

What's the Latest Research in Development Economics? A Round-up from NEUDC 2020

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This blog post is available on CGD's website, sorted by research area. This is an alternate version sorted by geography.

Last weekend was the [North East Universities Development Consortium annual conference](#), hosted by Dartmouth University but held virtually. Researchers presented [about 225 papers](#) (about a 50 percent increase from [last year's conference](#)) on a wide range of development topics, from agriculture and credit to tax and transport.

For those not able to attend or who want a refresher, we've prepared a brief takeaway from each paper (or in some cases, abstract) that we could find online. In this document, we sort those takeaways by region and country.

Follow the links to jump to your region of interest: [East Asia and the Pacific](#), [Europe and Central Asia](#), [Latin America and the Caribbean](#), [Middle East and North Africa](#), [North America](#), [South Asia](#), [Sub-Saharan Africa](#), and [cross-regional studies](#).

East Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia

- Rising rice prices in Cambodia increased deforestation as farmers used more land for cash crops. ([Wilcox, Ortiz-Bobea, and Just](#)) #IV

China

- China's accession to the World Trade Organization and the subsequent reduction in tariff uncertainty (i.e. higher exports) led to a lower probability of enrolling in high school, especially in urban areas. ([Leight and Pan](#)) #DID
- What happens when your local school closes in China due to a school consolidation program? Delayed enrollment, but no change in lifetime education attainment. Later in life, it may have led to later marriage and more off-farm work. ([Zhao](#)) #DID
- In China, "high-ability students have detrimental effects on their high-ability roommates' performance." This is likely driven by competition lowering help and interaction among roommates. ([Hu and Chen](#))
- When a college in China changes its name, it enrolls applications with 0.06-0.08 SD higher college entrance exam scores, equivalent to a college improving their ranking by 40 to 50

places. There is a small benefit for listing the college's new name in employers' recruitment decisions. (Eble and Hu)

- The Taiping Rebellion in 19th century China blocked land routes and increased sea-trade. This catalyzed a population shift towards port cities. (Hu)

Indonesia

- If you took the Indonesian secondary school entrance exam on a particularly hot day, it not only affects your math and science score, it also has “compounding negative effects on a wide range of long-term achievements such as adult educational attainment, labor market returns and entry to the marriage market.” (Das) #IV
- Massive public school construction in Indonesia in the 70s decreased attendance in primary Islamic schools in favor of public schools but *increased* enrolment in religious schools at secondary level – absorbing the higher demand that resulted from mass public primary schooling. (Bazzi, Hilmy, and Marx)
- Natural disasters in Indonesia increase risk aversion among exposed individuals, with variation by severity, type and time frame of the disasters. (Purcell)
- OLS estimates of relative income mobility based on household data in Indonesia show higher mobility than the preferred IV estimates. Absolute mobility in income and consumption expenditure also suggests lower upward mobility. (Zafar) #IV
- When one child is born smaller than another, do parents compensate for those differences with health and nutrition investments, or do they reinforce them? Evidence from Indonesia suggests that in early childhood, parents reinforce differences. Data from 50 countries suggest parents are more likely to “reinforce initial inequalities in poorer countries.” (Banerjee and Majid) #FE
- Grassroots monitoring leads to a decrease in the share of missing expenditures of 8-10 percentage points in non-audit villages in Indonesia. However, “in government audit villages, individuals are less likely to attend, talk, and actively participate in accountability meetings.” (Gonzales, Harvey and Tzachrista)
- Palm-oil price shocks in Indonesia benefit producing districts with higher per capita expenditure, while price shocks on rice do not. Districts exposed to palm-oil price shocks and those surrounding them receive more migration resulting in an overall welfare increase of 0.39%, with one third due to internal migration. (Siregar)
- Indonesian firm-level data shows that democratization increases firm productivity, a critical determinant of economic growth. (Abeberese et al.) #DID
- “Concentrated incentives, i.e. notifying of audit timing in advance, would have persuaded bureaucrats to forgo misappropriating an additional USD 35m (16% of average annual expenditures on Indonesia's employment guarantee program) when compared to dispersed incentives, i.e. messages are uninformative and audit timing is unpredictable. (Wong)

Japan

- Areas in Tokyo that had a higher proportion of local lords' estates at the end of the 1850s now have taller and fewer buildings, more floor space, and higher land prices. ([Yamasaki, Nakajima, and Teshima](#)) #RD

South Korea

- In South Korea, a glass ceiling for women exists: “the (large) unexplained gender wage gap substantially increases at the upper end of the wage distribution.” Effects of marriage and childbirth also explain the dramatic increase in the gender wage gap for women in their 30s and 40s. ([Lee](#))

Lao PDR

- “A one standard deviation increase in the total pounds of bombs dropped (in Laos) is associated with a 9.3% fall in GDP per capita.” ([Riaño and Caicedo](#)) #IV

Myanmar

- English training to domestic middle managers in Myanmar increases frequency of communication with their foreign managers, and trained managers perform better in management exercises. Employers value candidates with both higher English ability and Multinational Corporation experience. ([Guillouet et al.](#))

Philippines

- Rodrigo Duterte's 2016 inauguration speech on illegal drugs solidified the population's perception of illegal drugs as one of the primary and most pressing concerns in the Philippines. ([Jetter and Molina](#))
- Short-term changes in the share of people living in poverty impact tropical cyclone mortality risk in the Philippines at the municipal level. ([Tennant](#))
- Benefiting from the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*, a CCT program in the Philippines, at the critical age between 12.5 and 14 years delays marriage and first birth by 1 year and 6 months, respectively. ([Dervisevic, Perova, and Sahay](#))
- Research with “Filipino migrants in the UAE and their spouses in the Philippines” shows that “both migrants and spouses have biased beliefs about each other's finances and these biases are the result of strategic misreporting. Spouses and certain subgroups of migrants underreport their income to influence the remittance decision in their favor.” ([Rehman](#)) #LIF
- “Do migrant incomes catalyze economic development back home?” In the Philippines, yes: “Positive migrant income shocks lead to higher household consumption and higher asset ownership in origin areas a decade later.” ([Khanna, Theoharides, and Yang](#)) #FE #IV
- Flexible repayment schedules reduce high social pressure among microcredit borrowers in the Philippines but come at a cost of reduced loan repayment. ([Czura, John, Spantig](#)) #LIF

