

Notes

Overview

- 1 Atsmon and others 2012.
- 2 Samake and Yang 2011.
- 3 The demographic dividend is considered a window of opportunity for additional economic growth when the proportion of the working-age population increases. As fertility levels fall in a demographic transition, the number of children declines while the working-age population increases, lowering the dependency ratio. A country can reap the benefits of increased productive capacity associated with the lower proportion of dependents. As fertility levels continue to decline, however, dependency ratios eventually rise with the increase in retired workers.

Introduction

- 1 According to World Bank (2012a), the average GDP growth rate in 2009 for high-income members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development was -3.9%, compared with 7.5% in East Asia and Pacific, 7.4% in South Asia, 3.6% in the Middle East and North Africa and 2.1% in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 2 According to Maddison (2010), GDP per capita (in international dollars) rose from \$1,250 in 1700 to \$2,330 in 1850 in the United Kingdom and from \$1,257 in 1820 to \$2,445 in 1870 in the United States.
- 3 Atsmon and others 2012.
- 4 In addition to increased voting shares and senior appointments at the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in recent years, the South has held leadership positions at the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization.
- 5 Chen and Ravallion (2012) using the \$1.25 a day poverty line.
- 6 For example, in 1990, Uganda's HDI (0.306) was comparable to that of Benin, Central African Republic and Gambia. By 2012, Uganda's HDI had increased to 0.456, a substantial improvement compared with its peers (and statistically significant at the 95% level). Benin's increased from 0.314 to 0.436, Central African Republic's from 0.312 to 0.352 and Gambia's from 0.323 to 0.439.

- 7 In purchasing power parity terms, the standard GDP and GNI calculus in *Human Development Reports*.
- 8 Japan is not included in the long-term historical comparison between the other Group of Seven economies and Brazil, China and India because it did not industrialize until late in the 19th century and did not emerge as a major world economic power until the second half of the 20th century.
- 9 In current US dollars.
- 10 Proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day (in 2005 purchasing power parity terms), according to World Bank (2012a).
- 11 Estimates refer to years between 2002 and 2011.
- 12 The measures used—life expectancy and mean years of schooling—have upper bounds towards which developing countries tend to eventually converge. There is no upper threshold of convergence for income.
- 13 HDRO calculations based on Brookings Institution (2012). The middle class includes people earning or spending \$10–\$100 a day in 2005 purchasing power parity terms.
- 14 Dobbs and others 2012. Ali and Dadush (2012), using car ownership as a proxy for the middle class, suggest that there are up to 600 million people in the middle class in the developing G20 countries, about 50% more than previous estimates by Milanović and Yitzhaki (2002), who counted people earning \$10–\$50 a day in purchasing power parity terms as belonging to the middle class.
- 15 UNDP 2009; World Bank 2010a.
- 16 UNCTAD 2010.
- 17 Zuckerberg 2012.
- 18 Esteveordal, Frantz and Taylor (2003); the trade to GDP ratio is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services divided by total output.
- 19 The current trade ratio is a five-year average from 2006 to 2010, obtained from World Bank (2012a).
- 20 Hamdani 2013.
- 21 Heilmann 2008.
- 22 United Nations 2012a.
- 23 United Nations 2012a.
- 24 Based on data between 2005 and 2008 from Kharas, Makino and Jung (2011) and extrapolation thereafter.

Chapter 1

- 1 This is in nominal terms. In purchasing power parity terms, the share is about 46%.

- 2 IMF 2011b.
- 3 Iley and Lewis (2011); see also IMF (2011b).
- 4 HDRO calculations based on data on general government expenditure on social protection from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development show that some industrialized countries, including Australia, Austria, Denmark and Norway, increased expenditure on social protection between 2007 and 2010.
- 5 For some countries confronting high debt levels (such as Greece, Italy and Japan), the subprime crisis spiralled into a sovereign debt crisis, leaving little fiscal space to postpone fiscal consolidation. Holland and Portes (2012) suggest that, while in normal times fiscal consolidation would lower debt to GDP ratios, under current circumstances, in the European Union, it will likely lead to higher debt to GDP ratios in the region in 2013, with the exception of Ireland.
- 6 Guajardo, Leigh and Pescatori 2011.
- 7 ILO 2012.
- 8 Sen 2012.
- 9 Keynes 1937.
- 10 ILO 2012.
- 11 Throughout the crisis, the solutions implemented (such as fiscal consolidation and easy monetary policies) have been criticized for reaching their limits, for their secondary effects and for their transitory nature. In some countries, the solutions have caused the economy to contract, and in others, they have pushed short-term interest rates in key money markets close to zero. These policies run the risk of creating new asset bubbles and exporting inflationary pressures to countries in the South. See Naqvi and Acharya (2012, pp. 11–12) for more detail.
- 12 IMF (2011b, p. 29) points out that “emerging and developing economies account for about half of global output and two-thirds of global growth in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.” Moreover, it argues that although the share of emerging and developing countries' consumption (measured as consumption in constant US dollars, not as GDP in purchasing power parity terms) does not make up for the lower consumption contribution of advanced economies on their own, it is large enough to rebalance when combined with US (or European) consumption.
- 13 HDRO calculations show that countries as disparate as China and the United States have benefited in the long term from government investment in health and education (see chapter 3 for more details).
- 14 Given by the ratio of GNI per capita for Seychelles (\$22,615) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (\$319).
- 15 HDRO calculations based on Burd-Sharp and Lewis (2010).
- 16 These disparities are of a similar order of magnitude as the disparity between the HDI values of, say, Mexico (0.78) or Ecuador (0.72) on the one hand, and Nigeria, Senegal or Mauritania (0.47), on the other. Subnational HDI values are not directly comparable with national HDI values because they consist of different indicators and are for different years.
- 17 These disparities are of a similar order of magnitude as the disparity between the HDI values of Belgium (0.90), on the one hand, and Honduras or Kiribati (0.63), on the other.
- 18 Based on a balanced panel comparison and data from World Bank (2012a).
- 19 Since income is a flow variable and education and health outcomes are stock variables, sometimes a positive difference between GNI per capita and HDI rank can emerge when a country has built up its development achievements but its income falls in the short term (as in Zimbabwe).
- 20 United Nations 2012a.
- 21 World Bank 2012a.
- 22 United Nations Enable 2012.
- 23 Sen 2007.
- 24 Smith 1776.
- 25 UNDP 2011a.
- 26 Estimates refer to years between 2002 and 2011.
- 27 World Bank 2012b.
- 28 See, for example, Wilkinson and Pickett (2009).
- 29 Inequality in the HDI components is measured by the Atkinson inequality index, which takes into account inequality in distribution within and across groups consistently. In addition, it puts more weight on the lower end of the distribution, thus accounting for child mortality, illiteracy and income poverty better than the Gini coefficient.
- 30 OECD (2011b) shows that in the context of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

