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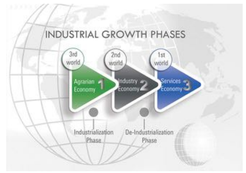
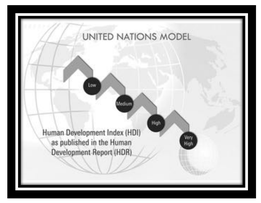
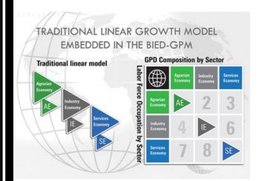
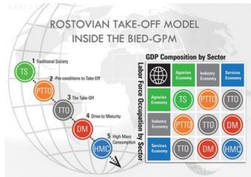
Labeling Still Matters:
The United Nations Development Programme and the BIED Growth Path Model

Kenneth T. Davis, PhD

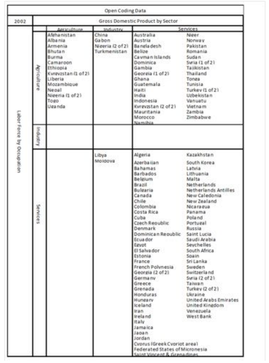




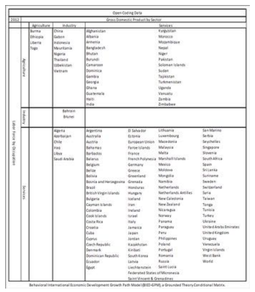




Development Stages



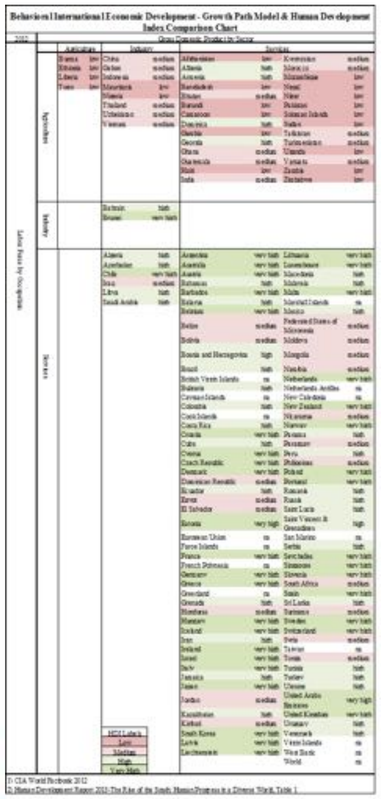
Growth Paths

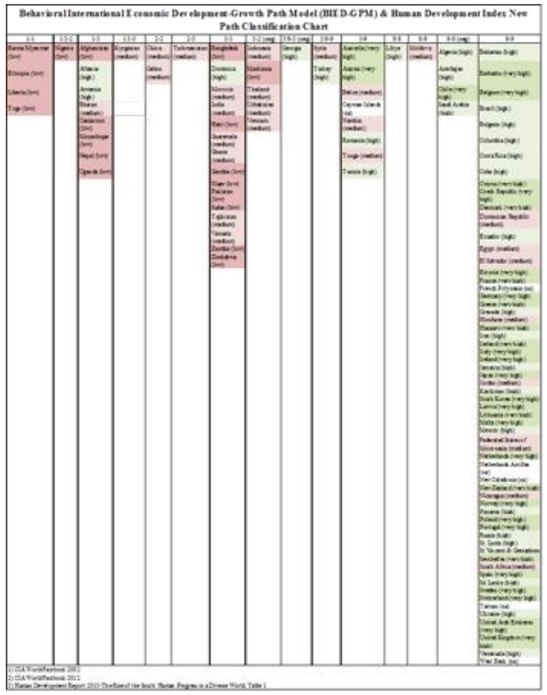


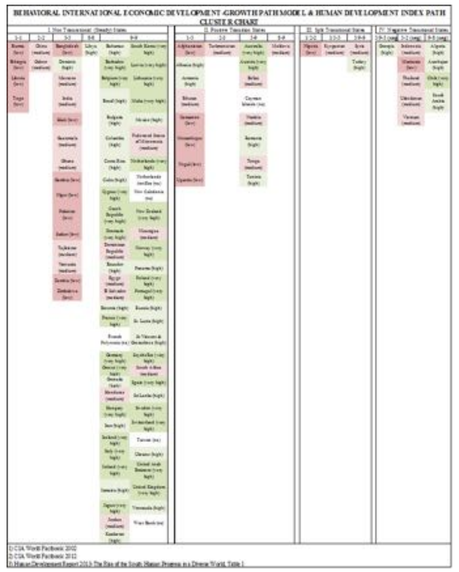
2012	GDP composition by sector		
Country Name	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Agriculture	4	8	28
Industry	0	2	0
Services	0	6	101

2002	GDP composition by sector		
Country Name	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Agriculture	14	4	33
Industry	0	0	0
Services	0	2	67

Trend	GDP composition by sector		
Country Name	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Agriculture	-10	4	5
Industry	0	2	0
Services	0	4	34







Grounded Theory

Using a Qualitative method for an economic study has proven unique and insightful. There is interest on this method selection and how it can be used for other quantitative heavy disciplines, like economics. It is certainly an exciting tool to use as we grow Behavioral Economics.

Abstract

The Purpose of this study is to review the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index (HDI) labels with the Behavioral International Economic Development Growth Path Model labels to get a better understanding of this new dynamic model and its layered approach. The 2012 HDI labels and previous trends were used along with the CIA World Factbook 2002 and 2012. This study promotes classification labels based on labor force occupation by sector, specifically agrarian, industry, and services behavior.

Problem

Currently the International Development community uses models of growth with 3 or 4 labels, is using a more specific labeling model with 9 labels helpful in creating new insight about the complex economic growth at the national level?

Social Change Implications

The BIED-GPM is helping measure and label new economic paths leading to better comprehension and ultimately helping to make better public policy decision making.

UNDP HDI & BIED-GPM Comparison Findings

