

Ethnic Diversity and Economic Performance

ALBERTO ALESINA *and* ELIANA LA FERRARA*

We survey and assess the literature on the positive and negative effects of ethnic diversity on economic policies and outcomes. Our focus is on communities of different size and organizational structure, such as countries, cities in developed countries, and villages and groups in developing countries. We also consider the endogenous formation of political jurisdictions and highlight several open issues in need of further research, in particular the endogenous formation of ethnic identity and the measurement of ethnic diversity.

1. Introduction

New York and Los Angeles are among the two most troubled American cities in terms of racial relations; at the same time they are constant producers of innovation in the arts and business. The United States itself is an economically successful melting pot, but many of its social problems are related to racial and ethnic cleavages. The “tragedy of Africa” is, according to many, largely a result of ethnic conflict, which is indeed pervasive in many parts of the developing world. So, what are the pros and cons of “diversity,” being that racial, ethnic, religious, or linguistic?

* Alesina: Harvard University. La Ferrara: Bocconi University. We thank Roger Gordon, David Laitin, John McMillan, and two anonymous referees for very useful comments. Angelo Mele provided excellent research assistance. Alesina is grateful to the NSF for financial support through a grant to the NBER. This paper is part of the Polarization and Conflict Project CIT-2-CT-2004-506084 funded by the European Commission-DG Research Sixth Framework Programme. This article reflects only the authors’ views and the Community is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

The potential costs of diversity are fairly evident. Conflict of preferences, racism, and prejudices often lead to policies that are at the same time odious and counterproductive for society as a whole. The oppression of minorities may lead to political unrest or even civil wars. But a diverse ethnic mix also brings about variety in abilities, experiences, and cultures that may be productive and may lead to innovation and creativity. In what follows, we try to highlight the trade-off between the benefits of “diversity” and the costs of heterogeneity of preferences in a diverse multiethnic society.

In order to bring more evidence to bear on this question, we plan to examine jointly two strands of the literature that have proceeded in a parallel way: one on cross-country comparisons and one on local communities. The latter is itself split into two subareas with little communication between the two, namely the public and urban economics literature on U.S. cities on the one hand, and the development literature that focuses on groups and local

communities on the other. Within both strands of the literature, one approach takes the size and number of jurisdictions (countries or localities) as given and studies the effects of different degrees of diversity on quality of government, economic policies, growth, unrest, crime, civil wars, etc. A second and less developed approach focuses on the fact that the number, size, and shape of jurisdictions (countries or localities) is itself endogenous, namely determined by the interaction of individuals and groups.

So, is diversity “good” or “bad”? Fragmented societies are often more prone to poor policy management and pose more politico-economic challenges than homogeneous ones; it is easy to find rather voluminous evidence on this point. However, to the extent that not all diverse societies are a failure but in fact some work much better than others, and in fact rather well, it is important to understand why and how. We propose a simple theoretical framework in which the skills of individuals from different ethnic groups are complementary in the production process for a private good, implying that more diversity translates into increased productivity. On the other hand, individual utility also depends on the consumption of a shared public good and, since different ethnic groups may have different preferences on the type of public good to provide, increased diversity lowers the utility from public good consumption. The size of the public sector and the number of ethnic groups are determined by the trade-off between these two forces. We verify the consistency of this theory using repeated cross-sectional data on countries and localities in the United States and we find that, while *ceteris paribus* increases in ethnic diversity are associated with lower growth rates, the interaction between diversity and the income level of the community under study is positive. This suggests that ethnic diversity can be beneficial (or at least less detrimental) at higher levels of development. One potential explanation for this

effect is that the productivity benefits of skill complementarities are realized only when the production process is sufficiently diversified, as in advanced economies. Another—possibly complementary—explanation is that richer societies have developed institutional features that allow them to better cope with the conflict element intrinsic in diversity and isolate or moderate its negative effects. From the micro to the macro level, in fact, the importance of adequate “rules of the game” to manage diversity is stressed by all disciplines.¹

Before going any further, we need to clarify three points. First, we are aware that American cities are very different from African villages, but we believe that highlighting similarities and differences in the findings may shed some light on the question at hand, for instance how different levels of development and different types of racial, linguistic, or religious conflict play out in the political economy of various parts of the world. Also, comparing microeconomic effects at the team level with macroeconomic effects at the country or city level is useful to get an idea on the mechanisms underlying the economic effects of diversity.

Second we need to clarify what we, and the literature which we review, mean by various terms like diversity, fractionalization, ethnicity, race, etc. The empirical literature on cross-country studies has typically used various measure of ethno-linguistic fractionalization. An “ethno-linguistic group” (often referred for brevity as “ethnic group”) is identified by a language only in some cases and in other cases by language and skin color or other physically attributes; a variety of

¹ For a series of case studies on work teams supporting the notion that diverse groups function better when inter-group dynamics and allocation rules have been targeted to minimize the conflict between minority and majority members, see Susan Jackson and Marian Ruderman (1996) and Thomas Kochan, Katerina Bezrukova, Robin Ely, Jackson, Aparna Joshi, Karen Jehn, Jonathan Leonard, David Levine, and David Thomas (2002). For a more macroeconomic survey on the interplay between ethnicity and institutions in the rational choice literature, see Andreas Kyriacou (2005).

indexes have been suggested and we will discuss below similarity and differences. In the context of the literature on American cities, racial groups are identified with the Census definition of “race,” based on five categories: (1) white, (2) black, (3) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, (4) Asian, Pacific Islander, and (5) other (including Hispanic). Some studies also look at “ancestry” or ethnic origin, most often defined in this context as the country of birth of the American individual (for instance, Western European, Eastern European, Indian, etc.). In the development literature on village communities, diversity is measured with reference to language/ethnic group and more seldom through membership in different clans or tribes. We will use the terms “fractionalization” and “diversity” when we want to be generic and not refer to any particular type of identifying characteristics of the groups; we will use ethnic, racial, religious fragmentation, and diversity when we want to be more specific. With the term “diverse society” (or city or country) we mean a nonhomogenous place. The term fractionalization, on the other hand, will be directly related to a specific measure of number and size of groups: specifically, a more fractionalized place is one in which the probability the two randomly drawn individuals belong to the same group is lower. In surveying the existing literature, we do not touch on the question of what identifies an ethnic group and we take the classifications adopted by the authors as given. We briefly discuss the issue of how ethnic identity is defined in section 5, although we are aware that this topic would deserve a much more in depth treatment (which however goes beyond the scope of the present article).

Finally, and this is the third point, when reviewing a broad strand of the literature at the intersection of economics, political science, sociology, and history, it is important to set some boundaries. We limit ourselves to “direct” economic effects of diversity; we leave aside indirect effects that may go through civil wars, crime, revolutions, etc.

To put it differently, we do not review in any detail the literature linking fractionalization to civil wars or the literature on the effects of wars (civil or otherwise) on the economy. However boundaries are never neatly defined, and judgment calls are often necessary about which paper or issues fall on which side of the boundary. We tried our best, but we readily plead guilty of making judgment calls that may reflect our uneven knowledge of the literature.

We proceed in the following way. In section 2, we discuss the theoretical underpinnings of the relationship between ethnic diversity and economic performance. We also sketch a simple model, which has no pretence of being innovative but illustrates clearly the pros and cons of ethnic fragmentation and sets the stage for the discussion of the literature (mostly empirical) that follows. Section 3 discusses the effects of ethnic and racial fragmentation in various types of communities holding the number and size of communities as exogenous. We examine evidence collected on three types of communities: social groups, localities, and nations. Section 4 discusses the question of endogenous formation of groups, localities, and nations. Section 5 concludes by discussing several open questions in this area of research. The last section draws some tentative conclusions and policy implications.

2. *Theories on Diversity*

The goal of this section is to briefly highlight some basic economic forces underlying the relationship between ethnic diversity and economic performance. We begin by trying to offer a coherent picture of the microfoundations for this relationship. We then move to an analysis of the impact of diversity on public policies and productivity through a simple model.

2.1 *Some “Microfoundations”*

First diversity can affect economic choices by directly entering individual *preferences*.

Early work on social identity theory has established that patterns of intergroup behavior can be understood considering that individuals may attribute positive utility to the well being of members of their own group and negative utility to that of members of other groups (see e.g., Henri Tajfel, Michael Billig, Robert Bundy, and Claude Flament 1971). A recent formalization of this concept is the analysis of group participation by Alesina and La Ferrara (2000), where the population is heterogeneous and individual utility from joining a group depends positively on the share of group members of one's own type and negatively on the share of different types.²

Second, diversity can affect economic outcomes by influencing the *strategies* of individuals. Even when individuals have no taste for or against homogeneity, it may be optimal from an efficiency point of view to transact preferentially with members of one's own type if there are market imperfections. For example, Avner Greif (1993) argues that traders in Medieval times formed coalitions along ethnic lines in order to monitor agents by exchanging information on their opportunistic behavior. Ethnic affiliation helped sustain a reputation mechanism in the presence of asymmetric information. But strategies can be conditional on one's ethnic identity also in the presence of perfect information. La Ferrara (2003a) shows that, when contracts cannot be legally enforced (and therefore have to be "self-enforcing"), membership in ethnic groups allows an enlargement of the set of cooperative strategies that can be supported. The reason is that both punishment and reciprocity can be directed not only at the individual but to other members of his/her group. A similar reasoning is

proposed by James Fearon and David Laitin (1996) to explain interethnic cooperation. Using a social matching model, they show that cooperation amongst different ethnic groups can arise through either of two channels. The first, which they label "spiral" equilibrium, occurs when conflict between individuals is expected to spiral to the whole group and the fear of this induces cooperation on the equilibrium path. The second, labeled "group-policing" equilibrium, is one in which deviations by members of other ethnic groups are ignored and each group sanctions deviations by its own members. Finally, an interesting application of the "strategic" role of diversity concerns the incentives to innovate through individual initiative. Two recent studies shed light on this point. Eli Berman (2000) uses a club good model with social interactions to argue that small communities can ensure the loyalty of their members by "taxing" activities outside the club (e.g., innovations). Tanguy Bernard, Alain de Janvry, and Elisabeth Sadoulet (2004) also study a context in which local communities try to restrain innovations by subgroups, but once enough diversity exists within a local community, "differentiating organizations" may actually emerge.³

Finally, diversity may enter the *production* function. People differ in their productive skills and, more fundamentally, in the way they interpret problems and use their cognitive abilities to solve them. This can be considered the origin of the relationship between individual heterogeneity and innovation or productivity. An elegant formalization of this concept is provided by Lu Hong and Scott Page (1998), who prove two key results on this point. First, a group of "cognitively diverse" problem solvers can find optimal solutions to difficult problems; second,

² A "business counterpart" of the preference element in diversity may be seen in the theories of "customer discrimination." According to these theories, businesses whose employees reflect the ethnic mix of the communities in which they operate perform better than those who do not, as customer satisfaction increases from interacting with service providers similar to themselves.

³ Note that all these studies indicate a role for ethnic diversity in facilitating the enforcement of informal contracts, but this role becomes less and less important as more transactions are mediated through the market, i.e., as the level of economic development of the society increases. We return to this issue below.

under certain conditions, a more diverse group of people with limited abilities can outperform a more homogeneous group of high-ability problem solvers. The intuition is that an individual's likelihood of improving decisions depends more on her having a different perspective from other group members than on her own high expected score. At a more applied level, Alesina, Enrico Spolaore, and Romain Wacziarg (2000) employ a Dixit–Stiglitz production structure where more variety of “intermediate inputs,” that can be interpreted as more variety of individual skills, increases total output. Andrea Prat (2002) raises related points in the context of team theory. In teams where jobs are complementary, homogeneity has positive effects and the other way around. Gianmarco Ottaviano and Giovanni Peri (2003) also investigate the pros of diversity in production. Diversity and related amenities affect the value of land, which enters the production function. These models, however, do not identify a trade-off in the production function since more heterogeneity is always better than less. The costs of heterogeneity are outside the production function. Edward Lazear (1999a, 1999b) also discusses how different skills in a production unit may increase overall productivity. He identifies a trade-off between the productive benefits of diversity and the possible costs that may arise due to difficult communication between people with different languages, culture, etc. Purely from the point of view of maximization of productivity, there is an optimal degree of heterogeneity that is identified by the optimal point of this trade-off given also the nature of the production unit and its technology. This trade-off also emerges from a number of recent studies on organization performance, surveyed among others by Jackson and Ruderman (1996), Katherine Williams and Charles O'Reilly (1998), and Orlando Richard, Kochan, and Amy McMillan-Capehart (2002). The majority of these studies rely on laboratory experiments to test the link between diversity and

performance, and generally find a positive effect of racial and gender diversity on creativity and task completion. For example, O'Reilly, Williams, and Sigal Barsade (1997) analyze thirty-two project teams and find that more diversity leads to more conflict and less communication, but controlling for the latter it also leads to higher productivity. The few existing studies carried on real organizations offer a more complex picture. Summarizing the findings of their recent research projects, Kochan et al. (2002) argue that no significant direct relationship between diversity and team performance emerges unless the specific organizational context and policies are accounted for. The importance of the organizational context to minimize conflict within the group is also highlighted in a model by Michelle Garfinkel (2004). She considers a setting in which individuals compete in a winner-take-all market. The formation of groups reduces conflict over the resource compared to the case in which all individuals compete with each other, but it also adds another dimension of rivalry within the groups, as members need to agree on how to distribute the resource between themselves. The availability of institutional mechanisms to solve the “within group” allocation more or less easily than the “between groups” one is a crucial factor in understanding the role of diversity in teams.

2.2 *Costs and Benefits of Diversity: A Simple Model*

2.2.1 *Private Goods, Public Goods, and Diversity*

We provide here a simple model that helps to clarify the pros and cons of ethnic diversity and offers a useful perspective for a review of the empirical literature. Consider a community, say a country, with K different types of individuals, for a total population of N individuals. For simplicity, every group has the same size $s = N/K$. Output produced in the country is given by:

$$(1) \quad Y = Nf(x; K),$$

where x is the fixed amount of input, say labor, equal for every person and type. We assume that $f_x > 0$, $f_{xx} < 0$, where subscripts denote partial derivatives. If variety in production is “good,” then we have $f_K > 0$, $f_{KK} < 0$. This is the simplest possible way of capturing a benefit from variety in production, since per capita income is increasing in the number of different types in the population. We also assume complementarity, i.e., $f_{xK} > 0$.⁴

Output can be either consumed privately or used to produce a public good, g . Individual utility is separable in the private and public good and is given by:

$$(2) \quad U^i = u(c_i) + v(g, K),$$

where $u_c > 0$, $u_{cc} < 0$, $v_g > 0$, $v_{gg} < 0$. We also assume $v_K < 0$, $v_{KK} \leq 0$ and $v_{gK} < 0$, implying that the enjoyment of the public good is decreasing with the number of types in the population. These preferences can be rationalized in two ways. One is that sharing a public good implies contacts between people, and contacts across types produce negative utility, as in Alesina and La Ferrara (2000). A different rationalization follows Alesina and Spolaore (1997). They distinguish between different kinds of public goods in a context where the public good chosen is the one preferred by the median voter. The larger the number of types in the population, the larger the average distance between each type and the median one that chooses the public good.⁵

The budget constraint implies:

$$(3) \quad g = tNf(x, K),$$

⁴ This can be considered a reduced form simplification of a production function with a variety of inputs a la Dixit–Stiglitz as used by Alesina, Spolaore, and Wacziarg (2000). While we could derive our results using the fully specified Dixit–Stiglitz production function, we find it more useful for the reader to offer a simpler work horse model.

⁵ In Alesina and Spolaore (1997), there are multiple kinds of public goods to be supplied with fixed quantities. More generally, both the type and the quantity of public goods could change.

where t is the income tax rate. Suppose that a benevolent government can choose the tax rate, for given number of types. The problem is:

$$\max N[u(c) + v(g, K)]$$

$$\text{s.t. } Nc + g = Nf(x, K)$$

$$g = tNf(x, K).$$

The first order condition that defines an interior solution for this problem is:⁶

$$(4) \quad Nv_g(tNf(x, K); K) = u_c((1-t)f(x, K)).$$

This equation implies that the marginal benefit of taxation in terms of production of public good (LHS) has to be equal to the marginal cost of taxation in terms of reduction of private consumption (RHS). Distortionary taxes on, say, the labor supply would not change the basic message. Standard applications of the implicit function theorem lead to the following result:

$$(5) \quad \text{sign}\{dt/dK\} = \text{sign}\{tN^{tw}v_{gg}f_K + Nv_{gK} - (1-t)u_{cc}f_K\}.$$

Note that we are holding N constant to isolate the effects of more fragmentation without changing total population size. While the sign of (5) is generally uncertain, $dt/dK < 0$ as long as v_{gK} is large enough in absolute value. The intuition for this condition is clear: as long as the marginal benefit of public consumption goes down substantially with an increase in ethnic fragmentation, then a larger K means that the social planner will choose a smaller size of the public good in favor of more private good. The only force working against this effect is the decreasing marginal utility of the private good. In what follows, we refer to the case where $dt/dK < 0$ as our “benchmark” case. This benchmark implies that, as a country becomes more ethnically fragmented, it may

⁶ Note that the second order condition is always satisfied under our assumptions.

become more productive but it will choose to have a smaller size of government (remember that $t = g/Y$, thus t represents the size of government). More generally, private consumption will increase but public consumption will decrease. This is an empirical implication which we shall test below.⁷

Another application of the implicit function theorem leads to the following result:

$$(6) \quad \text{sign}\{dt/dx\} = \text{sign}\{tN^2v_{gg} - (1-t)u_{cc}\}.$$

Note that if $dt/dx < 0$, then, a fortiori, $dt/dK < 0$ in expression (5). However one could have $dt/dx > 0$ and $dt/dK < 0$, i.e., it is perfectly possible that the size of government is increasing with the level of individual productivity x , and thus in GDP, but decreasing in fragmentation.

We next allow the social planner to choose not only the level of taxation but also the optimal number of types, K , again holding the size of the country constant. The first order condition for an interior solution with respect to K is:

$$(7) \quad u_c(\cdot)(1-t)f_K + v_g(\cdot)tNf_K = -v_K(\cdot)$$

and the second order conditions are satisfied. Condition (7) equalizes the marginal benefit of letting in an additional group in terms of increased productivity and tax revenues (LHS) to the marginal cost of having one more groups to share the public good with (RHS).⁸

An interesting comparative statics exercise regards the effect of an increase in x (individual level of input/productivity) on the optimal number of groups. Straightforward algebraic computations applying the implicit function and the

envelope theorem establish, under fairly general conditions, the following:⁹

Remark 1 If f_{xK} is positive and sufficiently large, then $dK/dx > 0$.

A higher level of per capita input raises the benefits of variety and increases the optimal number of groups if the cross partial f_{xK} is large enough. In this case, as the level of individual output increases, the productivity gains from variety go up as well, so the benefit from variety increases with the level of per capita output. This is an empirically plausible implication: the benefits of skill differentiation are likely to be more relevant in more advanced and complex societies.

2.2.2 On the Number of Jurisdictions

The same theoretical framework can be extended to analyze the optimal number of jurisdictions, along the lines of Alesina and Spolaore (1997, 2003).¹⁰ We can think of the optimal size of a jurisdiction (say a country) as emerging from the trade-off between the benefits from variety and the costs of heterogeneity. In the language of our model above, we could think of a social planner choosing the size of the country with the goal of maximizing total welfare subject to the trade-off between benefits and costs of heterogeneity. The larger the (positive) effect of variety in production and the lower the utility costs of heterogeneity, the larger the size of the jurisdiction chosen by the social planner. More specifically, imagine

⁹ Intuitively, these conditions require that the indirect effects of a change in t caused by a change in K do not override the direct effect of a change in x on K . Details are provided in a theoretical appendix available from the authors upon request.

⁷ Note of course that if $f_K < 0$, then income per capita would go down as fragmentation increases and the allocation of this lower total output between private and public consumption would depend on the marginal benefits of the two.

⁸ Note that if there were no benefits in production from variety ($f_K \leq 0$), then the solution would be at a corner with the minimum number of groups, possibly 1, that is, a fully homogeneous society. The first order condition for the choice of t is of course unchanged.

¹⁰ For an earlier contribution on endogenous jurisdictions which is however not as focused on diversity of preferences, see David Friedman (1977). Also, the literature on the size of nations has some connection with "club theory" (see in particular James Buchanan and Roger Faith 1987). However, there are two key differences. One is that club theory generally does not consider the geographic distribution of club members; second, club theory emphasizes the issue of congestion which is absent from the size of nations literature.

that each place specializes in the production of an intermediate good and assume that crossing the boundaries of political jurisdictions is costly. Then the more beneficial is variety in production, the more efficient is to employ many different intermediate goods and the larger the total border crossing costs. Should we then expect larger countries to be more productive because they have more variety? The answer depends on the structure of international trade. Trade flows are generally hampered by country borders even when the trade regime is free and without explicit policy-induced barriers.¹¹ With severe trade restrictions, the size of a country would be very important for productivity; on the other hand with free trade countries can be small, enjoy the benefit of homogeneity as far as public goods provision is concerned but take advantage of diversity in production (and consumption) by means of international trade. One implication of this is that the effects of the size of countries on economic success is mediated by the extent of freedom of trade, a result empirically supported by Peter Katzenstein (1985), Ronald Rogowski (1987), Alberto Alesina and Edward Glaeser (1995), Alesina, Spolaore, and Wacziarg (2000), and Francisco Alcalá and Antonio Ciccone (2004), amongst others. Note that some diversity in a country may favor trade as well. For instance, a certain ethnic minority in country A can be a “link” with a country B where that ethnic group is a majority, therefore facilitating trade between A and B. The extent to which ethnic and cultural relations facilitate trade and more generally economic integration is well established; see for instance Samuel Huntington (1998) for an informal discussion and James Rauch (2001), and Rauch and Alessandra Casella (2001, 2003) for models and empirical evidence. An important question is under what conditions the optimal solution would be

reproduced by the “market” without a social planner, a question explored in depth by Alesina and Spolaore (2003). In general, the answer is negative and the equilibrium size of jurisdictions varies as a function of the type of political institutions and rules available to change borders, a set of issues that we do not pursue here.¹²

The same ideas about endogenous border formation can be applied to subnational governments; this is in fact the goal of Alesina, Reza Baqir, and Caroline Hoxby (2004) who extend the Alesina–Spolaore framework and adapt it to localities with a special reference to the United States. They produce a model in which the number of localities depends on the distribution of different groups and their density in various geographical areas; once again the key is the trade-off between economies of scale, heterogeneity of preferences, and in this case mediated by density of the population. The traditional literature on jurisdiction formation in the United States is overwhelmingly focused on differences in income, with the rich trying to isolate themselves from the poor.¹³ We do not review this literature, and we focus instead on the much more limited empirical literature that concentrates on jurisdiction formation based upon racial and ethnic cleavages.

2.2.3 *Summing Up the Implications of the Theory*

The potential benefits of heterogeneity come from variety in production. The costs come from the inability to agree on common public goods and public policies. One testable implication is that more heterogeneous societies may exhibit higher productivity in private goods but lower taxation and

¹¹ A large literature has documented this fact; see Alesina, Robert Barro, and Silvana Tenreyro (2002) for a review and some new results.

¹² Under certain conditions, Alesina and Spolaore (2003) show that, when borders are decided by majority voting, in equilibrium countries may be “too small” because the benefits of size are not fully internalized by the median voter.

¹³ Important references include Dennis Epple and Thomas Romer (1991) and Stephen Calabrese, Glenn Cassidy, and Epple (2002) who also provide a good review of the previous literature.

lower provision of public goods (in relative terms). The benefits in production from variety in skills are more likely to be relevant for more advanced societies. While in poor economies ethnic diversity may not be beneficial from the point of view of productivity, it may be so in rich ones. The more unwilling to share public goods or resources are the different groups, the smaller the size of jurisdictions.¹⁴ The larger the benefits in production from variety, the larger the size. If variety in production can be achieved without sharing public goods, different groups will want to create smaller jurisdictions to take advantage of homogeneity in the enjoyment of the public good.

2.2.4 *What Is Not in the Model*

Many important aspects are missing in this model, but a few in particular are worth pausing upon. First, we have not modeled explicitly the possible benefits of information diffusion and enforcement of contracts related to ethnic diversity. These mechanisms are probably most likely to be important for developing countries or the poorer regions of middle income countries with very rudimentary forms of market institutions and legal enforcement. Marcel Fafchamps (2004) discusses a variety of models of the pros and cons of ethnically based economic networks as way to substitute for “western style” markets, and reviews much evidence with specific reference to several Sub-Saharan African countries in Africa. We will return on this point below.

Second, the model is institution free so we cannot address the question of the interaction between political institutions and diversity. Certain types of institutions may be more conducive to harmony than others. Paul Collier (2000, 2001) for instance argues

that ethnic fragmentation is less disruptive in democracies because minorities feel represented. Alesina and Glaeser (2004) discuss at length how, in the United States, proportional representation both at the federal level and at the local level was opposed in the nineteenth and early twentieth century precisely on the ground that it would allow more representation of blacks, something that would not please the white majority. More generally, the type of political institution is endogenous to the nature of inter-group conflict, a point made in theory and also tested by Philippe Aghion, Alesina, and Francesco Trebbi (2004a). First of all, if a group is politically dominant, it may impose a type of government that restricts freedom of the minority. On the other hand, a more fractionalized society in which no group is dominant may end up with a constitution especially careful to defend the rights of minorities.

The third missing aspect in the model is that, while pure public goods may be lower in more fragmented communities, the amount of publicly provided “private” goods—especially those that can be targeted to specific groups—may be larger. We can then have a positive correlation between fragmentation and ethnically based patronage.¹⁵

Finally, in the model an increase in diversity would simply lead to smaller jurisdictions. In practice this process may be peaceful or not, leading to violent civil wars. This is an important topic that we do not investigate directly here; we refer the reader to Fearon and Laitin (2003), Fearon (2002), and the references cited therein.

3. *The Consequences of Fragmentation*

In this section, we review the main contributions that have linked ethnic fragmentation to economic outcomes, going from the more aggregate level (country level fragmentation and performance) to the more micro level, i.e., local jurisdictions (cities,

¹⁴ In principle, various ethnic groups could segregate within the same jurisdiction and use different public goods. However, segregation is often imperfect, may entail other costs, and some public goods are by nature jurisdiction wide.

¹⁵ See Alesina, Baqir, and Easterly (2000) for some evidence on this point on U.S. cities.

districts) down to the level of small groups (schools, associations, cooperatives).

3.1 Countries

3.1.1 Effects on Productivity and Income Level

Economists have started to pay attention to the effects of racial fragmentation across countries at least since a paper by William Easterly and Ross Levine (1997) who argued that, *ceteris paribus*, more racially fragmented countries grow less and that this factor is a major determinant of Africa's poor economic performance.¹⁶ Several subsequent papers confirmed these results in the context of cross-country growth regressions. In their overview of Africa's problems, Collier and Jan Gunning (1999) also place much emphasis on ethno-linguistic fractionalization (coupled with low political rights) as a major explanation for the lack of social capital, productive public goods, and other growth enhancing policies.

Easterly and Levine's paper, and much of the literature that followed, used as a measure of fragmentation the probability that two randomly drawn individuals from the unit of observation (say, country) belong to two different groups. Their ethno-linguistic fractionalization (ELF) measure is a Herfindahl-based index defined as follows:

$$(8) \quad ELF = 1 - \sum_i s_i^2,$$

where s_i is the share of group i over the total of the population. This index represents the probability that two randomly drawn individuals from the population belong to different ethnic groups. The source used by Easterly and Levine to construct the ethno-linguistic groups is the Atlas Narodov Mira, originally compiled by Soviet researchers. Apart from issues of measurement (to which we return below), the robustness of Easterly and Levine's results has been called into question by Jean-Louis Arcand, Patrick Guillaume,

and Sylviane Guillaumont Jeanneney (2000) due to problems of data missingness.¹⁷ Despite the criticisms, subsequent estimates have taken Easterly and Levine's results as a benchmark, and have confirmed them.

Using the updated data set of Alesina, Arnaud Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Sergio Kurlat, and Wacziarg (2003), we now test whether the negative correlation between ethnic fragmentation and growth holds irrespective of the level of economic development or, as our model suggests, is mitigated when the benefits of heterogeneity for productivity are taken into account. Measurement and data issues are discussed below in section 5.2. A brief description of the data is contained in the appendix. For now it is enough to note that Alesina et al. (2003) construct two indices with the same structure as above but using two different (although closely related) characterizations of groups. One is more comprehensive, is labeled *ELF*, and extends the Easterly and Levine index by differentiating groups that may speak the same language but have different ethnicity based upon certain physical characteristics. A striking example would be blacks and whites in the United States, or various ethnic groups in Latin America all speaking the same language, often that of a former colonizer.¹⁸ The second index relies exclusively on language spoken.

Table 1 shows some standard growth regressions adopting the baseline specification of Alesina et al. (2003). The dependent variable is the growth rate of GDP per capita from 1960 to 2000 and we use a SUR method in four ten-year periods. The first two columns use the more comprehensive index of fractionalization (which we label *ELF*),

¹⁷ Arcand, Guillaumont, and Guillaumont Jeanneney (2000) note that African countries constitute only 27 of the 172 observations in Easterly and Levine's main regression, and highlight the potential sample selection bias generated by the fact that the data is missing precisely for those countries (in Africa) that have experienced slower growth.

¹⁸ In fact, several countries in Latin America appear as more fractionalized compared to Easterly and Levine's classification using this more comprehensive index. See Alesina et al. (2003) for more details.

¹⁶ An early and never published paper by David Canning and Marianne Fay (1993) used ethnic fractionalization as an instrument for growth.

while columns 3 and 4 use the one based solely on language. Columns 1 and 3 show a baseline regression with very few controls: regional dummies, initial income, and schooling. Columns 2 and 4 include additional controls, such as measures of political stability and quality of policy. One may argue (and in fact we explore this point below) that the effect of fractionalization on growth may go through exactly these variables; therefore by controlling for these variables one may underestimate the effects of fractionalization on growth. Overall, table 1 shows considerable support for the negative effects of fractionalization on growth.¹⁹ In terms of magnitude, the estimates in column 1 suggest that, *ceteris paribus*, going from perfect homogeneity to maximum heterogeneity (i.e., increasing *ELF* from 0 to 1) would reduce a country's growth rate by 2 percentage points per year. Increasing ethnic fractionalization by one standard deviation would reduce growth by 0.6 percentage points per year. These are quite sizeable effects. All the other controls have signs consistent with the vast literature on growth.

An important question is whether or not these negative effects from ethnic fractionalization on growth depend on the level of income or other features of society. In the model of section 2, we showed that, under reasonable conditions on technology, fractionalization may have positive (or less negative) effects on output at higher levels of development. Table 2 adds to all the regressions of table 1 an interaction term between fractionalization and GDP per capita. In all four regressions, the interaction of initial GDP per capita and fractionalization has the expected (positive) sign, suggesting that indeed fractionalization has more negative

effects at lower levels of income. In two out of four regressions, this effect is strongly statistically significant.

Collier (2000) argues that fractionalization has negative effects on growth and productivity only in nondemocratic regimes, while democracies manage to cope better with ethnic diversity. This is an important result worth exploring further. It is well known that per capita GDP and democracy are positively correlated: richer countries are more democratic. From a statistical point of view, this high correlation makes it quite difficult to disentangle the effects of democracy from the effects of the level of income on any dependent variable that might be affected by either one or both.²⁰ Table 3 considers the effects of the interaction of ethnic and language fractionalization with the Gastil index of democracy. This index is *decreasing* in the level of democracy so the expected sign on the interaction with fractionalization is negative. The estimates in table 3 are consistent with Collier's findings that fractionalization has less negative effects in democracies.

Table 4 uses the two basic specifications to try and disentangle the effects of income and democracy. Since we are adding several variables with interactions, we use the simpler specification. Overall, the effect of income seems more robust and more precisely estimated than the effect of democracy. However, these results have to be taken cautiously given the high correlation between democracy and GDP per capita.

The punch line is that rich democracies are more capable of "handling" productively ethnic diversity. Note, however, that as argued above, the variable "democracy" may be endogenous to ethnic diversity. It may be the case that racially fragmented societies that choose democratic institutions are also those

¹⁹ These results are very similar to those reported by Alesina et al. (2003). The only difference is that they use both a linear and a quadratic term for initial per capita income. We use only the linear one because below we explore interactions of the initial level of income with other variables and we want to keep a simpler specification. In any case results with a quadratic term for initial income are very similar for our variables of interest.

²⁰ This is a well known and common stumbling block for anybody who has tried to estimate empirically the costs and benefit of democracy on economic variables, a vast literature that we do not review here; see Jose Tavares and Wacziarg (2001) for one of the most recent and careful contributions.

