

Week 3:

Essay: In what way are institutions important for growth and development?

Readings

Sala-I-Martin, X. (1997), "I Just Ran Two Million Regressions", *The American Economic Review*, Vol.87, No. 2 (May 1997) pp. 178-183

*Temple, J. (1997), "The New Growth Evidence", *Journal of Economic Literature*, vol.XXXVII (March 1999), pp.112-156

*Easterly and Levine (2001), 'It's not Factor Accumulation: Stylized Facts and Growth Models. The World Bank Economic Review, 15(2):177-219.

*Acemoglu, D., S. Johnson, and J. Robinson. (2005a), 'Institutions as the Fundamental Cause of Long-Run Growth', *Handbook of Economic Growth*, 1: 385-472.

Hall, R., and C. Jones (1999), 'Why do some countries produce so much more output per worker than others?', *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 114: 83-116.

*Hall and Jones (1997), 'Levels of Economic Activity Across Countries', *American Economic Review*, 87(2), papers and proceedings, 173-177.

*Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S. and Robinson J., (2001), "The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation", *American Economic Review*, December, volume 91, pp.1369-1401.

Acemoglu, D., S. Johnson, and J. Robinson. (2002). "Reversal of Fortune: Geography and Institutions in the Making of the Modern World Income Distribution," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 117, 1231-1294.

Nunn, N. (2008), 'The long-term effects of Africa's Slave Trades.' *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123(1), 139-176.

*Rodrik, D. (1999), 'Where did all the growth go? External shocks, social conflict,' *Journal of Economic Growth* 4 (4)

*Benhabib, J. and Spiegel, M.M. (1994). The role of human capital in economic development: evidence from aggregate cross-country data. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 34, 143-173.

*Pritchett, L. (1999), "Where has all the education gone?", World Bank Working Paper, 1581