Guide for Country Report:

The report should consist of four parts.

Part I (2 pages)

In part I you should present qualitative information that you consider important in understanding the development process of the country such as a brief economic and political history of the country as well as social or cultural characteristics that are important to understand the country’s economic development.

You may find relevant qualitative information about the country in books, newspapers (such as New York Times and the Wall Street Journal), and magazines (such as Times, Newsweek, and The Economist). Be aware that, among other things, proper referencing of your sources of information in the main text is required to receive high marks for part I. Also, a map of the country should be placed in Appendix A at the end of your paper.

Part II (7-9 pages)

In part II you should present and discuss quantitative information regarding the main economic performance variables followed by the various determinants of development: demographics, capital accumulation, human capital formation, income inequality, government role and performance, geographic factors, and international linkages.

Graphs and/or tables of as many variables as possible should be presented in Appendix B at the end of your paper. Label your graphs and tables using increasing numerals: B1, B2, B3, ...

Be aware that, among other things, proper referencing of your graphs and tables in the main text is required to receive high marks for part II.

Most importantly, when you discuss the graphs selected for part II make sure you include both a simple description of the graph as well as an economic explanation of what is shown in the graph.

Below you find a list of potential variables you may want to discuss in part II. Time series indicates that you should be able to collect data covering most of the years between 1960 and the last year in your data set. Select years means that you should start with the latest year for which data are available and then work backward to add as many years as possible. Note that the following list is fairly detailed - you may not be able to find data on all variables listed below.
List of potential variables to be discussed in Part II and III:

1. Economic Performance
   (a) GDP per capita in constant U.S. Dollars
   (b) GDP per capita in constant PPP-adjusted U.S. Dollars
   (c) average growth rate of GDP Per Capita per decade (in constant or PPP-adjusted U.S. Dollars) (i.e., 60s, 70, 80s, 90s, 00s)
   (d) unemployment rate

2. Demographics
   (a) population
   (b) population growth
   (c) crude death rate
   (d) crude birth rate
   (e) total fertility rate
   (f) age structure of population
   (g) dependency ratio (ratio of young plus old to total population)

3. Capital Accumulation
   (a) gross domestic savings rate
   (b) capital stock as percent of GDP
   (c) current account surplus (or deficit) as percent of GDP
   (d) total external debt (percentage of GDP)
   (e) urban population as percent of total population
   (f) structure of production: agriculture, industry, services (percentage of GDP)

4. Human Capital Formation
   (a) Education
      i. gross primary education
      ii. gross secondary education
      iii. gross tertiary education
      iv. adult literacy rate
   (b) Health
      i. life expectancy at birth
      ii. infant mortality rate
      iii. population per physician
5. Inequality

(a) Income Inequality
   i. Gini coefficient
   ii. poverty rate (percentage of total population falling below the poverty line)

(b) Gender Inequality
   i. gender gap in gross primary, secondary and tertiary education
   ii. gender gap in adult literacy rate
   iii. gender gap in labor force participation rate
   iv. gender gap in national parliament

6. Government Role and Performance

(a) Quantitative Performance Measures
   i. inflation rate (i.e., CPI)
   ii. GDP deflator
   iii. central government expenditure (percentage of GDP)
   iv. structure of central government expenditure: defense, infrastructure, education, health, social safety net such as unemployment and welfare (percentage of central government expenditure)
   v. government deficit/surplus (percentage of GDP) (listed as Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (percent of GDP) (GC.NLD.TOTL.GD.ZS))

(b) Qualitative Performance Measures
   i. number of days to obtain business licence
   ii. index of government corruption
   iii. corruption perception index (from Transparency International data set)
   iv. political instability (number of military coups, civil wars, terrorist attacks etc per year;
   v. number of prisoners as percentage of total population (select years)
7. Geographic and Natural Resource Information

(a) Geographic and Climate Measures
   i. landlocked (yes/no)
   ii. tropics (yes/no)
   iii. island (yes/no)
   iv. percentage of arable land
   v. data on climate such as temperature, humidity, rainfall etc (long-term averages)

(b) Natural Resource Measures
   i. natural catastrophes (if any)
   ii. natural resources (as percentage of world resources)
   iii. oil rents as % of GDP
   iv. natural gas rents as % of GDP

