Source; Kenya Demographic Housing Survey

Median Years Completed

	2003		2008/09		2014		2022	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.1
20-24	7.5	7.8	7.6	8.6	8.7	10.0	9.3	9.4
25-29	7.4	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.8	8.6	9.2	9.5
30-34	7.3	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	9.2
35-39	6.4	8.0	7.3	9.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7
40-44	5.9	6.8	6.7	7.6	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.5
45-49	3.9	6.5	6.0	6.9	6.7	7.7	7.4	7.6

Source; Kenya Demographic Housing Survey

Percentage of Female and Male Population by Age Characteristics Employed in the Last 12 Months

	2003		2008-09		2014		2022	
Age	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	28.6	25.5	19.3	59.9	18.8	34.7	13.0	36.9
20-24	54.1	69.9	50.5	86.9	53.1	75.8	40.7	71.4
25-29	65.4	87.3	66.6	97.4	71.1	94.9	60.4	90.5
30-34	73.0	92.3	71.4	95.4	75.9	98.1	64.6	96.5
35-39	76.7	96.0	73.7	98.6	78.7	98.2	72.9	96.4
40-44	75.0	94.8	78.7	98.6	83.9	96.5	75.0	95.7
45-49	73.3	91.7	74.2	97.9	79.5	97.8	71.8	96.3

Source: Several KDHS, KNBS

Policy Implications

- This research has profound policy implications as her work highlights the importance of understanding why gender differences in Kenya's labor markets today. The ability of the government to plan and finance free secondary education is extremely crucial.

Cliometrics and the Nobel

by

Maureen Barasa

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Cliometrics and the Nobel

Claudia Goldin

Outline

1. Background
2. Introduction
3. Analysis from:
   - The Birth of New Economic History
   - Early Work on Transportation
   - The Economic Impact of Slavery
   - Later Publications
4. Relevance to Kenya
5. Policy Implications of Cliometrics
6. Conclusion

Background

- **Problem**
  - The need to understand the evolution of economic history and the impact of cliometrics on the discipline
- **Objective**
  - To explore the application of economic theory and quantitative methods in studying history through the lens of cliometrics
  - Analysis of contributions of from Robert Fogel and Douglass North, to highlight the transformation of economic history and its integration into mainstream economics

Introduction

- October 1993-Nobel Prize awarded to **Robert Fogel** and **Douglas North**(*Renewed Research in Economic History*)
- Historical analysis approach from their work:
    i. The birth of the new economic history
    ii. Early work on transportation
    iii. Economic impact of slavery
    iv. Recent writings in the field
- Examining the evolution of economic history and the adoption of cliometrics, CG sheds light on the methodological shifts and key findings in the discipline

New Economic History

- Started in the early 1960s
- Significant shift in economic history by use of advanced models and statistical tools
- CG advancing and connecting the use of cliometrics and applies it
- **Fogel**-Thought experiment on what the US would look like if rail roads had never been built
- **North**-Role of institutions and organizations in economic growth

Early Work on Transportation

- CG sheds light on the impact of infrastructure- rail network and ocean shipping costs- on economic growth

1. **Theoretical Contribution**
2. **Empirical Analysis**
3. **Railroads and Economic Growth**
4. **Interregional Social Savings**

The Economic Impact of Slavery

- **Douglass**-South America had stagnation in income per capita due to Geographic pattern of trade in the antebellum period
- North America –More equality of income and wealth
- Pareto-improving trades are generally impossible between the masters and slaves in a caste and race-based society
- **Fogel**-Organizational innovations allowed an oppressive institution to flourish

Later Publications

- Claudia is reviewing Fogel and North's later publications

1. North's Focus on Institutions

2. Fogel's Research on Nutrition and Productivity

i. Historical Perspectives

ii. Comparative Analysis

iii. Continuation of Research Agendas

Findings

- The revolutionary impact of cliometrics on economic history
- Places emphasis on long-term economic analysis
- Challenges to established historical beliefs through use of **counterfactuals**
- Integration of economic theory and quantitative methods

Relevance to Kenya

- Cliometrics provides valuable insights into the economic history key sectors
- Adoption of economic analysis techniques- uncovers hidden patterns and trends in historical data
- Analysis of historical data is relevant in predicting uncertain phenomena

Policy Implications of Cliometrics

- Historical Insights
- Policy Formulation
- Human Capital investment
- Comparative Analysis
- Data Driven Decision Making

Conclusion

- CG helped the methodology to be rooted in the field of Economics and legitimized cliometrics
- CG stands on study of Economic history and applies is to new area of labour markets
- Cliometrics is more closely integrated with mainstream economics
- Unintended consequences- diminishing presence of economic historians
- Enabled deeper understanding of historical economic processes and their relevance