Thailand

- A tax reform in Thailand reduced the price subsidy for long-term savings. Middle-income taxpayers – especially those already making small contributions – reduce their savings much more than high-income taxpayers. (Muthitacharoen and Burong) #DID

Vietnam

- Training dragon fruit farmers in Vietnam improves the quality of dragon fruit (less pesticide residue), and training farmers and intermediaries improve quality even more, but just training intermediaries didn't cut it. (Park, Yuan, and Zhang) #RCT
- The expansion of special economic zones in Vietnam (from 73 to 450 between 2000-2007) had little impact on increases in employment, number of firms, output, or output per worker. (McCaig et al.) #DID

Europe and Central Asia

Finland

- Following the 1918 Finnish Civil War, substantial increases in redistribution and a drastic shift towards equality occurred in municipalities that were affected by the 1866-1868 famine, that had higher levels of pre-conflict inequality, and that had more insurgents. (Meriläinen, Mitrunen, and Virkola)

Italy

- Switching from appointed to randomly assigned municipal auditors in Italy increased municipality's surplus by 9% and debt repayments by 8%, with improvements coming from those that ran deficits before the reform and where the mayor did not face re-election pressure. (Vannutelli) #DID

Russia

- In Russia, the procurement prices in rigged auctions are between 36% and 44% and the reported number of bidders is 23% lower. (Charankevich) #FE

Slovak Republic

- Labor market discrimination among Slovaks towards the Roma minority is prevalent at both margins, and more so at the extensive margin. (Mani) #LIF

Switzerland

- Areas which adopted electricity early in late 19th century Switzerland continue to be more industrialized and have higher incomes today. The persistence is explained by increased human capital accumulation and innovation. (Brey) #IV

Turkey

- In Turkish provinces, where the length of an expressway network increased from 51km to 193km, the AKP vote share increased by 4.2 percentage points, or a one-third increase between 2002 and 2011. ([Akubulut-Yuksel, Okoye, and Turan](#)) #FE
- Lockdowns among adults aged 65+ in Turkey worsened mental health outcomes due to a large increase in social and physical isolation. ([Altindag, Erten, and Keskin](#)) #RD
- “Refugees who have access to a larger co-refugee network tend to have more interactions with the local population” among Syrian refugees in Turkey. This is likely because “immigrant networks share experiences and information on the local population, therefore making it easier for refugees to interact with locals.” ([Gautier](#)) #IV

Ukraine

- Localized conflict in the Ukraine decreased sales by at least 5.8% outside of violent areas due a propagation effect (affecting firms’ buyers and suppliers) and a change in the production network structure. ([Korovkin and Makarin](#))

United Kingdom

- How does slum demolition in Victorian England affect the economic outcomes of the displaced? Displaced were 7.4 percentage points more likely to move out of their neighborhood and 7.8 percentage points more likely to change their occupation in the medium-run due to the loss of self-owned businesses and local job opportunities. ([He](#))

Multiple countries within the region

- Vernacularization, i.e. the increased use of the common or spoken tongues in writing following the Protestant Reformation in 1517 led to a significant increase in works from authors with low socioeconomic background. An increase in vernacular printing also increased city population growth and in future births of famous individuals. ([Binzel, Link, and Ramachandran](#))

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

- Two different interventions to make school principals in Salta (Argentina) more effective had no impact during the intervention, but in the two years after the intervention concluded, fewer students repeated grades. “Good things come to those who wait.” ([de Hoyos, Ganimian, and Holland](#)) #RCT

Bolivia

- Households in Bolivia that became eligible for a pre-existing, near-universal pension program during the COVID crisis were much less likely to go hungry. ([Bottan, Hoffman, and Vera-Cossio](#)) #RD

Brazil

- “A large share of the gender pay gap in Brazil is due to women working at lower-paying employers.” There are sizable output and welfare gains from moving to a gender-neutral economy, but analysis suggests that equal-treatment policies fail to close the gender gap in equilibrium. ([Morchio and Moser](#))
- In municipalities of Brazil with more immigrants historically, both the descendants of the immigrants and others have higher wages. ([Cenci, Lopes, and Monasterio](#)) #FE
- Cash transfers in Brazil reduced formal labor supply at the individual level, but because of the extra cash in the local economy, they actually lead a net positive impact on overall local labor supply. ([Gerard, Naritomi, and Silva](#))
- In Brazil, the probability of criminal prosecution increases by 23% upon job loss and remains constant. Unemployment benefits offset potential crime increases, especially for liquidity-constrained individuals. This effect completely vanishes upon benefit expiration. ([Britto, Pinotti, and Sampaio](#)) #RD
- Pretrial detention in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) reduces re-arrest in the medium term (mostly driven by incapacitation effects) and increases the probability and severity of post-release crime. ([Ribeiro and Ferraz](#)) #IV
- Male-specific labor market shocks in Brazil increase support for Bolsonaro among men, while female-specific labor market shocks reduce support among women. ([Barros and Santos Silva](#))
- Larger municipal councils in Brazil have greater political diversity, collect higher tax revenues (on services), and exhibit higher expenditures on “pro-social” public goods (health, education, and housing). ([Kresch et al.](#)) #RD
- Over 40% of infrastructure projects in Brazil are never completed. A turnover negatively impacts the delivery of projects inherited (from the opposition) in a construction stage, while it positively impacts the delivery of more recent projects. ([Granato and Ferraz](#)) #RD
- Brazilian municipalities closer to a migrants’ settlement (from the early 20th century) have enhanced provision of public goods today and more well-defined property rights. The settlements implied a larger size of the middle class which increased pressures for public goods provision, and for more egalitarian legal institutions. ([Guimbeau](#))

- Splitting municipalities in Brazil “increases economic activity and public sector delivery in new municipalities. Parent municipalities remain unaffected.” (Dahis and Szerman)
- “After Brazil’s president publicly and emphatically dismissed the risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and advised against isolation, the social distancing measures taken by citizens in pro-government localities weakened compared to places where political support of the president is less strong.” Especially in municipalities with more active Twitter accounts! (Ajzenman, Cavalcanti, and Da Mata) #FE

