

**ECON 575: GENDER PERSPECTIVES IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS:  
MACROECONOMICS, PUBLIC FINANCE, TRADE AND INVESTMENT  
SPRING 2011  
TUESDAYS 5:30 – 8:00 PM**

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**Office Hours: Tuesdays 2-4 or by appt.**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Although models in development, labor, and public sector economics have long been enriched through taking explicit account of gender differences in behavior to formulate policy implications, until recently, macroeconomic and international economic modeling largely ignored gender. Since the mid-1990s, marked by the publication of a special issue of *World Development*, there has been growing focus on the need to incorporate gender into macroeconomic modeling to improve macroeconomic policy formulation.

This course introduces students to the growing body of studies and research on gender-aware analyses in macroeconomics, public finance, and international economics and finance. Using analytical models, empirical studies, case histories and ethnographic research, it hopes to enhance understanding of feminist theories of economic growth, gender-aware macroeconomic models, gender and recession/crisis; gender analysis of fiscal policy and the practice of gender budgets; gender, trade and investment; gender and credit markets; and gender-aware macroeconomic, trade and investment policies.

**PREREQUISITES AND COURSE FORMAT:**

Students taking this course are expected to have taken intermediate-level microeconomics and macroeconomics since the level of discussion as well as assigned readings presupposes familiarity with economic concepts, tools and analyses.

This course will take the combined format of lecture and **active student participation** in class discussions. Students are expected to participate in all class meetings and **have read the materials ahead of time**. Students may also wish to form study groups.

**GRADING, COURSE REQUIREMENTS AND DUE DATES:**

Students are expected to complete the following assignments. Grades will be based on a weighted average of the various assignments.

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
1. Reaction/Thought Essays	25%	Every week
2. Growth Constraints Assignment/Presentation	25%	March 22
3. Choice of Research Paper OR Final Exam	40%	
3a. Research Paper		
Thesis Statement/Outline		Feb. 1
Literature Review		March 1
Final Paper		April 26
3b. Final Exam	40%	May 3
4. Class Participation, Seminar Leadership	10%	Throughout
Total	100%	

Students are required to receive a passing grade (70 or above) in all course requirements to receive a passing grade for the course. Grades are calculated as: A (90-100), B (80-89%), C (70-79%), D (60-69%), F (59% and below). Please note that each letter category includes both pluses and minuses.

**Late submissions and extensions will NOT be accepted/given unless accompanied by a written letter (stating medical or important emergency reason) and accompanying note from doctor.**

*Reaction/Thought Essay (25%)*

You will be expected to write four-five paragraph reaction/thought essays each week, posted on Blackboard, on the set of assigned readings for that week. You should state at least three critical points that you think are raised in the readings, discuss how each of the readings addresses these points, and, finally, provide a short evaluation of the assumptions, methodology and/or analysis of the authors. You should conclude with your own reflection on the issue or topic. **Your contributions must be posted on BB by 12:00 pm (noon) each Tuesday.**

*Group Exercise and Presentation – Engendering Constraints to Growth or Beneficiary Assessment (25%)*

In this exercise you will seek to engender one of two tools used by development agencies to identify constraints to growth and assessment of benefits from growth. Instructions for the exercise will be handed out in class and posted on Blackboard and **due on FEBRUARY 15.**

*Research Paper Option (40%)*

The research paper should be your own in-depth exploration of any topic covered in this course with a maximum length of 20 pages (text). The research paper involves **three steps** in order to facilitate feedback and comments:

- 1) Thesis statement and outline (with a list of references)
- 2) Literature review and
- 3) Final paper that includes a revised literature review and any one of the following:

MA Students

- Exploring or developing feminist methodology in studying a particular issue and applying it through interviews, qualitative and quantitative surveys, participant observation, case studies, or another method.

PhD Students

- Developing or modifying a formal economic model (growth – heterodox or neo-classical, trade, inflation, taxation, etc.) by incorporating gender variables,
- Econometric analysis of any topic covered in the course using time series or cross-section household or individual-level data.

Below is a brief description of each component of the research paper.

