

Table 1: GDP per capita in 1985, from wealthiest to poorest in US dollars
Using purchasing power parities (Summers and Heston data) and also official exchange rates (World Bank data)

	Summers and Heston Data				World Bank Data				Summers and Heston Data				World Bank Data			
	GDP Per Cap	Ratio of USA to Country	Avg ROG 0-92	Ratio of USA to Country	GDP Per Cap	Ratio of USA to Country	Avg ROG 0-92	Ratio of USA to Country	GDP Per Cap	Ratio of USA to Country	Avg ROG 0-92	Ratio of USA to Country	GDP Per Cap	Ratio of USA to Country	Avg ROG 0-92	Ratio of USA to Country
1 United Arab E.	19,48	0.84		0.98	4177	97	4.47%	8.80	1908	8.80	4.47%	10	1574	10.5	-0.04%	44
2 Qatar	1,970	0.98		1.00	414	4.00	2.2%	8.44	1990	8.44	2.2%	104	1545	10.72		5
3 United States	1,570	1.00		1.00	4072	4.00	0.70%	4.57	1974	4.57	0.70%	105	1542	10.75		2
4 Canada	1,5589	1.00	1.88%	1.22	404	4.10	2.4%	4	877	4	2.4%	10	1487	11.74	1.49%	817
5 Switzerland	1484	1.11	1.5%	1.17	4017	4.12	0.84%	10.21	145	10.21	0.84%	107	1480	11.95	0.90%	80
6 Norway	14144	1.17	2.2%	1.20	919	4.17		10.70	159	10.70		108	14009	12.7		59
7 Australia	158	1.22	1.95%	1.58	920	4.2		2.9	28	2.9		109	125	11.10	2.5%	581
8 Sweden	1451	1.2	1.9%	1.9	51	4.5		8.89	1888	8.89		110	125	11	0.7%	24
9 Luxembourg	1175	1.2	2.8%	1.78	499	4.74		7.40	2270	7.40		111	122	11	0.51%	72
10 Kuwait	1114	1.2		1.4	47	4.78	1%	12	158	12	1%	112	121	11	1.45%	54
11 Denmark	1299	1.28	2.2%	1.48	447	4.81		9.20	1825	9.20		113	121	11		10
12 Germany, West	1255	1.2	2.55%	1.1	9	4.88		7.0	287	7.0		114	117	14.25		10
13 Bahamas	12404	1.4		2.11	22	4.99		10.21	144	10.21		115	117	14.57		404
14 Bahamas	12209	1.4		1.8	22	4.99		10.21	144	10.21		115	117	14.57		404
15 France	12201	1.4	2.9%	1.77	281	5.05	1.0%	11.1	17	11.1	1.0%	116	102	14.95		259
16 Finland	12051	1.7	2.59%	1.54	184	5.21	1.8%	11.48	1485	11.48	1.8%	117	102	15.0	1.72%	97
17 Japan	11771	1.41	1.12%	1.50	99	5	2.70%	1.00	1049	1.00	2.70%	118	1050	15.78	2%	280
18 Netherlands	1159	1.44	2.47%	1.51	77	5.9	1.44%	14.18	282	14.18	1.44%	120	9	17.70	1.2%	150
19 New Zealand	1144	1.45	1.42%	2.07	2988	5.55	2.09%	12.88	1184	12.88	2.09%	122	911	18.19	0.54%	4
20 Belgium	11285	1.47	1.97%	2.08	291	5.9	2.09%	14.72	110	14.72	2.09%	124	905	18.19		150
21 United Kingdom	1127	1.47	1.97%	2.08	291	5.9	2.09%	14.72	110	14.72	2.09%	124	905	18.19		150
22 Austria	1111	1.49	2.9%	1.95	2758	.01		15.05	1115	15.05		125	85	19.4		0
23 Italy	10808	1.5	2.2%	2.2	297	.14	2.18%	10.7	1115	10.7	2.18%	125	85	19.4	0.22%	498
24 Hong Kong	10599	1.5	.42%	2.7	204	.4	1.8%	1.19	107	1.19	1.8%	126	824	20.11		95
25 Trinidad & Tobago	9701	1.71		2.4	255	4.7	0.11%	20.21	80	20.21	0.11%	127	808	20.51		7
26 Bahrain	9547	1.74		1.9	2329	5.5		12.44	150	12.44		128	794	20.87	1.0%	57
27 Germany, East	9199	1.77		2.4	2329	5.5		12.44	150	12.44		128	794	20.87	0.21%	49
28 Oman	8199	1.80		2.12	241	7.2	4.57%	15.22	72	15.22	4.57%	129	791	21.5	1.10%	288
29 Singapore	81	1.92	.5%	2.40	2411	8.7		18.80	110	18.80		130	779	21.55	-2.08%	28
30 Saudi Arabia	810	1.99	.1%	2.75	2215	7.48		18.80	107	18.80		131	749	22.12	-1.50%	285
31 Israel	75	2.20	.4%	.90	2118	7.54		10.5	89	10.5		134	712	22.27	0.88%	24
32 Ireland	7275	2.28	.9%	1.1	2198	7.54		0.4	548	0.4		135	711	22.27		4
33 Puerto Rico	7120	2.28		2.79	2111	7.85	2.00%	2.99	700	2.99	2.00%	137	72	24		150
34 U.S.S.R.	7049	2.5		4.2	2090	7.9	0.95%	1.75	1221	1.75	0.95%	138	5	25.8		11
35 Cyprus	48	2.55	4.8%	4.99	2072	8.00	1.94%	19.0	85	19.0	1.94%	139	50	25.49	0.7%	178
36 Venezuela	225	2.7	0.5%	4.99	2045	8.10	1.78%	4.74	84	4.74	1.78%	140	4	25.77	-0.09%	290
37 Greece	224	2.7		5	1995	8.1		28.78	58	28.78		141	7	27.01	1.1%	251
38 Barbados	11	2.70	2.50%	.80	195	8.47	.11%	28.78	58	28.78	.11%	141	7	27.01	-0.98%	28
39 Mexico	521	2.95		3.80	192	8.47	2.5%	22.51	74	22.51	2.5%	142	599	27.4		18
40 Mexico	521	2.95		3.80	192	8.47	2.5%	22.51	74	22.51	2.5%	142	599	27.4		18
41 Taiwan	5449	3.04		5.74	1929	8.48		25.99	74	25.99		142	599	27.4		18
42 Argentina	524	3.11		5.7	187	8.59		12.1	12	12.1		144	540	29.4	-0.28%	219
43 Malta	521	3.11		5.7	187	8.59		12.1	12	12.1		144	540	29.4		172
44 Hungary	5278	3.14		8.7	1858	8.92	0.8%	19.0	857	19.0	0.8%	145	52	1.15		18
45 Yugoslavia	5172	3.20		8.7	1829	9.05		18.2	91	18.2		147	518	1.44	-0.7%	242
46 Portugal	5070	3.27		8.22	1790	9.2		20.20	81	20.20		148	495	1.99	0.84%	9.4
47 Bulgaria	477	3.47		8.55	1754	9.45	1.27%	5.81	49	5.81	1.27%	149	47	5.0	0.7%	157
48 Iraq	4249	3.90		5.82	172	9.0		0.09	558	0.09		150	449	7.49		2
49 Syria	4240	3.91		10.04	151	9.0	.80%	1.4	5	1.4	.80%	151	409	40.51	-1.91%	227
50 Mauritius	422	3.92	2.4%	15.91	102	10.12		28.7	584	28.7		152	299	55.42		145
51 Korea	4217	3.9		7.7	19	10.2	0.82%	2.9	701	2.9	0.82%	152	299	55.42		110

