

<b>Table A0. Geographical Coverage: Definition of Core Territories Used for Historical Series</b>	
<b>57 core territories = 48 main countries + 9 residual regions</b>	
<b>East Asia (5)</b>	China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan Other EASA
<b>Europe (11)</b>	Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Other W.EUR, Other E.EUR
<b>Latin America (6)</b>	Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia Mexico, Other LATAM
<b>Middle East/ North Africa (8)</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, UAE, Other MENA
<b>North America/ Oceania (5)</b>	USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand Other NAOC
<b>Russia/ Central Asia (2)</b>	Russia Other RUCA
<b>South/South-East Asia (9)</b>	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Other SSEA
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa (11)</b>	DR Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ivory Coast Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda Sudan, South Africa, Other SSAF
<b>Interpretation.</b> In the context of the historical series described in this technical note, the world is decomposed into 57 core territories (48 countries + 9 residual regions). See Nievas and Piketty (2025). We provide complete historical series over 1900-2023 period for all 57 core territories for institutional sectors and factor shares, and complete series over 1980-2023 for all 216 core countries.	

**Table A1: GDP Decomposition by Institutional Sector**

<b>WID code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SNA code</b>	<b>SNA sector</b>
gdpro	<b>(=) GDP at market prices</b>	B1g	Total Economy (S1)
ptxgo	<b>+ net taxes on products and production</b>	D2-D3	
gvato	<b>+ GDP at factor-price</b>	B1g	
gvago	<b>+ GVA of the Government</b>	B1g	General Government (S13)
ceugo	+ Compensation of Employees	D1	
gsrgo	+ Gross operating surplus	B2g	
nsrgo	+ Net operating surplus (=0)	B2n	
cfcgo	+ CFC	P51c	
gvaco	<b>+ GVA of the Corporate Sector</b>	B1g	Corporations (S11+S12)
ceuco	+ Compensation of Employees	D1	
gsrco	+ Gross operating surplus	B2g	
nsrco	+ Net operating surplus	B2n	
cfcco	+ CFC	P51c	
gvahn	<b>+ GVA of the Household Sector</b>	B1g	Households & NPISH (S14+S15)
ceuhn	+ Compensation of Employees	D1	
gmxhn	+ Gross Mixed Income	B3g	
nmxhn	+ Net mixed income	B3n	
ccmhn	+ CFC	P51c	
gsrhn	+ Gross operating surplus	B2g	
nsrhn	+ Net operating surplus	B2n	
ccshn	+ CFC	P51c	

Note: The decomposition follows the "Generation of Income Account" of the standart of national accounts (SNA). We group households and non-profit insitutions serving households (NPISH) into one sector because many countries do not report them seperatly and NPISH are usually very small (<< 5% of GDP).

**Table A2: Factor shares**

Description	Calculation	SNA sector
Capital share in the total Economy	$= (\text{gsrco} + \text{gsrhn} + \text{gsrgo} + 0.4 * \text{gm x hn}) / \text{gvato}$	Total Economy (S1)
Labor share in the total Economy	$= (\text{ceugo} + \text{ceuco} + \text{ceuhn} + 0.6 * \text{gm x hn}) / \text{gvato}$	
Capital share in the total Economy net of CFC	$= (\text{nsrco} + \text{nsrhn} + \text{nsrgo} + (0.4 * \text{gm x hn} - \text{ccmhn})) / (\text{gvato} - \text{confc})$	
Labor share in the total Economy net of CFC	$= (\text{ceugo} + \text{ceuco} + \text{ceuhn} + 0.6 * \text{gm x hn}) / (\text{gvato} - \text{confc})$	
Capital share in the corporate sector	$= \text{gsrco} / \text{gvaco}$	Corporations (S11 + S12)
Labor share in the corporate sector	$= \text{ceuco} / \text{gvaco}$	
Capital share in the corporate sector net of CFC	$= \text{nsrco} / (\text{gvaco} - \text{cfcco})$	
Labor share in the corporate sector net of CFC	$= \text{ceuco} / (\text{gvaco} - \text{cfcco})$	
Note: Description of codes in table A1. For factor shares in the total economy we apply a fixed share of 40% of gross mixed income as capital income and 60% as labor income. The capital share in net mixed income depends on CFC of mixed income and will usually be around 30% to 35%.		

**Table A3. Data Availability for Decomposition by Institutional Sectors (Core Territories)**

<p>Countries with full decomposition (incl. within household sector) available for at least some years in 2010-2025 in UN SNA database or in official country national accounts (first available year)</p>				<p>Countries with incomplete decomposition available for at least some years in 2010-2025 in UN SNA database or in official country national accounts</p>				<p>Countries with no decomposition available</p>			
<b>East Asia (5)</b>		China(1992)		Japan (1980), South Korea'		Taiwan					
<b>Europe (11)</b>		Britain (1855), Denmark (1995), France (1896), Italy (1980), Germany (1992) Netherlands (1980), Norway (1978), Spain (1995), Sweden (1993)									
<b>Latin America (6)</b>		Mexico (1993), Brazil*(1995) Colombia*(1994), Chile(1996)		Argentina							
<b>Middle East/ North Africa (8)</b>		Iran (1996), Egypt*(1996) Saudi Arabia (2002), Turkey (2009)		Morocco'		UAE, Algeria					
<b>North America/ Oceania (5)</b>		Canada (1960), USA (1929), Australia (2000)		New Zealand'							
<b>Russia/ Central Asia (2)</b>		Russia (2010)									
<b>South/South-East Asia (9)</b>		Indonesia (2016)		India', Philippines', Thailand		Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Vietnam					
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa (11)</b>		Niger* (1995)		Ivory Coast, Kenya South Africa'		Nigeria, Rwanda					

Note: \* Except for decomposition of CFC by institutional sector. ' Only the HH split mixed-income housing is missing. Other cases of incomplete data include labor compensation not split between corporate and household.