Chile

- Introducing public pharmacies in Chile “increased consumer savings and mayors were politically rewarded in the upcoming election.” (Atal et al.) #ES #RCT
- In Chile, low-income individuals receiving messages about how to prevent and face shocks, and how to face present bias and social comparison, combined with additional messages about options that individuals at risk of defaulting could take, decreased loan delinquency probability between 20%-32%. (Álvarez, Miranda, and Ruiz-Tagle) #RCT
- In Chile, mentoring improves mentee’s business practices but not their business survival, profits or income. Two success factors matter most: the time that the mentor has available, and the size of her network. (Lafortune, Martin, and Tessada)
- “Multinational firms can avoid paying taxes by using intra-group transactions to shift profits to low-tax jurisdictions.” A tax reform in Chile, intended to raise revenues, did not achieve that, but it did increase “the demand for tax advisory services.” (Pomeranz) #DID #ES
- During the Pinochet dictatorship, funding for universities in Chile fell. Decades later, children of parents affected by the reduced university spaces were themselves less likely to enroll in college. (Bautista et al.) #RD (actually a Regression Kink Design)
- Police “repression causes a temporary deterrence effect but only on students with social (rather than geographic) links to the victim.” Police violence increased student-led boycotts and had negative educational consequences for students in Chile. (Gonzalez)

Colombia

- Women in Bogota (Colombia) are willing to pay for flexible work schedules, especially women with higher incomes, suggesting that “flexibility is a luxury good.” (Bustelo et al.) #LIF
- Are female-led communities differentially affected by conflict? In Colombia, municipalities where a female mayor was elected experienced a 60% decrease in guerrilla attacks. Female negotiation skills could explain the drop in conflict violence. (Eslava) #RD
- Police station openings deter violent crime by 15% and housing crime by 30% - leading to 4-6% increase in housing values in Colombia. (Morales-Mosquera) #IV #DID
- A location-based price subsidy in Bogotá (Colombia) leads to neighborhood blocks having newer houses – implying more construction. Properties in areas receiving a small subsidy are cheaper than those receiving a bigger subsidy. (Uribe) #RD

- Better transit networks reduce overall criminal activity and improve welfare in Medellín, Colombia, despite dispersing some criminality to different parts of the city. (Khanna et al.)
- Air pollution in Colombia not only affects respiratory and cardiovascular health, but also mental health. (Ordonez)
- How much can employers suppress wages below marginal productivity? In Colombia's exporting firms, "workers produce about 30% more than their wage level." (Amodio and de Roux)

Costa Rica

- How do multinationals affect development in the long-run? In Costa Rica, regions within the United Fruit Company were 29% less likely to be poor than nearby locations in 1973, with only 56% of the gap closing over the following four decades. "The firm increased aggregated welfare by 3.7% and this effect is increasing in worker mobility." (Méndez-Chacón and Van Patten) #RD

Ecuador

- Among firms along the manufacturing supply chain in Ecuador, "bilateral trade is estimated to be inefficiently low in early periods of the relationship." (Brugués)
- "Exporter market power prevents farmers (in Ecuador) from benefiting from international trade." (Zavala)

Haiti

- What is the effect of public good and tax collection on tax compliance and political protest? In Haiti, tax collection lowered tax compliance and increased political action, while public goods led to higher tax compliance and lower political action. (Krause) #RCT

Jamaica

- Charging higher prices for business training in Jamaica screens out poorer business owners, selects those who expect to benefit from it, and increases attendance among those who do pay. (Maffioli, McKenzie, and Ubfal)

Mexico

- "Firms exogenously exposed to the Drug War [in Mexico] experience lower export growth", as resources went from production to protection and eroded local capacity to attract capital investment. (Gorrín, Morales-Arilla, and Ricca)
- In Mexico, providing "information to parents about how to support their children's learning" improved parent behavior at home and student behavior at school. In a separate experiment, providing "financial resources to parent associations" had no behavioral impact. Neither improved student test scores. (Barrera-Osorio et al.) #RCT
- Should the government sell you goods? "In the absence of government milk in Mexico, private market prices would be 3% higher." Direct provision generates gains in consumer

welfare of 4% relative to milk vouchers and 2% relative to unrestricted cash transfers. (Jiménez-Hernández and Seira)

- What is the impact of an epidemic outbreak on votes? In Mexico after the 2009 H1N1 outbreak, researchers find “a strong, negative relationship between the magnitude of the local epidemic outbreak and the governing party vote share in the 2009 congressional election.” There were persistent effects in the 2012 election. (Gutiérrez, Meriläinen, and Rubli) #DID
- Sexual crimes, lapses in alimony, and domestic violence declined during the COVID-19 stay-at-home order in Mexico, and then rose back to their pre-COVID levels. Femicides remained constant during the pandemic, but declined in municipalities with alcohol sales prohibition. (Hoehn-Velasco, de la Miyar, and Silverio Murillo)
- “Why do migrants embark on dangerous border crossing journeys? ... Migrants [from Mexico] with poor long term economic prospects at home are more tolerant of crossing places offering high reward and high risks.” (Chau, Garip, and Oritz-Bobea) #IV
- US marijuana liberalization led to a large “reduction in both marijuana cultivation and gun-related homicides in Mexico as well as an increase in legal agricultural outputs.” (Swanson)
- Transit improvements in Mexico City “reduce informality rates by 4 percentage points” (as informal workers are more sensitive to commuting costs). Worker’s reallocation to the formal sector explain about 17%-25% of the total welfare gains stemming from the new infrastructure. (Zárate) #DID
- In Mexico, there is “lower road infrastructure where Indigenous people descent from centralized societies in pre-colonial times.” Where road building was less successful, economic outcomes are worse today. (Elizalde and Hidalgo, and Salgado) #DID
- A 1 SD reduction in childhood diarrhea mortality rates from the *Programa de Agua Limpia* – a 1991 clean water program in Mexico – leads to a 6% persisting increase in cognitive skills and 0.11 SD increase in height in adolescence. (Bhalotra, Brown, and Venkataramani)
- Giving farmers in Mexico autonomy increased adoption of improved agricultural practices, but only in the years after the intervention ended. (Gine) #RCT
- Who benefits from an allocation? Allocations of Mexico’s PROGRESA anti-poverty program rank a household 13 percentiles higher if indigenous, 8 percentiles lower for each SD increase in household income, and 21 percentiles higher for each additional small child in the household, on average. (Björkegren, Blumenstock, and Knight)
- “Doubling the (digital credit) delivery time from ten to twenty hours reduces the default rate by 20%” in Mexico. (Burlando, Kuhn, and Prina) #RD