- countries, the provision of health care, education and acceptable living standards have important direct and indirect redistributive effects, especially among population groups at high risk of poverty. Among a range of public services, health and education contribute by far the most to reducing inequality.
- 31 Anand and Segal 2008.
- 32 Sala-i-Martin 2006. He uses population-weighted GDP per capita to calculate the mean of country-level distributions and obtains the dispersion around each mean from micro surveys. After estimating a distribution of income for each country and year, he constructs the world distribution of income by integrating all country distributions.
- 33 Milanović 2009.
- 34 Bourguignon and Morrisson 2002.
- 35 The Supreme Court in India recently upheld a government mandate that private schools offer a quarter of their seats to underprivileged children, a measure with the potential to substantially dilute the economic segregation in access to education.
- 36 Based on 78 countries for which the GII is available.
- 37 China (1.18), Azerbaijan (1.15), Armenia (1.14), Georgia (1.11), Republic of Korea (1.10), Solomon Islands (1.09), India (1.08), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.08), Montenegro (1.08), Papua New Guinea (1.08), Samoa (1.08), Serbia (1.08) and Suriname (1.08).
- 38 Dowry here refers to the payment of cash and gifts by a woman's family to her husband's family at the time of the wedding. Many countries have dowry systems that involve small or moderate gifts, but in some countries, such as India, exorbitant amounts can be extracted in dowry from the bride's family during marriages.
- 39 For instance, the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 makes giving or receiving dowry illegal in India. However, the practice continues, sporadically fueling both female feticide and dowry deaths of new brides.
- 40 Cleland 2002; Drèze and Murthi 1999; Martin and Juarez 1995.
- 41 Elson 2002.
- 42 Fukuda-Parr 2003.
- 43 As indicated in the 1994 *Human Development Report* (UNDP 1994), the universalism of life claims advocates equality of opportunity, not equality of income—though in a civilized society a basic minimum income should be guaranteed to everyone.
- 44 UNDP 1994, p. 18.
- 45 Rockström and others 2009, p. 32.
- 46 United Nations Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Global Sustainability 2012.
- 47 Global Footprint Network 2011.
- 48 The ecological footprint is a measure of humanity's demand on nature that takes into account the quantity of land and water area that a country uses to provide all it takes from nature, including areas used to produce the resource it consumes, the space for accommodating its buildings and roads, and the ecosystems for absorbing its waste emissions such as carbon dioxide (Global Footprint Network 2011).
- 49 Blanden and others (2005); Wilkinson and Pickett (2012).
- 50 UNDP 2010b.
- 51 Bourguignon, Ferreira and Menéndez 2007.
- 52 De Hoyos, Martinez de la Calle and Székely 2009.
- 53 Ivanov and others 2003; Ivanov and others 2006.
- 54 UNDP 1994.
- 55 Rosenfeld, Messner and Baumer (2001) hypothesized that civic engagement and trust, core elements of social integration, are associated with strong social organization and therefore are indicators of low criminal violence.
- 56 UNDP 2012.
- 57 Data refer to the most recent year available between 2005 and 2012. Homicide data suffer from reporting errors in the Supplementary Homicide Reports and inconsistency among reporting systems at the country level, among other problems.
- 58 Sen 2007, p. 106.
- 59 The average incidence of murder is 2.7 per 100,000 people across all Indian cities and 2.9 in Delhi. In comparison, the incidence is 2.4 in London, 5.0 in New York, 8.8 in Los Angeles, 21.5 in Johannesburg, 24.0 in São Paulo and an astonishing 34.9 in Rio de Janeiro.
- 60 United Kingdom, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Social Exclusion Unit 2002. Many prisoners have been socially excluded all their lives. Relative to the general population, prisoners are much more likely to have been in state care as a child (13 times), to be unemployed (13 times), to have had a family member convicted of a criminal offence (2.5 times) and to be HIV positive (15 times).
- 61 Many prisoners were effectively excluded from access to services. An estimated 50% of prisoners had no physician before coming into custody; prisoners are more than 20 times more likely than the general population to have been excluded from school; and in at least one instance, although 70% of those entering the prison had a drug misuse problem, 80% of them had never received any drug treatment services (United Kingdom, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Social Exclusion Unit 2002).
- 62 Pinker 2011; Center for Systemic Peace 2012.
- 63 Branczik 2004.
- 64 Dahal and others 2003.
- 65 Iyer 2009.
- 66 Since a large number of participants in internal conflicts are nonstate actors, there are no official records of their expenditure on armaments. Data on military expenditure refer to expenditure by governments alone and not expenditure by nonstate actors.
- 67 Bird 1981.
- 68 Green 2010.
- 69 Justino 2008.
- 70 UNDP 1991, p. 37.
- 10 The eight countries are Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. However, the least developed countries saw only about an eightfold increase, from less than \$20 billion to \$150 billion.
- 11 When service exports are added to merchandise exports, the difference in export earnings per capita between Sub-Saharan Africa and India narrows from \$221 to \$130. Smaller countries tend to engage more in international trade than larger ones such as India, whose intranational trade is high. Furthermore, African exports are dominated by commodities whose prices increased in the 2000s.
- 12 Based on 2011 nominal values adjusted to be comparable to 1996 values.
- 13 Removing fuel, metals and ores from aggregate trade statistics means that the share of South–South trade in world trade rose from 6.3% in 1980 to 26.1% in 2011 and that the share of North–North trade declined from 50.6% in 1980 to 31.4% in 2011.
- 14 The traditional classification of goods as high or low technology has become less meaningful as trade in parts and components has increased.
- 15 Romero 2012.
- 16 AfDB and others 2011.
- 17 Gupta and Wang 2012.
- 18 Hook and Clark 2012.
- 19 Tourism-related statistics in this paragraph draw on UNWTO (2011).
- 20 Based on United Nations Conference on Trade and Development data. Its category of developing economies, which includes Hong Kong, China (SAR), the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan Province of China but excludes Commonwealth of Independent States countries, accounted for 5.3% of overall FDI inflows in 1990–1991 and 8% in 2009–2010.
- 21 UNCTAD 2011b.
- 22 Furthermore, South–South FDI is less deterred by differences in institutional quality between host and receiving countries. By similar logic, employment of local personnel and lower overhead costs are likely to make South–South FDI more resilient to local crises. Because the motives for investing and selecting sectors often differ, South–South FDI does not necessarily displace North–South FDI; it can even attract more of it (Bera and Gupta 2009; Aleksynska and Havrylchuk 2011).
- 23 This figure is for 2010 and includes Hong Kong, China (SAR).
- 24 The evidence in this paragraph draws on Hamdani (2013).

