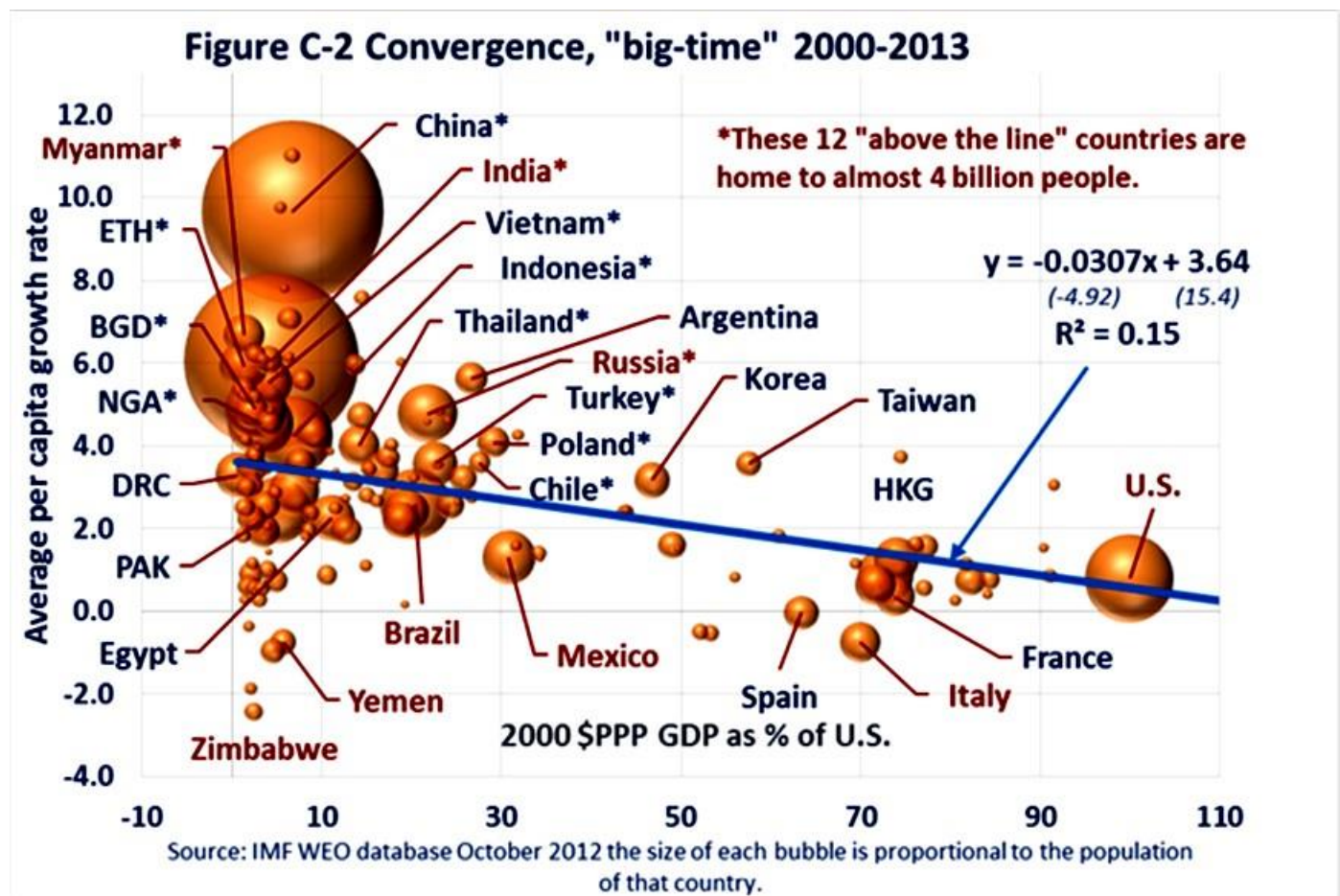
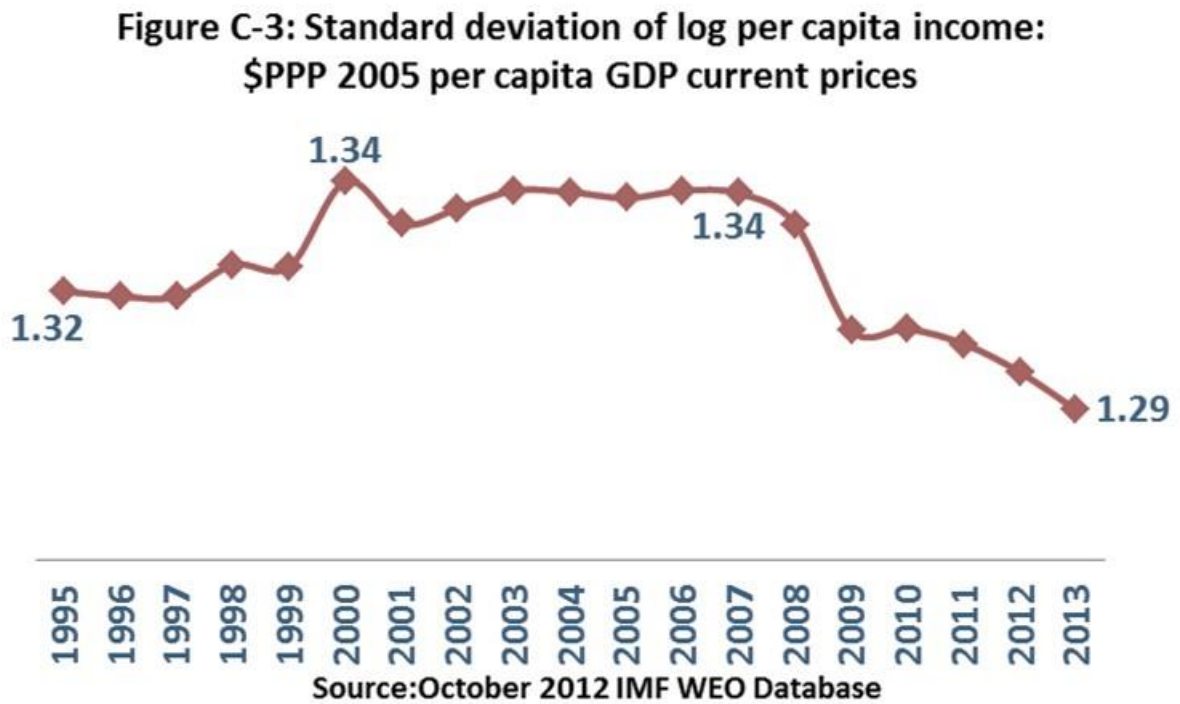