Peru

- Exposure to Chinese imports led to short-run declines in employment of both men and women in Peru; however, adverse effects are only persistent for women. (Mansour, Medina, and Vélasquez)

- Home visits to educate parents about feeding in Peru decreased anemia among children who were anemic at baseline but apparently increased it among those who weren't (and no, it's not just mean reversion), potentially because some parents misinterpreted messages from the visitors. (Barron, Castro, and Lavado) #RCT
- School-based "internet access has a modest, positive short-run impact on school-average standardized test scores" in Peru, and the "effect grows over time." (Kho, Lakdawala, and Nakasone) #ES
- Including information of being a recipient of a *Beca 18* – a merit-based scholarship provided to poor students in Peru to pursue college education – in a résumé "increases the likelihood of getting a callback for a job interview by 20%". (Agüero, Galarza, and Yamada) #RCT
- Can White Elephants Kill? Unfinished sewerage projects in Peru "increased early-life mortality, driven by lack of water availability, water-borne diseases and accidents." (Bancalari)
- In Peru, re-electing an incumbent mayor reduces deforestation by a third. (Medina, Moromizato, and Barron) #RD
- In Peru, "where different ethnic groups were (historically) composed of more heterogenous subpopulations, they engage in more reciprocal behavior and exhibit more open attitudes toward out-group members." (Artiles)

Uruguay

- A tax exemption for newly built buildings in Montevideo (Uruguay) led to more housing in some areas. In those areas, grocery store prices fell and there was more variety, driven by increasing competition. (Borraz et al.) #DID

Middle East and North Africa

Egypt

- Is the type of financial support provided to businesses more important than which businesses receive it? In Egypt, those who succeed with loans are equivalent to those who succeed with grants, showcasing that owner heterogeneity is more important than the type of support received. (Crépon, El Komi, and Osman) #RCT
- Among "jobseekers in Egypt, women are more sensitive to long commutes, and value flexible schedules and on-site daycare more than men." (Feld, Nagy, and Osman) #RCT

Israel

- "Workers (in Israel) are 3-4 times more likely to find employment in firms where their parents have professional connections." Connections matter for inequality: "the wage gap between Arabs and Jews decreases by 12% when equalizing the groups' connections but increases by 56% when prohibiting the hiring of connected workers." This is because "Arabs have connections to lower-paying firms, but use their connections more extensively." (San)

Jordan

- The “employment impacts of a small cash grant, information and psychological support are close to zero”, but optimized targeting i.e. offering the best possible intervention to each group, “raises employment (among Syrian refugees in Jordan) by a 1 percentage point (a 20% gain).” (Caria et al.) #RCT

North America

United States

- How does women’s employment affect technology adoption? In the United States when lots of women went to work in factories during World War II, rising employment led to more home appliances. For women who had kids, that meant more washing machines. (Bose, Jain, and Walker) #IV
- Bans on cousin marriage in the U.S. led to descendants with more education and higher labor force participation. (Ghosh, Hwang, and Squires) #IV
- Some U.S. states have laws that require health insurers to cover telehealth services. Those laws have little average impact on telehealth use, but for a subset of users, they decrease medical spending and emergency room visits. (Jamal) #IV #ML
- The 1883 Pendleton Act – requiring US customhouses with 50+ employees to recruit through competitive exams – led to employees having stronger professional backgrounds who stayed longer in their jobs. (Moreira and Pérez)

South Asia

Afghanistan

- How do firms respond to insecurity in Afghanistan? “Terrorist attacks reduce firm presence by 4-6% in affected districts... After violence, employees in provincial capitals are 33% more likely to move to Kabul and 15% more likely to exit the province.” (Blumenstock et al.)

Bangladesh

- Sending scorecards measuring delays in service delivery to government officials and their supervisors in Bangladesh increased services delivered without delay by 11%. (Mattsson)
- Training Bangladeshi farmers on a rice-growing innovation boosted “rice yields, revenues, costs, and profits for both trained and untrained farmers in training villages.” Even life satisfaction went up! (Barrett et al.) #RCT
- A play-based preschool curriculum in Bangladesh together with monthly teacher-parent meetings to boost parenting skills led to improved child cognitive and socioemotional development. Even for kids who switched from existing preschools, their socioemotional skills improved. (Rodriguez and Saltiel) #RCT #ML

- Adding nutrition education to a cash and food transfers in Bangladesh boosted both the quantity and quality of food consumed more than transfers alone. (Tauseef) #RCT
- Women entrepreneurs in urban Bangladesh who receive cognitive behavioral therapy (which includes goal-setting, time management, and problem-solving strategies) experience reduced stress and lose less work time solving problems at home, but profits stay the same. (Lopez-Pena) #RCT
- “Providing poor women in rural Bangladesh with cash or food transfers, alongside nutrition behavior change communication, led to sustained reductions in” intimate partner violence. (Roy et al.) #RCT
- Parents in Bangladesh see that their children are biased toward the present and are willing to pay to restrict their kids’ choices and – ultimately – may be able to mold their children’s preferences. (Kiesling et al.) #LIF
- Receiving monthly wages into either a bank or a mobile money account increased savings and improved coping with unanticipated economic shocks among factory workers in Bangladesh. (Breza, Kanz, and Klapper) #RCT

India

- “Increased early life investment reduces schooling in districts with high child labor, especially for girls and lower castes” in India. (Bau et al.) #FE #IV
- For men that graduated from college during the public sector hiring freeze in Tamil Nadu (India) the likelihood of being unemployed increased by about 32%. The application rate jumped by about 20 times for the few recruitments that were conducted. (Mangal) #DID
- With data on undergraduate students in India in the process of choosing a major, this paper finds that “women are willing to pay twice as much as men for course enjoyment and higher grades, even as they expect lower grades in science and economics.” (Dasgupta and Sharma)
- Do stereotypical beliefs of teachers affect learning outcomes of girls in India? “A 1 SD increase in biased attitude of the math teacher widens the female disadvantage in math performance by 0.07 SD over an academic year”. (Rakshit and Sahoo)
- Can information about jobs improve the effectiveness of vocational training? An experiment based on the *DDU-GKY*, a large-scale training program in India, showed that better informed trainees are 17% more likely to stay in the job in which they are placed. (Chakravorty et al.) #RCT
- One potential advantage of in-kind transfers relative to cash is that they serve as insurance against food price changes. For poor households in India, in-kind food transfers do a better job of reducing calorie shortfalls than cash. (Gadenne et al.) #FE
- What’s the impact of double-fortified salt on schoolchildren’s health in India? After both one year and four years of exposure, anemia rates fall. (von Grafenstein et al.) #RCT
- Towns headed by Indian (as opposed to British) district officers in India experienced 15% lower deaths during the 1918 Influenza pandemic, coinciding with greater responsiveness in relief provision. (Xu)

