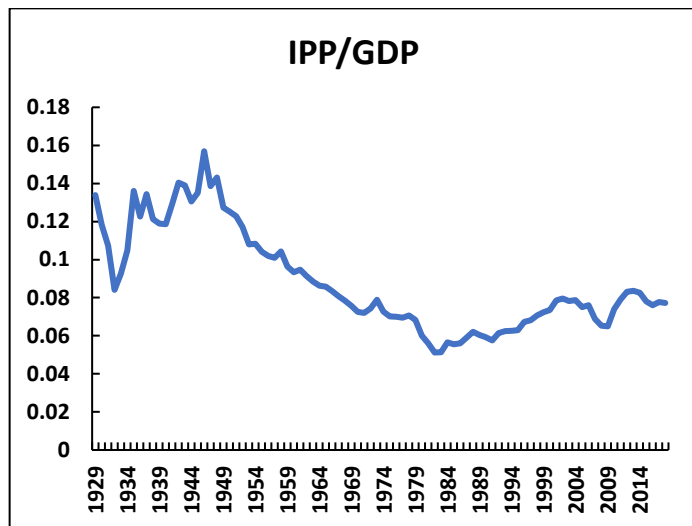
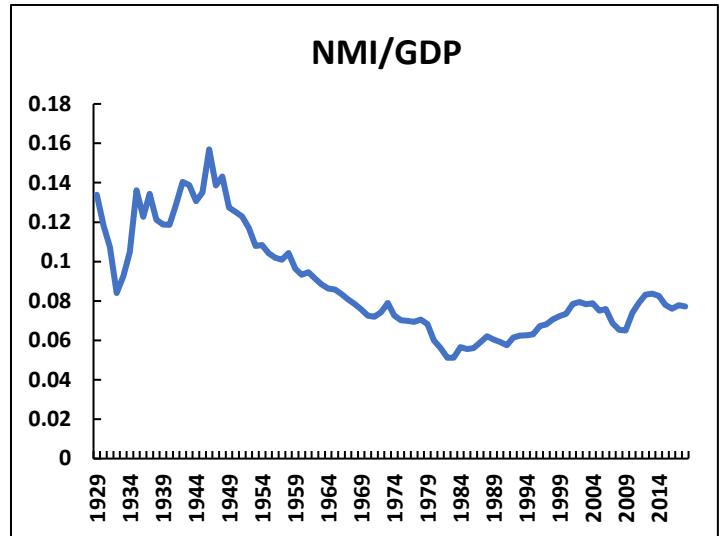
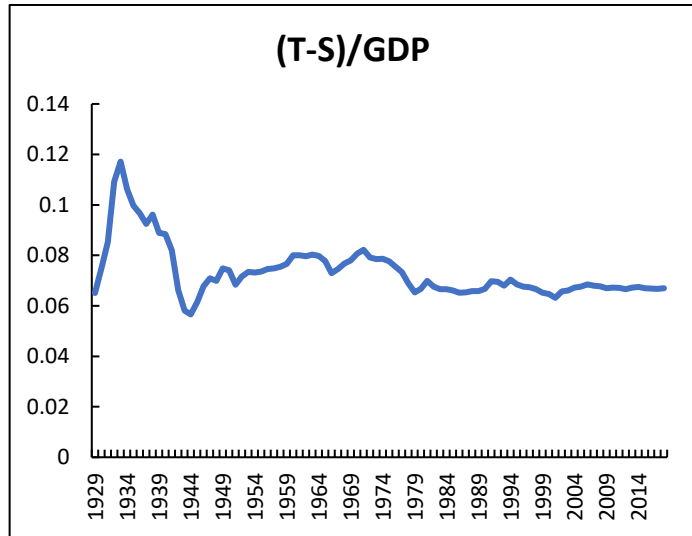