Chapter 2

- Three-quarters of the 1.6 billion people who are multidimensionally poor live in middle-income countries of the South.
- HDRO calculations based on UNSD (2012).
- Internet-related data are from World Bank (2012a); tourism data are from UNWTO (2011).
- Esteveadoral, Frantz and Taylor 2003.
- World Bank (2012a). These ratios are based on gross values, not value added in exports and imports, for which globally comparable data are not yet available. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has an ongoing initiative, Made in the World, to measure and analyse trade in value added.
- Based on a balanced panel of 127 developing countries. Based on HDRO calculations, when the trade to output ratio is adjusted to cover only trade with the South, 141 of 144 economies (for which data are available) increased trade with the South between 1990–1991 and 2010–2011 (the exceptions were the small economies of Dominica, the Maldives and Tuvalu); in contrast, 92 decreased trade with the North.
- World Bank (2008). Contrary to popular perception, real prices of air and maritime transport have not changed much since the 1970s, but the decreasing weight to value ratio of international shipments and the growing use of air transport have favoured time-sensitive goods such as fashion, processed food and electronics.
- HDRO calculations based on UNSD (2012).
- World Bank 2012a.

25 Blinder 2006.

26 UNIDO 2009.

27 UNDP 2009; World Bank 2010a.

28 These HDRO calculations are based on the bilateral migration matrix in World Bank (2010a).

29 Ratha and Shaw 2007.

30 As explained in World Bank (2006), estimates of South–South remittances depend on which explanatory variable is used to apportion the aggregate remittance received by each country among the destination countries of its migrant nationals. The estimate of South–South remittances is higher (30%) when flows are a function of migrant stock and lower (18%) when they are a function of migrant stock plus average incomes of host and sending countries. The upper limit of 45% is obtained when Saudi Arabia is counted as a developing country.

31 See Felbermayr and Jung (2009) and other citations in Kugler and Rapoport (2011).

32 Foley and Kerr 2011.

33 See *The Economist* (2011a) and works cited therein.

34 HDRO calculation based on data for 144 countries from World Bank (2012a) and ITU (2012).

35 socialbakers.com 2012. A more recent update by Zuckerberg (2012) is that there are now 1 billion active monthly users of Facebook, with the largest number of users located in Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico and the United States.

36 The labour force consists of employed people and unemployed people actively seeking employment.

37 Fu 2008.

38 When the sample excludes developed countries, the correlation coefficient remains statistically significant but drops from 0.66 to 0.48.