- When public health systems contract private hospitals, how do hospitals react? In India, “hospitals engage in substantial coding manipulation order to increase their revenues.” Also, “hospital charges for care that is supposed to be free are pervasive.” (Jain and Dupas) #DID
- Married women in India are much less likely to make more than their husbands than they are to make just a little bit less than their husbands, suggesting a strong social norm and that some women are earning less than they could. (Gupta)
- In India, “women who paid higher dowries are less likely to be poor relative to women who did not, even when their household incomes are the same.” The surprising implication is that “anti-dowry laws may have the unintended effect of increasing female poverty.” (Calvi and Keskar)
- For gig economy workers in India, receiving criticism worsens worker attitudes but increases their effort. Praise affects neither. It doesn’t make a difference whether the manager giving feedback is a woman or a man. (Abel and Buchman) #RCT
- A gender quota among Muslim leaders in Uttar Pradesh (India) has a large and positive effect on toilet provision (across both Muslim and Hindu households), while with Hindu leaders there is no average affect. (Chaturvedi, Das, and Mahajan) #RD
- A school-based intervention in India with classroom discussions to reduce adolescents’ support for restrictive gender norms “converted 16% of participants’ regressive views.” Self-reported behavior became more aligned with progressive gender norms, particularly among boys. (Dhar, Jain, and Jayachandran) #RCT
- Amendments to the Indian anti-dowry law were successful in decreasing dowry payments. They also led to exposed women being 2.6 percentage points less likely to be involved in household decisions, and a 1.9 percentage points increase in the probability of domestic violence. (Calvi and Keskar)
- Sexual harassment awareness trainings in India increased awareness among men by 0.106 SD, and decreased reported physical forms of sexual harassment among women by 0.125 SD. (Sharma) #RCT
- An earthquake in Gujarat (India) reduced men’s and women’s ages at marriage but increased the education gap in marriages and lowered women’s likelihood of entering into self-arranged marriages. (Das and Dasgupta) #DID
- Floods in Bihar (India) reduced both men’s and women’s ages at marriage and – for married women – decreased the secondary school completion rate and labor force participation. It was more pronounced among groups for which dowry is the norm and among the landless, so dowry may have been helping to smooth consumption. (Khanna and Kochhar) #DID
- In India, some urban centers have too many bank branches, and some rural areas have too few, so banks could reallocate branches and increase access without much or any decrease in deposits. (Hawkins-Pierot)
- More banks in rural India make it easier for households to deal with tough times like bad harvests: “Households that experience shocks but have access to banking services are

better off with respect to consumption compared to those that have to cope without access.” (Cramer) #RD

- Informal moneylenders in rural India use loans from formal financial institutions as capital to make loans to households. (Surendra) #FE
- Firms of disadvantaged castes have a higher average revenue product of capital. Across-caste dispersion is concentrated in financially underdeveloped regions in India and the majority can be explained by differences in access to credit which reduces aggregate TFP by 6%-10%. (Goraya)
- Access to premium recruitment services (increasing applicants supply) to firms in India “increase employer interest in applications.” Combining access to premium services with access to identity verification services, increases actual hiring and these firms employ a higher fraction of employees hired through platform. (Fernando, Singh, and Tourek) #RCT
- Informal insurance is prevalent in rural India but has serious limitations, since it depends on members not getting hit by the same adverse shock. But if the same communities control cooperative irrigation schemes, then the irrigation and insurance institutions can be mutually supporting. (Mazur)
- “At least 23% of self-employment in lean months occurs because workers cannot find jobs” in India. (Breza, Kaur, and Shamdasani)
- Villages controlled by the state ruling party in West Bengal (India) systematically receive higher aggregate anti-poverty program allocations. There are also persistent large excess payments to local candidates affiliated with the ruling party. (Shenoy and Zimmermann) #RD
- Political reservation in Bihar (India): (i) lowers inequality in access to public goods; (ii) lowers intergroup private asset inequality; and (iii) increases presence of minority group members in local government. (Kumar and Sharan) #RD
- Regionalist parties cause local violence in constituencies with significant tribal populations in India, as successful regionalists favor local ethnic majorities, causing higher uncertainty for minority groups. (Kapoor and Magesan)
- Firms in India “remit 20% higher taxes and report 16% higher taxable income, once they are subject to third-party audits.” (Choudhary and Gupta) #DID
- Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Muslims are more likely to live in poorer cities in India. Cities with more Muslims have worse access to education and health, while cities with SC/STs have *better* access. (Adukia et al.)
- “Subsidies for investment in rural areas in India created net benefits for workers due to larger agglomeration economies.” (Reed)
- Access to rural roads increases agricultural fires (to clear agricultural residue) which cause a 1.25% increase in local PM2.5 in rural India. (Garg, Jagnani, and Pullabhotla) #RD
- The *Swachh Bharat Mission* - an in-house toilet construction program in India - reduced sexual assault of women but did not affect reported rape. (Mahajan and Sekhri) #IV
- Farmers in Bihar (India) who received reusable, hermetically-sealed storage bags for a small price were no more likely to use them than farmers who got them for free. But

getting them for free initially did reduce farmers' willingness to pay for the bags later, "suggesting free distribution can stifle future markets for repeat-purchase goods." (Shukla, Pullabhotla, and Baylis) #RCT

