





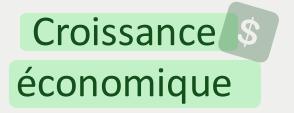
# L'urbanisation est-elle corrélée à la croissance économique ?



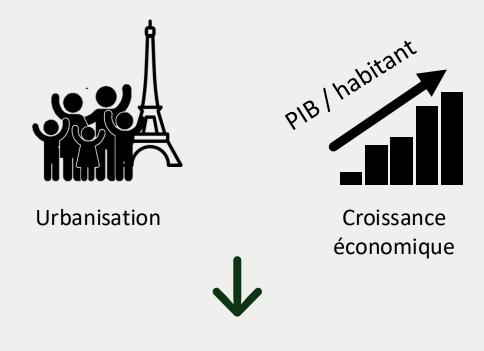
#### Définition des termes









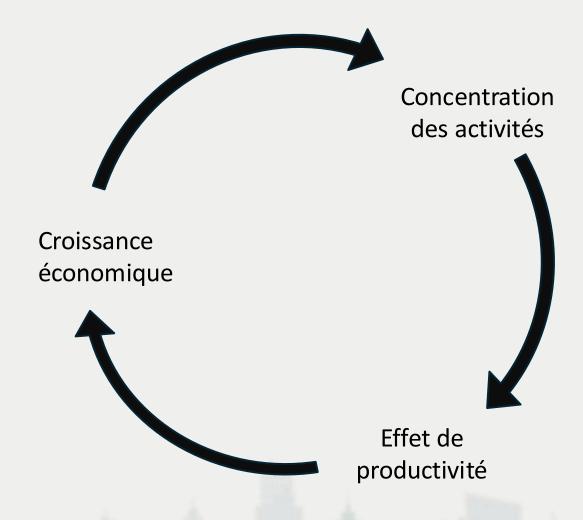


**1** Sharing

2 Matching

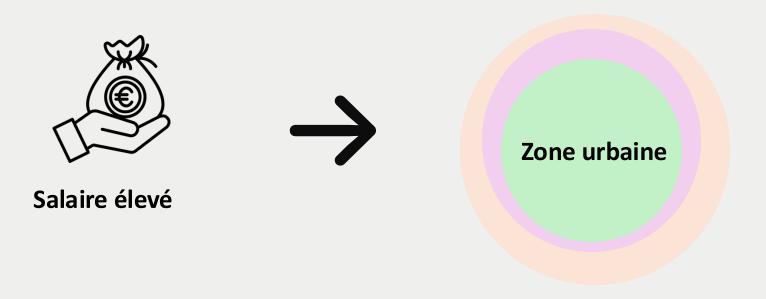
3 Learning







# Étude de Combes, Duranton et Gobillon (2008)



Éducation

Expérience professionnelle

Secteur d'activité



# Étude de Roca et Puga (2017)

#### **Avantage statique:**



Prime salariale immédiate

#### **Avantage Dynamique:**



Expérience accroît la productivité



# Méthodologie

Données analysées

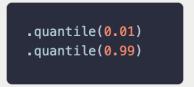




Méthode d'analyse

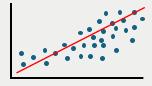


Nettoyage





**Visualisation** 





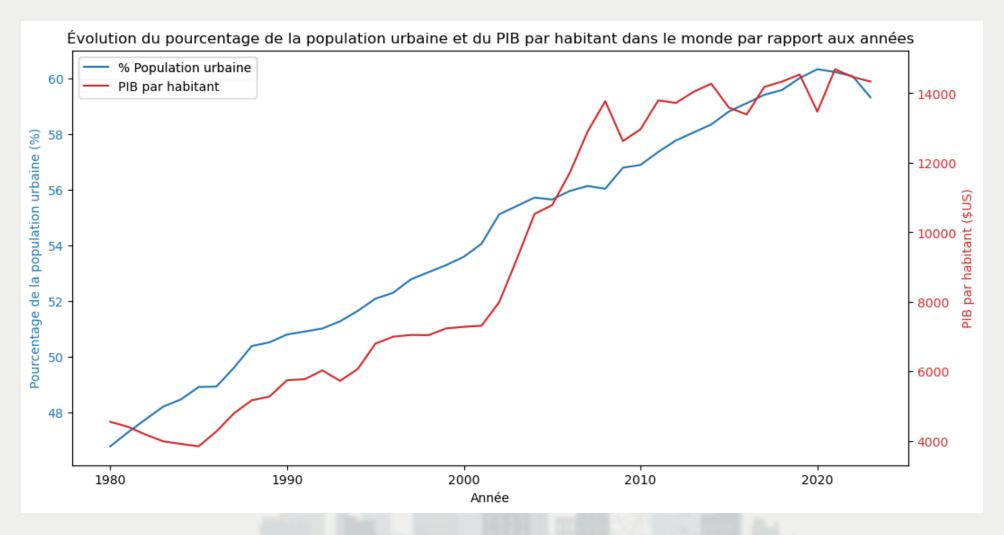
Régressions et corrélation

OLS Regression Results

R-squared: 0.865

