

Prepare and hopefully present a country case study or a literature review recent a Growth theory or empirical paper. For the blog post follow the voxeu.org format. For all powerpoint presentations use these WB VC [pptx guidelines](#) and please don't make the mistake John Cochrane says [all PhD students make](#). Always include references, (style below thank you Brittany for [Malaysia](#),)

Case Study check list [data template](#) (Rwanda) how long has the present or recent growth surge lasted, is this typical for your region.

1. A paper predicting growth (past or Present) a growth diagnostics paper for example
2. A growth incidence curve or poverty rates and inequality
3. Export product mix and real exchange rate [MIT Observatory of Economic complexity](#) (or
4. Doing business indicators for peers and comparator economies

References: (Nigeria or [Ethiopia](#)) [Pritchett Vietnam](#) [Krugman and Delong](#)
[PVCV_Hamiltonians.pdf](#)

Table C-3: Twins & Peers for Rwanda (1960 & 2000 base year)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country	1997 % of U.S.	1960 % of U.S.	2000 Rank	2000 % of U.S.	blue line	2000- 2013	above below	Pop	Above Below
Guinea	4.3%	3.8%	20	2.5	3.6	0.5	-3.0	11	below
Burundi	1.9%	4.3%	2	1.2	3.6	1.8	-1.8	9.0	below
Niger	2.1%	3.7%	6	1.4	3.6	2.5	-1.1	16	below
Malawi	3.3%	3.1%	9	1.6	3.6	3.0	-0.6	17	below
Burkina Faso	2.7%	3.2%	19	2.3	3.6	3.0	-0.5	18	below
Botswana	19.5%	5.0%	98	25	2.9	2.6	-0.2	1.9	on line
Uganda	7.2%	5.2%	15	2.2	3.6	3.5	-0.1	37	on line
Rwanda	2.9%	3.9%	10	1.6	3.6	5.2	1.6	11	Above
China	9.7%	4.4%	55	6.7	3.4	9.7	6.2	1360	above
Mozambique	4.6%	7.8%	4	1.3	3.6	5.4	1.8	23	above
Ethiopia	2.1%	2.2%	5	1.3	3.6	5.9	2.3	91	above

Source: Cols 1 and 2 Jones, 2001, Appendix C, IMF WEO October 2012, accessed 3-25-2013.

Columns 3-8 are trend line and data per capita income as share of \$U.S. per capita income in \$PPP 2005 current or constant 2005 prices.

Table C-2: Peer group for Rwanda (2000 base year)

Country	2000 Rank	2000 % of U.S.	blue line	2000-2013	above below	Pop
Malawi	9.0	1.6	3.6	3.0	-0.6	17
Burkina Faso	19.0	2.3	3.6	3.0	-0.5	18
Niger	6.0	1.4	3.6	2.5	-1.1	16
Guinea	20.0	2.5	3.6	0.5	-3.0	11
Rwanda	10.0	1.6	3.6	5.2	1.6	11
Burundi	2.0	1.2	3.6	1.8	-1.8	9
China	55.0	6.7	3.4	9.7	6.2	1360
Uganda	15.0	2.2	3.6	3.5	-0.11	37
Botswana	98.0	25.1	2.9	2.6	-0.2	2

Only one "above the blue line country, so we added Mozambique and Ethiopia, then looked up GDP in 1960 and 1997, as it happens, MOZ richer and Ethiopia poorer than Rwanda in 1960 (Mozambique not a twin, but is a peer. Beta Convergence

Middle income Traps

Lederman, D., & Maloney, W. (2012). [Does what You Export Matter?: In Search of Empirical Guidance for Industrial Policies](#). World Bank Publications.

Bjørnland, H. C., & Thorsrud, L. A. (2014). [Boom or gloom? Examining the Dutch disease in two-speed economies](#).

Collier, P., & Goderis, B. (2008). [Commodity Prices, Growth, and the Natural Resource Curse: Reconciling a Conundrum](#).

Mckinsey, 2014 [Nigeria's renewal: Delivering inclusive growth](#)

Prati, A., Rebucci, A., & Kang, J. S. (2013). [Aid, Exports, and Growth: A Time-Series Perspective on the Dutch Disease Hypothesis](#).

*Kharas, H., & Kohli, H. (2011). [What is the middle income trap, why do countries fall into it, and how can it be avoided?](#). *Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies*, 3(3), 281-289.*

[Sachs Warner on the Resource Curse](#)

Paper Presentation/Blog entry PhD students can do a case study or choose an article and do a literature review and/or a blog entry and a very brief (15 minute) presentation of the article with 3-5 slides, what does the article show, is it replicable (or is it a replication).

Examples [Life and Growth: Blog Entry](#) ; [Charles Jones, Stanford](#)

Agénor, P. R., Canuto, O., & Jelenic, M. (2012). [Avoiding middle-income growth traps. Vox presentation charts/figures](#)