Thesis and Outline of paper (with list of references)

Your thesis statement should include a clear statement of the ISSUE that you would like to address. State clearly the importance of or the rationale for conducting such a study. Your outline **MUST** include a list of possible references which serve as your starting point for the literature review. **DUE DATE: FEBRUARY 1.**

### Literature review paper (with references)

The review of the existing literature should cover: a) pertinent studies that address the issue either conceptually/ theoretically or empirically, and b) policies or projects that either affect the issue or address directly the problem or issue. The reference sections of the books and assigned articles, as well as the syllabus section on supplementary material, are good starting points. The use of AU library databases, JSTOR, and the journal *Feminist Economics* provide additional materials on the subject but you need to be selective and must cite fully these sources. [See tips for writing a good review paper in Blackboard under Handouts.]

The literature review must be typed, double-spaced and a maximum length of 12 pages. **DUE DATE: MARCH 22.**

### Final Paper

The final research paper involves full development of your thesis statement, a revised literature review, and one of the additional features noted above. The last part of the paper must present your own perspective and analysis of the issue. You need to compare and contrast your results with those in existing studies.

The final paper must be typed, double-spaced and should have a maximum length of 20 pages. Tables and appendices can be extra pages. **DUE DATE: APRIL 26.**

The final grade on the Research Paper will be calculated as the weighted average of four categories:

1. Command of the arguments, findings, and significance of the topic (35%).
2. Sophistication and originality of the critical analysis, conceptual/theoretical framework or empirical analysis (35 %).
3. Coherence and skill displayed in paper organization (logical format, footnotes, citations, references) and writing (30%).

### *Final Exam Option (40%)*

The final in-class exam will cover all the topics discussed in the course. **The date for the final exam is MAY 3.**

### *Class Participation (10%)*

Students are expected to read the assigned reading material, attend classes, do assignments, and come prepared for discussion.

Starting in two weeks and continuing throughout the semester, I will assign pairs of students to lead discussion of a selected set of readings in the second hour of particular classes. The seminar leaders will be expected to make a 30 minute presentation of the readings and to lead the class in discussion of the main issues.

### **ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:**

I take plagiarism and academic dishonesty very seriously, and I am required to report cases to the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, whose policy is to fail students for the course. Please read the university's Academic Integrity Code closely, and be sure to ask me if you have any questions. The code is available online at <http://www.american.edu/academics/integrity/index.htm>.

In writing papers, you must properly cite all sources (1) directly quoted, (2) paraphrased, or (3) consulted in any fashion. Sources include all printed material as well as the Internet. Proper citation means using a standard citation format: MLA, APA, or Chicago.

It is considered plagiarism if you merely rework source material, placing an author's thoughts in other words without contributing your own ideas. For that reason, you must include some kind of source note whenever drawing on someone else's interpretation. A source note can be a sentence or more in your paper, or it can be a footnote. A source note should clarify the extent to which your interpretation is indebted to your source, explaining both (1) what you use and (2) where you depart or differ from the source. It is also considered plagiarism to submit drafts, response papers, and other informal assignments without properly citing sources and acknowledging intellectual debts.

You must receive prior permission from me if you want to submit a paper or part of a paper that you have written for a previous class.

### **READINGS:**

*N.B.* The reading assignments may be subject to change. I will notify you ahead of time through the Blackboard e-mail system if there are any changes. Please check Blackboard each week for updates.

### **Required Textbook:**

van Staveren, I., D. Elson, C. Grown, and N. Cagatay. (2007). *The Feminist Economics of Trade*. London: Routledge.

### **Useful References:**

Petersen, J. and M. Lewis (eds), *The Elgar Companion to Feminist Economics*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK. 1999

### ***Jan. 11: Course Overview and Introduction to Gender, Macroeconomics, Trade, and Finance***

Elson, D. and Cagatay, N. (2000) "The Social Content of Macroeconomic Policies," *World Development*, 28(7): 1347-64.

Seguino, S. and Grown, C. (2006) "Gender Equity and Globalization: Macroeconomic Policy for Developing Countries," *Journal of International Development*, 18(8).

### ***Supplementary Readings***

Berik, G. and Rodgers, Y. (2008) "Engendering Development Strategies and Macroeconomic Policies: What's Sensible" in G. Berik, Y. Rodgers, and A. Zammit (eds), *Social Justice and Gender Equality: Rethinking Development Strategies and Macroeconomic Policies*, pp. 1-43. London: Routledge.

### ***Jan.18 -Feb. 15: Gender Perspectives on Macroeconomics (Models, Econometric Studies, Policy Issues)***

### ***Jan.18: Introduction to Gender Aware Macro Modeling***

Cagatay, N., Elson, D. and Grown, C. (1995) 'Introduction', *World Development*, Special Issue on Gender, Adjustment and Macroeconomics, 23(11): 1827-36.

van Staveren, I. (2005) 'Modeling Unpaid Labour and Care', *Review of Social Economy*, 63(4): 567-86.