TABLE 1
FRACTIONALIZATION AND LONG-RUN GROWTH
(DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS GROWTH OF PER CAPITA GDP)

Variable	ETHNIC		LANGUAGE	
	1	2	3	4
Dummy for the 1960s	0.059 (3.357)	0.153 (5.144)	0.065 (3.563)	0.156 (5.248)
Dummy for the 1970s	0.057 (3.093)	0.158 (5.222)	0.062 (3.280)	0.161 (5.333)
Dummy for the 1980s	0.036 (1.940)	0.141 (4.601)	0.042 (2.213)	0.145 (4.725)
Dummy for Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.008 (-1.630)	-0.016 (2.853)	-0.009 (-2.026)	-0.014 (-2.595)
Dummy for Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.016 (-4.458)	-0.011 (-2.923)	-0.019 (-5.252)	-0.018 (-4.201)
Log of initial income	-0.004 (-1.499)	-0.018 (-3.767)	-0.004 (-1.660)	-0.018 (-3.724)
Log of schooling	0.012 (2.767)	0.005 (1.092)	0.011 (2.627)	0.008 (1.669)
Assassinations		-21.342 (2.212)		-13.988 (-1.010)
Financial Depth		0.012 (1.798)		0.010 (1.652)
Black Market premium		-0.021 (4.738)		-0.022 (-4.953)
Fiscal Surplus/GDP		(0.128)		0.132 (3.474)
Log of telephones per worker		3.369 (0.006)		
		2.078		0.004 (1.488)
Fractionalization	-0.020 (-3.005)	-0.014 (-1.795)	-0.019 (-2.979)	-0.021 (-2.881)
No of Observations	82; 88; 94	40; 69; 66	82; 86; 92	39; 68; 65
R-squared	.23; .17; .35	.32; .43; .54	.21; .21; .30	.36; .47; .52

(t-statistics in parentheses)

Estimated using Seemingly Unrelated Regressions: a separate regression for each ten year period.

in which ethnic cleavages are less deep and/or the power distribution of groups is such that none can impose a nondemocratic rule.

Related to the issue of how democracy interacts with ethnic conflict and with the level of development is the role played by institutions in general. Easterly (2001) constructs an index of institutional quality aggregating Stephen Knack and Philip Keefer's (1995) data on contract repudiation, expropriation, rule of law, and bureaucratic

quality. He finds that the negative effect of ethnic diversity is significantly mitigated by the presence of "good" institutions and the marginal effect of ethnic diversity at the maximum level of institutional development is actually zero. Again, the institutional variables used as explanatory factors are likely not exogenous and more work needs to be done to assess the marginal impact of institutional arrangements. Nonetheless, it seems important to take into account that,

TABLE 2
FRACTIONALIZATION AND LONG-RUN GROWTH
(DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS GROWTH OF PER CAPITA GDP)

Variable	ETHNIC		LANGUAGE	
	1	2	3	4
Dummy for the 1960s	0.064 (2.522)	0.220 (5.116)	0.098 (3.910)	0.253 (6.827)
Dummy for the 1970s	0.061 (2.369)	0.226 (5.179)	0.096 (3.735)	0.260 (6.897)
Dummy for the 1980s	0.041 (1.542)	0.209 (4.757)	0.077 (2.951)	0.245 (6.411)
Dummy for Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.007 (-1.574)	-0.014 (-2.479)	-0.007 (-1.478)	-0.011 (-2.138)
Dummy for Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.016 (-4.386)	-0.013 (-3.233)	-0.021 (-5.517)	-0.019 (-4.787)
Log of initial income	-0.005 (-1.297)	-0.027 (-4.253)	-0.008 (-2.420)	-0.031 (-5.523)
Log of schooling	0.012 (2.775)	0.006 (1.112)	0.011 (2.599)	0.009 (1.966)
Assassinations		-21.880 (-2.311)		-16.919 (-1.303)
Financial Depth		0.011 (1.649)		0.008 (1.385)
Black Market premium		-0.021 (-4.736)		-0.020 (-4.729)
Fiscal Surplus/GDP		0.136 (3.618)		0.146 (4.048)
Log of telephones per worker		0.007 (2.532)		0.005 (1.969)
Fractionalization	-0.031 (-0.655)	-0.129 (-2.319)	-0.083 (-1.851)	-0.214 (-4.382)
Fractionalization * log of initial income	0.001 (0.227)	0.015 (2.084)	0.008 (1.279)	0.025 (3.977)
No of Observations	82; 88; 94	40; 69; 66	80; 86; 92	39; 68; 65
R-squared	.23; .18; .35	.27; .48; .55	.22; .25; .28	.36; .55; .56

(t-statistics in parentheses)

Estimated using Seemingly Unrelated Regressions: a separate regression for each ten year period.

whatever the mechanisms relating ethnic diversity to economic growth, channeling diversity toward productive uses may require a particular set of “rules of the game.”

3.1.2 *Effects on Public Policies*

An important prediction of the model sketched in section 2 is that the propensity to

supply true public goods should be lower in more ethnically fragmented societies. The empirical literature has focused more on the “quality” than on the “quantity” of public goods partly because of data availability. In order to carefully test the implication of the model on the *quantity* of public goods provision, one would need aggregate measures of

TABLE 3
FRACTIONALIZATION, DEMOCRACY AND LONG-RUN GROWTH
(DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS GROWTH OF PER CAPITA GDP)

Variable	ETHNIC		LANGUAGE	
	1	2	3	4
Dummy for the 1960s	0.059 (3.290)	0.153 (5.090)	0.073 (3.897)	0.159 (5.331)
Dummy for the 1970s	0.056 (2.869)	0.155 (4.983)	0.069 (3.418)	0.162 (5.220)
Dummy for the 1980s	0.035 (1.790)	0.137 (4.358)	0.050 (2.420)	0.146 (4.632)
Dummy for Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.008 (-1.628)	-0.014 (-2.493)	-0.006 (-1.371)	-0.010 (-1.805)
Dummy for Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.016 (-4.521)	-0.012 (-3.017)	-0.020 (-5.324)	-0.017 (-4.087)
Log of initial income	-0.004 (-1.619)	-0.019 (-3.933)	-0.006 (-2.274)	-0.019 (-4.029)
Log of schooling	0.012 (2.842)	0.007 (1.351)	0.013 (3.108)	0.010 (1.959)
Assassinations		-23.495 (-2.423)		-14.057 (-1.045)
Financial Depth		0.012 (1.951)		0.012 (1.897)
Black Market premium		-0.021 (-4.828)		-0.023 (-5.169)
Fiscal Surplus/GDP		0.117 (3.060)		0.131 (3.520)
Log of telephones per worker		0.006 (2.185)		0.004 (1.610)
Fractionalization	-0.014 (-1.856)	-0.002 (-0.233)	-0.017 (-2.187)	-0.008 (-0.877)
Democracy	0.001 (0.867)	0.003 (1.833)	0.002 (1.390)	0.002 (2.064)
Fractionalization *				
Democracy	-0.002 (-1.230)	-0.005 (-1.871)	-0.003 (-1.885)	-0.005 (-2.489)
No of Observations	82; 87; 93	40; 69; 66	80; 85; 90	39; 68; 65
R-squared	.23; .19; .34	.33; .46; .53	.21; .26; .27	.35; .52; .52

(t-statistics in parentheses)

Estimated using Seemingly Unrelated Regressions: a separate regression for each ten year period.

the various components of the government budget for a relatively large group of countries. These data are notoriously of poor quality and not disaggregated enough. Therefore results in this area have to be taken cautiously.

Rafael La Porta, Florencio Lopez-de-Silanes, Andrei Shleifer, and Robert Vishny

(1999) and Alesina et al. (2003) show that ethnic fragmentation is negatively correlated with measures of infrastructure quality, literacy, and school attainment and positively correlated with infant mortality. These correlations are very strong in regressions without income per capita (that may be endogenous to ethnic

TABLE 4
FRACTIONALIZATION, DEMOCRACY AND LONG-RUN GROWTH
(DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS GROWTH OF PER CAPITA GDP)

Variable	ETHNIC 1	LANGUAGE 3
Dummy for the 1960s	0.118 (4.689)	0.138 (5.593)
Dummy for the 1970s	0.115 (4.356)	0.135 (5.197)
Dummy for the 1980s	0.096 (3.562)	0.117 (4.426)
Dummy for Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.005 (-1.053)	-0.003 (-0.668)
Dummy for Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.017 (-4.793)	-0.020 (-5.267)
Log of initial income	-0.012 (-3.398)	-0.014 (-4.247)
Log of schooling	0.012 (2.878)	0.012 (2.979)
Fractionalization	-0.149 (-3.510)	-0.170 (-4.135)
Fractionalization * log of initial income	0.017 (3.233)	0.020 (3.769)
Democracy	0.001 (0.665)	0.001 (1.228)
Fractionalization * Democracy	-0.002 (-1.067)	-0.003 (-1.944)
No of Observations	82; 87; 93	80; 85; 90
R-squared	.21; .33; .30	.20; .39; .25

(t-statistics in parentheses)

Estimated using Seemingly Unrelated Regressions: a separate regression for each ten year period.

fragmentation). They lose some of their significance in regressions where on the right hand side one controls for GDP per capita.²¹ In any case, neither of these studies argues that ethnic fragmentation is the only cause of “poor quality of government”: La Porta et al. (1999),

²¹ Another variable that is correlated with racial fragmentation is “latitude” and this high correlation makes it sometimes difficult to disentangle the two effects separately, although it is unclear why latitude per se (leaving aside its possible effects on GDP per capita) should affect public policies. Often both variables (latitude and fragmentation) used together are insignificant while they are significant if used separately.

for instance, argue that legal origins are at least as important.

An interesting related question regards the size of public transfers rather than public goods. For a large sample of countries, Alesina, Glaeser, and Bruce Sacerdote (2001) show an inverse relationship between the size of government social spending and transfers relative to GDP on the one hand, and ethnic fractionalization on the other. One explanation is that altruism does not travel well across ethnic lines. Relating this point to the model above, one can view

redistributive policies as a “public good” in a society that values equality as a public benefit. On this point, a comparison between United States and Europe seems especially suggestive. In the United States, welfare spending and redistributive policies are much smaller than in Europe, consistent with the fact that the United States is much more racially and ethnically diverse than most countries in Continental Europe, a point explored in much detail by Alesina and Glaeser (2004). One implication of this analysis is that, to the extent that Western European countries will become more ethnically fragmented, their welfare systems will be under stress.

3.2 *American Localities: Counties and Cities*

3.2.1 *Effects on Productivity and Income Level*

American localities are an ideal setting to study the effects of ethnic fragmentation because we have many observations and excellent data, compared, say, to cross-country data. Glaeser, Scheinkman, and Shleifer (1995) have examined the growth of U.S. cities using a similar structure to cross-country growth regressions. They argue that the most appropriate measure of growth to use in this case is population growth. They note that income growth is a natural measure for cross-country growth regressions because labor is relatively immobile across countries. Instead, within the United States, the high mobility of individuals suggests that population growth is the correct measure to use to capture areas and cities that are becoming increasingly more attractive economically and as a place to live in. As Olivier Blanchard and Lawrence Katz (1992) have noted, migration within the United States responds strongly and relatively quickly to income opportunities.

Glaeser, Scheinkman, and Shleifer (1995) do not find any effect of racial fragmentation on the growth of cities in the sample

1960 to 1990. Their only finding concerning racial composition is that population growth is positively correlated with racial segregation in cities with large non-white communities. This result suggests that growth is higher when racial interaction is lower because of segregation. A suggestive interpretation of this result that goes back to our model may be that racial fractionalization with segregation may allow for diversity in production and lower interaction in public good consumption and social activity. Jordan Rappaport (1999) also studies population growth in cities and counties in the United States. He controls for many more determinants of counties’ characteristics and amenities and he finds that more racially fragmented counties grow less in terms of population.

In tables 5 and 6, we present some results on population growth in counties that are in line with our cross-country results. For the reason discussed above, we follow the literature in using population growth as our dependent variable. Table 5 reproduces for counties instead of cities and for a different sample (1970–2000) the basic specification of Glaeser, Scheinkman, and Shleifer (1995). We do not find any effect of fractionalization on population growth. In table 6, we add an interaction of initial per capita income level and fractionalization and we experiment with different samples, noting that we do not have data on income per capita before 1970. Broadly speaking, the results are consistent with the cross-country results: we find that fractionalization has a negative effect on population growth in initially poor counties and a less negative (or even positive) effect for initially richer counties. This result significantly corroborates the cross-country evidence in a setting where institutional and political differences should be definitely lower than across countries.

Two recent papers have looked directly at the productivity enhancing effects of diversity in American cities. Ottaviano and

TABLE 5
 FRACTIONALIZATION AND POPULATION GROWTH IN U.S. COUNTIES
 (DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS GROWTH IN LOG OF POPULATION 1970–2000)

Variable	1	2	3	4
Intercept	-0.088 (-1.600)	0.902 -18.66	-0.088 (-1.600)	0.906 (18.690)
Log of population 1970	0.034 (5.610)	-0.034 (-6.860)	0.033 (5.170)	-0.036 (-6.910) -
Income per capita 1970(a)	.095 (6.300)	-0.071 (-5.630)	0.100 (6.360)	-0.068 (-5.290)
Growth in log of population 1960–1970		1.619 (44.730)		1.620 (44.740)
Northeast	-0.396 (-12.480)	-0.273 (-10.960)	-0.396 (-12.410)	-0.271 (-10.800)
Central	-0.413 (-19.740)	-0.318 (-19.330)	-0.413 (-19.610)	-0.316 (-19.080)
South	-0.115 (-5.220)	-0.137 (-7.930)	-0.116 (-5.010)	-0.143 (-7.890)
Fractionalization 1960			0.019 (0.370)	0.042 (1.080)
No of Observations	3133	3120	3120	3120
Adj. R-squared	.17	.50	.18	.50

(t-statistics in parentheses)

(a) Coefficient multiplied by 10^3 .

Peri (2003) use data on rents and wages in U.S. cities and find that U.S. born individuals living in more “culturally diverse” cities in their terminology (i.e., cities with a larger share of foreign born people) pay higher rents than those living in more homogeneous cities. In other words, diversity seems to have positive “amenity effects” on production and consumption. Their findings are robust to instrumenting the share of foreign born people with the distance from the closest “port of entry” into the United States. Along similar lines, Richard Florida (2002a, 2002b) argues that amenities and diversity in U.S. cities attracts human capital. He constructs indices of heterogeneity of a place that are not directly related to ethnicity but involve proportions of gay households, diversity of night life, etc. and finds that places that score higher in these indices have also higher human capital. The direction of

causality is however unclear. Further work, possibly using firm and plant level data, would be useful in this area.

In subsequent work, Ottaviano and Peri (2004) find that the wage of white individuals, after controlling for various other determinants, are higher in more diverse cities where diversity is measured with index based on main language spoken at home. They interpret this result as an indication of higher productivity with diversity. A possible criticism of this finding is that cities in which the language spoken at home is not English may be cities of recent immigration and immigrants may be attracted to faster growing cities. While they try to correct for this problem of reverse causation, it is not clear that there is a way of doing it convincingly.

3.2.2 *Effects on Public Policies*

A very large literature in political science and sociology examines the role of race in

TABLE 6
FRACTIONALIZATION, INCOME AND POPULATION GROWTH IN COUNTIES
(DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS GROWTH IN LOG OF POPULATION 1970–2000)

Variable	growth 1960–2000 1	growth 1960–2000 2	growth 1970–2000 3	growth 1970–2000 4	growth 1970–2000 5	growth 1970–2000 6	growth 1980–2000 7	growth 1980–2000 8
Intercept	-0.221 (-2.500)	0.679 (7.170)	0.043 (0.660)	1.026 (18.360)	-0.096 (-1.450)	0.974 (16.930)	-0.397 (-9.550)	-0.229 (-7.160)
Log of population 1960	0.019 (2.250)	-0.038 (-4.510)						
Log of population 1970			0.029 (4.560)	-0.039 (-7.470)	0.038 (6.020)	-0.036 (-6.710)		
Log of population 1980							0.051 (13.630)	0.019 (6.900)
Income per capita 1970(a)	0.216 (8.810)	0.049 (1.940)	0.059 (3.060)	-0.105 (-6.790)	0.086 (4.440)	-0.094 (-6.000)		
Income per capita 1980(a)							0.028 (5.100)	0.003 (0.740)
Growth in log of population 1950–1960		0.965 (20.880)						
Growth in log of population 1960–1970				1.618 (44.830)		1.622 (44.720)		
Growth in log of population 1970–1980								1.060 (52.880)
Northeast	-0.378 (-9.110)	-0.236 (-5.990)	-0.385 (-12.030)	-0.261 (-10.390)	-0.405 (-12.63)	-0.269 (-10.660)	-0.253 (-12.460)	-0.017 (-1.080)
Central	-0.446 (-16.360)	-0.369 (-14.260)	-0.410 (-19.530)	-0.314 (-18.990)	-0.420 (-19.87)	-0.317 (-19.010)	-0.252 (-18.680)	-0.040 (-3.800)
South	-0.085 (-2.500)	-0.048 (-1.670)	-0.130 (-5.530)	-0.155 (-8.490)	-0.101 (-4.410)	-0.138 (-7.720)	-0.067 (-4.990)	-0.028 (-2.890)
Fractionalization 1960	-0.727 (-3.270)	-0.906 (-4.280)	-0.581 (-3.380)	-0.505 (-3.770)				
Fractionalization 1960 *								
Income per capita 1970(a)	0.415 (3.950)	0.471 (4.690)	0.297 (3.650)	0.271 (4.270)				
Fractionalization 1970					-0.130 (-0.770)	-0.335 (-2.520)		
Fractionalization 1970 *								
Income per capita 1970(a)					0.001 (0.020)	0.151 (2.410)		
Fractionalization 1980							0.068 (0.670)	0.015 (0.190)
Fractionalization 1980 *								
Income per capita 1980(a)							-0.033 (-1.970)	0.025 (1.740)
No of Observations	3120	3102	3120	3120	3133	3120	3137	3133
Adj. R-squared	.19	.29	.18	.50	.18	.50	.20	.58

(t-statistics in parentheses)

(a) Coefficient multiplied by 10³.

the history of public policies in American cities (for a recent contribution, see Nancy Burns 1994 and the references cited therein). Several papers within the economics literature have argued that public good provision is lower and/or less efficient in more racially fragmented American cities, results which are consistent with those obtained in cross-country samples and in many ways follow similar procedures that involve cross cities (rather than cross-country) regressions. Alesina, Baqir, and Easterly (1999, 2000) show that, in more fragmented cities, the provision of “productive” public goods (roads, hospitals, schools, etc.) is lower, while the types of expenditures that more closely resembles transfers targeted to ethnic and racial groups are larger. In particular, spending on roads, schools, and other public goods are smaller in racially fragmented cities. Preferences over roads are likely to be different if different racial groups are located in different parts of the city and preferences over schools are certainly ethnically sensitive. Instead, spending on public employment is larger in more ethnically fragmented cities, a result consistent with a use of public jobs with ethnically or racially motivated patronage. Interestingly, they find that racial divisions have stronger effects than ethnic ones (where ethnicity is identified with country of origin), a result consistent with evidence discussed in the next section on the endogenous formation of localities in the United States.

A particularly important type of local public good is public education. James Poterba (1997) finds that in U.S. states, government per child spending on K–12 education decreases with the fraction of the population aged 65 and above, and that this effect is strengthened when the difference between the fraction of nonwhite population aged 5–17 and the fraction nonwhite aged 65 or more is included among the controls. This suggests an interplay of demographic and racial composition effects, as if

older citizens were less inclined to spend on public goods that benefit younger generations when these generations belong disproportionately to a different race. Using historical data on U.S. states, Claudia Goldin and Katz (1999) find a similar role for heterogeneity, be it ethnic, racial, religious, or economic. La Ferrara and Angelo Mele (2003) investigate the relationship between racial segregation and spending on public education across U.S. cities. Jacob Vigdor (2004) finds that the greater a community’s racial heterogeneity, the lower its rate of response to the 2000 Census form. Response is interpreted as a local public good in that the amount of federal funds allocated to the community depend on its response rate. Alesina and La Ferrara (2002) also show how redistributive policies are deeply affected by racial politics. In more racially fragmented communities, people are less willing to redistribute income because the white majority feels that redistributive flows would favor a racial minority. Survey evidence suggests that those respondents who express attitudes less favorable to racial integration are also more averse to government intervention on redistributive matters. Erzo Luttmer (2001) finds that respondents in surveys show more support for welfare policies as the share of population of the same race of the respondent increases in his/her community.

One of the reasons why public policies in racially fragmented communities are worse is that social capital is lower. Two key aspects of social capital are participation in social activities or groups and trust.²² Using data from the General Social Survey, Alesina and La Ferrara (2000) provide evidence that, in American cities, individuals of different races are less willing to participate in social activities in racially mixed communities. There are two non mutually

²² For survey on the relationship between ethnic diversity and social capital, see Dora Costa and Matthew Kahn (2003a).

exclusive explanations. One is that members of different racially identified groups have different preferences on what a group should do or how it should be run, and the other is that there is a cost in sharing a group with different races simply because of aversion to racial mixing. Alesina and La Ferrara (2002) show that, in American cities, individuals living in more racially fragmented communities have a lower propensity to trust other people, while they do not exhibit lower levels of trust toward institutions. Similar results were later obtained by Costa and Kahn (2003b). Interestingly, all these authors also show that income inequality reduces participation and social capital but the effect of racial conflict seems stronger. Experimental evidence on trust and participation included in Glaeser, David Laibson, Jose Scheinkman, and Christine Soutter (2000) is also consistent with these results: even in experimental settings and amongst a relatively homogeneous group of individuals (in terms of education), trust does not travel well across racial lines.

In summary, looking at U.S. cities, there seem to be two empirically relevant types of diversity. One is ethnic fractionalization, where ethnic groups are defined according to the five Census categories (White; Black; American Indian–Eskimo–Aleutian; Asian–Pacific Islander; and Hispanics). This type of fractionalization seems to be associated with poor public policies, low trust, and low city growth. On the other hand, there are measures of cultural diversity based on language, life style, and attitudes. These measures seem to be associated with a positive evaluation of amenities and higher productivity. The two sets of results are not contradictory because the two indices of diversity are very imperfectly correlated. Most notably, an index based on language does not distinguish between whites and blacks and, in this sense, may underestimate diversity in racially heterogeneous cities. But it is also

possible that, to the extent that a totally white city is very diverse in terms of language spoken at home, the language-based diversity index can overestimate heterogeneity compared to the race-based one. The choice of the notion of cultural diversity to be used is ultimately a matter of context and of the particular problem to be analyzed.

3.3 *Village Communities in Developing Countries*

3.3.1 *Effects on Productivity*

A particularly relevant setting in which to study the productivity effects of ethnic diversity is that of developing economies. The reason is that a large share of economic transactions occurs outside the boundaries of the formal sector and need to be supported by enforcement schemes similar to those described in section 2.1. Although direct empirical evidence is seldom available, a number of recent studies on developing countries allow to draw preliminary inference on the impact of diversity on productivity and economic performance at the micro level.

Manufacturing firms in Africa have been studied by several authors. Arne Bigsten, Peter Kimuyu, and Karl Lundvall (2000) use a data set on Kenyan firms in the food, wood, textile, and metal industries and examine what factors account for the choice of going formal and for the degree of economic efficiency. They find that kinship and community ties among entrepreneurs of Asian origin reduce the barriers to entry in the formal sector, so that even after accounting for differences in education, “African” firms are much more likely to be informal at start-up.²³ In addition to the advantage that the

²³ The distinction between the Asian and the African business community in Kenya goes back to the colonial period, when the British organization rested upon a three-tier society in which traders and businessmen of Indian origin occupied an intermediate position.

“formal status” gives to Asian-managed firms (e.g., in terms of access to formal credit), Asian firms are shown to be more capital intensive and more productive.²⁴

Fafchamps (2000) focuses on the relationship between ethnicity and access to credit for manufacturing firms in Kenya and Zimbabwe and finds that, after controlling for observable firm characteristics (e.g., size) African firms are *not* discriminated against in the allocation of bank overdraft and formal loans. The way in which ethnicity seems to make a difference is by offering network relationships that improve access to supplier credit. This in turn affects productivity and allows firms to remain in the market in the presence of negative shocks, as a common way to absorb cash flow variations is to delay payments to suppliers. The relationship between trade credit and productivity is further explored by Raymond Fisman (1999, 2003), who shows that entrepreneurs of Asian and European origin are more likely to obtain supplier credit, and that firms that do not have access to supplier credit have a higher probability of facing inventory shortages and have lower rates of capacity utilization.

Fafchamps (2004) reviews more broadly the evidence on the effects of ethnic networks on economic performance and on the allocation of credit in several African countries. He identifies two effects, one positive and one negative. On the one hand, ethnically based networks can provide insurance, facilitate transactions, increase trust, and simply substitute for rudimentary market institutions. On the other hand, the same networks may lead to bias against various groups. For instance, Fafchamps finds “the presence of an ethnic bias in trade credit usage amongst manufacturing firms in Sub-Saharan Africa. The direction of the bias is generally detrimental to entrepreneurs of

African descent” (p. 368). This author, going beyond some of his previous work, tries to identify whether this amounts to active discrimination due to the lack of connection with appropriate networks. At least for Zimbabwe and Kenya, he finds that this is indeed the case for black and female entrepreneurs. Interestingly, the same author finds virtually no effects of ethnically based networks on agricultural trade (chapter 19), a result that leads to be cautious about blanket generalizations across all Africa and all trades on the role of ethnic networks.

Despite their focus on employer-level ethnicity as opposed to ethnic *fractionalization*, the above studies potentially bear interesting implications for the relationship between ethnic diversity at the community level and firm performance. In fact, for a given level of credit supply, the greater the number of ethnic groups in the business community, the lower the chances that supplier credit is allocated efficiently if the criterion is purely ethnic affiliation, which can ultimately harm economic productivity.²⁵

An explicit focus on ethnic heterogeneity and economic performance is in the study by La Ferrara (2002b). She uses an original data set on production cooperatives in the informal settlements of Nairobi and has information on all members of the surveyed groups, which allows her to construct exact measures of group composition in terms of income, education, age, and ethnicity. She finds that ethnicity matters for gaining access to group resources, especially in the form of cheap loans: members who share the same ethnicity as the chairperson are 20 to 25 percentage points more likely to borrow from the group or from other members. Ethnic heterogeneity also seems to influence the organization of production: members of more ethnically heterogeneous groups are less likely to specialize in different tasks and

²⁴ Further evidence on the relationship between ethnic networks and access to credit in the Kenyan manufacturing sector is provided by Tyler Biggs, Mayank Raturi, and Pradeep Srivastava (2002).

²⁵ This obviously depends on the way in which network structure endogenously responds to the ethnic composition of the community, a point we address in section 4.3.

more likely to all do the same job. *Prima facie*, this seems in contrast with the assumption of positive complementarities in production among different ethnic groups, which we made in our theoretical framework. However, the difficulty of allocating different tasks across different groups in the particular context of La Ferrara's study stems from the governance structure of the groups, and on the lack of transparent allocation rules that characterizes most of the groups under study. For example, ethnically fragmented groups more often adopt remuneration schemes in which every worker gets the same fixed amount, rather than being paid on the basis of the amount of work put in. These choices on division of labor and wage structure may be due to the relative difficulty of reaching consensus on "unequal" task allocations and remuneration schemes in ethnically heterogeneous groups. In this case, the consequences of ethnic diversity on differential access to inputs get reinforced by its impact on within-firm organization of production. Viewed in this light, our hypothesis that the beneficial effects of diversity are stronger in more economically advanced societies is actually fully compatible with these findings.

A recent application to lending groups is provided by Dean Karlan (2003). He uses data on members of a Peruvian micro finance organization and exploits the random selection of people into groups to estimate the effect of group composition on repayment performance. He finds that members of more "homogeneous" groups, both in terms of geographical proximity and of cultural affiliation, are more likely to save and to repay their loans. Interestingly, "cultural" homogeneity is measured through a score attributed by enumerators to each respondent on the basis of his/her language, dress, and hair style. These findings suggest that monitoring and enforcement within groups are easier the greater the social affinity among their members, as argued in section 2.1.

Finally, although very limited evidence exists on the subject, ethnic diversity can also have an impact on agricultural productivity in developing countries. A recent study by Karen Macours (2003) suggests that informal enforcement of property rights in the land market creates incentives for rental transactions to remain within ethnic groups. In turn, in a highly fragmented environment, the exclusion of minority groups leads to ethnic conflict, further weakening property rights and reinforcing segregation.

3.3.2 *Effects on Public Policies*

Most of the literature on group heterogeneity and collective action in small communities has focused on the role of income inequality as opposed to ethnic or racial heterogeneity. The focus of that literature, exemplified by Mancur Olson's (1965) seminal contribution, has been on the relationship between inequality in the shares of the benefits from the commonly provided good that accrue to different types and their incentives to contribute.²⁶ However, the extent to which this literature can be generalized to the impact of ethnic diversity is limited, and requires a context in which types (e.g., ethnic groups) matter for public good provision only through their contributing capacity, and a mapping between inequality and ethnic fractionalization can be traced.

A recent literature, however, has looked specifically at the role of ethnic heterogeneity with a particular emphasis on public good provision in poor communities. An example is the study by Cagla Okten and Una Okonkwo-Osili (2004), who use micro level data from Indonesia to estimate how ethnic diversity affects monetary and time contributions to community organizations. They propose three ways in which ethnic diversity can affect voluntary contributions: (1) diverse communities may have more difficulty in defining common policies as

²⁶ For a survey of this topic with a specific emphasis on economic inequality, see La Ferrara (2003b).

their preferences diverge; (2) transaction costs are higher in more diverse communities, e.g., because of lower effectiveness of informal enforcement mechanisms; and (3) an altruistic orientation to contribute to one's own ethnic group. Their empirical results suggest that increased ethnic heterogeneity decreases both contributions to local community organizations, and the prevalence itself of such organizations. Adi Brender (2004) finds similar results for Israel.²⁷

Edward Miguel and Mary Gugerty (2004) also investigate the mechanisms through which ethnic heterogeneity may harm public good provision. In particular, they focus on the role played by social sanctions. As we argued in section 2, in environments with weak legal enforcement, most informal transactions rely on the availability of "self-enforcing" mechanisms related to repeated interaction and reputation, as well as on the imposition of social sanctions. Miguel and Gugerty assume that such sanctions are more effective if imposed *within* ethnic groups than *between* groups. They test this hypothesis using data on 337 primary schools in rural Kenya. In addition to information on students and teachers, their data contains school committee records which report the threat or application of sanctions and the fund raising activities of the school. They find that local ethnic diversity is negatively correlated to school funding and to the quality of school facilities. According to their estimates, moving from complete homogeneity to complete heterogeneity would reduce average local funding by about 20 percent.

An insight into the motivations underlying the failures of collective action in heterogeneous communities is offered by the recent work of Abigail Barr (2003). She conducted field experiments in Zimbabwe exploiting the resettlement policies promoted by the

government, which generated a set of socially and ethnically heterogeneous villages (treatment) to be compared with nonresettled communities (control). From the results of her trust game, Barr concludes that the lower propensity to trust of resettled villagers is due not to differences in altruism or in socially transmitted norms, but to the lower density of kinship ties. Again, this is consistent with the hypothesis that informal enforcement does not travel well across kinship (and a fortiori ethnic) lines.

Finally, Jeff Dayton-Johnson (2000) and Asim Khwaja (2000) look at more production-oriented collective activities. The former uses data on Mexican irrigation projects and finds that canal maintenance is worse the more unequal is the distribution of land and the higher is "social" heterogeneity, proxied by the number of different farming communities represented in the same maintenance unit. Khwaja (2000) uses data on community-maintained infrastructure projects in Northern Pakistan, the complexity of which ranges from simple irrigation channels to sophisticated electricity units. Again, he finds that "social" heterogeneity—measured as the fragmentation into different clans, political, and religious groups—is negatively associated with project maintenance. An interesting difference between Khwaja's work and the other existing studies is its focus on institutional design. In fact, he finds that good task design can potentially compensate for fragmentation in allowing heterogeneous communities to succeed in collective action. This parallels the findings of the literature on organization behavior described in section 2.1.

4. *Ethnic Fragmentation and Endogenous Community Formation*

In this section, we discuss how fragmentation affects not just the economic policies and performance of given communities, but the formation and composition of the relevant communities. In other words, what happens when community size and/or composition

²⁷ This author also discusses the effect of ethnic minority's control of municipalities and finds that it is associated for poorer tax collection.

can be simultaneously determined with the policies?

