

 Open access • Journal Article • DOI:10.1093/JEEA/JVX018

## Growing and slowing down like China — [Source link](#)

Fabrizio Zilibotti

**Institutions:** Yale University

**Published on:** 01 Oct 2017 - Journal of the European Economic Association (Oxford Academic)

**Topics:** China

Related papers:

- [Growing Like China](#)
- [China: A New Model for Growth and Development](#)
- [China in the Global Economy: Failure and Success](#)
- [How China Grows: Investment, Finance, and Reform](#)
- [How will China shape the world economy](#)

Share this paper:    

View more about this paper here: <https://typeset.io/papers/growing-and-slowing-down-like-china-2oc5mmz7vo>



**University of  
Zurich**<sup>UZH</sup>

**Zurich Open Repository and  
Archive**

University of Zurich  
University Library  
Strickhofstrasse 39  
CH-8057 Zurich  
[www.zora.uzh.ch](http://www.zora.uzh.ch)

---

Year: 2017

---

## Growing and slowing down like China

Zilibotti, Fabrizio

**Abstract:** This article is based on the presidential address delivered at the EEA Annual Congress 2016. It discusses China's institutional and economic transformation through the lens of the model of growth and convergence developed in Acemoglu, Aghion, and Zilibotti (JEEA 2006), which emphasizes the dichotomy between investment- and innovation-led growth. The economic reforms introduced in the 1980s and 1990s have enabled the Chinese economy to grow at historically unprecedented rates through fostering investment, reallocation, and technology adoption from abroad. The Chinese stimulus package introduced in 2008 appears to have prolonged the longevity of China's investment-driven growth beyond its optimal point. Over the last decade, China has activated the engine of innovation-led growth. The article discusses the virtues and limits of such ongoing transition, based on research in progress using firm-level data on RD and productivity growth. Finally, it provides an appraisal of the institutional and policy reforms that are necessary for China to continue on its path of rapid convergence.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeea/jvx018>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-138911>

Journal Article

Originally published at:

Zilibotti, Fabrizio (2017). Growing and slowing down like China. *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 15(5):943-988.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeea/jvx018>

This file contains information about the data, figures and tables used for the article “Growing and Slowing down like China” by Fabrizio Zilibotti.

STATA was used to analyze the data and to create figures and tables. The file *Code/create\_dataset.do* describes the data preparation and the file *Code/create\_figures\_and\_tables.do* the creation of figures and tables. The following data sources are used (ordered according to the use in “create\_dataset.do”):

- PWT90 (Penn World Table version 9.0)  
see data/pwt90.dta or  
can be downloaded from: <http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/>  
(on March 7. 2017)
- Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset (Total population, 25 years and over)  
see data/Barro\_Lee.dta or  
can be downloaded from: <http://www.barrolee.com/data/yrsch2.htm>  
(on March 7. 2017)
- CPI (Corruption Perceptions Index)  
see data/CPI.dta or each year separately  
can be downloaded from: <http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview>  
(on March 7. 2017)
- R&D (Research and Development expenditure)  
see data/RandD.WB.xlsx or  
can be downloaded from: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS&country=>  
(on March 7. 2017)
- Barriers (Topic “Starting a Business”) (Start-up procedures to register a business number for men)  
see Barriers\_WB.xlsx or  
can be downloaded from: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Custom-Query>  
(on March 7. 2017)

The PWT90 is a well known dataset for GDP and other macroeconomic data. It is used for the calculation of the GDP growth rate and distance to frontier. Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset is also well known in the literature and is used to control for education in the regressions. The Corruption Perceptions Index is published by the Transparency International (TI). There was a change in the methodology in the year 2012, therefore we use only data to 2011. The additive inverse of the index is calculated and used for the regression. The Research and Development expenditure data is from the World Bank database. Barriers data is from the World Bank project Starting a Business, where the procedures numbers for men is used in the regression. For the exact calculations see the file “create\_dataset.do”

The figures used in the article can be found in the folder "Figures". Source of the figures:

- Figure 1: Based on PWT90 data, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Figure 2: Illustration
- Figure 3: Illustration
- Figure 4: Illustration, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Figure 5: Based on PWT90 and Barriers data, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Figure 6: Based on PWT90 and CPI data, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Figure 7: Based on PWT90 and R&D data, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Figure 8: Based on R&D data, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Figure 9: Illustration, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Figure 10 and Figure 11: See footnote in the text.

The tables used in the article are calculated in the "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do". Source of the tables:

- Table 1: Based on PWT90, Barro-Lee and Barriers data, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Table 2: Based on PWT90, Barro-Lee and CPI data, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Table 3: Based on PWT90, Barro-Lee and R&D data, see "create\_figures\_and\_tables.do"
- Table 4: See Cheremukhin, Anton, Mikhail Golosov, Sergei Guriev, and Aleh Tsyvinski (2015). "The Economy of People's Republic of China from 1953." NBER Working Paper no. 21397. Page 13 and 39.