Walters, B. (1995) "Engendering Macroeconomics: A Reconsideration of Growth Theory," *World Development*, 23(11): 1869-80.

Elson, D. (1995) "Gender Awareness in Modeling Structural Adjustment," *World Development* 23(11): 1851-1868.

#### *Supplementary Readings*

Marzia Fontana and Yana van der Meulen Rodgers (2005) "Gender Dimensions in the Analysis of Macro Poverty Linkages," *Development Policy Review*, 23 (3): 333-349

Elson, D. (1998), "Talking to the Boys: Gender and Economic Growth Models" Ch. 7 in Jackson, C. and Pearson, R. (eds.) *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender Analysis and Policy*, London: Routledge, 155-70.

#### *Background to Growth Theory in Developing Countries:*

McCallum, B. (1996). "Neoclassical vs. Endogenous Growth Analysis: An Overview," Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond Economic Quarterly, Vol. 82, No. 4 (Fall), pp. 41-71.

Temple, J. (1999) "The New Growth Evidence," *Journal of Economic Literature* (37) 1: pp. 112-56

Mankiw, N. G., D. Romer, D. N. Weil. (1992) "A Contribution to the Empirics of Economic Growth," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. 107, no. 2, pp. 407-437.

#### ***Jan. 25: Gender-Aware Macro Models, cont. [SEMINAR LEADERSHIP]***

Braunstein, E. and I. van Staveren (2011) "Embedding Care and Unpaid Work in Macroeconomic Modeling: A Structuralist Approach" *Feminist Economics*, Forthcoming. [Blackboard]

Seguino, S. (2008) "Gender, Distribution and Balance of Payments Constrained Growth in Developing Countries," [POSTED on BB]

\*Erturk, K. and Cagatay, N. (1995) "Macroeconomic Consequences of Cyclical and Secular Changes in Feminization: An Experiment in Gendered Macromodeling," *World Development*, 23(11): 1969-77.

\*Darity, W. (1995) "The Formal Structure of a Gender-Segregated Low-Income Economy," *World Development*, 23(11): 1963-68.

#### *Supplementary Readings*

Agenor, P., O. Canuto, and L. da Silva (2010) "On Gender and Growth: The Role of Intergenerational Health Externalities and Women's Occupational Constraints" Policy Research

Working Paper 5492, Washington, DC: World Bank. [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/12/06/000158349\\_20101206085947/Rendered/PDF/WPS5492.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/12/06/000158349_20101206085947/Rendered/PDF/WPS5492.pdf)

Galor, O. and D. Weil (1996) "The Gender Gap, Fertility, and Growth," *American Economic Review*, Vol. 86, No. 3, pp. 374-87.

Cavalcanti, T. and J. Tavares (2007) "The Output Cost of Gender Discrimination: A Model-Based Macroeconomic Estimate." Universidade Nova de Lisboa and Center for Economic Policy Research. Mimeo.

Taylor, L. (1995) "Environmental and Gender Feedbacks in Macroeconomics," *World Development*, 23(11): 1953-61.

Kiringai, J. (2005) *Understanding the Kenyan Economy, An Accounting-Multiplier Approach*, Unpublished Working Paper., Kenyan Institute for Public Policy research and Analysis, Nairobi.

**Feb. 1: Gender-Aware Empirical Research - Gender Inequality and Growth [Thesis Statement/Outline/References Due]**

*Does gender inequality reduce growth?*

Klasen, S. (1999) 'Does Gender Inequality Reduce Growth and Development? Evidence from Cross-Country Regressions', World Bank Policy Research Report Background Paper No.7, Washington, D.C.: World Bank.  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/wp7.pdf>

Seguino, S. (2000) "Gender Inequality and Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Analysis" in *World Development Special Issue on Growth, Trade, Finance, and Gender Inequality* 28(7): 1211-1230.

*Does growth reduce gender inequalities?*

Dollar, D. and R. Gatti. (1999) "Gender inequality, income, and growth: Are good times good for women?" Policy Research Report on Gender and Development, Working paper series No. 1, World Bank.

Owen, A. and R. You (2005) "Is Growth Good for Women?" Mimeo, Economics Department, Hamilton College.