Avg ROG 0-92 = average annual rate of growth, 19 0-92.

Source of Table: Ben-David, Dan, Free Trade and Economic Growth, MIT Press, forthcoming.

Sources of Data: Summers and Heston (1995), "The Penn World Table Mark 5.1" World Bank (1994), World Tables, CD-ROM

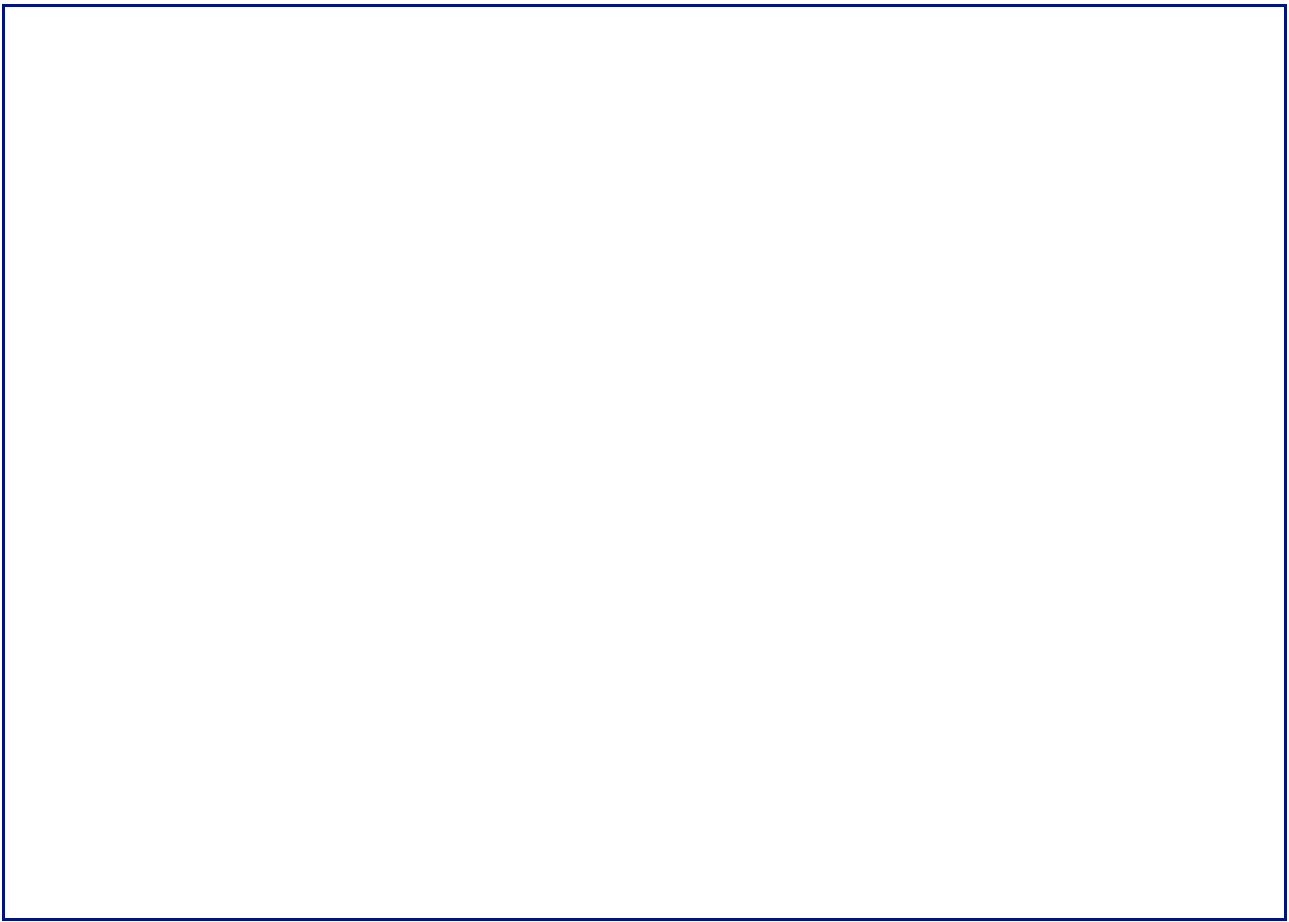
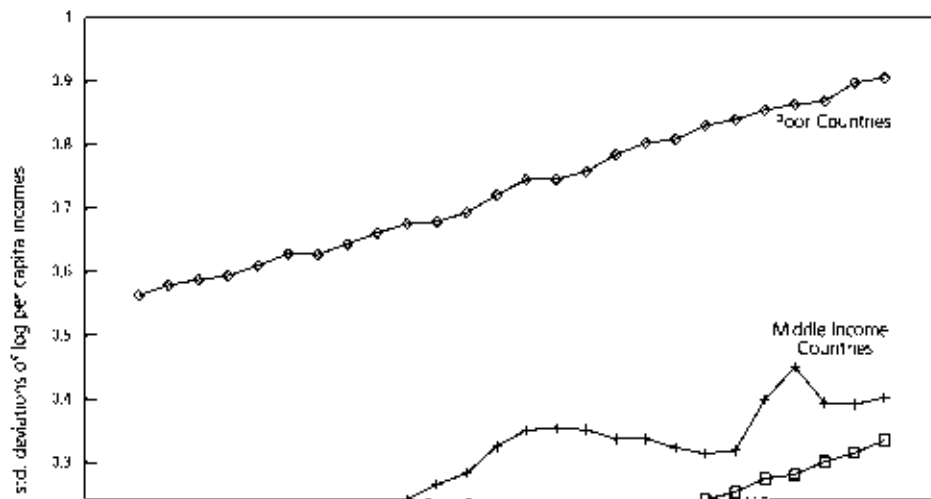