- Pollution generated by coal fueled power increases anemia among women and children in India. (Datt et al.)
- Receiving air pollution forecasts increases willingness to pay to continue receiving such forecasts in Lahore, India. (Ahmad et al.) #RCT
- In India, High levels of air pollution decrease student attendance via a health effect and thus reduce reading outcomes by 1.1.-2.4 percentage points and math outcomes by 0.5-1.9 percentage points, with girls and older children witnessing a larger decline. (Balakrishnan and Tsaneva)
- Land acquisition for Special Economic Zones in India "increases uncertainty about landownership leading to a reduction in area under cultivation. This reduces labor demand in agriculture, suppressing agricultural wages and worsening income inequality." (Misra) #DID
- In India, the steady state distribution of household durable expenditures exhibits natural clusters (or 'classes'). "Households in the lowest class may be unable to take advantage of either the labor market (via education investment to increase subsequent income) or the marriage market (via durables as a signal of 'social status')." (Maitra)
- A new metric intended to capture the concept of "inclusive growth" is used to demonstrate that in India, there is "evidence of inclusive growth only in horizontal decomposition (social groups and religion) in the urban sector and for a few (middle) deciles in the rural sector." (Thapliyal and Malghan)
- Foreign capital liberalization reduces capital misallocation and increases aggregate productivity in India. "For initially high marginal revenue products of capital (MRPK), liberalization increased revenues by 19%, physical capital by 59%, and wage bills by 29%." There were no effects on low MRPK firms. (Bau and Matray) #DID
- Chinese import competition increased formal employment in India by 4.6% and aggregate labor productivity by 3.9%. (Chakraborty, Singh, and Soundararajan) #IV

Nepal

- "Low soil zinc availability drives child stunting in Nepal." The authors do a bunch of robustness checks to make sure it's not all driven by unobserved characteristics. "Our most conservative estimates suggest that on average, moving from [low zinc] to [high zinc] soils ... reduces child stunting by 6 percentage points." (Bevis, Kim, and Guerená) #FE
- The civil war in Nepal (1996-2006) led to lower food consumption and less diversity, mostly through reduced purchased food. (Marchesi and Rockmore) #FE
- In Nepal, people playing a lab game demonstrated that among closely knit groups, group members may not choose someone to be the formal monitor of behavior, whereas among more sparsely connected groups, they're more likely to do so. (Iacobelli and Singh) #LIF

Pakistan

- In Pakistan, “both high value-added teachers and teachers who respond more strongly to incentives significantly prefer performance pay and sort into” school where performance pay is on offer. (Brown and Andrabi) #RCT
- Some community health workers in Pakistan watched a video and a discussion about the mission of their work: their performance improved on a range of tasks. Some workers received financial incentives: their performance improved only on the incentivized tasks. (Khan) #RCT
- In Pakistan, microenterprises with hire-purchase contracts “are more likely to remain in self-employment, run larger businesses, and enjoy higher profits.” As a result, their households increase spending on food and children’s education. (Bari et al.) #RCT
- Changing judge selection procedure from Presidential appointment to appointment by judge peers in Pakistan significantly decreases rulings in favor of the government. (Mehmood)
- US drone strikes in Pakistan encourage terrorism, causing up to 17.5% of all terror attacks or about 6,000 deaths. (Mahmood and Jetter) #IV
- Reducing the separation between Church and State can be corrosive to political institutions: religious leaders in Pakistan use their legitimacy to gain political office and misuse their political authority to undermine the independence of the Judiciary. (Mehmood and Seror)

Sri Lanka

- Migration prohibitions for women in Sri Lanka – based on age and on age of youngest child – had impacts on fertility. Young women increased their fertility; older women reduced their fertility. “As a result, new mothers are less-educated and younger, which may have an impact on child outcomes.” (Peru) #RD

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola

- Providing computers and computer-assisted learning software to primary schools in Angola led to falls in teacher absenteeism and rises in student and teacher technological familiarity; but student learning didn’t rise. (Cardim, Molina-Millán, and Vicente) #RCT

Botswana

- Sex education provided by near-peers in Botswana reduced pregnancy by over 40 percent whereas government teachers had a null effect and potentially increased pregnancy. (Angrist) #RCT

Democratic Republic of Congo

- Exposure to European Christian missions results in a broader scope of morality in the Democratic Republic of Congo today as it is associated with weaker kinship ties and less communal (i.e. more universal) moral values. ([Bergeron](#)) #LIF

Ethiopia

- In Ethiopia, access to a rural road by itself didn't boost agricultural productivity, and neither did the provision of agricultural extension. But together they boosted productivity by 6 percent. ([Gebresilasse](#)) #FE #IV
- A public works program implemented in Ethiopia since 2005 shows no effect on agricultural productivity. ([Gazeaud and Stephane](#)) #DID
- In Ethiopia, despite worries about food insecurity in the wake of COVID-19, "food consumption and household dietary diversity are largely unchanged or slightly increased by August 2020" relative to a year previously. ([Hirvonen, de Brauw, and Abate](#))

Eswatini

- A letter experiment to nudge income taxpayers in Eswatini resulted in non-filers significantly responding to the nudges, while nil and active filers did not. ([Santoro](#)) #RCT

Ghana

- Training teachers in targeted instruction in Ghana boosted student learning. Adding training for managers boosted the quality of management but didn't further improve learning for students. ([Beg, Fitzpatrick, and Lucas](#)) #RCT

Guinea-Bissau

- Are non-financial incentives effective to motivate community health workers? Providing an honorary award at a public ceremony in Guinea-Bissau boosted performance, with impacts on child health. Showing a video that demonstrates the consequences of health worker choices was less effective. ([Fracchia, Molina Millán, and Vicente](#)) #RCT

Kenya

- Land reform 50 years on: population levels in Kenya are higher in the settlement schemes than in neighboring areas. School provision is at par with population levels, indicating that there is no impact of the reform on this public good in the long run. ([Crespin-Boucaud, Boone, and Moradi](#)) #RD
- In Kenya, the COVID-19 pandemic drove over 20% of traders out of business and disrupted supply chains, while most cross-border traders switched to being domestic traders. Remaining traders rely on informal borders, with an increase in bribes paid and more frequent harassment by officials and the police. ([Wiseman](#))
- "A one time large unconditional cash transfer (in rural Kenya) improves women's control of household resources but not the frequency of physical and sexual intimate partner

violence. Combining a light touch psychological intervention targeting self-beliefs with the cash transfer reduces the violence index by 0.14 SD." ([Mahmud, Orkin, and Riley](#)) #RCT

- Voters in Kenya (correctly) do not attribute a cash transfer program to local leaders, and receiving a cash transfer does not affect household's voter turnout, vote choice, or favorability ratings of candidates. ([Orkin and Walker](#)) #RCT

Madagascar

- Providing better advice to customs inspectors in Madagascar boosted their fraud findings, but less so when "opportunities for graft are large." Monitoring inspectors did not "result in the detection of more fraud or the collection of more revenue." ([Chalendard et al.](#)) #IV #RCT