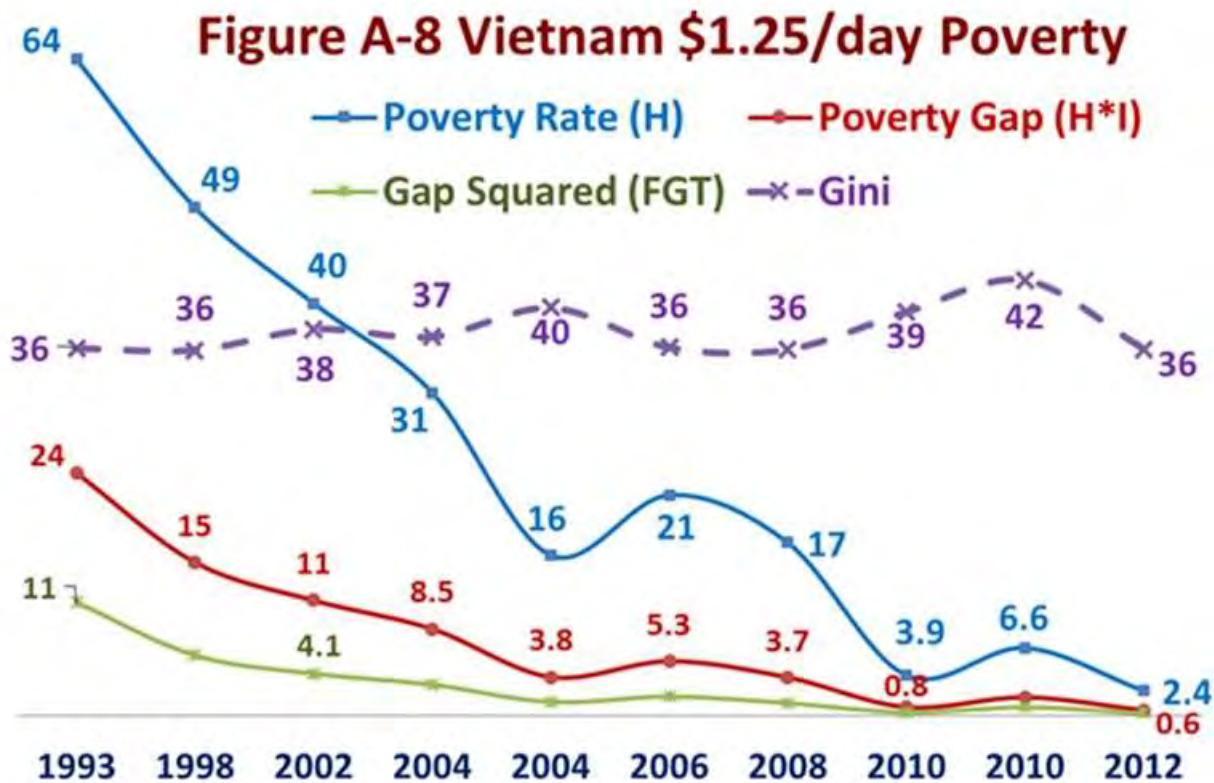
Matthew Rognlie (2015) [Brookings Papers on Economic Activity](#)

[Deciphering the fall and rise in the net capital share](#)

[Blog Entry](#)

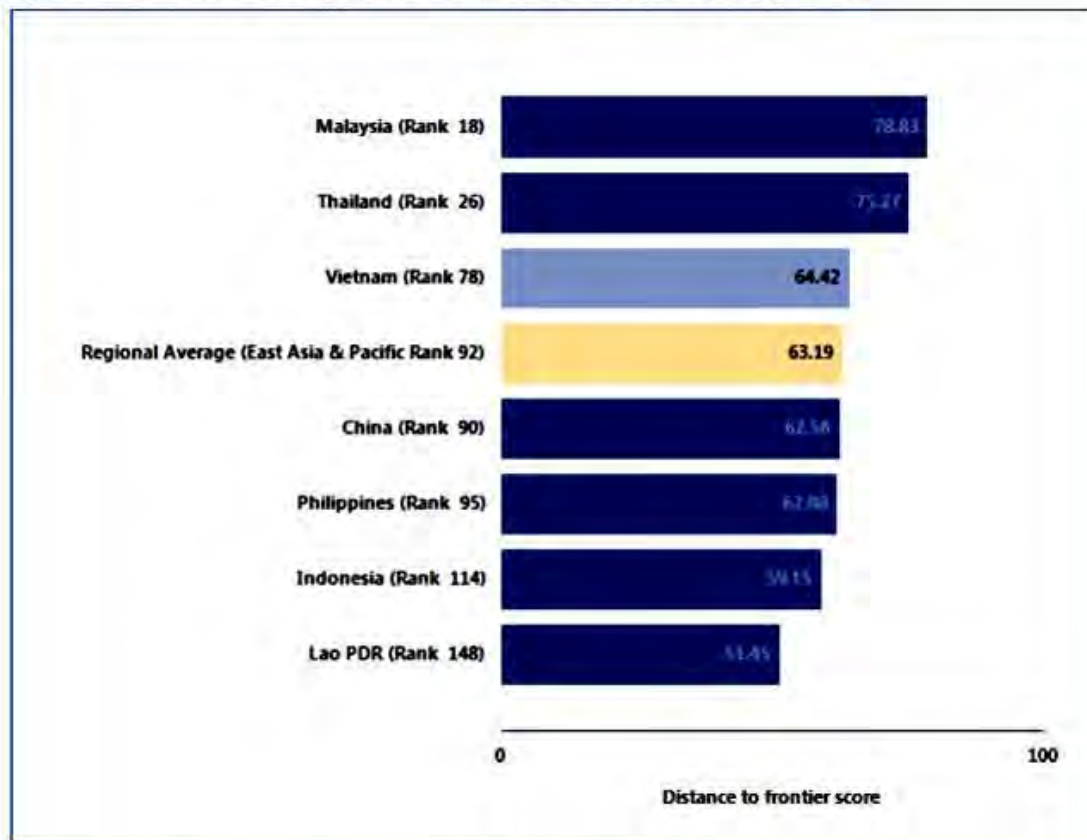
Ostry, J. D., & Berg, A. (2011). [Inequality and unsustainable growth: two sides of the same coin?](#) (Working Paper No. 11/08). International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Pressed for time? See also, Berg, A. G., & Ostry, J. D. (2011). [Equality and efficiency.](#) *Finance & Development*, 48(3), 12-15.



