

## The Political Economy of Greenland: From Colonialism to a Mixed Economy

The long-term economic performance of Greenland has been shaped by factors like climate change and global commodity prices but more importantly by the change and persistence of economic and political institutions. This chapter discusses the combination of these factors ranging from natural-resource transitions, historical legacies, and state developmental policies. It provides a general overview to understand the interplay of endogenous and exogenous factors that have influenced the historical evolution of the Greenlandic economy.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut **Editor:** Laust H. **Type:** Contribution to book/anthology | Bidrag til bog/antologi **Årstal:** 2021 **Emner:** Political economy; Economic history; Labor market **Udgivelsessted:** London **Udgivelsesland:** United Kingdom **Værtpublikationens hoved- & undertitel:** Greenland's Economy and Labour Market **Forlag:** Routledge

## Environmental Sustainability and Economic Growth in Greenland: Testing the Environmental Kuznets Curve

The environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis assumes there is an inverted U-shape relationship between pollution and income per capita, implying an improvement in environmental quality when a growing economy reaches a high level of economic development. This study evaluated empirically the existence of the environmental Kuznets curve in Greenland for the period 1970–2018. Using an autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach, the results show evidence of a U-shaped EKC in Greenland instead of the hypothesized inverted U-shape. The findings indicate that Greenland had initially experienced a decoupling transition during an early development stage associated with structural conditions of a small subsistence economy. However, once the country began to expand its industry, the trend began to reverse, creating a positive and significant relationship between CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and GDP per capita that are potentially detrimental to the Arctic natural environment.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut; Johanna Lidman **Type:** Article | Artikel **Årstal:** 2021 **Emner:** Economic development and policy; Environmental economics **Titel på tidsskrift:** Sustainability **Volume på tidsskrift:** 13 **Nummer på tidsskrift:** 3 **DOI nummer:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13031228>

### [Åben publikation](#)

## Historical sources, coloniality of power and gender in Greenland: new data and persistent issues

In this paper I analyse historical interpretations and elements of the coloniality of power and gender in the historiography of Greenland. I discuss new uses and methods of analysis looking to describe historical documents without reinforcing the Eurocentric view within them. Moreover, I employ Protestant church's historical registers of marriages of various Greenlandic towns (Nuuk, Qaqortoq, Qeqertasuaq and Aasiaat) to explore issues of gender inequality during the colonial period seeking to disentangle modern presumptions of colonial gender relations in Greenland.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut **Type:** Conference abstract | Konference abstrakt **Årstal:** 2019 **Emner:** Economic history **Navn på konference:** NORA - Nordic Journal of Feminist and Gender Research **Konferenceby:** Reykjavik **Konferenceland:** Iceland

## Mexican Real Wages Before the Revolution: A Reappraisal

Seminal literature has documented broadly the living conditions of Mexican workers before the Revolution of 1910. Various authors argue that a continuous deterioration of real wages in the preceding years of the Mexican revolution contributed to the social unrest that led to the armed conflict. Yet, most of the quantitative evidence has focused on aggregate estimates overlooking the regional wage dynamics. Through regional historical data, this article reevaluates quantitatively the patterns of Mexican regional real wages providing new estimates for the period 1877-c.1910. The analysis reveals that a divergent pattern between sectors and regions emerged during these years. However, the study also shows that in general, locally-adjusted regional real wages remained relatively stable throughout the period.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut    **Type:** Article | Artikel    **Årstal:** 2018    **Emner:** Economic history; Mexico  
**Titel på tidsskrift:** Iberoamericana – Nordic Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies.    **Volume på tidsskrift:** 47    **Nummer på tidsskrift:** 1    **Udgiver:** Stockholm University Press    **Udgivelsesland:** Sweden  
**DOI nummer:** <http://doi.org/10.16993/iberoamericana.421>

### [Åben publikation](#)

Research | Forskning - peer review > Article | Artikel

## Was Colonialism Fiscally Sustainable? An Empirical Examination of the Colonial Finances of Spanish America

This paper examines the long-run fiscal sustainability of the colonial finances of Spanish America. Using econometric tests of intertemporal stability and a macroeconomic budget constraint framework, the analysis revisits how the long-run fiscal dynamics of the colonial treasuries adjusted for inflation changed over time. Findings suggest that in spite of historical breakpoints associated to major financial difficulties during wartime, in general the treasuries achieved sustainable fiscal balances. However, there was a shifting pattern of fiscal sustainability between the treasuries across the colonial period.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut    **Type:** Article | Artikel    **Årstal:** 2017    **Emner:** Economic history    **Titel på tidsskrift:** Spanish Association of Economic History - Working Paper Series    **Nummer på tidsskrift:** 1703  
**Udgivelsessted:** Madrid    **Udgivelsesland:** Spain