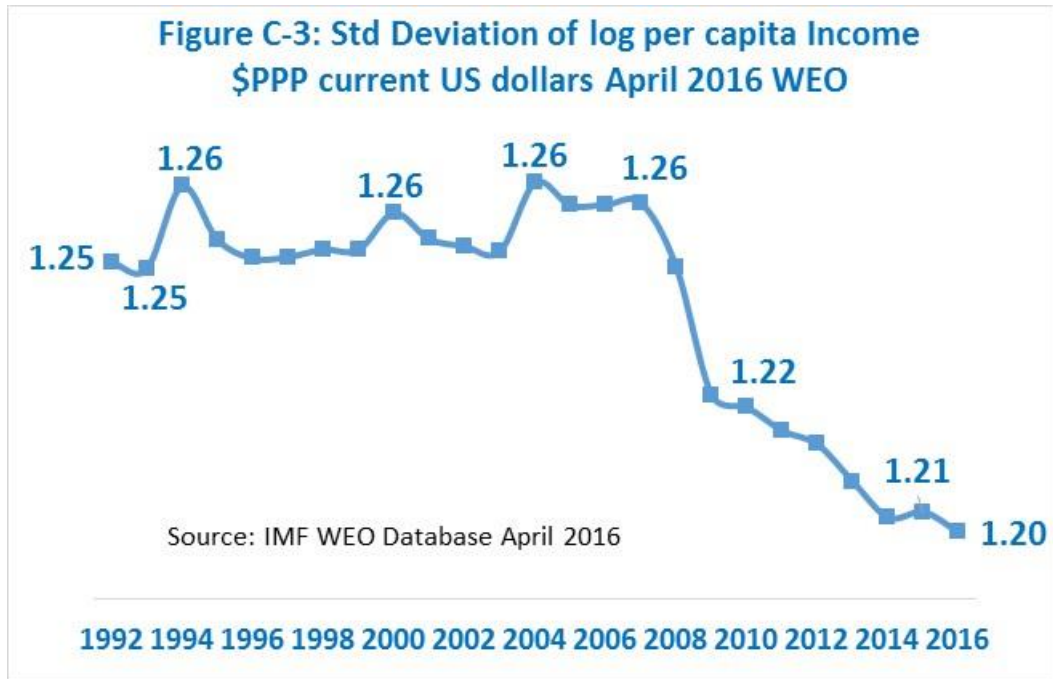


