

Graphs and Tables

for

Impacts of Human Capital on Non-Market Outcomes and Feedbacks on Economic Development

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Table 1

Interaction Among Social Outcome Measures

A 1% Increase in Each Row Contributes to the Percent of 1% Shown in Each Column

Impact Elasticities Only; Total Effects After 45 Years in Denominators Across from Education Change Rows

Eqn No.	Social Outcomes	Health and Population			Democratization			Inequality		The Environment				
		LEXP Col 1	ln IMR Col 2	TFR Col 3	POPGR Col 7	DEM Col 8	HR Col 9	PS Col 10	POV Col 11	GINI Col 12	DEF Col 13	WATER Col 14	AIR Col 15	
1	Life Expect.1/LEXP				(-1.30)									
2	Infant Mort.: IMR	(-.021)												
3	Fertility Rate: TFR				0.014									
7	Pop. Growth: POPGR									0.079	(-.962)	13.7***	(-5.35)	
Democratization														
8	Democratization:DEM						0.626	0.803						(-1.92)
9	Human Rights:HR													
10	Political Stability: PS													
Equity														
11	Poverty: POV													11.14***
12	Inequality: GINI													
Environment														
13	Reforestation: DEF													
15	Air Pollution: AIR													
14	Water Pol.: WATER													
Crime														
16	Murder Rate: HOM													
17	Property Crime:C-H													
Education														
	EDSH	*/.056	*/-.012	*/-.41	*/-.37	*/.19	05/.07	0/.14	*/*	(-.14/-.18)	3.1/3.1	0/-2.5	(-.56/-.24)	
	GER(1+2+3)/3	*/.072	*/-.016	*/-.52	*/-.48	*/~.24	.06/.09	0/.18	*/*	-.18/-.19	4.0/4.0	0/-3.3	(-.72/.32)	
20	GER1(-20)		(-.026)	(-.01)							(-1.42)			6.71
23	GER2(-20)	0.09	(-.316)	(-.001)		0.246	0.087	0.09	(-2.78)	(-.306)	(-.061)			
24	GER3(-15)									3.27			(-10.7)***	
Effects From:														
	Social Sec.:SSX/100													
	Military Exp/G:MILX					(-.042)	(-0.014)	(-0.029)						
32	Unemployment: U-2													
34	Growth: ln GNPPC-5		(-.085)			0.23	0.128							
35	Growth: GN+POPGR									0.143	(-.026)			
37	GNP/Cap.: GNPPC-5								0.057			0.031	15.4***	(-5.09)
38	Investm\GDP:GDIG													

Notes to Table 1

* These direct or total effects effects from a change in EDSH or GER(1+2+3) have not been computed.

** The effects on enrollments of both genders are approximately the same.

*** In the original estimation of this equation WATER was measured as fecal contamination per 100,000 parts of water in major rivers.

When updating this to apply to OECD countries it proved more feasible to measure it as the percent of the population having access

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Interaction Among Social Outcome Measures

Impact Elasticities Only; Total Effects after 45 Years in Denominators, Rows 18-24

A 1% Increase in Each Row Leads to the % Change Shown in Each Column

Eqn. No.	Social Outcomes: Health	<u>Crime</u>		<u>Education</u>			<u>Labor</u>	<u>Per Cap.</u>
		<u>Murder</u> Col 16	<u>Property</u> Col 17	<u>GER1**</u> Col 20	<u>GER2**</u> Col 23	<u>GER3</u> Col 24	<u>GDIG</u> Col 38	<u>LFPR</u> Col 29
1	LEXP-1							
2	IMR							
3	TFR							
7	POPNGR							
Democratization								
8	DEM							
9	HR							
10	PS						0.154	
Equity								
11	POV		0.78					
12	GINI	1.13	5					
Environment								
13	DEF							
15	AIR							
14	WATER							
Crime								
16	HOM							
17	C-H							
Education								
	EDSH	0 / -.93	.013/.034	* / .20	* / .71	* / .83	* / .20	* / * .88 / 1.6
	GER(1+2+3)/3	0 / -1.2	.016 / .04				* / .26	* / .084 .94 / 2.1
20	GER1(-20)							
23	GER2(-20)	(-3.7)****	(-15.0)	lnGER2=.02			0.307	
24	GER3(-15)							
Other Factors								
	SSX/100						(-8.65)	
	MILX							
32	U							(-1.84)
34	ln GNPPC(-5)		2					
35	GROWTH							
37	GNPPC(-5)	(-2.36)	3.25		1.03	0.1764		
38	GDIG							2.44

otes (Cont.): In the original estimation WATER was measured as fecal contamination per 100,000 parts of water. When updating to apply to OECD it is more feasible to measure it as the percent of population having access to clean water, a much smaller number. So this measure of WATER had to be rescaled to have a mean that corresponds to the original measure. Also in estimated impacts in Canada, the US, and Belgium, the explanatory variable GER3 reaches a maximum of 70, so the influence of this variable is neutralized so the estimated impacts in these 3 countries are inaccurate. This 70% limit does not apply to the OECD average.