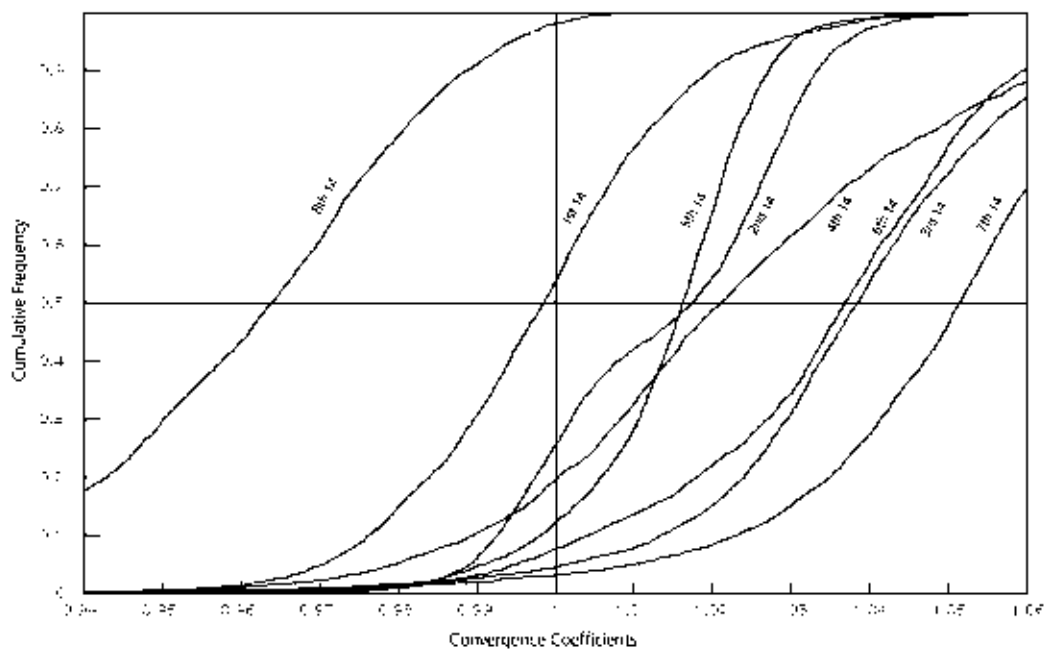
Figure 2: Disparity within three income groups: 1960-85



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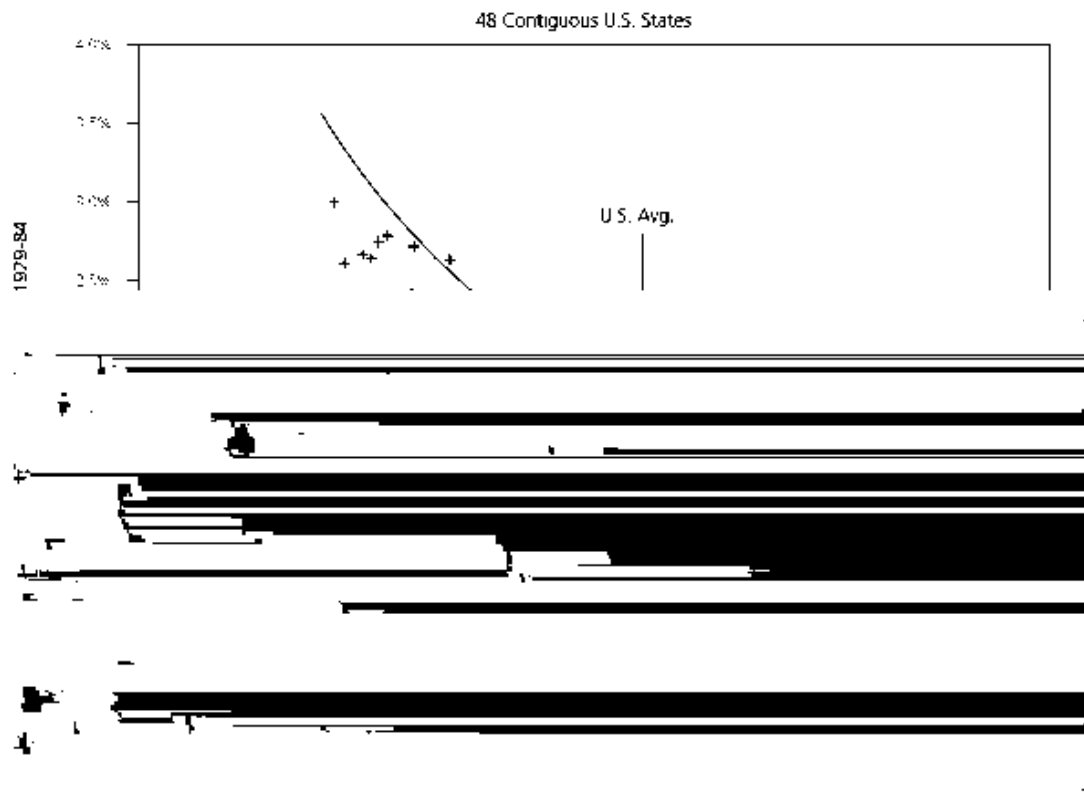
Figure 5: Distribution of convergence coefficients

All 3003 Possible Draws of Groups of 6 From Each Range of 14 Countries



Source: Ben-David, Dan (1995), "Convergence Clubs and Diverging Economies," Foerder Institute working paper 40-95.

Figure 6: Growth vs. real per capita incomes



...the growth rate of real per capita income in state i at time t is given by $\Delta \ln y_{it}$. The growth rate of real per capita income in the U.S. is given by $\Delta \ln y_{it}$. The growth rate of real per capita income in state i at time t is given by $\Delta \ln y_{it}$. The growth rate of real per capita income in the U.S. is given by $\Delta \ln y_{it}$.

