

Oferta Laboral

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Patrones de oferta laboral

TABLE 1.1

Hours worked annually per person and real hourly wages in the manufacturing sector.

	Time worked per person per year (hr)				
	1870	1913	1938	1997	2011
Germany	2941	2584	2316	1507	1413
United States	2964	2605	2062	1850	1787
France	2945	2588	1848	1603	1476
United Kingdom	2984	2624	2267	1731	1625
Sweden	2945	2588	2204	1629	1644

	Wages per hour				
	Germany	United States	France	United Kingdom	Sweden
Germany	100	185	285	1505	1602
United States	100	189	325	586	603
France	100	205	335	1579	1890
United Kingdom	100	157	256	708	871
Sweden	100	270	521	1601	2011

Source: Maddison (1995) for 1870, 1913, and 1938, and OECD data for 1997 and 2011.

Fuente: Cahuc et al. 2014.

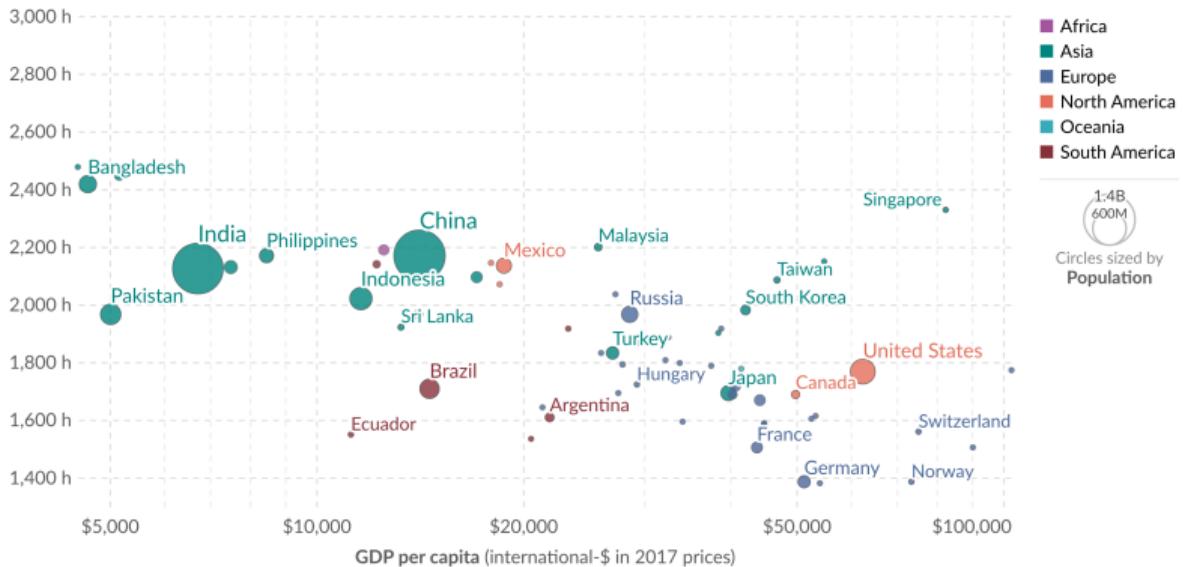
Relación oferta laboral y PIB per cápita

Annual working hours vs. GDP per capita

Our World
in Data

Working hours are the annual average per worker. GDP per capita is adjusted for inflation and differences in living costs between countries.

Average working hours per worker (hours per worker)



Data source: Feenstra et al. - Penn World Table (2023)

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Note: This data is expressed in international-\$ at 2017 prices, using multiple benchmark years to adjust for differences in living costs between countries over time.

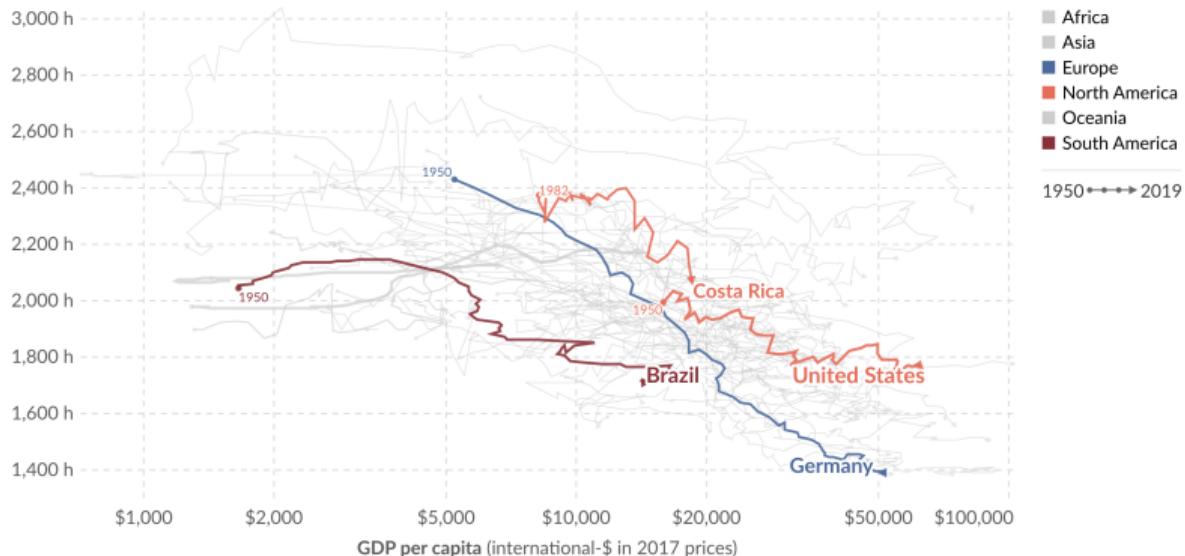
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Horas trabajadas en el mundo