4.1 Countries

A line of research by Alesina and Spolaore (1997, 2003), Alesina, Spolaore, and Wacziarg (2000), and Spolaore and Wacziarg (2002) emphasizes the role of racial conflict as a determinant of the number and size of countries. The argument is as follows. The size of a country emerges from a trade-off between the benefits of scale (broadly defined) and the cost of heterogeneity of preferences in the population. Benefits of size include economies of scale in the production of some public goods, internalization of policy externalities, the size of the market, defense and protection from foreign aggression, and regional insurance schemes. The costs of heterogeneity arise because, in large and diverse countries, individuals with different preferences have to share common policies so the average utility of these policies is decreasing with heterogeneity. Empirically, racial fragmentation is often associated with differences in preferences, so racial cleavages are a major determinant of the determination of borders, secessions, and various centrifugal forces.²⁸

A potentially testable implication of this approach is that, as the benefits of size diminish, then it becomes more likely that countries can split into more homogenous smaller political entities. One building bloc of this argument is of course that openness to trade is particularly beneficial for small countries. Results by Ades and Glaeser (1999), Alesina, Spolaore, and Wacziarg (2000), and Alcalá and Ciccone (2004) suggest that, as freedom of trade increases, the benefit of size for economic growth diminishes. In a completely autarkic world, the political size of a country also determines its economic size; in a world of free trade they become more disjoint. That is, from an

“economic” point of view (our production of private goods in the simple model above), trade makes economic size “larger.” On the other hand, since countries can retain their independence while trading, they do not have to share common public policies on which there are differences of opinions. In ethnically diverse societies, then, increased economic integration should make it more likely that conflicts are resolved with breakdown of countries. Some insights on this issue can be gathered from the political science literature on partition as a solution to ethnic civil war, supported among others by Chaim Kaufmann (1996, 1998). A critical assessment of the view that separation is the best solution for civil wars generated by ethnic conflict is provided by Nicholas Sambanis (2000), who uses a cross sectional data set of all civil wars since 1944 and estimates the probability of partition as a function of the type of civil war (ethnic/religious as opposed to ideological) and of several socioeconomic factors, among which ethnic heterogeneity of the population.

The relationship between ethnic heterogeneity and the likelihood of country breakdowns is also mediated by the role of natural resources, and this is a particularly relevant issue for developing countries. Natural resource discoveries tend to be located in remote areas at the periphery of a country, as resources more centrally located have likely been discovered already. It is often the case that people living in peripheral areas have ethnic identities that do not coincide with the majority of the country as a whole. The availability of new natural resources makes these regions more economically viable on their own and therefore increases pressure for separation or autonomy.²⁹

In addition to economies of scale, another benefit of country size is defense and protection from aggressions, so as the world becomes more peaceful one should observe centrifugal forces. Alesina and Spolaore

²⁸ Patrick Bolton and Gerard Roland (1997) explore how income differences and redistribution may lead to break down of countries.

²⁹ We are grateful to a referee for suggesting this point.

(2003) discuss historical evidence, arguing that this implication is consistent with the data concerning the evolution of country size, international trade, and threats of conflicts. Recently, the collapse of the Soviet Union, by reducing the threat of and East–West conflict, has certainly facilitated political separatism in Eastern Europe. Huntington (1998) notes how the end of the Cold War allowed the realignment of peoples into countries that better reflected homogenous “civilizations.” In most cases, this movement meant breakdown of countries and in a few cases movement toward reunification.

Finally, an important issue is the relationship between ethnic heterogeneity, country formation, and democracy. Alesina and Spolaore (2003) discuss the effect of authoritarian systems on measured racial, linguistic, or religious fragmentation and country size. Dictators prefer large countries for several reasons. One is that they can extract rents from larger populations, another one is that they can support with size their bellicose attitudes. Historically, one of the main problems of dictators has been to repress ethnic conflict in an attempt to create artificially homogeneous countries—an issue to which we return below when we discuss the endogeneity of the notion of fragmentation. In fact, dictators often use racial hatred to create support for the dominance of one group over others, a result consistent with models and empirical evidence by Glaeser (2002). One of the implications of this artificial repression of diversity is that centrifugal forces typically explode when dictators fall, as happened for example in the Soviet Union, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Iraq. Fearon (1998) provides an insightful game theoretic model of civil wars that follow the collapse of dictators.

4.2 *Cities*

A very large literature based on the celebrated Tiebout (1956) model has discussed the formation and organization of jurisdictions based upon a very simple but powerful idea. The rich want to isolate themselves

from the poor to escape from redistributive policies and the poor want to be close to the rich to gain from redistribution. Until recently, virtually all the economic literature on jurisdiction formation in urban economics was based on this income conflict. That is, if the wealthy want to segregate away from the poor, the number of communities should increase as income inequality increases.³⁰

On the other hand, a vast body of sociological literature has emphasized the importance of racial divides in the formation and organization of American cities. Alesina, Baqir, and Hoxby (2004) provide a model of formation of political jurisdictions that expands upon the models of country formation described above. Again, the formation of local jurisdictions emerges from a trade-off between the benefits of scale and the costs of racial heterogeneity. These authors look both at recent evidence and at historical evidence on the formation and breakdown of school districts, special districts, and cities. In particular, they consider the Great Migration of African Americans from the South to some areas of the North to support the war industries during the two world wars. They examine how the pattern of jurisdiction formation differs in counties where the immigration of blacks occurred and in those in which it did not, confirming the result that the desire for racial homogeneity was the driving force in the formation of localities. The trade-off between economies of scale and racial heterogeneity tends to be larger in magnitude and more robust empirically than the trade-off between economies of scale and income heterogeneity.

An important issue is how different dimensions of heterogeneity *interact* to determine jurisdiction formation. In a recent paper, Rajiv Sethi and Rohini Somanathan (2004) propose a model in

³⁰ For an excellent recent contribution in this line that also summarizes much of the earlier work, see Calabrese, Cassidy, and Epplé (2002).

which individuals care both about the racial composition of their communities and about its wealth, and in which races differ in income. They show that it is crucial to consider the *interplay* between preferences on interracial interactions and income differentials between races in order to understand patterns of residential location (i.e., segregation). An application of their framework to jurisdiction formation would enrich existing theories in interesting ways.

Heterogeneity can also affect jurisdiction formation through the choice of the “admission rule” into the jurisdiction. Philippe Jehiel and Suzanne Scotchmer (2001) provide a model in which agents are heterogeneous in their taste for a public good and the choice of the admission rule into the jurisdiction is endogenous. They consider different possible admissions rules (free mobility, majority vote, unanimity, and conditional on demand) and ask which partition is stable for each given rule. While not directly applied to the issue of ethnic heterogeneity, their theoretical framework seems useful for a research agenda in which changes in ethnic diversity do not automatically translate into break down or consolidation of jurisdictions, but can be mediated through an endogenous choice of specific rules of the game. This seems a promising avenue of research for the future.

4.3 *Groups and Clubs*

Compared to the literature on country size and jurisdiction formation, the economics literature on the role of ethnic diversity in the endogenous formation of social groups is significantly smaller. The traditional approach within economics has been one in which groups were seen as “clubs” into which individuals could self-select and within which they would interact. The benefits from consumption depended on the characteristics of other members of the club (hence on group composition), mostly in terms of income. More recently, a game-theoretic literature has developed on the

formation of clubs, networks, and coalitions that provide economic benefits to their members (see the volume by Gabrielle Demange and Myrna Wooders 2005 for a survey and a collection of results). Within this literature, it is possible to isolate the role of players’ heterogeneity as a determinant of group formation. For example, Bryan Ellickson, Birgit Grodal, Scotchmer, and William Zame (1999) propose a general equilibrium framework in which agents are heterogeneous and can sort into different clubs, and the equilibrium number and composition of the groups is determined endogenously to clear the market for club memberships. Another formulation by Igal Milchtaich and Eyal Winter (2002) focuses specifically on the effects of endogenous group formation for the composition of the groups and in particular on the conditions under which the resulting equilibrium is one with segregation. Starting from the assumption that individuals prefer to associate with others similar to themselves, Milchtaich and Winter study the “stable” partitions of society into groups and show one crucial element is whether people minimize the “average distance” from other group members or the “distance from the average” group member.³¹

In recent work, Debraj Ray and Rajiv Vohra (1999, 2001) study coalition formation and public good provision in a setting where agents have complete information and can write binding agreements. They focus on coalition formation as a potential source of inefficiency and show that only in some cases full cooperation (efficient public good provision) emerges as the equilibrium; in other cases, several coalitions coexist in equilibrium and the level of public good provided is inefficient.

³¹ Note that while in order to calculate the “average distance” one needs to know the identity of each and every member of the group, a “distance from the average” approach only requires knowledge of the representative individual within the group. Which assumption is more realistic depends on the situation under study.

Alesina and La Ferrara (2000) focus on the role of ethnic heterogeneity in a setting in which individuals can choose whether to join groups or not, and derive the equilibrium composition of the groups as a function of the degree of ethnic heterogeneity in the society as a whole. In particular, they study under what conditions increased heterogeneity in the population leads to less aggregate participation in groups, even when individuals can sort into multiple homogeneous groups. Using survey data for the United States, they find that participation in socioeconomic groups is negatively affected by local indexes of racial fractionalization and heterogeneity in ethnic origin. Thanks to the availability of direct individual responses on questions regarding racial mixing, they can test the effects on different subgroups of the population and find that the negative effect of racial fragmentation on participation only holds for people relatively averse to racial mixing.

A similar question is addressed by La Ferrara (2002a) in the context of developing countries. The model here focuses on the relationship between heterogeneity and group participation in the presence of different admission rules. Under one rule, labeled “open access,” anyone can join the group provided he or she pays the cost; another rule instead allows the members of the group to exclude someone by majority vote. La Ferrara shows that an increase in heterogeneity has an ambiguous effect both on group composition and on aggregate levels of participation, and that the type of access rule is key in determining what categories are represented in the group. Empirical findings from informal groups in rural Tanzania are consistent with the predictions of the theory. A more general treatment of group formation and decision rules, but without a focus on ethnic diversity, can be found in the survey by Demange (2005). This author also places the argument in the context of a trade-off between the benefits of size (increasing returns) and the costs of increased preference diversity, much in the

spirit of the literature on country and jurisdiction formation surveyed above.

5. Open Questions

In this section, we highlight the main questions that in our opinion need to be addressed to get a better understanding of how much and why ethnic diversity matters for economic outcomes. The first is the endogeneity of ethnic diversity; the second is how diversity should be measured.

5.1 *The Endogeneity of Diversity*

All the work surveyed above shares the assumption that ethnic groups are “objective categories” into which individuals can be classified, and that such classification is commonly shared and exogenous. However, the validity of this assumption can be called into question on several grounds. First, people may not agree on what are the relevant ethnic groups into which they are supposed to “classify” others, i.e., the boundaries of these groups may not be objectively known to all. Secondly, even under the most conventional definition of cultural category (ethnic, linguistic, or religious), the latter may not be determined independently of economic and policy choices at a given point in time. This can occur both because political leaders may actively pursue policies that influence (historically, often reduce) ethnic diversity, and because citizens may “choose” their identity differently in response to political and economic conditions.

5.1.1 *What Makes Ethnicity Identifiable?*

Underlying most research undertaken so far is the assumption that people’s ethnicity is easily identifiable and can be used to construct categories of “homogeneous” individuals. Indeed, the supposedly “objective” nature and visibility of ethnic identity is often advocated as the primary reason why economic or political conflict may organize around ethnic lines even when the underlying preferences

are not intrinsically about ethnicity. For example, Francesco Caselli and Wilbur Coleman (2002) state that “ethnicity allows groups fighting over resources to enforce membership in the respective coalitions. Without the distinguishing marks of ethnicity, these coalitions would be porous and subject to infiltration.”³² Fearon (1999) argues that using ethnicity as a criterion for the allocation of “pork” is a way for those who win elections to prevent losers from entering the winning coalition. Several recent contributions, however, have started to challenge this assumption.

First of all, individuals’ ability to correctly classify *others* into a given ethnic category may not be taken for granted. Donald Horowitz (2001) and Macartan Humphreys, Daniel Posner, and Jeremy Weinstein (2002) report evidence from case studies in Sri Lanka, Burundi, and Ethiopia, where identifying members from different ethnic groups was at times difficult despite the fact that local conflicts were revolving around ethnic roots. In those cases, the possibility to fake one’s accent or to dress in a particular way made it impossible to recognize people’s ethnic origin even for their local counterparts. In a recent paper, Humphreys and Habaye Mohamed (2002) compare the experiences of Mali and Senegal in terms of the ability to identify specific ethnic groups leading separatist movements. They argue that the fact that the Tuaregs and Maures in Mali were relatively “white” compared to the rest of the population led to a polarization of forces and to escalating communal violence. On the other hand, ethnic violence toward the Diola minority group has been limited by the difficulty of identifying them. Finally, James Habyarimana, Humphreys, Posner, and Weinstein (2004) conducted an experiment on undergraduate students in the United States recruited from seven different ethnic groups and found that their

subjects managed to “pass” as members of other groups 45 percent of the time.³³ Among the factors influencing a person’s ability to correctly identify others were his or her own exposure to other ethnic groups and the level of information about those groups.

Secondly, individuals’ choice of *their own* ethnic identity may not be unresponsive to the economic environment.³⁴ In India, a well known phenomenon, known as “Sanskritization” since the early work of Mysore Srinivas (1966), denotes the efforts of lower caste members to raise their social status by adopting the practices and language of upper castes. Using a simple model, Francis Bloch and Vijavendra Rao (2001) show that, in societies where the minority group suffers from statistical discrimination, social assimilation can occur as minority members adopt the behavior of the dominant group to signal high productivity to potential employers. An alternative formulation of a similar phenomenon is provided by Laitin (1998) using a Schelling tipping model. He argues that, as countries become richer, there may be a tendency for lower income ethnic groups to mimic and assimilate with higher income groups. This “ethnic mimicking” by lower status ethnic groups decreases the social costs of heterogeneity in rich economies and, thus, contributes to explain why ethnic diversity appears to be more costly in poorer countries (see our econometric results above).

In the context of data collection, self reported racial classifications may be partly endogenous to government policies. Users of Census data know how sometimes questions about ethnic affiliation can be a politically charged issue. For example, if the government is known to favor (or hinder) a given ethnic group, people may have an

³³ The ethnic categories in their sample were: African American, Arab, Asian, Caucasian, Indian, Persian/Iranian, and Latino.

³⁴ Among earlier contributions highlighting the responsiveness of ethnic identities to political and economic incentives, see Anderson (1983) and Horowitz (1985).

³² Caselli and Coleman (2002), p. 1.

incentive to report (or not report) themselves as part of that group.³⁵ How empirically important this “tyranny of the Census” is remains to be seen.

While the notion of endogenous ethnic identity is becoming increasingly popular among social scientists, to our knowledge the only attempt at formalizing it in the context of an economic model is the recent work by Caselli and Coleman (2002). In their model, resources are allocated based on the ethnic composition of the society and individuals can choose their identity strategically, i.e., can switch ethnicity by paying a cost. The greater the “physical” or cultural distance among the groups, the greater this cost. As we shall see below, this formalization also has important implications for building relevant measures of ethnic diversity.

5.1.2 *Why Are Some Ethnic Differences Perceived as “Salient”?*

While ethnic diversity is often associated with poor politico-economic outcomes, as discussed above, it is not always the case. Also, while in some cases ethnic conflict explodes in violent civil wars, in many other cases it does not.³⁶ Why do ethnic or cultural differences matter in some cases and not in others?

Posner (2004b) offers an interesting “natural experiment” originating from the arbitrary drawing of the border between Zambia and Malawi. When the border between the two countries was drawn, two ethnic groups—the Chewas and the

Tumbukas—were partitioned so that approximately two thirds of each group remained in Malawi and the rest in Zambia. Coming from an identical cultural background, the evolution over time of the relationship between the two ethnic groups in each country can be presumed to be the result of the difference in economic and political institutions. In particular, since their division, the Chewas and the Tumbukas have been political allies in Zambia and adversaries in Malawi. Posner suggests that the explanation for this difference lies in the relative size of each group compared to the relevant country’s population. While in Malawi both groups represent a large fraction of the country’s population, hence they can compete for power at the national level, in Zambia they are a minority compared to other ethnic groups and they often ally as an “Eastern” coalition against the remaining political forces. This example powerfully suggests that there is nothing intrinsic to physical differences or to the content of cultural traditions that should make a given ethnic divide “salient” or not: rather, it is the structure of domestic political and economic competition that shapes potential ethnic divisions into meaningful realities.

As a matter of fact, even within a given institutional structure, the salience of ethnic divisions can change over time as a response to politico-economic incentives. Alesina et al. (2003) discuss the example of Somalia, which until the onset of the 1991 civil war was considered an ethnically homogeneous country because 85 percent of the population was Somali. The war shifted the relevant dimension of ethnic cleavage to that of “clans,” and individual self-identification to groups changed in a way that made the country more “ethnically” fragmented. Fearon (2003) argues that the only way to really measure ethnic fragmentation is to get the salient issue “right,” that is to identify correctly for every country what the salient divisions are.

³⁵ Steven Wilkinson (2002) discusses two interesting examples in this respect. One is from a Bohemian town where about a third of the respondents who had declared to be “Germans” in the 1910 Census switched to “Czech” in 1921 to avoid discrimination. The second is from the Indian state of Punjab, where in the 1961 Census the fraction of Punjabi speakers dropped by over 20 percentage points because many Hindu Punjabi speakers who wanted to block the attempts of a Sikh movement to partition the state declared themselves as speaking Hindi.

³⁶ For example, Fearon and Laitin (1996) argue that compared to the degree of ethnic fragmentation in the African continent, the actual occurrence of conflicts is small.

Finally, individual socioeconomic background can be an important factor in determining ethnic identification. Using the Afrobarometer surveys collected in the early 2000s in nine Sub-Saharan African democracies, Alicia Bannon, Miguel, and Posner (2004) estimate the likelihood that an individual will identify him/herself primarily in ethnic terms. According to their estimates, this likelihood increases with the individual's education, with the occupation in nontraditional sectors, and with exposure to political mobilization. In other words, ethnic identification is not the result of backwardness. These authors also find a negative relationship between ethnic diversity and ethnic salience, which they interpret as evidence against the maintained assumption that ethnic divisions are more salient in more diverse societies. While this is certainly a reasonable interpretation, it is also possible that respondents to surveys tend to underreport the importance of the ethnic factor in context where ethnicity is a particularly sensitive issue.³⁷

5.1.3 *Mobility and Ethnic Diversity*

Even if one were ready to accept the definition of ethnic groups as objective categories with exogenous borders, we should worry about the potential endogeneity of ethnic diversity measures as a result of individual mobility. Consider for example U.S. cities. Changes over time in the economic growth of different metropolitan areas have induced massive flows of migration that have sensibly altered some cities' ethnic composition. Local economic policies have also played a role: the structure of public policies, such as education spending, is such that the racial or ethnic composition of a given area can also shift over time as a result of policy changes. An empirical solution to this issue is provided for example by Alesina, Baqir, and Hoxby (2004), who use historical evidence on the pattern of South–North

migration to develop the war industry in the early twentieth century as an instance of predetermined local ethnic composition. In a cross-country setting, endogeneity of ethnic differences due to geographic mobility is less likely to be relevant, except possibly as a result of diasporas following civil wars.

The nature of the geographic landscape may also influence mobility and the ethnic composition of various countries. However, note that borders are only in part a predetermined geographic feature, as in general they are chosen by a combination of political forces in motion. For instance, after the First World War the superpowers of Britain, France, and the United States met in Versailles and redrew the world borders in ways that only partially reflected the goal of ethnic homogeneity; they were much more interested in grabbing for their empires and their allies as much territory as possible. The failures of the border arrangement in Versailles are still responsible for many of today's conflicts.³⁸

Finally, a more general concern related to the geographical coverage of ethnic diversity measures relates to what statistical geographers call the “modifiable area unit problem.” This term, introduced by Stan Openshaw and Peter Taylor (1979), is associated with the distortions that may arise when individual level data are aggregated into somewhat arbitrary geographical units (e.g., census tracts).³⁹ These authors showed that the sign of the correlation between two variables could change with the spatial definition used, which potentially undermines the validity of empirical analyses in which the unit of aggregation does not have a clear social or political justification. It is conceivable, however, that the severity of this problem will diminish as Geographical Information

³⁸ For an insightful discussion of these issues and more generally of the Treaty of Versailles, see Margaret McMillan (2003).

³⁹ For a survey of the literature on this problem, see Geoff Dudley (1991).

³⁷ A similar problem, for example, has been noted in the reliability of survey-based perceptions of corruption.

Systems software and computational tools become increasingly available.

5.2 Measuring Ethnic Diversity

5.2.1 What Dimension of Heterogeneity?

How to classify ethnic groups is a difficult and politically charged issue. While for the United States the Census Bureau provides a classification in five major groups which is fairly broadly accepted, similar classifications for other countries are more problematic. Individuals differ in skin color, language, origin of birth, religion: in some countries language is the key dividing line, in others it is skin color. What dimension should one use? Can ethnicity be measured in a multidimensional way?

The raw data originally used by Easterly and Levine (1997) come from the *Atlas Narodov Mira*, a compilation of ethno-linguistic groups present in 1960 based on historical linguistic origin. A first weakness of this data is that linguistic heterogeneity does not necessarily coincide with ethnic heterogeneity.⁴⁰ For instance, most Latin American countries are relatively homogeneous in terms of language but less so in terms of “ethnicity” or “race.” Fearon (2003) and Alesina et al. (2003) have compiled various measures of ethnic heterogeneity which try to tackle the fact that the difference amongst groups manifests itself in different ways in different places. The two classifications are constructed differently. Alesina et al. (2003) do not take a stand on what characteristics (ethnicity, language, or religion) are more salient, and adopt the country breakdown suggested by original sources, mainly the Encyclopedia Britannica (see the appendix for more details). Fearon (2003) instead tries to construct a list of “relevant” ethnic groups which “depends on what people in the country identify as the most socially relevant ethnic groupings” (p. 198). This approach has the advantage of being closer

to what the theory would want and the disadvantage of having to make judgment calls (or adopt others’ judgment calls) about what the “relevant list” is. The sources used by Fearon (2003) are carefully described in his paper, but an especially useful one to identify “salient” cases of ethnic conflict is Ted Gurr (1996) who classifies minorities at risk in many countries around the world.

Alesina et al. (2003) identify language groups as well as ethnic groups that are defined by other characteristics, such as skin color.⁴¹ The correlation between their more comprehensive *ELF* index and the one based purely on language is between 0.6 and 0.7, depending on the period and sample of countries used. An interesting example of the differences between the two indices is Latin America. In this region, the language index shows more homogeneity because the language of the former colonizers (Spanish, Portuguese, English) is often spoken by most, but the index based on skin color or ethnic origin (say black, mulattos, white, mestizos, Indian, etc.) shows more heterogeneity. The correlation between the Alesina et al. (2003) measure of ethnic fragmentation and Fearon’s (2003) is about 0.76. It is therefore quite high, considering the different criteria of construction.

A second weakness of the *Atlas Narodov Mira* has to do with the way in which the various groups were formed. Posner (2004a) argues that the *Atlas* data suffers from a “grouping problem” at two different levels. On the one hand, many groups are aggregated into a single category while they are distinct political actors—even enemies—at the national level. The most striking example of

⁴⁰ Another issue is that multilingualism makes linguistic fractionalization less salient, a point emphasized by Laitin (2000).

⁴¹ An innovative approach to the use of information such as skin color can be found in recent work by Hugo Nopo, Jaime Saavedra, and Maximo Torero (2002). They use survey data in which every respondent is assigned a score from 1 to 10 for each of the four main racial groups in Peru: White, Indigenous, Black, and Asian. This way heterogeneity can be measured through a multidimensional index of “racial intensity.” It should be explored to what extent it is feasible, and profitable, to move in this direction.

this concerns the Tutsis and the Hutus in Rwanda, which are aggregated into a single category “Banyrwanda.” At the opposite extreme stand a number of groups that are listed as separate linguistic categories, but whose distinction has no political or economic relevance. Posner thus proposes a classification based on “politically relevant ethnic groups,” defined as groups that can influence economic policy decisions either directly or indirectly (e.g., by threatening to remove politicians from power). However, it is difficult to argue that the realized structure of power at a given point in time is exogenous and can be used as an underlying determinant of the definition of ethnic groups. To date, it is still unclear how to integrate linguistic or “ethnic” differences with other dimensions that make the latter politically or economically salient.

5.2.2 What Index?

Most of the existing literature on ethnic diversity and economic performance focuses on the “fractionalization index” defined by expression (8) in section 3.1. This index captures the probability that two individuals randomly drawn from the population belong to different groups, and reaches a theoretical maximum of 1 when every individual belongs to a different group. This measure implies that a country composed of say 100 equally sized groups is more fractionalized than a country with two equally sized groups. However, an argument that goes back as far as the Founding Fathers is that a country composed of many small groups may actually be more stable than one composed by two equally sized ones, which are more likely to be in direct conflict with each other.⁴² Based

upon the theoretical results of Joan-Maria Esteban and Ray (1994), Jose Montalvo and Martha Reynal-Querol (2002) propose the following “polarization index”:

$$(9) \quad RQ = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{1/2 - s_i}{1/2} \right)^2 s_i,$$

where s_i is the share of group i in the population. The index RQ reaches maximum when two equally sized groups face each other and declines as the configuration of groups differs more and more from this half and half split. The authors also show that this index is highly correlated with ethno-linguistic fractionalization (ELF) at low levels of ELF , uncorrelated at intermediate levels, and negatively correlated at high levels. In a cross-country regression analysis, they find that ethnic polarization has a positive impact on the likelihood that a civil war occurs and a negative effect on a country’s growth rate. They do not find an independent effect of ethnic fractionalization. Using a different data set, Alesina et al. (2003) compare the results of the polarization index RQ and the fractionalization index ELF , and find that fractionalization works slightly better as a determinant of policies and economic outcomes. While the apparent inconsistency between the two sets of results may be due partly to different parameterization and partly to different data sources, it is difficult to gauge the statistical significance of the difference due to the high correlation between the two measures at low levels of fragmentation.

In the context of studying segregation in cities, Douglas Massey and Nancy Denton (1988) provide an excellent summary of a variety of indices that capture aspects of segregation and distribution of groups within a certain geographical area. While these indices are certainly useful, the data requirements may be insurmountable for large cross-country studies; at the very least they would require a large investment in data construction. Another important issue is whether all groups should be treated symmetrically, as

⁴² James Madison (Federalist Papers n. 11) used this argument to convince skeptics that a multiethnic United States was viable, precisely because a complex web of cross group cleavages would make it more stable. Whether or not the history of the United States with the Civil War confirmed Madison’s views is a much debated question. The importance of “nonlinearities” in the effects of ethnic diversity is also stressed by Robert Bates (2000) in the African context.

they are in the fragmentation index and to an extent in the polarization index.⁴³

Alternatively, one may want to assign weights to the *distance* between groups. Two theoretical contributions that axiomatize measures of diversity based on the “dissimilarity” of the categories under consideration are those by Martin L. Weitzman (1992) and by Walter Bossert, Prasanta K. Pattanaik, and Yongsheng Xu (2003). To our knowledge, however, these measures have not yet been implemented in empirical analysis, and the only applications containing proxies for the distance among groups are of a more heuristic nature. For example, Laitin (2000) and Fearon (2003) use measures of distance between languages to measure how different linguistic groups are in several countries. Caselli and Coleman (2002) stress the importance of ethnic distance in theory and in work in progress are trying to measure it, using surveys of anthropologists. Another dimension of distance is income: for example, two ethnic groups are especially far apart if their average income is also very distant. This is an approach followed by work in progress by Aghion, Alesina, and Trebbi (2004b) for U.S. cities. Bossert, Conchita D’Ambrosio, and La Ferrara (2005) propose a generalized index of fractionalization taking into account precisely the distance among ethnic groups.

6. *Conclusions and Policy Implications*

We proposed a model in which public good provisions was lower in fragmented societies while productivity may be positively related to variety. Is the evidence consistent with it? We certainly found overwhelming evidence supporting the first

part of the preposition. As for the productivity effects of diversity, the picture is complex. It is somehow easy to point to economic failures of fractionalized societies, but this is not a general phenomenon. Rich democratic societies work well with diversity, in the case of the United States very well in terms of growth and productivity. Even within the developing world, similar levels of ethnic diversity are associated with very different degrees of conflict and interethnic cooperation. Useful theoretical progress would incorporate in a model like this more realistic institutional features that would distinguish cases in which the economy manages to actually take advantage more or less well of the potential benefits of variety in production.

What are the policy implications of all of the above? The issue is quite difficult and politically charged and it is relevant in at least two areas: immigration policies and local policies that may increase or decrease racial integration. The implication of promoting racial homogeneity is unappealing and probably incorrect both in the short and in the long run. Laitin (1994) provides an interesting example concerning language in Ghana. After independence, this country faced the question of which language to adopt as the official one. Using English had the advantage of being understood by most and of not favoring one ethnic group over another. On the other hand, it was the language of a colonizer. Laitin argues that a solution with multiple languages may dominate that of a single homogenous language. The benefit of homogeneity had to be traded off against other considerations (national pride, ethnic balance, etc.).⁴⁴ On the other hand, peaceful separation and country breakdown may be perfectly reasonable

⁴³ In the formula for RQ , the deviation of each group from the maximum polarization share of 0.5 is weighted by the group’s own share. However, underlying that formula is the assumption that the “distance” between each group (continuous, as originally conceived by Esteban and Ray 1994) is discrete and it is the same.

⁴⁴ For a recent application to language diversity in the European Union and a measure of the “disenfranchisement” that would arise from a reduction in the number of EU working languages, see Victor Ginsburgh, Ignacio Ortuno-Ortin, and Shlomo Weber (forthcoming).

solutions to racial or cultural diversity.

Globalization also has important implications for ethnic politics. To the extent that small countries can prosper in a world of free trade, then peaceful separatism of certain minorities should not be viewed as threatening, at least from an economic point of view. As far as domestic social policy is concerned, the question is to what extent favoring racial mixing (say with affirmative action) promotes harmony, an issue that would require an entirely separate paper. The starting point would be Arend Lijphart's (1977) seminal contribution that provides a notion of power sharing denoted as "consociational democracy." The key features of this type of democracy should be a coalition government in which "all significant segments of the plural society" are represented, with a proportionality system, a mutual veto, and a federalist structure.⁴⁵ He highlights the conditions under which power sharing is likely to succeed, namely, a relative balance of power and economic equality among the different groups. Most importantly, he argues that different groups are most likely to find an agreement when they have to face *external* threats. This makes power sharing schemes difficult to implement and ultimately unstable in some developing countries (e.g., Africa) where most threats to the state come from within. Among recent examples of power sharing agreements that have failed due to internal conflicts are those of Angola and Rwanda. On the other hand, South Africa and Somaliland have managed to successfully implement consociationalist schemes. Ian S. Spears (2002) reports that, in addition to the presence of an "external" threat (Mogadishu), in the case of Somaliland a deeply rooted tradition of power sharing among the elders of local clans may have contributed to the viability of such schemes. However, this calls into question the effectiveness of power sharing as a means of *generating* interethnic cooperation:

⁴⁵ Lijphart (1977), p. 25.

indeed power sharing may well be the *result* of preexisting attitudes toward interethnic cooperation. Aghion, Alesina, and Trebbi (2004a) in fact report that racial and ethnic fractionalization are empirically inversely related to forms of consociativism and widespread proportional representation.⁴⁶

The issue of multiethnicity is especially relevant for current Europe. In fact, while the United States has been a melting pot throughout most of its history, Western European countries have been much more ethnically homogeneous. However, with the opening of borders within the European Union and its expansion to the East, in addition to increasing migration from Africa and other neighboring areas, members countries of the European Union will become less and less homogeneous; in fact the issue of multiethnicity will be one of the major challenges for Europe in the near future.

With this survey, we have tried to assess the costs and benefits of ethnic fragmentation and the policy issues arising in diverse societies. In a more and more integrated world, the question of how different people can peacefully interact is the critical problem for the next many decades.

Appendix

The data we use in this paper come from Alesina et al. (2003). The authors use the Encyclopedia Britannica (2001). The variable "language" that underlies the fractionalization index based on it, refers to "the shares of languages spoken as mother language based upon national census data." Other sources for language data are the CIA World Factbook (which however is available for only a smaller

⁴⁶ Note that while proportional representation and consociationalist schemes may diffuse racial tension, their presence is also empirically associated with difficulties in pursuing adequate fiscal policies, larger budget deficits, and macroeconomic policy instability. For extensive empirical evidence, see Torsten Persson and Guido Tabellini (2003).

set of countries) and the Ethnologue project that lists approximately 6,800 languages. Alesina et al. (2003) report that fractionalization for languages based upon these alternative sources are highly correlated with Encyclopedia Britannica.