Seguino, S. (2006) "The great equalizer? Globalization effects on gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean" Munich Personal RePEc Archive No. 6509  
<http://mpira.ub.uni-muenchen.de/6509/>

*Supplementary Readings*

Esteve-Volart (2004) "Gender Discrimination and Growth: Theory and Evidence from India," DEDPS 42, London: London School of Economics.

Lagerlof, Nils-Peter (2003) "Gender Equality and Long-Run Growth," *Journal of Economic Growth*, Vol. 8, pp. 403-26.

Costa, J., E. Silva, and F. Vaz (2009) "The Role of Gender Inequalities in Explaining Income Growth, Poverty, and Inequality: Evidence from Latin American Countries," Working Paper No. 52, Brasilia, Brazil: International Policy Center for Inclusive Growth.  
<http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper52.pdf>

***Feb. 8: Gender Aware Empirical Research - The Case of Unemployment and Cycles***  
***[SEMINAR LEADERSHIP]***

Anderson, Katharine; Barrow, Lisa; Butcher, Kristin (2003) Women and the Phillips Curve: do women's and men's labor market outcomes differentially affect real wage growth and inflation? Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Working Paper Series: WP-03-22.

Cunningham, Wendy (2001) Breadwinner versus Caregiver: Labor Force Participation and Sectoral Choice over the Mexican Business Cycle. In *The economics of gender in Mexico: Work, family, state, and market*. pp. 85-132

*Secular Trends and Cycles:*

Finoff, K. and A. Jayadev (2006). "Feminization and the Labor Share of Income," GEM-WIG Working Paper 06-4. Utah: University of Utah. <http://www.econ.utah.edu/genmac/WP/06-4.pdf>

Catagay, N. and S. Ozler (1995) "Feminization of the Labor Force: The Effects of Long-Term Development and Structural Adjustment," *World Development* 23(11): 1883-1994.

*Supplementary:*

Amuedo-Dorantes, Catalina; Kimmel, Jean (2009) Moonlighting over the Business Cycle. *Economic Inquiry*, vol. 47, no. 4, October, pp. 754-65.

Tremblay, Carol Horton (1990) Wage Patterns of Women over the Business Cycle. *Quarterly Review of Economics and Business*, vol. 30, no. 1, Spring, pp. 90-101

Park, S., and D. Shin (2005) "Explaining Procyclical Male-Female Wage Gaps," *Economics Letters*, Vol. 88, pp. 231-35.

***Feb. 15: Gender, International Finance, and Economic Crisis [SEMINAR LEADERSHIP]***

Lim, J. (2000) "The Effects of the East Asian Crisis on the Employment of Women and Men: The Philippine Case," *World Development*, 28(7): 1285-1306.

Levine, D. and M. Ames (2003) "Gender Bias and the Indonesian Financial Crisis: Were Girls Hit Hardest?" University of California, Berkeley: CIDER Working Paper No. C03-130.

Grown, C. and E. Tas (2011) "Gender Equality in US Labor Markets in the Great Recession of 2010," in Starr, M. (2011) *Consequences of the Economic Downturn: Beyond the Usual Economics*, London: Routledge. [BLACKBOARD]

Groschen, E., S. Potter, and A. Zetlin-Jones (2005) 'Structural Changes During Recessions by

Gender', New York: Federal Reserve Bank

*Supplementary Readings*

Singh, A. and A. Zammit, "International Capital Flows: Identifying the Gender Dimension." *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 7, July 2000

Floro, M. and G. Dymski (2000) "Financial Crisis, Gender and Power: An Analytical Framework." *World Development*, Vol. 28, No. 7, July.

Boushey, H., D. Rosnick, and D. Baker (2005) 'Gender Bias in the Current Economic Recovery? Declining Employment Rates for Women in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century', CEPR Briefing Paper, Washington, D.C.: Center for Economic and Policy Research.  
[http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/labor\\_markets\\_2005\\_08\\_29.pdf](http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/labor_markets_2005_08_29.pdf)

***February 22-March 15: Gender and Trade (Models, Econometric Studies, Policy Issues]***

***Feb 22: Gender and Trade Theory and Models [Prof Blecker - Guest Lecture]***

van Staveren, I., D. Elson, C. Grown, and N. Cagatay. (2007). *The Feminist Economics of Trade*, London: Routledge. Chapter by Blecker and Seguino.