“Absolute convergence” among nations since 2000 is one silver lining of slower OECD growth, especially in the Euro zone. Faster growth in developing nations helps as well, especially China and India as shown in Figure C-2. “Quantitative easing” in the North has contributed to sustained high commodity prices. Because there are very large countries at either end of the distribution, convergence among people is likely faster than among nations (except for the OECD middle class... why is this?).¹ The bubbles in Figure C-2 are proportional to population. Billions in low and middle income are finally gaining ground on the rich countries, the starred above the blue line countries include almost 4 billion people (Argentina gets a special “red card” footnote as its post 2009 growth rates are suspect...). Fortunately we have a new “Macri” (read Macro) oriented government in Argentina since December, so we may be able to get reliable data soon...



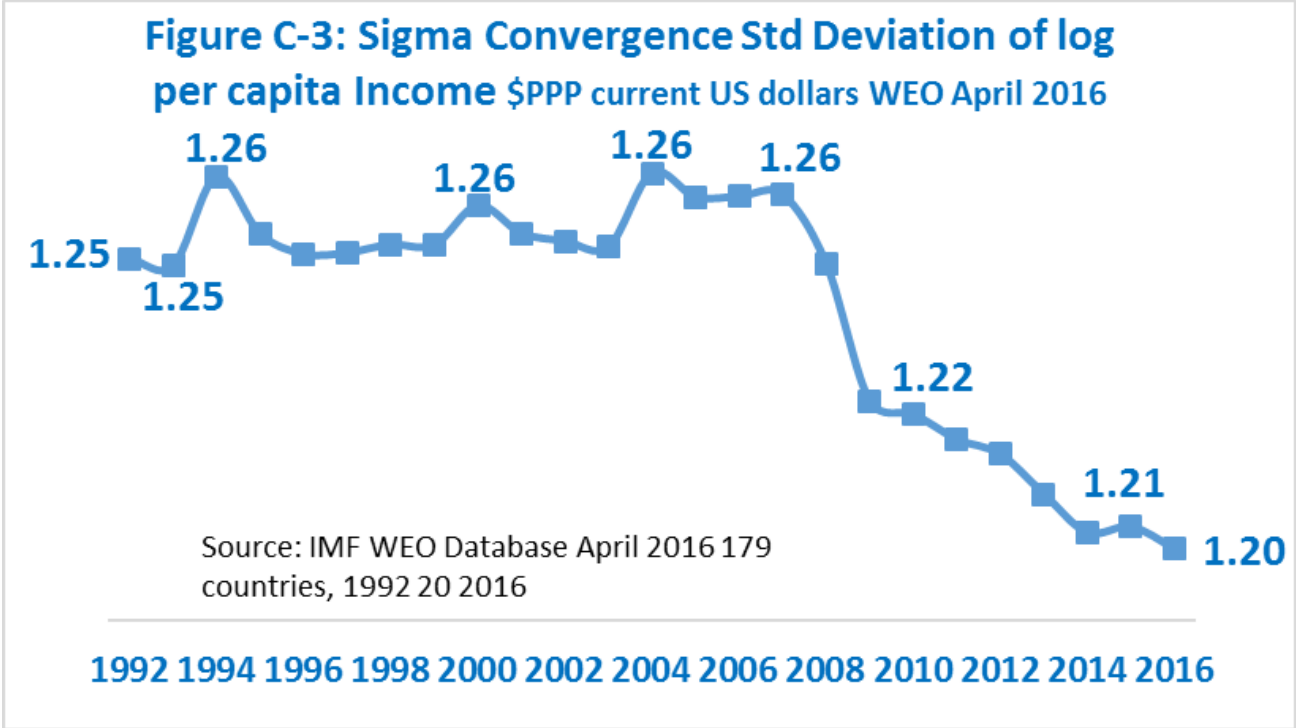
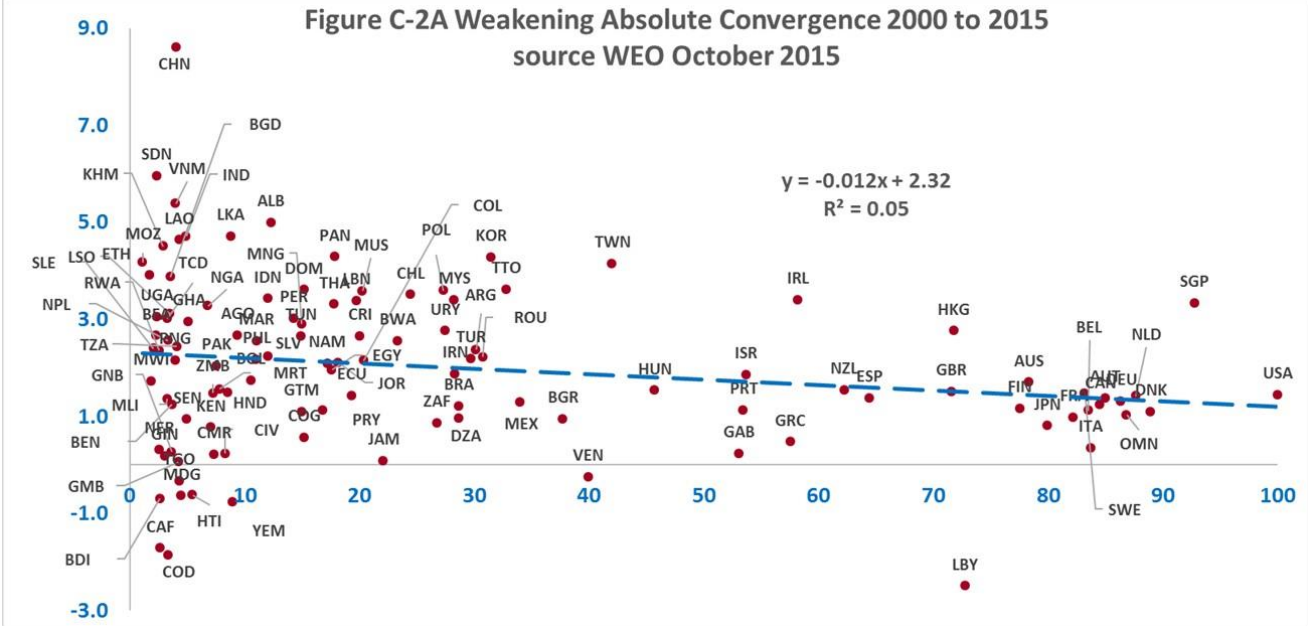
Source: <http://class.povertylectures.com/JustFigureC-2.xlsx>