The variable ethnic fractionalization combines the language variable above with other information about racial characteristics (normally skin color). Groups were classified as different if they spoke a different language and/or had different physical characteristics. Sources for physical differences were the Encyclopedia Britannica, CIA Factbook (2000) for twenty-five countries, David Levinson (1998) for twenty-three countries, and Minority Rights Group International (1997) for thirteen cases. The rule used for data collection was: "if two or more sources for the index of ethnic fractionalization were identical to the third decimal point, we used these sources (the recorded source in this case was normally Encyclopedia Britannica). If sources diverged up to the second decimal point, we used the source were reported ethnic groups covered the largest share of the population." The resulting ethnicity data covers 650 different ethnic groups in 190 countries, and is available on the web.

REFERENCES

- Ades, Alberto F., and Edward L. Glaeser. 1995. "Trade and Circuses: Explaining Urban Giants." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110(1): 195–227.
- Ades, Alberto F., and Edward L. Glaeser. 1999. "Evidence on Growth, Increasing Returns, and the Extent of the Market." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 114(3): 1025–45.
- Aghion, Philippe, Alberto Alesina, and Francesco Trebbi. 2004a. "Endogenous Political Institutions." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 119(2): 565–611.
- Aghion, Philippe, Alberto Alesina, and Francisco Trebbi. 2004b. "Choosing Electoral Rules: Evidence from US Cities." Unpublished.
- Alcala, Francisco, and Antonio Ciccone. 2004. "Trade and Productivity." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 119(2): 613–46.
- Alesina, Alberto, Reza Baqir, and William Easterly. 1999. "Public Goods and Ethnic Divisions." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 114(4): 1243–84.
- Alesina, Alberto, Reza Baqir, and William Easterly. 2000. "Redistributive Public Employment." *Journal of Urban Economics*, 48(2): 219–41.
- Alesina, Alberto, Reza Baqir, and Caroline Hoxby. 2004. "Political Jurisdictions in Heterogeneous Communities." *Journal of Political Economy*, 112(2): 348–96.
- Alesina, Alberto, Robert J. Barro, and Silvana Tenreyro. 2002. "Optimal Currency Areas," in *NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2002*. Mark Gertler and Kenneth Rogoff, eds. Cambridge: MIT Press, 301–55.
- Alesina, Alberto, Arnaud Devleeschauwer, William Easterly, Sergio Kurlat, and Romain Wacziarg. 2003. "Fractionalization." *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2): 155–94.
- Alesina, Alberto, and Edward L. Glaeser. 2004. *Fighting Poverty in the US and Europe: A World of Difference*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Alesina, Alberto, Edward Glaeser, and Bruce Sacerdote. 2001. "Why Doesn't the United States Have a European-Style Welfare State?" *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 2: 187–254.
- Alesina, Alberto, and Eliana La Ferrara. 2000. "Participation in Heterogeneous Communities." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 115(3): 847–904.
- Alesina, Alberto, and Eliana La Ferrara. 2002. "Who Trusts Others?" *Journal of Public Economics*, 85(2): 207–34.
- Alesina, Alberto, and Enrico Spolaore. 1997. "On the Number and Size of Nations." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112(4): 1027–56.
- Alesina, Alberto, and Enrico Spolaore. 2003. *The Size of Nations*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Alesina, Alberto, Enrico Spolaore, and Romain Wacziarg. 2000. "Economic Integration and Political Disintegration." *American Economic Review*, 90(5): 1276–96.
- Alesina, Alberto, and Romain Wacziarg. 1998. "Openness, Country Size and Government." *Journal of Public Economics*, 69(3): 305–21.
- Anderson, Benedict. 1983. *Imagined Communities*. London: Verso.
- Arcand, Jean-Louis, Patrick Guillaumont, and Sylviane Guillaumont Jeanneney. 2000. "How to Make a Tragedy: On the Alleged Effect of Ethnicity on Growth." *Journal of International Development*, 12(7): 925–38.
- Bannon, Alicia, Edward Miguel, and Daniel Posner. 2004. "Sources of Ethnic Identification in Africa." University of California at Los Angeles. Mimeo.
- Barr, Abigail. 2003. "Trust and Expected Trustworthiness: Experimental Evidence from Zimbabwean Villages." *Economic Journal*, 113(489): 614–30.
- Bates, Robert H. 2000. "Ethnicity and Development in Africa: A Reappraisal." *American Economic Review*, 90(2): 131–34.
- Berman, Eli. 2000. "Sect, Subsidy, and Sacrifice: An Economist's View of Ultra-Orthodox Jews." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 115(3): 905–53.
- Bernard, Tanguy, Alain de Janvry, and Elisabeth Sadoulet. 2004. "Social Resistance to Institutional Change: Explaining the Emergence of Differentiating

- Organizations in Rural Senegal." University of California at Berkeley. Mimeo.
- Biggs, Tyler, Mayank Raturi, and Pradeep Srivastava. 2002. "Ethnic Networks and Access to Credit: Evidence from the Manufacturing Sector in Kenya." *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 49(4): 473–86.
- Bigsten, Arne, Peter Kimuyu, and Karl Lundvall. 2000. "Informality, Ethnicity, and Productivity: Evidence from Small Manufacturers in Kenya." Göteborg University Department of Economics Working Paper No. 27.
- Blanchard, Olivier Jean, and Lawrence F. Katz. 1992. "Regional Evolutions." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 1: 1–61.
- Bloch, Francis, and Vijayendra Rao. 2001. "Statistical Discrimination and Social Assimilation." *Economics Bulletin*, 10(2): 1–5.
- Bolton, Patrick, and Gerard Roland. 1997. "The Breakup of Nations: A Political Economy Analysis." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112(4): 1057–90.
- Bossert, Walter, Conchita D'Ambrosio, and Eliana La Ferrara. 2005. "A Generalized Index of Fractionalization." Bocconi University and University of Montreal. Mimeo.
- Bossert, Walter, Prasanta K. Pattanaik, and Yongsheng Xu. 2003. "Similarity of Options and the Measurement of Diversity." *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, 15(4): 405–21.
- Brender, Adi. 2004. "Ethnic Segregation and the Quality of Local Governments in the Minority's Localities: Local Tax Collection in the Israeli–Arab Municipalities." Unpublished.
- Buchanan, James M., and Roger L. Faith. 1987. "Secession and the Limits of Taxation: Toward a Theory of Internal Exit." *American Economic Review*, 77(5): 1023–31.
- Burns, Nancy. 1994. *The Formation of American Local Governments: Private Values in Public Institutions*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Calabrese, Stephen, Glenn Cassidy, and Dennis Epple. 2002. "Local Governments, Fiscal Structure, and Metropolitan Consolidation." *Brookings–Wharton Papers on Urban Affairs* 2002: 1–32.
- Canning, David, and Marianne Fay. 1993. "The Role of Infrastructures in Economic Growth." Unpublished.
- Caselli, Francesco, and Wilbur J. Coleman. 2002. "On the Theory of Ethnic Conflict." Harvard University. Unpublished.
- Collier, Paul. 2000. "Ethnicity, Politics, and Economic Performance." *Economics and Politics*, 12(3): 225–45.
- Collier, Paul. 2001. "Implications of Ethnic Diversity." *Economic Policy*, 32(16): 127–66.
- Collier, Paul, and Jan Willem Gunning. 1999. "Explaining African Economic Performance." *Journal of Economic Literature*, 37(1): 64–111.
- Costa, Dora L., and Matthew E. Kahn. 2003a. "Civic Engagement and Community Heterogeneity: An Economist's Perspective." *Perspectives on Politics*, 1(1): 103–11.
- Costa, Dora L., and Matthew E. Kahn. 2003b. "Understanding the Decline in American Social Capital, 1952–1998." *Kyklos*, 56(1): 17–46.
- Dayton-Johnson, Jeff. 2000. "The Determinants of Collective Action on the Local Commons: A Model with Evidence from Mexico." *Journal of Development Economics*, 62(1): 181–208.
- Demange, Gabrielle. 2005. "Group Formation: The Interaction of Increasing Returns and Preferences Diversity." In *Group Formation in Economics: Networks, Clubs, and Coalitions*. Gabrielle Demange and Myrna Wooders eds. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Demange, Gabrielle, and Myrna Wooders. 2005. *Group Formation in Economics: Networks, Clubs, and Coalitions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dudley, Geoff. 1991. "Scale, Aggregation, and the Modifiable Area Unit Problem." *The Operational Geographer*, 9(3): 28–33.
- Easterly, William. 2001. "Can Institutions Resolve Ethnic Conflict?" *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 49(4): 687–706.
- Easterly, William, and Ross Levine. 1997. "Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112(4): 1203–50.
- Ellickson, Bryan, Birgit Grodal, Suzanne Scotchmer, and William R. Zame. 1999. "Clubs and the Market." *Econometrica*, 67(5): 1185–1217.
- Epple, Dennis, and Thomas Romer. 1991. "Mobility and Redistribution." *Journal of Political Economy*, 99(4): 828–58.
- Esteban, Joan, and Debraj Ray. 1994. "On the Measurement of Polarization." *Econometrica*, 62(4): 819–51.
- Fafchamps, Marcel. 2000. "Ethnicity and Credit in African Manufacturing." *Journal of Development Economics*, 61(1): 205–35.
- Fafchamps, Marcel. 2004. *Market Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa: Theory and Evidence*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Fearon, James D. 1998. "Commitment Problems and the Spread of Ethnic Conflict," in *The International Spread of Ethnic Conflict: Fear, Diffusion, and Escalation*. David Lake and Donald Rothchild, eds. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 107–26.
- Fearon, James D. 1999. "Why Ethnic Politics and 'Pork' Tend to Go Together." Stanford University. Unpublished.
- Fearon, James D. 2002. "Fractionalization and Civil Wars." Stanford University. Unpublished.
- Fearon, James D. 2003. "Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country." *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(2): 195–222.
- Fearon, James D., and David D. Laitin. 1996. "Explaining Interethnic Cooperation." *American Political Science Review*, 90(4): 715–35.
- Fearon, James D., and David D. Laitin. 2003. "Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Civil War." *American Political Science Review*, 97(1): 75–90.
- Fisman, Raymond J. 1999. "Trade Credit and Productive Efficiency in Developing Economies." Columbia University. Mimeo.
- Fisman, Raymond J. 2003. "Ethnic Ties and the Provision of Credit: Relationship-Level Evidence from African Firms." *Advances in Economic Analysis and Policy*, 3(1): Article 4.

- Florida, Richard. 2002a. "Bohemia and Economic Geography." *Journal of Economic Geography*, 2(1): 55–71.
- Florida, Richard. 2002b. "The Economic Geography of Talent." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 92(4): 743–55.
- Friedman, David. 1977. "A Theory of the Size and Shape of Nations." *Journal of Political Economy*, 85(1): 59–77.
- Garfinkel, Michelle. 2004. "On the Stability of Group Formation: Managing the Conflict Within." *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 21(1): 43–68.
- Ginsburgh, Victor, Ignacio Ortuno-Ortin, and Shlomo Weber. Forthcoming. "Disenfranchisement in Linguistically Diverse Societies: The Case of the European Union." *Journal of the European Economic Association*.
- Glaeser, Edward L. 2002. "The Political Economy of Hatred." Harvard University. Unpublished.
- Glaeser, Edward L., David Laibson, Jose A. Scheinkman, and Christine L. Soutter. 2000. "Measuring Trust." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 115(3): 811–46.
- Glaeser, Edward L., Jose A. Scheinkman, and Andrei Shleifer. 1995. "Economic Growth in a Cross-Section of Cities." *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 36(1): 117–43.
- Goldin, Claudia, and Lawrence F. Katz. 1999. "Human Capital and Social Capital: The Rise of Secondary School in America, 1910 to 1940." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 29(4): 683–723.
- Greif, Avner. 1993. "Contract Enforceability and Economic Institutions in Early Trade: the Maghribi Traders' Coalition." *American Economic Review*, 83(3): 525–48.
- Gurr, Ted. 1996. *Minorities at Risk Dataset*. University of Maryland.
- Habyarimana, James, Macartan Humphreys, Daniel Posner, and Jeremy Weinstein. 2004. "Ethnic Identifiability: An Experimental Approach." University of California, Los Angeles. Mimeo.
- Hong, Lu, and Scott E. Page. 1998. "Diversity and Optimality." Santa Fe Institute Working Paper 98-08-077.
- Horowitz, Donald L. 1985. *Ethnic Groups in Conflict*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Horowitz, Donald L. 2001. *The Deadly Ethnic Riot*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Humphreys, Macartan, and Habaye ag Mohamed. 2002. "Senegal and Mali: A Comparative Study of Rebellions in West Africa." Paper presented at the World Bank/Center for United Nations Studies Conference, Yale University, 12–15 April 2002.
- Humphreys, Macartan, Daniel M. Posner, and Jeremy M. Weinstein. 2002. "Ethnic Identity, Collective Action, and Conflict: An Experimental Approach." Harvard University and UCLA. Unpublished.
- Huntington, Samuel P. 1998. *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of the World Order*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Jackson, Susan E. and Marian N. Ruderman, eds. 1996. *Diversity in Work Teams: Research Paradigms for a Changing Workplace*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.
- Jehiel, Philippe, and Suzanne Scotchmer. 2001. "Constitutional Rules of Exclusion in Jurisdiction Formation." *Review of Economic Studies*, 68(2): 393–413.
- Karlan, Dean S. 2003. "Social Capital and Group Banking." Princeton University. Mimeo.
- Katzenstein, Peter J. 1985. *Small States in World Markets: Industrial Policy in Europe*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Kaufmann, Chaim D. 1996. "Possible and Impossible Solutions to Ethnic Civil Wars." *International Security*, 20(4): 136–75.
- Kaufmann, Chaim D. 1998. "When All Else Fails: Ethnic Population Transfers and Partitions in the Twentieth Century." *International Security*, 23(2): 120–56.
- Keefer, Philip, and Stephen Knack. 2000. "Polarization, Politics, and Property Rights: Links between Inequality and Growth." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 2418.
- Khwaja, Asim I. 2000. "Can Good Projects Succeed in Bad Communities? Collective Action in the Himalayas." Harvard University. Mimeo.
- Kochan, Thomas, Katerina Bezrukova, Robin Ely, Susan Jackson, Aparna Joshi, Karen Jehn, Jonathan Leonard, David Levine, and David Thomas. 2002. "The Effects of Diversity on Business Performance: Report of the Diversity Research Network." MIT Sloan School of Management. Mimeo.
- Kyriacou, Andreas P. 2005. "Rationality, Ethnicity and Institutions: A Survey of Issues and Results." *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 19(1): 23–42.
- La Ferrara, Eliana. 2002a. "Inequality and Group Participation: Theory and Evidence from Rural Tanzania." *Journal of Public Economics*, 85(2): 235–73.
- La Ferrara, Eliana. 2002b. "Self-Help Groups and Income Generation in the Informal Settlements of Nairobi." *Journal of African Economies*, 11(1): 61–89.
- La Ferrara, Eliana. 2003a. "Kin Groups and Reciprocity: A Model of Credit Transactions in Ghana." *American Economic Review*, 93(5): 1730–51.
- La Ferrara, Eliana. 2003b. "Solidarity in Heterogeneous Communities," in *Cultural Diversity vs. Economic Solidarity*. Philippe van Parijs, ed. Brussels: DeBoeck University.
- La Ferrara, Eliana, and Angelo Mele. 2003. "Racial Segregation and Public School Expenditure." Bocconi University. Mimeo.
- La Porta, Rafael, Florencio Lopez-de-Silanes, Andrei Shleifer and Robert Vishny. 1999. "The Quality of Government." *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 15(1): 222–79.
- Laitin, David D. 1994. "The Tower of Babel as a Coordination Game: Political Linguistics in Ghana." *American Political Science Review*, 88(3): 622–34.
- Laitin, David D. 1995. "Marginality: A Microperspective." *Rationality and Society*, 7(1): 31–57.
- Laitin, David D. 1998. *Identity in Formation: The Russian-Speaking Populations in the Near Abroad*.

- Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Laitin, David D. 2000. "What is a Language Community?" *American Journal of Political Science*, 44(1): 142–54.
- Lazear, Edward P. 1999a. "Globalisation and the Market for Team-Mates." *Economic Journal*, 109(454): C15–40.
- Lazear, Edward P. 1999b. "Culture and Language." *Journal of Political Economy*, 107(6): S95–126.
- Levinson, David. 1998. *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook*. Phoenix: Oryx Press.
- Lijphart, Arend. 1977. *Democracy in Plural Societies: A Comparative Exploration*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Lijphart, Arend. 1999. *Patterns of Democracy*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Luttmer, Erzo F. P. 2001. "Group Loyalty and the Taste for Redistribution." *Journal of Political Economy*, 109(3): 500–528.
- Macours, Karen. 2003. "Ethnic Divisions, Interlinkages and Search Costs in the Guatemalan Land Rental Market." Johns Hopkins University. Unpublished.
- Madison, James. 1787. "Federalist Papers n. 11."
- Massey, Douglas S., and Nancy A. Denton. 1988. "The Dimensions of Racial Segregation." *Social Forces*, 67(2): 281–315.
- McMillan, Margaret. 2003. *Paris 1919: Six Months that Changed the World*. New York: Random House.
- Miguel, Edward, and Mary Kay Gugerty. Forthcoming. "Ethnic Diversity, Social Sanctions, and Public Goods in Kenya." *Journal of Public Economics*.
- Milchtaich, Igal, and Eyal Winter. 2002. "Stability and Segregation in Group Formation." *Games and Economic Behavior*, 38(2): 318–46.
- Montalvo, José García, and Martha Reynal-Querol. 2002. "Why Ethnic Fractionalization? Polarization, Ethnic Conflict and Growth." Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Unpublished.
- Nopo, Hugo, Jaime Saavedra, and Maximo Torero. 2002. "Ethnicity and Earnings in Urban Peru." GRADE. Mimeo.
- Okten, Cagla, and Una Okonkwo Osili. 2004. "Contributions in Heterogeneous Communities: Evidence from Indonesia." *Journal of Population Economics*, 17(4): 603–26.
- Olson, Mancur. 1965. *The Logic of Collective Action*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Openshaw, Stan, and Peter J. Taylor. 1979. "A Million or So Correlation Coefficients: Three Experiments on the Modifiable Area Unit Problem," in *Statistical Applications in the Spatial Sciences*. N. Wrigley, ed. London: Pion, 127–44.
- O'Reilly, Charles L., Katherine Y. Williams, and Sigal G. Barsade. 1997. "Demography and Group Performance." Unpublished.
- Ottaviano, Gianmarco, and Giovanni Peri. 2003. "The Economic Value of Cultural Diversity: Evidence from US Cities." University of California, Davis. Unpublished.
- Ottaviano, Gianmarco and Giovanni Peri. 2004. "Cities and Cultures." Unpublished.
- Persson, Torsten, and Guido Tabellini. 2003. *The Economic Effects of Constitutions*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Posner, Daniel N. 2004a. "Measuring Ethnic Fractionalization in Africa." *American Journal of Political Science*, 48(4): 849–63.
- Posner, Daniel N. 2004b. "The Political Salience of Cultural Difference: Why Chewas and Tumbukas are allies in Zambia and Adversaries in Malawi." *American Political Science Review*, 98(4): 529–45.
- Poterba, James M. 1997. "Demographic Structure and the Political Economy of Public Education." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 16(1): 48–66.
- Prat, Andrea. 2002. "Should a Team Be Homogeneous?" *European Economic Review*, 46(7): 1187–1207.
- Rappaport, Jordan. 1999. "Local Growth Empirics." CID Working Paper, Harvard University, No. 23.
- Rauch, James E. 2001. "Business and Social Networks in International Trade." *Journal of Economic Literature*, 39(4): 1177–1203.
- Rauch, James E., and Alessandra Casella, eds. 2001. *Networks and Markets*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Rauch, James E., and Alessandra Casella. 2003. "Overcoming Informational Barriers to International Resource Allocation: Prices and Ties." *Economic Journal*, 113(484): 21–42.
- Ray, Debraj, and Rajiv Vohra. 1999. "A Theory of Endogenous Coalition Structures." *Games and Economic Behavior*, 26(2): 286–336.
- Ray, Debraj, and Rajiv Vohra. 2001. "Coalitional Power and Public Goods." *Journal of Political Economy*, 109(6): 1355–84.
- Richard, Orlando, Thomas Kochan, and Amy McMillan-Capehart. 2002. "The Impact of Visible Diversity on Organizational Effectiveness: Disclosing the Contents in Pandora's Black Box." *Journal of Business and Management*, 8(3): 265–92.
- Rogowski, Ronald. 1987. "Trade and the Variety of Democratic Institutions." *International Organization*, 41(2): 203–23.
- Sambanis, Nicholas. 2000. "Partition as a Solution to Ethnic War: An Empirical Critique of the Theoretical Literature." *World Politics*, 52(4): 437–83.
- Sethi, Rajiv, and Rohini Somanathan. 2004. "Inequality and Segregation." *Journal of Political Economy*, 112(6): 1296–1321.
- Spears, Ian S. 2002. "Africa: The Limits of Power Sharing." *Journal of Democracy*, 13(3): 123–36.
- Spolaore, Enrico, and Romain T. Wacziarg. 2002. "Borders and Growth." NBER Working Paper 9223.
- Srinivas, Mysore Narasimhachar. 1966. *Social Change in Modern India*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Tajfel, Henri, Michael Billig, Robert P. Bundy, and Claude Flament. 1971. "Social Categorization and Intergroup Behavior." *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 1: 149–78.
- Tavares, Jose, and Romain Wacziarg. 2001. "How Democracy Affects Growth." *European Economic Review*, 45(8): 1341–78.
- Tiebout, Charles M. 1956. "A Pure Theory of Local Public Expenditure." *Journal of Political Economy*, 64(5): 416–24.
- Vigdor, Jacob L. 2004. "Community Composition and

- Collective Action: Analyzing Initial Mail Response to the 2000 Census." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 86(1): 303–12.
- Weitzman, Martin L. 1992. "On Diversity." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 107(2): 363–405.
- Wilkinson, Steven. 2002. "Memo on Developing Better Indicators of Ethnic and Non-Ethnic Identities," Paper presented at the LICEP 5th Meeting, Stanford University.
- Williams, Katherine Y., and Charles A. O'Reilly, III. 1998. "Demography and Diversity in Organizations: A Review of 40 Years of Research," in *Research in Organizational Behavior: An Annual Series of Analytical Essays and Critical Reviews, Volume 20*. B. M. Staw and L. L. Cummings eds. Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press, 77–140.

This article has been cited by:

1. Aziz N. Berdiev, Rajeev K. Goel, James W. Saunoris. 2020. The path from ethnic inequality to development: The intermediary role of institutional quality. *World Development* **130**, 104925. [[Crossref](#)]
2. Regina Pleninger, Jan-Egbert Sturm. 2020. The effects of economic globalisation and ethnic fractionalisation on redistribution. *World Development* **130**, 104945. [[Crossref](#)]
3. Udo Brix, Stephan Brunow, Anna D'Ambrosio. 2020. The unlikely encounter: Is ethnic diversity in start-ups associated with innovation?. *Research Policy* **49**:4, 103950. [[Crossref](#)]
4. Richard Bluhm, Kaj Thomsson. 2020. Holding on? Ethnic divisions, political institutions and the duration of economic declines. *Journal of Development Economics* **144**, 102457. [[Crossref](#)]
5. Tomáš Malatínek, Nataša Urbančíková, Oto Hudec. 2020. Perceptions of Migration and Diversity by Local Public Administrators. *International Migration* **58**:2, 98-117. [[Crossref](#)]
6. Yuyun Liu, Yang Jiao, Xianxiang Xu. 2020. Promoting or preventing labor migration? Revisiting the role of language. *China Economic Review* **60**, 101407. [[Crossref](#)]
7. Victor Ginsburgh, Shlomo Weber. Economists Do Need Linguists 56-80. [[Crossref](#)]
8. Raymond Fisman, Arkodipta Sarkar, Janis Skrastins, Vikrant Vig. 2020. Experience of Communal Conflicts and Inter-group Lending. *Journal of Political Economy* . [[Crossref](#)]
9. Yichen Guan. 2020. Ethnic diversity and social welfare provision in non-democracies: Evidence from China. *International Political Science Review* **16**, 019251212090711. [[Crossref](#)]
10. Cui Zhang. 2020. Skill diversity of cities and entrepreneurship. *Regional Studies* **54**:3, 403-414. [[Crossref](#)]
11. Paul T. M. Ingenbleek. 2020. The Biogeographical Foundations of African Marketing Systems. *Journal of Macromarketing* **40**:1, 73-87. [[Crossref](#)]
12. Aziz N. Berdiev, Rajeev K. Goel, James W. Saunoris. 2020. Dimensions of Ethnic Diversity and Underground Economic Activity: Cross-country Evidence. *Public Finance Review* **48**:2, 178-211. [[Crossref](#)]
13. Dennis Gabriel Pepple. 2020. Linking Ethnic Identification to Organisational Solidarity. *Public Organization Review* **20**:1, 113-128. [[Crossref](#)]
14. Indra de Soysa, Carmen Noel. 2020. Does ethnic diversity increase violent crime? A global analysis of homicide rates, 1995-2013. *European Journal of Criminology* **17**:2, 175-198. [[Crossref](#)]
15. Michael T. Dorsch, Paul Maarek. 2020. Economic downturns, inequality, and democratic improvements. *European Journal of Political Economy* **62**, 101856. [[Crossref](#)]
16. Massimiliano Bratti, Luca Benedictis, Gianluca Santoni. 2020. Immigrant entrepreneurs, diasporas, and exports. *Journal of Regional Science* **60**:2, 249-272. [[Crossref](#)]
17. Harald Dale-Olsen, Henning Finseraas. 2020. Linguistic diversity and workplace productivity. *Labour Economics* 101813. [[Crossref](#)]
18. Tobias Böhmelt, Vincenzo Bove. 2020. Does cultural proximity contain terrorism diffusion?. *Journal of Peace Research* **57**:2, 251-264. [[Crossref](#)]

19. Ester Villalonga-Olives, Josue Almansa, Cheryl L. Knott, Yusuf Ransome. 2020. Social capital and health status: longitudinal race and ethnicity differences in older adults from 2006 to 2014. *International Journal of Public Health* **43**. . [\[Crossref\]](#)
20. Maryam Dilmaghani. 2020. Measuring religious polarization: Application with American and Canadian data. *Studies in Religion/Sciences Religieuses* **27**, 000842982090134. [\[Crossref\]](#)
21. Anna A. Fedyunina, Yana Y. Gerina, Yuliya V. Averyanova. 2020. Academics in manufacturing companies: Empirical analysis of publication activity and export quality. *Voprosy Ekonomiki* :2, 125-140. [\[Crossref\]](#)
22. Andrea Filippetti. 2020. Does Diversity Undermine the Welfare State? Evidence from the Provision of Local Public Services in European Regions. *Kyklos* **73**:1, 68-95. [\[Crossref\]](#)
23. Anna Ermishina. 2020. Economic Development of Regions in the Multiethnic Southern Russia. *Vestnik Volgogradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Ekonomika* :4, 55-66. [\[Crossref\]](#)
24. Sefa Awaworyi Churchill, Russell Smyth. 2020. Ethnic diversity, energy poverty and the mediating role of trust: Evidence from household panel data for Australia. *Energy Economics* **86**, 104663. [\[Crossref\]](#)
25. Sefa Awaworyi Churchill, Yeti Nisha Madhoo, Shyam Nath. 2020. Ethnic diversity and human capital development in India: A disaggregated analysis at the state and district levels. *Applied Economics* **52**:5, 506-518. [\[Crossref\]](#)
26. Leonid Limonov, Marina Nesena. 2020. Impact of ethno-demographic structure of the population on performance of the Russian regions. *Regional Science Policy & Practice* **2**. . [\[Crossref\]](#)
27. William J. Scarborough. 2020. Occupational gender segregation and economic growth in U.S. local labor markets, 1980 through 2010. *PLOS ONE* **15**:1, e0227615. [\[Crossref\]](#)
28. Elena Grinza, Stephan Kampelmann, François Rycx. 2020. L'union fait la force? Evidence for wage discrimination in firms with high diversity. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* **83**. . [\[Crossref\]](#)
29. Orley Ashenfelter, Daniel L. McFadden, Abigail Payne, Jason Potts, Robert Gregory, Wade E. Martin. 2020. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON IMMIGRATION. *Contemporary Economic Policy* **38**:1, 7-29. [\[Crossref\]](#)
30. Juliette Crespín-Boucaud. 2020. Interethnic and interfaith marriages in sub-Saharan Africa. *World Development* **125**, 104668. [\[Crossref\]](#)
31. Onur Altındağ, Neeraj Kaushal. 2020. Do refugees impact voting behavior in the host country? Evidence from Syrian refugee inflows to Turkey. *Public Choice* **24**. . [\[Crossref\]](#)
32. Marcus Noland. 2020. Protectionism under Trump: The China Shock, Deplorables, and the First White President. *Asian Economic Policy Review* **15**:1, 31-50. [\[Crossref\]](#)
33. Marco Tabellini. 2020. Gifts of the Immigrants, Woes of the Natives: Lessons from the Age of Mass Migration. *The Review of Economic Studies* **87**:1, 454-486. [\[Crossref\]](#)
34. Annekatrin Niebuhr, Jan Cornelius Peters. Population Diversity and Regional Economic Growth 1-17. [\[Crossref\]](#)
35. Amanda Lea Robinson. 2020. Ethnic Diversity, Segregation and Ethnocentric Trust in Africa. *British Journal of Political Science* **50**:1, 217-239. [\[Crossref\]](#)
36. Christopher J. Boudreaux. 2020. Ethnic diversity and small business venturing. *Small Business Economics* **54**:1, 25-41. [\[Crossref\]](#)

37. Cemal Eren Arbatli, Quamrul H. Ashraf, Oded Galor, Marc Klemp. 2020. Diversity and Conflict. *Econometrica* **88**:2, 727-797. [[Crossref](#)]
38. Victor Court. 2019. A reassessment of the Great Divergence debate: towards a reconciliation of apparently distinct determinants. *European Review of Economic History* **91**. . [[Crossref](#)]
39. Matondang Elsa Siburian. 2019. The effect of regional income inequality and social diversity on the provision of local public goods in Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Economics* **47**:1, 111-126. [[Crossref](#)]
40. Vincenzo Alfano, Salvatore Capasso. 2019. Habits Do Not Die Easily: The Economics of Table Soccer. *The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy* **20**:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
41. Jordan Adamson. 2019. The scope of political jurisdictions and violence: theory and evidence from Africa. *Public Choice* **71**. . [[Crossref](#)]
42. Martin Abel. 2019. Long-Run Effects of Forced Resettlement: Evidence from Apartheid South Africa. *The Journal of Economic History* **79**:4, 915-953. [[Crossref](#)]
43. Enn Lun Yong. 2019. Understanding cultural diversity and economic prosperity in Europe: a literature review and proposal of a culture–economy framework. *Asian Journal of German and European Studies* **4**:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
44. Stephan E. Maurer. 2019. Oil discoveries and education provision in the Postbellum South. *Economics of Education Review* **73**, 101925. [[Crossref](#)]
45. M^a Ángeles Caraballo, Eva M^a Buitrago. 2019. Ethnolinguistic Diversity and Education. A Successful Pairing. *Sustainability* **11**:23, 6625. [[Crossref](#)]
46. Junsong Wang, Yehua Dennis Wei, Bingquan Lin. 2019. How does tolerance affect urban innovative capacities in China?. *Growth and Change* **50**:4, 1242-1259. [[Crossref](#)]
47. Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, Viola von Berlepsch. 2019. Does Population Diversity Matter for Economic Development in the Very Long Term? Historic Migration, Diversity and County Wealth in the US. *European Journal of Population* **35**:5, 873-911. [[Crossref](#)]
48. Laura Quaynor, Bright Borkorm. 2019. Remapping citizenship: Relationships between education levels and ethnonational identities in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Liberia. *Education, Citizenship and Social Justice* **2**, 174619791986107. [[Crossref](#)]
49. Samuel Bazzi, Arya Gaduh, Alexander D. Rothenberg, Maisy Wong. 2019. Unity in Diversity? How Intergroup Contact Can Foster Nation Building. *American Economic Review* **109**:11, 3978-4025. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
50. Charilaos Mertzanis. 2019. Family ties, institutions and financing constraints in developing countries. *Journal of Banking & Finance* **108**, 105650. [[Crossref](#)]
51. Edoardo Ferrucci, Francesco Lissoni. 2019. Foreign inventors in Europe and the United States: Diversity and Patent Quality. *Research Policy* **48**:9, 103774. [[Crossref](#)]
52. Jarrod P. Vassallo, Jaideep C. Prabhu, Sourindra Banerjee, Ranjit Voola. 2019. The Role of Hybrid Organizations in Scaling Social Innovations in Bottom-of-the-Pyramid Markets: Insights from Microfinance in India. *Journal of Product Innovation Management* **36**:6, 744-763. [[Crossref](#)]
53. Indra Soysa, Synøve Almås. 2019. Does Ethnolinguistic Diversity Preclude Good Governance? A Comparative Study with Alternative Data, 1990-2015. *Kyklos* **72**:4, 604-636. [[Crossref](#)]

