

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY  
CANTON, NEW YORK

COURSE OUTLINE

ECON 301 – REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- a. Central Africa
- b. East Africa
- c. North Africa
- d. Southern Africa
- e. West Africa

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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND LIBERAL ARTS  
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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- A. TITLE: Regional Economic Development in Africa
- B. COURSE NUMBER: ECON 301
- C. CREDIT HOURS: 3
- D. WRITING INTENSIVE COURSE: No
- E. COURSE LENGTH: 15 weeks
- F. SEMESTER(S) OFFERED: Fall and Spring
- G. HOURS OF LECTURE, LABORATORY, RECITATION, TUTORIAL, ACTIVITY:  
3 lecture hours per week
- H. CATALOGUE DESCRIPTION: This course provides an analytical study of economic development of one specific African region. Topics to be covered include inequality, poverty, economic growth, demography, fertility, mortality, migration, employment, education, health, trade, globalization, food production, nutrition, environment, and sustainable development. Different African regions (Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa, and West Africa) are studied on a cycle. Students may take one “Regional Economic Development in Africa” for Gen Ed. 6 credit. Students may take two “Regional Economic Development in Africa” for elective credit.

ECON 301a: Central African Region (Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe).

ECON 301b: East African Region (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda).

ECON 301c: North African Region (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia).

ECON 301d: Southern African Region (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe).

ECON 301e: West African Region (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo).

I. PRE-REQUISITES: Principles of Macroeconomics (ECON 101), or Principles of Microeconomics (ECON 103), or Introduction to Sociology (SOC 101), or Statistics (MATH 141), or permission of instructor.

J. STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES: Students will be able to:

Course Objective	Institutional SLO
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a. Analyze macroeconomic indicators that portray each country and compare them across countries	2. Crit. Thinking 3. Prof. Competence
b. Compare and contrast classical models of economic growth and contemporary models of economic development	2. Crit. Thinking 3. Prof. Competence
c. Analyze the effect of population growth and human capital on the economic development process	2. Crit. Thinking 3. Prof. Competence
d. Examine the impact of international trade on economic growth	2. Crit. Thinking 3. Prof. Competence
e. Discuss the role of women in the socio-economic development of an African country	1. Communication 2. Crit. Thinking 3. Prof. Competence 4. Inter-Intra Pers. Skills
f. Describe the history, institutions, economy, society, culture of a non-Western country in a research paper	1. Communication 2. Crit. Thinking 3. Prof. Competence 4. Inter-Intra Pers. Skills

K. TEXTS: As determined by instructor. Current possible texts include:

Nnadozie, E. (2003). *African Economic Development*. Academic Press.

Todaro, P. M. and Smith S. C. (2014). *Economic Development* (12<sup>th</sup> ed.), Prentice Hall.

L. REFERENCES:

African Development Bank. (2008). *Gender, Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries*. Vol. 9. Retrieved March 20, 2009 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/30717947-EN-GENDER-2008.PDF>

African Development Bank. (2008). *Selected Statistics on African Countries*. Vol. 27. Retrieved March 20, 2009 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/30717663-EN-SELECTED-2008.PDF>

Boko, H. S., Balamoune-Lutz, and Kimuna, S.R. (2005). *Women in African Development: The Challenges of Globalization and Liberalization in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. Trenton, NJ, Africa World Press.

Kevane, M. (2004). *Women and Development in Africa: How Gender Works*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

The World Bank. (2008). African Development Indicators 2008/09. Retrieved March 20, 2009 from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSTATINAFR/Resources/ADI-200809-essay-EN.pdf>

United Nations Development Program (UNDP). (2007). Human Development Report 2007/2008. Retrieved March 20, 2009 from [http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR\\_20072008\\_EN\\_Complete.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Complete.pdf)

- M. EQUIPMENT: Technological enhanced classroom.
- N. GRADING METHOD: A – F
- O. MEASUREMENT CRITERIA: Country case studies, cross-country analysis, class participation and presentation, research paper, quizzes, tests, and exams.