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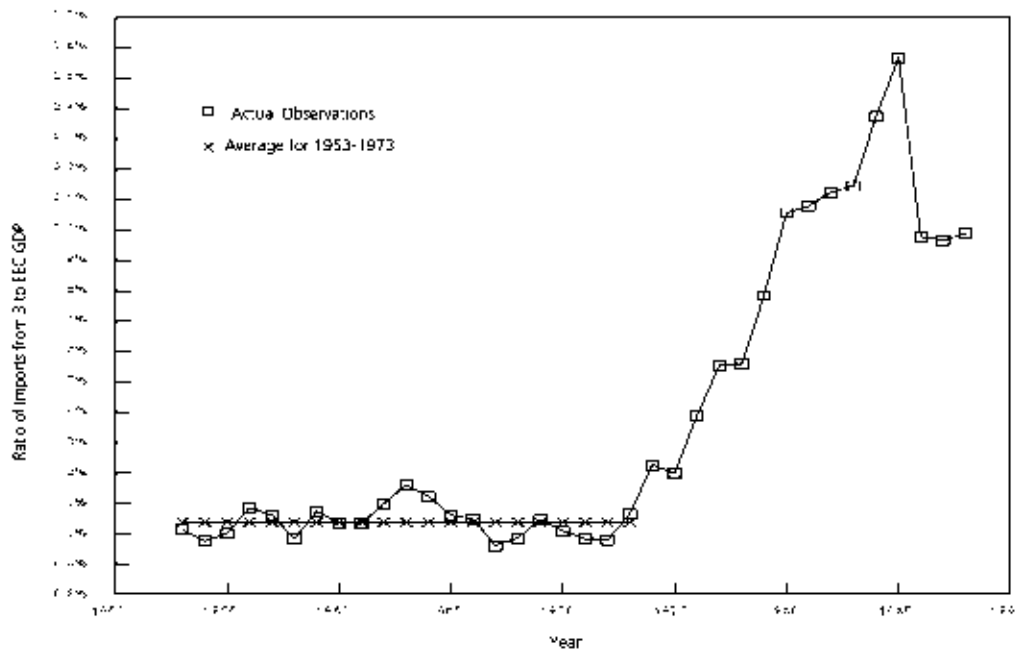
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Figure 9

EEC Imports from 3 new member countries in 1973



EEC Imports from United States

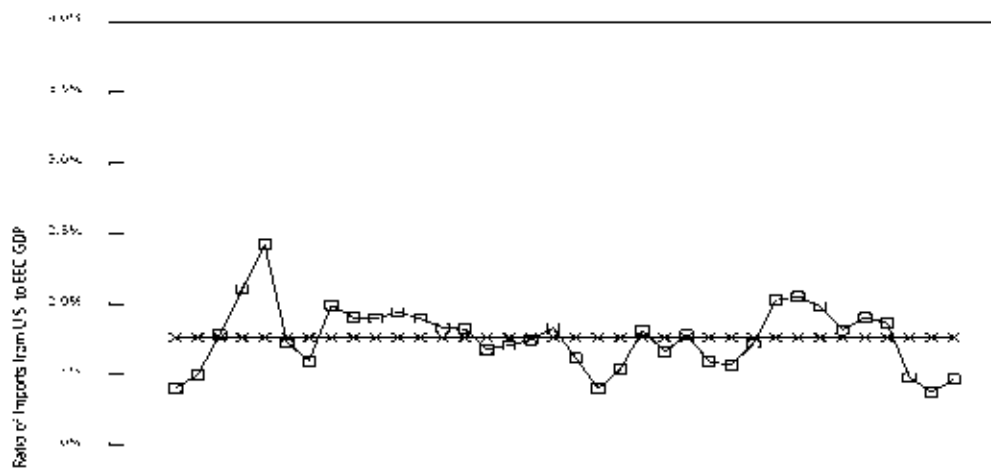


Figure 10: Per capita income dispersion

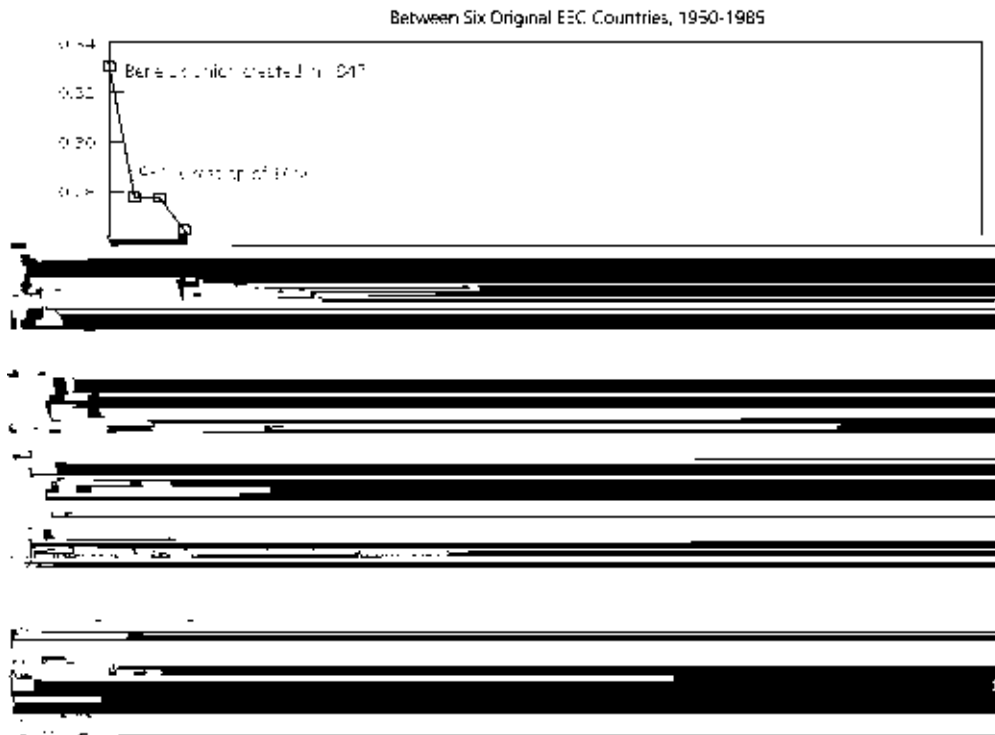
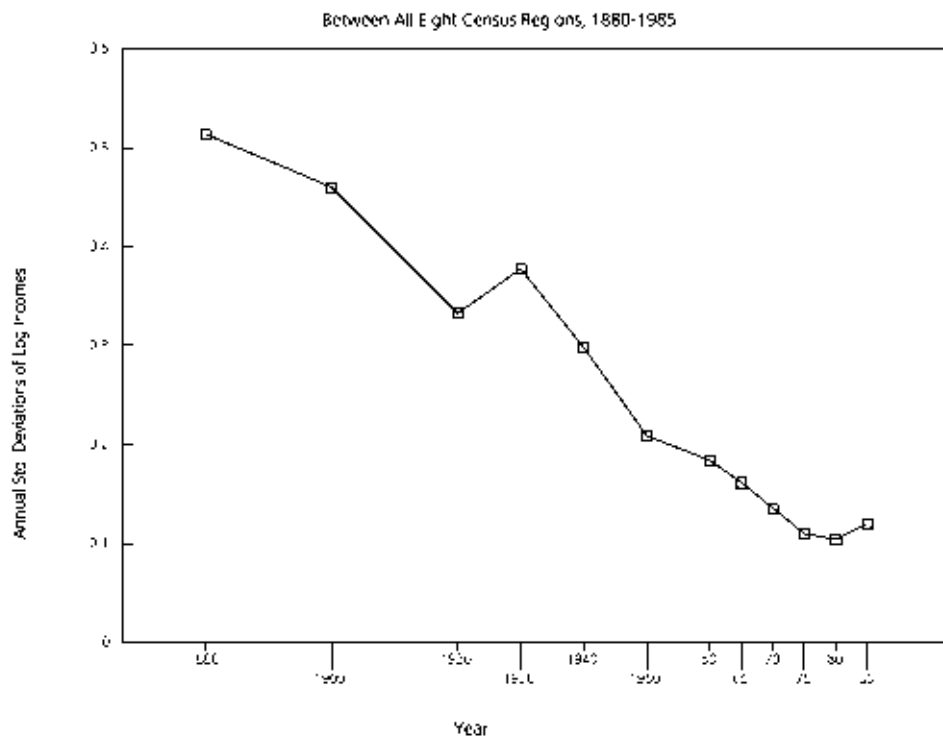