39 See Whalley and Weisbrod (2011) for estimates of the contribution to annual growth rates attributed to inward Chinese FDI in resource-rich countries such as Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan and Zambia. Average FDI inflow into these six countries nearly quadrupled from \$2.4 billion in 1990–2000 to \$9 billion in 2001–2011, according to UNCTAD (2011a).

40 Jones and Kierzkowski 2001.

41 Vos 2010.

42 IMF 2011a.

43 Samake and Yang 2011.

44 Whalley and Weisbrod 2011.

45 Hazard and others 2009; Kamau, McCormick and Pinaud 2009; Kaplinsky 2008.

46 See Kamau, McCormick and Pinaud (2009) for the Kenyan case; Kaplinsky and Morris (2009).

47 Jenkins and Barbosa 2012.

48 ICTSD 2011.

49 Davies 2011.

50 Bräutigam 2009.

51 Sonobe, Akoten and Otsuka 2009.

52 Bräutigam 2009.

53 United Nations 2012b.

54 Moyo 2012.

55 According to Hiemstra-van der Horst (2011), China now accounts for a third of the world furniture market.

56 Kaplinsky, Terheggen and Tijaja 2011.

57 United Nations 2012b.

58 These points draw on Dobbs and others (2012); surveys found that positive product recommendations from friends and family were, for example, three times as important for consumers in Egypt than in the United Kingdom or the United States.

59 HDRO calculations based on Brookings Institution (2012).

60 Dobbs and others 2012.

61 World Bank 2012a.

62 In 2008, South–South aid amounted to \$15.3 billion—about 10% of total aid flows (UNDESA 2010).

63 Based on data for 2005 and 2008 in Kharas, Makino and Jung (2011) and extrapolated for later years.

64 Kragelund 2013.

65 United Nations 2012b.

66 Its wide-ranging technical assistance initiatives include, among others, broadband connectivity of African health and education institutions with centres in India and bringing some 1,600 young Africans to study in India each year (United Nations 2012b).

67 United Nations 2012b.

68 The larger developing countries have had long-standing, if modest, development assistance programmes to Africa. India’s Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme was launched in 1964. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency was established in 1987. China’s cooperation with Africa has an even longer history, though it is now formalized in the Forum on China–Africa Cooperation, established in 2000 (Kragelund 2013).

69 Bremmer 2012.

70 World Bank 2010c.

71 According to United Nations (2012b), they were the Islamic Development Bank, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Saudi Fund for Development and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.

72 These regional institutions have tended to draw their policy inspiration from the Bretton Woods institutions. Neither the Asian Development Bank nor the Inter-American Development Bank, under their prevailing charters, is empowered to modify their ownership structure in any substantial way. The United States retains veto power over changes in the capital base, which has narrowed the policy space in the two organizations. If, for example, the Asian Development Bank were to be reconstructed as a fully Asian entity that retained the flexibility to establish its own policy space, it would need to reconstitute its ownership structure by assigning much larger contributions and voting rights to countries such as China, India and the Republic of Korea (Sobhan 2013).

73 Mwase and Yang 2012.

74 Zuzana and Ndikumana forthcoming.

75 Developing countries could gain an estimated \$59 billion from lowering South–South tariffs to North–South levels (OECD 2010a).

76 Grabel 2013.

77 Grabel 2013.

78 Opportunity costs capture the benefits that can be obtained from alternative uses of these resources. See Rodrik (2006) and IMF (2011b).

79 China has the fifth largest voting share, but an agreement reached in 2010 by the Board of Governors, if implemented, will make China the third largest voteholder (IMF 2010).

80 World Bank 2010d.

81 Hansen 2010.

82 UNDP 2009.

83 Leape 2012.

84 Romero and Broder 2012.

85 Keohane and Victor 2010.

86 Li 2010; Bradsher 2010.

87 REN21 2012.

88 See Jacob (2012); Chinese infrastructure companies in Africa are, for instance, boosting demand for heavy machinery and other capital imports.

89 Akyuz (2012) argues that large countries need to change course. Developing countries benefited unusually in the 2000s from the unsustainable consumption patterns in advanced economies; since the global financial crisis, developing countries have relied more on domestic demand.

method is completely satisfactory (Ranis and Stewart 2005).

3 Excluded from this list are all developed economies in 1990 as well as Hong Kong, China (SAR), Israel, Singapore and countries from Central and Eastern Europe that have joined the European Union. This gives a balanced panel of 96 countries between 1990 and 2012.

4 The internal armed conflict also meant that national statistics often excluded the northeast of the country.

5 UNDP 1993, 1996.

6 UNDP 1996.

7 Abe 2006.

8 For elaboration of the concepts of ownership and capacity for development, see Fukuda-Parr, Lopes and Malik (2002).

9 See Commission on Growth and Development (2008).

10 For example, Rodrik (2004) emphasized that no short list of evident policy reforms can be applied to yield growth in developing countries.

11 Hausmann, Pritchett and Rodrik 2005.

12 Serra and Stiglitz 2008.

13 Hausmann, Rodrik and Velasco 2005.

14 Arrighi (2007) argues that self-regulating markets are not the means to development and that governments must play a leading role in organizing market exchange and divisions of labour.