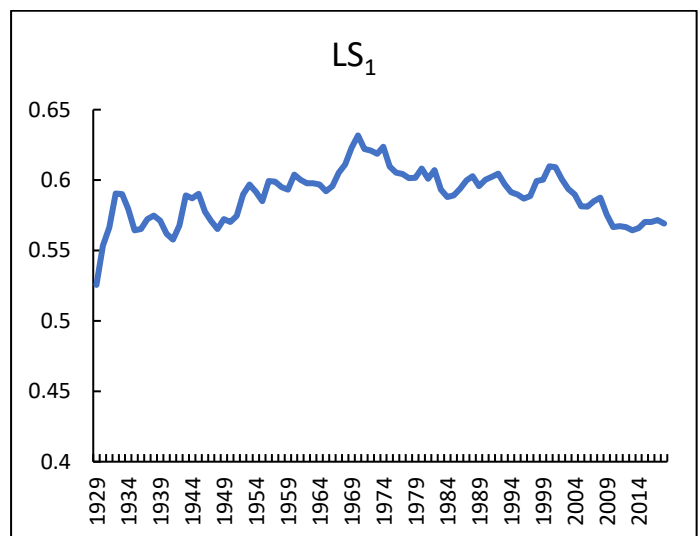
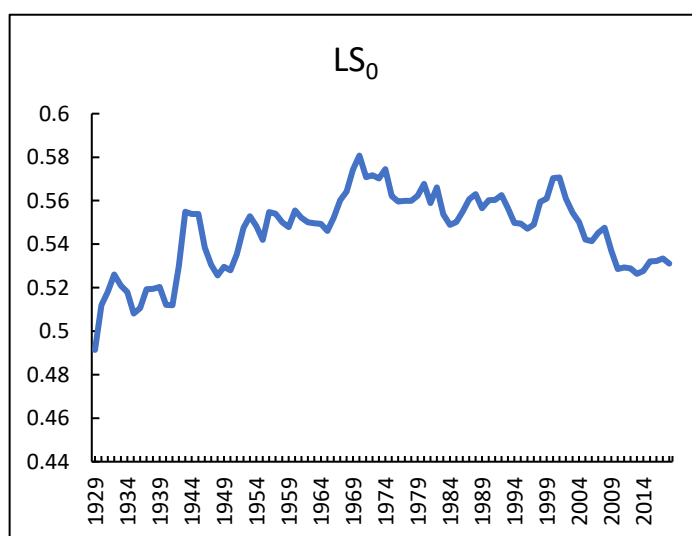
Quantitative Macroeconomics HW1

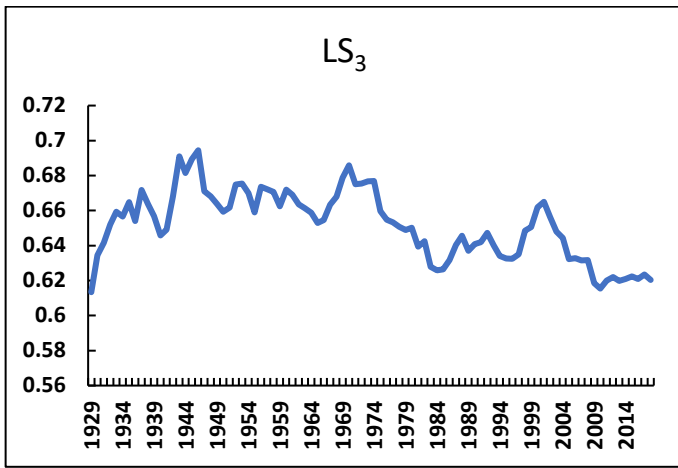
Question 1.1:



All three ratios have followed a downward trend over time. Net Mixed Income and Intellectual Property products have both increased, as a % of GDP, since 1982. Taxes less imports on production has remained relatively stable around 0.65% of GDP since 1945.