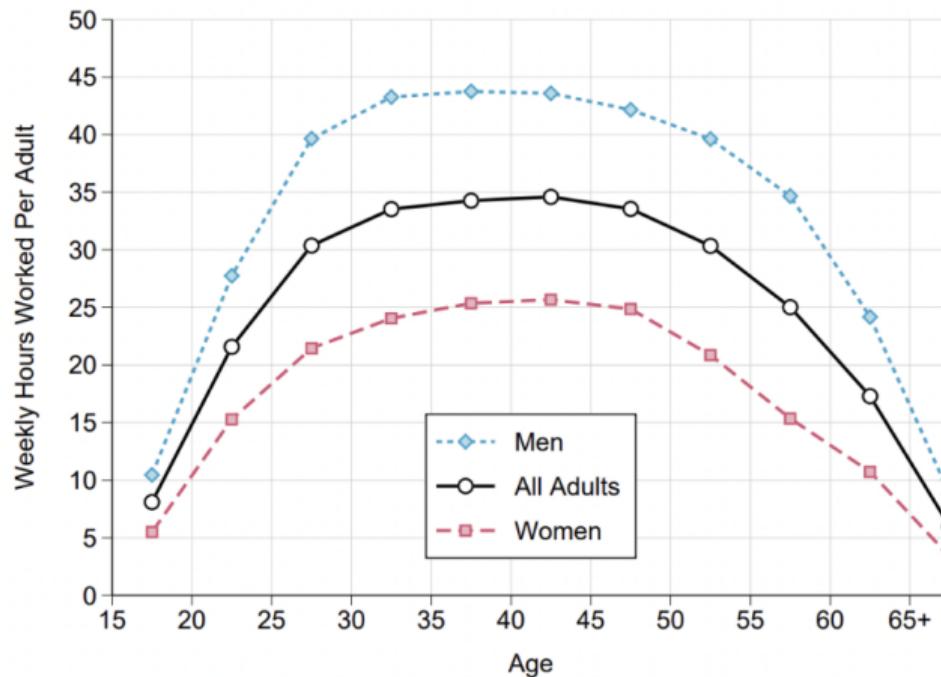
Table 1: Global Hours Worked

	By Gender		By Age			
	All	Men	Women	Young	Prime-Age	Elderly
Hours per Adult	24.5	31.7	17.2	7.4	30.6	11.0
Hours per Worker	42.8	45.2	38.2	37.5	43.5	37.9
Employment	58.7%	70.7%	47.0%	21.6%	71.7%	32.6%

Notes. This table reports global weekly hours worked statistics by gender and broad age groups for all adults (aged 15+). For each country with data (see Figure A.2), we use the most recent labor force survey available (generally 2022-2023 or 2019 as we exclude COVID years whenever possible, see Appendix Table A.9). Estimates are weighted by adult population size in each country to be representative. The sample includes 160 countries and covers 97% of the world adult population. Hours of work are defined in almost all countries as actual hours of work (rather than usual) in the reference week across all jobs including self-employment that contributes to GDP (non-market home produced services such as cleaning, cooking, and childcare are excluded). The employment rate is defined as the fraction of adults having a job (including those on vacation or sick leave). Hours per adult are decomposed into the product of hours per worker and the employment rate. Young: aged 15-19. Prime-age: aged 20-59. Elderly: aged 60+.

Horas trabajadas y edad

(a) Weekly Hours of Work per Adult



Oferta laboral de las mujeres (edad prime)

Table 5: Hours Worked by Prime-Age Women

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Log GDP Per Adult	3.565*** (1.334)		-1.203 (0.819)	3.063*** (0.861)
Muslim/Hindu Share		-12.396*** (1.605)	-13.047*** (1.511)	-12.825*** (1.680)
Former Communist Country		5.503*** (0.868)	5.304*** (0.922)	7.508*** (1.448)
% Women Living with Young Children		-0.339 (4.008)	-4.634 (4.945)	-6.725** (3.378)
Employment: Agriculture			22.256*** (4.334)	
Employment: Manufacturing			-17.977 (13.433)	
Mean DepVar	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8
N	135	135	135	135
Adjusted R2	0.13	0.76	0.76	0.85

Notes. This table reports results from cross-country regressions of average hours of work of prime-age women in level on various determinants. Regressions are weighted by adult population size in each country to be representative. The sample covers 135 countries for which all the variables are available. It covers 87% of the world adult population. Fraction living with young children is the fraction of prime-age women living in households with one or more children of age 0-5. A higher Muslim/Hindu population share reduces hours of work while being a former communist country increases hours of work. GDP per adult does not have a consistent effect on hours of work of prime-age women. The relation is positive without being statistically significant in column 1, and negative and significant in columns 2, 3, and 4.

Implicaciones: ¿Europa en una recesión prolongada?

