Chapter 2

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE G7 ECONOMIES

Dale W. Jorgenson

Department of Economics, Harvard University, 122 Littauer Center, Cambridge, MA 02138-3001

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper I present international comparisons of economic growth among the G7 nations—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.K., and the U.S. These comparisons focus on the impact of investment in information technology (IT) equipment and software over the period 1980–2001. In 1998 the G7 nations accounted for nearly sixty percent of world output[1] and a much larger proportion of world investment in IT. Economic growth in the G7 has experienced a strong revival since 1995, driven by a powerful surge in IT investment.

The resurgence of economic growth in the United States during the 1990's and the crucial role of IT investment has been thoroughly documented and widely discussed.[2] Similar trends in the other G7 economies have been more difficult to detect, partly because of discrepancies among official price indexes for IT equipment and software identified by Andrew Wyckoff.[3] Paul Schreyer has constructed "internationally harmonized" IT prices that eliminate many of these discrepancies.[4]

Using internationally harmonized prices, I have analyzed the role of investment and productivity as sources of growth in the G7 countries over the period 1980–2001. I have subdivided the period in 1989 and 1995 in order to focus on the most recent experience. I have decomposed growth of output for each country between growth of input and productivity. Finally, I have allocated the

1 See Angus Maddison (2001) for 1998 data for world GDP and the GDP of each of the G7 countries.

2 See Dale Jorgenson and Kevin Stiroh (2000) and Stephen Oliner and Daniel Sichel (2000).

3 See Wyckoff (1995).

4 See Schreyer (2000). Alessandra Colecchia and Schreyer (2002) have employed these internationally harmonized prices in measuring the impact of IT investment.

growth of input between investments in tangible assets, especially information technology and software, and human capital.

Growth in IT capital input per capita jumped to double-digit levels in the G7 nations after 1995. This can be traced to acceleration in the rate of decline of IT prices, analyzed in my Presidential Address to the American Economic Association.[5] The powerful surge in investment was most pronounced in Canada, but capital input growth in Japan, the U.S., and the U.K. was only slightly lower. France, Germany, and Italy also experienced double-digit growth, but lagged considerably behind the leaders.

During the 1980's productivity played a minor role as a source of growth for the G7 countries except Japan, where productivity accounted for twenty five percent of economic growth. Productivity accounted for only fifteen percent of growth in the U.S., thirteen percent in France and the U.K, and twelve percent in Germany; only two percent of growth in Canada was due to productivity, while the decline of productivity retarded growth by fourteen percent in Italy. Between 1989 and 1995 productivity growth declined further in the G7 nations, except for Italy and Germany. Productivity declined for France and the U.K. but remained positive for the U.S., Canada, and Japan.

Productivity growth revived in all the G7 countries after 1995, again with the exception of Germany and Italy. The resurgence was most dramatic in Canada, The U.K., and France, partly offsetting years of dismal productivity growth. Japan exhibited the highest growth in output per capita among the G7 nations from 1980 to 1995. Japan's level of output per capita rose from the lowest in the G7 to the middle of the group. Although this advance owed more to input per capita than productivity, Japan's productivity growth far outstripped the other members of the G7. Nonetheless, Japan's productivity remained the lowest among the G7 nations.

The U.S. led the G7 in output per capita for the period 1989–2001. Canada's edge in output per capita in 1980 had disappeared by 1989. The U.S. led the G7 countries in input per capita during 1980–2001, but U.S. productivity languished below the levels of Canada, France, and Italy.

In Section 2 I outline the methodology for this study, based on my Presidential Address. I have revised and updated the U.S. data presented there through 2001. Comparable data on investment in information technology have been have been constructed for Canada by Statistics Canada.[6] Data on IT for France, Germany, Italy, and the U.K. have been developed for the European Commission by Bart Van Ark, et al.[7] Finally, data for Japan have been assembled by me and Kazuyuki Motohashi for the Research Institute on Economy, Trade,

5 See Jorgenson (2001).

6 See John Baldwin and Tarek Harchaoui (2002).

7 See Van Ark, Johanna Melka, Nanno Mulder, Marcel Timmer, and Gerard Ypma (2002).

and Industry.[8] I have linked these data by means of the OECD's purchasing power parities for 1999.[9]

In Section 3 I consider the impact of IT investment and the relative importance of investment and productivity in accounting for economic growth among the G7 nations. Investments in human capital and tangible assets, especially IT equipment and software, account for the overwhelming proportion of growth. Differences in the composition of capital and labor inputs are essential for identifying persistent international differences in output and accounting for the impact of IT investment.

In Section 4 I consider alternative approaches to international comparisons. The great revival of interest in economic growth among economists dates from Maddison's (1982) updating and extension of Simon Kuznets' (1971) long-term estimates of the growth of national product and population for fourteen industrialized countries, including the G7 nations. Maddison (1982, 1991) added Austria and Finland to Kuznets' list and presented growth rates covering periods beginning as early as 1820 and extending through 1989.

Maddison (1987, 1991) also generated growth accounts for major industrialized countries, but did not make level comparisons like those presented in Section 2 below. As a consequence, productivity differences were omitted from the canonical formulation of "growth regressions" by William Baumol (1986). This proved to be a fatal flaw in Baumol's regression model, remedied by Nazrul Islam's (1995) panel data model. Section 5 concludes the paper.

2. INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

My papers with Laurits Christensen and Dianne Cummings (1980, 1981) developed growth accounts for the United States and its major trading partners—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom for 1947–1973. We employed GNP as a measure of output and incorporated constant quality indices of capital and labor input for each country. Our 1981 paper compared levels of output, inputs, and productivity for all nine nations.

I have updated the estimates for the G7—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States—through 1995 in earlier work. The updated estimates are presented in my papers with Chrys Dougherty (Dougherty and Jorgenson, 1996, 1997) and Eric Yip (Jorgenson and Yip, 2000). We have shown that productivity accounted for only eleven percent of economic growth in Canada and the United States over the period 1960–1995.

---

8 See Jorgenson and Motohashi (2003).

9 See OECD (2002). Current data on purchasing power parities are available from the OECD website: http://www.sourceoecd.org.

My paper with Yip (Jorgenson and Yip, 2000) attributed forty-seven percent of Japanese economic growth during the period 1960–1995 to productivity growth. The proportion attributable to productivity approximated forty percent of growth for the four European countries—France (.38), Germany (.42), Italy (.43), and the United Kingdom (.36). Input growth predominated over productivity growth for all the G7 nations.

I have now incorporated new data on investment in information technology equipment and software for the G7. I have also employed internationally harmonized prices like those constructed by Schreyer (2000). As a consequence, I have been able to separate the contribution of capital input to economic growth into IT and Non-IT components. While IT investment follows similar patterns in all the G7 nations, Non-IT investment varies considerably and helps to explain important differences in growth rates among the G7.

2.1. Comparisons of Output, Input, and Productivity

My first objective is to extend my estimates for the G7 nations with Christensen, Cummings, Dougherty, and Yip to the year 2001. Following the methodology of my Presidential Address, I have chosen GDP as a measure of output. I have included imputations for the services of consumers' durables as well as land, buildings, and equipment owned by nonprofit institutions. I have also distinguished between investments in information technology equipment and software and investments in other forms of tangible assets.

A constant quality index of capital input is based on weights that reflect differences in capital consumption, tax treatment, and the rate of decline of asset prices. I have derived estimates of capital input and property income from national accounting data. Similarly, a constant quality index of labor input is based on weights by age, sex, educational attainment, and employment status. I have constructed estimates of hours worked and labor compensation from labor force surveys for each country.

In Table 1 I present output per capita for the G7 nations from 1980 to 2001, taking the U.S. as 100.0 in 2000. Output and population are given separately in Tables 2 and 3. I use 1999 purchasing power parities from the OECD to convert output from domestic prices for each country into U.S. dollars. The U.S. maintained its lead among the G7 countries in output per capita after 1989. Canada led the U.S. in 1980, but fell behind during the 1980's. The U.S.–Canada gap widened considerably during the 1990's.

The four major European nations—the U.K., France, Germany, and Italy—had very similar levels of output per capita throughout the period 1980–2001. Japan rose from last place in 1980 to fifth among the G7 in 2001, lagging considerably behind the U.S. and Canada, but only slightly behind France in 2001. Japan led the G7 in the growth of output per capita from 1980–1995, but fell behind the U.S., Canada, the U.K., France, and Italy after 1995.