15 A country is said to have comparative advantage in an economic activity if it can undertake that activity at a lower opportunity cost than another country can.

16 See Harrison and Rodriguez-Clare (2010) for single-industry, cross-industry and cross-country evidence on infant industry protection and other forms of industrial policy. Succeeding in world markets is just one criterion (“Mill” test) for justifying government support. Such success can come at a net welfare cost to the economy and fail the “Bastable” test, which requires the discounted future benefits to compensate for short-term costs of protection. According to Harrison and Rodriguez-Clare (2010), more instances of industrial policy satisfy the Mill test than the Bastable test.

17 Rodrik 2012, p. 9.

18 Chibber 1999.

19 Osmani 2005.

20 Ranis and Stewart 2005.

21 India Ministry of Finance 2012.

22 Rodrik 2005.

23 See Das (2000) and DeLong (2004).

24 UNCTAD 2003.

25 Done 2011. Between 1996 and 2005 Embraer delivered 710 regional jets around the world (Baer 2008).

26 Pasha and Palanivel 2004.

Chapter 3

- 1 Life expectancy, for example, had nearly doubled from 35 years in 1949 to 67.9 in 1981 (UNDP 2008).
- 2 One caveat is that the identification of rapid improvers on the HDI through this method is biased towards countries with high HDI values. But identifying rapid improvers by calculating simple percentage improvement on the HDI provides a bias towards countries with low HDI values. Neither

- 27 UNDP 1993, 1996.
- 28 Fine and others (2012), whose classification of Africa includes North Africa as well as Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 29 Fine and others 2012.
- 30 AfDB and others 2012.
- 31 Subramanian and Roy 2001.
- 32 Chuhan-Pole and Angwafo 2011.
- 33 The headcount poverty rate fell from 52% in 1983–1984 to 50% in 1991–1992; by 2000, it had dropped to 40% (Osmani and others 2006).
- 34 Khan 2005.
- 35 Nielsen and Spenceley 2011.
- 36 Kabanankye and others 2004.
- 37 The figures for Thailand and Brazil in this paragraph draw on Fine and others (2012).
- 38 Islam (2002) discussed in Khan (2005).
- 39 Khan 2005.
- 40 Kaminski and Ng 2006.
- 41 Ayadi and others 2005.
- 42 Cammett 2007.
- 43 Lautier 2008.
- 44 Agosin 1997.
- 45 Hussain and Stern 2006, p. 14.
- 46 Malik 2006.
- 47 Howell 2004.
- 48 Ravallion 2009.
- 49 Malik 2012.
- 50 Rodrik 2011.
- 51 For faster economic growth, accessing world markets alone is not enough: the sophistication of exports matters equally, for which constant upgrading with the aid of foreign knowhow is key (see Hausmann, Hwang and Rodrik 2007).
- 52 Commission on Growth and Development (2008, p. 22).
- 53 Rodrik 2001.
- 54 See Rodriguez and Rodrik (2001) for a critique of four influential works in this vein: Dollar (1992), Sachs and Warner (1995), Edwards (1998) and Frankel and Romer (1999).
- 55 Winters 2004.
- 56 The case for the use of in-depth country-specific case studies to understand and evaluate policy regimes is best articulated by Bhagwati and Srinivasan (2001). They note that even if the theoretical, data and methodological weaknesses inherent in most cross-country regressions were ignored, cross-country results indicate only average effects, masking differences in individual country responses.
- 57 Rodrik 2001.
- 58 See Baldwin (2004) and references therein to notable country case studies.
- 59 Wacziarg and Welch 2008.
- 60 Rodrik 2011.
- 61 Mauritius embraced global markets early in the 1970s by fully using trade preferences and quotas, notably to export sugar and clothing. In the 2000s, with the termination of quotas that governed world trade in textiles and clothing and the reduction of EU sugar protocol prices, Mauritius sought to diversify more into light manufacturing and services such as offshore banking and ICT (Zafar 2011).
- 62 While the state monopolies were abolished early, they were replaced by tariffs, nontariff barriers and import-restricting licences until the mid-1990s. Between 1980 and 2000, China consolidated its industrial base without facing the constraints imposed by the international rules of the World Trade Organization (which it joined in 2001).
- 63 Between 2008 and 2010, China (excluding Hong Kong, China [SAR]) attracted an average of 7.2% of global FDI inflows (UNCTAD 2011a).
- 64 China can be viewed as a case that shows the usefulness of a gradual approach. As Arrighi (2007) argues, the steps taken in China's reforms included gradualism, the use of the market as an instrument of governance, the initial reforms occurring in agriculture and then moving to industry and foreign trade, making capitalists compete among themselves.
- 65 Ahluwalia 2002.
- 66 OECD 2007.
- 67 Ahluwalia 2002.
- 68 World Bank 2012a.
- 69 Celasun 1994.
- 70 In addition to import protection, export promotion measures were also used to further industrial development. These included subsidized credit, tax breaks, export processing zones, bonded manufacturing warehouses, duty drawbacks, privatization of customs administration and direct export subsidies.
- 71 World Bank 2010b. Foreign firms are noticing the strengthening of competencies in Thailand despite political instability in recent years. In 2010, new investment plans were announced by Ford, General Motors, Mazda and Toyota, with new investors such as BMW and Tata also expected to join.
- 72 See Athukorala (2011) for a detailed study of Penang's rise as an export hub.
- 73 World Bank 2011a.
- 74 NEAC 2010.
- 75 Athukorala and Waglé 2011.
- 76 Radelet, Sachs and Lee 1997.
- 77 Sharma 2012.
- 78 Clapp 1995; Agosin 1997; Rodrik 2004.
- 79 UNCTAD 2006.
- 80 World trade in apparel and textiles was governed by quotas for more than 40 years, beginning in the 1960s with the Short Term and Long Term Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, followed by the Multi-Fibre Arrangement between 1974 and 1994 and the World Trade Organization Agreement on Textiles and Clothing until 2004. The Multi-Fibre Arrangement in particular forced many successful exporting economies (especially from East Asia) to shift investment to countries less restrained by bilateral quotas. This distorted world trade but benefited such countries as Bangladesh and Mauritius in their efforts to diversify into manufacturing.
- 81 Kabeer and Mahmud 2004.
- 82 Based on mirrored trade data from the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database; products belonging to Standard International Trade Classification (Revision 3) Division 84 were classified as apparel exports. Analysis is limited to countries that reported data for apparel exports in each year.
- 83 Subramanian and Roy 2001.
- 84 Chuhan-Pole and Angwafo 2011.
- 85 Ofosu-Asare 2011.
- 86 Suri and others 2011. In particular, they find that for a one standard deviation decrease in infant mortality rate, over a decade there would be a 2.2 percentage point increase in economic growth. Similarly, a one standard deviation increase in life expectancy over a decade implies a 2.7 percentage point increase in growth, while a one standard deviation increase in secondary enrolment rate over a decade increases growth 1.9 percentage points.
- 87 Commission on Growth and Development 2008.
- 88 Hanushek and others (2008) found that across the 50 countries they studied, each additional year of average schooling in a country increased the average 40 year growth rate of GDP about 0.37 percentage point. However, they found that a country whose test score performance was 0.5 standard deviation higher than another country during the 1960s had a growth rate that was, on average, 1 percentage point higher annually over the following 40 year period.
- 89 To address this question, Hanushek and others (2008) measured the share of students in each country who reach a threshold of basic competency in mathematics and science, as well as the share of students who perform at very high levels.
- 90 Bloom, Canning and Sevilla (2007) found that a one year increase in a population's life expectancy contributes to a 4% increase in output. Similar positive effects are also associated with improvements in reproductive health. In a study of 97 countries, Bloom and others (2009) found that higher fertility is associated with lower labour force participation of women during their fertile years. On average, each additional child reduces female labour force participation 5–10 percentage points for women ages 20–44.
- 91 Stern 2003.
- 92 Cornia 2004.
- 93 Rodrik 1998.
- 94 Stern 2003.
- 95 Ssewanyana, Matovu and Twimukye 2011.
- 96 Foster and Mijumbi 2002.
- 97 Bertrand and Mullainathan 2003.
- 98 Essama-Nssah 2011.
- 99 Sivananthiran and Venkata Ratnam 2005.
- 100 Tsounta 2009.
- 101 Tangcharoensathien and others 2011.
- 102 UNESCAP 2011.
- 103 Frenk, Gómez-Dantés and Knaul 2009.
- 104 Kanbur 2004.
- 105 Ravallion 2009.
- 106 Glewwe and Kassouf 2008.

