

Lecture 3: Some more growth facts

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Production functions across the world (Gollin (2002))



FIG. 1.—Employee compensation share of GNP, United States and Great Britain, 1935–85. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce (1986, 1990). British data: Mitchell (1988), pp. 823–25.

Production functions across the world (Gollin (2002))

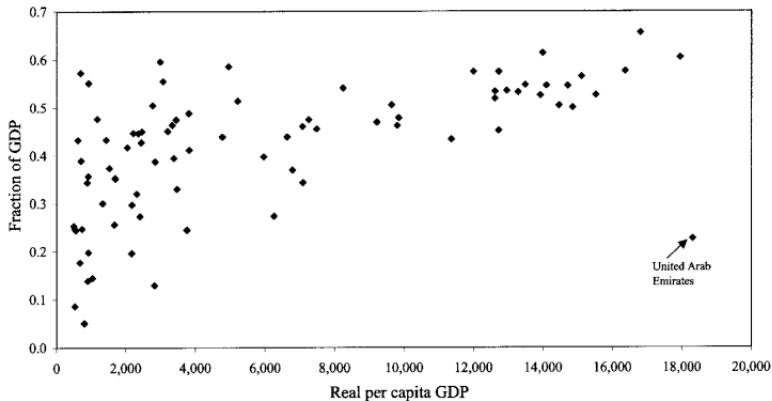


FIG. 2.—Employee compensation share of GDP, 81 countries, most recent years available (1987–92). Sources: Employee compensation shares are taken from United Nations (1994); data on real per capita GDP are taken from the Penn World Tables, version 5.6.

Share of self-employed across the world (Gollin (2002))

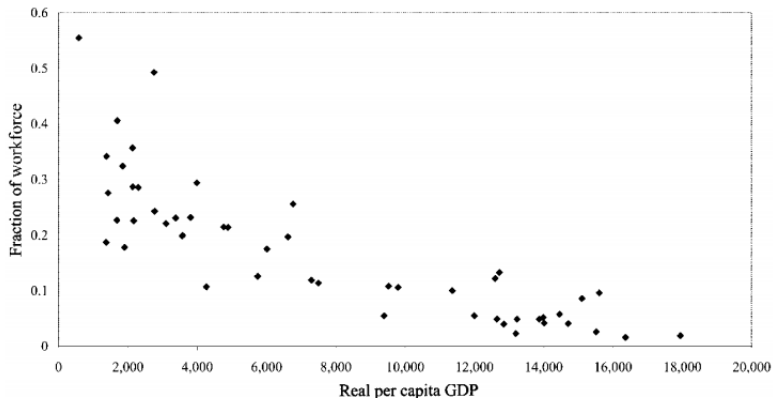


FIG. 3.—Employers and own-account workers as a share of the total workforce, by real per capita GDP, for all 50 countries with available data (approximately 1992). Source: International Labour Organization (1993). Data on real per capita GDP are taken from the Penn World Tables, version 5.6.

After adjustments (Gollin (2002))

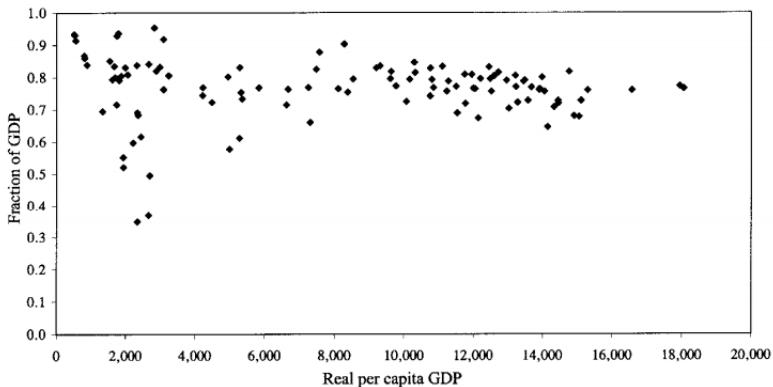


FIG. 4.—Estimates of labor share, using adjustment 1 to account for income of self-employed and proprietors, combined pooled cross-country and time-series data. Adjustment 1 involves treating as labor income all the operating surplus of private unincorporated enterprises. Sources: Raw data on factor shares are taken from United Nations (1994). Data on real per capita GDP are taken from the Penn World Tables, version 5.6.

Cross-country differences (Hall and Jones (1997))_

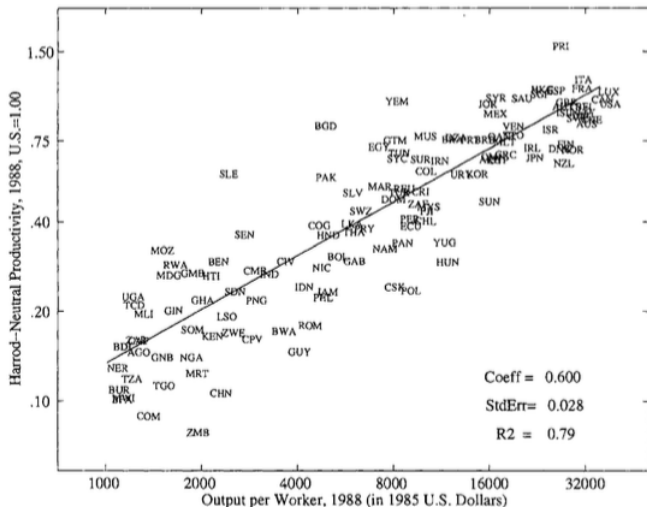


FIGURE I
Productivity and Output per Worker

Convergence (Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992))

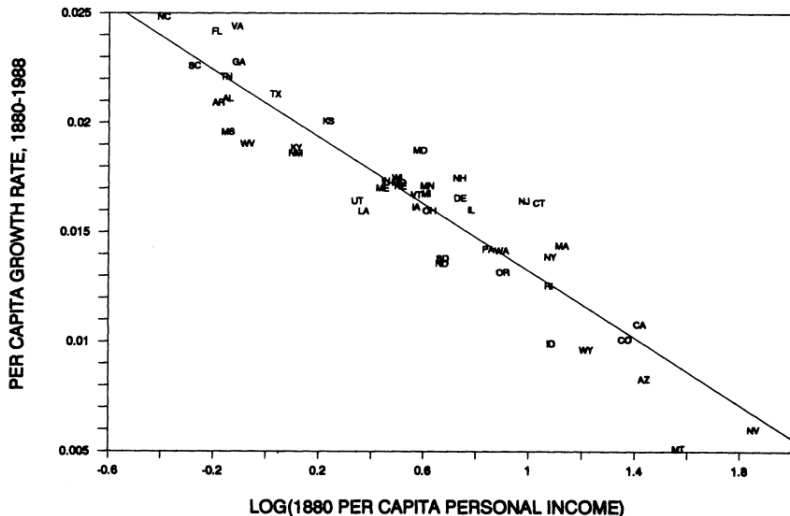


FIG. 1.—Growth rate from 1880 to 1988 vs. 1880 per capita income