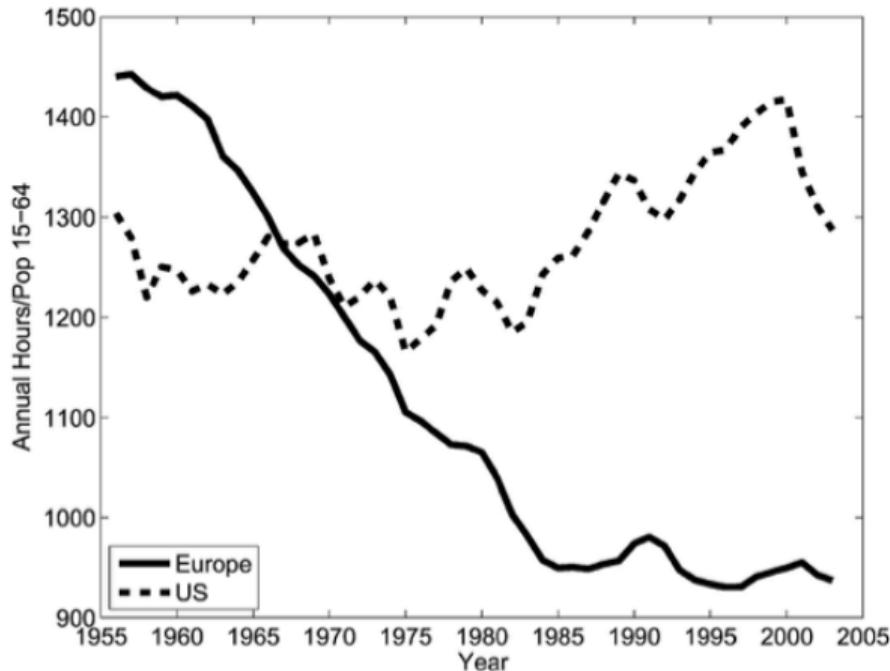


FIG. 1.—Aggregate hours in the United States and Europe

Fuente: Rogerson (2008)

Contabilidad del crecimiento económico

- Suponga una función de producción agregada de la forma:

$$Y_t = (A_t \gamma^t)^{1-\alpha} K_t^\alpha N_t^{1-\alpha}$$

- $(A_t \gamma^t)$ es una productividad agregada que tiene una tasa de crecimiento en el tiempo.
- Tomando logs:

$$\log Y_t = t \log \gamma + \log A_t + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \log \frac{K_t}{Y_t} + \log N_t$$

- Es decir, el crecimiento tienen una tendencia y lo explica la productividad agregada (A_t), el stock de capital per cápital (K_t/N_t) y el empleo agregado (N_t)

TABLE 2—1998 LEVEL ACCOUNTING RELATIVE
TO THE UNITED STATES

Country	Percentage relative to United States			
	GDP	Productivity factor	Capital factor	Labor factor
France	-31	6	1	-37
Japan	-31	-33	3	-1
United Kingdom	-41	-29	2	-13

Sources: GDP series are from OECD (2001). The series used was GDP at the prices and purchasing-power parities (PPP's) of 1995. The capital/output ratios are from OECD (1997) except Japan, which is from ESRI (2000). The capital/output ratios are for 1996, which is the latest available year. The labor input was obtained by multiplying the “average actual annual hours worked per person in employment” and “total employment” series obtained from the Labor Market Statistics of the OECD Corporate Data Environment, which is available at <http://www1.oecd.org/scripts/cde>.

Fuente: Prescott, 2002.

Table 1

PPP GDP Per Capita, PPP GDP Per Hour Worked and Hours Worked Per Capita, 1970 and 2000, United States, EU-15 and France

	<i>GDP per capita</i>		<i>GDP per hour worked</i>		<i>Hours worked per capita</i>	
	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100
EU-15	69	70	65	91	101	77
France	75	71	69	100	109	71

Notes: All U.S. values normalized to 100, for both 1970 and 2000.

Sources: EU-15: Sapir report, based on European Union Ameco database. France: OECD Economic Outlook database.

Fuente: Blanchard (JEP 2004)

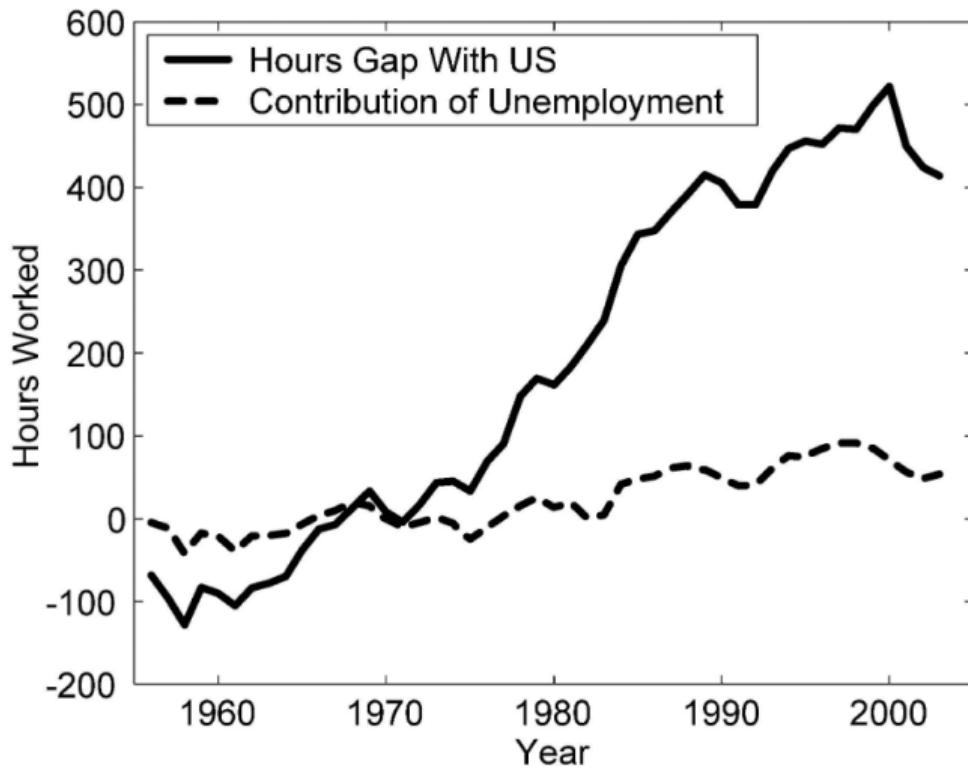
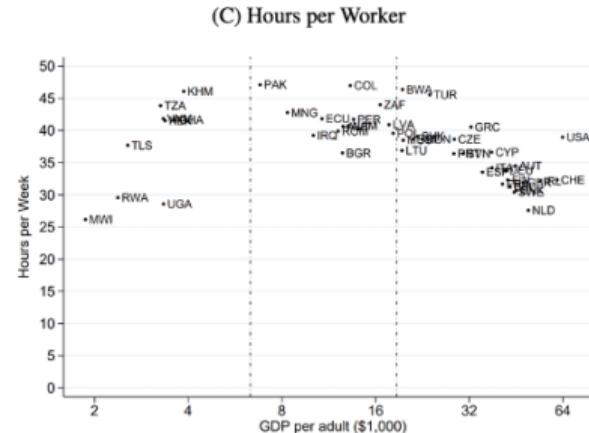
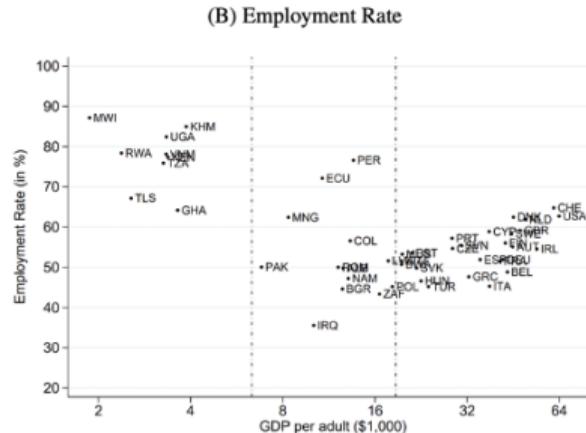