Chapter 4

- 1 The distinction between equity and equality is linked to the difference between what can be observed and what cannot be. Equity is associated with equal opportunities, which are not observable. Unfortunately, as only outcomes can be observed and measured, the evaluation of whether a society is equitable can only be approximated based on the degree of prevailing inequality.
- 2 Inequalities across racial, ethnic and religious groups are particularly likely to cause political violence and tend to be extremely persistent unless confronted by comprehensive policies (Stewart 2013).
- 3 This beneficial trend in Latin America is driven by declining labour income inequality, a closing wage gap between skilled and unskilled workers and conditional cash transfers (see López-Calva and Lustig 2010).
- 4 Cleland 2002. Martin and Juarez (1995) argue that in some cases, over the short term, education does not necessarily immediately affect reproductive behaviour. See also Hori (2011); Serbessa (2002); Cochrane (1979); Bloom and others (2009); Psacharopoulos and Tzannatos (1992).
- 5 Taylor, Newman and Kelly 1976.
- 6 UNDESA 2007; Diamond, Newby and Varle 1999; Population Reference Bureau 2000.
- 7 This indicator is more commonly reported as deaths per 1,000 live births, or the infant mortality rate,

which is 61.7 deaths per 1,000 live birth per year.

8 UNDP 1995.

9 ILO 2012. The International Labour Organization constructed the index using Gallup survey data.

10 Westaway 2012.

11 Lagi, Bertrand and Bar-Yam 2011. The Food and Agriculture Organization food price index topped 180 in 2008.

12 ILO 2012. According to International Labour Organization estimates based on Gallup data, the majority of people in nearly all regions of the world are not satisfied with the availability of quality jobs. Dissatisfaction is highest in Central and Eastern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by the Middle East and North Africa.

13 Bland 2012.

14 Tejada 2012.

15 Gooch 2012.

16 ILO 2012.

17 See, for example, Jenkins and Wallace (1996), who find an association between education and protest involvement, and Dalton, Van Sickle and Weldon (2010), who find a strong positive correlation between education levels and protest involvement across a wide range of developed and developing countries.