Malawi

- Preventive healthcare appointments are common in rich countries but not in poor countries. In Malawi, both the offer of HIV testing appointments and financial commitment devices increase HIV testing among high-risk men, but appointments are much more effective. ([Derksen et al.](#)) #RCT

Mali

- A locust plague in Mali affected people in two ways. Prices went up in the short run because people knew the harvest would be smaller. "Children exposed in utero to the adverse effects of the locust plague suffer major health setbacks." ([Conte, Piemontese, and Tapsoba](#)) #DID
- Cash transfers in rural Mali help "low-income households to invest in profitable endeavors outside of subsistence agriculture and may reduce the marital migration of women in vulnerable households." ([Hidrobo, Mueller, and Roy](#)) #RCT

Nigeria

- Why do farmers often "sell low" and "buy high"? Across 20 years and 26 countries, the lean-season price (which we'd expect to be high) doesn't exceed the harvest season price (which we'd expect to be low) more than a quarter of the time across all countries (and more than half the time in Nigeria). Wait, you mean the farmers knew what they were doing all along? ([Cardell and Michelson](#))
- Does providing e-readers to students in Lagos, Nigeria, boost test scores? Only if the devices had materials from the curriculum and were filling a gap in textbooks. ([Habyarimana and Sabarwal](#)) #RCT
- Households that benefitted from a multiyear cash transfer program in rural Niger have more savings and more earnings from both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. As a result, they have higher consumption even in the face of drought. ([Premand and Stoeffler](#)) #RCT

Rwanda

- A teacher professional development for secondary school teachers in Rwanda boosted use of active instruction but did not increase students' "academic outcomes or skills." ([Blimpo and Pugatch](#)) #RCT
- School feeding in Rwanda boosted student learning and closed gender gaps. "Back-of-the-envelope calculations suggest that providing school feeding yields an 11:1 return on investment." ([Mensah and Nsabimana](#)) #DID
- A program aiming at reducing intimate partner violence (IPV) in Rwanda *increased* violence. "The program may have increased violence because men backlashed against the perceived threat to their identity posed by program messages about women's empowerment, and against their wives' more progressive gender attitudes and aspirations. ([Cullen et al.](#)) #RCT

Senegal

- A contracting arrangement between producers and buyers that bundles price premium certainty with training and credit for a quality-improving technology induced producers in Senegal to purchase and use the technology. Producers are also more likely to produce higher-quality products (groundnuts) with increased output sales to the cooperative. ([Deutschmann, Bernard, and Yameogo](#)) #RCT
- A law that banned female genital cutting in Senegal reduced the prevalence of the practice and increased investments in girls' education. ([Hombrados and Salgado](#)) #DID

South Africa

- After three years, on-site, in-person coaching had much broader impacts than coaching delivered through a tablet in South Africa. ([Cilliers et al.](#)) #RCT [You can also read [Dave's blog post](#) on this paper.]
- Voters in South Africa are swayed by "whether a party is just winning a pre-election poll, compared to just losing." "Supporters of the party just ahead in the polls are 10 percentage points more likely to turn out to vote and 12 percentage points more likely to vote for their party." ([Orkin](#))
- How does an agricultural minimum wage affect the effects of weather shocks on labor market outcomes in South Africa? "Minimum wage substantially weakens the resilience of agricultural employment to reduced soil moisture in the short term." ([Sharp](#)) #DID
- Training job seekers in South Africa to join and use an online professional networking platforms increases their end-of-program employment rate from 70% to 77%. ([Wheeler et al.](#)) #RCT

Tanzania

- Helping secondary students in Zanzibar (Tanzania) to set goals for improvement on math tests led to better reported time use but not better test scores. These intermediate gains are largest for girls. ([Islam et al.](#)) #RCT

- Winning a lottery increases the willingness to pay for remedial education services much more for those who aren't able to borrow money than for those who are. "Credit constraints limit access to educational programs" in Tanzania. (Burchardi et al.) #RCT
- An "SMS-based messaging app that connects agricultural workers and employers" in Tanzania "reduces within-village wage dispersion by 16-40 percent." (Jeong) #RCT
- In 2014, maize farmers in Tanzania received vouchers for fertilizer, plot-specific fertilizer recommendations, or both. 3-5 years later, only farmers who received both "sustain higher yields after the initial intervention concluded." But even that might be measurement error. (Tamim et al.) #RCT
- Firms in rural Tanzania with access to a digital phone book (lowering the cost of accessing new business and customer networks) "increase relational contracting with their suppliers and decrease it with their customers", suggesting an improved bargaining position of firms relative to their pre-existing customers and suppliers. (Rudder) #RCT

Togo

- A lab experiment in rural Togo suggests that men in rural farming households put less investment into their wives' farm plots than would maximize household agricultural production. (Apedo-Amah, Djebbari, and Ziparo) #LIF

Uganda

- Giving informal savings groups access to loans from formal banks in Uganda increased food security but also led to more group turnover. (Burlando, Etcheverry, and Goldberg) #RCT
- "Using manipulated portraits (thinner/fatter) of real Kampala [Uganda] residents, I first show that obesity is perceived as a reliable wealth signal." Then, in a "real-stakes field experiment," the research shows that "obese borrowers have easier access to credit: going from normal weight to obese is equivalent to increasing one's income by 60 percent." (Macchi) #RCT
- Providing rural households with access to a mobile money agent in Uganda increased food security and self-employment off of farms, mostly through peer-to-peer transfers and lower costs in accessing remittances (e.g., they didn't have to travel to get the money). (Wieser et al.) #RCT
- How does the disbursement of microfinance loans impact borrowers' business of BRAC Uganda? "Women who received their microfinance loan on the mobile money had 15% higher business profits and 11% higher levels of business capital." (Riley) #RCT
- Registering sugarcane blocks in the wife's name in Uganda improves two dimensions of women's economic empowerment: access to resources and agency, with marginal impacts on personal welfare outcomes. In contrast, a behavior change intervention has strong impacts on personal welfare impacts. (Ambler, Jones, and O'Sullivan) #RCT
- A personal income tax reform in Uganda – increasing the marginal tax rate of the top 1% group of taxpayers by 10 percentage points – led to a substantial decline in reported income among that income group. (Jouste et al.) #DID