Table 2-1. Levels of Output and Input Per Capita and Total Factor Productivity

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Output Per Capita							
1980	63.9	67.6	45.0	45.9	49.3	45.9	37.5
1989	79.7	78.8	56.5	54.1	58.6	57.3	50.9
1995	85.6	79.6	61.4	57.0	65.0	62.1	57.5
2001	100.3	91.9	71.3	64.0	69.2	68.8	63.6
Input Per Capita							
1980	70.5	64.2	50.2	46.5	61.0	43.1	52.3
1989	83.9	74.4	61.2	53.3	71.1	55.5	64.8
1995	88.8	75.2	67.0	57.0	73.7	58.8	69.8
2001	100.8	83.7	73.6	61.7	79.0	67.2	73.3
Total Factor Productivity							
1980	90.6	105.4	89.5	98.6	80.8	106.6	71.7
1989	94.9	105.9	92.3	101.5	82.4	103.2	78.5
1995	96.4	105.9	91.7	99.9	88.1	105.6	82.5
2001	99.5	109.7	96.9	103.6	87.6	102.5	86.8

Note: U.S. = 100.0 in 2000, Canada data begins in 1981.

In Table 1 I present input per capita for the G7 over the period 1980–2001, taking the U.S. as 100.0 in 2000. I express input per capita in U.S. dollars, using purchasing power parities constructed for this study.[10] The U.S. was the leader among the G7 in input per capita throughout the period. In 2001 Canada ranked next to the U.S. with Germany third and the U.K. fourth. France and Italy started at the bottom of the ranking and remained there throughout the period.

In Table 1 I also present productivity levels for the G7 over the period 1980–2001. Productivity is defined as the ratio of output to input, including both capital and labor inputs. Canada was the productivity leader throughout the period 1980–2001 with France and Italy close behind, despite the drop in productivity in Italy! Only Japan made substantial gains in productivity during the period, while there were modest increases in the U.S., Canada, the U.K., France, and Germany.

I summarize growth in output and input per capita and productivity for the G7 nations in Table 4. I present growth rates of output and population for the

[10] The purchasing power parities for outputs are based on OECD (2002). Purchasing power parities for inputs follow the methodology described in detail by Jorgenson and Yip (2001).

Table 2-2. Growth Rate and Level of Output

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Growth Rate (percentage)							
1980–1989	3.38	3.10	2.69	2.38	1.99	2.51	3.98
1989–1995	2.43	1.39	1.62	1.30	2.34	1.52	2.39
1995–2001	3.76	3.34	2.74	2.34	1.18	1.90	1.89
Level (billions of 2000 U.S. Dollars)							
1980	5361.2	618.4	934.0	932.0	1421.7	955.7	1612.9
1989	7264.2	792.6	1190.3	1154.3	1700.2	1197.4	2308.3
1995	8403.3	861.4	1311.8	1247.8	1956.3	1311.5	2663.7
2001	10530.4	1052.3	1545.9	1436.0	2099.8	1470.1	2983.3
Level (U.S. = 100.0 in 2000)							
1980	51.6	5.9	9.0	9.0	13.7	9.2	15.5
1989	69.9	7.6	11.4	11.1	16.3	11.5	22.2
1995	80.8	8.3	12.6	12.0	18.8	12.6	25.6
2001	101.3	10.1	14.9	13.8	20.2	14.1	28.7

Note: Canada data begins in 1981.

Table 2-3. Growth Rate and Level in Population

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Growth Rate							
1980–1989	0.92	1.18	0.16	0.54	0.05	0.05	0.59
1989–1995	1.23	1.22	0.24	0.45	0.62	0.18	0.33
1995–2001	1.12	0.95	0.24	0.41	0.14	0.18	0.22
Level (millions)							
1980	227.7	24.8	56.3	55.1	78.3	56.4	116.8
1989	247.4	27.3	57.1	57.9	78.7	56.7	123.1
1995	266.3	29.4	58.0	59.4	81.7	57.3	125.6
2001	284.8	31.1	58.8	60.9	82.3	57.9	127.2
Level (U.S. = 100.0 in 2000)							
1980	80.7	8.8	20.0	19.5	27.8	20.0	41.4
1989	87.7	9.7	20.3	20.5	27.9	20.1	43.6
1995	94.4	10.4	20.5	21.1	28.9	20.3	44.5
2001	101.0	11.0	20.8	21.6	29.2	20.5	45.1

Note: Percentage, Canada data begins in 1981.

Table 2-4. Growth in Output and Input Per Capita and Total Factor Productivity

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Output per capita							
1980–1989	2.46	1.92	2.54	1.84	1.93	2.46	3.40
1989–1995	1.20	0.17	1.38	0.85	1.72	1.33	2.06
1995–2001	2.64	2.38	2.50	1.93	1.04	1.72	1.67
Input Per Capita							
1980–1989	1.94	1.86	2.20	1.52	1.71	2.82	2.38
1989–1995	0.94	0.17	1.49	1.11	0.60	0.96	1.23
1995–2001	2.10	1.80	1.59	1.33	1.14	2.21	0.83
Total Factor Productivity							
1980–1989	0.52	0.06	0.34	0.32	0.23	−0.36	1.01
1989–1995	0.26	0.00	−0.11	−0.26	1.12	0.37	0.83
1995–2001	0.54	0.58	0.91	0.60	−0.10	−0.49	0.85

Note: Percentage, Canada data begins in 1981.

period 1980–2001 in Tables 2 and 3. Output growth slowed in the G7 after 1989, but revived for all nations except Japan and Germany after 1995. Output per capita followed a similar pattern with Canada barely expanding during the period 1990–1995.

Japan led in growth of output and output per capita through 1995, but fell to the lower echelon of the G7 after 1995. Japan also led in productivity growth throughout the period 1980–2001. For all countries and all time periods, except for Germany during the period 1989–1995 and Japan after 1995, the growth of input per capita exceeded growth of productivity by a substantial margin. Productivity growth in the G7 slowed during the period 1989–1995, except for Germany and Italy, where productivity slumped after 1995.

Italy led the G7 in growth of input per capita for the periods 1980–1989 and 1995–2001, but relinquished leadership to the U.K. for the period 1989–1995. Differences among input growth rates are smaller than differences among output growth rates, but there was a slowdown in input growth during 1989–1995 throughout the G7. After 1995 growth of input per capita increased in every G7 nation except Japan.

2.2. Comparisons of Capital and Labor Quality

A constant quality index of capital input weights capital inputs by property compensation per unit of capital. By contrast an index of capital stock weights different types of capital by asset prices. The ratio of capital input to capital

stock measures the average quality of a unit of capital. This represents the difference between the constant quality index of capital input and the index of capital stock employed, for example, by Kuznets (1971) and Robert Solow (1970).

In Table 5 I present capital input per capita for the G7 countries over the period 1980–2001 relative to the U.S. in 2000. The U.S. was the leader in capital input per capita throughout the period, while Japan was the laggard. Canada led the remaining six countries in 1980, but was overtaken by Germany and Italy in 1995. Italy led the rest of the G7 through 2001, but lagged considerably behind the United States.

The picture for capital stock per capita has some similarities to capital input, but there are important differences. Capital stock levels do not accurately reflect the substitutions among capital inputs that accompany investments in tangible assets, especially investments in IT equipment and software. The U.S. led the G7 in capital stock per capita as well as capital input in 2001, while Japan led in earlier periods. The U.K. lagged the remaining countries of the G7 throughout the period.

The behavior of capital quality highlights the differences between the constant quality index of capital input and capital stock. There are important changes in capital quality over time and persistent differences among coun-

Table 2-5. Levels of Capital Input and Capital Stock Per Capita and Capital Quality

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Capital Input Per Capita							
1980	57.7	56.0	25.8	36.3	44.6	35.6	25.2
1989	73.7	67.1	37.9	48.3	62.1	62.4	35.0
1995	81.6	68.3	50.0	52.7	72.3	73.1	43.2
2001	103.9	78.0	56.1	58.1	83.5	89.4	52.4
Capital Stock Per Capita							
1980	76.8	40.7	24.1	36.2	60.2	36.0	85.6
1989	88.4	48.5	31.2	42.4	67.9	52.4	91.5
1995	92.2	50.8	35.9	47.0	77.0	62.3	97.0
2001	101.7	55.1	44.5	52.0	85.5	72.3	100.2
Capital Quality							
1980	75.1	137.5	107.0	100.1	74.0	98.8	29.4
1989	83.4	138.2	121.7	114.0	91.5	119.1	38.3
1995	88.5	134.6	139.3	112.2	94.0	117.4	44.5
2001	102.2	141.5	126.1	111.9	97.7	123.6	52.3

Note: U.S. = 100.0 in 2000, Canada data begins in 1981.

tries, so that heterogeneity in capital input must be taken into account in international comparisons of economic performance. Canada was the international leader in capital quality throughout the period 1980–2001, while Japan ranked at the bottom of the G7.

