Puerto Rico is important but difficult because of its special status... so topical and important we need a presentation from all of us PR Mainly we need to cooperate and share our work. For example, I did the poverty rate diagram for you guys (and got the data from IPUMS USA) See PR-2 below. There is also data on the Gini over the past 30 years. We need share this data. This is the way we replicate what others did using povcalnet at the WB. The first step is a bibliography of the references we have far, everyone should send a list and sentence or two about the references they have read.

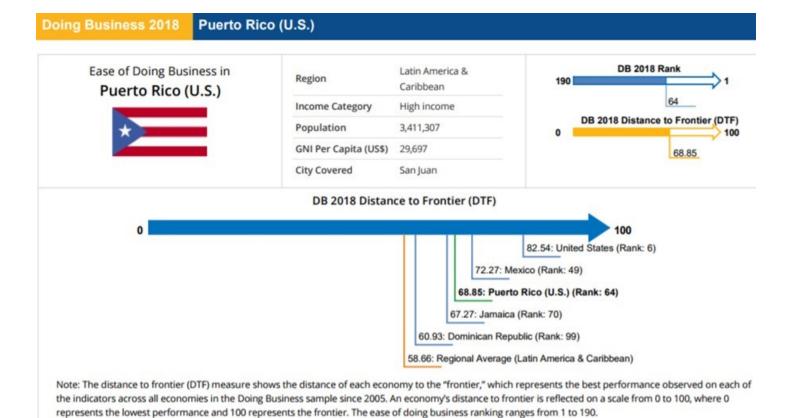
- 1. JJ will focus on should focus on poverty and inequality trend (this spreadsheet and Figure PR-2 below). We have a Figure for poverty, we just need data on inequality (Ginis). JJ can you find date on inequality, it is online, just not all in one place. Make sure the citations and add this SNAP article from calendar and the PR web page and see total transfers below
- 2. Brianna will focus one trade and debt the growth outlook. Today on NPR I heard there is 20% tax on all goods from PR in the House version of the tax bill. transfers from the Federal government use figures from Bustillo and Velloso (2015) study (see Figure 1 below). g business" indicators, etc.
- 3. Melky will focus on restoring business conditions and exports, see Table DB-2 Puerto Rico is here... is for everyone (Puerto Rico is a DB jurisdiction...) Table DB-2 is from this spreadsheet containing rankings for all 189 countries. Venezuela is almost the worst country in the world for doing business (Eritrea is worse at 189th). Final exam question: During 2006 to 2011 what was the highest DB rank ever achieved by a LatAm "jurisdiction"? What happened to that jurisdiction after that? During this period, Mexico and Chile were competing for highest ranking, when did Mexico overtake competition (what year?)

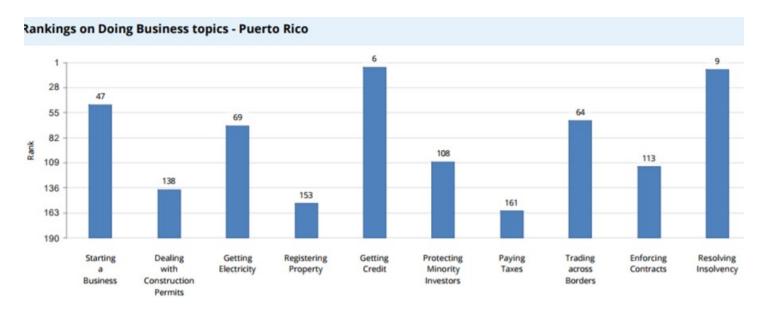
Table DB-2 2018 Doing Business Rank, Latin America

	2018	Change Since			DB rank in:		
LatAm Jurisdictions:	DB Rank	'a -o - ' '	2011	2006	2017	2011	2006
Mexico	49	-2.0	-14	24	47	35	73
Chile	55	2.0	-12	-30	57	43	25
Peru	58	-4.0	-22	13	54	36	71
Colombia	59	-6.0	-20	7	53	39	66
Costa Rica	61	1.0	64	28	62	125	89
Puerto Rico	64	-9.0	-17	-42	55	47	22
Uruguay	94	-4.0	30	-9	90	124	85
Guatemala	97	-9.0	4.0	12	88	101	109
Dominican Republic	99	4.0	-8.0	4.0	103	91	103
Trinidad and Tobago*	102	-6.0	-5.0	-43	96	97	59
Paraguay	108	-2.0	-2.0	-20	106	106	88
Honduras	115	-10	16	-3	105	131	112
Argentina	117	-1.0	-2	-40	116	115	77
Ecuador	118	-4.0	12	-11	114	130	107
Brazil	125	-2.0	2	-6	123	127	119
Nicaragua	131	-4.0	-14	-72	127	117	59
Bolivia	152	-3.0	-3	-41	149	149	111
Haiti	181	0.0	-19	-47	181	162	134
Venezuela	188	-1.0	-16	-68	187	172	120

Source: Wikipedia Ease of doing business inde http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ease of doing business *Since 2007





http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings?region=latin-america-and-caribbean

Use this CEPAL study it has the transfers from the U.S. and unemployment figure...

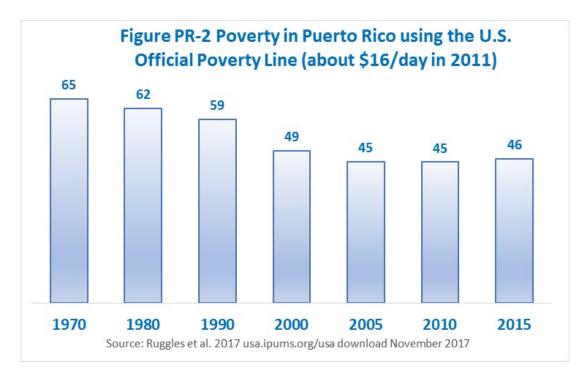
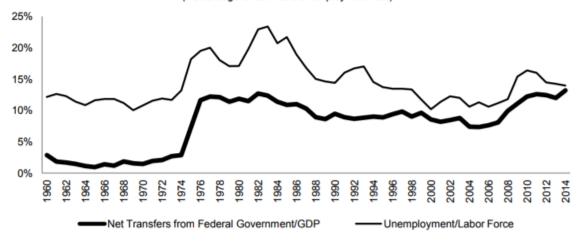


Figure 1
Puerto Rico: net transfers from the federal government and unemployment
(Percentage of GDP and unemployment rate)



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Puerto Rico's Planning Board and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

Source: Bustillo and Velloso (2015)

Final exam question: 1) Puerto Rico pays a cost for its fixed exchange rate (using the dollar). What is the benefit if receives during crises (see Figure 1 above).

See Hausmann (1995) who pointed to the strong correlation of net federal transfers with the business cycle from 1960 to 1993.

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These are from Brianna

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