TABLE 2

Sources of Growth for Groups of Countries

Group	Period	Net Convergence Effect	Investment Share in Output	Government Share in Output	Black Market Premium	Revolutions Per Year	Fitted Growth	Actual Growth
14 Sub-Saharan	1965-75	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.2	-0.3	-2.3	-2.8
Africans	1975-85	0.6	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-0.3	-2.2	-3.9
slow growers	1985-95	1.7	-0.7	-1.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.0	
5 Latin-	1965-75	-0.9	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9
American	1975-85	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.1	-2.5	-4.1
slow growers	1985-95	0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-1.6	-0.1	-2.9	
4 Sub-Saharan	1965-75	2.2	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	3.2
Africans	1975-85	1.0	0.0	-0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.6
fast growers	1985-95	0.4	0.1	-0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	
3 Latin-	1965-75	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6
American	1975-85	-0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
fast growers	1985-95	-0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	
8 East-Asian	1965-75	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.8	3.1
fast growers	1975-85	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	3.0	4.2
	1985-95	-0.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	2.3	
6 OECD	1965-75	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.6
fast growers	1975-85	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	2.5
	1985-95	-0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	

NOTE: Each entry shows the average contribution of the indicated variable to the fitted growth rate of real per capita GDP (expressed relative to the sample mean). The contributions are averages for the designed group of countries and time period. The net convergence effect is the combined impact from the initial values of log(GDP), male and female secondary school attainment, and log(life expectancy). The fitted growth rate is the sum of the contributions shown separately. the actaul growth rate refers to the average deviation from the sample mean for the indicated grup of countries and time period.

Source: Barro and Lee (1994), Table 6.