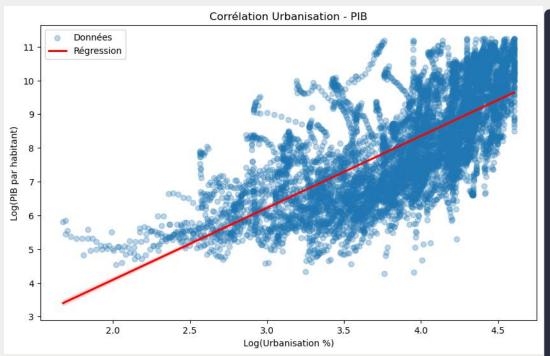


# Résultats





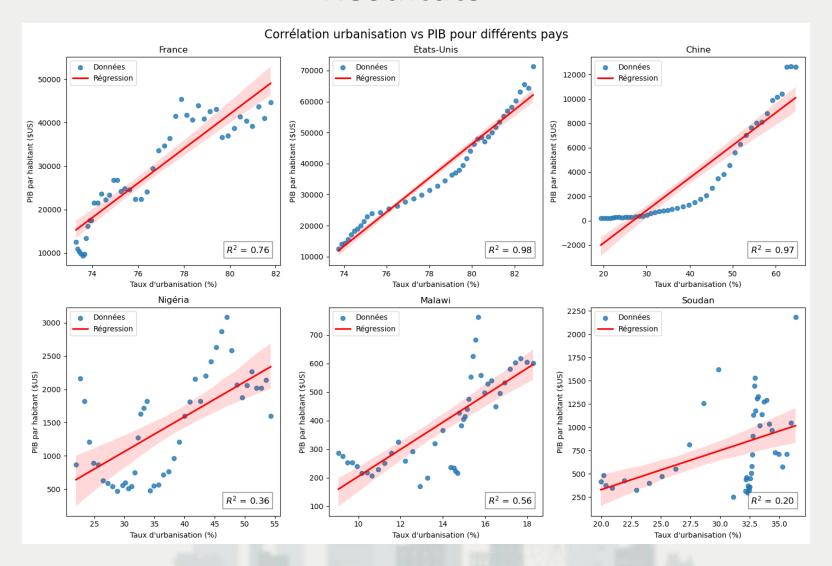
# Résultats



Dep. Variable: log_GDP_per_capita			R-squa	red:		0.521	
Model: OLS			OLS	Adj. R-squared:			0.521
Method: Least Squares			res	F-statistic:			8673.
Date: Wed, 12 Mar 2025			025	Prob (F-statistic):			0.00
Time: 01:29:			:53	Log-Likelihood:			-12071
No. Observations: 79			985	AIC:			2.415e+04
Df Residuals:		79	983	BIC:			2.416e+04
Df Model:			1				
Covariance Typ	e:	nonrob	ust				
========	coef	std err	=====	====== t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
 const	 -0.1715	0.090	 -1	.916	0.055	-0.347	0.004
log_Urban	2.1311	0.023	93	.131	0.000	2.086	2.176
======= Omnibus:	======	======== 82 <b>.</b> (	===== 695	===== Durbin	======= -Watson:	======	======= 1.59
Prob(Omnibus):		0.0	000	Jarque	-Bera (JB):		70.753
Skew:		0.	172	Prob(J	B):		4.33e-16
Kurtosis:		2.0	693	Cond.	No.		30.4