Figure 11: Per capita income dispersion within the US



Source: Ben-David, Dan (1990), "From Liberalization to Equalization: Some Evidence on the Impact of Free Trade on Income Differentials," unpublished University of Chicago Ph.D. dissertation

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text also mentions that this practice helps in identifying any discrepancies or errors early on, which can be corrected before they become more significant.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and misstatements. It highlights that a strong internal control system is essential for the reliability of the financial reporting process. The document suggests that companies should regularly review and update their internal controls to adapt to changing business environments and risks.

3. The third part of the document addresses the need for transparency and communication with stakeholders. It states that providing clear and timely information to investors, creditors, and other interested parties is a key responsibility of management. This helps in building trust and confidence in the company's financial performance.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and regulations. It notes that compliance with these standards is not only a legal requirement but also a best practice for ensuring the quality and consistency of financial reporting. The document encourages companies to seek professional advice when needed to ensure full compliance.

5. The fifth and final part of the document concludes by reiterating the overall goal of financial reporting: to provide a fair and accurate picture of the company's financial position and performance. It emphasizes that this goal can only be achieved through a combination of accurate record-keeping, strong internal controls, transparency, and adherence to accounting standards.

Figure 12: Income dispersion between 5 future EEC founders

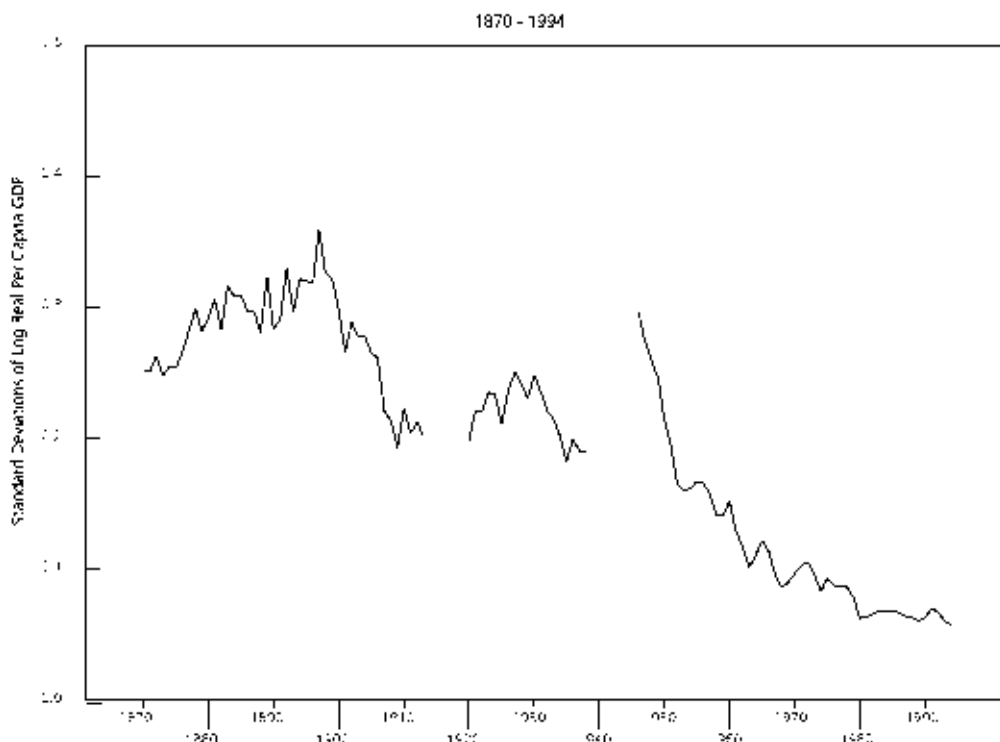
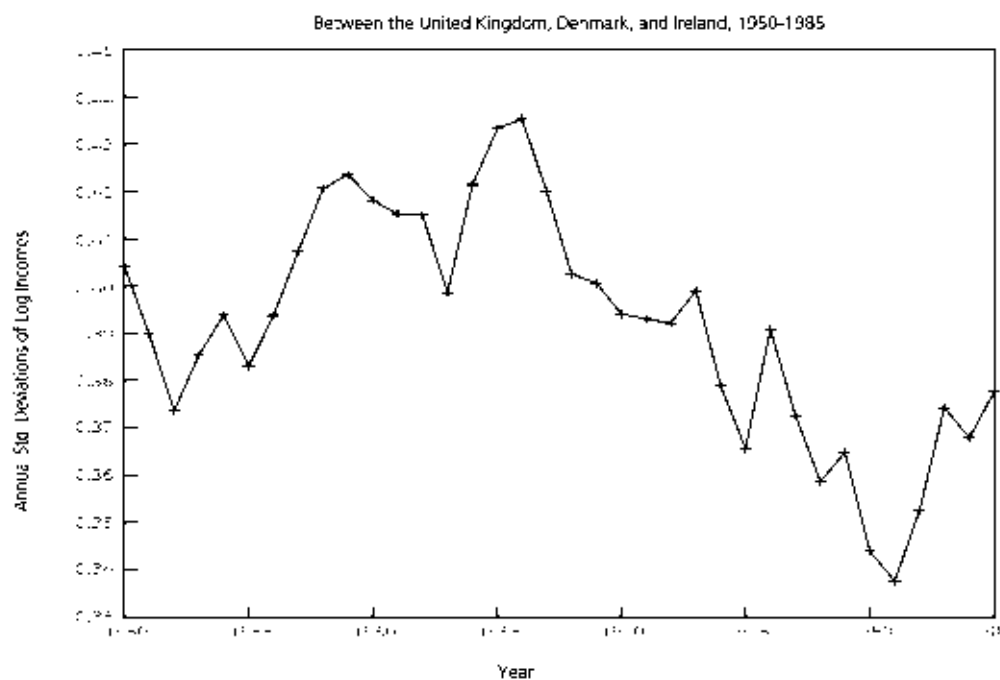


