

Chapter 16
Wealth of Nations:
Globalization and
Economic Growth

(国家的财富:全球化与经济增长)

ALWAYS LEARNING PEARSON

Learning Objectives (学习目标)

- Describe the history of economic growth across the world (描述世界各地经济 增长的历史)
- Explain the factors that lead to economic growth (解释导致经济增长的因素)
- Introduce the Economic Freedom Index (介绍经济自由指数)
- Explore the difficulties of international GDP comparisons (探讨国际范围内比较GDP的困难所在)
- Analyze the arguments and evidence made by economists and others regarding globalization (分析经济学家及其他专家就全球化问题提出的论点和 证据)

Chapter Outline (大纲)

- Introduction (引言)
- Who Is Rich, Who Is Poor? (谁富,谁穷?)
- The Historical Record (历史记录)
- Sources of Economic Growth (经济增长的源泉)
- Foreign Investment(外国投资)
- Human Capital (人力资本)
- Oil Comes from Our Minds(石油来自我们的头脑)
- Economic Freedom Index (经济自由指数)
- The Developmental Power of Private Property Rights (私有产权的 发展力)

Outline - continued (大纲-续)

- The Asian Record (亚洲记录)
- Outside of Asia (亚洲以外)
- The Difficulties of International GDP Comparisons (跨国GDP比较的难点)
- Globalization and Its Discontents (全球化及其不满)
- The Power of Popular Opinion (公众意见的力量)
- The Power of Special Interests (特殊利益的力量)

Introduction (引言)

- Economic system is a **social system**(经济制度是一种 社会制度)
 - humans cooperate(人类合作)
 - □ creating and using resources to satisfy wants (创建和使用资源来 满足需求)
- Question: Why do some systems accomplish more? (为 什么某些系统的成就更大?)

Who Is Rich, Who Is Poor? (谁富,谁穷?)

- The World Bank (世界银行)
 - □ Using gross national product per capita (使用人均国民生产总值)
 - Classifies countries
 - high-income economies(高收入经济体)
 - middle-income economies (中等收入经济体)
 - low-income economies (<\$1,000 income per resident) (低收入经济体(人均收入低于\$1,000))
- How can we explain wealth and poverty? (我们如何解释富裕与贫困?)

- GDP per capita (2011) (人均国内生产总值)
 - □ U.S. \$48.442 (美国48.442美元)
 - **777** times 1820 level(1820级的777倍)
 - □ India \$1,489 (印度1,489美元)
 - almost 10 times 1820 level (几乎是1820年水平的10倍)
- GDP growth in U.S. (美国的GDP增长)
 - average annual rate of better than 3% between 1820 and 2011 (1820年至2011年之间的年均增长率超过3%)

- From 1950–1973
 - □ per capita world growth: 2.9%(人均世界增长 2.9%)
- From 1973–1990
 - □ Latin American growth slowed(拉丁美洲的增长放缓)
 - Soviet Union and Africa per capita income fell (苏联和非洲下降)
 - □ Europe's growth rate would only double per capita income every 50 years (欧洲的增长率每50年只会使人均收入翻一番)
 - Asia's growth rate would double per capita income every 25
 years (亚洲的增长率将使人均收入每25年翻一番)

- Explaining the difference in growth (解释增长的差异)
 - economic growth requires a surplus that can be invested in productive capital (经济增长需要可以投资于生产性资本的盈余)
- Possible sources of surplus (可能的盈余来源)
 - □ exploitation (剥削)???

- Observations (观察结果)
 - □ Some of the poorest countries were never subjected to conquest.

 (许多最贫穷的国家从未被征服过)
 - Some of the richest never conquered or colonized others. (一些最富的国家,从来不曾征服或殖民其他国家和地区)
 - Such as Switzerland (瑞士), Singapore (新加坡)
 - □ Some rich countries (areas) were conquered or colonized. (一些 最富的国家和地区,曾经被征服或殖民过)
 - Such as Japan(日本),Hong Kong(香港) ,Taiwan(台湾)

Sources of Economic Growth(经济增长的源泉)

- The essential precondition: Stable social order (最重要的前提条件: 稳定的社会秩序)
 - □ Rule of Law (法治)
- Economic development is a function of three things: (经济发展可以视做人、资源和制度的三元函数)
 - People
 - Resources
 - Institutions (vital)

Sources of Economic Growth(经济增长的源泉)

- Other prerequisite (其他前提)
 - Low-cost systems of transportation and communications (低成本 的运输和交流体系)
 - □ Stocks of capital (资本存量)
 - □ Technical innovation (技术创新)
 - Latecomer advantage (后发优势)?