Braunstein, E. (2000) "Engendering Foreign Direct Investment: Family Structure, Labor Markets, and International Capital Mobility," *World Development* 28(7): 1157-1172.

Fontana, M. (2003) "Modeling the Effects of Trade on Women at Work and at Home," TMD Discussion Paper No.110, Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute.  
<http://www.ifpri.org/divs/tmd/dp/papers/tmdp110.pdf>

*Supplementary Readings*

van Staveren, I., D. Elson, C. Grown, and N. Cagatay. (2007). *The Feminist Economics of Trade*, London: Routledge. Chapters by Elson, Grown, and Cagatay and Osterreich.

***March 1: Gender and Trade Empirical Evidence [SEMINAR LEADERSHIP]  
[LITERATURE REVIEW DUE]***

van Staveren, I., D. Elson, C. Grown, and N. Cagatay. (2007). *The Feminist Economics of Trade*, London: Routledge. Chapters by Kucera and Milberg, Ozler, and Kongar.

Berik, G., Y. Rodgers, and J. Jr. Zveglic (2004) "International Trade and Gender Wage Discrimination: Evidence from East Asia," *Review of Development Economics*, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 237-254.

*Supplementary Readings*

Oostendorp, R. (2004) "Does Globalization Reduce the Gender Wage Gap?" World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 3256. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Baliamoune-Lutz, M. (2006) "Globalisation and Gender Inequality: Is Africa Different?" *Journal of African Economies*, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 301-348.



Fussell, E. (2000) "Making Labor Flexible: The recomposition of Tijuana's female maquiladora labor force," *Feminist Economics*, 6:59-79.

***March 8: Spring Break***

***March 15: Gender and Trade Policy Issues***

van Staveren, I., D. Elson, C. Grown, and N. Cagatay. (2007). *The Feminist Economics of Trade*, London: Routledge. Chapters by Barrientos; van Staveren

Kabeer, N. "Globalization, Labor Standards and Women's Rights: Dilemmas of Collective Action in an Interdependent World"

Cagatay, N. (1999) "Gender and International Labor Standards in the World Economy," *Review of Radical Political Economics*, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 92-101.

*Supplementary Readings*

Braunstein, E. (2004) "Foreign Direct Investment, Development and Gender Equity: A Review of Research and Policy," Prepared for the UNRISD report Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World. (<http://www.umass.edu/peri/pdfs>) and in Berik, Rodgers and Zammit

***March 22: Growth Constraints Projects Due and Group Presentations***

***March 29: Gender, Investment, and Savings [SEMINAR LEADERSHIP]***

Bernasek, A. (2000) "Gender Risk and Investment: A Feminist Perspective." Paper Presented at the IAFFE Conference, Istanbul.

Jianakoplos, N. and A. Bernasek (1998) "Are Women More Risk Averse?" *Economic Inquiry*, Vol. 36, October.

Seguino, S. and M. Floro (2003) "Does Gender have any Effect on Aggregate Saving?" *International Review of Applied Economics*, 17(2): 147-66.

*Supplementary Readings:*

Bajtelsmit, V. and A. Bernasek (1996) "Why do Women Invest Differently than Men?" *Financial Counseling and Planning*, Vol. 7, pp. 1-10.

***April 5: Gender and Credit [SEMINAR LEADERSHIP]***

Johnson, S. (2004) "Gender Norms in Financial Markets," *World Development*, Vol. 32, No. 8, pp. 1355-1374.

Holt, S., and H. Ribe (1991) "Developing Financial Institutions for the Poor and Reducing Barriers to Access for Women," World Bank Discussion Paper No. 117 (Washington, DC: World Bank).

Kevane, M., and B. Wydick (2001) "Microenterprise Lending to Female Entrepreneurs: Sacrificing Economic Growth for Poverty Alleviation?" *World Development*, Vol. 29, No. 7, pp. 1225-36.

*Supplementary Readings*

Pitt, M. and S. Khandker (1998) "The Impact of Group Based Credit Programs on Poor Households in Bangladesh: Does the Gender of Participants Matter?" *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol 6, No. 5, pp. 958-996.

Goetz, A. M. and S. Gupta (1996) "Who Takes the Credit? Gender, Power, and Control over Loan Use in Rural Credit Programs in Bangladesh." *World Development* 24 (1), pp. 45-63.