Figure 13: Per capita income dispersion



Source: Ben David, Dan (1993), "Equality Exchange: Trade Liberalization and Income Convergence," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 108, 653-79.



1. $1 - 3 = -2$

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Figure 15: Gap in per capita incomes and bilateral trade to GDP, United States and Canada, 1950-1985

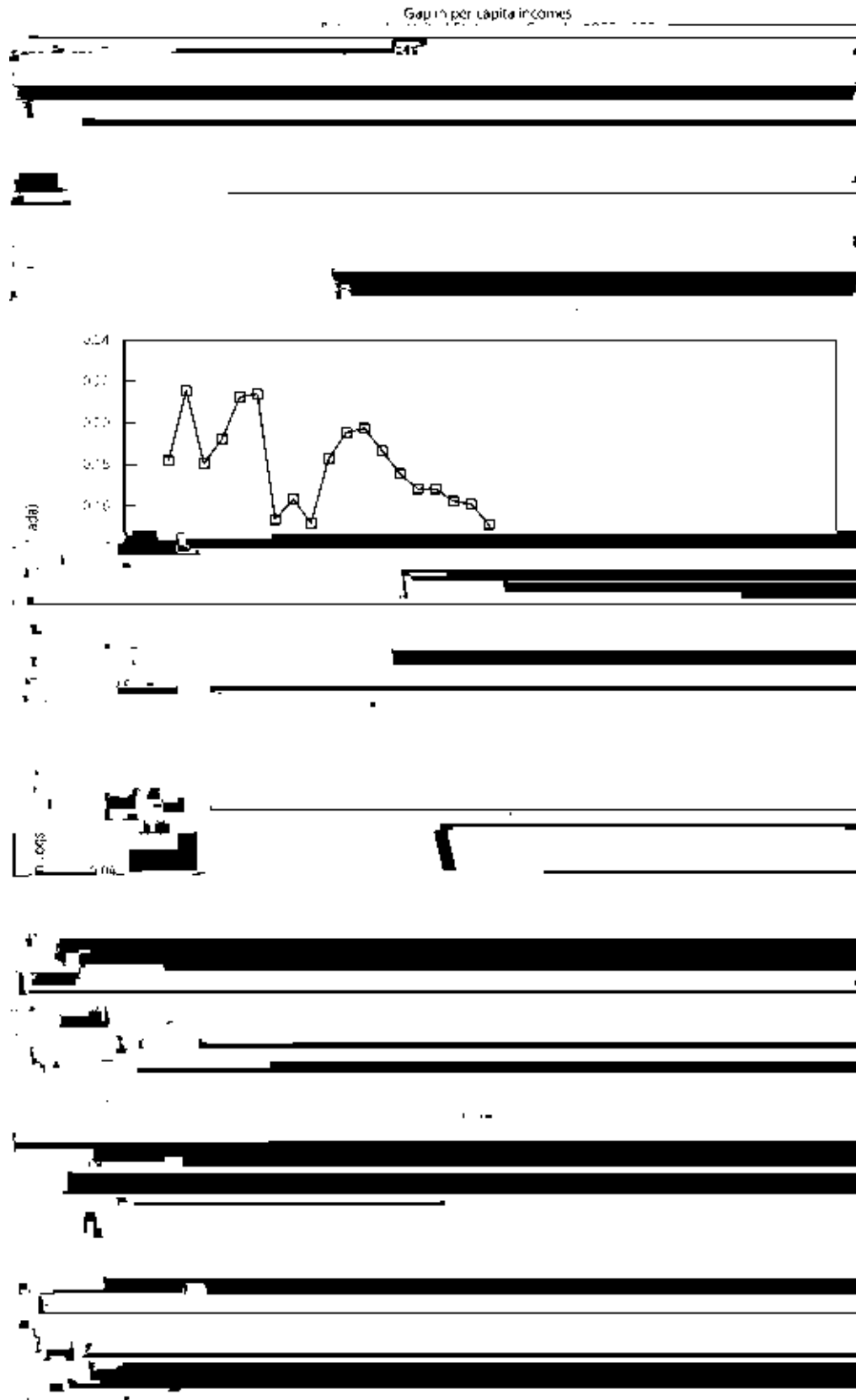
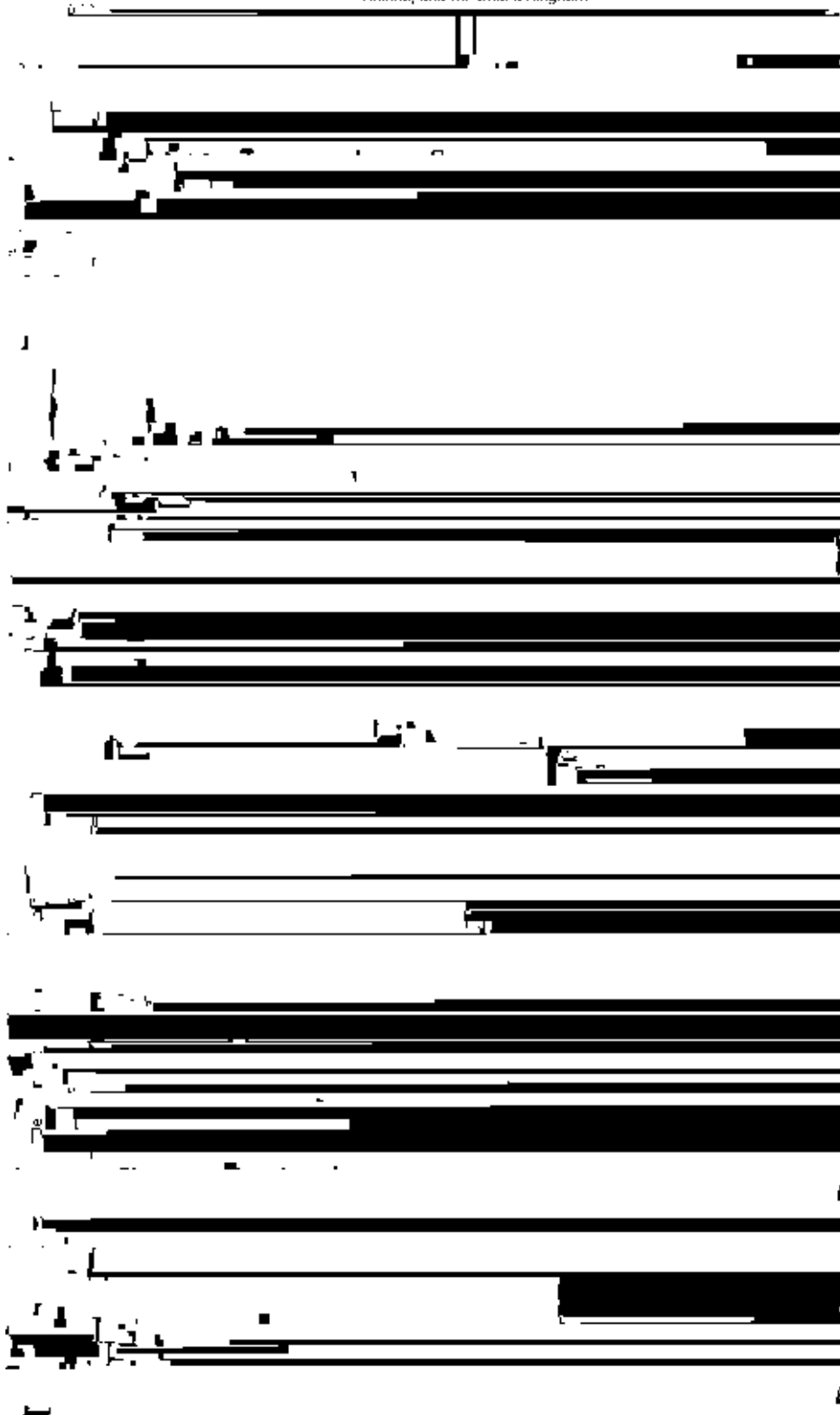