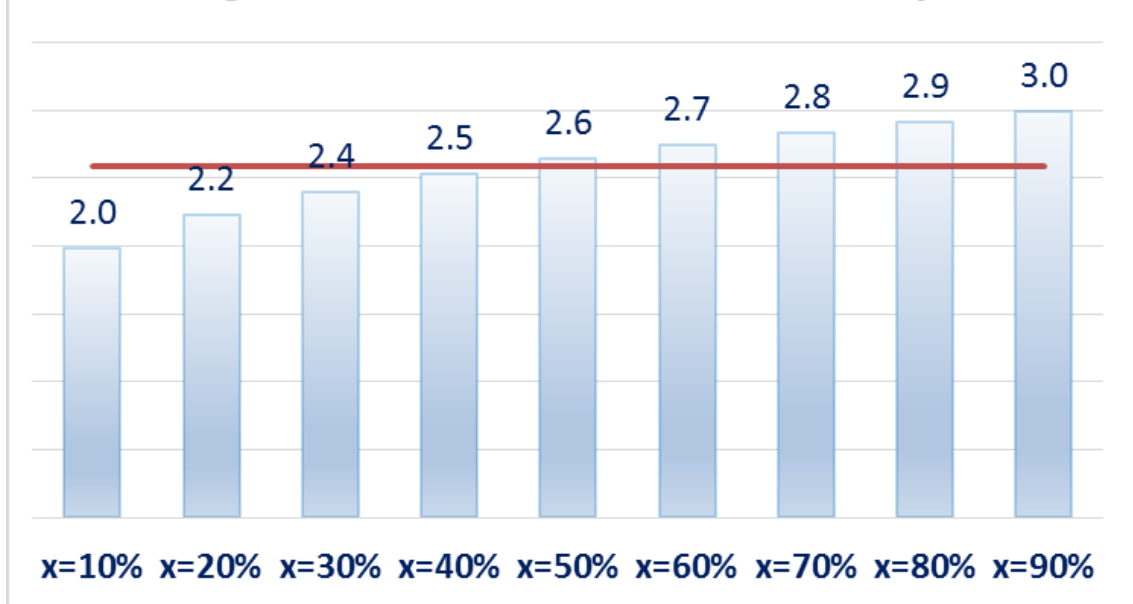
Source: World Bank, Povcalnet April 2015
<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm?1>

Figure 1.2 How Vietnam and comparator economies rank on the ease of doing business



Note: The rankings are benchmarked to June 2014 and based on the average of each economy's distance to frontier (DTF) scores for the 10 topics included in this year's aggregate ranking. The distance to frontier score benchmarks economies with respect to regulatory practice, showing the absolute distance to the best performance in each *Doing Business* indicator. An economy's distance to frontier score is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 the frontier. For the economies for which the data cover 2 cities, scores are a population-weighted average for the 2 cities. Source: *Doing Business* database.

Figure G-3: Growth Incidence Malaysia



Nigeria's growth

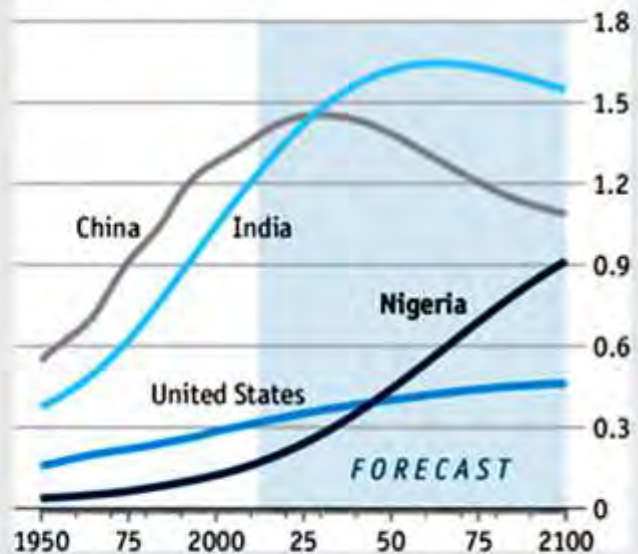
World's fastest-growing economies, 2000-15*

GDP, average annual % increase



Sources: IMF; UN

Population, bn



*Forecast

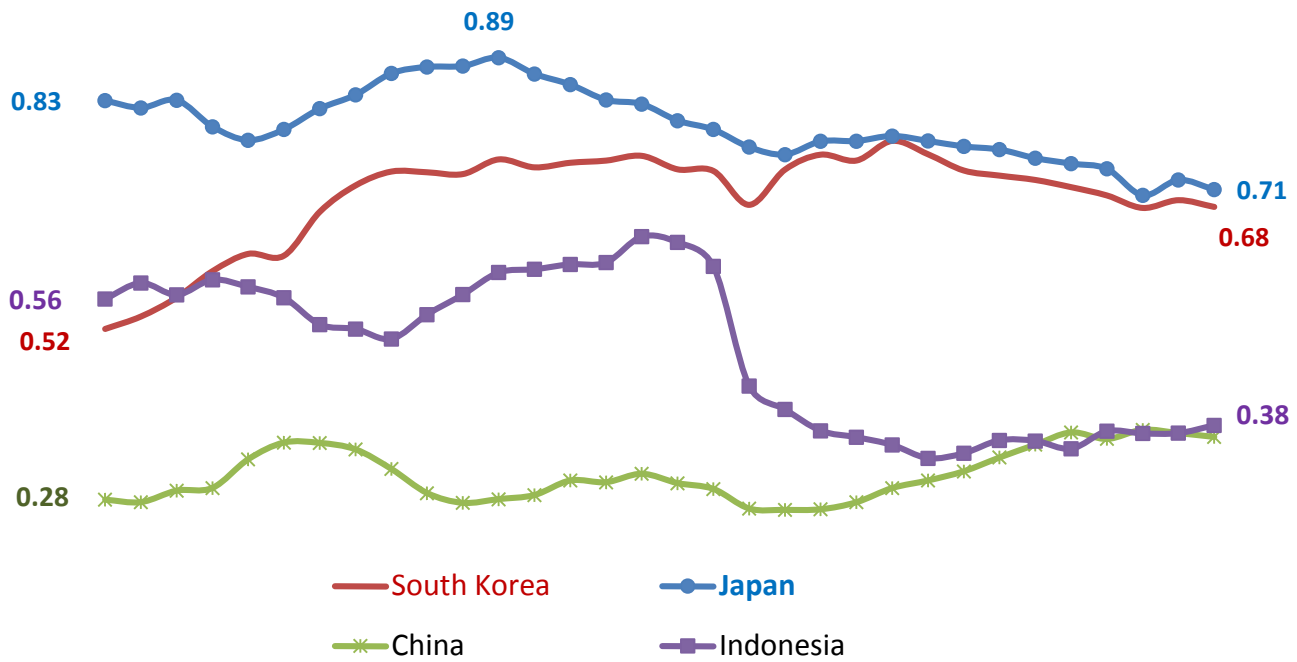
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Fig 12 Nigeria Per Capita Growth