I summarize growth in capital input and capital stock per capita, as well as capital quality for the G7 nations in Table 8. Italy was the international leader in capital input growth from 1980–1989, while the Canada was the laggard. The U.K. led from 1989–1995, while Canada lagged considerably behind the rest of the G7. The U.S. took the lead after 1995. There was a slowdown in capital input growth throughout the G7 after 1989, except for the U.K., and a revival after 1995 in the U.S., Canada, France, and Italy.

A constant quality index of labor input weights hours worked for different categories by labor compensation per hour. An index of hours worked fails to take quality differences into account. The ratio of labor input to hours worked measures the average quality of an hour of labor, as reflected in its marginal product. This represents the difference between the constant quality index of labor input and the index of hours worked employed, for example, by Kuznets (1971) and Solow (1970).

In Table 11 I present labor input per capita for the G7 nations for the period 1980–2001 relative to the U.S. in 2000. Japan was the international leader through 1995, but the U.S. took the lead by 2001. Labor input in Japan was nearly double that of Italy. The U.S. led the remaining G7 nations for the period 1980–1995. The U.K. ranked third among the G7 through 1995. Italy and France lagged behind the rest of the G7 for the entire period.

The picture for hours worked per capita has some similarities to labor input, but there are important differences. Japan was the international leader in hours worked per capita. The U.S., Canada, and the U.K. moved roughly in parallel. The U.K. ranked second in 1980 and 1989, while the U.S. ranked second in 1995 and 2001. France and Italy lagged the rest of the G7 from 1980–2001.

The behavior of labor quality highlights the differences between labor input and hours worked. Germany was the leader in labor quality throughout the period 1980–2001. The U.S. ranked second in labor quality, but Canada, France, the U.K, and Japan approached U.S. levels in 2001. Labor quality levels in these four countries moved in parallel throughout the period. Italy was the laggard among the G7 in labor quality as well as hours worked.

I summarize growth in labor input and hours worked per capita, as well as labor quality for the period 1980–2001 in Table 12. Canada and Japan led the G7 nations in labor input growth during the 1980's, France led from 1989–1995 but relinquished its leadership to Italy after 1995. Labor input growth was negative for France during the 1980's, for the U.K., Germany, Italy, and Japan during the period 1989–1995, and for Japan after 1995.

Hours worked per capita fell continuously through the 1989–2001 period for Japan and declined for all the G7 nations during the period 1989–1995. Growth in labor quality was positive for the G7 nations in all time periods. Japan was the leader during the 1980's, relinquishing its lead to France during the early 1990's, but regaining its lead in the 1995–2001 period. Growth in labor quality and hours worked are equally important as sources of growth in labor input for the G7.

3. INVESTMENT IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Using data from Tables 1 and 2, I can assess the relative importance of investment and productivity as sources of economic growth for the G7 nations. Investments in tangible assets and human capital greatly predominated over productivity during the period 1980–2001. While productivity fell in Italy during this period, the remaining G7 countries had positive productivity growth.

Similarly, using data from Table 5 I can assess the relative importance of growth in capital stock and capital quality. Capital input growth was positive for all countries for the period 1980–2001 and all three sub-periods. Capital quality growth was positive for the period as a whole for all G7 countries. Although capital stock predominated in capital input growth, capital quality was also quantitatively significant, especially after 1995.

Finally, using data from Table 11 I can assess the relative importance of growth in hours worked and labor quality. Hours worked per capita declined for France, Germany, and Japan, while labor quality rose in these nations during the period 1980–2001. For the U.S., Canada, the U.K., and Italy, both hours worked per capita and labor quality rose. I conclude that labor quality growth is essential to the analysis of growth in labor input.

3.1. Investment in IT Equipment and Software

The final step in the comparison of patterns of economic growth among the G7 nations is to analyze the impact of investment in information technology equipment and software. In Table 6 I present levels of IT capital input per capita for the G7 for the period 1980–2001, relative to the U.S. in 2000. The U.S. overtook Germany in 1989 and remained the leader through 2001. Canada lagged behind the rest of the G7 through 1995, but France fell into last place in 2001.

Table 6 reveals substantial differences between IT capital stock and IT capital input. The G7 nations began with very modest stocks of IT equipment and software per capita in 1980. These stocks expanded rapidly during the period 1980–2001. The U.S. led in IT capital stock throughout the period, while Japan moved from the fourth highest level in 1980 to the second highest in 2001.

Table 2-6. Levels of IT Capital Input and IT Capital Stock per capita and IT Capital Quality

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
IT Capital Input Per Capita							
1980	4.5	1.0	3.0	4.2	7.1	6.7	2.3
1989	19.3	3.9	10.9	11.9	18.7	18.8	12.1
1995	38.1	11.2	20.9	19.1	31.1	31.2	21.9
2001	115.3	45.6	53.6	38.1	59.7	60.3	55.5
IT Capital Stock Per Capita							
1980	9.8	0.8	2.5	3.5	6.1	4.6	4.5
1989	27.4	3.7	9.6	9.9	15.5	13.1	17.5
1995	46.8	9.7	19.2	18.0	28.2	23.8	28.7
2001	110.7	31.8	44.9	33.4	49.7	44.1	73.1
IT Capital Quality							
1980	46.4	118.4	118.5	117.5	117.4	146.8	51.7
1989	70.4	107.4	112.7	119.7	120.4	143.2	69.1
1995	81.3	115.0	108.9	106.2	110.1	131.0	76.2
2001	104.1	143.4	119.3	114.1	120.2	136.6	75.9

Note: U.S. = 100.0 in 2000, Canada data begins in 1981.

IT capital quality reflects differences in the composition of IT capital input, relative to IT capital stock. A rising level of capital quality indicates a shift toward short-lived assets, such as computers and software. This shift is particularly dramatic for the U.S., Canada, and Japan, while the composition of IT capital stock changed relatively less for the U.K., France, Germany, and Italy. Patterns for Non-IT capital input, capital stock, and capital quality largely reflect those for capital as a whole, presented in Table 5.

I give growth rates for IT capital input per capita, capital stock per capita, and capital quality in Table 9. The G7 nations have exhibited double-digit growth in IT capital input per capita since 1995. Canada was the international leader during this period with the U.S. close behind. Japan was the leader in growth of IT capital input during the 1980's, another period of double-digit growth in the G7. However, Japanese IT growth slowed substantially during 1989–1995 and Canada gained the lead.

Patterns of growth for IT capital stock per capita are similar to those for IT capital input for the four European countries. Changes in the composition of IT capital stock per capita were important sources of growth of IT capital input per capita for the U.S., Canada, and Japan. IT capital stock also followed the pattern of IT capital input with substantial growth during the 1980's, followed

by a pronounced lull during the period 1989–1995. After 1995 the growth rates of IT capital stock surged in all the G7 countries, but exceeded the rates of the 1980's only for the U.S., Canada, and Japan.

Finally, growth rates for IT capital quality reflect the rates at which shorter-lived IT assets are substituted for longer-lived assets.

Japan led in the growth of capital quality during the 1980's, but relinquished its lead to the U.S. in 1989. IT capital quality growth for the U.S., Canada, and Japan outstripped that for the four European countries for most of the period 1980–2001. Patterns of growth in Non-IT capital input per capita, Non-IT capital stock per capita, and Non-IT capital quality given in Table 10 largely reflect those for capital as a whole presented in Table 8.

Table 13 and Figure 1 present the contribution of capital input to economic growth for the G7 nations, divided between IT and Non-IT. The powerful surge of IT investment in the U.S. after 1995 is mirrored in similar jumps in growth rates of the contribution of IT capital through the G7. The contribution of IT capital input was similar during the 1980's and the period 1989–1995 for all the G7 nations, despite the dip in rates of economic growth after 1989. Japan is an exception to this general pattern with a contribution of IT capital comparable to that of the U.S. during the 1980's, followed by a decline in this contribution from 1989–1995, reflecting the sharp downturn in Japanese economic growth.