Figure 16: Per capita income dispersion among EFTA 6, ratio of EFTA 6 imports to EFTA 6 GDP
 Per capita income dispersion among EFTA 6
 Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway,
 Finland, and the United Kingdom



4. Results

Panel	Model	ϕ	β	N	R ²	H ₀ : $\phi = 1$	t	Adj. R ²
1	1-1	0.00	0.00	204	0.1	-4.3 **	23.1	
	1-2	0.00	0.00	204	0.1	-1.1	3.1	
	1-3	0.34	0.0240	34	0.0	-1.1	14.1	
	1-4	0.34	0.001	204	0.0	-3.1 **	21.0	
1	1-1	0.2	0.0144	42	0.1	-1.3	2.1	
	1-2	0.2	0.0140	42	0.0	-0.1	4.1	
	1-3	0.43	0.0	42	0.0	-1.01	11.1	
	1-4	0.44	0.011	42	0.0	-3.02*	14.1	
1	1-1	0.4	0.011	4	0.3	-4.2 **	13.4	
	1-2	0.03	0.0144	4	0.0	0.1	1.0	
	1-3	0.4	0.014	4	0.0	-1.01	44.3	
	1-4	0.34	0.012	4	0.0	-1.33	41.3	
1	1-1	0.3	0.014	4	0.0	-0.0	4.1	
	1-2	0.40	0.0230	4	0.0	-2.3 *	12.1	
	1-3	0.14	0.041	4	0.0	-4.4 **	3.4	
	1-4	0.24	0.024	4	0.0	-3.02*	1.1	
1	1-1	0.4	0.01	42	0.0	-1.3	31.1	
	1-2	0.2	0.023	42	0.0	-0.10	242.1	
	1-3	0.22	0.22	11	0.2	-1.02	2.1	
	1-4	1.0242	0.0313	42	0.0	0.1	2.0	

Panel 1: Results from the VAR(1) model. The first row shows the results for the full sample (2000-2014). The second row shows the results for the pre-crisis period (2000-2007). The third row shows the results for the crisis period (2008-2014). The fourth row shows the results for the post-crisis period (2015-2019). The variables are: $\Delta \ln Y$, $\Delta \ln C$, $\Delta \ln I$, and $\Delta \ln G$. The first column shows the variable being regressed, and the second column shows the variable being regressed on. The third column shows the coefficient estimate, the fourth column shows the t-statistic, the fifth column shows the sample size, the sixth column shows the R-squared value, the seventh column shows the p-value for the null hypothesis of a unit root, and the eighth column shows the adjusted R-squared value.

Panel 1: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -3.

Panel 1: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -4-1

** Significant at the 1% level.

* Significant at the 5% level.

Source: [Chinn and Meredith \(2005\)](#), "A Real Business Cycle Model with a Real Business Cycle," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 120, 3-14.

Panel 2: Results from the VAR(2) model. The first row shows the results for the full sample (2000-2014). The second row shows the results for the pre-crisis period (2000-2007). The third row shows the results for the crisis period (2008-2014). The fourth row shows the results for the post-crisis period (2015-2019). The variables are: $\Delta \ln Y$, $\Delta \ln C$, $\Delta \ln I$, and $\Delta \ln G$. The first column shows the variable being regressed, and the second column shows the variable being regressed on. The third column shows the coefficient estimate, the fourth column shows the t-statistic, the fifth column shows the sample size, the sixth column shows the R-squared value, the seventh column shows the p-value for the null hypothesis of a unit root, and the eighth column shows the adjusted R-squared value.