18 Between now and 2050, under varying assumptions, the share of the global population older than age 15 that is uneducated is projected to fall to either 3% or 8% depending on the scenario, down from 12% in 2010; the share of the population with secondary or tertiary education will rise to either 50% or 64% depending on the scenario, up from 44% in 2010 (see figure 4.1).

19 Hook 2012.

20 LaFraniere 2011; Wines and LaFraniere 2011.

21 Amartya Sen makes this distinction: unfair exclusion means that some people are kept out or left out; unjust inclusion means that some people are included on deeply unfavourable terms (APRI 2003).

22 Huntington (1968), cited in Campante and Chor (2012).

23 See Campante and Chor (2012).

24 Based on health, education and income attainments in 78 countries over 1980–2011. Unlike mean years of schooling, health and income attainments have been reversed during this period in some countries.

25 Campante and Chor 2012.

26 Campante and Chor 2012, p. 175.

27 Polanyi 1944.

28 FitzGerald, Stewart and Venugopal 2006.

29 For example, Guangdong Province and Liaoning Province have similar HDI values, but Guangdong has more than three times the carbon productivity of Liaoning (UNDP 2010c).

30 UNDP 2011a.

31 See UNDP (2011a) for more detail.

32 The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction defines *resilience* as “the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions” (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction 2009).

33 Daniell and Vervaeck 2012.

34 IPCC 2012.

35 Each age group in a population faces different needs and behaves differently. Young people (ages 0–14) require investments in health and education. Working-age adults (ages 15–64) require jobs and financial infrastructure to support production and savings. Older adults (ages 65 and older) require health care and retirement income. A country’s age structure thus alters its challenges and opportunities.

36 With fewer children to support, parents invest more in their children’s education (Becker, Murphy and Tamura 1990; Galor 2006), save more for their retirement (Bloom, Canning and Sevilla 2003), and women increasingly participate in the formal labour market (Bloom and others 2009). As a result, economic growth accelerates, yielding what has been called “the demographic dividend” (Bloom, Canning and Sevilla 2003).

37 A low dependency ratio can generate a demographic dividend, since the increase in the labour force can spur economic growth and greater investment, given the low demand for spending from dependents. (See Abdurazakov, Minsat and Pineda [2013] for a detailed analysis of demographic trends based on projections by Lutz and KC 2013.) But countries can reap these dividends only if they provide productive employment for the large number of new entrants to the labour force.

38 Lutz and KC 2013.

39 A scenario of education level distribution where universal primary education is complemented by broad-based secondary education brings the highest annual economic growth rates for a typical low HDI country with a large share of young people (IIASA 2008). This analysis uses a dataset that disaggregates each country’s population by age, sex and educational attainment. Thus, each five-year cohort’s population share can be described as having no education, primary education, secondary education or tertiary education. And these attainments can be differentiated by gender. The proportion of the population in each five-year cohort changes with trends in fertility, mortality and migration. The proportion of the young, working-age and elderly populations will thus also change over time.

40 This approach is consistent with that of the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All initiative. Governing this scenario are several key targets: near universal (99%) primary education by 2015, 50% lower secondary education by 2030 and 90% by 2030, and 60% tertiary education by 2050.

41 HDRO calculations based on Lutz and KC (2013).

42 UNDESA 2007. For developed countries, international migration is unlikely to ease the economic impacts of an ageing population because the volume of migration needed is much larger than is politically feasible. In scenario III of the study, the migration needed to halt the expected increase in the ratio of the elderly over 1995–2050 ranges from an average annual net inflow of 1.1 million people for the United Kingdom and 1.7 million for France to more than 10 million each for Japan and the United States.

43 Becker, Murphy and Tamura 1990; Galor 2006; Bloom, Canning and Sevilla 2003; Bloom and others 2009.

44 Bloom and others 2012. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the youth dependency ratio is 1.07 for the poorest 20% of households but 0.72 for the wealthiest 20%. In Latin America, the ratio is 0.91 for the poorest households and 0.57 for the wealthiest.

45 See *The Economist* (2012b) for a discussion of the main results of the Bloom and others (2012) study.

46 Hausmann and Székely (2001) found that the demographic transition in Latin America accentuated existing inequality trends, with faster and earlier demographic shifts among the wealthiest population groups widening the gap between the rich and the poor. Giroux (2008) found that although fertility differentials associated with education have remained relatively stable in Sub-Saharan African countries as national fertility has fallen, inequality has increased. They show that changes in the education composition of the population have shaped recent variations in reproductive inequality in the region.

47 Bloom and others 2012.

48 World Bank 2011c.

49 In many countries, if the current age of retirement is unchanged, this window will close in a matter of decades. This suggests that important discussions about the retirement age will take place in many countries where the population is ageing quickly.

50 The previous section discussed the role of migration on demographic trends; here the role of migration is more comprehensive, since it is fully integrated into a model in which demographic trends are just one part of several modules used in these projections exercise. See Pardee Center for International Futures (2013).