Fig. 13. Hours gap explained by unemployment: France.

Fuente: Rogerson (RED 2006)

¿Qué hay detrás? Margen extensivo vs intensivo

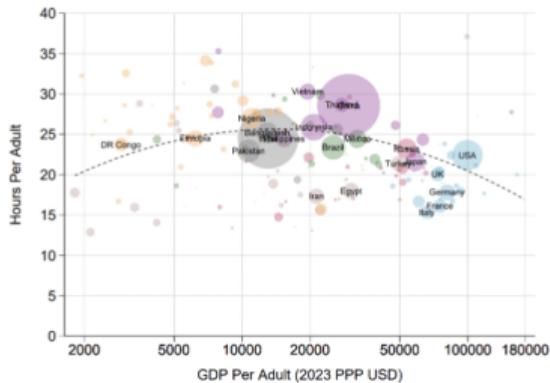
- Los países de ingreso alto reportan menos horas por adulto.
- Tasas de empleo (margen extensivo) parecen ser convexas y las horas por trabajador (margen intensivo) cóncavas relativo al PIB per cápita.



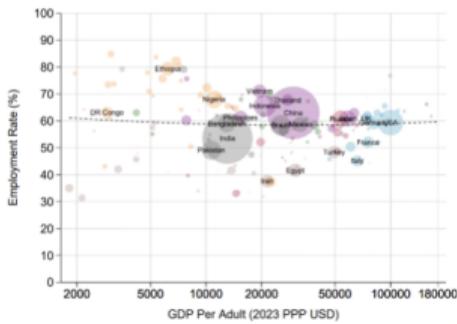
Note: This figure plots average weekly hours worked, employment rates, and hours per worker per adult by GDP per adult in thousands of international dollars. The vertical lines represent the division between low- and middle-income countries, and between middle- and high-income countries. Data source: [Bick et al. \(2018\)](#).

Fuente: Bick et al. (2022)

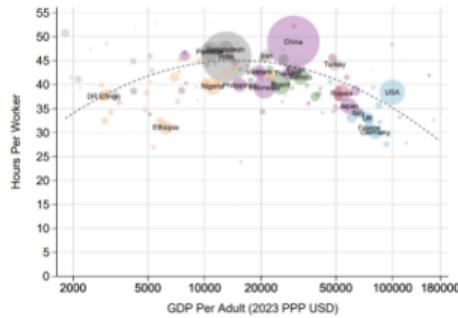
(a) Weekly Hours per Adult



(b) Employment Rate



(c) Weekly Hours per Worker



Fuente: Gethin y Saez (2025)

Table 2

**A Decomposition of the Change in Hours Worked Per Capita in France and the United States from 1970 to 2000
(percentage)**

	<i>Percentage change in:</i>				
	<i>HN/P</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>N/L</i>	<i>L/P_A</i>	<i>P_A/P</i>
France	-21	-21	-7	3	4
United States	21	-4	1	10	14
Difference	-42	-17	-8	-7	-10

Source: OECD Economic Outlook database.

To address these questions, it is useful to decompose the change in hours worked per capita into its different components:

$$\Delta(HN/P) = \Delta \ln H + \Delta \ln (N/L) + \Delta \ln (L/P_A) + \Delta \ln (P_A/P).$$

The change in hours worked per capita, HN/P , can be written as the change in hours worked per worker, H , plus the change in the employment rate—the ratio of employment, N , to the labor force, L —plus the change in the participation rate—the ratio of the labor force L to the population of working age, P_A , plus the change in the ratio of the population of working age to total population, P . The decomposition of the change in hours worked into these components is given in Table 2 for France and the United States, for the period 1970 to 2000.