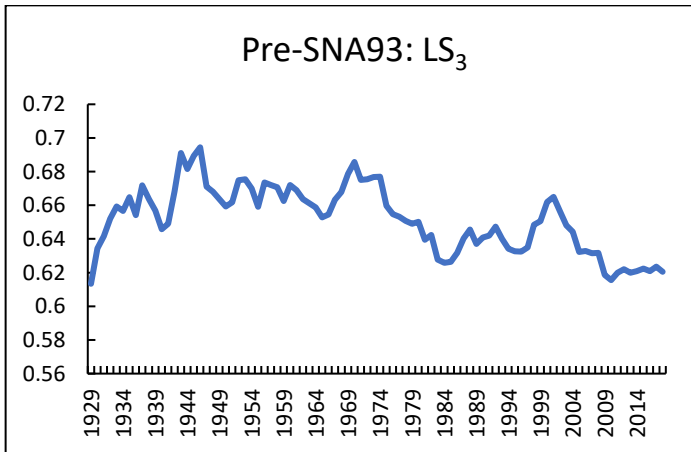
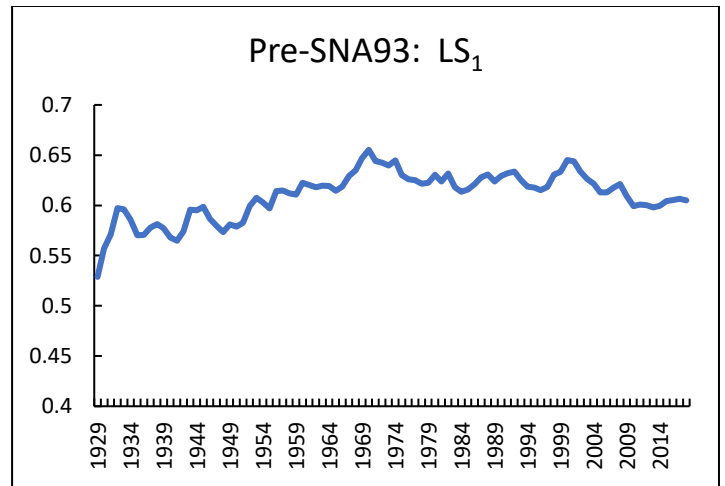
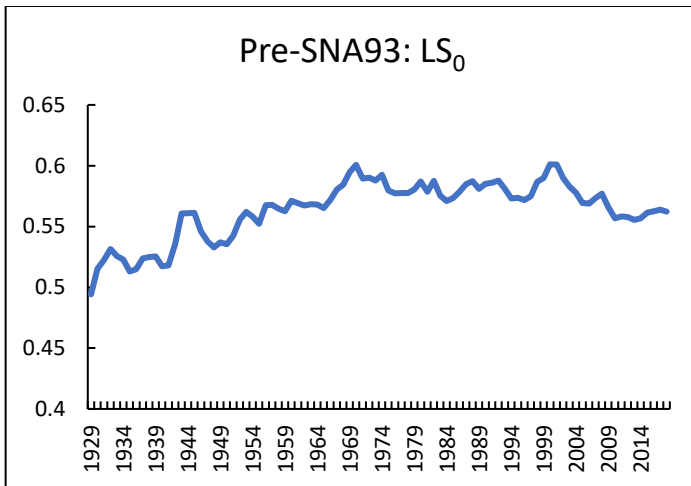
Question 1.2:





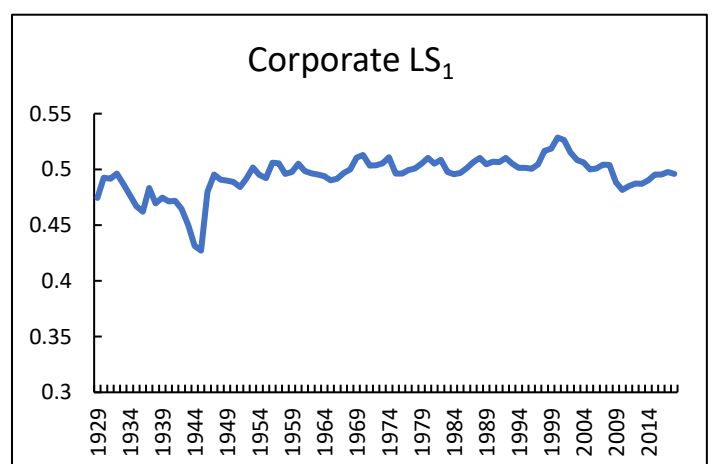
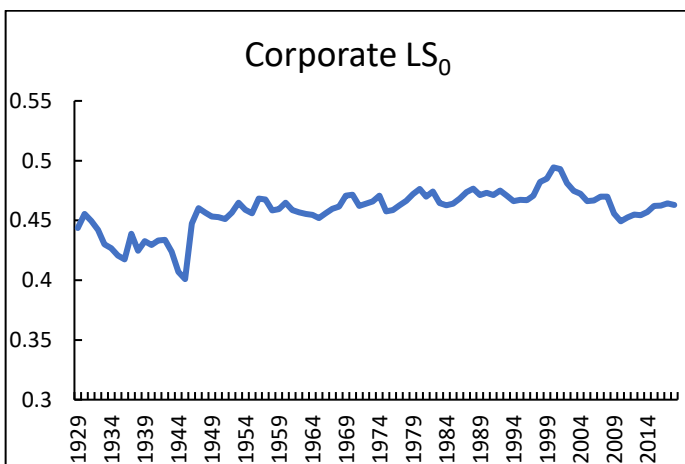
The naive, adjusted for taxes/subsidies and adjusted for taxes/subsidies and mixed income labour shares, all follow similar trends. The naive labour share is the smallest and labour share adjusted for taxes/subsidies and mixed income is the greatest.