- Drought-hit households in Uganda are 3 percentage points more likely to pay user fees for water and increase time spent fetching water by 1.8 hours per week (13% increase). Women and girls spend more time fetching water. ([Kamei](#))
- Increasing agricultural productivity could lead to either less deforestation (because people use land more intensively) or more deforestation (because it makes agricultural land more valuable). In Uganda, an agricultural extension program reduced annual deforestation. ([Abman et al.](#)) #RD
- A tax on passenger vehicles in Uganda decreased imports of passenger vehicles but didn't reduce registration, since local traders had large inventories. ([Forster and Nakyambadde](#)) #DID

Zambia

- “A multi-faceted program that integrates technology into education, provides ongoing teacher training and professional development, includes community ownership, and offers free primary education” boosts reading and math scores in rural Zambia. ([de Hoop et al.](#)) #RCT

Zimbabwe

- An education reform in Zimbabwe increased women's education and led them to marry more educated men. Since the increase in women's education was greater, the education gap narrowed). ([Salcher](#)) #RD

Multiple countries within the region

- Across 15 African countries, there is lots of variation in how much teachers are paid relative to other workers with comparable education and experience. However, on average across the countries, teachers are paid about the same per month and somewhat more per hour. ([Evans, Yuan, and Filmer](#)) You can read the [authors' blog post](#) about the paper here. In the past, some ethnic groups across African countries practiced twin infanticide. Today, twin mortality is no higher for those groups than for other others. Phew. Uses data from 23 countries. ([Fenske and Wang](#)) #FE
- The Ebola epidemic in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone in 2014-2016 led “people living in more ethnically diverse and less segregated communities” to “demonstrate a broadened sense of identity and lower attachment to own ethnic group following Ebola.” But the effect was the opposite in more isolated communities. ([Yarkin](#)) #FE #IV
- Data from 43 African countries shows that conflict over power emerges due to ethnic groups' disagreement over the mix of public goods provided by a culturally distant government. ([Guarnieri](#)) #DID
- Ethnic civil conflicts in Africa between 1989-2009 reveal that gender-unequal armed actors are more likely to be perpetrators of sexual violence. Sexual violence also increases “when the perpetrator is more gender-unequal than the victim.” ([Guarnieri and Tur-Prats](#))
- Religious conversion by Christians missions caused persistent anti-gay norms and attitudes in a sample of 33 African countries. ([Ananyev and Poyker](#))

- “Several African countries have recently centralized their agricultural markets by launching a commodity exchange. What would be the impact of such a move?” This paper presents a model and finds that “forcing all farmers to sell into the commodity exchange can make some farmers worse off.” (Nyarko and Pellegrina)
- Why is fertilizer use so low in so many African countries? In Tanzania, lots of farmers worry about counterfeit fertilizer despite testing suggesting it’s not a problem. Two possible explanations: crop yields depends on lots of factors so farmers misattribute low yields to bad fertilizer, and farmers have uncertainty about the likelihood of fertilizer being bad. Evidence from Uganda supports both hypotheses. (Hoel et al.)
- African women in former British colonies tend to marry later and have lower fertility than women in former French colonies. But those effects tend to disappear close to the sea, where market access is higher. (Canning, Mabeu, and Pongou) #RD
- Representative household surveys from the wide Niger river basin [in Niger and Nigeria] show that the relationship between farmers’ market access and crop trade is not simply explained by market access.” (Tsuda)
- According to data from 25 African countries, the strength of an ethnic group identity increases when mineral resource exploitation in that group’s historical homeland intensifies. (Berman, Couttenier, and Girard)
- “An increase in the value of (labor intensive) artisanal mining activities increase both the use of sexual violence and nonlethal violence against civilians” using data from across Africa. “By contrast, an increase in the value of (capital intensive) industrial mines increases only the use of lethal violence.” (Fourati, Girard, and Laurent-Lucchetti)

Cross-regional studies

- (Average) lottery players bet less on numbers that recently won, suggesting a default *gambler’s fallacy* (GF) bias. 6.3% of players in Haiti and 15.7% in Denmark choose hot numbers – those which were winners in the previous round. There is no evidence of ‘streak switching’ in which beliefs switch from GF to hot hand fallacy as streaks increase. (Dillon and Lybbert)
- Climate change increases acidification of the ocean, which reduces available fish. For babies in utero, that means more deaths, especially for the weakest kids. (Armand and Kim Taveras) #FE
- A review of 34 mental health interventions in low- and middle-income countries shows positive impacts on economic outcomes, especially interventions that combine psychosocial and pharmacological elements. (Lund et al.)
- “In societies characterized by the co-existence of strong son preference and worse maternal health conditions, women with first-born girls exhibit a lower likelihood of survival into older ages. This is likely due to harmful fertility behaviors after the birth of a daughter.” (Agarwal and Milazzo)

- In low-income countries, richer people are the ones who emigrate: “In low-income countries, people actively preparing to emigrate have 30 percent higher incomes than others overall, 14 percent higher incomes explained by observable traits such as schooling, and 12 percent higher incomes explained by unobservable traits.” (Clemens and Mendola)
- If households find out that they’re going to receive a cash transfer with more time to anticipate and plan, they’re more likely to save the money. (Thakral and Tô) #RCT
- How does information and publicity of human right abuses impact those firms tight to an abuse? “Firms associated with an assassination (of civil society activists) have large, negative abnormal returns following the event.”(Kreitmeir, Lane, and Raschky)
- “The need to protect from weather-related subsistence shocks led to weaker kin ties and the development of institutional arrangements going beyond the local community.” Countries whose ancestors had weaker kin ties are associated with institutions of higher quality over time. (Tedeschi)
- Network recovery from aggregated relational data is generally possible without parametric assumptions using a nuclear-norm penalized regression. Computation takes seconds for samples with hundreds of observations. (Alidaee, Auerbach, and Leung)
- “Individuals that were exposed to democratic institutions during their “impressionable years” (ages 18-25) display persistently higher levels of civic engagement.” (Ajzenman, Aksoy, and Fiszbein)
- Reductions in trade costs of agricultural outputs and inputs across countries between 1980 and 2015 led to welfare and productivity gains. (Farrokhi and Pellegrina)
- Neoclassical growth theory predicts that countries will converge to a level of income affected by their policies, institutions, and culture. Adding the last twenty years of data to older analyses suggests a trend toward unconditional convergence since the 1960s. Policies and institutions have tended to converge toward those associated with richer countries. (Kremer, Willis, and You)