Panel 2: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -3. Panel 2: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -4-1. Panel 2: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -3. Panel 2: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -4-1.

Panel 2: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -3. Panel 2: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -4-1. Panel 2: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -3. Panel 2: $\Delta \ln Y$ -1 -4-1.

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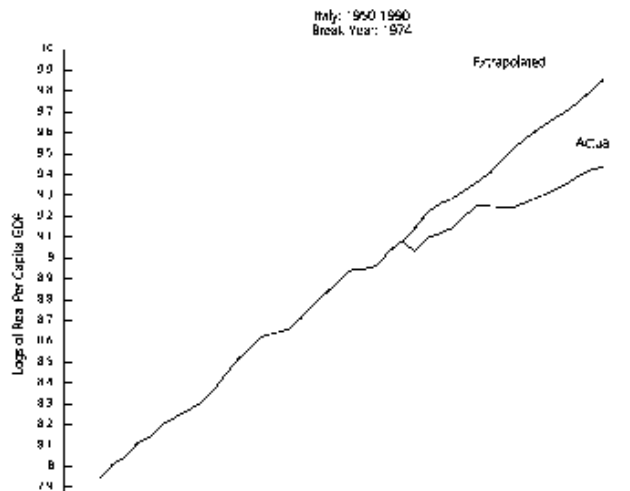
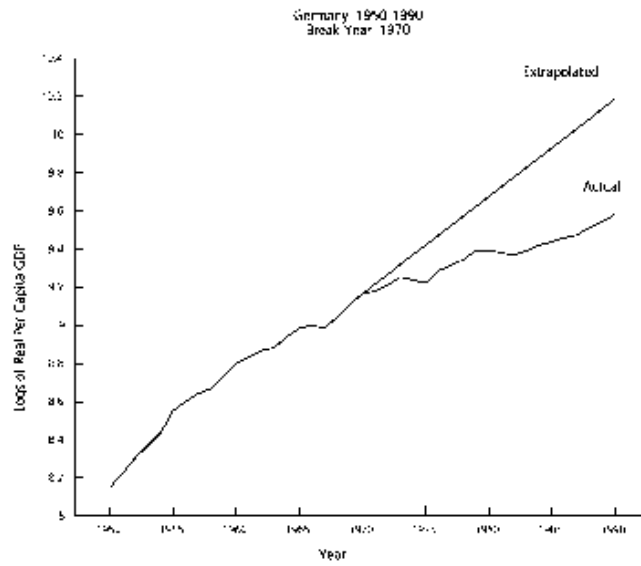
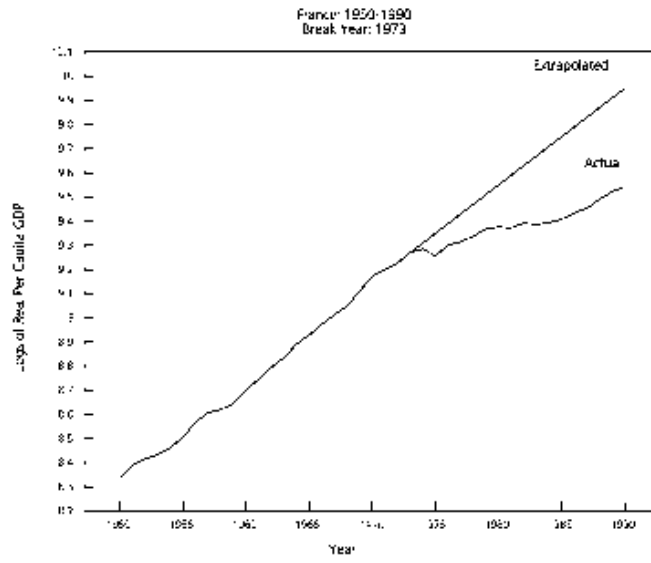
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Group	#	Mean	SD	Group	#	Mean	SD
1	3	0.3	-4.1***	1	3	0.3	-4.1***
2	3	0.4	-3.0***	2	3	0.4	-4.4***
1	3	0.3	-4.1***	1	3	0.3	-4.1***
2	3	0.4	-3.0***	2	3	0.4	-4.4***
3	3	0.4	-3.0***	3	3	0.4	-4.4***

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends, patterns, and relationships within the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications and conclusions drawn from the analysis. It highlights the key findings and their potential impact on the organization's operations and decision-making processes.

5. The final part of the document provides a summary of the overall findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the need for continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure the effectiveness of the implemented measures and to identify areas for further improvement.

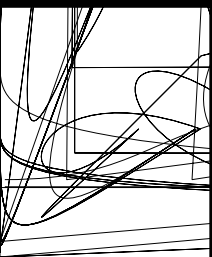
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	3.	0.
	3.3	2.3
	3.12	2. 3
	1. 4	1.24
	1. 2	2.02
	2.2	1.31
	2.44	2.1
	2.0	1.1
	3. 1	2.34
	3.14	3.1
	2.3	2.21
	2.00	1.
	1. 4	1. 4
	1. 4	1.4
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	1.3	1.31
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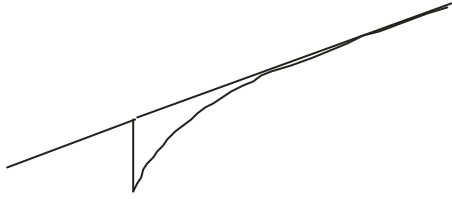


▲ 1. 1990年，中国开始实行社会主义市场经济体制，这标志着中国从计划经济向市场经济的转型。这一过程中，政府逐步放开了对价格的控制，鼓励企业自主经营，并引入了竞争机制。这一改革极大地激发了企业的活力，促进了生产力的发展，使中国经济在短短几十年内实现了高速增长。然而，在改革过程中也出现了一些问题，如贫富差距扩大、腐败现象滋生等，这都需要政府通过不断完善法律法规和加强监管来解决。

▲ 2. 1997年，亚洲金融危机爆发，对全球金融市场造成了巨大冲击。中国作为亚洲的重要经济体，也受到了严重影响。为了应对危机，中国政府采取了一系列措施，包括增加人民币发行量、降低利率等，以稳定国内金融体系。同时，中国还积极参与国际货币基金组织（IMF）等国际组织的救援行动，为全球金融稳定做出了贡献。

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