#1- Agrarian Labor Force by Occupation is the only classification that has HDI Low Human Development (BIED-GPM stages 1, 2, or 3).

#2- Very High Human Development is not observed in the Agrarian dominated Labor Force by Occupation (BIED-GPM stages 1, 2, or 3).

#3- Five nations that made it to BIED-GPM stage 3 slipped back to stage 2 over the ten years of observed data (3-2, Indonesia, Mauritania, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.

#4- Five nations that seem out of place in the Stage 1, 2, or 3, movement, are specifically Albania, Armenia, Dominica, Georgia, &Turkey.

#5- BIED-GPM paths 1-3, 3-3, 3-9, & 9-9 are the only growth paths with over two human development rankings in the newly formed growth path groupings (1-3 and 3-3 with HDI rankings of low, medium, and high & 3-9 and 9-9 with HDI rankings of medium, high, and very high).

#6- Five nations that slide back in the BIED-GPM growth path phases Negative Transition States Cluster over the ten years of this study 2002 to 2012, specifically 3/9-3 (neg.) Georgia, 9-8 (neg.) Algeria, Azerbaijan, Chile, and Saudi Arabia.

Conclusions

The combination of the BIED-GPM and HDI labels allows in depth analysis to happen. We know more about nations with very little and there is plenty of attention on the nations with everything, but those in the middle get neglected in some research. Also the new ability to examine the path of development helps to obtain new perspective on this area in the middle. While these findings show what is happening with the data, it also stimulates a growing number of questions that deserve answers. The first of these is why is there such a void in the middle of the BIED-GPM? The UNDP uses the HDI labels to identify four categories of achievement. This ranking system and labeling system does not address the significant void in the dominance of industry and manufacturing labor. What sparks even more interest is the questions that arise from the policy lens? A good example of this would be, should nations pursue more industry and manufacturing labor to leverage versatile goods that can be sold at a profit easily outside the nation-state borders and then returned into the nation's economic system to help actually grow the size of the economy. The services sector is an attractive option for individuals and families, but it behaves differently when it comes to growing the actual size of the nation-state system.