Fuente: Blanchard (JEP 2004)

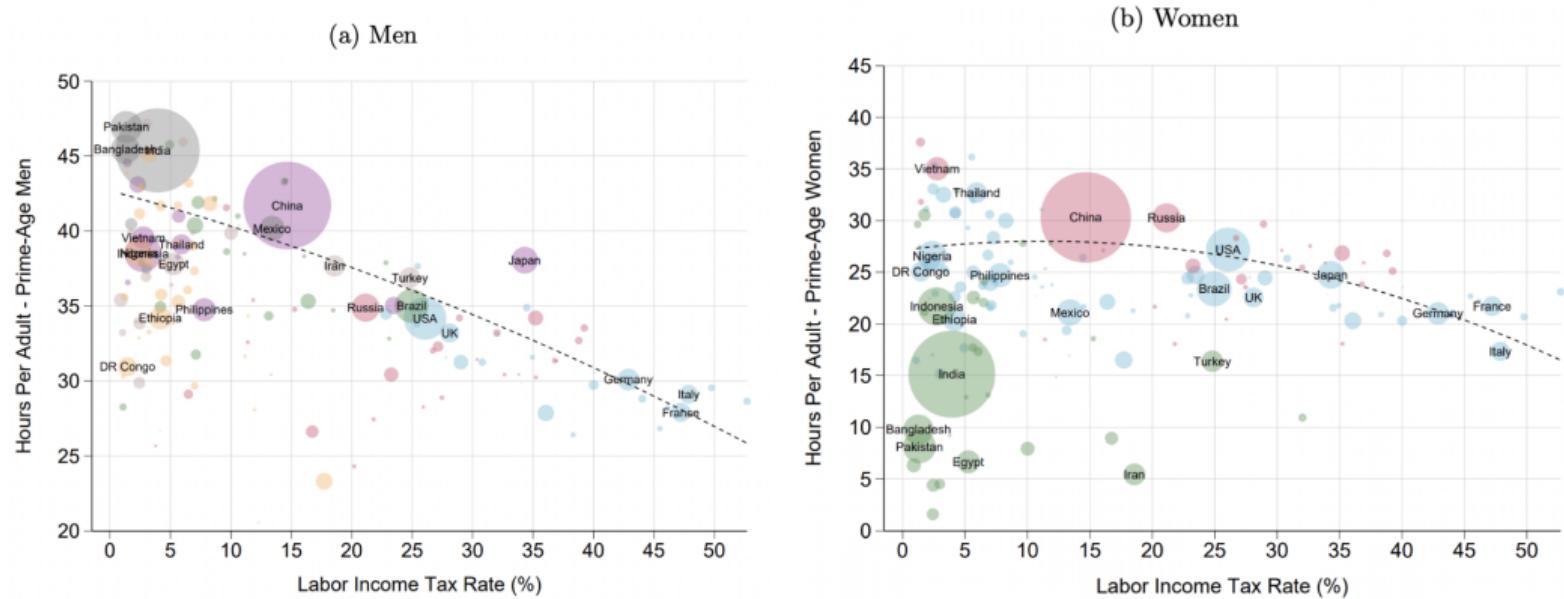
Posibles explicaciones

1. Efecto ingreso (Keynes, 1930; Boppart/Krusell, 2020)

- Keynes (1930) "Suponga que en cien años todos, en promedio, estamos ocho veces mejor en términos económicos que ahora"(es decir, un crecimiento anual de 2 %)
- Entonces el efecto ingreso debe dominar en el largo plazo:
 - "las necesidades absolutas...satisfechas"
 - "se preferiría destinar energías a propósitos no económicos"

2. Sistema impositivo y de transferencias (Prescott, 2004; Rogerson, 2006)

Impuestos al trabajo y horas trabajadas de adultos en edad prime



Fuente: Gethin y Saez (2025)

Possibles explicaciones

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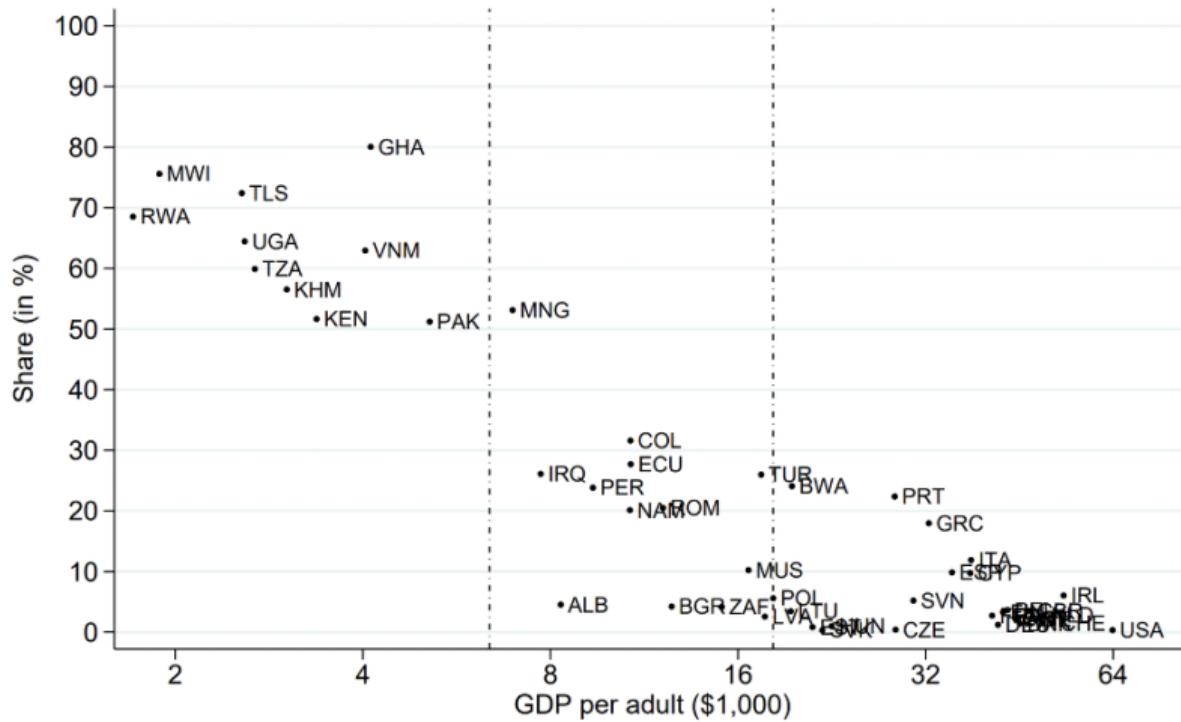
Reto: Los dos márgenes tienen formas distintas

