

Feb 1st:

Recap of previous class:

- $Y = \bar{A} K^{1/3} L^{2/3}$

- CRS:  $Y(2K, 2L) = 2Y(K, L)$

- Diminishing return of  $K$ :  $MPK = \frac{dY}{dK} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{Y}{K}$

- Profit max condition:

$$r = MPK$$

$$w = MPL$$

- $Y^* = \frac{Y^*}{L^*} = \bar{A} \left( \frac{\bar{K}}{\bar{L}} \right)^{1/3} = \bar{A} \bar{k}^{1/3}$

$$\bar{k} = \frac{\bar{K}}{\bar{L}} = \text{capital per person}$$

- key determinants:

- higher TFP

- more capital/person

- exponents are the share of national income that goes to each factor

$\frac{wL}{Y}$  = share of national income goes to workers

$$\frac{wL}{Y} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \frac{Y}{L} \cdot L}{Y} = \frac{2}{3} = \text{exponent of } L$$

Share goes to capital:

$$\frac{rK}{Y} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \frac{Y}{K} \cdot K}{Y} = \frac{1}{3} = \text{exponent of } K$$

Amplify wealth:

- Assume every country has  $\bar{A} = 1$

$$US = 1$$

$$\bar{A}_{Japan} = 0.734, K_{Japan} = 0.930$$

- model seems to systematically predict that countries should be richer than they are
- our assumption that  $\bar{A} = 1$  is maybe wrong
  - allows for differences in  $\bar{A}$  could improve model's fit
  - $\bar{A} > 1$  > high efficiency of capital and labor
  - identified via the residual

Why  $\bar{A}$  matters more: diminishing returns to capital

Approx half the diff. in GNP standards  $\rightarrow$  due to differences in TFP

$$\frac{Y_{rich}}{Y_{poor}} = 64$$

$$\frac{Y_{rich}}{Y_{poor}} = \frac{\overline{A}_{rich} \overline{K}_{rich}^{1/3}}{\overline{A}_{poor} \overline{K}_{poor}^{1/3}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\overline{A}_{rich}}{\overline{A}_{poor}} \right) \left( \frac{\overline{K}_{rich}}{\overline{K}_{poor}} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$= (13) (5)$$

$$\text{share due to } \Delta A: \frac{13}{13+5} \times 100\% = 72.2\%$$

$$\text{share due to } \Delta K: \frac{5}{13+5} \times 100\% = 27.8\%$$

Why does  $A$  vary?

- Berle's 4 institutions:

- growth prices & rules and regulations

- property rights

- rule of law

- contract enforcement

- stable political system

- ensure civil liberties

- human capital: skills individuals have

- education & job training

- Technology