The contribution of Non-IT capital input to economic growth after 1995 exceeded that for IT capital input for four of the G7 nations; the exceptions were Canada, the U.K., and Japan. The U.S. stands out in the magnitude of the contribution of capital input after 1995. Both IT and Non-IT capital input contributed to the U.S. economic resurgence of the last half of the 1990's. Despite the strong performance of IT investment in Japan after 1995, the contribution of capital input declined substantially; the pattern for the U.K. is similar.

3.2. The Relative Importance of Investment and Productivity

Table 14 and Figure 2 present contributions to economic growth from productivity, divided between the IT-producing and Non-IT-producing industries. The methodology for this division follows Triplett (1996). The contribution of IT-producing industries is positive throughout the period 1980–2001 and jumps substantially after 1995. Since the level of productivity in Italy is higher in 1980 than in 2001, it is not surprising that the contribution of productivity growth in the Non-IT industries was negative throughout the period. Productivity in these industries declined during the period 1989–1995 in the U.K., France, and Germany as well as Italy, and in Germany and Italy from 1995–2001.

Table 15 and Figure 3 give a comprehensive view of the sources of economic growth for the G7. The contribution of capital input alone exceeds that

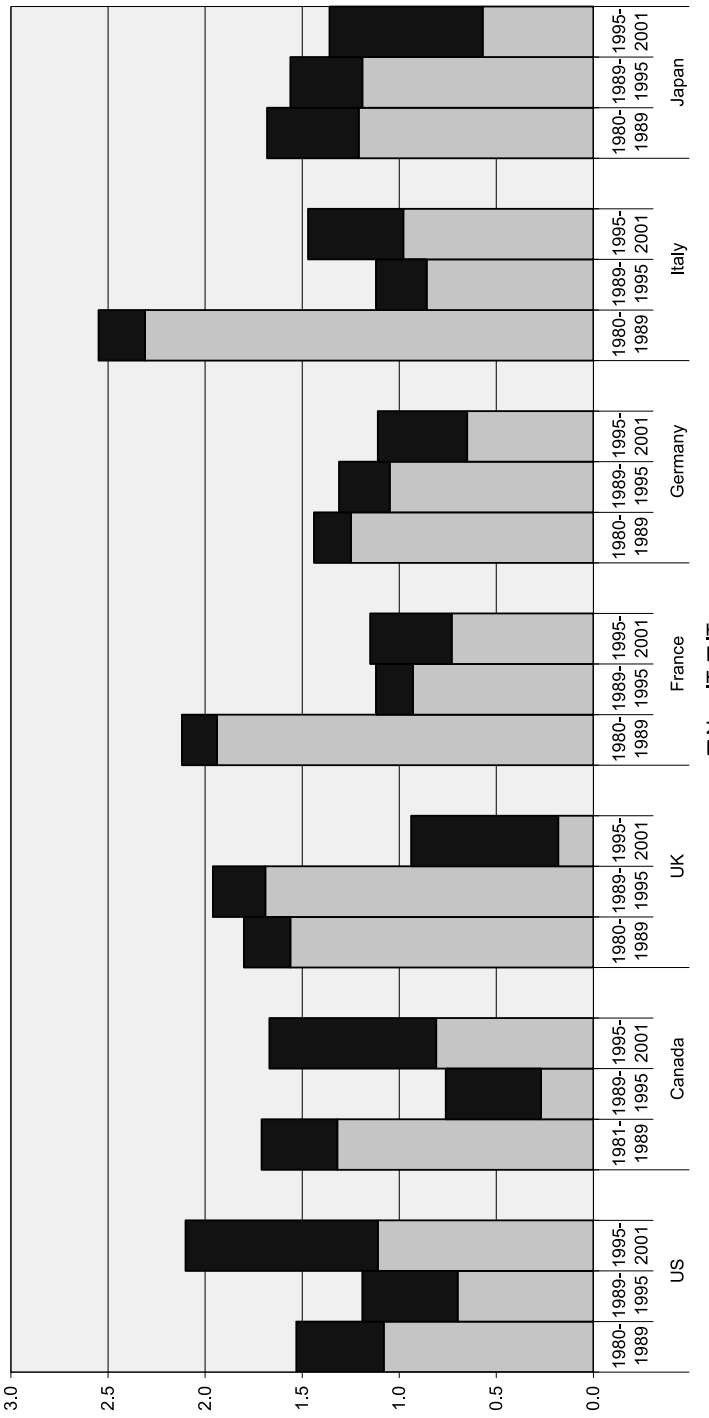

Figure 2-1. Capital Input Contribution by Country.

Table 2-7. Levels of Non-IT Capital Input and Capital Stock Per Capita and Non-IT Capital Quality

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Non-IT Capital Input Per Capita							
1980	73.8	73.1	30.7	41.3	51.9	41.6	31.3
1989	87.0	83.1	43.4	53.9	70.3	71.3	39.9
1995	90.7	79.9	55.9	57.9	79.7	81.2	47.4
2001	102.2	84.0	56.4	62.6	87.3	94.7	48.3
Non-IT Capital Stock Per Capita							
1980	82.5	44.1	25.7	38.0	63.4	38.2	91.6
1989	92.5	51.5	32.6	44.0	70.6	54.8	96.6
1995	94.8	53.0	36.9	48.3	79.3	64.4	101.6
2001	101.4	57.4	44.5	54.1	87.2	75.1	102.5
Non-IT Capital Quality							
1980	89.5	165.7	119.2	108.5	81.9	109.2	34.2
1989	94.1	161.2	133.2	122.6	99.5	130.0	41.3
1995	95.6	150.7	151.5	119.9	100.5	126.0	46.6
2001	100.8	146.5	126.7	115.8	100.1	126.1	47.1

Note: U.S. = 100.0 in 2000, Canada data begins in 1981.

Table 2-8. Growth in Capital Input and Capital Stock Per Capita and Capital Quality

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Capital Input Per Capita							
1980–1989	2.72	2.26	4.28	3.19	3.70	6.25	3.67
1989–1995	1.70	0.31	4.61	1.46	2.53	2.63	3.49
1995–2001	4.03	2.20	1.92	1.63	2.40	3.35	3.21
Capital Stock Per Capita							
1980–1989	1.56	2.19	2.85	1.74	1.34	4.18	0.74
1989–1995	0.70	1.05	2.36	1.74	2.09	2.87	0.97
1995–2001	1.63	1.36	3.57	1.67	1.75	2.49	0.53
Capital Quality							
1980–1989	1.17	0.07	1.43	1.45	2.36	2.07	2.93
1989–1995	0.99	−0.74	2.25	−0.27	0.44	−0.24	2.51
1995–2001	2.40	0.84	−1.65	−0.04	0.65	0.86	2.68

Note: Percentage, Canada data begins in 1981.