### [Åben publikation](#)

Research | Forskning - peer review > Article | Artikel

## Did structural change account for productivity growth within manufacturing during the import substitution era? A historical appraisal of Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil

The long-term productivity dynamics of Latin America have been the focus of vast research looking to understand the origins of the growth underperformance of the region. Based on new estimates from official industrial censuses from 1935 to 1975, this paper reassesses whether there was a process of structural change within the manufacturing industries of Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil. It presents a quantitative reassessment of the dynamics of productivity in these industries providing a new decomposition of labor productivity growth at a more disaggregated level. The overall results from a shift-share analysis are unable to find substantial evidence of structural change within manufacturing in these countries over the period.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut    **Type:** Article | Artikel    **Årstal:** 2017    **Emner:** Economic development; Economic history; Productivity growth    **Titel på tidsskrift:** Journal of International Trade and Economic Development    **DOI nummer:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638199.2017.1389975>

Research | Forskning > Article | Artikel

## The Redemption of the Washington Consensus in Latin America

This article revisits the key developments of the experience of Latin American countries with structural economic reforms since the decade of the 1980s. It discusses the historical and policy dilemmas that these countries have faced upon the economic consequences of the policy prescriptions from the so-called 'Washington Consensus'. It is argued that despite the initial meager benefits from these policies, recent economic progress can be seen as redemption for the region.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut    **Type:** Article | Artikel    **Årstal:** 2015    **Emner:** Institutions; Reforms; Latin America    **Titel på tidsskrift:** Groniek / Historical Journal    **Nummer på tidsskrift:** 199 (2013)  
**Udgivelsesland:** The Netherlands

## [Åben publikation](#)

Research | Forskning > Conference abstract | Konference abstrakt

### **Unfreezing Colonial Accounts: New Evidence on Social Mobility in Nineteenth-Century Greenland**

The Danish colonial project in Greenland during the nineteenth century has been subject to a polarizing debate in the current Danish and Greenlandic public sphere. On the one hand, there are observers depicting the colonial administration as a benevolent and socially-inclusive, whereas others regard it as a socially-exclusive regime. Using a newly collected dataset of Protestant mission's marriage registers from four West Greenlandic towns (Nuuk, Qaqortoq, Qeqertasuaq and Aasiaat) this paper investigates empirically the hypothesis whether Greenlanders experienced an upward intergenerational occupational mobility over the colonial period. The analysis identifies fathers and sons (grooms) occupational attainment to document quantitatively how the structure of the labor market changed over time. We discuss how the colonial labor market became a key ladder for social mobility after the introduction of administrative reforms and a new institutional agenda in the second half of the nineteenth century. We add to the literature by providing further evidence on the link between historical social mobility and the emergence of inclusive institutions in an arctic indigenous society.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut; Tina Kûitse    **Type:** Conference abstract | Konference abstrakt    **Emner:** Economic history    **Navn på konference:** XIXth World Economic History Congress    **Konferenceby:** Boston  
**Konferenceland:** United States    **Dato:** July 2018

Research | Forskning > Paper | Paper

### **Indigenous female agency in colonial Greenland**

During the early-modern period, women in Western European countries began to marry at an older age. This historical observation is known as the (Western) European Marriage Pattern (EMP). As a result, the position and agency of women arose by enhancing human capital formation and by encouraging women and girls access to wage labor. These developments coincided with the arrival of Christian missionaries to colonized areas and the diffusion of European cultural traits. Only a few historical studies have found whether the characteristics of the EMP 'traveled' outside of North-Western Europe. While existing literature on this phenomenon has typically focused on European countries and peripheries, regions in the Arctic have been neglected. This paper uses the Protestant church's historical records of marriages of various Greenlandic towns (Nuuk, Qaqortoq, Qeqertasuaq, and Aasiaat) to explore whether the marriage patterns in colonial Greenland exhibited characteristics of the EMP. It discusses how the gender division of society changed with the creation of the Danish trade monopoly and how the subsequent development of colonial labor markets may have affected the marriage decisions of Greenlandic women. It concludes analyzing the potential underlying mechanisms and causes of the existence (or absence) of the EMP in colonial Greenland.

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut    **Type:** Paper | Paper    **Emner:** Economic history; Sociology; Gender studies  
**Navn på konference:** Inuit Studies Conference    **Konferenceby:** Montreal    **Konferenceland:** Canada  
**Dato:** October 2019

## Catching up in Greenland: Pathways for knowledge transfer in the Arctic

**Forfatter:** Javier L. Arnaut    **Type:** Conference abstract | Konference abstrakt    **Emner:** Innovation; Economic development; Economic policy    **Navn på konference:** Arctic Circle Assembly    **Konferenceby:** Reykjavik    **Konferenceland:** Iceland    **Dato:** October 2019

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