

## عنوان مقاله:

Avoiding Middle-income Trap in Muslim Majority Countries: The Effect of Total Factor Productivity, Human Capital, and Age Dependency Ratio

## محل انتشار:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

In ۲۰۱۰, the World Bank categorized countries in per capita gross domestic product in terms of purchasing power parity (at constant ۱۹۹۰ prices) in three categories: low, middle (lower and upper) and high income. If a country caught at least ۲۸ years in lower middle income level and at least ۱۴ years caught in upper middle-income level, then they are trapped in lower middle and upper middle income traps respectively. The growth of per capita GDP or economic growth, is a factor in avoiding middle income trap. We examined the effect of total factor productivity, human capital and age dependency ratios on GDP per capita growth and the avoidance of middle income trap during ۱۹۹۱ - ۲۰۱۴ for ten Islamic countries, using panel data and constant effects estimation. The findings indicate that human capital and then total factor productivity have positive and significant relationship with per-capita GDP and have the greatest impact on economic growth and the avoidance from middle income trap. If the ratio of age dependency is high, it has a positive and significant effect on economic growth and can keep the country in the middle income trap

## کلمات کلیدی:

middle income trap, Islamic countries, total factor productivity, human capital, age dependency ratio

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

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