Foreign Investment(外国投资)

- Foreign investment may supply the surplus required to stimulate growth in poor countries (外国投资可以提供刺激贫困国家增长所需的盈余)
- Two main sources: (两个主要来源:)
 - □ private investors(私人投资者)
 - □ foreign aid(外国援助)

Foreign Investment(外国投资)

- Issues in Private Investment
 - □ risk of nationalization(国有化的风险)
 - □ Advantages of private investment(私人投资的优势)
 - provides the expertise to utilize the capital that is loaned (提供专业知识以利用贷款资本)
 - more accurately measure the probability of success of a project (更 准确地衡量项目成功的概率)

Foreign Investment(外国投资)

- Issues in Foreign Aid(对外援助问题)
 - what is the quid pro quo of the giving country? (给予国的交换条件是什么?)
 - □ how will the aid be allocated? (援助将如何分配?)
 - □ Aid may support bad governments(外国援助可能会助长不良政府)

Human Capital(人力资本)

- Education and human capital (教育与人力资本)
 - □ Literacy is a precondition for economic growth. (扫盲是经济增长的先决条件)
 - □ Productive knowledge and skills makes individuals wealthy. (生产性知识和技能使个人富有)

Oil Comes to Our Minds(石油来自我们的头脑)

- Knowledge is the crucial factor in the process of economic growth. (知识是经济增长进程中的关键因素)
 - □ It takes human minds to discover and employ resources! (需要使用头脑才能发现和利用资源)
- Human intelligence eventually saw a way to use oil for human purposes. (人类的智慧最终找到了利用石油为人

类服务的方法)





- Economic Freedom Index (EFI, 经济自由指数)
 - Block, Gwartney, and Lawson, 1996-
 - Want to correlate their index with measures of economic growth (将指数与经济增长的测算联系在一起)
 - □ 由《华尔街日报》和美国传统基金会发布年度报告
 - □ 涵盖全球179个国家和地区,是全球权威的经济自由度评价指标之
 - 一,满分是100分

- Get the index by measuring a country's economic
 policies (通过衡量一个国家的经济政策来得到指数)
 - □ regulation (管制)
 - pricing practices (定价实践)
 - □ monetary policy(货币政策)
 - □ fiscal policy(财政政策)
 - □ international trade (国际贸易)

- Which countries have great degrees of economic freedom? (哪些国家具有较高的经济自由度?)
 - Low levels of regulation (管制水平低)
 - □ Freedom of pricing (定价自由)
 - □ Stable monetary policy(货币政策稳定)
 - □ Low levels of taxation (税收水平低)
 - □ Open international trade(国际贸易开放)

Conclusion:

Countries that followed policies ranking highest in EFI had the highest levels of per capita GDP. (EFI排名最高的国家拥有最高的人均GDP水平)

The Developmental Power of Private Property Rights(私有产权的发展力)

- Adam Smith: The Wealth of Nations (1776)
 - There is a causal relationship between economic freedom and growth. (存在因果关系)
 - People grow wealthier with the freedom to participate in the market process. (人们享有参与市场进程的自由时,他们的财富就会增长)

The Asian Record(亚洲纪录)

- The Elements of Growth(经济增长的要素)
 - □ rule of law (法治)
 - □ competent and honest government officials (有能力和诚实的政府官员)
 - □ educated populace(受过教育的民众)
 - □ openness to international trade(国际贸易开放)

The Asian Record(亚洲纪录)

- The "success stories" of Asian economies (亚洲经济体的成功故事)
 - □ 韩国、中国台湾、中国香港和新加坡
 - □ 日本
 - □ 中国大陆
- 反面教材: India (印度)

Table 16-1 Changes in Per Capita GDP, 1960-2011 (人均GDP的变动)

Country	% Change
Argentina	120.9
Brazil	231.6
Chile	266.8
Colombia	184.4
Mexico	155.2
Peru	104.3
Venezuela	4.3

Source: Based on World Bank, World Development Indicators; www.worldbank.org.