54. Viggo Nordvik, Liv Osland, Inge Thorsen, Ingrid Sandvig Thorsen. 2019. Capitalization of neighbourhood diversity and segregation. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* **51**:8, 1775-1799. [[Crossref](#)]
55. Monica Langella, Alan Manning. 2019. Diversity and Neighbourhood Satisfaction. *The Economic Journal* **129**:624, 3219-3255. [[Crossref](#)]
56. Richard Bluhm, Denis de Crombrughe, Adam Szirmai. 2019. Do Weak Institutions Prolong Crises? On the Identification, Characteristics, and Duration of Declines during Economic Slumps. *The World Bank Economic Review* **113**. . [[Crossref](#)]
57. Nawaz Ahmad, Saqib Amin. 2019. Does ethnic polarization stimulate or relegate trade and environmental performance? A global perspective. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* **82**. . [[Crossref](#)]
58. Jannett Highfill, Kevin O'Brien. 2019. Religious heterogeneity and municipal spending in the United States. *Review of Social Economy* **77**:4, 555-570. [[Crossref](#)]
59. Benjamin Marx, Thomas M. Stoker, Tavneet Suri. 2019. There Is No Free House: Ethnic Patronage in a Kenyan Slum. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* **11**:4, 36-70. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
60. Shaun Larcom. 2019. Linking precolonial institutions with ethnic fractionalisation: what are we measuring?. *Journal of Institutional Economics* **15**:5, 811-826. [[Crossref](#)]
61. Kazeem B. Ajide, Olorunfemi Y. Alimi, Simplice A. Asongu. 2019. Ethnic Diversity and Inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa: Do Institutions Reduce the Noise?. *Social Indicators Research* **145**:3, 1033-1062. [[Crossref](#)]
62. Paul Sum, Gabriel Bădescu. 2019. Does inequality erode generalized trust? Evidence from Romanian youths. *Acta Politica* **54**:4, 584-606. [[Crossref](#)]
63. Wei Wang, Richard M H Suen. 2019. Diversity and Economic Performance in a Model with Progressive Taxation. *The Economic Journal* **129**:623, 2949-2977. [[Crossref](#)]
64. Benjamin Barber, Nimah Mazaheri. 2019. The specialization curse: How economic specialization shapes public goods provision. *Business and Politics* **21**:3, 415-444. [[Crossref](#)]
65. Liza G. Steele, Lamis Abdelaaty. 2019. Ethnic diversity and attitudes towards refugees. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* **45**:11, 1833-1856. [[Crossref](#)]
66. Frédéric Docquier, Riccardo Turati, Jérôme Valette, Chrysovalantis Vasilakis. 2019. Birthplace diversity and economic growth: evidence from the US states in the Post-World War II period. *Journal of Economic Geography* **64**. . [[Crossref](#)]
67. Francesco Nemo, Andrea Morone. 2019. Public spirit on immigration issues and tax morale in Italy: An empirical investigation. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics* **81**, 11-18. [[Crossref](#)]
68. María Paz Espinosa, Enrique Fatás, Paloma Ubeda. 2019. Linguistic diversity and out-group discrimination in bilingual societies. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics* **81**, 102-127. [[Crossref](#)]
69. Elena Fumagalli, Laura Fumagalli. 2019. Neighbourhood Ethnic Composition and Social Participation of Young People in England. *The Economic Journal* **129**:622, 2459-2521. [[Crossref](#)]

70. Sascha Kraus, Moritz Schleich, Andreas Tröster, Norat Roig-Tierno. 2019. Cultural Diversity in Large Enterprises: A Qualitative Analysis from the Alpine Rhine Valley. *Journal of Promotion Management* 25:5, 640-663. [[Crossref](#)]
71. Claudio Fassio, Sona Kalantaryan, Alessandra Venturini. 2019. Foreign Human Capital and Total Factor Productivity: A Sectoral Approach. *Review of Income and Wealth* 64. . [[Crossref](#)]
72. Robert Lehmann, Wolfgang Nagl. 2019. Explaining spatial patterns of foreign employment in Germany. *Regional Studies* 53:7, 991-1003. [[Crossref](#)]
73. Erik Hornung. 2019. Diasporas, diversity, and economic activity: Evidence from 18th-century Berlin. *Explorations in Economic History* 73, 101261. [[Crossref](#)]
74. Cullen S Hendrix, Idean Salehyan. 2019. Ethnicity, nonviolent protest, and lethal repression in Africa. *Journal of Peace Research* 56:4, 469-484. [[Crossref](#)]
75. Aloys Prinz. 2019. Migration, Cultural Identity and Diasporas An Identity Economics Approach. *IZA Journal of Development and Migration* 10:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
76. Alfred Blumstein. Cross-National Measures of Punitiveness 494-500. [[Crossref](#)]
77. Eva M^a Buitrago, M^a Ángeles Caraballo, José L. Roldán. 2019. Do Tolerant Societies Demand Better Institutions?. *Social Indicators Research* 143:3, 1161-1184. [[Crossref](#)]
78. Udaya R. Wagle. 2019. Ethnic Heterogeneity Politics of Welfare State in the United States: A Time Series Analysis, 1940–2016. *Race and Social Problems* 11:2, 185-204. [[Crossref](#)]
79. Mariassunta Giannetti, Mengxin Zhao. 2019. Board Ancestral Diversity and Firm-Performance Volatility. *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* 54:3, 1117-1155. [[Crossref](#)]
80. Arthur Blouin, Sharun W. Mukand. 2019. Erasing Ethnicity? Propaganda, Nation Building, and Identity in Rwanda. *Journal of Political Economy* 127:3, 1008-1062. [[Crossref](#)]
81. Robert Nash, Ajay Patel. 2019. Instrumental Variables Analysis and the Role of National Culture in Corporate Finance. *Financial Management* 48:2, 385-416. [[Crossref](#)]
82. Xianhang Qian, Guangli Zhang, Tingqiu Cao. 2019. Money Following Trust: Evidence from China's High-Value Payment System. *International Review of Finance* 19:2, 385-412. [[Crossref](#)]
83. Rok Spruk, Mitja Kovac. 2019. Transaction costs and economic growth under common legal system: State-level evidence from Mexico. *Economics & Politics* 4. . [[Crossref](#)]
84. Marcel Fafchamps. Engines of Growth and Africa's Economic Performance Revisited 77-92. [[Crossref](#)]
85. Willemien Kets, Alvaro Sandroni. 2019. A belief-based theory of homophily. *Games and Economic Behavior* 115, 410-435. [[Crossref](#)]
86. Cem Oyvat, Hasan Tekgüç. 2019. Ethnic fractionalization, conflict and educational development in Turkey. *International Journal of Educational Development* 67, 41-52. [[Crossref](#)]
87. Henning Finseraas, Torbjørn Hanson, Åshild A. Johnsen, Andreas Kotsadam, Gaute Torsvik. 2019. Trust, ethnic diversity, and personal contact: A field experiment. *Journal of Public Economics* 173, 72-84. [[Crossref](#)]
88. VOLHA CHARNYSH. 2019. Diversity, Institutions, and Economic Outcomes: Post-WWII Displacement in Poland. *American Political Science Review* 113:2, 423-441. [[Crossref](#)]
89. Tommaso Frattini, Elena Meschi. 2019. The effect of immigrant peers in vocational schools. *European Economic Review* 113, 1-22. [[Crossref](#)]

90. Nikolaj Malchow-Møller, Jakob Roland Munch, Jan Rose Skaksen. 2019. Do Foreign Experts Increase the Productivity of Domestic Firms?. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* **121**:2, 517-546. [[Crossref](#)]
91. Pooja Karnane, Michael A. Quinn. 2019. Political instability, ethnic fractionalization and economic growth. *International Economics and Economic Policy* **16**:2, 435-461. [[Crossref](#)]
92. Gianmarco León, Leonard Wantchekon. Clientelism in Decentralized States 229-247. [[Crossref](#)]
93. Lars Ivar Oppedal Berge, Kjetil Bjorvatn, Simon Galle, Edward Miguel, Daniel N Posner, Bertil Tungodden, Kelly Zhang. 2019. Ethnically Biased? Experimental Evidence from Kenya. *Journal of the European Economic Association* **53**. . [[Crossref](#)]
94. Russel Kingshott, Piyush Sharma, Peter Hosie, Nebojsa Davcik. 2019. Interactive impact of ethnic distance and cultural familiarity on the perceived effects of free trade agreements. *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* **36**:1, 135-160. [[Crossref](#)]
95. David le Bris. 2019. Testing legal origins theory within France: Customary laws versus Roman code. *Journal of Comparative Economics* **47**:1, 1-30. [[Crossref](#)]
96. Paweł Bukowski. 2019. How history matters for student performance. lessons from the Partitions of Poland. *Journal of Comparative Economics* **47**:1, 136-175. [[Crossref](#)]
97. Frédéric Gaspart, Pierre Pecher. 2019. Ethnic Inclusiveness of the Central State Government and Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Economies* **28**:2, 176-201. [[Crossref](#)]
98. Kibrom A. ABAY, Bethelhem KORU, Gashaw Tadesse ABATE, Guush BERHANE. 2019. HOW SHOULD RURAL FINANCIAL COOPERATIVES BE BEST ORGANIZED? EVIDENCE FROM ETHIOPIA. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics* **90**:1, 187-215. [[Crossref](#)]
99. Cui Zhang. 2019. The Chinese mosaic: Cultural diversity and creative cities. *Journal of Regional Science* **59**:2, 214-227. [[Crossref](#)]
100. Wesley Longhofer, Giacomo Negro, Peter W. Roberts. 2019. The Changing Effectiveness of Local Civic Action: The Critical Nexus of Community and Organization. *Administrative Science Quarterly* **64**:1, 203-229. [[Crossref](#)]
101. Jennifer Oetzel, Chang Hoon Oh. 2019. Melting pot or tribe? Country-level ethnic diversity and its effect on subsidiaries. *Journal of International Business Policy* **2**:1, 37-61. [[Crossref](#)]
102. Bello K. Ajide. 2019. Fragmentation and financial development in Sub-Saharan Africa Countries: the case of diversity debit versus diversity dividend theses. *Economic Change and Restructuring* **91**. . [[Crossref](#)]
103. Emily A Beam, Slesh A Shrestha. 2019. Superstition, Fertility, and Inter-ethnic Spillovers: Evidence from Peninsular Malaysia. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* . [[Crossref](#)]
104. Dina Abdelzaher, Whitney Douglas Fernandez, William D. Schneper. 2019. Legal rights, national culture and social networks: Exploring the uneven adoption of United Nations Global Compact. *International Business Review* **28**:1, 12-24. [[Crossref](#)]
105. Jean-Louis Arcand, Dany Jaimovich. 2019. Does ethnic diversity decrease economic interactions? Evidence from exchange networks in rural Gambia. *Economics of Transition and Institutional Change* **27**:2, 327-353. [[Crossref](#)]
106. Ganesh M. Babulal, Yakeel T. Quiroz, Benedict C. Albensi, Eider Arenaza-Urquijo, Arlene J. Astell, Claudio Babiloni, Alex Bahar-Fuchs, Joanne Bell, Gene L. Bowman, Adam M. Brickman, Gaël

- Chételat, Carrie Ciro, Ann D. Cohen, Peggye Dilworth-Anderson, Hiroko H. Dodge, Simone Dreux, Steven Edland, Anna Esbensen, Lisbeth Evered, Michael Ewers, Keith N. Fargo, Juan Fortea, Hector Gonzalez, Deborah R. Gustafson, Elizabeth Head, James A. Hendrix, Scott M. Hofer, Leigh A. Johnson, Roos Jutten, Kerry Kilborn, Krista L. Lanctôt, Jennifer J. Manly, Ralph N. Martins, Michelle M. Mielke, Martha Clare Morris, Melissa E. Murray, Esther S. Oh, Mario A. Parra, Robert A. Rissman, Catherine M. Roe, Octavio A. Santos, Nikolaos Scarmeas, Lon S. Schneider, Nicole Schupf, Sietske Sikkes, Heather M. Snyder, Hamid R. Sohrabi, Yaakov Stern, Andre Strydom, Yi Tang, Graciela Muniz Terrera, Charlotte Teunissen, Debora Melo van Lent, Michael Weinborn, Linda Wesselman, Donna M. Wilcock, Henrik Zetterberg, Sid E. O'Bryant. 2019. Perspectives on ethnic and racial disparities in Alzheimer's disease and related dementias: Update and areas of immediate need. *Alzheimer's & Dementia* **15**:2, 292-312. [[Crossref](#)]
107. Shi Young Lee, Eun Jung Lim, Qinglei Meng. 2019. Ethnic Diversity and Economic Performance in China: The Role of Education, FDI, and Trade. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade* **55**:2, 337-350. [[Crossref](#)]
 108. Viola von Berlepsch, Andrés Rodríguez-Pose. 2019. The missing ingredient: distance. Internal migration and its long-term economic impact in the United States. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* **69**, 1-20. [[Crossref](#)]
 109. Sefa Awaworyi Churchill, Kris Ivanovski, Mita Bhattacharya. 2019. The role of ethnic diversity in sustainable environmental growth: new evidence across different income regions. *Applied Economics* **51**:4, 398-408. [[Crossref](#)]
 110. Maryann Kwakwa, Andrea C. Peña-Vasquez. 2019. A neighbor like me: the effect of fractionalization on subjective well-being. *Politics, Groups, and Identities* **81**, 1-19. [[Crossref](#)]
 111. Tomasz Mickiewicz, Mark Hart, Frederick Nyakudya, Nicholas Theodorakopoulos. 2019. Ethnic pluralism, immigration and entrepreneurship. *Regional Studies* **53**:1, 80-94. [[Crossref](#)]
 112. Roberto Ezcurra. 2019. Group Concentration and Violence: Does Ethnic Segregation Affect Domestic Terrorism?. *Defence and Peace Economics* **30**:1, 46-71. [[Crossref](#)]
 113. Giorgio d'Agostino, Margherita Scarlato. 2019. Knowledge externalities, innovation and growth in European countries: the role of institutions. *Economics of Innovation and New Technology* **28**:1, 82-99. [[Crossref](#)]
 114. Thomas Denk, Sarah Lehtinen. Paths to Independence and Democracy 71-108. [[Crossref](#)]
 115. Andreas Kladroba, Verena Eckl. Diversity in den FuE-Abteilungen der Unternehmen: Empirische Evidenz und Ausblick 23-35. [[Crossref](#)]
 116. Tomoya Matsumoto. Devolution and Local Development in Emerging States: The Case of Kenya 157-175. [[Crossref](#)]
 117. Alberto Alesina, Caterina Gennaioli, Stefania Lovo. 2019. Public Goods and Ethnic Diversity: Evidence from Deforestation in Indonesia. *Economica* **86**:341, 32-66. [[Crossref](#)]
 118. Sjoerd Beugelsdijk, Mariko J. Klasing, Petros Milionis. 2019. Value Diversity and Regional Economic Development. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* **121**:1, 153-181. [[Crossref](#)]
 119. Yifan Yang, Ruochen Yi, Qiyao Zhou. 2019. Leader Effect on Economic Growth. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
 120. Gabriele Pellegrino, Orion B. Penner, Etienne Piguet, Julio D. Raffo, Gaétan de Rassenfosse. 2019. Immigration and Inventor Productivity. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]

121. Kazeem Bello Ajide, Olorunfemi Alimi, Simplice Asongu. 2019. Ethnic Diversity and Inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa: Do Institutions Reduce the Noise?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
122. Marius van Oordt. 2019. But It Only Benefits Them! The Influence of Social Ties on Taxation. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
123. Vasily Korovkin, Alexey Makarin. 2019. Trading with the Enemy: The Impact of Conflict on Trade in Non-Conflict Areas. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
124. Arzi Adbi, Jasjit Singh. 2019. The Risk of Collective Behavior at the Base of the Pyramid: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Microfinance. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
125. Alexandre Padilla, Nicolas Cachanosky. 2019. Immigration, Economic Freedom, and Ideology. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
126. Terry Cheng, Eik Swee. 2019. Farewell President! Political Favoritism, Economic Inequality, and Political Polarization. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
127. Alessandro Belmonte, Roberto Dell'Anno, Désirée Teobaldelli. 2018. Tax morale, aversion to ethnic diversity, and decentralization. *European Journal of Political Economy* **55**, 204-223. [[Crossref](#)]
128. Sarah Walker. 2018. Cultural barriers to market integration: Evidence from 19th century Austria. *Journal of Comparative Economics* **46**:4, 1122-1145. [[Crossref](#)]
129. Yu Tao, Ed Griffith. 2018. The State and 'Religious Diversity' in Chinese Dissertations. *Religions* **9**:12, 402. [[Crossref](#)]
130. Philip Hans Franses, Eva Janssens. 2018. Inflation in Africa, 1960–2015. *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money* **57**, 261-292. [[Crossref](#)]
131. Zhaobin Fan, Sajid Anwar, Shujuan Huang. 2018. Cultural diversity and export sophistication. *International Review of Economics & Finance* **58**, 508-522. [[Crossref](#)]
132. Christopher B. Yenkey. 2018. The Outsider's Advantage: Distrust as a Deterrent to Exploitation. *American Journal of Sociology* **124**:3, 613-663. [[Crossref](#)]
133. Maurizio Bussolo, Iván Torre, Esther Bartl, Ada Ferrer-i-Carbonell, Anna Giolbas, Bingjie Hu, Jonathan George Karver, Mathilde Lebrand. The Social Contract: Do Distributional Tensions Matter? 175-200. [[Crossref](#)]
134. Petr Parshakov, Dennis Coates, Marina Zavertiaeva. 2018. Is diversity good or bad? Evidence from eSports teams analysis. *Applied Economics* **50**:47, 5064-5075. [[Crossref](#)]
135. Satoshi Yamazaki, Budy P. Resosudarmo, Wardis Girsang, Eriko Hoshino. 2018. Productivity, Social Capital and Perceived Environmental Threats in Small-Island Fisheries: Insights from Indonesia. *Ecological Economics* **152**, 62-75. [[Crossref](#)]
136. Amy H. Liu, Elise Pizzi. 2018. The Language of Economic Growth: A New Measure of Linguistic Heterogeneity. *British Journal of Political Science* **48**:4, 953-980. [[Crossref](#)]
137. Mark F Peterson, Mikael Søndergaard, Aycan Kara. 2018. Traversing cultural boundaries in IB: The complex relationships between explicit country and implicit cultural group boundaries at multiple levels. *Journal of International Business Studies* **49**:8, 1081-1099. [[Crossref](#)]
138. Quamrul H. Ashraf, Oded Galor. 2018. The Macrogenoeconomics of Comparative Development. *Journal of Economic Literature* **56**:3, 1119-1155. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]

139. C. Justin Cook, Jason M. Fletcher. 2018. High-school genetic diversity and later-life student outcomes: micro-level evidence from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study. *Journal of Economic Growth* **23**:3, 307-339. [[Crossref](#)]
140. Joshua Holm, Benny Geys. 2018. Social Identification and Redistribution in Heterogeneous Federations: Evidence From Germany and Belgium. *Comparative Political Studies* **51**:9, 1177-1207. [[Crossref](#)]
141. Massimiliano Bratti, Chiara Conti. 2018. The effect of immigration on innovation in Italy. *Regional Studies* **52**:7, 934-947. [[Crossref](#)]
142. Donghun Kim, Dongwon Lee, Kap-Young Jeong. 2018. A New Approach to Measuring a Multidimensional Productivity Index: An Application for 60 Selected Countries. *Global Economic Review* **47**:3, 270-288. [[Crossref](#)]
143. Andrew Dickens. 2018. Ethnolinguistic Favoritism in African Politics. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* **10**:3, 370-402. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
144. Matthias Sutter, Silvia Angerer, Daniela Glätzle-Rützler, Philipp Lergetporer. 2018. Language group differences in time preferences: Evidence from primary school children in a bilingual city. *European Economic Review* **106**, 21-34. [[Crossref](#)]
145. Boris Gershman, Diego Rivera. 2018. Subnational diversity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Insights from a new dataset. *Journal of Development Economics* **133**, 231-263. [[Crossref](#)]
146. Yusuf Neggers. 2018. Enfranchising Your Own? Experimental Evidence on Bureaucrat Diversity and Election Bias in India. *American Economic Review* **108**:6, 1288-1321. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
147. Vincenzo Bove, Gunes Gokmen. 2018. Genetic distance, trade, and the diffusion of development. *Journal of Applied Econometrics* **33**:4, 617-623. [[Crossref](#)]
148. Pritha Dev. 2018. Group identity in a network formation game with cost sharing. *Journal of Public Economic Theory* **20**:3, 390-415. [[Crossref](#)]
149. Erkan Gören. 2018. Consequences of Linguistic Distance for Economic Growth. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* **80**:3, 625-658. [[Crossref](#)]
150. Marie Briguglio, Jonathan Spiteri. Behavioural economics and small states: a focus on social preferences 361-385. [[Crossref](#)]
151. Ann L. Owen, Judit Temesvary. 2018. The performance effects of gender diversity on bank boards. *Journal of Banking & Finance* **90**, 50-63. [[Crossref](#)]
152. Giacomo De Luca, Roland Hodler, Paul A. Raschky, Michele Valsecchi. 2018. Ethnic favoritism: An axiom of politics?. *Journal of Development Economics* **132**, 115-129. [[Crossref](#)]
153. Simon Lapointe. 2018. "Love thy neighbour"? The effect of income and language differences on votes for municipal secessions. *Regional Science and Urban Economics* **70**, 229-245. [[Crossref](#)]
154. Lisa D. Cook, Trevon D. Logan, John M. Parman. 2018. Rural Segregation and Racial Violence: Historical Effects of Spatial Racism. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* **77**:3-4, 821-847. [[Crossref](#)]
155. Fritz Söllner. 2018. Das Dilemma der Integration – die Flüchtlingskrise und ihre Verteilungswirkungen. *List Forum für Wirtschafts- und Finanzpolitik* **43**:4, 461-481. [[Crossref](#)]

156. John Gerring, Michael Hoffman, Dominic Zarecki. 2018. The Diverse Effects of Diversity on Democracy. *British Journal of Political Science* **48**:2, 283-314. [[Crossref](#)]
157. Quqiong He, Ying Pan, Sudipta Sarangi. 2018. Lineage-based heterogeneity and cooperative behavior in rural China. *Journal of Comparative Economics* **46**:1, 248-269. [[Crossref](#)]
158. Avner BEN-NER. 2018. REFLECTIONS ON THE FUTURE EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL, NONPROFIT AND COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics* **89**:1, 109-124. [[Crossref](#)]
159. Jac C. Heckelman, Bonnie Wilson. 2018. Fractionalization and Economic Freedom. *Public Finance Review* **46**:2, 158-176. [[Crossref](#)]
160. Swati Negi, Thu Pham, Bhaskar Karky, Claude Garcia. 2018. Role of Community and User Attributes in Collective Action: Case Study of Community-Based Forest Management in Nepal. *Forests* **9**:3, 136. [[Crossref](#)]
161. Thomas Bolli, Ursula Renold, Martin Wörter. 2018. Vertical educational diversity and innovation performance. *Economics of Innovation and New Technology* **27**:2, 107-131. [[Crossref](#)]
162. Md. Khaled Saifullah, Fatimah Binti Kari, Azmah Othman. 2018. Poverty among the small-scale plantation holders. *International Journal of Social Economics* **45**:2, 230-245. [[Crossref](#)]
163. William Orlando Prieto, Johanna Elizabeth Manrique. 2018. ¿Es factible el resurgimiento del conflicto armado en Colombia en la fase de posconflicto?. *Semestre Económico* **21**:46, 57-94. [[Crossref](#)]
164. Ricard Zapata-Barrero. Mainstreaming and Interculturalism's Elective Affinity 191-213. [[Crossref](#)]
165. Timothy Besley, Hannes Mueller. Cohesive Institutions and the Distribution of Political Rents: Theory and Evidence 165-208. [[Crossref](#)]
166. Karima Kourtit, Peter Nijkamp, Masood Gheasi. Fortunado's, Desperado's and Clandestino's in Diaspora Labour Markets: The Circular 'Homo Mobilis' 31-50. [[Crossref](#)]
167. Zsombor Csata. Economy and Ethnicity in Transylvania 345-379. [[Crossref](#)]
168. Erwin Bulte, Paul Richards, Maarten Voors. Not All Is Markets 11-37. [[Crossref](#)]
169. Lisa D. Cook, Trevon D. Logan, John M. Parman. 2018. Racial Segregation and Southern Lynching. *Social Science History* **42**:4, 635-675. [[Crossref](#)]
170. Tomislava Pavić Kramarić, Ana Aleksic, Mirjana Pejic-Bach. 2018. Measuring the impact of board characteristics on the performance of Croatian insurance companies. *International Journal of Engineering Business Management* **10**, 184797901876586. [[Crossref](#)]
171. Oded mname Galor, mer mname zak, Assaf mname Sarid. 2018. Geographical Origins of Language Structures. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
172. Cemal Eren Arbatli, Quamrul H. Ashraf, Oded Galor, Marc Klemp. 2018. Diversity and Conflict. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
173. Ashani Amarasinghe, Roland Hodler, Paul Raschky, Yves Zenou. 2018. Spatial Diffusion of Economic Shocks in Networks. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
174. Marco Tabellini. 2018. Gifts of the Immigrants, Woes of the Natives: Lessons from the Age of Mass Migration. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
175. Timothy MacNeill, David Wozniak. 2018. Diversity Effects for Altruistic Behavior: Evidence from the Field and International Data. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]

176. Naveen Bharathi, Deepak V. Malghan, Andaleeb Rahman. 2018. More Heat than Light: Census-Scale Evidence for the Relationship between Ethnic Diversity and Economic Development as a Statistical Artifact. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
177. Tomasz Marek Mickiewicz, Mark Hart, Frederick Nyakudya, Nicholas Theodorakopoulos. 2018. Ethnic Pluralism, Immigration, and Entrepreneurship. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
178. Jordan Adamson. 2018. Political Violence and the Geographic Concentration of Countries. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
179. E. Glenn Dutcher, Cortney Stephen Rodet. 2018. Which Two Heads Are Better Than One?: Uncovering the Positive Effects of Diversity in Creative Teams. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
180. Michal Bauer, Jana Cahlikova, Dagmara Celik Katreniak, Julie Chytilová, Lubomir Cingl, Tomas Zelinsky. 2018. Anti-Social Behavior in Groups. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
181. Oded Galor, Ömer Özak, Assaf Sarid. 2018. Geographical Roots of the Coevolution of Cultural and Linguistic Traits. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
182. Alessandro Piazza. 2018. Essays on Angel Investing in the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
183. Kijpokin Kasemsap. The Role of Knowledge Transfer in Modern Organizations 190-217. [[Crossref](#)]
184. Sefa Awaworyi Churchill, Maria Rebecca Valenzuela, Wisdom Sablah. 2017. Ethnic diversity and firm performance: Evidence from China's materials and industrial sectors. *Empirical Economics* **53**:4, 1711-1731. [[Crossref](#)]
185. Zheng Ying, Shibao Liu, Shuming Bao, Jianbo Zhou. 2017. Religious diversity and regional development in China. *China Economic Review* **46**, 1-9. [[Crossref](#)]
186. Yinxi Xie, Yang Xie. 2017. Machiavellian experimentation. *Journal of Comparative Economics* **45**:4, 685-711. [[Crossref](#)]
187. Yu Sasaki. 2017. Publishing Nations: Technology Acquisition and Language Standardization for European Ethnic Groups. *The Journal of Economic History* **77**:4, 1007-1047. [[Crossref](#)]
188. Ricard Zapata-Barrero. 2017. Interculturalism in the post-multicultural debate: a defence. *Comparative Migration Studies* **5**:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
189. Roberto Ezcurra, Andrés Rodríguez-Pose. 2017. Does ethnic segregation matter for spatial inequality?. *Journal of Economic Geography* **17**:6, 1149-1178. [[Crossref](#)]
190. Justin R. Bucciferro. 2017. The economic geography of race in the New World: Brazil, 1500-2000†. *The Economic History Review* **70**:4, 1103-1130. [[Crossref](#)]
191. Abigail Cooke, Thomas Kemeny. 2017. The economic geography of immigrant diversity: Disparate impacts and new directions. *Geography Compass* **11**:11, e12331. [[Crossref](#)]
192. Avner Ben-Ner, John-Gabriel Licht, Jin Park. 2017. Bifurcated Effects of Place-of-Origin Diversity on Individual and Team Performance: Evidence from Ten Seasons of German Soccer. *Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society* **56**:4, 555-604. [[Crossref](#)]
193. Maria Rita Pierleoni. 2017. L'analisi delle disuguaglianze: la rivisitazione dell'approccio economico e nuove politiche di intervento. *SOCIOLOGIA E RICERCA SOCIALE* :114, 5-28. [[Crossref](#)]
194. Sherry Xin Li, Angela C.M. de Oliveira, Catherine Eckel. 2017. Common identity and the voluntary provision of public goods: An experimental investigation. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* **142**, 32-46. [[Crossref](#)]

195. Klaus Desmet, Ignacio Ortuno-Ortín, Romain Wacziarg. 2017. Culture, Ethnicity, and Diversity. *American Economic Review* **107**:9, 2479–2513. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
196. Aysegül Kayaoglu. 2017. Determinants of trust in Turkey. *European Societies* **19**:4, 492–516. [[Crossref](#)]
197. Debraj Ray, Joan Esteban. 2017. Conflict and Development. *Annual Review of Economics* **9**:1, 263–293. [[Crossref](#)]
198. Zsuzsanna Bacsı. 2017. Megosztottság és sokféleség – a kulturális heterogenitás viszonya az életminőséghez és a fejlettséghez. *Közgazdasági Szemle* **64**:7-8, 738–773. [[Crossref](#)]
199. Elizabeth Lyons. 2017. Team Production in International Labor Markets: Experimental Evidence from the Field. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* **9**:3, 70–104. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
200. Muhammad Tariq Majeed. 2017. Economic Growth and Social Cohesion: Evidence from the Organization of Islamic Conference Countries. *Social Indicators Research* **132**:3, 1131–1144. [[Crossref](#)]
201. Alberto Bisin, Giulio Zanella. 2017. Time-consistent immigration policy under economic and cultural externalities. *Economic Policy* **32**:91, 415–446. [[Crossref](#)]
202. Keith Ingersoll, Edmund Malesky, Sebastian M. Saiegh. 2017. Heterogeneity and team performance: Evaluating the effect of cultural diversity in the world's top soccer league. *Journal of Sports Analytics* **3**:2, 67–92. [[Crossref](#)]
203. Tarun Jain. 2017. Common Tongue: The Impact of Language on Educational Outcomes. *The Journal of Economic History* **77**:2, 473–510. [[Crossref](#)]
204. Christopher J. Ellis. 2017. Dynamic dissolutions and unifications. *Journal of Public Economic Theory* **19**:3, 692–712. [[Crossref](#)]
205. Tom Kemeny, Abigail Cooke. 2017. Urban Immigrant Diversity and Inclusive Institutions. *Economic Geography* **93**:3, 267–291. [[Crossref](#)]
206. Virginia Maestri. 2017. Can ethnic diversity have a positive effect on school achievement?. *Education Economics* **25**:3, 290–303. [[Crossref](#)]
207. Gal Ariely. 2017. Why does patriotism prevail? Contextual explanations of patriotism across countries. *Identities* **24**:3, 351–377. [[Crossref](#)]
208. Charilaos Mertzanis. 2017. Family ties and access to finance in an Islamic environment. *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money* **48**, 1–24. [[Crossref](#)]
209. Erkan Gören. 2017. The persistent effects of novelty-seeking traits on comparative economic development. *Journal of Development Economics* **126**, 112–126. [[Crossref](#)]
210. Victor Ginsburgh, Juan D. Moreno-Ternero, Shlomo Weber. 2017. Ranking languages in the European Union: Before and after Brexit. *European Economic Review* **93**, 139–151. [[Crossref](#)]
211. Lena Nekby, Per Pettersson-Lidbom. 2017. Revisiting the Relationship between Ethnic Diversity and Preferences for Redistribution: Comment. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* **119**:2, 268–287. [[Crossref](#)]
212. Viggo Nordvik, Liv Osland. 2017. Putting a price on your neighbour. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment* **32**:1, 157–175. [[Crossref](#)]
213. Ceren Ozgen, Peter Nijkamp, Jacques Poot. 2017. The elusive effects of workplace diversity on innovation. *Papers in Regional Science* **96**, S29–S49. [[Crossref](#)]