Mayoux, L. (2002) "Women's Empowerment or Feminisation of Debt? Towards a New Agenda in African Microfinance," Discussion Paper, One World Action Conference, UK Department for International Development, London, March 21-22.

Aghion, B. and J. Morduch (2006) *The Economics of Microfinance*, MIT Press.

***April 12-19: Gender, Monetary Policy, and Fiscal Policy***

***April 12: Gender, Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy [SEMINAR LEADERSHIP]***

Yelena Takhtamanova & Eva Sierminska, "Gender, Monetary Policy, and Employment: The Case of Nine OECD Countries", *Feminist Economics*, Volume 15, Number 3 July 2009 , pages 323-353.

Braunstein, E. and Heintz, J. (2004) 'Gender Bias and Central Bank Policy: Employment and Inflation Reduction', Amherst: PERI, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.  
<http://www.econ.utah.edu/genmac/WP/06-1A.pdf>

Cagatay, N. (2003) "Gender Budgets and Beyond: Feminist Fiscal Policy in the Context of Globalization," *Gender and Development*, 11(1): 15-24.

Elson, D. (2005) "Monitoring Government Budgets for Compliance With CEDAW," Washington, D.C.: United Nations Development Fund for Women.  
[http://rmpportal.net/library/II/C/2/monitoringgovernmentbudgetscompliancecedaw\\_eng.pdf/attachment\\_download/file](http://rmpportal.net/library/II/C/2/monitoringgovernmentbudgetscompliancecedaw_eng.pdf/attachment_download/file)

***April 19: Gender, Public Expenditure and Taxation***

Glick, P., R. Saha, and S. Younger (2004) "Integrating Gender into Benefit Incidence and Demand Analysis," Cornell University Food and Nutrition Policy Program, Mimeo.

*Supplementary Readings – Benefit Incidence*

Davoodi, H., E. Tiongson, and S. Asawanuchit (2003) "How Useful Are Benefit Incidence Analyses of Public Education and Health Spending?" International Monetary Fund Working Paper 03/227 (Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund).

Demery, L. (2003) “Analyzing the Incidence of Public Spending,” in *The Impact of Economic Policies on Poverty and Income Distribution: Evaluation Techniques and Tools*, ed. by Francois Bourguignon and Luiz A. Pereira da Silva (New York, NY: World Bank and Oxford University Press), pp. 41–68.

*Supplementary Readings- Country Examples of Gender Budgets*

Budlender, D. (2000) “The Political Economy of Women’s Budgets in the South,” *World Development*, 28(7): 1365-78.

Budlender, D., D. Elson, G. Hewitt, and T. Mukhopadhyay (2001) *Gender Budgets Make Cents: Understanding Gender Responsive Budgets*, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.  
<http://www.internationalbudget.org/resources/library/GBMC.pdf>

Banerjee, N. and P. Roy (2003) “Gender in Fiscal Policies: The Case of West Bengal,” Working Paper. India: UNIFEM.

Grown, Caren (2010) “Taxation and Gender Equity: A Conceptual Framework,” Chapter 1 in Grown, C. and I. Valodia (2010) *Taxation and Gender Equity*, London: Routledge [WEBLINK: [http://www.idrc.ca/openebooks/469-7/#page\\_1](http://www.idrc.ca/openebooks/469-7/#page_1)]

Nelson, J. (1996) *Feminism, Objectivity, and Economics*, London: Routledge. Chapter 3.

Alesina, A. and A. Ichino (2008) “Gender Based Taxation and the Division of Family Chores,” Harvard Institute of Economic Research Discussion Paper #2164. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University.

*Supplementary Readings – Gender, Taxation, and Tax Incidence*

Stotsky, J. (1997) ‘Gender Bias in Tax Systems’, *Tax Notes International*, June 9, 2002: 1913-23.

Smith, N., S. Dex, J.D. Vlasblom and T. Callan (2003) “The effects of taxation on married women's labour supply across four countries,” *Oxford Economic Papers*, Vol. 55, pp. 417-439

*Supplementary Readings - Tax Incidence:*

Sahn D., and S. Younger (2003) “Estimating the Incidence of Indirect Taxes in Developing Countries,” in *The Impact of Economic Policies on Poverty and Income Distribution: Evaluation Techniques and Tools*, ed. by Francois Bourguignon and Luiz A. Pereira da Silva New York: World Bank and Oxford University Press, pp. 27–40.

**April 26: FINAL PAPER DUE**

**May 3: FINAL EXAM**