- Latin America's Mixed Records (拉美的记录好坏参半)
 - Argentina (per capita GDP)
 - 1929 63% of US
 - 2011 30.7% of US
 - Venezuela (per capita GDP)
 - 2011 barely changed from 1960 level (几乎没有变化)
 - Brazil (per capita GDP)
 - rose rapidly in the 1970s (在20世纪70年代迅速增长)
 - fell in the 1980s (在20世纪80年代下降)
 - rose in 1990s-2000s(在1990年代- 2000年代上升)

Question

□ What prevents the Latin American countries from establishing a consistent economic growth rate? (是什么阻止拉丁美洲国家保持稳定的经济增长率?)

The safest answer

 Unstable government cannot establish the rule of law (不稳定的 政府无法建立法治)

Table 16-2 Per Capita GDP in 2011 (in 2000 U.S. dollars) (2011年人均国内生产总值(按照2000年美元计))

Country	Per Capita GDP	
Dem. Rep. Congo (Zaire)	\$ 110	
Ethiopia	232	
Ghana	402	
Tanzania	473	
Kenya	477	
Cote d'Ivoire	549	
Nigeria	562	

Source: Based on World Bank, World Development Indicators; www.worldbank.org

- Sub-Saharan Africa (撒哈拉以南非洲)
 - □ Limits to economic growth(对经济增长的限制)
 - Climate and geography(气候和地理)
 - □ lack of agricultural production(农业生产不足)
 - □ climate related to diseases (与疾病有关的气候)
 - □ rivers not navigable(河流不通航)
 - Unstable political regimes(不稳定的政治体制)

- Policies do matter! (政策很重要)
- But
 - □ policies are set by governments.(政策是由政府制定的)
 - We cannot count on those who set policies always to favor economic growth over narrower goals of their own that are not compatible with growth. (我们不能指望制定政策的人总是支持经济增长,而不是追求与经济增长相悖的狭隘个人目标)

The Difficulties of International GDP Comparisons (跨国GDP比较的难点)

GDP will:

- □ decrease as a consequence of marriages(因为婚姻而减少)
- □ increase with a rising divorce rate(随着离婚率的上升而增加)
- GDP of low income countries will be *under*stated. (低收入国家的国内生产总值将被低估)
- Wealth of those in wealthier countries will be exaggerated. (较富裕国家的财富将被夸大)

The Difficulties of International GDP Comparisons (跨国GDP比较的难点)

- International comparisons of per capita GDP
 - □ Distorted by common denominator US \$ (被共同的分母—美元 扭曲了)
 - □ Using current exchange rate (使用当前汇率)
- Purchasing Power Parity adjustments (购买力平价调整)
 - □ for meaningful international comparisons(有意义的跨国比较)

The Difficulties of International GDP Comparisons(跨国GDP比较的难点)

Table 16-3 Annual Income in the Poorest Nations (2011 data in 2005 U.S. dollars) (最贫穷国家的年收入(2011年数据,以2005年美元计))

	GDP per Capita	Adjusted for PPP
Dem. Rep. Congo (Zaire)	231	329
Burundi	271	533
Malawi	371	805
Niger	374	642
Sierra Leone	374	769
Ethiopia	374	979
Eritrea	482	516
Central African Rep.	483	716
Guinea-Bissau.	629	1097

Source: Based on World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2011.