214. Yigit Aydede. 2017. Immigration and location choices of native-born workers in Canada. *Papers in Regional Science* **96**, S113-S134. [[Crossref](#)]
215. Thomas Kemeny. 2017. Immigrant Diversity and Economic Performance in Cities. *International Regional Science Review* **40**:2, 164-208. [[Crossref](#)]
216. Brian Beach, Daniel B. Jones. 2017. Gridlock: Ethnic Diversity in Government and the Provision of Public Goods. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* **9**:1, 112-136. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
217. Sagi Dekel, Sven Fischer, Ro'i Zultan. 2017. Potential Pareto Public Goods. *Journal of Public Economics* **146**, 87-96. [[Crossref](#)]
218. Indra de Soysa, Krishna Chaitanya Vadlamannati. 2017. Does social diversity impede sound economic management? An empirical analysis, 1980–2012. *Social Science Research* **62**, 272-290. [[Crossref](#)]
219. ALEX ARMSTRONG. 2017. The Provision of Language-Specific Public Services. *Journal of Public Economic Theory* **19**:1, 142-157. [[Crossref](#)]
220. Hae S. Kim. 2017. Patterns of Economic Development: Correlations Affecting Economic Growth and Quality of Life in 222 Countries. *Politics & Policy* **45**:1, 83-104. [[Crossref](#)]
221. Getinet Astatike Haile. 2017. Union decline in Britain: does gender have anything to do with it?. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy* **64**:1, 25-49. [[Crossref](#)]
222. Mürsel BAYRAM, Ömür TOKER, Halil ÖZDEMİR. 2017. EKONOMİK GELİŞME-ETNİK ÇATIŞMA İLİŞKİSİNE DAİR NİTEL BİR ANALİZ. *Barış Araştırmaları ve Çatışma Çözümleri Dergisi* **4**:2, 1-16. [[Crossref](#)]
223. Alessandra Faggian, Isha Rajbhandari, Kathryn R. Dotzel. 2017. The interregional migration of human capital and its regional consequences: a review. *Regional Studies* **51**:1, 128-143. [[Crossref](#)]
224. Nazmun Ratna, R. Quentin Grafton, Hang To. 2017. The 'Paradox of Diversity': Economic Evidence from US Cities 1980-2010. *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies* **4**:1, 20-37. [[Crossref](#)]
225. Rongxing Guo. Western World: A Longer Cycle 207-243. [[Crossref](#)]
226. Kevin P. Mongeon, J. Michael Boyle. The Source of the Cultural or Language Diversity Effects in the National Hockey League 113-129. [[Crossref](#)]
227. Irene van Staveren, Zahid Pervaiz. 2017. Is it Ethnic Fractionalization or Social Exclusion, Which Affects Social Cohesion?. *Social Indicators Research* **130**:2, 711-731. [[Crossref](#)]
228. M. Bertrand, E. Duflo. Field Experiments on Discrimination a Laura Stilwell and Jan Zilinsky provided excellent research assistance. We thank Abhijit Banerjee for comments. We are particularly grateful to Betsy Levy Paluck, our discussant, for her detailed and thoughtful review of an earlier draft 309-393. [[Crossref](#)]
229. Kris James Mitchener, Debin Ma. 2017. Introduction to the Special Issue: A new economic history of China. *Explorations in Economic History* **63**, 1-7. [[Crossref](#)]
230. Yu Hao, Melanie Meng Xue. 2017. Friends from afar: The Taiping Rebellion, cultural proximity and primary schooling in the Lower Yangzi, 1850–1949. *Explorations in Economic History* **63**, 44-69. [[Crossref](#)]
231. Vincenzo Bove, Leandro Elia. 2017. Migration, Diversity, and Economic Growth. *World Development* **89**, 227-239. [[Crossref](#)]
232. Leonard Dudley. Conclusion 265-286. [[Crossref](#)]

233. Oded Galor, mer zak, Assaf Sarid. 2017. Geographical Origins and Economic Consequences of Language Structures. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
234. kos Dombi, Theodoris Grigoriadis. 2017. Ancestry, Diversity & Finance: Evidence from Transition Economies. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
235. Pavithra Suryanarayan. 2017. Hollowing Out the State: Franchise Expansion and Fiscal Capacity in Colonial India. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
236. Paul A. Gompers, Kevin Huang, Sophie Q. Wang. 2017. Homophily in Entrepreneurial Team Formation. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
237. Mac McKenna. 2017. The Economics of Caste, Religion and Language in India. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
238. Quqiong He, Ying Pan, Sudipta Sarangi. 2017. Lineage-Based Heterogeneity and Cooperative Behavior in Rural China. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
239. Ruixue Jia, Torsten Persson. 2017. Individual vs. Social Motives in Identity Choice: Theory and Evidence from China. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
240. Hua Cheng, Kishore Gawande. 2017. State Capacity and China's Economic Performance. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
241. Karsten MMller, Carlo Schwarz. 2017. Fanning the Flames of Hate: Social Media and Hate Crime. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
242. Tommaso Frattini, Elena Meschi. 2017. The Effect of Immigrant Peers in Vocational Schools. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
243. Jordi Jofre-Monseny, Pilar Sorribas-Navarro, Javier Vázquez-Grenno. 2016. Immigration and local spending in social services: evidence from a massive immigration wave. *International Tax and Public Finance* **23**:6, 1004-1029. [[Crossref](#)]
244. Hugo J. Faria, Hugo M. Montesinos-Yufa, Daniel R. Morales, Carlos E. Navarro. 2016. Unbundling the roles of human capital and institutions in economic development. *European Journal of Political Economy* **45**, 108-128. [[Crossref](#)]
245. Max Nathan. 2016. Ethnic diversity and business performance: Which firms? Which cities?. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* **48**:12, 2462-2483. [[Crossref](#)]
246. Amanuel Elias, Yin Paradies. 2016. The regional impact of cultural diversity on wages: evidence from Australia. *IZA Journal of Migration* **5**:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
247. Nathan Berg, Jeong-Yoo Kim. 2016. Equilibrium National Border and Its Stability. *Prague Economic Papers* **25**:6, 637-654. [[Crossref](#)]
248. Magnus Lodefalk. 2016. Temporary expats for exports: micro-level evidence. *Review of World Economics* **152**:4, 733-772. [[Crossref](#)]
249. Tiit Tammaru, Magnus Strömrgren, Maarten van Ham, Alexander M. Danzer. 2016. Relations between residential and workplace segregation among newly arrived immigrant men and women. *Cities* **59**, 131-138. [[Crossref](#)]
250. Surajeet Chakravarty, Miguel A. Fonseca, Sudeep Ghosh, Sugata Marjit. 2016. Religious fragmentation, social identity and cooperation: Evidence from an artefactual field experiment in India. *European Economic Review* **90**, 265-279. [[Crossref](#)]

251. Alberto Bisin, Eleonora Patacchini, Thierry Verdier, Yves Zenou. 2016. Bend it like Beckham : Ethnic identity and integration. *European Economic Review* **90**, 146-164. [[Crossref](#)]
252. Chiara Rapallini, Aldo Rustichini. 2016. Elective affinities matter as much as ethnicity in multi-ethnic schools. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* **131**, 243-262. [[Crossref](#)]
253. Amanda Lea Robinson. 2016. Internal Borders: Ethnic-Based Market Segmentation in Malawi. *World Development* **87**, 371-384. [[Crossref](#)]
254. Michael R. Betz, Mark D. Partridge, Belal Fallah. 2016. Smart cities and attracting knowledge workers: Which cities attract highly-educated workers in the 21st century?. *Papers in Regional Science* **95**:4, 819-841. [[Crossref](#)]
255. Artjoms Ivlevs. 2016. Remittances and informal work. *International Journal of Manpower* **37**:7, 1172-1190. [[Crossref](#)]
256. Tim Krieger, Daniel Meierrieks. 2016. Land Grabbing and Ethnic Conflict. *Homo Oeconomicus* **33**:3, 243-260. [[Crossref](#)]
257. Pierpaolo Parrotta, Dario Pozzoli, Davide Sala. 2016. Ethnic diversity and firms' export behavior. *European Economic Review* **89**, 248-263. [[Crossref](#)]
258. Desiderio J. García-Almeida, Esther Hormiga. 2016. Managers' perceptions of the impact of the immigrant workforce: The case of the hotel industry on Lanzarote, Canary Islands. *Journal of Human Resources in Hospitality & Tourism* **15**:4, 365-387. [[Crossref](#)]
259. Natalija Novta. 2016. ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND THE SPREAD OF CIVIL WAR. *Journal of the European Economic Association* **14**:5, 1074-1100. [[Crossref](#)]
260. Bala Ramasamy, Matthew C. H. Yeung. 2016. Diversity and innovation. *Applied Economics Letters* **23**:14, 1037-1041. [[Crossref](#)]
261. Davide Azzolini. 2016. Investigating the link between migration and civicness in Italy. Which individual and school factors matter?. *Journal of Youth Studies* **19**:8, 1022-1042. [[Crossref](#)]
262. Aris Ananta, Dwi Retno Wilujeng Wahyu Utami, Nur Budi Handayani. 2016. Statistics on Ethnic Diversity in the Land of Papua, Indonesia. *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies* **3**:3, 458-474. [[Crossref](#)]
263. David B. Zoogah. 2016. Tribal diversity, human resources management practices, and firm performance. *Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences / Revue Canadienne des Sciences de l'Administration* **33**:3, 182-196. [[Crossref](#)]
264. Max Haller, Anja Eder, Erwin Stolz. 2016. Ethnic Stratification and Patterns of Income Inequality Around the World: A Cross-National Comparison of 123 Countries, Based on a New Index of Historic Ethnic Exploitation. *Social Indicators Research* **128**:3, 1047-1084. [[Crossref](#)]
265. Hugo J. Faria, Hugo M. Montesinos-Yufa, Daniel R. Morales, Carlos E. Navarro. 2016. Unbundling the roles of human capital and institutions in economic development. *European Journal of Political Economy* . [[Crossref](#)]
266. Andreas Wimmer. 2016. Is Diversity Detrimental? Ethnic Fractionalization, Public Goods Provision, and the Historical Legacies of Stateness. *Comparative Political Studies* **49**:11, 1407-1445. [[Crossref](#)]
267. Soomi Lee, Dongwon Lee, Thomas E. Borchering. 2016. Ethnic Diversity and Public Goods Provision. *Urban Affairs Review* **52**:5, 685-713. [[Crossref](#)]
268. Eunju Chi, Hyeok Yong Kwon. 2016. The trust-eroding effect of perceived inequality: Evidence from East Asian new democracies. *The Social Science Journal* **53**:3, 318-328. [[Crossref](#)]

269. James Andreoni, A. Abigail Payne, Justin Smith, David Karp. 2016. Diversity and donations: The effect of religious and ethnic diversity on charitable giving. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* **128**, 47-58. [[Crossref](#)]
270. Dalton Conley. 2016. Socio-Genomic Research Using Genome-Wide Molecular Data. *Annual Review of Sociology* **42**:1, 275-299. [[Crossref](#)]
271. Cyrus Samii. 2016. Causal Empiricism in Quantitative Research. *The Journal of Politics* **78**:3, 941-955. [[Crossref](#)]
272. Pritha Dev, Blessing U. Mberu, Roland Pongou. 2016. Ethnic Inequality: Theory and Evidence from Formal Education in Nigeria. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* **64**:4, 603-660. [[Crossref](#)]
273. Alberto Alesina, Johann Harnoss, Hillel Rapoport. 2016. Birthplace diversity and economic prosperity. *Journal of Economic Growth* **21**:2, 101-138. [[Crossref](#)]
274. Carmine Guerriero. 2016. Endogenous legal traditions. *International Review of Law and Economics* **46**, 49-69. [[Crossref](#)]
275. Yann Algan, Camille Hémet, David D. Laitin. 2016. The Social Effects of Ethnic Diversity at the Local Level: A Natural Experiment with Exogenous Residential Allocation. *Journal of Political Economy* **124**:3, 696-733. [[Crossref](#)]
276. Emma Neuman. 2016. Ethnic concentration and economic outcomes of natives and second-generation immigrants. *International Journal of Manpower* **37**:1, 157-187. [[Crossref](#)]
277. Zhiling Wang, Thomas De Graaff, Peter Nijkamp. 2016. Cultural Diversity and Cultural Distance as Choice Determinants of Migration Destination. *Spatial Economic Analysis* **11**:2, 176-200. [[Crossref](#)]
278. Wei Gao, Geng-Zhao Chen. 2016. Does owner heterogeneity matter in the management of multi-owned housing?. *Habitat International* **53**, 106-114. [[Crossref](#)]
279. Alberto Alesina, Stelios Michalopoulos, Elias Papaioannou. 2016. Ethnic Inequality. *Journal of Political Economy* **124**:2, 428-488. [[Crossref](#)]
280. Fatimah Binti Kari, Muhammad Mehedi Masud, Siti Rohani Binti Yahaya, Md. Khaled Saifullah. 2016. Poverty within watershed and environmentally protected areas: the case of the indigenous community in Peninsular Malaysia. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* **188**:3. . [[Crossref](#)]
281. Milan Zafirovski. 2016. Toward Economic Sociology/Socio-Economics? Sociological Components in Contemporary Economics and Implications for Sociology. *The American Sociologist* **47**:1, 56-80. [[Crossref](#)]
282. Andreas P. Kyriacou. 2016. Individualism–collectivism, governance and economic development. *European Journal of Political Economy* **42**, 91-104. [[Crossref](#)]
283. Marianna Marino, Pierpaolo Parrotta, Dario Pozzoli. 2016. Educational diversity and knowledge transfers via inter-firm labor mobility. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* **123**, 168-183. [[Crossref](#)]
284. Luigi Pascali. 2016. Banks and Development: Jewish Communities in the Italian Renaissance and Current Economic Performance. *Review of Economics and Statistics* **98**:1, 140-158. [[Crossref](#)]
285. Naci Mocan, Christian Raschke. 2016. Economic well-being and anti-Semitic, xenophobic, and racist attitudes in Germany. *European Journal of Law and Economics* **41**:1, 1-63. [[Crossref](#)]

286. Gumataw K. Abebe, Jos Bijman, Annie Royer. 2016. Are middlemen facilitators or barriers to improve smallholders' welfare in rural economies? Empirical evidence from Ethiopia. *Journal of Rural Studies* 43, 203-213. [[Crossref](#)]
287. Firat Demir. 2016. Effects of FDI Flows on Institutional Development: Does It Matter Where the Investors are from?. *World Development* 78, 341-359. [[Crossref](#)]
288. Eric Rougier. 2016. "Fire in Cairo": Authoritarian–Redistributive Social Contracts, Structural Change, and the Arab Spring. *World Development* 78, 148-171. [[Crossref](#)]
289. Günther G. Schulze, Bambang Suharnoko Sjahrir, Nikita Zakharov. 2016. Corruption in Russia. *The Journal of Law and Economics* 59:1, 135-171. [[Crossref](#)]
290. Rikki Abzug, Alexandre Olbrecht, Murray Sabrin, Erwin DeLeon. 2016. Nonprofit Financing to the Rescue? The Slightly Twisted Case of Local Educational Foundations and Public Education in New Jersey. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 45:1, 133-149. [[Crossref](#)]
291. E. Borisova, A. Kulkova. 2016. Culture, names and economic development. *Voprosy Ekonomiki* :1, 81-106. [[Crossref](#)]
292. Saurav Pathak, Andre O. Laplume, Emanuel Xavier-Oliveira. 2016. Informal institutions and technology use by entrepreneurs. *International Journal of Emerging Markets* 11:1, 57-71. [[Crossref](#)]
293. Jülide Yildirim, Nadir Öcal. 2016. Military expenditures, economic growth and spatial spillovers. *Defence and Peace Economics* 27:1, 87-104. [[Crossref](#)]
294. Leonid Limonov, Marina Nesena. 2016. Regional cultural diversity in Russia: does it matter for regional economic performance?. *Area Development and Policy* 1:1, 63-93. [[Crossref](#)]
295. Victor Ginsburgh, Shlomo Weber. Introduction 1-13. [[Crossref](#)]
296. Klaus Desmet, Ignacio Ortuño-Ortín, Romain Wacziarg. Linguistic Cleavages and Economic Development 425-446. [[Crossref](#)]
297. Brandon de la Cuesta, Leonard Wantchekon. Is Language Destiny? The Origins and Consequences of Ethnolinguistic Diversity in Sub-Saharan Africa 513-537. [[Crossref](#)]
298. G. A. B. Yiran. Mapping Social Capital for Adaptation to Climatic Variability in a Savannah Ecosystem of Ghana 215-237. [[Crossref](#)]
299. Antonio Rodriguez-Moral, Marc Vorsatz. An Overview of the Measurement of Segregation: Classical Approaches and Social Network Analysis 93-119. [[Crossref](#)]
300. Thomas Straubhaar. Diversity Kompetenz und Wirtschaftlichkeit 295-305. [[Crossref](#)]
301. Carsten Herrmann-Pillath. Diversity Kompetenz und Diversity Management: Volkswirtschaftliche Grundlagen 267-279. [[Crossref](#)]
302. Rongxing Guo. Going Back to Tibet: Analytic Narrative 119-159. [[Crossref](#)]
303. Rongxing Guo. Ethnic Autonomy and Tibet: Policy Options 161-185. [[Crossref](#)]
304. A. Alesina, A. Passalacqua. The Political Economy of Government Debt 2599-2651. [[Crossref](#)]
305. Peter Hassmén, Richard Keegan, David Piggott. Norms, Culture and Identity 131-163. [[Crossref](#)]
306. Abigail Cooke, Thomas Kemney. 2016. Urban Immigrant Diversity and Inclusive Institutions. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
307. Adewole Musiliu Adeolu. 2016. Middle Class and Economic Development in Nigeria: Evidence from Micro Data. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]

308. Eoin F. McGuirk. 2016. Public Goods and the Salience of Local Ethnic Diversity: The Case of Teacher Absenteeism in Africa. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
309. Cornelis Haasnoot. 2016. Does Size Matter? The Productivity of Government: Expenditures and the Size of States: Evidence from India. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
310. Ann L. Owen. 2016. The Performance Effects of Gender Diversity on Bank Boards. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
311. Jonathan F Schulz. 2016. The Churches' Bans on Consanguineous Marriages, Kin-Networks and Democracy. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
312. Antoine Imberti. 2016. Quels sont les effets de l'hétérogénéité sociale sur la qualité des institutions et des politiques publiques ?. *Regards croisés sur l'économie* **18**:1, 199. [[Crossref](#)]
313. Leighton T. Izu, Tamás Bányász, Ye Chen-Izu. 2015. Optimizing Population Variability to Maximize Benefit. *PLOS ONE* **10**:12, e0143475. [[Crossref](#)]
314. Anne C. Pisor, Michael Gurven. 2015. Corruption and the Other(s): Scope of Superordinate Identity Matters for Corruption Permissibility. *PLOS ONE* **10**:12, e0144542. [[Crossref](#)]
315. Paul A. Grout, Sébastien Mitraile, Silvia Sonderegger. 2015. The costs and benefits of coordinating with a different group. *Journal of Economic Theory* **160**, 517-535. [[Crossref](#)]
316. John M Luiz. 2015. The impact of ethno-linguistic fractionalization on cultural measures: Dynamics, endogeneity and modernization. *Journal of International Business Studies* **46**:9, 1080-1098. [[Crossref](#)]
317. Jutta Kawalerowicz, Michael Biggs. 2015. Anarchy in the UK: Economic Deprivation, Social Disorganization, and Political Grievances in the London Riot of 2011. *Social Forces* **94**:2, 673-698. [[Crossref](#)]
318. Christopher B. Yenkey. 2015. Mobilizing a Market. *Administrative Science Quarterly* **60**:4, 561-595. [[Crossref](#)]
319. Elena Nikolova, Dora Simroth. 2015. Religious diversity and entrepreneurship in transition: lessons for policymakers. *IZA Journal of European Labor Studies* **4**:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
320. Sabine Flamand. 2015. Interregional transfers, group loyalty and the decentralization of redistribution. *Economics of Governance* **16**:4, 307-330. [[Crossref](#)]
321. Phanindra V. Wunnava, Aniruddha Mitra, Robert E. Prasch. 2015. Globalization and the Ethnic Divide: Recent Longitudinal Evidence*. *Social Science Quarterly* **96**:5, 1475-1492. [[Crossref](#)]
322. Adam D. Galinsky, Andrew R. Todd, Astrid C. Homan, Katherine W. Phillips, Evan P. Apfelbaum, Stacey J. Sasaki, Jennifer A. Richeson, Jennifer B. Olayon, William W. Maddux. 2015. Maximizing the Gains and Minimizing the Pains of Diversity. *Perspectives on Psychological Science* **10**:6, 742-748. [[Crossref](#)]
323. Shawn Teresa Flanigan, Victor Asal, Mitchell Brown. 2015. Community Service Provision by Political Associations Representing Minorities in the Middle East and North Africa. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations* **26**:5, 1786-1804. [[Crossref](#)]
324. Nicola Gennaioli, Hans-Joachim Voth. 2015. State Capacity and Military Conflict. *The Review of Economic Studies* **82**:4, 1409-1448. [[Crossref](#)]
325. Fabrizio Carmignani. 2015. The Curse of Being Landlocked: Institutions Rather than Trade. *The World Economy* **38**:10, 1594-1617. [[Crossref](#)]

326. Evi Nurvidya Arifin, Aris Ananta, Dwi Retno Wilujeng Wahyu Utami, Nur Budi Handayani, Agus Pramono. 2015. Quantifying Indonesia's Ethnic Diversity. *Asian Population Studies* 11:3, 233-256. [[Crossref](#)]
327. Jannett Highfill, Kevin O'Brien. 2015. The Effect of Ethnic Diversity on Municipal Spending. *Atlantic Economic Journal* 43:3, 305-318. [[Crossref](#)]
328. Hanan G. Jacoby, Ghazala Mansuri. 2015. Crossing boundaries: How social hierarchy impedes economic mobility. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 117, 135-154. [[Crossref](#)]
329. Go Kotera, Nobuhiro Mizuno, Keisuke Okada, Sovannroeun Samreth. 2015. Ethnic diversity, democracy, and health: Theory and evidence. *Research in Economics* 69:3, 353-376. [[Crossref](#)]
330. Kyle L. Marquardt, Yoshiko M. Herrera. 2015. Ethnicity as a Variable: An Assessment of Measures and Data Sets of Ethnicity and Related Identities*. *Social Science Quarterly* 96:3, 689-716. [[Crossref](#)]
331. Davia Downey. Country Mouse, City Mouse: Exploring the Differences in Rural and Urban Economic Recovery Postdisaster 53-80. [[Crossref](#)]
332. Barney Warf. 2015. Global cities, cosmopolitanism, and geographies of tolerance. *Urban Geography* 36:6, 927-946. [[Crossref](#)]
333. Luna Bellani, Francesco Scervini. 2015. Heterogeneous preferences and in-kind redistribution: Theory and evidence. *European Economic Review* 78, 196-219. [[Crossref](#)]
334. Maria del Pilar Baquero Forero, Takanori Ida, Toshifumi Kuroda. 2015. Institutions and Cultural Heterogeneity as Determinants of National Income: A Random-coefficients Stochastic Frontier Model. *Review of Development Economics* 19:3, 710-724. [[Crossref](#)]
335. Adnan Efendic, Tomasz Mickiewicz, Anna Rebmann. 2015. Growth aspirations and social capital: Young firms in a post-conflict environment. *International Small Business Journal: Researching Entrepreneurship* 33:5, 537-561. [[Crossref](#)]
336. Gonne Beekman, Erwin Bulte. 2015. A Note on Targeting by Predatory Leaders: Evidence from Rural Liberia. *Oxford Development Studies* 43:3, 349-360. [[Crossref](#)]
337. Thorsten Janus, Daniel Riera-Crichton. 2015. Economic shocks, civil war and ethnicity. *Journal of Development Economics* 115, 32-44. [[Crossref](#)]
338. Michaela Trax, Stephan Brunow, Jens Suedekum. 2015. Cultural diversity and plant-level productivity. *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 53, 85-96. [[Crossref](#)]
339. Jason Lyall, Yuki Shiraito, Kosuke Imai. 2015. Coethnic Bias and Wartime Informing. *The Journal of Politics* 77:3, 833-848. [[Crossref](#)]
340. Adam Szirmai. Socio-Economic Development 3, . [[Crossref](#)]
341. Robin Burgess, Remi Jedwab, Edward Miguel, Ameet Morjaria, Gerard Padró i Miquel. 2015. The Value of Democracy: Evidence from Road Building in Kenya. *American Economic Review* 105:6, 1817-1851. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
342. Ewout Frankema. 2015. The Biogeographic Roots of World Inequality: Animals, Disease, and Human Settlement Patterns in Africa and the Americas Before 1492. *World Development* 70, 274-285. [[Crossref](#)]
343. Chilenye Nwapi. 2015. Governance Considerations Relating to Social Impact Assessments for Mining Development in African Communities. *Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management* 17:02, 1550019. [[Crossref](#)]

344. Alexandre Repkinea, ###. 2015. Does Linguistic Diversity Affect International Trade in East and South Asia?. *The Journal of International Trade & Commerce* **11**:3, 143-159. [[Crossref](#)]
345. David D. Laitin, Sangick Jeon. Exploring Opportunities in Cultural Diversity 1-17. [[Crossref](#)]
346. Imran Rasul, Daniel Rogger. 2015. The Impact of Ethnic Diversity in Bureaucracies: Evidence from the Nigerian Civil Service. *American Economic Review* **105**:5, 457-461. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
347. Gilat Levy, Ronny Razin. 2015. Preferences over Equality in the Presence of Costly Income Sorting. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics* **7**:2, 308-337. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
348. Christopher-Johannes Schild, Matthias Wrede. 2015. Cultural identity, mobility and decentralization. *Journal of Comparative Economics* **43**:2, 323-333. [[Crossref](#)]
349. J. V. C. Nye, I. Rainer, T. Stratmann. 2015. Do Black Mayors Improve Black Relative to White Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Large US Cities. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization* **31**:2, 383-430. [[Crossref](#)]
350. Nancy McCarthy, Talip Kilic. 2015. The nexus between gender, collective action for public goods and agriculture: evidence from Malawi. *Agricultural Economics* **46**:3, 375-402. [[Crossref](#)]
351. Tina Rambonilaza, Christophe Boschet, Elodie Brahic. 2015. Moving towards Multilevel Governance of Wetland Resources: Local Water Organisations and Institutional Changes in France. *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy* **33**:2, 393-411. [[Crossref](#)]
352. Esther Hauk, Hannes Mueller. 2015. Cultural Leaders and the Clash of Civilizations. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* **59**:3, 367-400. [[Crossref](#)]
353. Cassandra DiRienzo, Jayoti Das. 2015. Innovation and role of corruption and diversity. *International Journal of Cross Cultural Management* **15**:1, 51-72. [[Crossref](#)]
354. Gabriel Bădescu, Paul E. Sum. 2015. Generalized trust and diversity in the classroom: A longitudinal study of Romanian adolescents. *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* **48**:1, 33-41. [[Crossref](#)]
355. Dimitris Mavridis. 2015. Ethnic Diversity and Social Capital in Indonesia. *World Development* **67**, 376-395. [[Crossref](#)]
356. ANDREAS P. KYRIACOU, FRANCISCO JOSÉ LÓPEZ VELÁSQUEZ. 2015. Inequality and culture in a cross-section of countries. *Journal of Institutional Economics* **11**:1, 141-166. [[Crossref](#)]
357. Sourav Bhattacharya, Joyee Deb, Tapas Kundu. 2015. Mobility and Conflict. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics* **7**:1, 281-319. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
358. John Gerring, Strom C. Thacker, Yuan Lu, Wei Huang. 2015. Does Diversity Impair Human Development? A Multi-Level Test of the Diversity Debit Hypothesis. *World Development* **66**, 166-188. [[Crossref](#)]
359. Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, Daniel Hardy. 2015. Cultural Diversity and Entrepreneurship in England and Wales. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* **47**:2, 392-411. [[Crossref](#)]
360. Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, Marko Stermšek. 2015. The Economics of Secession: Analysing the Economic Impact of the Collapse of the Former Yugoslavia. *Territory, Politics, Governance* **3**:1, 73-96. [[Crossref](#)]
361. Thomas Straubhaar. Diversity Kompetenz und Wirtschaftlichkeit 1-9. [[Crossref](#)]

362. Carsten Herrmann-Pillath. Diversity Kompetenz und Diversity Management: Volkswirtschaftliche Grundlagen 1-13. [[Crossref](#)]
363. Rongxing Guo. Crossing Borders and/of Cultures 75-100. [[Crossref](#)]
364. Satya R. Chakravarty. Social Polarization 77-95. [[Crossref](#)]
365. Satya R. Chakravarty. Fractionalization, Polarization, and Conflict 109-120. [[Crossref](#)]
366. Yosef Jabareen. Theorizing the Risk City 21-38. [[Crossref](#)]
367. . References 163-173. [[Crossref](#)]
368. Stephan Brunow, Peter Nijkamp, Jacques Poot. The Impact of International Migration on Economic Growth in the Global Economy 1027-1075. [[Crossref](#)]
369. Max Nathan. 2015. Same difference? Minority ethnic inventors, diversity and innovation in the UK. *Journal of Economic Geography* **15**:1, 129-168. [[Crossref](#)]
370. Max Nathan. 2015. After Florida: Towards an economics of diversity. *European Urban and Regional Studies* **22**:1, 3-19. [[Crossref](#)]
371. Ruben de Blik. 2015. Does Interpersonal Trust Increase Productivity? An Empirical Analysis between an within Countries. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
372. Richard Bluhm, Kaj Thomsson. 2015. Ethnic Divisions, Political Institutions and the Duration of Declines - A Political Economy Theory of Delayed Recovery. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
373. Sampsa Samila, Olav Sorenson. 2015. Community and Capital in Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
374. Camille HHmet. 2015. Diversity and Employment Prospects: Neighbors Matter!. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
375. Hans Gersbach, Philippe Muller, Oriol Tejada. 2015. Costs of Change, Political Polarization, and Re-Election Hurdles. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
376. Yu Hao. 2015. Friends from Afar: Migration, Cultural Proximity and Primary Schooling in the Lower Yangzi, 1850-1949. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
377. Lars Ivar Oppedal Berge, Kjetil Bjorvatn, Simon Galle, Edward Miguel, Daniel N. Posner, Bertil Tungodden, Kelly Zhang. 2015. How Strong Are Ethnic Preferences?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
378. Lisa A. Cameron, Susan Olivia, Manisha Shah. 2015. Initial Conditions Matter: Social Capital and Participatory Development. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
379. Thomas Bolli, Ursula Renold, Martin Woerter. 2015. Vertical Educational Diversity and Innovation Performance. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
380. Sheen S. Levine, Evan P. Apfelbaum, Mark Bernard, Valerie L. Bartelt, Edward J. Zajac, David Stark. 2014. Ethnic diversity deflates price bubbles. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **111**:52, 18524-18529. [[Crossref](#)]
381. Surajeet Chakravarty, Miguel A. Fonseca. 2014. The effect of social fragmentation on public good provision: An experimental study. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics* **53**, 1-9. [[Crossref](#)]
382. Ulrich Hendel, Salmai Qari. 2014. Immigration and Attitudes Towards Day Care. *Social Indicators Research* **119**:2, 997-1029. [[Crossref](#)]

