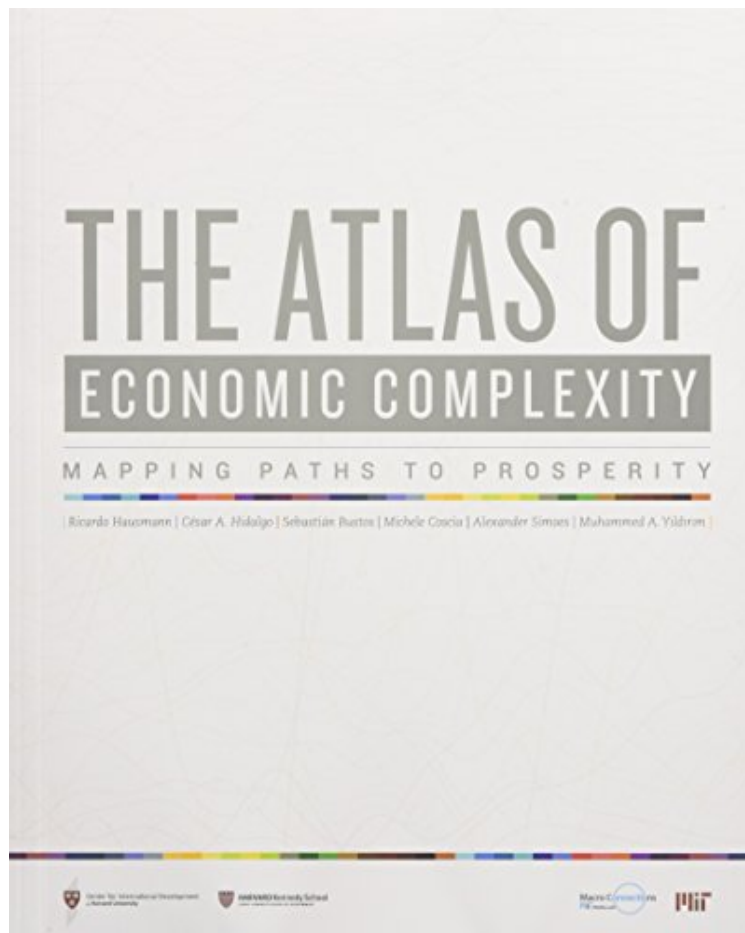


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## The Atlas of Economic Complexity: Mapping Paths to Prosperity (MIT Press)

*Ricardo Hausmann, Cesar A. Hidalgo, Sebastian Bustos, Michele Coscia, Alexander Simoes, Muhammed A. Yildirim*

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**Ricardo Hausmann, Cesar A. Hidalgo, Sebastian Bustos, Michele Coscia, Alexander Simoes, Muhammed A. Yildirim : The Atlas of Economic Complexity: Mapping Paths to Prosperity (MIT Press)** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Atlas of Economic Complexity: Mapping Paths to Prosperity (MIT Press):

8 of 10 people found the following review helpful. Great book- not just for the coffee table. By HeuteLachtKeinerMehr Great book- not just for the coffee table, but to plough through it many times- and it also has a sleek online and interactive appearance. More people should know about it. The "Atlas" is a fascinating move of Cesar A. Hidalgo, Ricardo Hausmann and others to make people understand the engines behind trade and production. Example: With one look on the pictures of merchandise trade composition and clusters of Greece you understand why

Greece streets are just streets and not paved with gold... Jeroen Dijsselbloem (NL) should look at it! The research for the study should further be financed, also by WTO and other bodies! The Atlas online version is published under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License,; therefore 3D- dataSculpture maker like me and many other researchers can feel free to share the site and embed the apps anywhere on the Internet. Thank you, folks!! As far as some minor countries are concerned, it seems to me that the role of existing outward processing should be put more into focus in the next edition. Take the product space of Tunisia: The only real cluster is apparel operations. It stems from some hundred European and some other foreign factories with 200- 2000 female sewers each. The sectors' contribution to development is quite low- apart from wage contributions: Low contribution level results from lacking backwards integration (no major textile mills etc). The same is true for dozens of similar locations with apparel operations (Mauritius, Morocco, even Bangladesh; will be true for Myanmar). Similar "crippled" operations exist in the automotive parts sector worldwide ( cable harnesses etc): Many plants everywhere (see Romania's case) exist with weak backward integrations and nearly no push on more local content, let it be inside or outside of plants/ownership. The subject of dependency should be addressed and visually be underlined, if possible. Get this book; its outstanding. 1 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars By Ryan Very interesting book to read if you are with your family or friends 0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars By Karan R. Great

Maps capture data expressing the economic complexity of countries from Albania to Zimbabwe, offering current economic measures and as well as a guide to achieving prosperity Why do some countries grow and others do not? The authors of The Atlas of Economic Complexity offer readers an explanation based on "Economic Complexity," a measure of a society's productive knowledge. Prosperous societies are those that have the knowledge to make a larger variety of more complex products. The Atlas of Economic Complexity attempts to measure the amount of productive knowledge countries hold and how they can move to accumulate more of it by making more complex products. Through the graphical representation of the "Product Space," the authors are able to identify each country's "adjacent possible," or potential new products, making it easier to find paths to economic diversification and growth. In addition, they argue that a country's economic complexity and its position in the product space are better predictors of economic growth than many other well-known development indicators, including measures of competitiveness, governance, finance, and schooling. Using innovative visualizations, the book locates each country in the product space, provides complexity and growth potential rankings for 128 countries, and offers individual country pages with detailed information about a country's current capabilities and its diversification options. The maps and visualizations included in the Atlas can be used to find more viable paths to greater productive knowledge and prosperity.

About the Author Cesar Hidalgo leads the Macro Connections group at the MIT Media Lab. He lives in Cambridge Massachusetts with his wife Anna and their daughter Iris. Ricardo Hausmann is Director of the Center for International Development at Harvard University, Professor of the Practice of Economic Development at Harvard Kennedy School, and George Cowan Professor at the Santa Fe Institute.