Chapter 5

1 The Doha round for trade negotiations at the World Trade Organization have been at an impasse since 2008 (Castle and Landler 2008; WTO n.d.). At the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 18th Conference of the Parties in Doha in December 2012, the main legally binding global agreement on climate change, the Kyoto Protocol, was extended until 2020. Countries reiterated that they are determined to adopt, in 2015, a new “protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force” to come into effect from 2020. However, any agreement on the structure of the new protocol and financing mechanisms was left until next year. (Broder 2012; Harvey 2012)

2 Heller 2013.

3 Global public goods are those that have cross-border consequences. National governments, acting on their own, as well as markets, are unable to produce sufficient quantities of global public goods, and collective intergovernmental action is needed. In a world where trade, financial flows, environmental resources and pollution increasingly transcend national borders, multilateral cooperation for the provision of global public goods becomes crucial for human development (Kaul 2013).

4 While bilateral arrangements can sometimes disadvantage the weaker partner, regional arrangements can help empower poorer regions in their negotiations with richer ones.

5 This is called trade diversion. Lowering of tariff barriers that leads to more trade is called trade creation. See Krugman (1991).

6 See Krugman (1991), who argues further that the net effect on world efficiency is unlikely to be negative

because trading blocs consist of geographical neighbours. Since these countries would be natural trading partners even without special arrangements, the losses from trade diversion are small, while gains from trade creation are large.

7 Multilateralizing regionalism also requires harmonizing a diverse array of trade regulations (such as varying rules of origin for determining local content) and expanding regional agreements to include as many developing country partners as possible. These ideas draw on Baldwin (2007).

8 The International Organization for Migration, not a part of the UN system, has the broadest mandate for migration issues of any international institution. With 146 member states, it has become an increasingly prominent forum for discussions on international migration.

9 UNDP 2009.

10 Hansen 2010.

11 Betts and others 2013.

12 King, Richards and Tyldesley 2011.

13 UNDP 2011a.

14 Han 2012.

15 Leape 2012.

16 Leape 2012.

17 Romero and Broder 2012.

18 Glennie 2011.

19 OECD 2011c.

20 G8 2005.

21 Ocampo 2010.

22 General Assembly addresses by heads of government Sept. 25-Oct.1 (UN News Service www.un.org/news/).

23 At the Group of 20 Summit in Los Cabos in 2012, Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa announced contributions of \$75 billion towards International Monetary Fund resources. These funds come with several conditions. They can be called upon only after existing resources are substantially used. The money was also given in anticipation that “all the reforms agreed upon in 2010 will be fully implemented in a timely manner, including a comprehensive reform of voting power and reform of quota shares” (Chowla 2012).

24 Heller 2013.

25 The video received more than 100 million views and is one of the most “viral” videos of all time.

26 Chandhoke 2009; Heller 2013.

27 This takes many forms—restrictive nongovernmental organization laws, foreign currency and taxation regulations, registration requirements and the like—and is justified by governments on grounds such as national security, accounting failures by nongovernmental organizations, coordination and control, among others. The International Center for Non-profit Law and CIVICUS have consistently been reporting on and analyzing this situation worldwide.

28 Castells 2003; Burawoy 2003.

29 British political theorist Andrew Dobson developed the idea of an “ecological citizenship”. Thinking ecologically implies a broad notion of citizenship, one that includes the goal of reducing ecologic footprints. Ecological citizenship goes beyond individual responsibility, since ecological thinking views citizens as products of and influences on their communities (and their ecosystems) (Revkin 2012).

30 Chorev 2012.

31 Grabel 2013. For a useful summary see also Lamberte and Morgan (2012).

32 Reserve Bank of India 2012.

33 Grabel 2013.

34 Ocampo and Titelman 2009.

35 Grabel 2013.

36 The Bank of the South was founded in 2007 by Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez and officially launched in 2009. Initially envisaged with a very broad mission, by the time of its launch in 2009, its mandate had been narrowed to project finance in the South American region (Chin 2010). Its precise functions and goals are still being debated among member countries.

37 OECD 2010a.

38 Baldwin 2006.

39 See United Nations Security Council (2011), which contains the concept note on responsibility while protecting, as developed by the government of Brazil.

40 India Ministry of External Affairs 2012.

41 Bhattacharya, Romani and Stern 2012.

42 Bhattacharya, Romani and Stern 2012.

43 HDRO calculations based on World Bank (2012a) data on average spending for each country in the region between 2005 and 2010.

44 Based on HDRO calculations using World Bank (2012a) data on international reserves. Given that international reserves play a prominent role in monetary and exchange rate policy, it may be too ambitious to expect a larger proportion of the reserves to be allocated for other purposes.

45 Some have proposed a global infrastructure initiative whereby rich countries channel investment funds to developing countries, generating a greater return on investment than they could at home (Harding 2012). The same principle applies to investment by emerging economies.

46 Bolton, Samama and Stiglitz 2011. Norway has also offered \$1 billion to Brazil for its deforestation efforts, albeit not through its sovereign wealth fund.

47 Public-private partnerships and community-level initiatives can also help broaden the scope and impact of sovereign wealth fund investments.

48 See Hamdani (2013) and South Commission (1990).

49 The South Commission was formally established in 1987, following years of informal discussion among leaders from the South. The report of the South Commission (1990) emphasized that developing countries have many problems and much experience in common. It found that the South is not well organized at the global level and has been unable to effectively mobilize its combined expertise, experience and bargaining power. The report made practical suggestions to be carried out by concerned policymakers.

50 Mwase and Yang 2012.

51 OECD 2010a.

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