Cambios estructurales en la oferta laboral

Bick et al. (2022): Dos factores son fundamentales:

1. Reasignación sectorial del autoempleo de subsistencia al trabajo asalariado
2. Costos fijos variables del trabajo asalariado

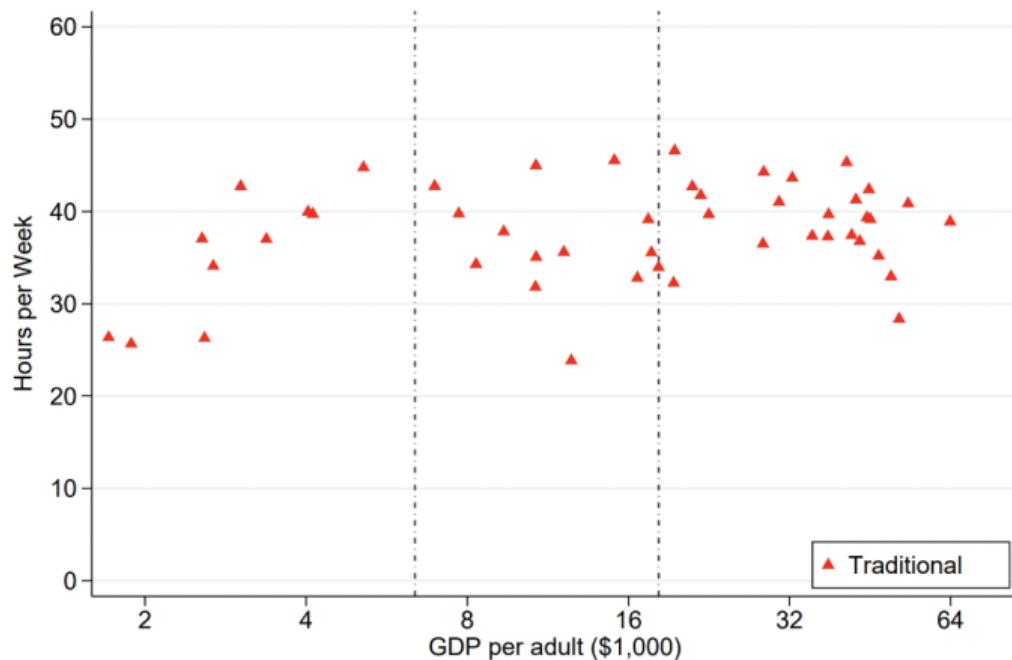
Disminución de la proporción de autoempleo de subsistencia



Nota: Indicador empírico para el autoempleo de subsistencia (sector tradicional): Personas autoempleadas con bajo nivel educativo.

Fuente: Bick et al. (2022)

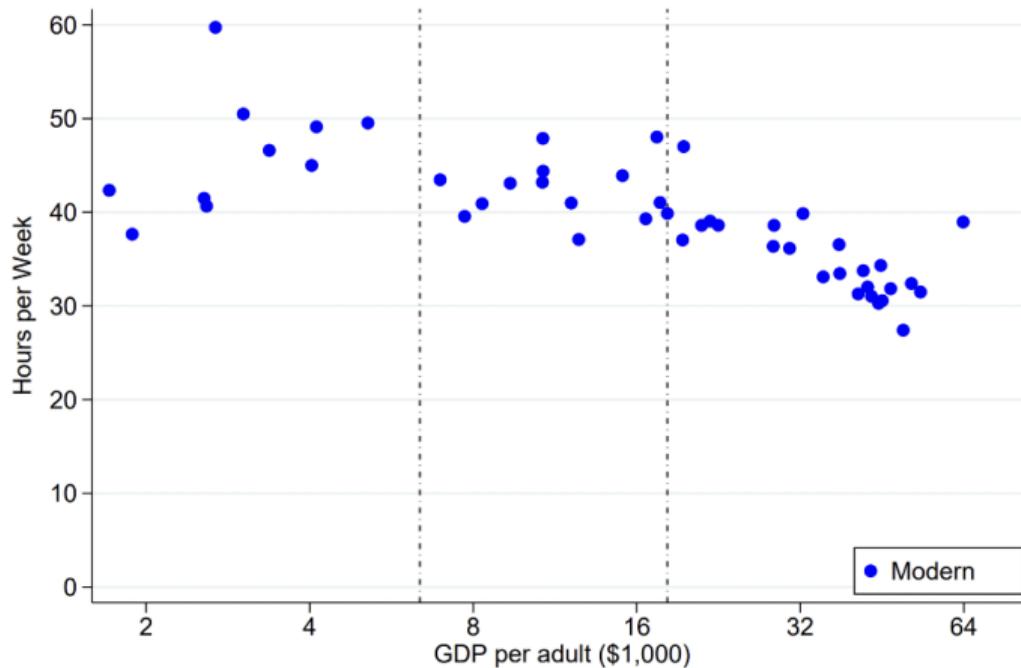
Aumento de las horas por trabajador en el autoempleo de subsistencia



Las horas por trabajador en el autoempleo de subsistencia aumentan ligeramente de 35.4 a 39.2 horas entre países pobres y ricos.