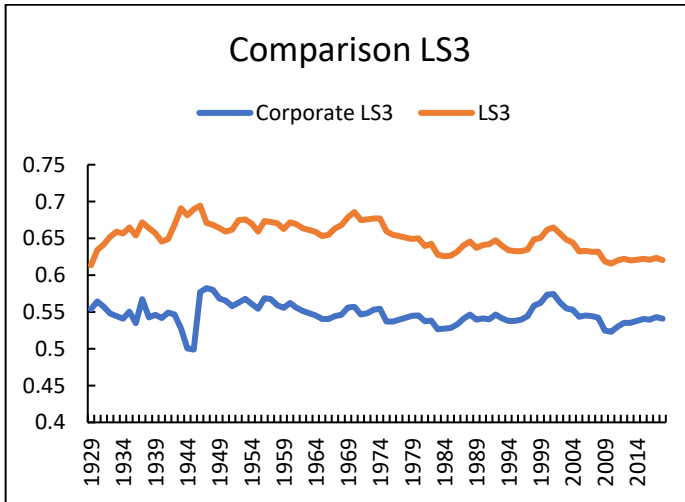
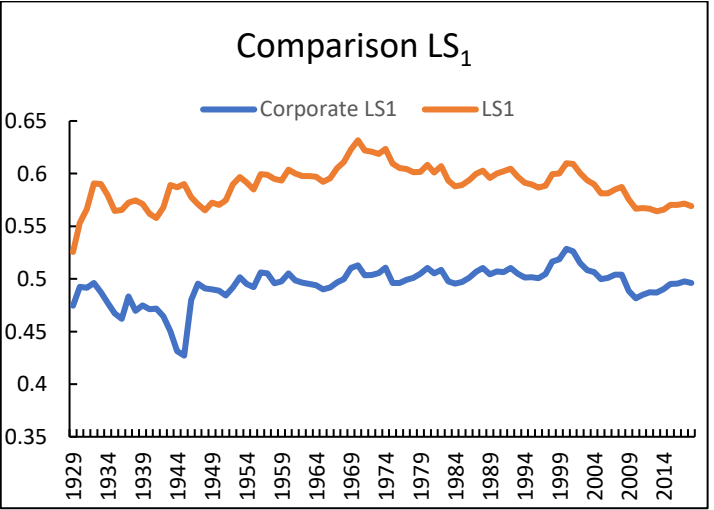
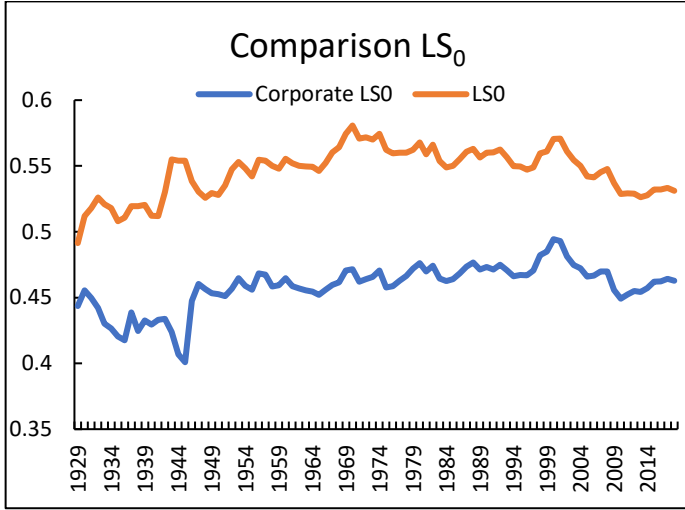
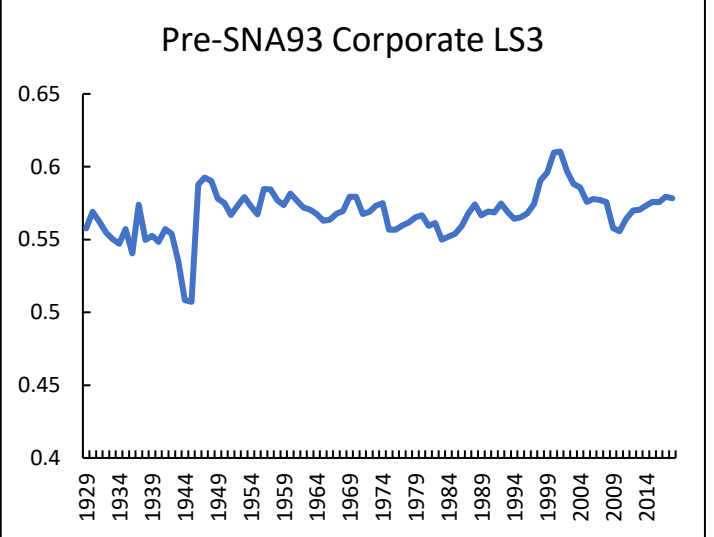
