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The Impact of the Early Green Revolution on Fertility, Schooling and Income

Abstract

The early green revolution is a series of technological innovations in the production of wheat, rice and maize in the 60's and 70's in developing countries. I investigate the effect of the green revolution on key economic variables. The main innovation is to use the share of pre-green revolution production in wheat, rice and maize as an instrument for increases in agricultural productivity. Research in these crops was based on known technologies from developed economies and thus had a preadvantage compared to research in other crops. The preliminary results are that technological growth seems to have a positive effect on GDP per capita growth and a negative effect on fertility.