

Economics 172
Issues in African Economic Development

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Lecture 5 – January 30, 2007

2. Health factors

- Widespread tropical disease
 - Yellow fever (vector: mosquito), sleeping sickness / trypanosomiasis (vector: tse-tse fly), schistosomiasis / bilharzia (vector: snail), intestinal helminths ...
- The most important disease: malaria (vector: mosquito)
 - Kills 1-2 millions Africans every year
 - The Global Fund: over US\$4 billion committed to projects in 128 countries. One quarter to fight malaria (over 60% of total targeted to African countries)

3. Transport factors

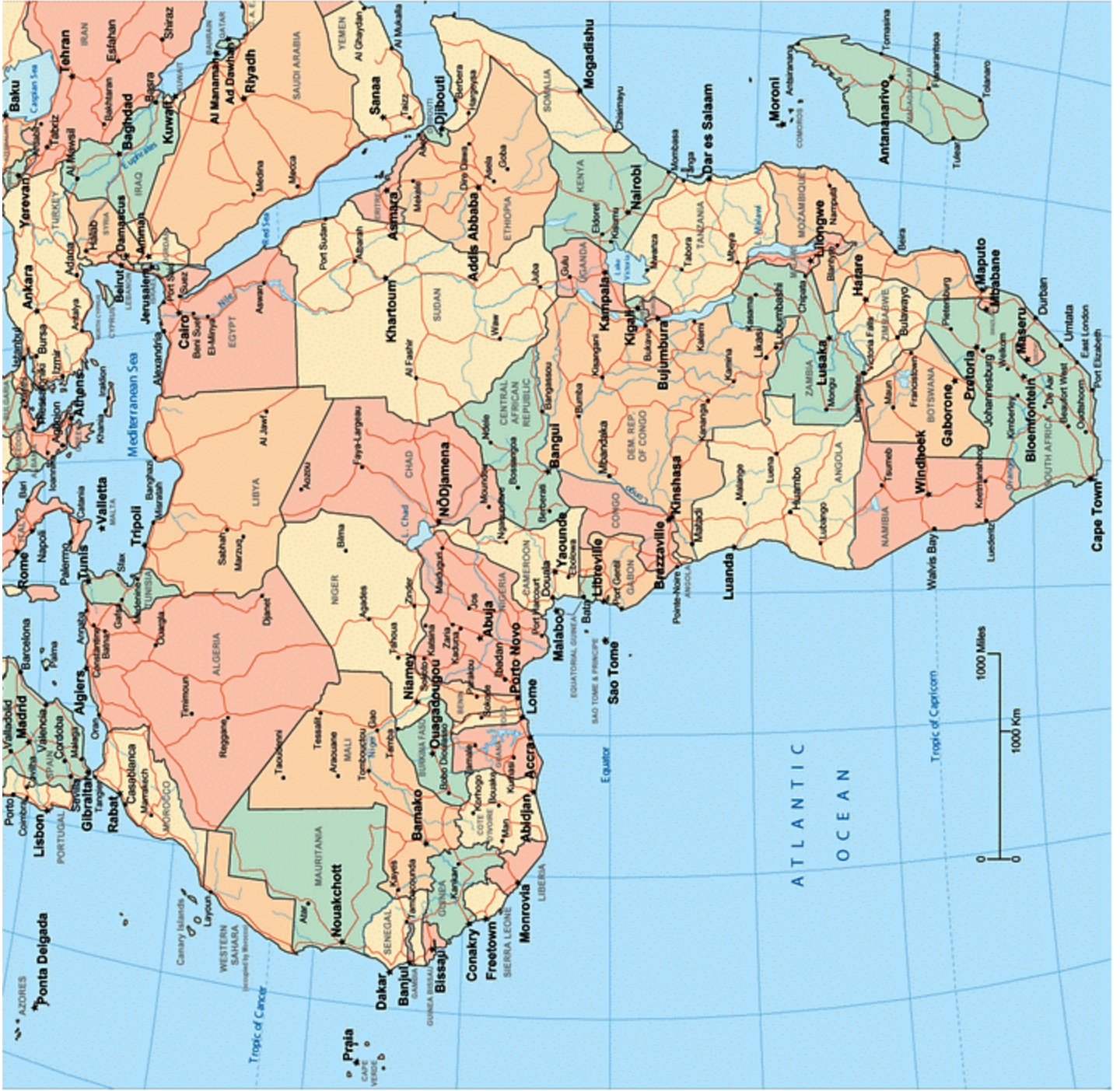
- Transport costs are critical determinants of trade and technology transfer, especially historically

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- Major rivers to the interior (e.g., the Nile, Niger, Congo, and Zambezi rivers) have large cataracts and are only navigable locally
- 28% of SSA population lives in land-locked countries
- Large distance from the major industrialized economies in Europe, Asia, North America (contrast: Mexico)

The Curse of the Tropics?

- “At the root of Africa’s poverty lies its extraordinarily disadvantageous geography, which has helped to shape its societies and its interactions with the rest of the world.” Bloom and Sachs (1998), p. 211
- Agricultural factors
- Health factors
- Transport costs

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- **Health factors**
- Transport costs

Health and wealth: cause or effect?

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- OR
- Income → Purchases of all goods, including healthcare

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Omitted variables / Confounding

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Africa’s tropical geography led European imperialists to establish exploitative, extractive government institutions, and thus low per capita incomes today (Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson 2001)

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OR

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- If Bloom and Sachs are correct, then the key to dealing with African's geographic inheritance is addressing the tropical disease burden today
- If Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson are correct, then the key to dealing with African's geographic inheritance is addressing the quality of government institutions today

Another approach: analysis with “micro-data”

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- Both Bloom and Sachs (1998) and AJR (2001) focus on broad country-level historical trends
- But establishing causality and theoretical channels is exceedingly difficult in that setting
- Another approach uses data at the level of individuals, communities, or firms to test theories about the link between health and wealth
- Problem Set #1 will feature some analysis of this kind

- For next time: Read Miguel (2005)

Whiteboard #1

Whiteboard #2

Whiteboard #3

Whiteboard #4

Whiteboard #5