383. Jonas Hjort. 2014. Ethnic Divisions and Production in Firms *. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* **129**:4, 1899-1946. [[Crossref](#)]
384. Antonio S. Silva, Ruth Mace. 2014. Cooperation and conflict: field experiments in Northern Ireland. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* **281**:1792, 20141435. [[Crossref](#)]
385. Joan Barceló. 2014. Contextual effects on subjective national identity. *Nations and Nationalism* **20**:4, 701-720. [[Crossref](#)]
386. John Leventis. 2014. The Macroeconomic Consequences of Mixing Sunnis and Shias: A Bayesian Errors-in-Variables Approach. *Forum for Social Economics* **43**:3, 254-274. [[Crossref](#)]
387. Qiang Li. 2014. Ethnic diversity and neighborhood house prices. *Regional Science and Urban Economics* **48**, 21-38. [[Crossref](#)]
388. Andrej Kokkonen, Peter Esaiasson, Mikael Gilljam. 2014. Migration-based Ethnic Diversity and Social Trust: A Multilevel Analysis of How Country, Neighbourhood and Workplace Diversity Affects Social Trust in 22 Countries. *Scandinavian Political Studies* **37**:3, 263-300. [[Crossref](#)]
389. Alexandre Repkine. 2014. Ethnic Diversity, Political Stability and Productive Efficiency: Empirical Evidence from the African Countries. *South African Journal of Economics* **82**:3, 315-333. [[Crossref](#)]
390. Douglas M Gibler, Steven V Miller. 2014. External territorial threat, state capacity, and civil war. *Journal of Peace Research* **51**:5, 634-646. [[Crossref](#)]
391. Ceren Ozgen, Cornelius Peters, Annekatrin Niebuhr, Peter Nijkamp, Jacques Poot. 2014. Does Cultural Diversity of Migrant Employees Affect Innovation?. *International Migration Review* **48**:1_suppl, 377-416. [[Crossref](#)]
392. Jennifer Lee, Jørgen Carling, Pia Orrenius. 2014. The International Migration Review at 50: Reflecting on Half a Century of International Migration Research and Looking Ahead. *International Migration Review* **48**:1_suppl, 3-36. [[Crossref](#)]
393. Saumitra Jha. 2014. 'Unfinished business': Historic complementarities, political competition and ethnic violence in Gujarat. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* **104**, 18-36. [[Crossref](#)]
394. Neli Demireva, Anthony Heath. 2014. Diversity and the Civic Spirit in British Neighbourhoods: An Investigation with MCDS and EMBES 2010 Data. *Sociology* **48**:4, 643-662. [[Crossref](#)]
395. Youngmin Oh, In Won Lee, Carrie Blanchard Bush. 2014. The Role of Dynamic Social Capital on Economic Development Partnerships Within and Across Communities. *Economic Development Quarterly* **28**:3, 230-243. [[Crossref](#)]
396. Alexandre Repkine, ###. 2014. Do Linguistic Diversity and the Educational Background Affect Unemployment Rates in the European Union?. *The Journal of Contemporary European Studies* **32**:2, 201-221. [[Crossref](#)]
397. Erkan Gören. 2014. How Ethnic Diversity Affects Economic Growth. *World Development* **59**, 275-297. [[Crossref](#)]
398. ELISSAIOS PAPYRAKIS, PAK HUNG MO. 2014. FRACTIONALIZATION, POLARIZATION, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: IDENTIFYING THE TRANSMISSION CHANNELS. *Economic Inquiry* **52**:3, 1204-1218. [[Crossref](#)]
399. Andrea Garnero, Stephan Kampelmann, François Rycx. 2014. The Heterogeneous Effects of Workforce Diversity on Productivity, Wages, and Profits. *Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society* **53**:3, 430-477. [[Crossref](#)]

400. Tanja Buch, Silke Hamann, Annekatrin Niebuhr, Anja Rossen. 2014. What Makes Cities Attractive? The Determinants of Urban Labour Migration in Germany. *Urban Studies* 51:9, 1960-1978. [[Crossref](#)]
401. Scott E. Page. 2014. Where diversity comes from and why it matters?. *European Journal of Social Psychology* 44:4, 267-279. [[Crossref](#)]
402. Halvard Buhaug, Lars-Erik Cederman, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch. 2014. Square Pegs in Round Holes: Inequalities, Grievances, and Civil War. *International Studies Quarterly* 58:2, 418-431. [[Crossref](#)]
403. Giuliano Guerra, Roberto Patuelli. 2014. The influence of role models on immigrant self-employment: a spatial analysis for Switzerland. *International Journal of Manpower* 35:1/2, 187-215. [[Crossref](#)]
404. Gregory P. Casey, Ann L. Owen. 2014. Inequality and Fractionalization. *World Development* 56, 32-50. [[Crossref](#)]
405. Søren Serritzlew, Kim Mannemar Sønderskov, Gert Tinggaard Svendsen. 2014. Do Corruption and Social Trust Affect Economic Growth? A Review. *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice* 16:2, 121-139. [[Crossref](#)]
406. Francesc Ortega, Giovanni Peri. 2014. Openness and income: The roles of trade and migration. *Journal of International Economics* 92:2, 231-251. [[Crossref](#)]
407. David C. Maré, Richard Fabling, Steven Stillman. 2014. Innovation and the local workforce. *Papers in Regional Science* 93:1, 183-201. [[Crossref](#)]
408. Pierpaolo Parrotta, Dario Pozzoli, Mariola Pytlikova. 2014. Labor diversity and firm productivity. *European Economic Review* 66, 144-179. [[Crossref](#)]
409. Heather Congdon Fors. 2014. Do island states have better institutions?. *Journal of Comparative Economics* 42:1, 34-60. [[Crossref](#)]
410. Marc Keuschnigg, Jan Schikora. 2014. The dark side of leadership: An experiment on religious heterogeneity and cooperation in India. *The Journal of Socio-Economics* 48, 19-26. [[Crossref](#)]
411. Karen Macours. 2014. Ethnic divisions, contract choice, and search costs in the Guatemalan land rental market. *Journal of Comparative Economics* 42:1, 1-18. [[Crossref](#)]
412. Jens Suedekum, Katja Wolf, Uwe Blien. 2014. Cultural Diversity and Local Labour Markets. *Regional Studies* 48:1, 173-191. [[Crossref](#)]
413. Debnarayan Sarkar, Jhumur Sengupta. 2014. Structural versus nonstructural form of social capital: impact of ethnicity along caste and religious dimensions in Indian context. *Asian Ethnicity* 15:1, 78-110. [[Crossref](#)]
414. James E. Rauch. 2014. Employee spinouts, social networks, and family firms. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Accounting & Economics* 21:1, 4-17. [[Crossref](#)]
415. Davide Morselli, Stefano Passini. Beyond Ethnic Intolerance: Traces and Benefits of Ethnic Diversity in Post-War Bosnia-Herzegovina 105-121. [[Crossref](#)]
416. Alberto Alesina, Paola Giuliano. Family Ties 177-215. [[Crossref](#)]
417. Jose G. Montalvo, Marta Reynal-Querol. Cultural Diversity, Conflict, and Economic Development 485-506. [[Crossref](#)]
418. Rajaie Batniji, Lina Khatib, Melani Cammett, Jeffrey Sweet, Sanjay Basu, Amaney Jamal, Paul Wise, Rita Giacaman. 2014. Governance and health in the Arab world. *The Lancet* 383:9914, 343-355. [[Crossref](#)]

419. Marco Magnani. Make the Most of Cultural Diversity 165-199. [[Crossref](#)]
420. L. Becchetti, P. Conzo, A. Romeo. 2014. Violence, trust, and trustworthiness: evidence from a Nairobi slum. *Oxford Economic Papers* **66**:1, 283-305. [[Crossref](#)]
421. Georgios Papadopoulos. 2014. Immigration status and property crime: an application of estimators for underreported outcomes. *IZA Journal of Migration* **3**:1, 12. [[Crossref](#)]
422. Max Nathan. 2014. The wider economic impacts of high-skilled migrants: a survey of the literature for receiving countries. *IZA Journal of Migration* **3**:1, 4. [[Crossref](#)]
423. Pierpaolo Parrotta, Dario Pozzoli, Davide Sala. 2014. Ethnic Diversity and Firms' Export Behavior. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
424. Guido de Blasio, Diego Scalise, Paolo Sestito. 2014. Universalism vs. Particularism: A Round Trip from Sociology to Economics. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
425. Carmine Guerriero. 2014. Endogenous Legal Traditions. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
426. Soomi Lee, Dongwon Lee, Thomas Borchering. 2014. Ethnic Diversity and Public Goods: Evidence from U.S. Municipalities and School Districts, 2000-2010. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
427. John Gerring, Erzen Oncel, Kevin M. Morrison, Philip Keefer. 2014. The Global Leadership Project: A Comprehensive Database of Political Elites. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
428. Jason Lyall. 2014. Why Armies Break: Explaining Mass Desertion in Conventional War. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
429. Adewole Musiliu Adeolu, Oluyomi Ola-David. 2014. Post-Secondary Schooling Quality and Manufacturing Capacity in Africa. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
430. Susan Perkins, Jaee Cho, Katherine Phillips, Negin Toosi. 2014. Can Female Leaders Mitigate the Negative Effects of Racial Diversity? National Leaders and Structural Shifts. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
431. Jan-Erik Lane. 2014. Institutionalism: "Institution" and "Institutions Matter". *Open Journal of Political Science* **04**:01, 23-30. [[Crossref](#)]
432. Raul Magni Berton. 2014. Immigration et soutien à l'État providence. Une analyse de l'opinion publique française. *Revue d'économie politique* **124**:1, 75. [[Crossref](#)]
433. Janice Boucher Breuer, John McDermott. 2013. Economic depression in the world. *Journal of Macroeconomics* **38**, 227-242. [[Crossref](#)]
434. Jonathan K. Hanson. 2013. Growth Paradigms and Congruent Institutions: Estimating Context-Varying Effects of Political Institutions on Economic Performance. *Political Science Research and Methods* **1**:2, 239-262. [[Crossref](#)]
435. Udaya R. Wagle. 2013. The Heterogeneity Politics of the Welfare State: Changing Population Heterogeneity and Welfare State Policies in High-Income OECD Countries, 1980-2005. *Politics & Policy* **41**:6, 947-984. [[Crossref](#)]
436. Anthony L. Burrow, Patrick L. Hill. 2013. Derailed by Diversity? Purpose Buffers the Relationship Between Ethnic Composition on Trains and Passenger Negative Mood. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* **39**:12, 1610-1619. [[Crossref](#)]
437. Philipp Ager, Markus Brückner. 2013. Cultural diversity and economic growth: Evidence from the US during the age of mass migration. *European Economic Review* **64**, 76-97. [[Crossref](#)]

438. Jutta M. Tobias, Johanna Mair, Celestina Barbosa-Leiker. 2013. Toward a theory of transformative entrepreneuring: Poverty reduction and conflict resolution in Rwanda's entrepreneurial coffee sector. *Journal of Business Venturing* **28**:6, 728-742. [[Crossref](#)]
439. Noel D. Johnson, Mark Koyama. 2013. Legal centralization and the birth of the secular state. *Journal of Comparative Economics* **41**:4, 959-978. [[Crossref](#)]
440. Janice Boucher Breuer, John McDermott. 2013. Respect, responsibility, and development. *Journal of Development Economics* **105**, 36-47. [[Crossref](#)]
441. Gordon H. Hanson, Chong Xiang. 2013. Exporting Christianity: Governance and doctrine in the globalization of US denominations. *Journal of International Economics* **91**:2, 301-320. [[Crossref](#)]
442. SAUMITRA JHA. 2013. Trade, Institutions, and Ethnic Tolerance: Evidence from South Asia. *American Political Science Review* **107**:4, 806-832. [[Crossref](#)]
443. . Bibliography 439-478. [[Crossref](#)]
444. Marcin Pełski, Balázs Szentes. 2013. Spontaneous Discrimination. *American Economic Review* **103**:6, 2412-2436. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
445. Roy Cerqueti, Luca Correani, Giuseppe Garofalo. 2013. Economic interactions and social tolerance: A dynamic perspective. *Economics Letters* **120**:3, 458-463. [[Crossref](#)]
446. Andreas Georgiadis, Alan Manning. 2013. One nation under a groove? Understanding national identity. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* **93**, 166-185. [[Crossref](#)]
447. Justin R. Bucciferro. 2013. A Forced Hand: Natives, Africans, and the Population of Brazil, 1545-1850. *Revista de Historia Económica / Journal of Iberian and Latin American Economic History* **31**:2, 285-317. [[Crossref](#)]
448. Enrico Spolaore. 2013. What Is European Integration Really About? A Political Guide for Economists. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* **27**:3, 125-144. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
449. Jordan I. Siegel, Amir N. Licht, Shalom H. Schwartz. 2013. Egalitarianism, Cultural Distance, and Foreign Direct Investment: A New Approach. *Organization Science* **24**:4, 1174-1194. [[Crossref](#)]
450. Alexandre Repkine, ###. 2013. Linguistic Diversity, Unemployment and Schooling: Empirical Evidence from the East-Asian Countries. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Studies* **20**:2, 255-286. [[Crossref](#)]
451. Erik Lindqvist, Robert Östling. 2013. Identity and redistribution. *Public Choice* **155**:3-4, 469-491. [[Crossref](#)]
452. Stella Tsani. 2013. Natural resources, governance and institutional quality: The role of resource funds. *Resources Policy* **38**:2, 181-195. [[Crossref](#)]
453. K. Jackson. 2013. Diversity and the Distribution of Public Goods in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Economies* **22**:3, 437-462. [[Crossref](#)]
454. Quamrul Ashraf, Oded Galor. 2013. Genetic Diversity and the Origins of Cultural Fragmentation. *American Economic Review* **103**:3, 528-533. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
455. Elissaios Papyrakis. 2013. Environmental Performance in Socially Fragmented Countries. *Environmental and Resource Economics* **55**:1, 119-140. [[Crossref](#)]
456. Mina Daraei, Artmiz Mohajery. 2013. The Impact of Socioeconomic Status on Life Satisfaction. *Social Indicators Research* **112**:1, 69-81. [[Crossref](#)]
457. Swee-Hoon Chuah, Reema Fahoum, Robert Hoffmann. 2013. Fractionalization and trust in India: A field-experiment. *Economics Letters* **119**:2, 191-194. [[Crossref](#)]

458. Thomas K. Bauer, Regina Flake, Mathias G. Sinning. 2013. Labor Market Effects of Immigration: Evidence from Neighborhood Data. *Review of International Economics* **21**:2, 370-385. [[Crossref](#)]
459. Paolo Masella. 2013. National identity and ethnic diversity. *Journal of Population Economics* **26**:2, 437-454. [[Crossref](#)]
460. Luis Rubalcaba, Jorge Gallego, María Teresa Gallo, Rubén Garrido. 2013. Business services location and market factors in major European cities. *Cities* **31**, 258-266. [[Crossref](#)]
461. ROBERT NEUMANN, PETER GRAEFF. 2013. Method Bias in Comparative Research: Problems of Construct Validity as Exemplified by the Measurement of Ethnic Diversity. *The Journal of Mathematical Sociology* **37**:2, 85-112. [[Crossref](#)]
462. Holger Stichnoth, Karine Van der Straeten. 2013. ETHNIC DIVERSITY, PUBLIC SPENDING, AND INDIVIDUAL SUPPORT FOR THE WELFARE STATE: A REVIEW OF THE EMPIRICAL LITERATURE. *Journal of Economic Surveys* **27**:2, 364-389. [[Crossref](#)]
463. Adrian Viliami Bell. 2013. Evolutionary Thinking in Microeconomic Models: Prestige Bias and Market Bubbles. *PLoS ONE* **8**:3, e59805. [[Crossref](#)]
464. Daniel Egel. 2013. Tribal heterogeneity and the allocation of publicly provided goods: Evidence from Yemen. *Journal of Development Economics* **101**, 228-232. [[Crossref](#)]
465. Eiji Yamamura, Inyong Shin. 2013. Decomposition of Ethnic Heterogeneity on Growth. *Comparative Economic Studies* **55**:1, 59-75. [[Crossref](#)]
466. Rachel S. Franklin. 2013. The Roles of Population, Place, and Institution in Student Diversity in American Higher Education. *Growth and Change* **44**:1, 30-53. [[Crossref](#)]
467. Quamrul Ashraf,, Oded Galor. 2013. The “Out of Africa” Hypothesis, Human Genetic Diversity, and Comparative Economic Development. *American Economic Review* **103**:1, 1-46. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
468. Johan Colding, Stephan Barthel. 2013. The potential of ‘Urban Green Commons’ in the resilience building of cities. *Ecological Economics* **86**, 156-166. [[Crossref](#)]
469. Alessandra Righi. 2013. Measuring Social Capital: Official Statistics Initiatives in Italy. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* **72**, 4-22. [[Crossref](#)]
470. Jessie Bakens, Peter Mulder, Peter Nijkamp. 2013. ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE NETHERLANDS: PRODUCTIVITY, UTILITY, AND SORTING*. *Journal of Regional Science* **53**:1, 8-36. [[Crossref](#)]
471. Andreas P. Kyriacou. 2013. Ethnic Group Inequalities and Governance: Evidence from Developing Countries. *Kyklos* **66**:1, 78-101. [[Crossref](#)]
472. Shlomo Yitzhaki, Edna Schechtman. Social Welfare, Relative Deprivation, and the Gini Coefficient 253-273. [[Crossref](#)]
473. Artjoms Ivļevs, Roswitha M. King. Together or Apart? Attitudes Towards Multi-ethnic State and Ethnically Mixed Communities in Post-independence Kosovo 203-219. [[Crossref](#)]
474. Jessie Bakens, Peter Nijkamp. Immigrant Heterogeneity and Urban Development: A Conceptual Analysis 381-396. [[Crossref](#)]
475. Adriana Di Liberto, Stefano Usai. TFP Convergence Across European Regions: A Comparative Spatial Dynamics Analysis 39-58. [[Crossref](#)]

476. Elena Bellini, Gianmarco I. P. Ottaviano, Dino Pinelli, Giovanni Prarolo. Cultural Diversity and Economic Performance: Evidence from European Regions 121-141. [[Crossref](#)]
477. Matthias Schündeln. 2013. Ethnic Heterogeneity and the Private Provision of Public Goods. *Journal of Development Studies* 49:1, 36-55. [[Crossref](#)]
478. Nimah Mazaheri, Edouard Al-Dahdah, Sandeep Poundrik, Soujanya Chodavarapu. 2013. Leadership and Institutional Change in the Public Provision of Transportation Infrastructure: An Analysis of India's Bihar. *Journal of Development Studies* 49:1, 19-35. [[Crossref](#)]
479. JOSEPH PRICE, LARS LEFGREN, HENRY TAPPEN. 2013. INTERRACIAL WORKPLACE COOPERATION: EVIDENCE FROM THE NBA. *Economic Inquiry* 51:1, 1026-1034. [[Crossref](#)]
480. Jonathan K. Hanson. 2013. Loyalty and Acquiescence: Authoritarian Regimes and Inequality Outcomes. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
481. Guy Grossman. 2013. Do Selection Rules A ect Leader Responsiveness? Evidence from Rural Uganda. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
482. Quamrul Ashraf, Oded Galor. 2013. Genetic Diversity and the Origins of Cultural Fragmentation. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
483. Patrick Doupe. 2013. Village Level Institutional Change and Ethnic Majorities: Evidence from Decentralising Indonesia. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
484. Michael A. Valenti, Olivier G. Giovannoni. 2013. The Economics of Inclusion: Building an Argument for a Shared Society. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
485. Erkan Gören. 2013. How Ethnic Diversity Affects Economic Development. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
486. Erkan Gören. 2013. Economic Effects of Domestic and Neighbouring Countries' Cultural Diversity. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
487. Elena Nikolova, Dora Simroth. 2013. Does Cultural Diversity Help or Hinder Entrepreneurs? Evidence from Eastern Europe and Central Asia. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
488. Nizar Allouch. 2013. The Cost of Segregation in Social Networks. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
489. Saumitra Jha. 2013. 'Unfinished Business': Ethnic Complementarities and the Political Contagion of Conflict and Peace in Gujarat. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
490. Julia Anna Matz. 2013. Ethnicity, Marriage and Family Income. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
491. Keith Ingersoll, Edmund J. Malesky, Sebastian M. Saiegh. 2013. Heterogeneity and Group Performance: Evaluating the Effect of Cultural Diversity in the World's Top Soccer League. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
492. Emma Aisbett, Patrick Doupe, Luca Tacconi. 2013. Disequilibrium Adjustment and the Rate of Tropical Deforestation. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
493. David Le Bris. 2013. Customary versus Civil Law within Old Regime France. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
494. Yen-Cheng Chang, Harrison G. Hong, Larissa Tiedens, Bin Zhao. 2013. Does Diversity Lead to Diverse Opinions? Evidence from Languages and Stock Markets. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
495. Nazmun Ratna, R. Quentin Grafton, To Dieu-Hang. 2013. Diversity and the Wealth of Cities: US Evidence 1980-2000. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]

496. Alexander Libman. 2012. Democracy, size of bureaucracy, and economic growth: evidence from Russian regions. *Empirical Economics* 43:3, 1321-1352. [[Crossref](#)]
497. Nicolas Jacquemet, Constantine Yannelis. 2012. Indiscriminate discrimination: A correspondence test for ethnic homophily in the Chicago labor market. *Labour Economics* 19:6, 824-832. [[Crossref](#)]
498. Timothy Hinks. 2012. Fractionalization and well-being: Evidence from a new South African data set. *New Zealand Economic Papers* 46:3, 253-271. [[Crossref](#)]
499. Helen McGuirk, Declan Jordan. 2012. Local Labour Market Diversity and Business Innovation: Evidence from Irish Manufacturing Businesses. *European Planning Studies* 20:12, 1945-1960. [[Crossref](#)]
500. Nazmun N. Ratna, Quentin Grafton, Ian A. MacDonald. 2012. Does Multiculturalism Pay? Empirical Evidence from the United States and Canada. *Economic Papers: A journal of applied economics and policy* 31:4, 401-417. [[Crossref](#)]
501. Peter Thisted Dinesen, Kim Mannemar Sønderskov. 2012. Trust in a Time of Increasing Diversity: On the Relationship between Ethnic Heterogeneity and Social Trust in Denmark from 1979 until Today. *Scandinavian Political Studies* 35:4, 273-294. [[Crossref](#)]
502. Eric T. Stuen, Ahmed Mushfiq Mobarak, Keith E. Maskus. 2012. Skilled Immigration and Innovation: Evidence from Enrolment Fluctuations in us Doctoral Programmes. *The Economic Journal* 122:565, 1143-1176. [[Crossref](#)]
503. Gema Fabro, José Aixalá. 2012. Direct and Indirect Effects of Economic and Political Freedom on Economic Growth. *Journal of Economic Issues* 46:4, 1059-1080. [[Crossref](#)]
504. Daniela Andrén. 2012. Romanians, Hungarians and their wages, in transition, in Romania. *Economic Modelling* 29:6, 2673-2685. [[Crossref](#)]
505. Radu Ban, Saumitra Jha, Vijayendra Rao. 2012. Who has voice in a deliberative democracy? Evidence from transcripts of village parliaments in south India. *Journal of Development Economics* 99:2, 428-438. [[Crossref](#)]
506. Eleonora Patacchini, Yves Zenou. 2012. Ethnic networks and employment outcomes. *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 42:6, 938-949. [[Crossref](#)]
507. Samuel L. Myers, Kaye Husbands Fealing. 2012. Changes in the Representation of Women and Minorities in Biomedical Careers. *Academic Medicine* 87:11, 1525-1529. [[Crossref](#)]
508. David Epstein, Bahar Leventoglu, Sharyn O'halloran. 2012. Minorities and Democratization. *Economics & Politics* 24:3, 259-278. [[Crossref](#)]
509. Graziella Bertocchi, Andrea Guerzoni. 2012. Growth, history, or institutions. *Journal of Peace Research* 49:6, 769-783. [[Crossref](#)]
510. Rachel S. Franklin. 2012. Benchmarking student diversity at public universities in the United States: accounting for state population composition. *The Annals of Regional Science* 49:2, 355-372. [[Crossref](#)]
511. Biagio Speciale. 2012. Does immigration affect public education expenditures? Quasi-experimental evidence. *Journal of Public Economics* 96:9-10, 773-783. [[Crossref](#)]
512. John D. Huber. 2012. Measuring Ethnic Voting: Do Proportional Electoral Laws Politicize Ethnicity?. *American Journal of Political Science* 56:4, 986-1001. [[Crossref](#)]
513. Rebecca Jacobsen, Erica Frankenberg, Sarah Winchell Lenhoff. 2012. Diverse Schools in a Democratic Society. *American Educational Research Journal* 49:5, 812-843. [[Crossref](#)]

514. Said Boakye. 2012. Theory of social transformation, political transition and economic growth. *Economic Systems* **36**:3, 411-425. [[Crossref](#)]
515. Oliver Falck, Stephan Heblich, Alfred Lameli, Jens Südekum. 2012. Dialects, cultural identity, and economic exchange. *Journal of Urban Economics* **72**:2-3, 225-239. [[Crossref](#)]
516. Andrea F Presbitero. 2012. Total Public Debt and Growth in Developing Countries. *The European Journal of Development Research* **24**:4, 606-626. [[Crossref](#)]
517. Thomas Kemeny. 2012. Cultural Diversity, Institutions, and Urban Economic Performance. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* **44**:9, 2134-2152. [[Crossref](#)]
518. GRAHAM C. OUSEY, JAMES D. UNNEVER. 2012. RACIAL-ETHNIC THREAT, OUT-GROUP INTOLERANCE, AND SUPPORT FOR PUNISHING CRIMINALS: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY*. *Criminology* **50**:3, 565-603. [[Crossref](#)]
519. Matthias Wrede. 2012. Soziale und regionale Disparitäten. *Sozialer Fortschritt* **61**:8, 197-202. [[Crossref](#)]
520. Nico Voigtländer, Hans-Joachim Voth. 2012. Persecution Perpetuated: The Medieval Origins of Anti-Semitic Violence in Nazi Germany*. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* **127**:3, 1339-1392. [[Crossref](#)]
521. Oguzhan C. Dincer, Peter J. Lambert. 2012. Taking care of your own: ethnic and religious heterogeneity and income inequality. *Journal of Economic Studies* **39**:3, 290-313. [[Crossref](#)]
522. Marianna Marino, Pierpaolo Parrotta, Dario Pozzoli. 2012. Does labor diversity promote entrepreneurship?. *Economics Letters* **116**:1, 15-19. [[Crossref](#)]
523. Victor Menaldo. 2012. The Middle East and North Africa's Resilient Monarchs. *The Journal of Politics* **74**:3, 707-722. [[Crossref](#)]
524. Andreas Damelang, Anette Haas. 2012. THE BENEFITS OF MIGRATION. *European Societies* **14**:3, 362-392. [[Crossref](#)]
525. Anastassia Obydenkova, Alexander Libman. 2012. The Impact of External Factors on Regime Transition: Lessons from the Russian Regions. *Post-Soviet Affairs* **28**:3, 346-401. [[Crossref](#)]
526. Stelios Michalopoulos. 2012. The Origins of Ethnolinguistic Diversity. *American Economic Review* **102**:4, 1508-1539. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
527. Roy Cerqueti, Raffaella Coppier, Gustavo Piga. 2012. Corruption, growth and ethnic fractionalization: a theoretical model. *Journal of Economics* **106**:2, 153-181. [[Crossref](#)]
528. Pelle Ahlerup, Ola Olsson. 2012. The roots of ethnic diversity. *Journal of Economic Growth* **17**:2, 71-102. [[Crossref](#)]
529. Holger Stichnoth. 2012. Does immigration weaken natives' support for the unemployed? Evidence from Germany. *Public Choice* **151**:3-4, 631-654. [[Crossref](#)]
530. Getinet Astatike Haile. 2012. Unhappy working with men? Workplace gender diversity and job-related well-being in Britain. *Labour Economics* **19**:3, 329-350. [[Crossref](#)]
531. Mediha Sahin, Alina Todiras, Peter Nijkamp, Soushi Suzuki. 2012. Bright stars in the urban galaxy – the efficiency of ethnic entrepreneurs in the urban economy. *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research* **25**:2, 209-227. [[Crossref](#)]
532. Jan Tullberg. 2012. Triple bottom line - a vaulting ambition?. *Business Ethics: A European Review* **21**:3, 310-324. [[Crossref](#)]

533. J. Esteban, L. Mayoral, D. Ray. 2012. Ethnicity and Conflict: Theory and Facts. *Science* **336**:6083, 858-865. [[Crossref](#)]
534. Arjen Van Witteloostuijn. 2012. Why the European Union is not Delivering. An Essay on the Role of Diversity. *European Review* **20**:3, 365-375. [[Crossref](#)]
535. Satya R. Chakravarty, Bhargav Maharaj. 2012. Ethnic polarization orderings and indices. *Journal of Economic Interaction and Coordination* **7**:1, 99-123. [[Crossref](#)]
536. RAPHAËL FRANCK, ILIA RAINER. 2012. Does the Leader's Ethnicity Matter? Ethnic Favoritism, Education, and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa. *American Political Science Review* **106**:2, 294-325. [[Crossref](#)]
537. Sean Fox, Kristian Hoelscher. 2012. Political order, development and social violence. *Journal of Peace Research* **49**:3, 431-444. [[Crossref](#)]
538. Laura A Reese. 2012. Immigration and the Economic Health of Canadian Cities. *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy* **30**:2, 297-321. [[Crossref](#)]
539. JULIO VIDERAS. 2012. COMMUNITY HOMOGENEITY AND REVEALED PREFERENCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS. *Contemporary Economic Policy* **30**:2, 262-282. [[Crossref](#)]
540. Eiji Yamamura. 2012. Effect of Linguistic Heterogeneity on Technology Transfer: An Economic Study of FIFA Football Rankings. *Atlantic Economic Journal* **40**:1, 85-99. [[Crossref](#)]
541. Klaus Desmet, Ignacio Ortuño-Ortín, Romain Wacziarg. 2012. The political economy of linguistic cleavages. *Journal of Development Economics* **97**:2, 322-338. [[Crossref](#)]
542. Matz Dahlberg, Karin Edmark, Heléne Lundqvist. 2012. Ethnic Diversity and Preferences for Redistribution. *Journal of Political Economy* **120**:1, 41-76. [[Crossref](#)]
543. David Card, Christian Dustmann, Ian Preston. 2012. IMMIGRATION, WAGES, AND COMPOSITIONAL AMENITIES. *Journal of the European Economic Association* **10**:1, 78-119. [[Crossref](#)]
544. Markus Brückner. 2012. Economic growth, size of the agricultural sector, and urbanization in Africa. *Journal of Urban Economics* **71**:1, 26-36. [[Crossref](#)]
545. Barton H. Hamilton, Jack A. Nickerson, Hideo Owan. Diversity and Productivity in Production Teams 99-138. [[Crossref](#)]
546. Olof Åslund, Oskar Nordström Skans. 2012. Do Anonymous Job Application Procedures Level the Playing Field?. *ILR Review* **65**:1, 82-107. [[Crossref](#)]
547. Miron Tequame. 2012. HIV, Risky Behavior and Ethno-linguistic Heterogeneity. *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik* **232**:6. . [[Crossref](#)]
548. Carmine Guerriero. 2012. Endogenous Legal Traditions. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
549. Nico Voigtländer, Hans-Joachim Voth. 2012. Persecution Perpetuated: The Medieval Origins of Anti-Semitic Violence in Nazi Germany. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
550. Jonathan Hanson. 2012. Diversity and Development: The Interaction of Political Institutions with Social Context. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
551. Alexander Libman, Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Gaurav Yadav. 2012. Are Human Rights and Economic Well-Being Substitutes? Evidence from Migration Patterns Across the Indian States. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]

552. Giuliano Guerra, Roberto Patuelli, Rico Maggi. 2012. Ethnic Concentration, Cultural Identity and Immigrant Self-Employment in Switzerland. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
553. Saumitra Jha, Steven Wilkinson. 2012. Veterans, Organizational Skill and Ethnic Cleansing: Evidence from the Partition of South Asia. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
554. Jessie Bakens, Peter Mulder, Peter Nijkamp. 2012. Economic Impacts of Cultural Diversity in the Netherlands: Productivity, Utility, and Sorting. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
555. Alessandro Cologni, Matteo Manera. 2012. Oil Revenues, Ethnic Fragmentation and Political Transition of Authoritarian Regimes. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
556. Marcin Peski, Balázs Szentes. 2012. Spontaneous Discrimination. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
557. Ruben de Blik. 2012. Does Trust Pay Off?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
558. Sander Hoogendoorn, Mirjam van Praag. 2012. Ethnic Diversity and Team Performance: A Field Experiment. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
559. Noel D. Johnson, Mark Koyama. 2012. Legal Centralization and the Birth of the Secular State. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
560. Djoulassi Kokou Oloufadi. 2012. Trade Openness, Conflict Risk and Income Inequality. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
561. Jing Li. 2012. Economic Segregation and Urban Growth. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
562. Saumitra Jha. 2012. Trade, Institutions and Ethnic Tolerance: Evidence from South Asia. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
563. Cristina Cattaneo. 2012. Multicultural Cities, Communication and Transportation Improvements: An Empirical Analysis for Italy. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
564. Valentina Bosetti, Cristina Cattaneo, Elena Verdolini. 2012. Migration, Cultural Diversity and Innovation: A European Perspective. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
565. Alexandre Frondizi, Simon Porcher. 2012. Informal Urban Economy: A Historical Approach of Paris Street-Level Prostitution. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
566. Jordan I. Siegel, Amir N. Licht, Shalom H. Schwartz. 2012. Egalitarianism, Cultural Distance, and FDI: A New Approach. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
567. M. Alexander, F. Christia. 2011. Context Modularity of Human Altruism. *Science* **334**:6061, 1392-1394. [[Crossref](#)]
568. Alberto Bisin, Eleonora Patacchini, Thierry Verdier, Yves Zenou. 2011. Formation and persistence of oppositional identities. *European Economic Review* **55**:8, 1046-1071. [[Crossref](#)]
569. Jordan I. Siegel, Amir N. Licht, Shalom H. Schwartz. 2011. Egalitarianism and international investment. *Journal of Financial Economics* **102**:3, 621-642. [[Crossref](#)]
570. Oriana Bandiera, Gilat Levy. 2011. Diversity and the power of the elites in democratic societies: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Public Economics* **95**:11-12, 1322-1330. [[Crossref](#)]
571. Nils W. Metternich. 2011. Expecting Elections. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* **55**:6, 909-937. [[Crossref](#)]
572. Lena Calahorrano, Oliver Lorz. 2011. Aging, Factor Returns, and Immigration Policy. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy* **58**:5, 589-606. [[Crossref](#)]

