

Pandas and Statsmodels

Brian C. Jenkins

Econ 126: Computational Macroeconomics

University of California, Irvine

February 5, 2019

- Recall human capital-augmented Cobb-Douglas production function:

$$Y = AK^\alpha (hL)^{1-\alpha}, \quad (1)$$

where:

- Y : production of final goods and services
- K : stock of physical capital
- L : labor force
- h : human capital *per worker*
- A *total factor productivity* or TFP

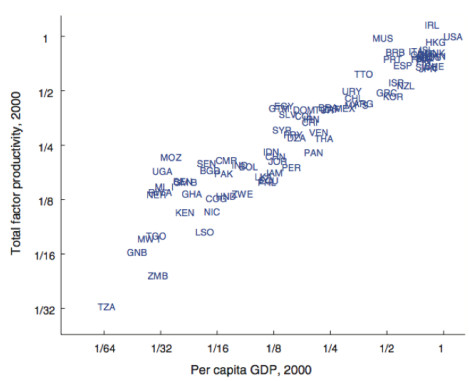
- In the production function, every variable *except* A is *measured*:
 - Y measured by (real) GDP
 - K : inferred from investment and depreciation data
 - L : measured as number of workers or number of worker hours
 - h : typically measured as average years of education
- Of course macroeconomic measurement is subject to *measurement error*.

- The production function *implies* a value for A :

$$A = \frac{Y}{K^{\alpha}(hL)^{1-\alpha}} \quad (2)$$

- A captures all other determinants of production that are not reflected in K , L , or h . For example:
 - Quality of economic and political institutions
 - Degree of technology adoption
 - Public health

Figure 1: **TFP and GDP per capita across countries.** All values relative to the US. Source: ?



- *Even after accounting for their lower levels of human capital per worker and physical capital per worker, workers in lower-income countries are less productive*
- Workers in lower-income countries use what human and physical capital they *do* have less efficiently than workers in higher-income countries.
- Since TFP isn't directly observable, we still don't know exactly why.

References