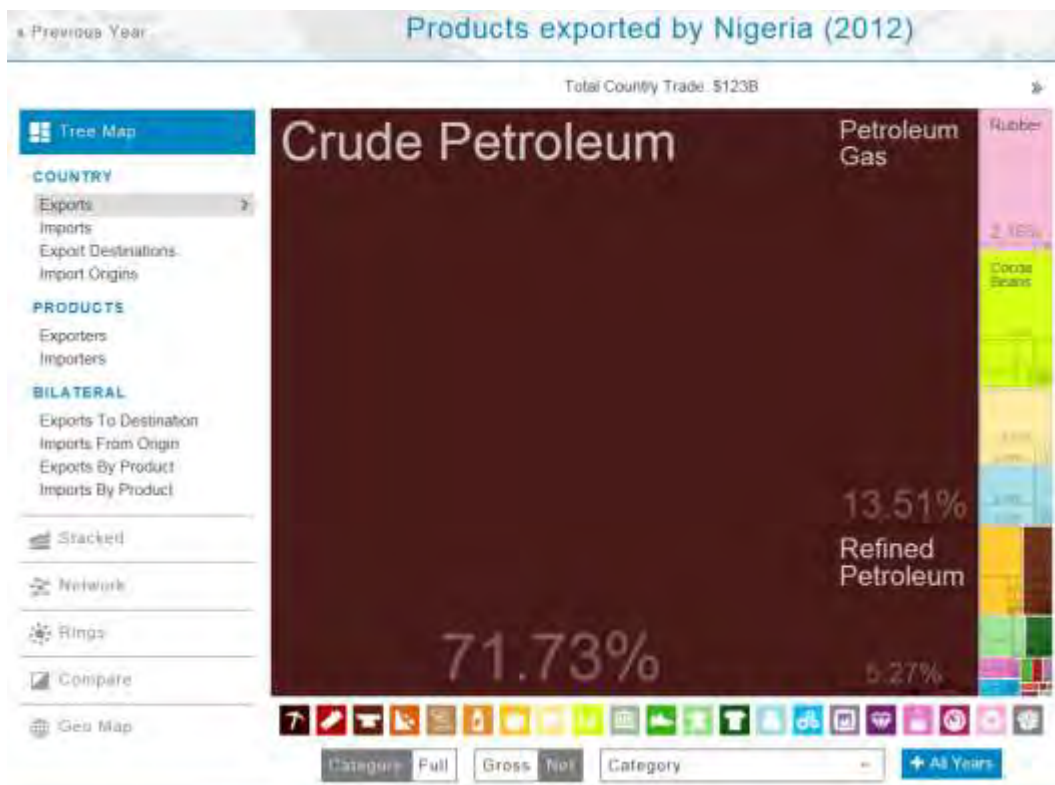
Source: IMF WEO Database, September 2011, 2010-13 IMF projections

Figure T-1 TFP in Asia PWT 8.0, USA=1.0



1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010

Source: PWT 8.0, University of Groningen Feenstra, Robert C., Robert Inklaar and Marcel P. Timmer (2013), "The Next Generation of the Penn World Table" www.ggd.net/pwt





References:

Lederman, D., & Maloney, W. (2012). *Does what You Export Matter?: In Search of Empirical Guidance for Industrial Policies*. World Bank Publications.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/seminars/eng/2013/SPR/pdf/malo2.pdf>

Foreign Aid and growth: Briefly review the evidence on foreign aid and growth, using Deaton, 2013 Chapter 7 and Counting Chickens and/or citations in the lecture notes. (*PhD students use the [two gap model](#) to discuss the role of aid in accelerating economic growth*). Use the [Mekasha and Tarp \(2011\)](#) and the Mozambique case study to discuss the role of aid in economic growth. What are the risks for foreign aid inflows? (d) Has foreign capital or played an important role in the growth and development of your country. Why did capital flows help or hinder your country? Has your country crossed the threshold identified by [Kose et al. 2008](#)? Discuss the pros and cons of alternative policies to encourage financial development, microfinance (see [Thorsten et al. 2008](#) the Unfinished Agenda). **(D) Debt relief growth:** *external debt relief or an switch to FDI to finance private investment has helped many African countries. Is there a correlation between changes in private credit or reduced external debt in your country (as suggested by Figure 1.1 from the [GDFR 2013](#) (page 26). Relate these results to financial access and debt relief as poverty alleviation strategies—who should expanded credit access policies to credit target (see [Demirgüç-Kunt and Levine \(2008\)](#). For debt relief as a redistribution strategy see the debt Laffer curve see Krugman’s classic exposition or Agenor’s notes for [Chapter 16](#)*

F-4: Everyone, even if you using F-2 or F-3 (levers of growth) to motivate your case study arguments, please answer these basic case study questions as the beginning of your case study, perhaps 1 at the most two exam book pages labeled BCS 1 to BCS3:

BCS-1: Classify your countries as over or under performers since 2000 (see Figure C-2). Has your country over or under performed relative to other countries (that it is below the blue line on Figure C-2). This should be a Table similar to the Rwanda example in the case study spreadsheet, everyone should have this. Steady state calculations: was your countries’ performance a surprise or predicted by your steady state estimates, now or for 1997? For example China’s strong growth was not predicted by its 1997 steady state, except that it was clear that strong TFP growth would radically

increase China's steady state output per capita (and this happened through 2004, see for example see [Table 3 from Bosworth and Collins](#) pasted below. Include a print out of your 1997 or more recent steady state calculations. Previous case studies may include World Bank country reports or IMF Title IV reports (sometimes you can get Figures/Tables from these pdf publications as well, be sure to cite your sources and clearly number these borrow Figures as well).