¹ Recalling Lant Pritchett's "[Divergence, Big Time.](#)" *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 1997, 11(3): 3-17 who argued world incomes were diverging over time, in part because most African countries went backward during the 1980s and 1990s. This changed after the Cold War ended and has reversed since 2000, see the Young, Alwyn (2012) [The African Growth Miracle](#), *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 120, No. 4 (August 2012), pp. 696-739



Source: <http://class.povertylectures.com/JustFigureC-2.xlsx>

Case study question 7.1 Is your country above or below the blue line? If above, it is contributing to global convergence, and given its income level it is outperforming. You may be able to fine your country and label it in Figure C-2, you may have to remove some countries to find yours, especially if it has a small population. If you remove big countries, the blue line may move, if this happens don't worry, and just find your country in Table C-2 below (or better check the new spreadsheet, C-2—perhaps).²



² To add your favorite country to Figure C-2A, find a likely point in the spreadsheet version, click it twice (first time all the points are selected, the 2nd time just one point, 3-digit ISO codes will lead you the data for your country (if that point is your country). Perhaps make the text bigger or highlight the name of your country or add in the actual and predicted growth rates... up to you.

Table C-2: A number of poorest countries grow rapidly							
Rank	2000	% of U.S.	Line	Avg per capita growth 2000 to 2013		Pop	
1		0.6	3.6	3.3	-0.3	DR Congo	77
2		1.2	3.6	1.8	-1.8	Burundi	9.0
3		1.3	3.6	6.7	3.1	Myanmar	65
4		1.3	3.6	5.4	1.8	Mozambique	23
5		1.3	3.6	5.9	2.3	Ethiopia	91
6		1.4	3.6	2.5	-1.1	Niger	16
7		1.4	3.6	0.3	-3.3	Liberia	4.1
8		1.4	3.6	4.1	0.5	Sierra Leone	6.3
9		1.6	3.6	3.0	-0.6	Malawi	17
10		1.6	3.6	5.2	1.6	Rwanda	11
11		1.8	3.6	-0.4	-3.9	Central African Republic	5.0
12		1.9	3.6	0.6	-3.0	Mali	17
13		2.1	3.6	-1.9	-5.5	Eritrea	5.8
14		2.2	3.6	0.9	-2.7	Madagascar	23
15		2.2	3.6	3.5	-0.1	Uganda	37
16		2.2	3.6	4.8	1.2	Tanzania	44
17		2.2	3.6	1.2	-2.4	Togo	6.4
18		2.2	3.6	2.2	-1.3	Nepal	32
19		2.3	3.6	3.0	-0.5	Burkina Faso	18
20		2.5	3.6	0.5	-3.0	Guinea	11
21		2.5	3.6	-2.4	-6.0	Zimbabwe	13
22		2.5	3.6	5.2	1.6	Tajikistan	8.1
23		2.5	3.6	3.8	0.2	Chad	11
24		2.6	3.6	6.2	2.6	Cambodia	15
25		2.6	3.6	3.8	0.2	Zambia	14
26		2.6	3.6	4.9	1.3	Bangladesh	152
27		2.6	3.6	0.5	-3.1	Guinea-Bissau	1.8
28		2.8	3.6	3.9	0.4	Lesotho	2.0
29		3.0	3.5	0.3	-3.3	Haiti	10
30		3.2	3.5	4.5	1.0	Nigeria	169

