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Citizenship: Canada / Cameroon

**Degrees**

- ❖ Ph.D. (Economics), Université du Québec À Montréal- UQAM, Montreal, Canada, 2006.
- ❖ DEA - “Diplôme d’Études Approfondies,” (International Economics), University of Yaounde, Cameroon, 1999.
- ❖ “Maîtrise ès Sciences Economiques,” (International Economics), University of Yaounde, Cameroon, 1997.
- ❖ “Licence ès Sciences Economiques,” (International Economics), University of Yaounde, Cameroon, 1996.
- ❖ “Baccalauréat,” (Natural Sciences and Mathematics), Lycée Général Leclerc, Yaounde, Cameroon, 1992.

**Employment history**

- ❖ August 2008 – present, Assistant Professor of Economics, Department of Economics and Business Management (Non-tenure), Drew University, Madison – New Jersey, U.S.A.
- ❖ August 2006 – May 2008, Visiting Faculty, Department of Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca - New York, U.S.A.
- ❖ Jan. 2005 - Jan. 2006, Lecturer, Department of Economics, UQAM, Montreal, Canada
- ❖ Jan. 2003 - April 2006, Graduate courses Teaching Assistant (Business Cycles and Economic Policy, Financial Econometrics, Statistics Foundations of Econometrics), and CIRPEE Research Assistant - UQAM, Montreal, Canada

**Courses taught**

- ❖ Drew University: Principles of Macro, Intermediate Micro fall 2009  
Intermediate Macro, African Development spring 2009  
Principles of Micro, Intermediate Micro fall 2008  
Economic Development
- ❖ Cornell University: International Trade Theory fall 2007  
Macroeconomic Theory spring 2007, spring 2008  
Economic Development fall 2006, fall 2007  
Financial Economics spring 2008
- ❖ UQAM: Development Economics winter 06, winter 05

**Research interests**

- ❖ International Trade and Structural Transformation Mechanisms
- ❖ Institutions and Development
- ❖ Household Dynamics and Human capital Accumulation in Developing Economies

**Publications**

- ❖ “On the Mechanics of Trade-induced Structural Transformation,” (with Sylvain Dessy and Stephane Pallage), Forthcoming - *Journal of Macroeconomics*

**Revised Submissions**

- ❖ “A General Equilibrium Perspective on Offshoring and Economic Growth,” Revise-resubmit, *Trade and Development Review*

**Under Review**

- ❖ “On Governance and the Demographic Transition,” under review, *International Tax and Public Finance – conference volume*.

**Working papers**

- ❖ “Democratic Voting and Social Exclusion,” (with Sylvain Dessy), *CIRPEE Working Paper*.
- ❖ “The Economics of Child Trafficking,” (with Mattieu Chemin, Sylvain Dessy, and Stephane Pallage), *CIRPEE Working Paper*
- ❖ “On Gender Bias Inefficiency: A Note,” Unpublished manuscript

**Research in progress**

- ❖ “Females’ Labor Market Participation: Africa and the Middle East Revisited”

**Technical and language skills**

- ❖ Languages: French (first language), English (advanced), German (basic notions)
- ❖ Software: Stata, Matlab, E-views, Latec, Scientific Workplace, MS-Office

**References****Kaushik BASU**

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***Major conference presentations***

- ❖ 65<sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of the International Institute of Public Finance, Cape Town - South Africa, 2009
- ❖ Royal Economic Society, Guildford – U.K. 2009
- ❖ Global Development Network, Brisbane – Australia 2008
- ❖ Canadian Economics Association, Dalhousie University, Halifax 2007
- ❖ Canadian Economics Association, Mac Master University, Hamilton 2005
- ❖ North Eastern Universities Development Consortium, HEC-Montreal, Montreal 2004
- ❖ “75 Years of Development Research,” Cornell University, Ithaca – New York 2004

**Referee services : *L'Actualité Économique*****Awards and Honors:**

- ❖ 2009 - *African Public Policy Award*, International Institute of Public Finance and GTZ
- ❖ 2008 - medal finalist of the Global Development Network in the category “Rule of Law: Providing security for development”