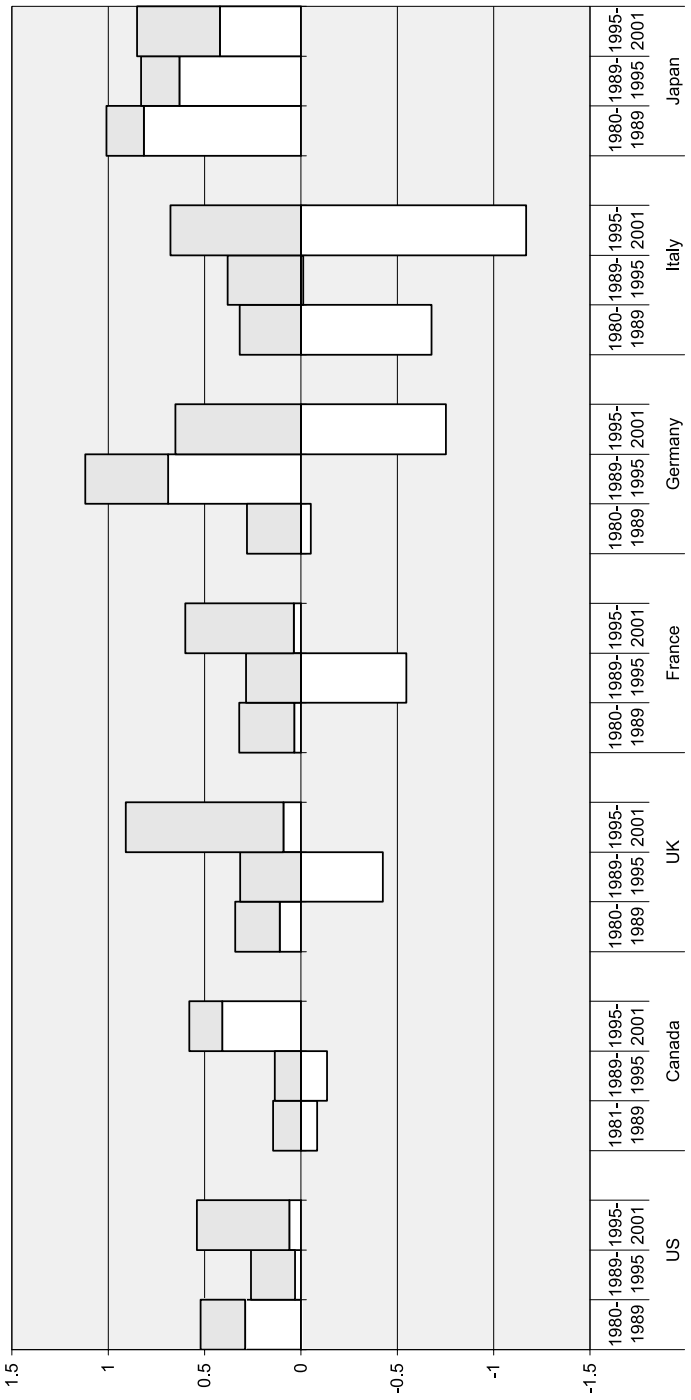

Figure 2-2. Sources of Total Factor Productivity Growth by Country.

Table 2-9. Growth in IT Capital Input and Capital Stock Per Capita and IT Capital Quality

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
IT Capital Input Per Capita							
1980–1989	16.09	17.66	14.43	11.66	10.71	11.44	18.33
1989–1995	11.35	17.42	10.91	7.92	8.47	8.44	9.92
1995–2001	18.47	23.42	15.69	11.55	10.87	10.98	15.49
IT Capital Stock Per Capita							
1980–1989	11.47	18.88	14.98	11.46	10.43	11.72	15.10
1989–1995	8.94	16.28	11.50	9.91	9.97	9.94	8.29
1995–2001	14.34	19.73	14.16	10.35	9.40	10.28	15.55
IT Capital Quality							
1980–1989	4.63	−1.22	−0.56	0.20	0.28	−0.27	3.23
1989–1995	2.41	1.14	−0.58	−1.99	−1.50	−1.49	1.63
1995–2001	4.12	3.69	1.53	1.20	1.47	0.70	−0.06

Note: Percentage, Canada data begins in 1981.

of productivity for most nations and most time periods. The contribution of Non-IT capital input predominates over IT capital input for most countries and most time periods with Canada in 1989–1995, and the U.K. and Japan after 1995 as exceptions. This can be attributed to the unusual weakness in the growth of aggregate demand in these countries. The contribution of labor input varies considerably among the G7 nations with negative contributions after 1995 in Japan, during the 1980's in France, and during the period 1989–1995 in the U.K. and Germany.

Finally, Table 16 and Figure 4 translate sources of growth into sources of growth in average labor productivity (ALP). ALP, defined as output per hour worked, must be carefully distinguished from overall productivity, defined as output per unit of both capital and labor inputs. Output growth is the sum of growth in hours worked and growth in ALP. ALP growth depends on the contribution of capital deepening, the contribution of growth in labor quality, and productivity growth.

Capital deepening is the contribution of growth in capital input per hour worked and predominates over productivity as a source of ALP growth for the G7 nations. IT capital deepening predominates over Non-IT capital deepening in the U.S. throughout the period 1980–2001 and in Canada after 1989, the U.K., and France after 1995. Finally, the contribution of labor quality is positive for all the G7 nations through the period.

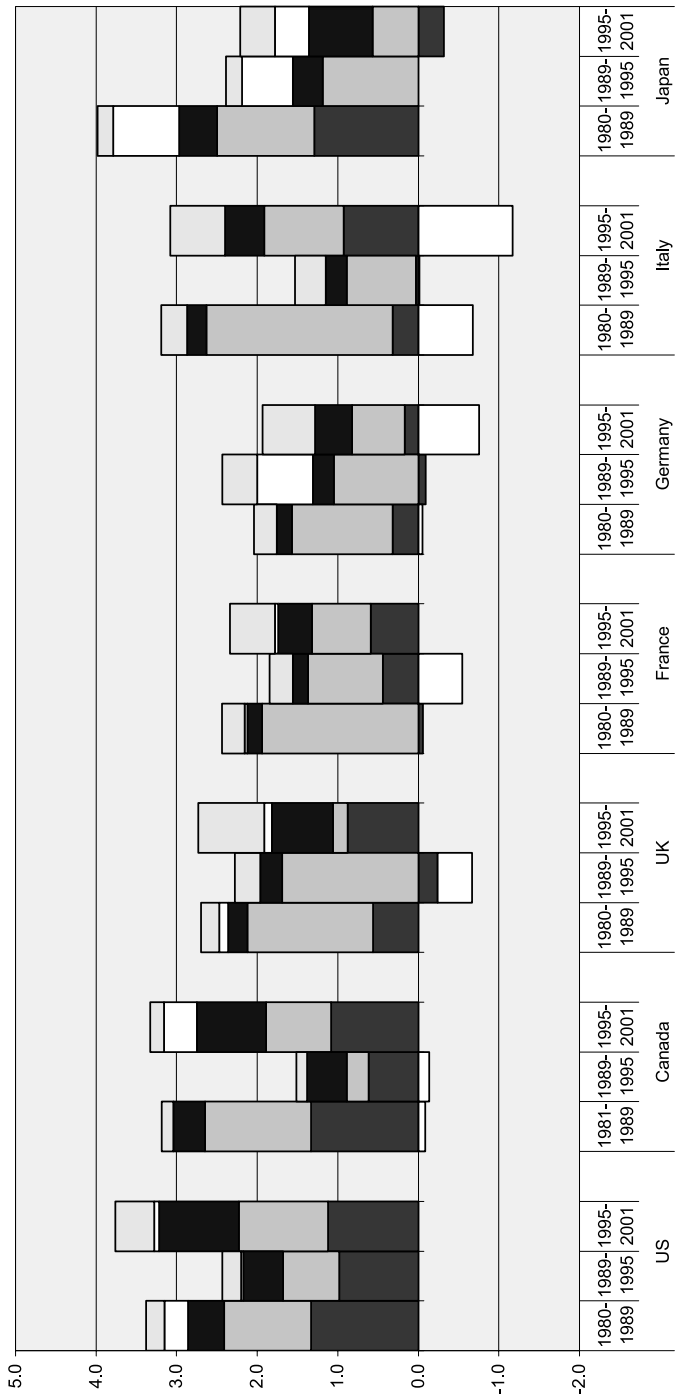

Figure 2-3. Sources of Economic Growth by Country.

Table 2-10. Growth in Non-IT Capital Input and Capital Stock Per Capita and Non-IT Capital Quality

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Non-IT Capital Input Per Capita							
1980–1989	1.83	1.60	3.85	2.97	3.36	5.97	2.69
1989–1995	0.68	−0.66	4.22	1.20	2.09	2.17	2.85
1995–2001	2.00	0.85	0.15	1.30	1.52	2.57	0.33
Non-IT Capital Stock Per Capita							
1980–1989	1.27	1.94	2.62	1.61	1.20	4.03	0.59
1989–1995	0.41	0.47	2.07	1.58	1.92	2.68	0.84
1995–2001	1.11	1.32	3.12	1.87	1.59	2.56	0.15
Non-IT Capital Quality							
1980–1989	0.56	−0.35	1.23	1.36	2.16	1.94	2.10
1989–1995	0.27	−1.13	2.15	−0.38	0.17	−0.51	2.01
1995–2001	0.88	−0.47	−2.97	−0.57	−0.06	0.01	0.18

Note: Percentage, Canada data begins in 1981.

Table 2-11. Levels of Labor Input and Hours Worked Per Capita and Labor Quality

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Labor Input Per Capita							
1980	81.1	73.0	78.9	63.0	75.4	48.8	84.8
1989	91.9	82.1	85.4	59.4	78.7	51.0	97.4
1995	94.2	82.3	82.4	61.7	75.2	50.6	95.6
2001	98.8	89.3	89.2	65.3	75.9	55.1	91.4
Hours Worked Per Capita							
1980	89.7	91.4	92.0	79.3	82.3	71.4	111.9
1989	97.1	96.6	97.7	71.2	82.7	72.1	115.6
1995	95.9	90.9	89.8	67.6	76.4	68.9	109.9
2001	98.3	96.3	94.2	69.7	75.3	72.3	101.3
Labor Quality							
1980	90.4	79.9	85.7	79.5	91.6	68.3	75.8
1989	94.7	85.0	87.4	83.5	95.2	70.7	84.3
1995	98.2	90.6	91.7	91.2	98.4	73.5	87.0
2001	100.5	92.7	94.7	93.7	100.9	76.1	90.3

Note: U.S. = 100.0 in 2000, Canada data begins in 1981.

