

MW86/MQV10 Seminar: Determinants of Economic Growth
Jun.-Prof. Dr. Andreas Lichter

Overview: Which factors drive countries' or regions' economic growth? Why are some countries more economically striving than others? This seminar investigates the (long-run) determinants of economic growth by discussing state-of-the-art empirical evidence that explores and answers these questions. In detail, the seminar will discuss the role of institutions, culture, infrastructure, education and migration on economic growth as well as examine the interplay between these factors.

Mode: Participants will be assigned to one of the seminar's papers upon semester start and will be asked to read and summarize the paper in presentation form as a start of the group discussions in one of the scheduled meetings. Students are further required to read the relevant papers ahead of each respective meeting, attend the meetings (except there are justified reasons for non-attendance) and actively engage in the group's discussions. The maximum number of students is 16. A first-come-first-serve principle (via registration in HIS-LSF) will be applied.

Target group: Students with basic knowledge in econometrics and an interest in economic history.

Mode of Examination: - Discussion of assigned paper (15 minutes)
- Written summary/assessment of the literature (10-12 pages)

Dates and Time: Regular meetings. Details to be communicated.

Detailed Agenda:

A. Institutions

Acemoglu, Naidu, Restrepo, and Robinson (2019): Democracy Does Cause Growth, *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol 127 (1): 47-100.

Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson (2001): The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 91 (5): 1369–1401.

Becker, Boeckh, Hainz, and Woessmann (2016): The Empire Is Dead, Long Live the Empire! Long-Run Persistence of Trust and Corruption in the Bureaucracy, *Economic Journal*, Vol. 126: 40–74.

Angelucci, Meraglia, and Voigtländer (2022): How Merchant Towns Shaped Parliaments: From the Norman Conquest of England to the Great Reform Act, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 112 (10): 3441-87.

B. Culture

Algan and Cahuc (2010): Inherited Trust and Growth, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 100(5): 2060–2092.

Erhardt and Haenni (2022): The Cultural Roots of Firm Entry, Exit, and Growth, *Economic Journal*, Volume 132: 2767–2814

Lowes, Nunn, Robinson, and Weigel (2017): The Evolution of Culture and Institutions, *Econometrica*, Vol. 85 (4): 1065-1091.

Lichter, Löffler, and Sieglösch (2021): The Long-Term Costs of Government Surveillance: Insights from Stasi Spying in East Germany, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, Vol. 19 (2): 741-789.

C. Infrastructure

Redding and Sturm (2008): The Costs of Remoteness: Evidence from German Division and Reunification, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 98 (5): 1766–1797

Donaldson and Hornbeck (2016): Railroads and American Economic Growth: A Market Access Approach, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 131 (2): 799–858.

Hornung (2015): Railroads and Growth in Prussia, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, Vol. 13(4): 699-736

Jedwab and Moradi (2016): The Permanent Effects of Transportation Revolutions in Poor Countries: Evidence from Africa, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 98 (2): 268–284.

D. Human Capital

Becker, Hornung, and Woessmann (2011): Education and Catch-up in the Industrial Revolution, *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, Vol. 3 (3):92–126.

Squicciarini and Voigtländer (2015): Human Capital and Industrialization: Evidence from the Age of Enlightenment, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 130(4): 1825-1883.

E. Migration

Hornung (2014): Immigration and the Diffusion of Technology: The Huguenot Diaspora in Prussia, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 104: 84-122.

Burchadi, Chaney, and Hassan (2019): Migrants, Ancestors, and Foreign Investments, *The Review of Economic Studies*, Vol. 86 (4): 1448-1486.