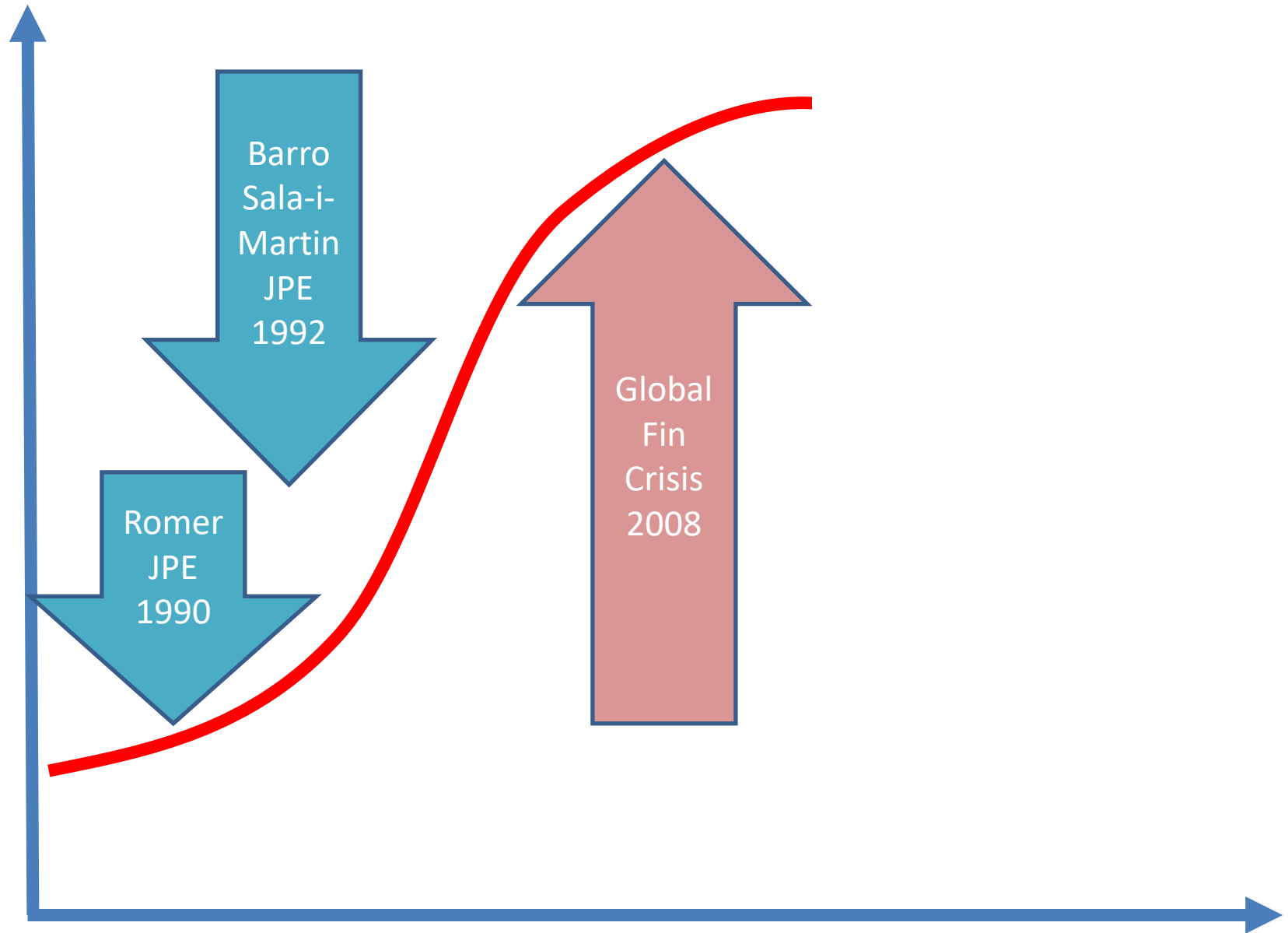


# Institutions as a Fundamental Cause of Long-Run Convergence

*Nauro Ferreira Campos*

*NBP 10<sup>th</sup> CoFEE  
Warsaw October 2022*



- Reestimates everything up to 2015
- Find remarkable change
  - Weaker convergence w/o upper quartile
  - Stronger convergence w/o lower quartile
  - Strong growth convergence second quartile
  - OECD slowdown 2005-
  - Africa laggards
  - “No middle-class trap”
- Since 1990, trend toward unconditional convergence  
(after 2000 toward absolute convergence)
- What drives it? Convergence in Solow fundamentals ( $s, n, h_k$ ) & in key correlates (i.a., economic & political institutions)
- Raises two questions about these institutions: (1) rising or declining role over time, and (b) linear or non-linear effects