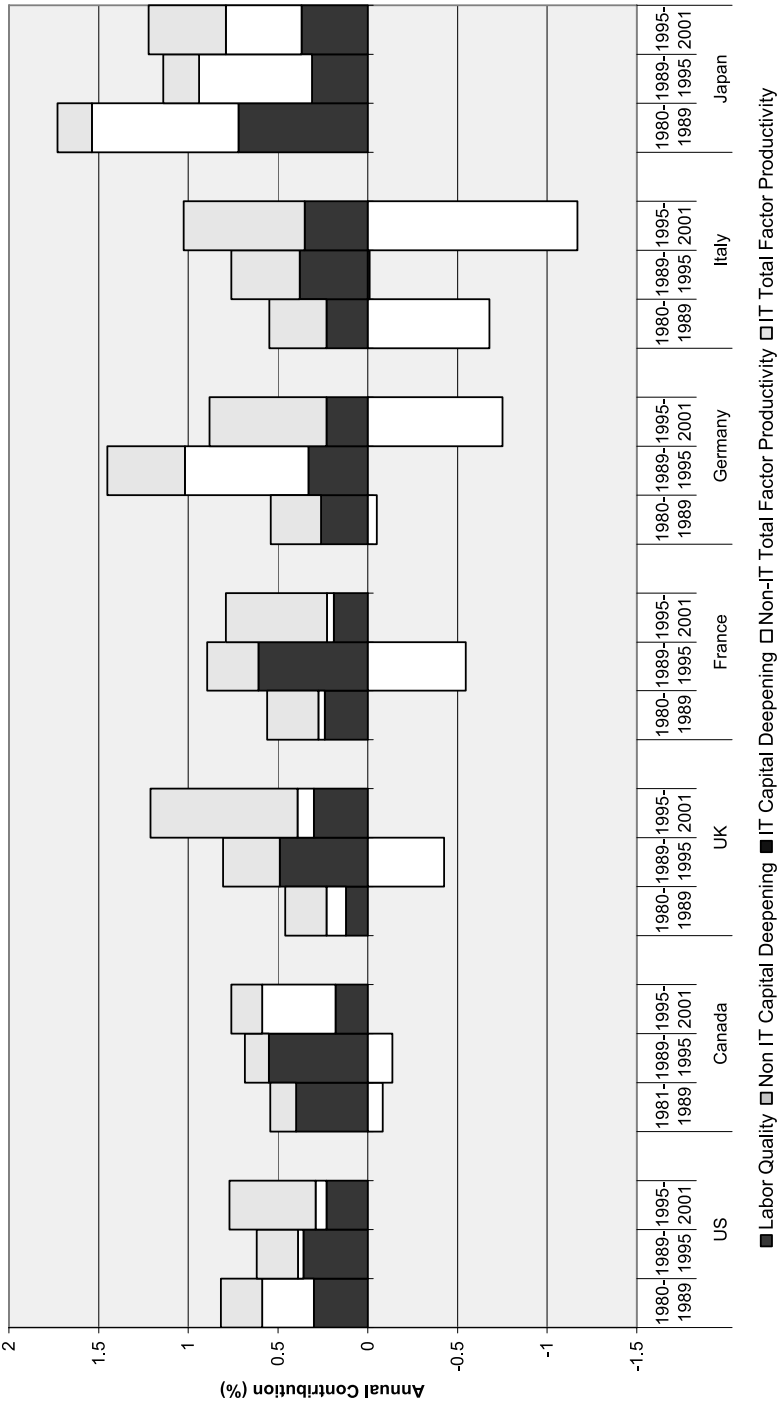

Figure 2-4. Sources of Labor Productivity Growth by Country.

Table 2-12. Growth in Labor Input and Hours Worked Per Capita and Labor Quality

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Labor Input Per Capita							
1980–1989	1.38	1.47	0.88	−0.65	0.48	0.49	1.53
1989–1995	0.41	0.04	−0.59	0.61	−0.78	−0.13	−0.31
1995–2001	0.79	1.35	1.32	0.95	0.17	1.40	−0.74
Hours Worked Per Capita							
1980–1989	0.87	0.69	0.67	−1.20	0.06	0.10	0.36
1989–1995	−0.21	−1.02	−1.41	−0.86	−1.33	−0.75	−0.84
1995–2001	0.41	0.98	0.79	0.50	−0.25	0.81	−1.36
Labor Quality							
1980–1989	0.51	0.78	0.21	0.55	0.42	0.39	1.18
1989–1995	0.61	1.06	0.81	1.47	0.55	0.63	0.52
1995–2001	0.38	0.38	0.53	0.45	0.41	0.60	0.62

Note: Percentage, Canada data begins in 1981.

4. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

Edward Denison's (1967) pathbreaking volume, *Why Growth Rates Differ*, compared differences in growth rates for national income net of capital consumption per capita for the period 1950–62 with differences of levels in 1960 for eight European countries and the U.S. The European countries were characterized by much more rapid growth and a lower level of national income per capita. However, this association did not hold for all comparisons between the individual countries and the U.S. Nonetheless, Denison concluded:[11]

Aside from short-term aberrations Europe should be able to report higher growth rates, at least in national income per person employed, for a long time. Americans should expect this and not be disturbed by it.

Maddison (1987, 1991) constructed estimates of aggregate output, input, and productivity growth for France, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom for the period 1870–1987. Maddison (1995) extended estimates for the U.S., the U.K., and Japan backward to 1820 and forward to 1992. He defined output as gross of capital consumption throughout the period and constructed constant quality indices of labor input for the period 1913–1984, but not for 1870–1913.

[11] See Denison (1967), especially Chapter 21, "The Sources of Growth and the Contrast between Europe and the United States", pp. 296–348.

Table 2-13. Contribution of Total Capital, IT Capital and Non-IT Capital to Output Growth

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Total Capital							
1980–1989	1.53	1.71	1.80	2.12	1.44	2.55	1.68
1989–1995	1.19	0.76	1.96	1.12	1.31	1.12	1.56
1995–2001	2.10	1.67	0.94	1.15	1.11	1.47	1.36
IT Capital							
1980–1989	0.45	0.39	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.24	0.47
1989–1995	0.49	0.49	0.27	0.19	0.26	0.26	0.37
1995–2001	0.99	0.86	0.76	0.42	0.46	0.49	0.79
Non-IT Capital							
1980–1989	1.08	1.32	1.56	1.94	1.25	2.31	1.21
1989–1995	0.70	0.27	1.69	0.93	1.05	0.86	1.19
1995–2001	1.11	0.81	0.18	0.73	0.65	0.98	0.57

Note: Percentage. Contribution is growth rate times value share. Canada data begins in 1981.

Maddison employed capital stock as a measure of the input of capital, ignoring the changes in the composition of capital stock that are such an important source of growth for the G7 nations. This omission is especially critical in assessing the impact of investment in information technology. Finally, he reduced the growth rate of the price index for investment by one percent per year for all countries and all time periods to correct for biases like those identified by Wyckoff (1995).

4.1. Comparisons without Growth Accounts

Kuznets (1971) provided elaborate comparisons of growth rates for fourteen industrialized countries. Unlike Denison (1967), he did not provide level comparisons. Maddison (1982) filled this lacuna by comparing levels of national product for sixteen countries. These comparisons used estimates of purchasing power parities by Irving Kravis, Alan Heston, and Robert Summers (1978).[12]

Maddison (1995) extended his long-term estimates of the growth of national product and population to 56 countries, covering the period 1820–1992. Maddison (2001) updated these estimates to 1998 in his magisterial volume, *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective*. He provided estimates for 134

[12] For details see Maddison (1982), pp. 159–168.