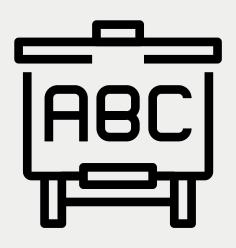
## Résultats

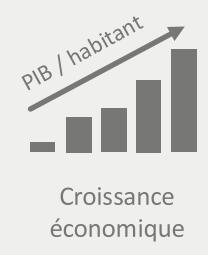




## Pour aller plus loin







Accès à l'éducation

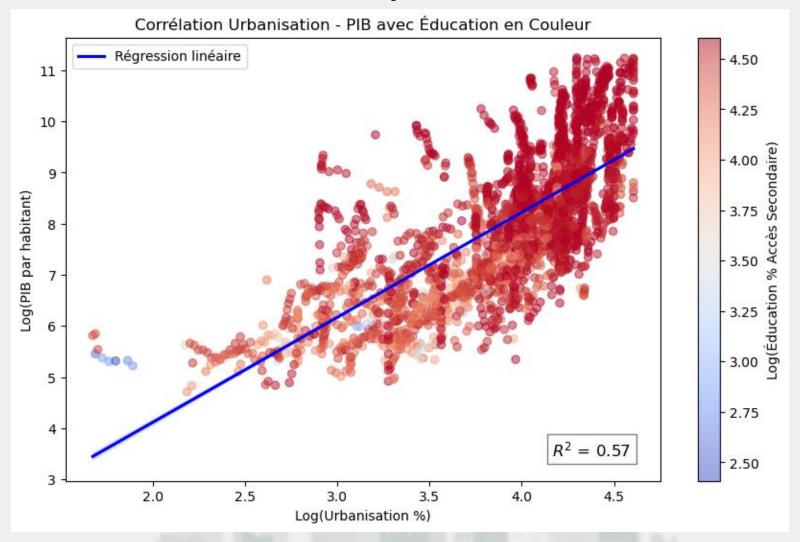


# Pour aller plus loin

Dep. Variabl	iable: log_GDP_per_capita		oita R-	squared:	0.573	
Model:			OLS Ad	Adj. R-squared:		0.572
		Least Squa	ares F-	statistic:	1769	
		Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:08:14		ob (F-statisti	0.00 -3631.9	
				g-Likelihood:		
No. Observat	tions:		2643 AI	C:		7270
Df Residuals	s:		2640 BI	C:		7287
Df Model:			2			
Covariance 1	Гуре:	nonrol	oust 			
	coef	std err		t P> t	[0.025	0.975
const	-4.9306	0.357	<b>-13.8</b> 2	 1 0.000	-5.630	-4 <b>.</b> 23
log_Urban	1.7810	0.040	44.49	7 0.000	1.702	1.85
log_Edu	1.3454	0.089	15.04	0.000	1.170	1.52
======= Omnibus:		49.	.647 Du	 rbin-Watson:	========	1.72
Prob(Omnibus	s):	0	.000 Ja	rque-Bera (JB)	:	52.20
Skew:		0	.343 Pro	ob(JB):		4.61e-1
Kurtosis:		2.	.954 Coi	nd. No.		118



## Pour aller plus loin



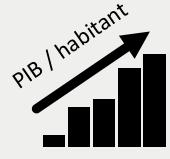
Simon HAMELIN, Ibrahima BALDE-CISSE, Paul MARMELAT, Charly PUPIER



# **Conclusion**









# Limites et perspectives

R-squared: 0.521

R-squared:

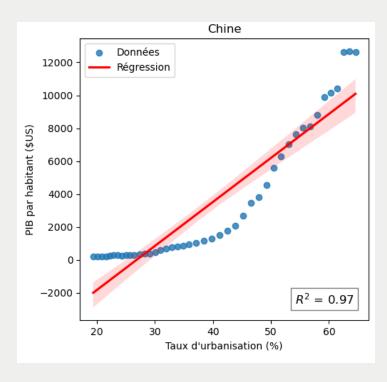
0.573

Sans éducation

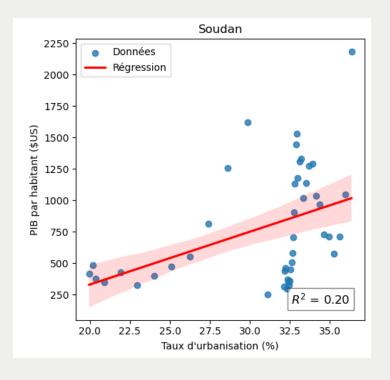
Avec éducation



# Limites et perspectives



Pays développé



Pays en développement



# **Bibliographie**

- -World Bank Open Data. (2025). World Bank Open Data. <a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS</a>
- -L'urbanisation, source d'idées et de croissance. (2024, 17 janvier). **CNRS le Journal**. <a href="https://lejournal.cnrs.fr/nos-blogs/dialogues-economiques/lurbanisation-source-didees-et-de-croissance">https://lejournal.cnrs.fr/nos-blogs/dialogues-economiques/lurbanisation-source-didees-et-de-croissance</a>
- Combes, P.-P., Duranton, G., & Gobillon, L. (2008). Spatial wage disparities: Sorting matters!. Journal of Urban Economics, 63(2), 723-742.
- De la Roca, J., & Puga, D. (2017). Learning by Working in Big Cities. The Review of Economic Studies, 84(1), 106-142.
- -Les mystères des villes et de la croissance économique. (2024, 12 décembre). **IMF.** <a href="https://www.imf.org/fr/Publications/fandd/issues/2024/12/point-of-view-the-mysteries-of-cities-and-economic-growth-david-cutler">https://www.imf.org/fr/Publications/fandd/issues/2024/12/point-of-view-the-mysteries-of-cities-and-economic-growth-david-cutler</a>

Introduction a l'économie urbaine : l'origine des villes (2023, 30 janvier). **Chapelle Guillaume** fhttps://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/6lb7y4m4hkfcfnulojepf/EcoUrbaineCYtech-7.pdf