**Graduate studies fellowships**

- ❖ Centre Inter universitaire sur le Risque, les Politiques Économiques et l'Emploi-CIRPEE, UQAM 2002, 2003, 2004
- ❖ Hydro-Québec, 2003
- ❖ Centre de Recherches sur l'Emploi et les Fluctuations Économiques – CREFÉ, 2001
- ❖ Programme de Troisième Cycle Inter universitaire – PTCI, Université de Yaoundé Jan. 1998 – June 1999

**Professional Associations and Network Membership:**

- ❖ American Economic Association - AEA
- ❖ Royal Economic Society - RES
- ❖ Canadian Economics Association - CEA
- ❖ International Institute of Public Finance – IIPF
- ❖ Global Development Network - GDN
- ❖ Social Science Research Network - SSRN

**Miscellaneous**

- ❖ Hobbies: Soccer (fan and play) ...of course!

**Abstracts of papers under review:***A General Equilibrium Perspective on Offshoring and Economic Growth*

The paper investigates a demand channel whereby inward offshoring and foreign direct investment may promote economic growth in host countries. Provided foreign entrepreneurs can freely undertake production activities in an economy - say, by raising resources locally as documented by Graham and Krugman (1991), Kindleberger (1969), and Lipsey (2003) - upward pressures on returns provide local agents with the necessary incentives to accumulate the relevant factors, thus spurring economic growth in a more “ natural” way than generally discussed in the literature. An inter-temporal general equilibrium framework in which offshoring materializes as a positive demand shock to intermediate goods is developed and solved analytically. Our analysis is consistent with a trade-induced structural transformation of host countries as we find that offshoring and FDI raise the capital intensity of tradeables and foster the growth rate of consumption along the balanced growth path of the economy. In the steady state both features are also shown to improve the net foreign asset position of the host country.

*The Economics of Child Trafficking (co-authored)*

A theoretical model is used to highlight key economic characteristics of the tracking of children. In particular, we show that the fight against child trafficking is far from trivial and that supply-side policies have very limited effect unless preceded by attacks on the demand side. Empirical evidence from India is presented to test this finding. We show that the supply-side policy implemented in India in the 90s that cost \$31M in 2005 was only effective when international demand-side policies punishing the use of trafficked children were implemented beforehand. Successful policies involve international cooperation on both fronts.

*On the Mechanism of Trade-Induced Structural Transformation (co-authored)*

Gains from trade come from a certain degree of specialization among trade partners. Specialization in the case of an agriculture-based developing country might be feared to imply a higher reliance than ever on low skill labor. Trade might thus be seen as a step away from the much awaited structural transformation of the economy, which can only come with increases in agricultural productivity. In this paper, we suggest that it needs not be the case. We show that trade openness can in fact trigger the structural transformation of such an agrarian society. It can induce a higher reliance on human capital accumulation and produce the necessary productivity gains for an economy to pick up. Our dynamic general equilibrium model provides a clear illustration of the mechanics behind such structural transformation.

*On Governance and the Demographic Transition*

It is now common knowledge that part of an explanation for high fertility rates in developing countries hinges on their institutional features. This note develops a game theoretical framework with a simple overlapping-generations model to shed light on the comparative advantage of a childbearing strategy over conventional savings when facing weak institutions. While unemployment might prevent grown up children from providing the expected old-age financial support, the typical household designs a child quality - quantity strategy to avoid such outcome. Meantime, poor governance might cause individuals to lose their savings if relying on conventional outlets, thus the arbitrage of risks driving parental choices in this environment. Mild conditions are sufficient to show that sound institutions induce less fertility while fostering private saving and old-age consumption. Yet, a simple voting experiment unveils a complex socio-economic dynamics whereby wealthier households may have vested interest in opposing institutional improvements hence limiting inter generational social mobility.

*On Gender Bias Inefficiency: A Note*

Gender bias is often viewed as part of an explanation for both the "missing women mystery" and gender educational gaps unfavorable to girls in developing countries. Since health and education add up to an individual's human capital, this suggests significant inefficiencies ongoing in many places worldwide. Yet, to the extent that gender bias filters through a population sex ratio - to follow on Edlund (J.P.E. 1999), there is a striking evidence of parental gender bias coexisting with high levels of human capital in many economies. This note rationalizes that multiple equilibria arise when gender bias interacts with an economy's fundamentals. It develops a stylized two-sector model with home production and shows that depending on a country's labor productivity, parental gender bias might actually be socially beneficial in that it raises human capital per capita