Fuente: Bick et al. (2022)

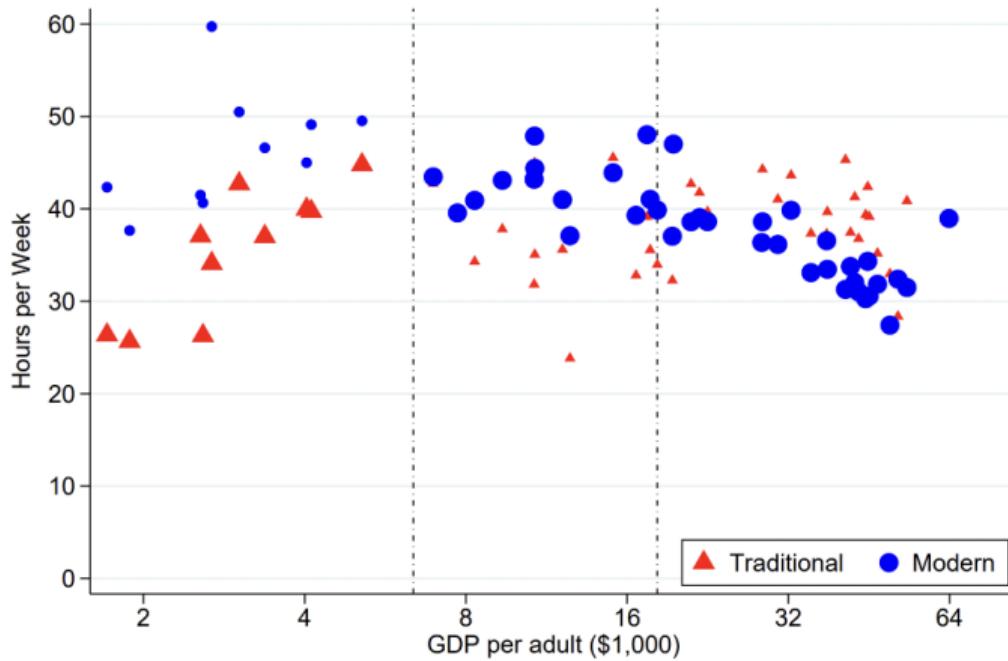
Fuerte disminución de las horas en el trabajo asalariado



Las horas por persona trabajadora en el trabajo asalariado (sector moderno) son 11 horas mayores en los países pobres y disminuyen fuertemente de 46.3 a 35 horas.

Fuente: Bick et al. (2022)

Horas por p. trabajadora cóncavas por un efecto composicional



Forma cóncava en las horas por trabajador debido a la reasignación sectorial del autoempleo de subsistencia hacia el trabajo asalariado

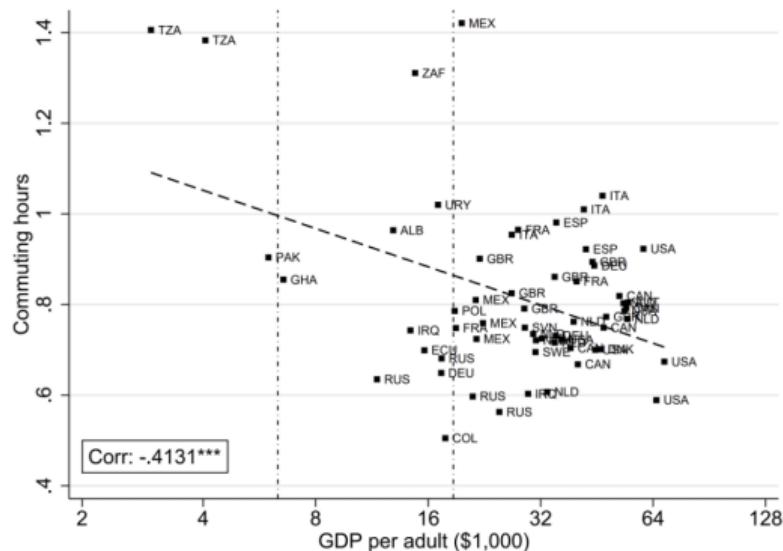
Fuente: Bick et al. (2022)