BCS-2 For overperformers: Use Table 2 below to determine (roughly) how long growth spells (growth over 2%) last in your region (about 8 years in SSA for example). Has your country's recent growth spell been longer or shorter than usual? What factors cited by Berg and Ostry, 2011 or the recent incarnation of Berg, et al. 2008 are working for or against your country sustaining its current growth spell (recall that spells end with less than 2% growth).

[To quote Ostry et. al. 2011](#) “ **Growth: Easy to Start, Hard to Keep Going** A first observation about growth breaks and growth spells is that both up-breaks and down-breaks are quite common, reflecting the notion that growth is not —smooth. As Table 1 shows, up-breaks tend to be fairly spread out across regions and decades. A key message from the data is thus that the initiation of growth is not necessarily the —hard part of achieving a long-run rise in per capita incomes. Latin America and Africa, for example, do not seem to suffer from an unusual dearth of spells. Rather, the real problem seems to stem from the inability to sustain growth over long periods. For example, almost all growth spells in advanced countries and emerging Asia last at least 10 years or more, but only about two-thirds of Latin American and African spells do (Table 2). Sustained growth over many years/decades seems to be what separates growth miracles from growth laggards. (Table 2 is pasted below)

[These observations lead us to respect the long periods of sustained growth engineered by Japan, China, Korea, Thailand, Poland, Ireland and other countries that have moved permanently up the income ladder, is not easy to sustain growth, it happens, but in the broad scheme it remains unfortunately relatively rare...this is your challenge, in this case study: how would you start and/or sustain growth in your country, in Nigeria for example?... luckily your case study is not Nigeria...]

BCS-3 For out-performers and under performers: List the 3-4 most important policy changes or initiatives your country might use to accelerate or sustain growth. Or these new ideas, drawing the literature in F-2 or F-3 or Midterm Question 3, or policy initiatives that have been proposed previously for your country (in a growth diagnostics study for example)? If cited previously, or others agree with your program, please refer to these source as listed in your case study references now folded and included in your case study exam book. Do you think this performance is sustainable going forward? Is your country's performance related to good policies/institutions or transitory terms of trade changes or other events (“good luck” e.g., aid inflows, debt relief or commodity prices)? How can this “good luck” be used to leverage longer term growth?

See quote above and *Table 2 pasted below from [Berg and Ostry, 2011, page 8](#)*

Here is the official APA citation of this paper as reported by google scholar, it is not perfect, I added the city, not also that I have added the url. Never use just the url, but adding it at the end is a nice gesture, especially if you encourage others to read what you have read. Please use this format for your references (which can include this one I suppose).

Table 2. Characteristics of Growth Spells

Region	Frequency and duration					Average growth before, during, and after ¹			
	No. of countries	No. of spells	Mean duration (years)	% spells lasting at least		Average growth			3 y
				10 years	16 years	Before	During	After	
Complete spells									
Advanced countries ²	37	2	13.0	100.0	0.0	3.3	6.0	1.2	2.6
Emerging Asia	22	3	18.0	33.3	33.3	-0.7	9.1	1.4	1.4
Latin America	18	5	14.4	60.0	40.0	1.1	4.8	0.2	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	3	8.3	0.0	0.0	-2.7	9.9	-4.0	-10.6
Other developing ³	20	7	10.7	42.9	14.3	-1.6	5.0	-0.9	-1.4
Total (including incomplete spells)									
Advanced countries ²	37	11	24.4	100.0	63.6	0.7	5.7	n.a.	-0.1
Emerging Asia	22	16	24.2	87.5	56.2	-0.3	5.8	n.a.	0.4
Latin America	18	7	15.7	71.4	42.9	0.4	4.4	n.a.	0.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	18	13.6	66.7	22.2	-4.0	6.3	n.a.	-7.7
Other developing ³	20	12	13.5	66.7	33.3	-2.1	5.0	n.a.	-2.8

Source: Berg, Ostry, and Zettelmeyer (2008) and authors' calculations.

Note: A growth spell is a period between a growth upbreak and a growth downbreak, as long as per capita real growth is 2 percent during the spell and falls to below 2 percent after the downbreak. Breaks are at least eight years apart.

¹Real per capita GDP growth, in percentage points.

²Includes Hong Kong SAR, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan Province of China.

³Caribbean countries, Cyprus, Middle East, North Africa, and Turkey.