Source: <http://class.povertylectures.com/JustFigureC-2.xlsx>

Table C-2: A number of poorest countries grow rapidly

Rank	2 % of U.S.	Line	Avg per capita growth 2000 to 2013		Pop	
31	3.3	3.5	0.6	-3.0	Benin	9.6
32	3.4	3.5	6.1	2.5	Lao P.D.R.	6.5
33	3.5	3.5	1.9	-1.6	Kenya	43
34	3.6	3.5	2.5	-1.0	Sudan	34
35	3.8	3.5	3.4	-0.1	Kyrgyz Republic	5.6
36	3.9	3.5	2.0	-1.5	Mauritania	3.7
37	3.9	3.5	1.0	-2.5	Senegal	14
38	4.0	3.5	6.1	2.5	Uzbekistan	30
39	4.0	3.5	5.5	2.0	Vietnam	91
40	4.1	3.5	1.4	-2.1	The Gambia	1.9
41	4.1	3.5	4.6	1.0	Ghana	26
42	4.2	3.5	4.9	1.3	Moldova	3.6
43	4.4	3.5	6.1	2.6	India	1239
44	4.5	3.5	-1.0	-4.5	Côte d'Ivoire	24
45	4.8	3.5	2.9	-0.6	Papua New Guinea	7.0
46	4.9	3.5	0.7	-2.7	Cameroon	22
47	5.1	3.5	2.4	-1.0	Pakistan	183
48	5.4	3.5	9.8	6.3	Turkmenistan	5.7
49	5.5	3.5	5.8	2.3	Armenia	3.4
50	5.7	3.5	-0.7	-4.2	Yemen	27
51	5.8	3.5	7.8	4.3	Mongolia	2.9
52	6.3	3.4	6.1	2.7	Georgia	4.5
53	6.4	3.4	7.1	3.6	Angola	21
54	6.7	3.4	11.0	7.6	Azerbaijan	9.3
55	6.7	3.4	9.7	6.2	China	1360
56	6.9	3.4	4.2	0.8	Indonesia	248
57	6.9	3.4	2.9	-0.5	Philippines	100
58	7.6	3.4	3.6	0.2	Morocco	33
59	7.9	3.4	5.6	2.2	Sri Lanka	21
60	8.2	3.4	1.8	-1.6	Republic of Congo	4.2
61	8.5	3.4	2.0	-1.4	Honduras	8.4
62	8.8	3.4	2.4	-1.0	Bolivia	11
63	9.1	3.4	4.3	0.9	Ukraine	45
64	9.2	3.4	3.2	-0.2	Jordan	6.5
65	10.6	3.3	0.9	-2.4	Guatemala	15.5
66	10.9	3.3	3.9	0.6	Albania	3.3
67	11.1	3.3	2.3	-1.0	Egypt	84
68	11.5	3.3	2.5	-0.8	Paraguay	6.8
69	11.5	3.3	3.4	0.1	Namibia	2.2
70	12.6	3.3	2.7	-0.5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9