573. Dan Miodownik, Ravi Bhavnani. 2011. Ethnic Minority Rule and Civil War Onset How Identity Salience, Fiscal Policy, and Natural Resource Profiles Moderate Outcomes. *Conflict Management and Peace Science* **28**:5, 438-458. [[Crossref](#)]
574. WALTER BOSSERT, CONCHITA D'AMBROSIO, ELIANA LA FERRARA. 2011. A Generalized Index of Fractionalization. *Economica* **78**:312, 723-750. [[Crossref](#)]
575. Satya R. Chakravarty, Bhargav Maharaj. 2011. Measuring ethnic polarization. *Social Choice and Welfare* **37**:3, 431-452. [[Crossref](#)]
576. Jacob Dearmon, Robin Grier. 2011. Trust and the accumulation of physical and human capital. *European Journal of Political Economy* **27**:3, 507-519. [[Crossref](#)]
577. Pelle Ahlerup, Gustav Hansson. 2011. Nationalism and government effectiveness. *Journal of Comparative Economics* **39**:3, 431-451. [[Crossref](#)]
578. Sacit Hadi Akdede, Çigdem Kentmen. 2011. Income Inequality and Voter Fractionalisation: An Empirical Study of 16 Multi-Party European Democracies. *Australian Journal of Political Science* **46**:3, 425-436. [[Crossref](#)]
579. Jhumur Sengupta, Debnarayan Sarker. 2011. Caste and religious diversity on human capital outcome: evidence from India. *Humanomics* **27**:3, 166-183. [[Crossref](#)]
580. Alberto Alesina,, Ekaterina Zhuravskaya. 2011. Segregation and the Quality of Government in a Cross Section of Countries. *American Economic Review* **101**:5, 1872-1911. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
581. Merima Ali, Jack Peerlings. 2011. Ethnic Ties in Trade Relationships and the Impact on Economic Performance: The Case of Small-Scale Producers in the Handloom Sector in Ethiopia. *Journal of Development Studies* **47**:8, 1241-1260. [[Crossref](#)]
582. Alexander M. Danzer, Hulya Ulku. 2011. Integration, Social Networks and Economic Success of Immigrants: A Case Study of the Turkish Community in Berlin. *Kyklos* **64**:3, 342-365. [[Crossref](#)]
583. Christian Dustmann, Francesca Fabbri, Ian Preston. 2011. Racial Harassment, Ethnic Concentration, and Economic Conditions*. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* **43**, no-no. [[Crossref](#)]
584. Pekka Ilmakunnas, Seija Ilmakunnas. 2011. Diversity at the Workplace: Whom Does it Benefit?. *De Economist* **159**:2, 223-255. [[Crossref](#)]
585. Ann-Sofie Isaksson. 2011. Social divisions and institutions: assessing institutional parameter variation. *Public Choice* **147**:3-4, 331-357. [[Crossref](#)]
586. Miguel Pereira Lopes, Patricia Jardim da Palma, Miguel Pina e Cunha. 2011. Tolerance is Not Enough: The Moderating Role of Optimism on Perceptions of Regional Economic Performance. *Social Indicators Research* **102**:2, 333-350. [[Crossref](#)]
587. Ulf Rinne, Simone Schüller, Klaus F. Zimmermann. 2011. Ethnische Vielfalt und Arbeitsmarkterfolg. *Zeitschrift für ArbeitsmarktForschung* **44**:1-2, 81-89. [[Crossref](#)]
588. Jozef Ritzen, Gabriele Marconi. 2011. Internationalization in European Higher Education. *International Journal of Innovation Science* **3**:2, 83-100. [[Crossref](#)]
589. Kevin M. Morrison. 2011. Nontax Revenue, Social Cleavages, and Authoritarian Stability in Mexico and Kenya: "Internationalization, Institutions, and Political Change" Revisited. *Comparative Political Studies* **44**:6, 719-746. [[Crossref](#)]

590. Prosper F. Bangwayo-Skeete, Precious Zikhali. 2011. Social tolerance for human diversity in Sub-Saharan Africa. *International Journal of Social Economics* 38:6, 516-536. [[Crossref](#)]
591. Oguzhan C Dincer, Michael J Hotard. 2011. Ethnic and Religious Diversity and Income Inequality. *Eastern Economic Journal* 37:3, 417-430. [[Crossref](#)]
592. Hermann Achidi Ndofor, Richard L. Priem. 2011. Immigrant Entrepreneurs, the Ethnic Enclave Strategy, and Venture Performance. *Journal of Management* 37:3, 790-818. [[Crossref](#)]
593. Steven D. Pizer, John A. Gardner. 2011. Is Fragmented Financing Bad for Your Health?. *INQUIRY: The Journal of Health Care Organization, Provision, and Financing* 48:2, 109-122. [[Crossref](#)]
594. Margaret W. Walton-Roberts. 2011. Immigration, the University and the Welcoming Second Tier City. *Journal of International Migration and Integration / Revue de l'integration et de la migration internationale* 43. . [[Crossref](#)]
595. Jalal El ouardighi. 2011. Pro-development economic growth and international income mobility: Evidence worldwide. *International Economics* 128, 77-96. [[Crossref](#)]
596. Nauro F. Campos, Ahmad Saleh, Vitaliy Kuzeyev. 2011. Dynamic ethnic fractionalization and economic growth. *The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development* 20:2, 129-152. [[Crossref](#)]
597. Alberto Alesina, William Easterly, Janina Matuszeski. 2011. ARTIFICIAL STATES. *Journal of the European Economic Association* 9:2, 246-277. [[Crossref](#)]
598. Iffath A. Sharif. 2011. Does political competition lessen ethnic discrimination? Evidence from Sri Lanka. *Journal of Development Economics* 94:2, 277-289. [[Crossref](#)]
599. TADE O. OKEDIJI. 2011. Social fragmentation and economic growth: evidence from developing countries. *Journal of Institutional Economics* 7:1, 77-104. [[Crossref](#)]
600. Oguzhan C. Dincer, Fan Wang. 2011. Ethnic diversity and economic growth in China. *Journal of Economic Policy Reform* 14:1, 1-10. [[Crossref](#)]
601. Cecilia Rios-Aguilar, Matthew M. Mars. 2011. Integration or fragmentation? College student citizenship in the global society. *Education, Knowledge and Economy* 5:1-2, 29-44. [[Crossref](#)]
602. Olugbenga Ajilore. 2011. THE IMPACT OF ETHNIC HETEROGENEITY ON EDUCATION SPENDING: A SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES SCHOOL DISTRICTS. *Review of Urban & Regional Development Studies* 23:1, 66-76. [[Crossref](#)]
603. Xinxiang Chen. 2011. Tolerance and Economic Performance in American Metropolitan Areas: An Empirical Investigation1. *Sociological Forum* 26:1, 71-97. [[Crossref](#)]
604. J.A. English-Lueck. 2011. Prototyping self in Silicon Valley: Deep diversity as a framework for anthropological inquiry. *Anthropological Theory* 11:1, 89-106. [[Crossref](#)]
605. Indra de Soysa. 2011. Another Misadventure of Economists in the Tropics? Social Diversity, Cohesion, and Economic Development. *International Area Studies Review* 14:1, 3-31. [[Crossref](#)]
606. Ravi Kanbur, Prem Kumar Rajaram, Ashutosh Varshney. 2011. Ethnic Diversity and Ethnic Strife. An Interdisciplinary Perspective. *World Development* 39:2, 147-158. [[Crossref](#)]
607. Stephen Syrett, Leandro Sepulveda. 2011. Realising the Diversity Dividend: Population Diversity and Urban Economic Development. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* 43:2, 487-504. [[Crossref](#)]

608. Neil Lee. 2011. Ethnic Diversity and Employment Growth in English Cities. *Urban Studies* 48:2, 407-425. [[Crossref](#)]
609. Siwan Anderson. 2011. Caste as an Impediment to Trade. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 3:1, 239-263. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
610. Alberto Bisin, Thierry Verdier. The Economics of Cultural Transmission and Socialization 339-416. [[Crossref](#)]
611. Joel Sawat Selway. 2011. The Measurement of Cross-cutting Cleavages and Other Multidimensional Cleavage Structures. *Political Analysis* 19:1, 48-65. [[Crossref](#)]
612. Victor A. Menaldo. 2011. The Middle East and North Africa's Resilient Monarchs. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
613. Giuliano Guerra, Roberto Patuelli. 2011. The Influence of Role Models on Immigrant Self-Employment: A Spatial Analysis for Switzerland. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
614. Nicolas Jacquemet, Constantine Yannelis. 2011. Indiscriminate Discrimination: A Correspondence Test for Ethnic Homophily in the Chicago Labor Market. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
615. Giorgio Albareto, Paolo Emilio Mistrulli. 2011. Bridging the Gap Between Migrants and the Banking System. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
616. Quamrul Ashraf, Oded Galor. 2011. The 'Out of Africa' Hypothesis, Human Genetic Diversity, and Comparative Economic Development. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
617. David C. Maré, Richard Fabling, Steven Stillman. 2011. Immigration and Innovation. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
618. Y. Stephen Chiu, Weifeng Zhong. 2011. Decline of Class: A Group-Theoretic Approach. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
619. Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Alexander Libman, Xiaofan Yu. 2011. Market Integration, Politics and Culture: The Spatial Reach of Markets in Hyper-Growth China. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
620. Arno Tausch. 2011. Globalization as a Driver or Bottleneck for Sustainable Development: General Tendencies and European Implications. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
621. Daniel J. Smith. 2011. Functional, Overlapping, Competing Jurisdictions Among Fractionalized Agents: Medieval Spain. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
622. Tarun Jain. 2011. Common Tongue: The Impact of Language on Economic Performance. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
623. Roy Cerqueti, Raffaella Coppier, Gustavo Piga. 2011. Corruption, Growth and Ethnic Fractionalization: A Theoretical Model. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
624. Quamrul Ashraf, Oded Galor. 2011. Cultural Diversity, Geographical Isolation, and the Origin of the Wealth of Nations. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
625. Klaus Desmet, Ignacio Ortuno-Ortin, Romain T. Wacziarg. 2011. The Political Economy of Linguistic Cleavages. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
626. Dany Jaimovich. 2011. Macrostructure and Microstructure: Evidence from Overlapping Village Networks in The Gambia. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
627. S. Longhi, P. Nijkamp, J. Poot. 2010. Joint impacts of immigration on wages and employment: review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Geographical Systems* 12:4, 355-387. [[Crossref](#)]

628. Paolo Verme. 2010. Relative labour deprivation and urban migration in Turkey. *The Journal of Economic Inequality* 8:4, 391-408. [[Crossref](#)]
629. Stefano Barbieri, David A. Malueg. 2010. Threshold uncertainty in the private-information subscription game. *Journal of Public Economics* 94:11-12, 848-861. [[Crossref](#)]
630. Thomas de Graaff, Peter Nijkamp. 2010. Socio-economic impacts of migrant clustering on Dutch neighbourhoods: In search of optimal migrant diversity. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences* 44:4, 231-239. [[Crossref](#)]
631. James Fenske. 2010. THE CAUSAL HISTORY OF AFRICA: A RESPONSE TO HOPKINS. *Economic History of Developing Regions* 25:2, 177-212. [[Crossref](#)]
632. Andrej Kokkonen, Peter Esaiasson, Mikael Gilljam. 2010. Ethnic Diversity and Democratic Citizenship: Evidence from a Social Laboratory. *Scandinavian Political Studies* 33:4, 331-355. [[Crossref](#)]
633. Wonbin Cho. 2010. Citizens' Perceptions of Government Responsiveness in Africa: Do Electoral Systems and Ethnic Diversity Matter?. *Comparative Political Studies* 43:12, 1650-1674. [[Crossref](#)]
634. Heather Antecol, Deborah A. Cobb-Clark. 2010. The effect of community-level socio-economic conditions on threatening racial encounters. *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 40:6, 517-529. [[Crossref](#)]
635. Thomas Kemeny. 2010. Does Foreign Direct Investment Drive Technological Upgrading?. *World Development* 38:11, 1543-1554. [[Crossref](#)]
636. Antonio Ciccone,, Marek Jarociński. 2010. Determinants of Economic Growth: Will Data Tell?. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics* 2:4, 222-246. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
637. Sripad Motiram, Lars Osberg. 2010. Social Capital and Basic Goods: The Cautionary Tale of Drinking Water in India. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 59:1, 63-94. [[Crossref](#)]
638. Gerald Schneider, Nina Wiesehomeier. 2010. Diversity, Conflict and Growth: Theory and Evidence. *Diversity* 2:9, 1097-1117. [[Crossref](#)]
639. Hyejin Ku, Asaf Zussman. 2010. Lingua franca: The role of English in international trade. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 75:2, 250-260. [[Crossref](#)]
640. Djeto Assane, Bernard Malamud. 2010. Financial development and growth in sub-Saharan Africa: do legal origin and CFA membership matter?. *Applied Economics* 42:21, 2683-2697. [[Crossref](#)]
641. Annekatrin Niebuhr. 2010. Migration and innovation: Does cultural diversity matter for regional R&D activity?. *Papers in Regional Science* 89:3, 563-585. [[Crossref](#)]
642. Matthew Allen, Zahid Hasnain. 2010. Power, pork and patronage: Decentralisation and the politicisation of the development budget in Papua New Guinea. *Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance* 19, 7-31. [[Crossref](#)]
643. Carsten Herrmann-Pillath. 2010. What have we learnt from 20 years of economic research into culture?. *International Journal of Cultural Studies* 13:4, 317-335. [[Crossref](#)]
644. Peter Huber, Michael Landesmann, Catherine Robinson, Robert Stehrer. 2010. Migrants' Skills and Productivity: A European Perspective. *National Institute Economic Review* 213, R20-R34. [[Crossref](#)]
645. Tüzün Baycan-Levent. 2010. Diversity and Creativity as Seedbeds for Urban and Regional Dynamics. *European Planning Studies* 18:4, 565-594. [[Crossref](#)]

646. Elena G. Irwin, Andrew M. Isserman, Maureen Kilkenny, Mark D. Partridge. 2010. A Century of Research on Rural Development and Regional Issues. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* **92**:2, 522-553. [[Crossref](#)]
647. Shlomo Yitzhaki. 2010. IS THERE ROOM FOR POLARIZATION?. *Review of Income and Wealth* **56**:1, 7-22. [[Crossref](#)]
648. Oguzhan Dincer. 2010. Fiscal Decentralization and Trust. *Public Finance Review* **38**:2, 178-192. [[Crossref](#)]
649. Sherry Xin Li. 2010. Social Identities, Ethnic Diversity, and Tax Morale. *Public Finance Review* **38**:2, 146-177. [[Crossref](#)]
650. Chad Sparber. 2010. Racial Diversity and Macroeconomic Productivity across US States and Cities. *Regional Studies* **44**:1, 71-85. [[Crossref](#)]
651. Alan Manning, Sanchari Roy. 2010. Culture Clash or Culture Club? National Identity in Britain. *The Economic Journal* **120**:542, F72-F100. [[Crossref](#)]
652. Mohd Sanjeer Alam. 2010. Social Exclusion of Muslims in India and Deficient Debates about Affirmative Action. *South Asia Research* **30**:1, 43-65. [[Crossref](#)]
653. Oguzhan C. Dincer, Eric M. Uslaner. 2010. Trust and growth. *Public Choice* **142**:1-2, 59-67. [[Crossref](#)]
654. Alberto F. Alesina, Ekaterina V. Zhuravskaya. 2010. Segregation and the Quality of Government in a Cross-Section of Countries. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
655. Janice Boucher Breuer, John H. McDermott. 2010. Respect, Responsibility, and Development. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
656. Holger Stichnoth. 2010. Does Immigration Weaken Natives' Support for the Welfare State? Evidence from Germany. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
657. Alexander Libman. 2010. Democracy, Size of Bureaucracy, and Economic Growth: Evidence from Russian Regions. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
658. Christopher-Johannes Schild, Matthias Wrede. 2010. Cultural Identity, Mobility, and Decentralization. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
659. Bryony Reich. 2010. Identity, Community and Segregation. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
660. Drew Conway. 2010. Networks, Collective Action, and State Formation. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
661. Ulf Rinne, Simone Schueller, Klaus F. Zimmermann. 2010. Ethnische Vielfalt und Arbeitsmarkterfolg (Ethnic Diversity and Labor Market Success). *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
662. Johannes W. Fedderke, Chandana Kularatne. 2010. Elites Behaving Badly. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
663. Daniela Andren. 2010. 'In Every Rank, or Great or Small, 'Tis Industry Supports Us All': Romanians and Ethnic Hungarians, and Their Wages, in Transition. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
664. Andreas Damelang, Max Steinhardt, Silvia Stiller. 2010. Die ökonomischen Potentiale kultureller Vielfalt: Eine Standortbestimmung deutscher Großstädte. *Sozialer Fortschritt* **59**:1, 7-16. [[Crossref](#)]
665. Catherine Bros. 2010. Impact de la fragmentation sociale sur la production de biens publics : polarisation et patronage en Uttar Pradesh et au Bihar, Inde. *Revue d'économie du développement* **18**:3, 49. [[Crossref](#)]

666. Nazmun N. Ratna, R. Quentin Grafton, Tom Kompas. 2009. Is diversity bad for economic growth?. *The Journal of Socio-Economics* **38**:6, 859-870. [[Crossref](#)]
667. Jeffrey Dixon. 2009. What Causes Civil Wars? Integrating Quantitative Research Findings. *International Studies Review* **11**:4, 707-735. [[Crossref](#)]
668. Gema Fabro, José Aixelá. 2009. Economic Growth and Institutional Quality: Global and Income-Level Analyses. *Journal of Economic Issues* **43**:4, 997-1023. [[Crossref](#)]
669. KHUSRAV GAIBULLOEV, TODD SANDLER. 2009. THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM AND CONFLICTS ON GROWTH IN ASIA. *Economics & Politics* **21**:3, 359-383. [[Crossref](#)]
670. Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano, Giovanni Prarolo. 2009. CULTURAL IDENTITY AND KNOWLEDGE CREATION IN COSMOPOLITAN CITIES. *Journal of Regional Science* **49**:4, 647-662. [[Crossref](#)]
671. Feng Hou, Zheng Wu. 2009. Racial diversity, minority concentration, and trust in Canadian urban neighborhoods. *Social Science Research* **38**:3, 693-716. [[Crossref](#)]
672. Asim Ijaz Khwaja. 2009. Can good projects succeed in bad communities?. *Journal of Public Economics* **93**:7-8, 899-916. [[Crossref](#)]
673. Heather Antecol, Deborah Cobb-Clark. 2009. Racial harassment, job satisfaction, and intentions to remain in the military. *Journal of Population Economics* **22**:3, 713-738. [[Crossref](#)]
674. Lisa Chauvet, Paul Collier. 2009. Elections and economic policy in developing countries. *Economic Policy* **24**:59, 509-550. [[Crossref](#)]
675. Elisabeth R. Gerber, Clark C. Gibson. 2009. Balancing Regionalism and Localism: How Institutions and Incentives Shape American Transportation Policy. *American Journal of Political Science* **53**:3, 633-648. [[Crossref](#)]
676. Andrew M. Isserman, Edward Feser, Drake E. Warren. 2009. Why Some Rural Places Prosper and Others Do Not. *International Regional Science Review* **32**:3, 300-342. [[Crossref](#)]
677. Dalibor Roháč. 2009. Why did the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapse? A public choice perspective. *Constitutional Political Economy* **20**:2, 160-176. [[Crossref](#)]
678. Bjorn GUSTAFSSON, Ding SAI. 2009. Villages where China's ethnic minorities live. *China Economic Review* **20**:2, 193-207. [[Crossref](#)]
679. P. Collier. 2009. The political economy of state failure. *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* **25**:2, 219-240. [[Crossref](#)]
680. Daniel M. Hungerman. 2009. Crowd-out and diversity. *Journal of Public Economics* **93**:5-6, 729-740. [[Crossref](#)]
681. Claudia Senik, Holger Stichnoth, Karine Van der Straeten. 2009. Immigration and Natives' Attitudes towards the Welfare State: Evidence from the European Social Survey. *Social Indicators Research* **91**:3, 345-370. [[Crossref](#)]
682. Alexander Karaivanov. 2009. Heterogeneity, returns to scale, and collective action. *Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue canadienne d'économie* **42**:2, 771-807. [[Crossref](#)]
683. James D. Fearon,, Macartan Humphreys,, Jeremy M. Weinstein. 2009. Can Development Aid Contribute to Social Cohesion after Civil War? Evidence from a Field Experiment in Post-Conflict Liberia. *American Economic Review* **99**:2, 287-291. [[Citation](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
684. Olugbenga Ajilore. 2009. Elderly Ethnic Fragmentation and Support for Local Public Education. *Public Finance Review* **37**:2, 217-230. [[Crossref](#)]

685. Carsten Herrmann-Pillath. 2009. Diversity, identity, and the indeterminacy of the size of nations. *European Journal of Law and Economics* 27:1, 15-38. [[Crossref](#)]
686. Ravi Bhavnani, Dan Miodownik. 2009. Ethnic Polarization, Ethnic Salience, and Civil War. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 53:1, 30-49. [[Crossref](#)]
687. Hanne Fjelde, Indra De Soysa. 2009. Coercion, Co-optation, or Cooperation?. *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 26:1, 5-25. [[Crossref](#)]
688. John M. Luiz. 2009. Institutions and economic performance: Implications for African development. *Journal of International Development* 21:1, 58-75. [[Crossref](#)]
689. Rongxing Guo. Economic Growth in Culturally Diverse Nations 103-129. [[Crossref](#)]
690. Rongxing Guo. Intercultural Economic Policy 151-168. [[Crossref](#)]
691. Amihai Glazer. Learning and Imitation by Theocracies 203-211. [[Crossref](#)]
692. Erik Lindqvist, Robert Ostling. 2009. Identity and Redistribution. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
693. Pieter Vanhuyse. 2009. Power, Order, and the Politics of Social Policy in Central and Eastern Europe. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
694. Jan Wedemeier. 2009. Creative Cities and the Concept of Diversity. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
695. Chris Blattman, Edward Miguel. 2009. Civil War. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
696. Shlomo Yitzhaki. 2009. Is There Room for Polarization?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
697. Sherry Xin Li. 2009. Social Identities, Ethnic Diversity, and Tax Morale. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
698. Shaun P Hargreaves Heap, Arjan Verschoor, Daniel John Zizzo. 2009. Out-Group Favouritism. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
699. Holger Stichnoth, Karine Van der Straeten. 2009. Ethnic Diversity and Attitudes Towards Redistribution: A Review of the Literature. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
700. Masayuki Kudamatsu. 2009. Ethnic Favoritism: Micro Evidence from Guinea. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
701. Carmine Guerriero. 2009. Democracy, Judicial Attitudes and Heterogeneity: The Civil Versus Common Law Tradition. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
702. Giovanni Prarolo, Elena Bellini, Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano, Dino Pinelli. 2009. Cultural Diversity and Economic Performance: Evidence from European Regions. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
703. Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano, Giovanni Prarolo. 2009. Cultural Identity and Knowledge Creation in Cosmopolitan Cities. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
704. Olof Johansson-Stenman. 2008. Who are the trustworthy, we think?. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 68:3-4, 456-465. [[Crossref](#)]
705. Jean-Pierre Tranchant. 2008. Fiscal decentralisation, institutional quality and ethnic conflict: A panel data analysis, 1985-2001. *Conflict, Security & Development* 8:4, 491-514. [[Crossref](#)]
706. Chad Sparber. 2008. A theory of racial diversity, segregation, and productivity. *Journal of Development Economics* 87:2, 210-226. [[Crossref](#)]

707. Shaun P. Hargreaves Heap. 2008. Social capital and snake oil. *The Review of Austrian Economics* **21**:2-3, 199-207. [[Crossref](#)]
708. Ajay Agrawal, Devesh Kapur, John McHale. 2008. How do spatial and social proximity influence knowledge flows? Evidence from patent data. *Journal of Urban Economics* **64**:2, 258-269. [[Crossref](#)]
709. Avner Ben-Ner, Claire A. Hill. 2008. REDUCING THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF IDENTITY: A POTENTIAL ROLE FOR THE NONPROFIT SECTOR IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics* **79**:3-4, 579-600. [[Crossref](#)]
710. José Aixalá, Gema Fabro. 2008. DOES THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH DEPEND ON INITIAL INCOME LEVEL?. *Economic Affairs* **28**:3, 45-49. [[Crossref](#)]
711. Christine H. Roch, Michael Rushton. 2008. Racial Context and Voting over Taxes. *Public Finance Review* **36**:5, 614-634. [[Crossref](#)]
712. Michael Rushton. 2008. A Note on the Use and Misuse of the Racial Diversity Index. *Policy Studies Journal* **36**:3, 445-459. [[Crossref](#)]
713. DANIEL M. HUNGERMAN. 2008. RACE AND CHARITABLE CHURCH ACTIVITY. *Economic Inquiry* **46**:3, 380-400. [[Crossref](#)]
714. Holger Strulik. 2008. Social Composition, Social Conflict and Economic Development. *The Economic Journal* **118**:530, 1145-1170. [[Crossref](#)]
715. Robert H. Bates. 2008. State Failure. *Annual Review of Political Science* **11**:1, 1-12. [[Crossref](#)]
716. Mary Donegan, Joshua Drucker, Harvey Goldstein, Nichola Lowe, Emil Malizia. 2008. Which Indicators Explain Metropolitan Economic Performance Best? Traditional or Creative Class. *Journal of the American Planning Association* **74**:2, 180-195. [[Crossref](#)]
717. Guillaume Cheikbossian. 2008. Heterogeneous groups and rent-seeking for public goods. *European Journal of Political Economy* **24**:1, 133-150. [[Crossref](#)]
718. Benjamin Bridgman. 2008. Why are ethnically divided countries poor?. *Journal of Macroeconomics* **30**:1, 1-18. [[Crossref](#)]
719. D. Haile, A. Sadrieh, H. A. A. Verbon. 2008. Cross-racial envy and underinvestment in South African partnerships. *Cambridge Journal of Economics* **32**:5, 703-724. [[Crossref](#)]
720. Florian A. Taeube. Diversity and the Geography of Technology Entrepreneurship: Evidence from the Indian IT Industry 189-204. [[Crossref](#)]
721. Johannes Fedderke, John Luiz, Raphael de Kadt. 2008. Using fractionalization indexes: deriving methodological principles for growth studies from time series evidence. *Social Indicators Research* **85**:2, 257-278. [[Crossref](#)]
722. Debraj Ray, Clive Bell. Development Economics 1-20. [[Crossref](#)]
723. Massimo D'Antoni, Ugo Pagano. Cultural Diversity and Economic Solidarity 198-221. [[Crossref](#)]
724. Jacques Poot. 2008. Demographic change and regional competitiveness: the effects of immigration and ageing. *International Journal of Foresight and Innovation Policy* **4**:1/2, 129. [[Crossref](#)]
725. Avner Ben-Ner, Claire A. Hill. 2008. Reducing the Negative Consequences of Identity: A Potential Role for the Nonprofit Sector in the Era of Globalization. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
726. Eliana La Ferrara. 2008. Une perspective historique de la famille et des liens de parenté dans le développement. *Afrique contemporaine* **226**:2, 61. [[Crossref](#)]

727. Amir N. Licht, Chanan Goldschmidt, Shalom H. Schwartz. 2007. Culture rules: The foundations of the rule of law and other norms of governance. *Journal of Comparative Economics* 35:4, 659-688. [[Crossref](#)]
728. Alfred Blumstein. 2007. The Roots of Punitiveness in a Democracy. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention* 8:sup1, 2-16. [[Crossref](#)]
729. JAMES HABYARIMANA, MACARTAN HUMPHREYS, DANIEL N. POSNER, JEREMY M. WEINSTEIN. 2007. Why Does Ethnic Diversity Undermine Public Goods Provision?. *American Political Science Review* 101:4, 709-725. [[Crossref](#)]
730. R. Quentin Grafton, Tom Kompas, P. Dorian Owen. 2007. Bridging the barriers: knowledge connections, productivity and capital accumulation. *Journal of Productivity Analysis* 28:3, 219-231. [[Crossref](#)]
731. Matthew E. Kahn. 2007. Do greens drive Hummers or hybrids? Environmental ideology as a determinant of consumer choice. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 54:2, 129-145. [[Crossref](#)]
732. Alan L. Olmstead, Paul W. Rhode. 2007. Not on My Farm! Resistance to Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication in the United States. *The Journal of Economic History* 67:3, 768-809. [[Crossref](#)]
733. José Aixelá, Gema Fabro. 2007. A MODEL OF GROWTH AUGMENTED WITH INSTITUTIONS. *Economic Affairs* 27:3, 71-74. [[Crossref](#)]
734. Paul H. Rubin. 2007. Public goods and the evolution of altruism The case of law. *Politics and the Life Sciences* 26:2, 26-32. [[Crossref](#)]
735. Eliana La Ferrara. 2007. Descent rules and strategic transfers. Evidence from matrilineal groups in Ghana. *Journal of Development Economics* 83:2, 280-301. [[Crossref](#)]
736. Shanker Satyanath, Arvind Subramanian. 2007. The Political Economy of Nominal Macroeconomic Pathologies. *IMF Staff Papers* 54:3, 419-453. [[Crossref](#)]
737. Nauro F. Campos, Vitaliy S. Kuzeyev. 2007. On the Dynamics of Ethnic Fractionalization. *American Journal of Political Science* 51:3, 620-639. [[Crossref](#)]
738. Latika Chaudhary. 2007. Essays on Education and Social Divisions in Colonial India. *The Journal of Economic History* 67:02. . [[Crossref](#)]
739. Robert D. Putnam. 2007. E Pluribus Unum: Diversity and Community in the Twenty-first Century The 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture. *Scandinavian Political Studies* 30:2, 137-174. [[Crossref](#)]
740. Paul Collier. 2007. Africa's Economic Growth: Opportunities and Constraints. *African Development Review* 19:1, 6-25. [[Crossref](#)]
741. Jo Thori Lind. 2007. Fractionalization and the size of government. *Journal of Public Economics* 91:1-2, 51-76. [[Crossref](#)]
742. Tobias Gössling, Roel Rutten. 2007. Innovation in Regions. *European Planning Studies* 15:2, 253-270. [[Crossref](#)]
743. Jo Thori Lind. 2007. Fractionalization and Inter-Group Differences. *Kyklos* 60:1, 123-139. [[Crossref](#)]
744. Hendrik P. van Dalen. 2007. Global Aging and Economic Convergence: A Real Option or Still a Case of Science Fiction?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
745. Olugbenga Ajilore, John Smith. 2007. Ethnic Fragmentation and Police Spending: Social Identity and a Public Good. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]

746. Said Boakye. 2007. What Role Does Racial Integration Play in the Economic Performance of the (United) States? An Empirical Investigation Using Panel Data Analysis. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
747. Said Boakye. 2007. Theory of Social Transformation, Political Transition and Economic Growth. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
748. Quamrul Ashraf, Oded Galor. 2007. Cultural Assimilation, Cultural Diffusion and the Origin of the Wealth of Nations. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
749. Friedrich Heinemann. 2007. Is the Welfare State Self-Destructive? A Study of Government Benefit Morale. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
750. Ching-Mei Chen. 2007. From Bonding to Bridging: Neighborhood Context Effects on Voting Behavior in California. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
751. Oguzhan C. Dincer, Eric M. Uslander. 2007. Trust and Growth. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
752. Michael DaCosta. 2007. Colonial Origins, Institutions and Economic Performance in the Caribbean: Guyana and Barbados. *IMF Working Papers* **07**:43, 1. [[Crossref](#)]
753. Julio Videras, Christopher J. Bordon. 2006. Ethnic heterogeneity and the enforcement of environmental regulation. *Review of Social Economy* **64**:4, 539-562. [[Crossref](#)]
754. Jean-Yves Duclos. 2006. Freedom or Equality? (Liberté Ou égalité?). *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
755. Jean-Yves Duclos. 2006. Liberté ou égalité?. *L'Actualité économique* **82**:4, 441-476. [[Crossref](#)]