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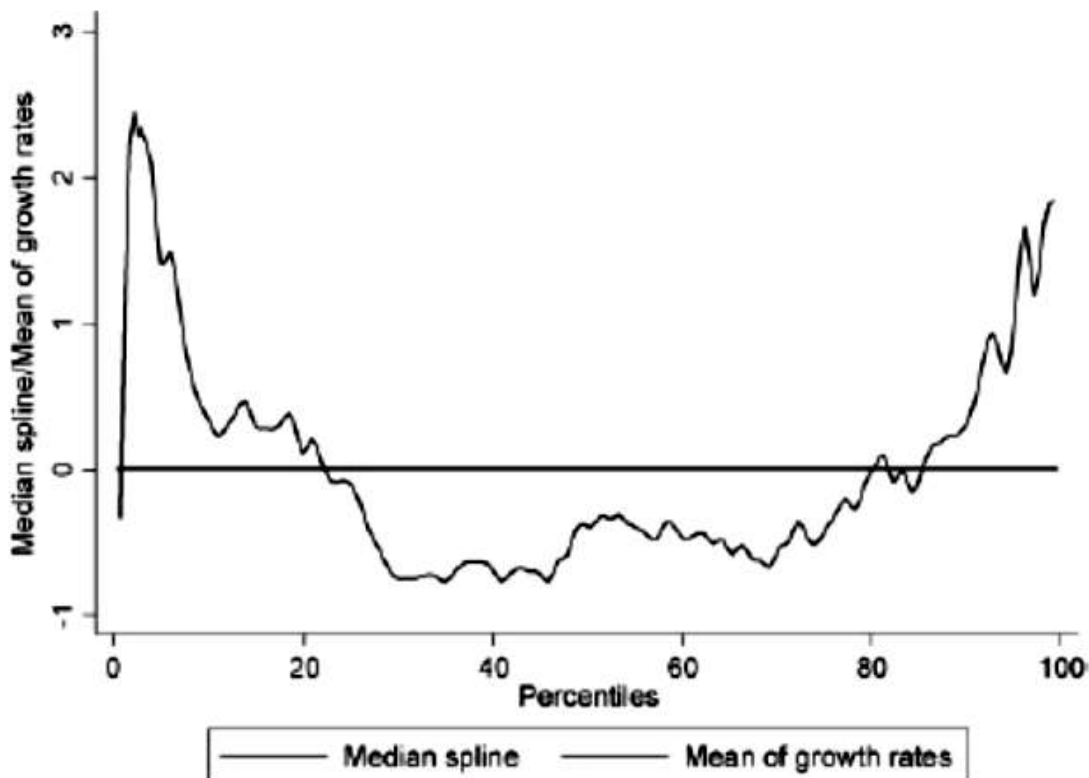


Figure 9. Growth incidence curve for urban Ethiopia: 1994–2004

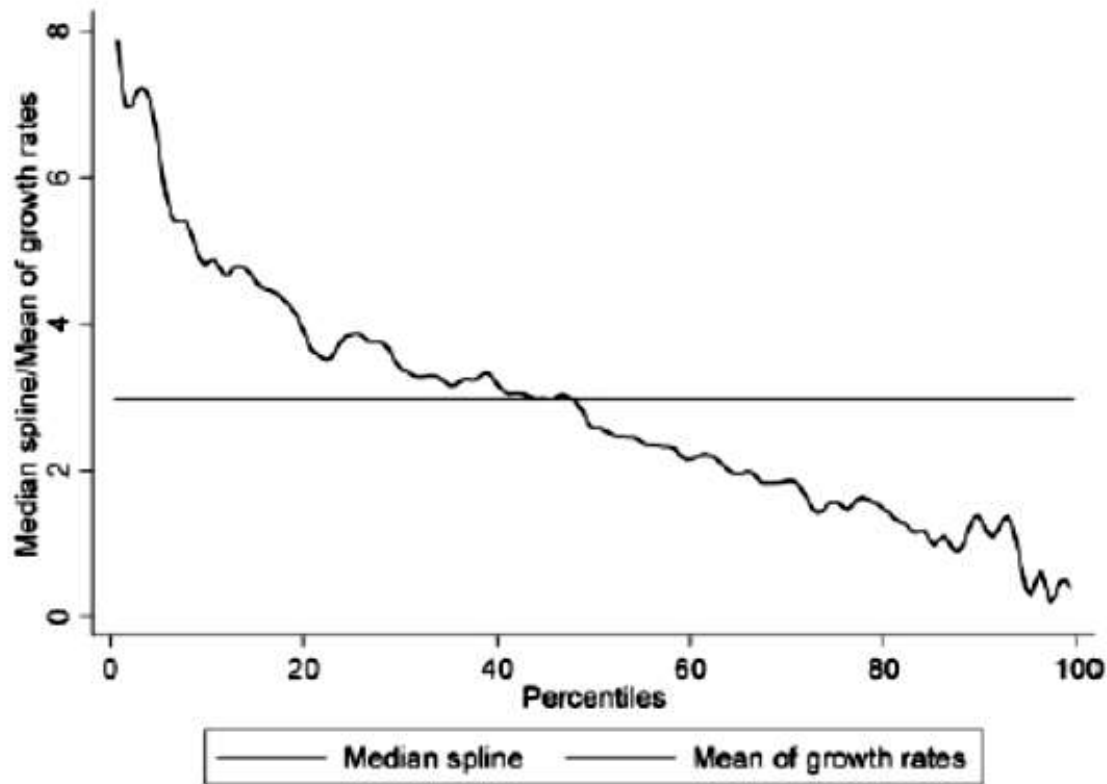
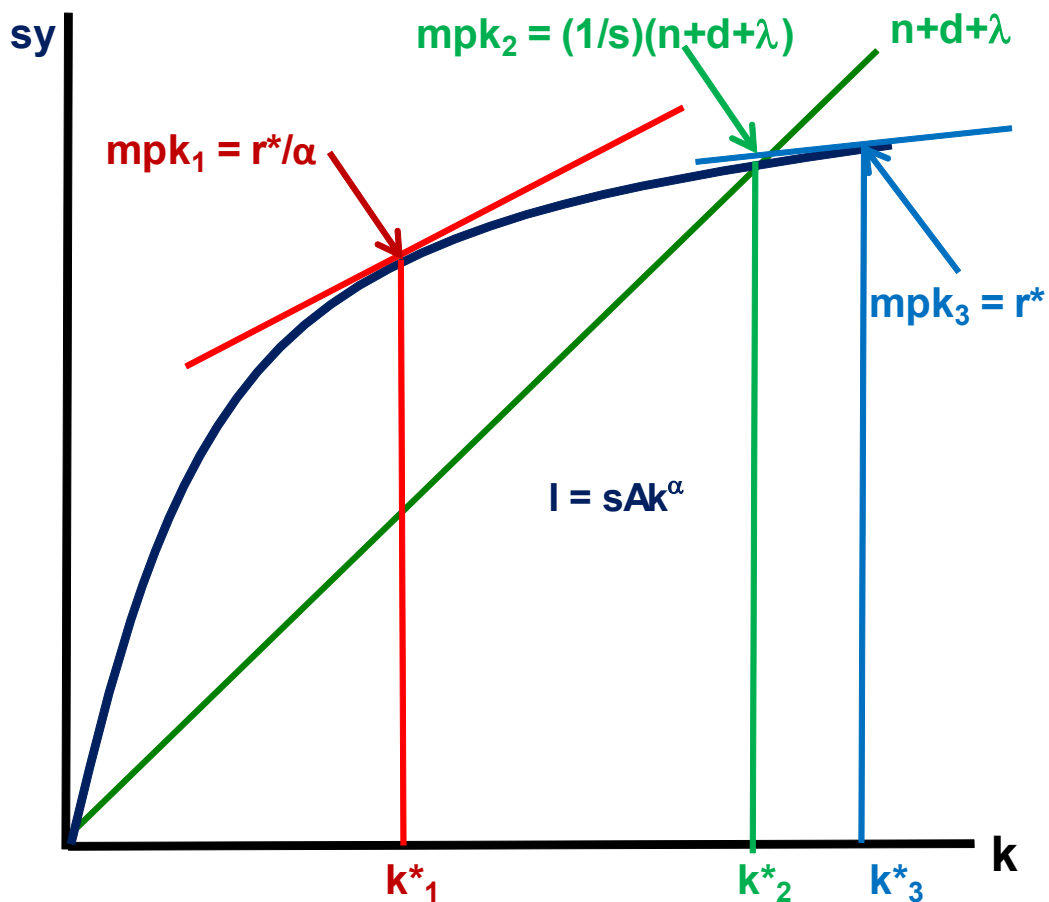