- "华盛顿共识" (the Washington consensus):
 - 1990年代由美国政府及其控制的国际经济组织所制定,并由它们通过各种方式进行实施
 - □ 援助要附加条件
 - □ 指导了20世纪90年代拉美、东欧、前苏联转轨国家的经济改革和 转轨实践

- "华盛顿共识"共包括十个方面
 - □ ①加强财政纪律,压缩财政赤字,降低通货膨胀率,稳定宏观经济形势;
 - ②把政府开支的重点转向经济效益高的领域和有利于改善收入分配的领域 (如文教卫生和基础设施);
 - □ ③开展税制改革,降低边际税率,扩大税基;
 - □ ④实施利率市场化;
 - □ ⑤采用一种具有竞争力的汇率制度;
 - ⑥实施贸易自由化,开放市场;
 - □ ⑦放松对外资的限制;
 - □ ⑧对国有企业实施私有化;
 - □ ⑨放松政府的管制;
 - **」** ⑩保护私人财产权。

- Critics of globalization argue that "the Washington consensus" leads to (批评人士认为"华盛顿共识"导致)
 - □ Growing income inequality in the world(收入不平等加剧)
 - A "race to the bottom" in terms of environment policy and labor
 policy (环境和劳工政策方面的"竞次")
 - 比赛谁更次,更能够苛待本国的劳动阶层,更能够容忍本国环境的破坏
 - □ A "McDonald's effect" (麦当劳效应): 文化侵蚀

- Evidence suggests globalization achieves positive changes: (证据显示出积极的效果)
 - □ Lifts up the poor from miserable poverty. (将穷人从极度贫穷中解脱出来)
 - Environmental quality improves. (环境质量改善)
 - Workers better off. (工人收入和工作条件改善)
 - Income
 - Working conditions

- Why does the idea that globalization hurts the poor of the world remain so popular and widespread? (为什么认为全球化伤害了穷国的观点仍然如此流行和普遍呢)
- Strong opinions are not the same as valid arguments. (强烈的意见不等于有效的论证)
- Popular opinion often focuses on the obvious consequences of public policy. (公众意见通常关注公众政策显而易见的后果)

But good economics

- □ is not only about both the immediate and obvious consequences of any public policy (好的经济学不仅仅关注公共政策即时的、显而易见的后果)
- Also tries to clarify the longer term and the often hidden,
 unintended consequences that result (而且还试图阐明其长期的、 而且常常是隐蔽的无意后果)

- Nobody doubts that (没有人怀疑)
 - certain traditional ways of life are torn asunder in the move toward global integration. (某些传统的生活方式在全球一体化的进程中可能分崩离析)

But

 the new pattern of exchange and production that emerges is more often than not a marked improvement over the previous order that existed. (但是新的贸易和生产模式,相对于先前的存在 更多时候是一种显著的改进)

- Increases in real income result only from increases in real productivity (实际收入的增加只能来自于实际生产力 的提升)
 - □ Labor skill improvements(劳动技能的进步)
 - □ Technological knowledge increases (技术知识的增加)
 - □ Improvements in economic organization(经济组织的改进)

The Power of Special Interests(特殊利益的力量)

- Why does the message of economists has a hard time getting through? (为何经济学家传达的信息很难被理解)
- Perhaps
 - economists do not communicate their policies well enough (也许 经济学家们没有很好地传达他们的政策)
 - □ Special interests frustrate good policy with **politics**. (特殊利益集团 用政治阻挠好的政策)

The Power of Special Interests(特殊利益的力量)

- The economists' role (经济学家的角色)
 - □ to tell the truth as they best see it, and not worry about its political palatability or feasibility within a given climate of popular political opinion. (出他们目前所能看到的真相,而不必考虑在特定的大众政治氛围中,其在政治上是否可行,是否合乎人们的口味)
- Their advice are often disregarded in the name of political expediency. (他们的建议经常以政治权宜之计的名义被忽视)

Once Over Lightly(简短回顾)

- Economic growth and specialization(经济增长与专业化)
- Low costs means of exchanges will increase specialization and economic growth (低成本的交换方式将促进专业化和经济增长)
- Rule of law also essential for economic growth (法治对经济增长也至关重要)
- Economic growth has depended upon the accumulation of capital (经济增长依赖于资本积累)

Once Over Lightly(简短回顾)

- Openness to global economy facilitates economic growth (对全球经济的开放促进经济增长)
- Capital accumulation and economic growth (资本积累与经济增长)
- Human capital and economic growth(人力资本与经济增长)
- Institutions of governance and economic growth (治理制度与经济增长)
- Debate over globalization (关于全球化的争论)