8. International Linkages

(a) International Trade
   i. merchandise exports (as percentage of GDP)
   ii. merchandise imports (as percentage of GDP)
   iii. structure of merchandise exports: food commodities (SITC section 0, 1, 2, 4), fuels (SITC section 3), machinery (SITC section 7), other manufactures (SITC section 5, 6, 8, 9)
   iv. structure of merchandise imports: food commodities (SITC section 0, 1, 2, 4), fuels (SITC section 3), machinery (SITC section 7), other manufactures (SITC section 5, 6, 8, 9)

(b) International Investment
   i. Inbound FDI (percentage of GDP)

(c) Private International Transfers
   i. Remittances (percentage of GDP)

(d) Official International Transfers
   i. official development assistance: receipts per capita (in dollars)
   ii. official development assistance: total receipts (percentage of GDP)
Part III (5-7 pages)

Part III should contain a detailed description and analysis of the country’s economic development since 1960 relative to countries that have similar per capita income. This will allow you to determine whether the country’s development path was a relative success or failure. It may also provide you with additional reasons for the relative development success or failure of your country. Note that the data for the peer group of countries used in Part III will be given to you.

As in part II, you should present and discuss quantitative information regarding the main economic performance variables as well as the various determinants of development. Just like part II, part III should thus have eight subsection. Your graphs and/or tables for part III should be presented in Appendix C at the end of your paper. These graphs and tables should contain information on both your chosen country and the reference group of countries. Note that, among other things, proper referencing of your graphs and tables in the main text is required to receive high marks for part III.

It is not expected that you discuss as many graphs in part III as you do in part II, in part due to data limitations. As a rule of thumb, you should aim to produce between 25 and 30 graphs for this part. Label your graphs and tables using increasing numerals: C1, C2, C3, ...

Part IV (2 pages)

Part IV should contain two subsections. In the first one, you should summarize your country’s successes (if any) and failures in terms of its development process based on your analysis in parts II and III. If you create a table for this summary (which would make a lot of sense), it should placed in Appendix D of your paper. Then, based on your assessments, you should attempt to predict the country’s future path of development (i.e., positive, negative or neutral outlook).

In the second subsection, you should make suggestions for economic policies that are likely to improve the future development of the country. Make at least five recommendations and rank them in terms of their expected costs, from least to most expensive.

References

Make sure your report includes a reference section that lists all sources of information used. The reference section should be placed between part IV and appendix A. References should be listed in alphabetical order. Your reference section should contain at least 8 references.
List of additional data sources that may be helpful for your report:


Additional Hints for Writing the Country Report:

In writing your country report you should follow the standard rules for scientific reports:

- Include a Table of Content page and place it between the title page and the first page of section I.
- Make sure that, except for the title page and the table of content page, all pages of your report are numbered!
- Make sure that each section of your report stays roughly within the page limits given above.
- The data that I will provide for you are taken from the "World Development Indicators, The World Bank, Washington, DC, 2017" and should be cited as such in the reference section.
- Present the data by arranging them in graphs using Excel. Occasionally, a table format may be more suitable, but the general form of the data presentation should be based on graphs/charts.
- Note: 90% or more of your graphs should be produced from the World Bank data sets given to you.
- Each table and graph should be numbered and contain both a header and footnote that lists the source for the information shown in your graph or table.

For example:

Table B.1: Average GDP per Capita per Decade (in constant U.S. $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP per Capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Development Indicators 2018, The World Bank

- Make sure that all sources listed below your tables and graphs are also included in your reference section at the end of your paper.
- Use Harvard referencing for writing and organizing citations of source materials as well as the construction of the reference section. Info on how Harvard referencing works can be found here:
For Electronic Source Materials, follow the MLA (Modern Language Association) style of citing and referencing. Here is a link:

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/

When you talk about numbers (such as growth rate of GDP or exports and imports) in part II and III of your report, always refer to the table that contains the numbers you are talking about. For example: "The gross domestic savings rate in India rose from 2% in 1960 to 15% in 1993 (see Table B.17)."

If you use data from sources other than your own tables and graphs, a brief citation to the source needs to be given within the text of your report. For example: "The capital crime rate in South Africa increased dramatically with the end of the apartheid regime, from 3 per 1000 in 1990 to 6 per 1000 in 2000 (Stevenson 2004, p. 264)." Make sure you list the additional sources in your reference section.

The bulk of your graphs and tables in Appendix B and C has to be based on the World Bank data that I provide you with. Copying and pasting graphs and tables from existing reports should only be used sparingly. Failure to do so will lead to dramatic reductions in points for the country report.