P. DETAILED TOPICAL OUTLINE

ECON 301 - REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- I. Overview of African Countries and Development
  - A. Rationale of the Study of African Region/Country Development
  - B. Classification of African Countries
    - 1. Regional Classification

2. Income-Based Classification
  3. Classification Based on Colonial Experience
  4. Resource Intensive and Non-Resource Intensive
- C. Millennium Development Goals
- D. Macroeconomic Indicators
1. Structure and Growth of Output
  2. Structure and Growth of Demand
  3. Gross capital formation and Savings
  4. Government Finance
- II. Theories of Economic Growth and Measures of Development
- A. Classical Theories of Economic Growth and Development
1. Harrod-Domar Growth Model
  2. Lewis Theory of Development
  3. Solow Neoclassical Growth Model
  4. Romer's Model of Endogenous Growth
- B. Contemporary Models of Economic Development
1. Theory of Big Push
  2. Rostow's Stages of Growth Theory
  3. The Kremer's O Ring Theory
- C. Development Indicators
1. Income Index
  2. Life Expectancy Index
  3. Adult Literacy Index
  4. Gross Enrollment Index
  5. Education Index
  6. Quality of Life Index
  7. Gender Development Indicators
- D. Measuring Income Inequality and Poverty
1. Lorenz Curves
  2. Gini Coefficient
  3. Income Distribution
  4. Poverty Gap
  5. Foster-Greer-Thorbecke Index
  6. Human Poverty Index
- III. Population, Employment and Development
- A. Population Structure
- B. Fertility and Development
1. Malthus' Theory of Population
  2. Determinants of Fertility: The Bongaarts Model
  3. Microeconomic Household Theory of Fertility
  4. Population-Poverty Cycle Theory
  5. Cultural and Institutional Explanations of Fertility

- C. Urban, Rural Population and Migration Trends
  - D. Women, Labor Force and Unemployment
- IV. Education and Development
- A. Human Capital Theory
  - B. Educational Systems and Development
  - C. Education Indicators
    - 1. Educational Expenditures
    - 2. Access to Schooling
    - 3. Internal Efficiency and Illiteracy
    - 4. School Enrolment Ratios
    - 5. Teaching Staff
  - D. Female Education and Development
- V. Health and Development
- A. Health Systems and Development
  - B. Health Indicators
    - 1. Nutrition Status
    - 2. Health Status
    - 3. Access to Health Services
    - 4. Infant and Child Mortality
    - 5. Health Services Personnel
  - C. Reproductive Health
  - D. Disease, Productivity, and Development
    - 1. Factors Affecting the State of Health
    - 2. Health and Productivity
    - 3. HIV/AIDS and Development
- VI. International Trade and Development
- A. Trade Theories and Development
    - 1. Ricardo's Theory of Comparative Advantage
    - 2. The Prebisch-Singer Thesis
    - 3. North-South Models of Unequal Theory
    - 4. The Vent-for-Surplus Theory of International Trade
  - B. External Sector Economic Indicators
    - 1. Current Account and External Trade
    - 2. Terms of Trade and Volume Indices
    - 3. Intra-African Trade
  - C. Regional Common African Markets
    - 1. Arab Maghreb Union
    - 2. Central African Economic and Monetary Community
    - 3. Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa
    - 4. Economic Community of Central African States
    - 5. Economic Community of West African States

6. Southern African Development Community
7. West African Economic and Monetary Union

D. Globalization and African Women

VII. Agricultural and Rural Development

A. Models of Agricultural Development

1. Resource Exploitation Model
2. Conservation Model
3. Urban-Industrial Model
4. Diffusion Model
5. High-Payoff Input Model
6. Theory of Induced Technological Development

B. Indicators of Agriculture

1. Agricultural and Food Production
2. Daily Calorie Supply
3. Cereal Production
4. Self-Sufficiency Ratio
5. Import Dependency Ratio
6. Agriculture Labor Force Participate Rates

C. Land Tenure, Land Use and Development

D. Nutrition and Welfare of African Women

VIII. Environment and Sustainable Development

A. Traditional Economic Models of the Environment

B. Environmental Indicators

1. Forest Cover and structure
2. Population and Forest Resources
3. Vegetation Extent and Loss
4. Industrial Emissions
5. Energy Use
6. Traditional Fuel Consumption

C. Rain Forest Destruction and Greenhouse Gases

D. Energy, Gender and Sustainable Development

Map of Africa, today