Table 2-14. Contributions of Productivity from IT and Non-IT Production to Output Growth

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Productivity							
1980–1989	0.52	0.06	0.34	0.32	0.23	−0.36	1.01
1989–1995	0.26	0.00	−0.11	−0.26	1.12	0.37	0.83
1995–2001	0.54	0.58	0.91	0.60	−0.10	−0.49	0.85
Productivity from IT Production							
1980–1989	0.23	0.14	0.23	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.19
1989–1995	0.23	0.14	0.32	0.29	0.43	0.38	0.20
1995–2001	0.48	0.17	0.82	0.56	0.65	0.68	0.43
Productivity from Non-IT Production							
1980–1989	0.29	−0.08	0.11	0.03	−0.05	−0.68	0.82
1989–1995	0.03	−0.14	−0.43	−0.55	0.69	−0.01	0.63
1995–2001	0.06	0.41	0.09	0.04	−0.75	−1.17	0.42

Note: Percentage. Canada data begins in 1981.

countries, as well as seven regions of the world—Western Europe, Western Offshoots (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States), Eastern Europe, Former USSR, Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

Purchasing power parities have been updated by successive versions of the Penn World Table. A complete list of these tables through Mark 5 is given by Summers and Heston (1991). The current version of the Penn World Table is available on the Center for International Comparisons website at the University of Pennsylvania (CICUP). This covers 168 countries for the period 1950–2000 and represents one of the most significant achievements in economic measurement of the postwar period.[13]

4.2. Convergence

Data presented by Kuznets (1971), Maddison, and successive versions of the Penn World Table have made it possible to reconsider the issue of convergence raised by Denison (1967). Moses Abramovitz (1986) was the first to take up the challenge by analyzing convergence of output per capita among Maddison's (2001) sixteen countries. He found that convergence characterized the postwar period, while there was no tendency toward convergence before 1914

[13] See Heston, Summers, and Aten (2002). The CICUP website is at: http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu/aboutpwt.html.

Table 2-15. Sources of Output Growth

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Output							
1980–1989	3.38	3.10	2.69	2.38	1.99	2.51	3.98
1989–1995	2.43	1.39	1.62	1.30	2.34	1.52	2.39
1995–2001	3.76	3.34	2.74	2.34	1.18	1.90	1.89
Labor							
1980–1989	1.33	1.33	0.56	−0.06	0.32	0.32	1.29
1989–1995	0.98	0.62	−0.24	0.44	−0.09	0.03	0.00
1995–2001	1.12	1.08	0.88	0.59	0.17	0.93	−0.32
IT Capital							
1980–1989	0.45	0.39	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.24	0.47
1989–1995	0.49	0.49	0.27	0.19	0.26	0.26	0.37
1995–2001	0.99	0.86	0.76	0.42	0.46	0.49	0.79
Non-IT Capital							
1980–1989	1.08	1.32	1.56	1.94	1.25	2.31	1.21
1989–1995	0.70	0.27	1.69	0.93	1.05	0.86	1.19
1995–2001	1.11	0.81	0.18	0.73	0.65	0.98	0.57
Productivity from IT Production							
1980–1989	0.23	0.14	0.23	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.19
1989–1995	0.23	0.14	0.32	0.29	0.43	0.38	0.20
1995–2001	0.48	0.17	0.82	0.56	0.65	0.68	0.43
Productivity from Non-IT Production							
1980–1989	0.29	−0.08	0.11	0.03	−0.05	−0.68	0.82
1989–1995	0.03	−0.14	−0.43	−0.55	0.69	−0.01	0.63
1995–2001	0.06	0.41	0.09	0.04	−0.75	−1.17	0.42

Note: Percentage Contributions. Canada data begins in 1981.

and during the interwar period. Baumol (1986) formalized these results by running a regression of growth rate of GDP per capita over the period 1870–1979 on the 1870 level of GDP per capita.[14]

In a highly innovative paper on "Crazy Explanations for the Productivity Slowdown" Paul Romer (1987) derived Baumol's "growth regression"

[14] Baumol's "growth regression" has spawned a vast literature, recently summarized by Steven Durlauf and Danny Quah (1999), Ellen McGrattan and James Schmitz (1999), and Islam (2003). Much of this literature is based on data from successive versions of the Penn World Table.

from Solow's (1970) growth model with a Cobb-Douglas production function. Romer's empirical contribution was to extend the growth regressions from Maddison's (1982) sixteen advanced countries to the 115 countries in the Penn World Table (Mark 3). Romer's key finding was an estimate of the elasticity of output with respect to capital close to three-quarters. The share of capital in GNP implied by Solow's model was less than half as great.

Gregory Mankiw, David Romer, and David Weil (1992) defended the traditional framework of Kuznets (1971) and Solow (1970). The empirical part of their study is based on data for 98 countries from the Penn World Table (Mark 4). Like Paul Romer (1987), Mankiw, David Romer, and Weil derived a growth regression from the Solow (1970) model; however, they augmented this by allowing for investment in human capital.

The results of Mankiw, David Romer, and Weil (1992) provided empirical support for the augmented Solow model. There was clear evidence of the convergence predicted by the model; in addition, the estimated elasticity of output with respect to capital was in line with the share of capital in the value of output. The rate of convergence of output per capita was too slow to be consistent with 1970 version of the Solow model, but supported the augmented version.

4.3. Modeling Productivity Differences

Finally, Islam (1995) exploited an important feature of the Penn World Table overlooked in prior studies. This panel data set contains benchmark comparisons of levels of the national product at five year intervals, beginning in 1960. This made it possible to test an assumption maintained in growth regressions. These regressions had assumed identical levels of productivity for all countries included in the Penn World Table.

Substantial differences in levels of productivity among countries have been documented by Denison (1967), by my papers with Christensen and Cummings (1981), Dougherty (1996, 1997), and Yip (Jorgenson and Yip, 2000) and in Section 2 above. By introducing econometric methods for panel data Islam (1995) was able to allow for these differences. He corroborated the finding of Mankiw, David Romer, and Weil (1992) that the elasticity of output with respect to capital input coincided with the share of capital in the value of output.

In addition, Islam (1995) found that the rate of convergence of output per capita among countries in the Penn World Table substantiated the *unaugmented* version of the Solow (1970) growth model. In short, "crazy explanations" for the productivity slowdown, like those propounded by Paul Romer (1987), were unnecessary. Moreover, the model did not require augmentation by endogenous investment in human capital, as proposed by Mankiw, David Romer, and Weil (1992).

Table 2-16. Sources of Labor Productivity Growth

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Japan
Output							
1980–1989	3.38	3.10	2.69	2.38	1.99	2.51	3.98
1989–1995	2.43	1.39	1.62	1.30	2.34	1.52	2.39
1995–2001	3.76	3.34	2.74	2.34	1.18	1.90	1.89
Hours							
1980–1989	1.79	1.87	0.82	−0.66	0.11	0.15	0.95
1989–1995	1.02	0.20	−1.17	−0.41	−0.71	−0.57	−0.51
1995–2001	1.53	1.93	1.03	0.91	−0.11	0.99	−1.14
Labor Productivity							
1980–1989	1.58	1.23	1.87	3.04	1.88	2.36	3.04
1989–1995	1.40	1.19	2.79	1.71	3.05	2.09	2.90
1995–2001	2.23	1.41	1.71	1.43	1.29	0.92	3.03
IT Capital Deepening							
1980–1989	0.40	0.35	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.45
1989–1995	0.44	0.48	0.29	0.20	0.28	0.28	0.39
1995–2001	0.92	0.79	0.71	0.39	0.46	0.45	0.85
Non-IT Capital Deepening							
1980–1989	0.37	0.42	1.20	2.29	1.20	2.25	0.86
1989–1995	0.34	0.16	2.11	1.15	1.33	1.06	1.37
1995–2001	0.55	−0.14	−0.21	0.25	0.70	0.61	0.96
Labor Quality							
1980–1989	0.30	0.40	0.12	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.72
1989–1995	0.36	0.55	0.49	0.61	0.33	0.38	0.31
1995–2001	0.23	0.18	0.30	0.19	0.23	0.35	0.37
Productivity from IT Production							
1980–1989	0.23	0.14	0.23	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.19
1989–1995	0.23	0.14	0.32	0.29	0.43	0.38	0.20
1995–2001	0.48	0.17	0.82	0.56	0.65	0.68	0.43
Productivity from Non-IT Production							
1980–1989	0.29	−0.08	0.11	0.03	−0.05	−0.68	0.82
1989–1995	0.03	−0.14	−0.43	−0.55	0.69	−0.01	0.63
1995–2001	0.06	0.41	0.09	0.04	−0.75	−1.17	0.42

Note: Percentage. Contributions. Canada data begins in 1981.