Figure 8. Growth incidence curve for rural Ethiopia: 1994-2004

Figure 4: open or closed capital markets
 saving $sy = \text{Investment}$



Capital stock per worker $k = K/L$

recall that $mpk = \alpha Ak^{\alpha-1}$ so slope of $sy = s\alpha Ak^{\alpha-1}$

Table 3 Sorted by output growth per worker from Bosworth and Collins (2006)

Annual growth rates by growth component 1993-2003 sorted by TFP growth

Country	Period	GDP	YL: Output per worker	Physical K no human	Physical K w/H	TFP	Labor Force Growth	Capital Growth	Human Capital
China	1993-2003	8.9%	7.9%	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%	1.00%	11.65%	0.29%
Mozambique	1993-2003	7.9%	5.6%	1.8%	1.9%	3.7%	2.12%	7.32%	0.12%
Ireland	1993-2003	8.1%	3.8%	0.4%	0.7%	3.1%	4.17%	5.48%	0.26%
Malawi	1993-2003	5.5%	3.4%	0.3%	0.4%	3.0%	2.03%	2.96%	0.09%
Uganda	1993-2003	6.8%	4.3%	1.2%	1.4%	2.9%	2.37%	5.79%	0.22%
India	1993-2003	6.4%	4.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.6%	1.57%	6.50%	0.46%
Trin & Tobago	1993-2003	5.2%	3.1%	0.3%	0.6%	2.6%	2.00%	2.98%	0.22%
Finland	1993-2003	3.6%	2.2%	-0.1%	0.2%	2.1%	1.35%	0.92%	0.32%
Cyprus	1993-2003	4.1%	3.0%	0.6%	1.0%	2.0%	1.07%	2.95%	0.31%
Tanzania	1993-2003	4.6%	1.9%	-0.1%	0.1%	1.9%	2.62%	2.43%	0.13%
Guyana	1993-2003	2.9%	1.3%	-0.8%	-0.5%	1.7%	1.56%	-0.66%	0.32%
Mauritius	1993-2003	4.9%	3.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.68%	5.30%	0.25%
Greece	1993-2003	3.3%	2.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%	0.68%	2.49%	0.35%
Cameroon	1993-2003	3.8%	1.1%	-0.7%	-0.5%	1.6%	2.72%	0.69%	0.23%
Sweden	1993-2003	2.9%	2.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1.6%	0.66%	1.59%	0.34%
Malawi	1993-2003	2.5%	0.6%	-1.2%	-0.9%	1.5%	1.88%	-1.59%	0.35%
Norway	1993-2003	3.2%	1.9%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	1.25%	2.08%	0.21%
Iceland	1993-2003	3.5%	2.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	1.40%	2.83%	0.31%
Dominican R	1993-2003	5.4%	2.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	2.57%	6.21%	0.30%
Senegal	1993-2003	4.8%	2.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	2.72%	4.59%	0.20%
Ethiopia	1993-2003	4.2%	1.8%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	2.36%	3.66%	0.28%
Rwanda	1993-2003	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.28%	1.28%	0.20%
Denmark	1993-2003	2.5%	1.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.53%	2.54%	0.22%
Korea	1993-2003	5.3%	3.5%	2.1%	2.5%	1.0%	1.74%	7.86%	0.44%
Tunisia	1993-2003	4.6%	1.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	2.82%	3.79%	0.43%
USA	1993-2003	3.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.37%	4.13%	0.11%
Sierra Leone	1993-2003	2.4%	0.3%	-0.8%	-0.5%	0.9%	2.05%	-0.12%	0.22%
Egypt	1993-2003	4.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	2.96%	3.06%	0.62%
Sri Lanka	1993-2003	4.4%	2.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.8%	2.09%	5.48%	0.35%
Canada	1993-2003	3.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.05%	3.31%	0.30%
Taiwan	1993-2003	4.6%	3.3%	2.2%	2.6%	0.7%	1.28%	7.81%	0.34%
UK	1993-2003	2.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.08%	3.00%	0.42%
Australia	1993-2003	3.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	2.10%	4.35%	0.22%
Bangladesh	1993-2003	5.0%	2.7%	1.7%	2.1%	0.7%	2.21%	7.30%	0.34%
Thailand	1993-2003	3.4%	2.5%	1.4%	1.8%	0.6%	0.93%	5.08%	0.39%
Peru	1993-2003	4.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	2.91%	3.54%	0.40%
Phil	1993-2003	4.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	2.88%	3.83%	0.34%
Costa Rica	1993-2003	4.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%	2.58%	5.43%	0.29%
BEL	1993-2003	2.2%	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.79%	2.63%	0.25%
NZL	1993-2003	3.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	2.29%	3.07%	0.32%
PAK	1993-2003	3.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	2.83%	3.69%	-0.04%
AUT	1993-2003	2.1%	1.5%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.57%	2.90%	0.27%
DEU	1993-2003	1.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.25%	2.01%	0.16%
Chile	1993-2003	4.6%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	0.3%	2.12%	7.55%	0.27%
MAR	1993-2003	3.6%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	2.40%	3.40%	0.47%
GHA	1993-2003	4.3%	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	2.87%	5.57%	0.16%
FRA	1993-2003	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.13%	2.27%	0.27%
Singapore	1993-2003	5.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.6%	0.3%	2.27%	7.60%	0.79%
NIC	1993-2003	4.1%	0.5%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	3.51%	3.03%	0.44%
ZMB	1993-2003	1.5%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.6%	0.2%	1.91%	-0.94%	0.36%
NLD	1993-2003	2.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	1.80%	2.46%	0.27%
Brazil	1993-2003	2.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	1.67%	2.16%	0.39%