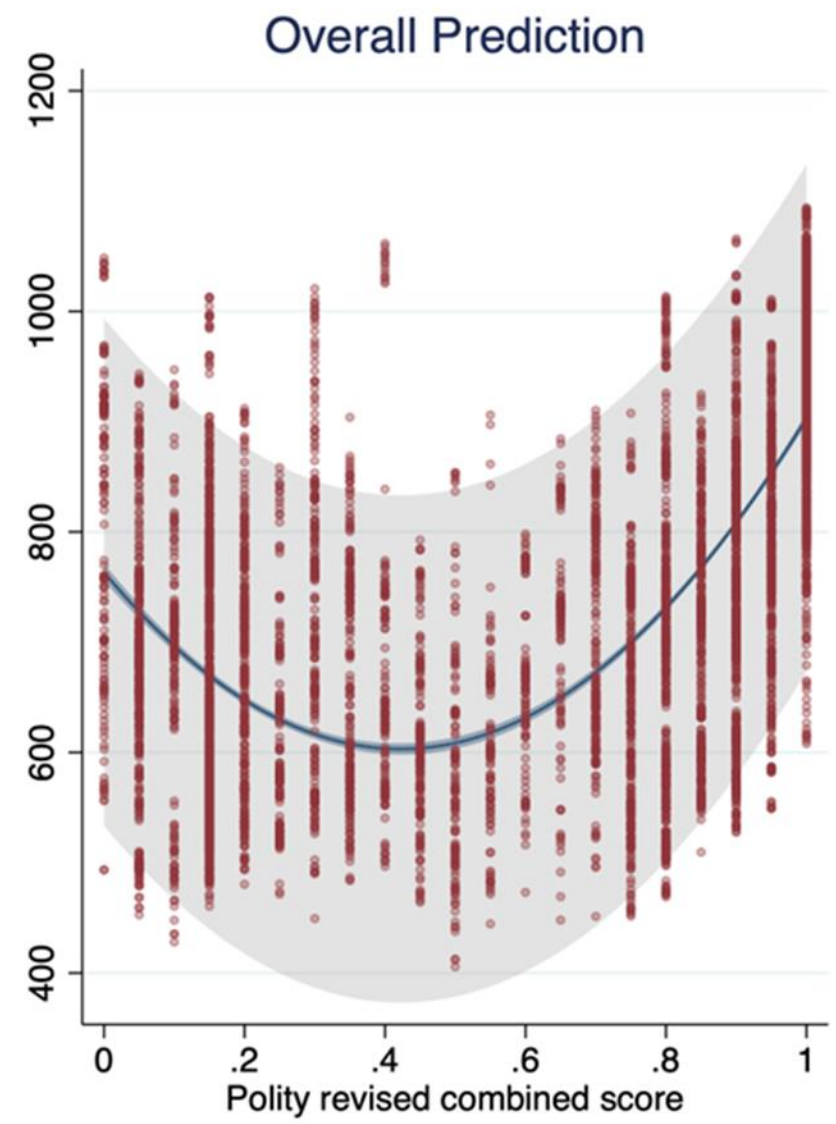
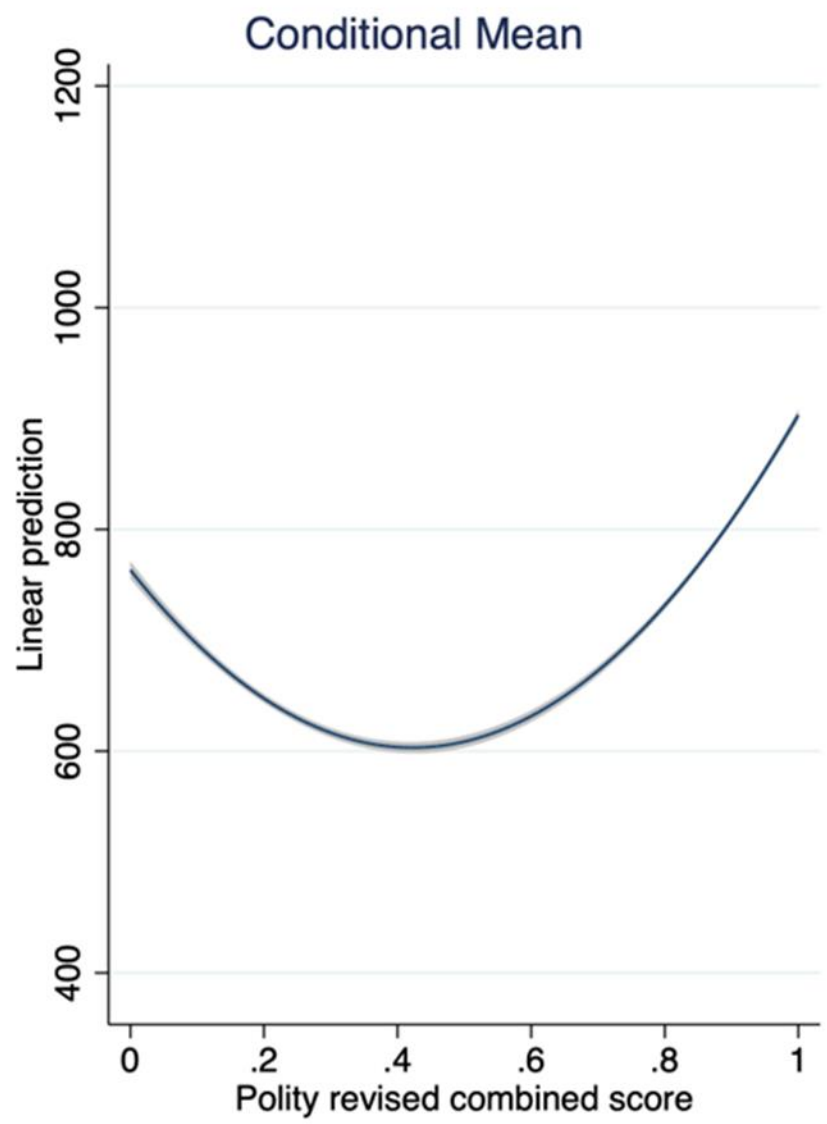
- Causality which way?
- Acemoglu et al AER 2009, Acemoglu et al JPE 2019
- Politico-economic institutions to economic growth
- 20/20    20% increase in per capita GDP  
            long-run effect (20 years)
- Yet omnipresence of PEI dummy is unhelpful