Costos fijos y margen extensivo

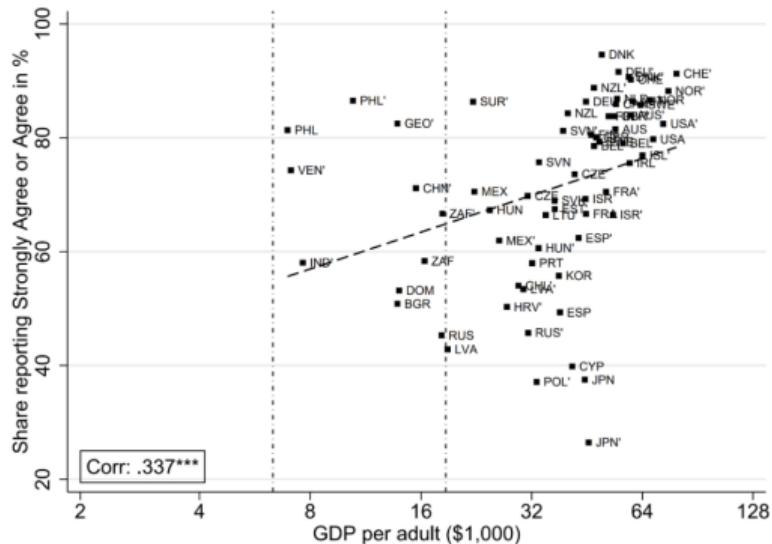
- Una diferencia clave entre el autoempleo y el trabajo asalariado son los “costos fijos”:
 - Costos de búsqueda, transporte, entre otros (Keane, 2011; Rogerson y Wallenius, 2013).
- Las tasas de empleo con forma convexa en PIB per cápita se explican por costos fijos:
- Conforme la economía se mueve al sector moderno, menos personas encuentran trabajo, reduciendo el margen extensivo.
- Pero los costos fijos disminuyen a lo largo del espectro del desarrollo (mejor infraestructura de transporte, mejores condiciones laborales)
- Entre mayor sea el PIB per cápita, menor esos costos fijos y mayor el margen extensivo de la oferta laboral.

Posibles fuerzas impulsoras de la disminución del costo fijo de trabajar

(A) Daily Commuting Time



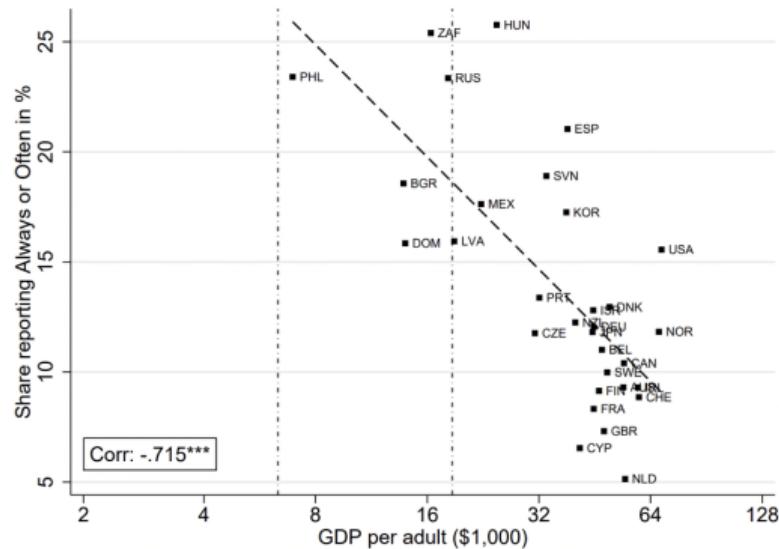
(B) Work Independently



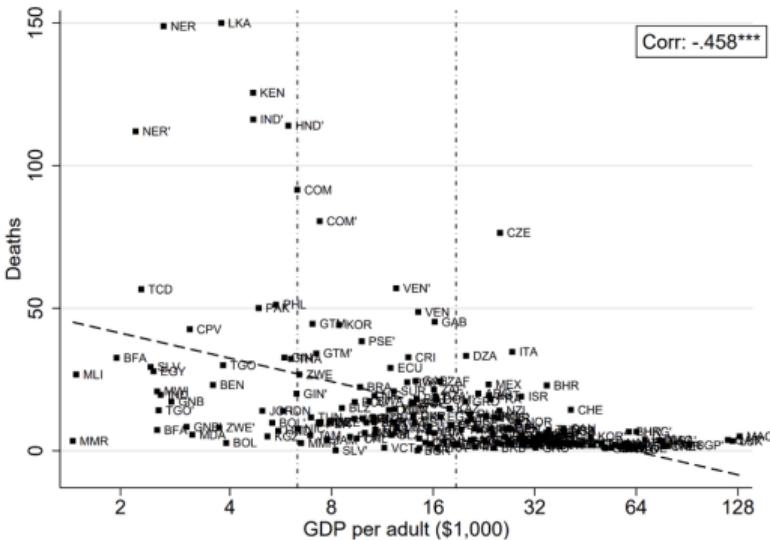
Fuente: Bick et al. (2022)

Posibles fuerzas impulsoras de la disminución del costo fijo de trabajar

(C) Work In Dangerous Conditions



(D) Fatal Occupational Injuries per 100,000 Workers



Fuente: Bick et al. (2022)

Descomposición de las horas por adulto

Table 3: Decomposing Differences in Average Hours Worked by Income Level

	(A) Poor-Rich		(B) Poor-Middle		(C) Middle-Rich	
	Hours	% Explained	Hours	% Explained	Hours	% Explained
Model	9.9	100.0	6.3	100.0	3.6	100.0
Higher Productivity	5.7	57.6	3.3	52.4	2.5	69.4
Higher Taxes & Transfers	2.3	23.2	0.7	11.1	1.6	44.4
<i>Structural Change in Labor Supply</i>						
Lower Fixed Costs	-2.4	-24.2	-1.2	-19.0	-1.2	-33.3
Sectoral Reallocation	4.3	43.4	3.5	55.6	0.8	22.2

Fuente: Bick et al. (2022)

¿Qué implica?

- Si los costos fijos del trabajo siguen disminuyendo (plataformas digitales, trabajo remoto), las horas trabajadas podrían no caer e incluso aumentar.
- Modelo proyecta horas promedio trabajadas aproximadamente constantes durante los próximos sesenta años.
- Es decir, la reducción de los costos fijos compensa en gran medida las disminuciones de horas derivadas de los efectos ingreso e impuestos.