Table 3 (cont) Sorted by output growth per worker from Bosworth and Collins (2006)

Annual growth rates by growth component 1993-2003 sorted by TFP growth

Country	Period	GDP	YL: Output per worker	Physical K no human	Physical K w/H	TFP	Labor Force Growth	Capital Growth	Human Capital
ITA	1993-2003	1.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.72%	1.93%	0.38%
CHE	1993-2003	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.48%	2.02%	0.08%
BOL	1993-2003	3.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	2.49%	3.58%	0.29%
JPN	1993-2003	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	0.1%	-0.21%	2.97%	0.28%
ZAF	1993-2003	2.8%	0.3%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	2.49%	1.67%	0.46%
Malaysia	1993-2003	5.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.2%	0.0%	2.94%	8.11%	0.47%
IRN	1993-2003	3.9%	0.5%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	3.35%	3.07%	0.61%
PRT	1993-2003	2.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.98%	4.22%	0.46%
CIV	1993-2003	1.9%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.3%	3.04%	-0.18%	0.30%
DZA	1993-2003	3.2%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-0.4%	-0.3%	3.86%	1.15%	0.56%
GTM	1993-2003	3.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	-0.3%	3.40%	3.95%	0.29%
SLV	1993-2003	3.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	-0.4%	2.81%	4.75%	0.28%
ECU	1993-2003	2.2%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.4%	2.83%	1.51%	0.30%
ISR	1993-2003	3.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	-0.5%	3.23%	5.21%	0.11%
ESP	1993-2003	3.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	-0.5%	3.11%	3.65%	0.38%
PAN	1993-2003	3.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	-0.6%	2.23%	6.73%	0.25%
MEX	1993-2003	2.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	-0.6%	2.63%	3.59%	0.31%
COL	1993-2003	2.3%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.8%	2.71%	2.79%	0.34%
JOR	1993-2003	3.9%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.8%	4.77%	3.59%	0.39%
KEN	1993-2003	2.0%	-1.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.9%	2.99%	1.87%	0.31%
MDG	1993-2003	2.2%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	-1.0%	2.92%	3.03%	0.30%
TUR	1993-2003	2.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%	-1.0%	2.48%	4.85%	0.40%
Nigeria	1993-2003	3.2%	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%	-1.1%	2.78%	5.59%	0.53%
URY	1993-2003	0.3%	-0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	-1.1%	0.93%	1.77%	0.23%
Indonesia	1993-2003	3.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.9%	-1.2%	2.33%	6.51%	0.46%
ARG	1993-2003	0.8%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	-1.4%	1.88%	1.95%	0.29%
PRY	1993-2003	1.4%	-1.4%	-0.1%	0.1%	-1.5%	2.89%	2.64%	0.15%
HND	1993-2003	2.6%	-0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.6%	3.38%	5.05%	0.26%
JAM	1993-2003	0.8%	-0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	-1.7%	1.39%	4.02%	0.23%
ZWE	1993-2003	-0.6%	-2.3%	-0.2%	0.2%	-2.5%	1.77%	1.28%	0.34%
VEN	1993-2003	-1.2%	-4.0%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-3.6%	2.95%	0.52%	0.42%
HTI	1993-2003	-0.1%	-2.5%	1.4%	1.5%	-4.0%	2.44%	6.71%	0.07%

GDP GDPkn: Real Gross Domestic Product.

IFIX IFIXkn: Real Gross Domestic Fixed Investment.

KIX KIX: Capital Stock, mid-year value (*two-period average*)

LF LF: Total Labor Force and total employment for OECD countries.

L60 L60 - labor force index 1960=1

K60 K60 - capital stock index 1960=1

Y60 GDP60 - GDP index 1960=1

YL GDPL - output per worker index 1960=1

TFP A357- TFP with human capital augmented capital component

KL7 KLS357 - contribution of physical capital, with augmented human capital

KL5 KLSS35 - contribution of physical capital, without human capital weight

EDU EDUC - contribution of education to output (difference between KLS357 and KLSS35)

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