Table C-2 (cont.): OECD country growth slows

Rank	% of U.S.	Line	Avg per capita growth 2000 to 2013		Pop	
71	12.8	3.2	2.0	-1.3	Algeria	37
72	13.4	3.2	3.1	-0.1	Ecuador	15
73	13.7	3.2	6.0	2.7	Kazakhstan	17
74	14.2	3.2	4.0	0.8	Thailand	65
75	14.4	3.2	4.7	1.5	Peru	31
76	14.4	3.2	7.6	4.4	Belarus	9.3
77	14.9	3.2	1.1	-2.1	El Salvador	6.0
78	15.0	3.2	2.8	-0.4	Tunisia	11
79	15.2	3.2	3.4	0.3	Dominican Republic	10
80	16.0	3.1	2.7	-0.5	Serbia	7.6
81	16.6	3.1	3.4	0.3	Colombia	47
82	17.4	3.1	3.7	0.6	Romania	21
83	17.8	3.1	4.0	0.9	Bulgaria	7.2
84	18.0	3.1	3.0	-0.1	FYR Macedonia	2.1
85	18.8	3.1	6.0	3.0	Panama	3.7
86	18.8	3.1	2.2	-0.9	South Africa	52
87	19.3	3.0	0.2	-2.9	Jamaica	2.8
88	19.4	3.0	2.4	-0.6	Islamic Republic of Iran	77
89	20.3	3.0	3.2	0.2	Costa Rica	4.7
90	20.4	3.0	2.6	-0.4	Brazil	198
91	21.7	3.0	4.8	1.8	Russia	141
92	21.8	3.0	4.6	1.6	Latvia	2.0
93	22.6	2.9	3.6	0.6	Turkey	76
94	22.9	2.9	3.6	0.6	Lebanon	4.1
95	23.1	2.9	4.8	1.9	Uruguay	3.4
96	24.1	2.9	4.6	1.7	Lithuania	3.2
97	24.2	2.9	2.6	-0.3	Venezuela	31
98	25.1	2.9	2.6	-0.2	Botswana	1.9
99	25.8	2.8	3.2	0.4	Malaysia	30
100	26.7	2.8	2.8	0.0	Libya	6.7
101	26.7	2.8	5.6	2.8	Argentina	41
102	27.6	2.8	3.6	0.8	Chile	18
103	29.1	2.7	4.1	1.3	Poland	38
104	30.8	2.7	1.3	-1.4	Mexico	116
105	31.6	2.7	1.6	-1.1	Croatia	4.4
106	31.9	2.7	4.3	1.6	Slovak Republic	5.5
107	34.1	2.6	1.4	-1.2	Hungary	9.9
108	34.3	2.6	1.3	-1.3	Gabon	1.6
109	43.8	2.3	2.4	0.1	Czech Republic	10.6

Table C-2 (cont.): OECD country growth slows

Rank	2 % of U.S.	Line	Avg per capita growth 2000 to 2013	Pop		
110	44	2.3	2.5	0.2	Oman	3.3
111	47	2.2	3.2	1.0	Korea	50
112	49	2.1	1.6	-0.5	Saudi Arabia	29
113	50	2.1	1.5	-0.6	Slovenia	2.0
114	52	2.0	-0.5	-2.5	Portugal	11
115	53	2.0	-0.5	-2.5	Greece	11
116	56	1.9	0.8	-1.1	New Zealand	4.5
117	58	1.9	3.6	1.7	Taiwan Province of China	24
118	61	1.8	1.8	0.0	Israel	7.9
119	63	1.7	0.0	-1.7	Spain	46
120	69	1.5	1.2	-0.4	Finland	5.5
121	70	1.5	-0.7	-2.2	Italy	61
122	72	1.4	0.6	-0.8	United Kingdom	63
123	73	1.4	0.9	-0.5	Japan	127
124	74	1.4	0.4	-1.0	France	64
125	74	1.4	1.3	-0.1	Germany	82
126	74	1.4	3.7	2.4	Hong Kong SAR	7.2
127	76	1.3	1.6	0.3	Sweden	9.5
128	77	1.3	0.6	-0.7	Belgium	11
129	77	1.3	1.6	0.3	Australia	23
130	81	1.2	0.3	-0.9	Denmark	5.6
131	82	1.1	1.1	0.0	Austria	8.5
132	82	1.1	0.7	-0.4	Canada	35
133	84	1.1	0.4	-0.6	Ireland	4.5
134	84	1.0	0.8	-0.3	Netherlands	17
135	90	0.9	1.5	0.7	Kuwait	3.9
136	91	0.8	0.9	0.0	Switzerland	8.1
137	92	0.8	3.1	2.2	Singapore	5.5
138	100	0.6	0.8	0.2	United States	317
139	111	0.2	0.6	0.4	Norway	5.1
140	112	0.2	0.7	0.5	United Arab Emirates	5.7

Source: <http://class.povertylectures.com/JustFigureC-2.xlsx>