Islam concluded that differences in technology among countries must be included in econometric models of growth rates. This requires econometric techniques for panel data, like those originated by Gary Chamberlain (1984), rather than the regression methods of Baumol, Paul Romer, and Mankiw, David Romer, and Weil. Panel data techniques have now superseded regression methods in modeling differences in output per capita.

5. CONCLUSIONS

I conclude that a powerful surge in investment in information technology and equipment after 1995 characterizes all of the G7 economies. This accounts for a large portion of the resurgence in U.S. economic growth, but contributes substantially to economic growth in the remaining G7 economies as well. Another significant source of the G7 growth resurgence after 1995 is a jump in productivity growth in IT-producing industries.

For Japan the dramatic upward leap in the impact of IT investment after 1995 was insufficient to overcome downward pressures from deficient growth of aggregate demand. This manifests itself in declining contributions of Non-IT capital and labor inputs. Similar downturns are visible in Non-IT capital input in France, Germany, and especially the U.K. after 1995.

These findings are based on new data and new methodology for analyzing the sources of economic growth. Internationally harmonized prices for information technology equipment and software are essential for capturing differences among the G7 nations. Constant quality indices of capital and labor inputs are necessary to incorporate the impacts of investments in information technology and human capital.

Exploiting the new data and methodology, I have been able to show that investment in tangible assets is the most important source of economic growth in the G7 nations. The contribution of capital input exceeds that of productivity for all countries for all periods. The relative importance of productivity growth is far less than suggested by the traditional methodology of Kuznets (1971) and Solow (1970), which is now obsolete.

The conclusion from Islam's (1995) research is that the Solow (1970) model is appropriate for modeling the endogenous accumulation of tangible assets. It is unnecessary to endogenize human capital accumulation as well. The transition path to balanced growth equilibrium after a change in policies that affects investment in tangible assets requires decades, while the transition after a change affecting investment in human capital requires as much as a century.

REFERENCES

Abramovitz, Moses (1986), "Catching Up, Forging Ahead, and Falling Behind", Journal of Economic History, Vol. 46, No. 2, June, pp. 385–406.

Baldwin, John R. and Tarek M. Harchaoui (2002), Productivity Growth in Canada—2002, Ottawa, Statistics Canada.

Baumol, William J. (1986), "Productivity Growth, Convergence, and Welfare", American Economic Review, Vol. 76, No. 5, December, pp. 1072–1085.

Chamberlain, Gary (1984), "Panel Data", in Zvi Griliches and Michael Intriligator, eds., Handbook of Econometrics, Vol. 2, pp. 1247–1318.

Christensen, Laurits R., Dianne Cummings, and Dale W. Jorgenson (1980), "Economic Growth, 1947–1973: An International Comparison", in John W. Kendrick and Beatrice Vaccara, eds., New Developments in Productivity Measurement and Analysis, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, pp. 595–698.

Christensen, Laurits R., Dianne Cummings, and Dale W. Jorgenson (1981), "Relative Productivity Levels, 1947–1973", European Economic Review, Vol. 16, No. 1, May, pp. 61–94.

Colecchia, Alessandra and Paul Schreyer (2002), "ICT Investment and Economic Growth in the 1990s: Is the United States a Unique Case? A Comparative Study of Nine OECD Countries", Review of Economic Dynamics, Vol. 5, No. 2, April, pp. 408–442.

Denison, Edward F. (1967), Why Growth Rates Differ, Washington, The Brookings Institution.

Dougherty, Chrys and Dale W. Jorgenson (1996), "International Comparisons of the Sources of Economic Growth", American Economic Review, Vol. 86, No. 2, May, pp. 25–29.

Dougherty, Chrys and Dale W. Jorgenson (1997), "There Is No Silver Bullet: Investment and Growth in the G7", National Institute Economic Review, No. 162, October, pp. 57–74.

Durlauf, Steven N. and Danny T. Quah (1999), "The New Empirics of Economic Growth", in Taylor and Woodford, eds., pp. 235–310.

Heston, Alan, Robert Summers, and Bettina Aten (2002), Penn World Table Version 6.1, Philadelphia, Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania (CICUP), October.

Islam, Nasrul (1995), "Growth Empirics", Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 110, No. 4, November, pp. 1127–1170.

Islam, Nasrul (2003), "What Have We Learned from the Convergence Debate?" Journal of Economic Surveys, Vol. 17, No. 3, July, pp. 309–362.

Jorgenson, Dale W. (2001), "Information Technology and the U.S. Economy", American Economic Review, Vol. 91, No. 1, March, pp. 1–32.

Jorgenson, Dale W. (2003), "Information Technology and the G7 Economies", World Economics, Vol. 4, No. 4, October–December, pp. 139–170.

Jorgenson, Dale W. and Kazuyuki Motohashi (2003), "Economic Growth of Japan and the U.S. in the Information Age", Tokyo, Research Institute of Economy, Trade, and Industry, July.

Jorgenson, Dale W. and Kevin J. Stiroh (2000), "Raising the Speed Limit: U.S. Economic Growth in the Information Age", Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, 1, pp. 125–211.

Jorgenson, Dale W. and Eric Yip (2000), "Whatever Happened to Productivity Growth?" in Charles R. Hulten, Edwin R. Dean, and Michael J. Harper, eds., New Developments in Productivity Analysis, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, pp. 509–540.

Kravis, Irving B., Alan Heston, and Robert Summers (1978), International Comparisons of Real Product and Purchasing Power, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press.

Kuznets, Simon (1971), Economic Growth of Nations, Cambridge, Harvard University Press.

Maddison, Angus (1982), Phases of Capitalist Development, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Maddison, Angus (1987), "Growth and Slowdown in Advanced Capitalist Economies: Techniques of Quantitative Assessment", Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. 25, No. 2, June, pp. 649–698.

Maddison, Angus (1991), Dynamic Forces in Capitalist Development, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Maddison, Angus (1995), Monitoring the World Economy, Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Maddison, Angus (2001), The World Economy: A Millenial Perspective, Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Mankiw, N. Gregory, David Romer, and David Weil (1992), "A Contribution to the Empirics of Economic Growth", Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 107, No. 2, May, pp. 407–437.

McGrattan, Ellen and James Schmitz (1999), "Explaining Cross-Country Income Differences", in Taylor and Woodford, eds., pp. 669–737.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2002), Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 1999 Benchmark Year, Paris, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Oliner, Stephen D. and Daniel J. Sichel (2000), "The Resurgence of Growth in the Late 1990's: Is Information Technology the Story?" Journal of Economic Perspectives, Vol. 14, No. 4, Fall, pp. 3–22.

Romer, Paul (1987), "Crazy Explanations for the Productivity Slowdown", in Stanley Fischer, ed., NBER Macroeconomics Annual, Cambridge, The MIT Press, pp. 163–201.

Schreyer, Paul (2000), "The Contribution of Information and Communication Technology to Output Growth: A Study of the G7 Countries", Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, May 23.

Solow, Robert M. (1970), Growth Theory: An Exposition, New York, Oxford University Press.

Summers, Robert and Alan Heston (1991), "The Penn World Table (Mark 5): An Expanded Set of International Comparisons, 1950–1988", Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 106, No. 2, May, pp. 327–368.

Taylor, John B. and Michael Woodford, eds., (1999), Handbook of Macroeconomics, Vol. 1A, Amsterdam, North-Holland.

Triplett, Jack (1996), "High-Tech Industry Productivity and Hedonic Price Indices", in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Industry Productivity, Paris, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, pp. 119–142.

Van Ark, Bart, Johanna Melka, Nanno Mulder, Marcel Timmer, and Gerard Ypma (2002), ICT Investment and Growth Accounts for the European Union, 1980–2000, Brussels, European Commission, June.

Wyckoff, Andrew W. (1995), "The Impact of Computer Prices on International Comparisons of Productivity", Economics of Innovation and New Technology, Vol. 3, Nos. 3–4, pp. 277–93.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Economic and Social Research Institute provided financial support from its program on international collaboration through the Nomura Research Institute. I am very grateful to Jon Samuels for excellent research assistance. Alessandra Colecchia, Mun S. Ho, Kazuyuki Motohashi, Koji Nomura, Kevin J. Stiroh, Marcel Timmer, and Bart Van Ark provided valuable data. The Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics assisted with data for the U.S. and Statistics Canada contributed the data for Canada. I am grateful to all of them but retain sole responsibility for any remaining deficiencies. An earlier version of this paper was published under the same title in *World Economics* for 2003.