PEI increase likelihood of structural reforms, tax revenue (% GDP) enrolment in primary & secondary education, reduces child mortality.

Also find positive (yet less precise) effects of PEI on investment and openness to trade and negative estimates on social unrest.

No effect via productivity / TFP

## Predicted In(GDPpc) by Polity IV index



Main finding: 'Intermediate' PEI decrease long-run GDP per capita ..... by around 20%

Yet Pol-U simple idea & most powerful criticism is simple too

What if weak PEI systematically manipulate GDP figures?

Martinez 2022 “overstate yearly GDP by approx. 35%.”

Main finding2: 'Intermediate' PEI decrease “Martinez corrected GDP figures” by around 30%

The effect of PEI seem to increase over time

**Thank you**



- Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S. and J. Robinson (2005), "Institutions as a Fundamental Cause of Long-Run Growth," in P. Aghion and S. Durlauf (eds) *Handbook of Economic Growth*, Elsevier.
- Acemoglu, D., S. Naidu, P. Restrepo and J. Robinson (2019), "Democracy Does Cause Growth," *Journal of Political Economy*, 127 (1): 47-100.
- Campos, N. and F. Coricelli (2002), "Growth in Transition: What We Know, What We Don't, and What We Should," *Journal of Economic Literature*, XL (3): 793-836.
- Campos, N., F. Coricelli and L. Moretti (2019), "Institutional Integration and Economic Growth in Europe," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 103(1):88-104.
- Campos, N., F. Coricelli and M. Frigerio (2022), "The Political U: New Evidence on the Relationship between Income and Democracy," CEPR Discussion paper 15789.
- Johnson, P., and C. Papageorgiou (2020), "What Remains of Cross-country Convergence?" *Journal of Economic Literature*, 58(1), 129-75.
- Kremer, M., Willis, J., & You, Y. (2022). "Converging to Convergence." *NBER Macroeconomics Annual*, 36(1), 337-412.
- Martinez, L (2022) "How Much Should We Trust the Dictator's GDP Growth Estimates?" *Journal of Political Economy*, 2022, Vol. 130 (10), pp 2731-2769
- Rodrik, D., Subramanian, A. and F. Trebbi (2004), "Institutions Rule: The Primacy of Institutions over Geography and Integration in Economic Development," *Journal of Economic Growth*, 9(2), 131-165.