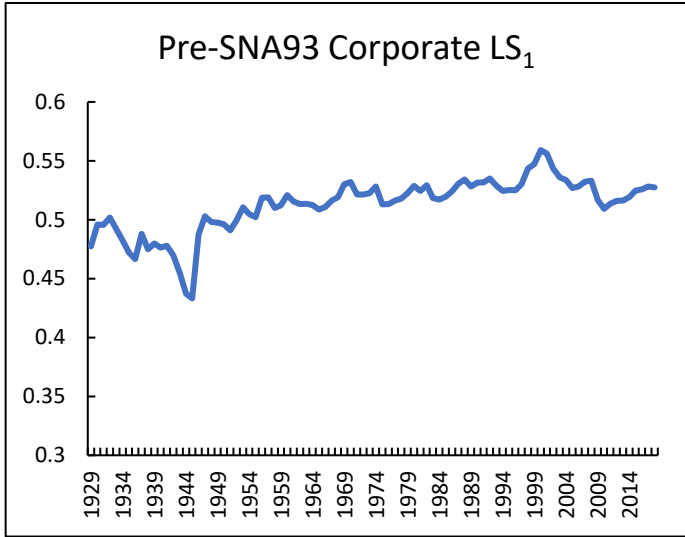
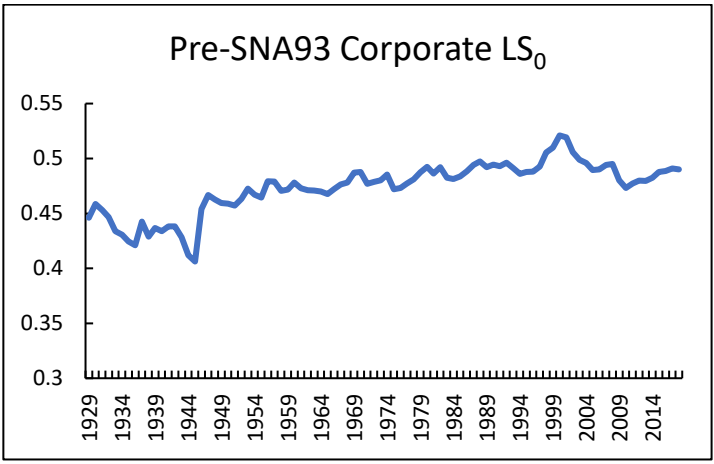
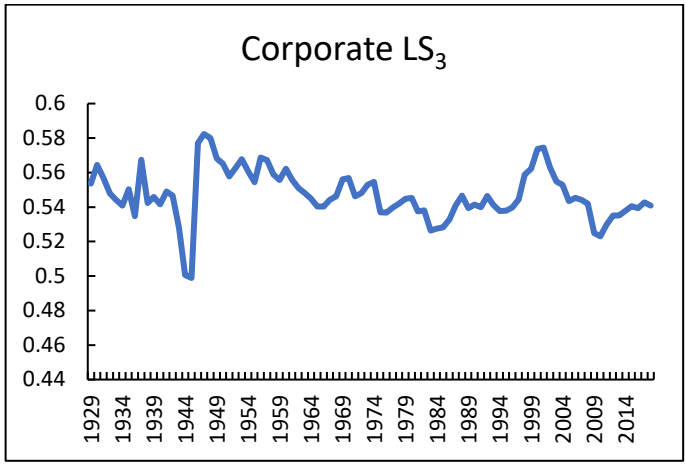
Question 2:



There is minimal difference between the labour share when calculated using the 2008 standard method compared to the previous SNA93 method.

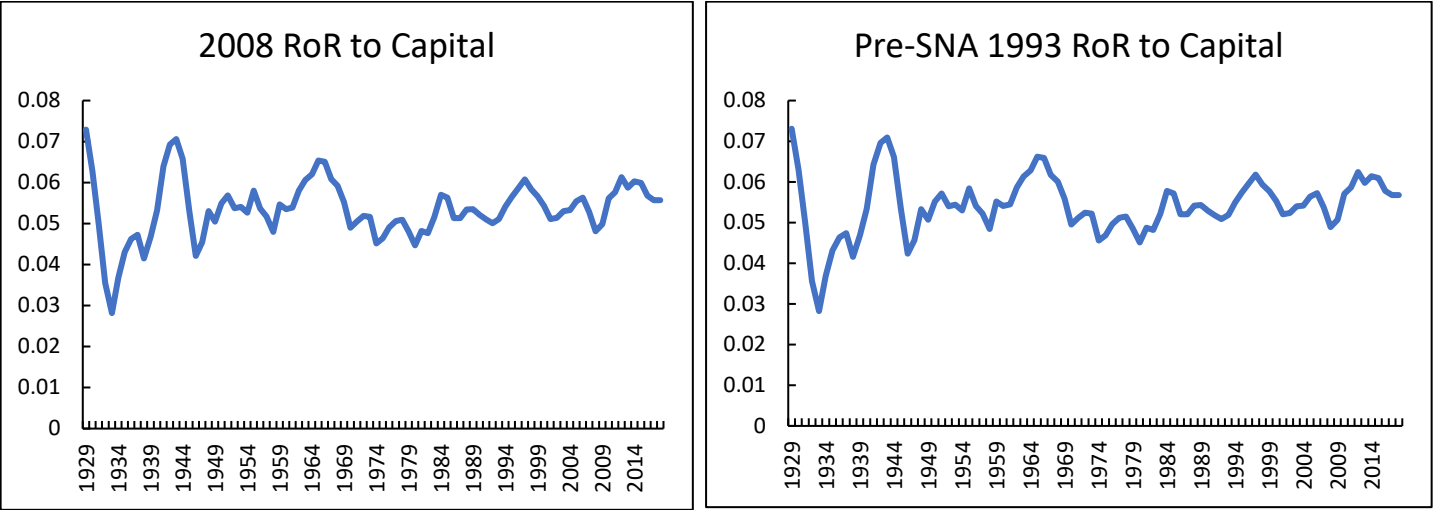
Question 3:





Corporate labour share is as expected lower in all three cases lower than the equivalent economy-wide labour share. It appears most of the economy-wide labour share variance comes from the corporate sector. This implies the government sector has minimal variance over time.

Question 4:



The rate of return to capital is almost identical under both national account reporting standards. The variance of the rate of return to capital has declined over time. It is around roughly 5.5% in recent years.