**Table A4. Data Availability for Decomposition by Institutional Sectors (Other Core Countries)**

<p>Countries with full decomposition (incl. within household sector) available for at least some years in 2010-2025 in UN SNA database or in official country national accounts (first available year)</p>			<p>Countries with incomplete decomposition available for at least some years in 2010- 2025 in UN SNA database or in official country national accounts</p>		
<b>East Asia</b>	Mongolia (2000)				
<b>Europe</b>	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic Estonia, Finland (1974), Greece Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland (if not specified mostly from 1995)			Armenia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Malta Poland, Romania	
<b>Latin America</b>	Aruba (1995), Costa Rica (2017), Honduras (2000), Nicaragua (2006), Dominican Republic (1991) Paraguay (2008), Peru (2007), Uruguay (2012) El Salvador (2014), Venezuela (1997), Guatemala (2001)			Bolivia, Ecuador	
<b>Middle East/ North Africa</b>				Bahrain, Israel, Kuwait Qatar, Tunisia	
<b>North America/ Oceania</b>	Palau (2000)			Bermuda, Micronesia	
<b>Russia/ Central Asia</b>	Azerbaijan (1990), Belarus (1990), Ukraine (1989) Uzbekistan (2010), Kyrgyzstan (1990), Kazakhstan (1990)				
<b>South/South-East Asia</b>	Sri Lanka (2015), Malaysia (2006)				
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	Botswana (1992) Senegal (2014) Mozambique (1996)			Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea Mauritius, Senegal	

**Table A5: Regional Sectoral Averages by GDP per capita**

Region	GDP per Capita range (2023 Euro PPP)	CFC	Production Taxes	GVA of Government	GVA of corporations	GVA of mixed income	GVA of household OS (housing)
East Asia	0_2500	9%	7%	9%	51%	30%	3%
	2500_5000	12%	10%	8%	42%	35%	5%
	5000_10000	11%	12%	8%	51%	24%	6%
	10000_25000	13%	8%	8%	60%	19%	6%
	above_25000	15%	8%	9%	69%	7%	7%
Europe	0_2500	8%	12%	8%	39%	37%	4%
	2500_5000	11%	12%	8%	39%	37%	4%
	5000_10000	11%	12%	11%	53%	18%	6%
	10000_25000	14%	11%	13%	55%	15%	6%
	above_25000	16%	11%	14%	58%	11%	5%
Latin America	0_2500	8%	9%	13%	38%	35%	5%
	2500_5000	7%	10%	12%	43%	29%	6%
	5000_10000	9%	9%	11%	49%	25%	6%
	10000_25000	11%	9%	11%	58%	15%	7%
	above_25000	12%	12%	11%	63%	8%	5%
MENA	0_2500	5%	11%	15%	36%	32%	6%
	2500_5000	7%	9%	14%	42%	29%	7%
	5000_10000	7%	9%	13%	48%	23%	7%
	10000_25000	9%	9%	12%	54%	17%	9%
	above_25000	9%	1%	15%	75%	4%	4%
NAOC	0_2500	8%	15%	13%	46%	23%	3%
	2500_5000	9%	7%	29%	38%	22%	5%
	5000_10000	11%	10%	13%	49%	22%	7%
	10000_25000	14%	9%	14%	57%	15%	6%
	above_25000	15%	10%	12%	59%	13%	6%
Russia & Central Asia	0_2500	15%	10%	9%	38%	38%	5%
	2500_5000	13%	11%	10%	43%	30%	6%
	5000_10000	14%	12%	10%	53%	22%	3%
	10000_25000	13%	12%	10%	60%	14%	4%
	above_25000	12%	11%	13%	62%	9%	5%
South & South-East Asia	0_2500	7%	8%	12%	37%	40%	4%
	2500_5000	9%	9%	10%	40%	35%	6%
	5000_10000	10%	8%	9%	50%	26%	7%
	10000_25000	12%	9%	9%	60%	14%	8%
	above_25000	16%	10%	12%	67%	4%	7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0_2500	7%	9%	12%	30%	45%	5%
	2500_5000	9%	10%	11%	39%	35%	5%
	5000_10000	11%	10%	13%	52%	19%	6%
	10000_25000	13%	12%	11%	57%	13%	7%
	above_25000	9%	20%	5%	57%	9%	9%

Note: Regional average (median) of all observations in a region from 1950 to today except for "Russia and Central Asia" from 1990 to today. To derive factor shares we keep the last observed labor share within the corporate sector constant within a country, or if never observed we use the regional average labour share within the corporate sector.



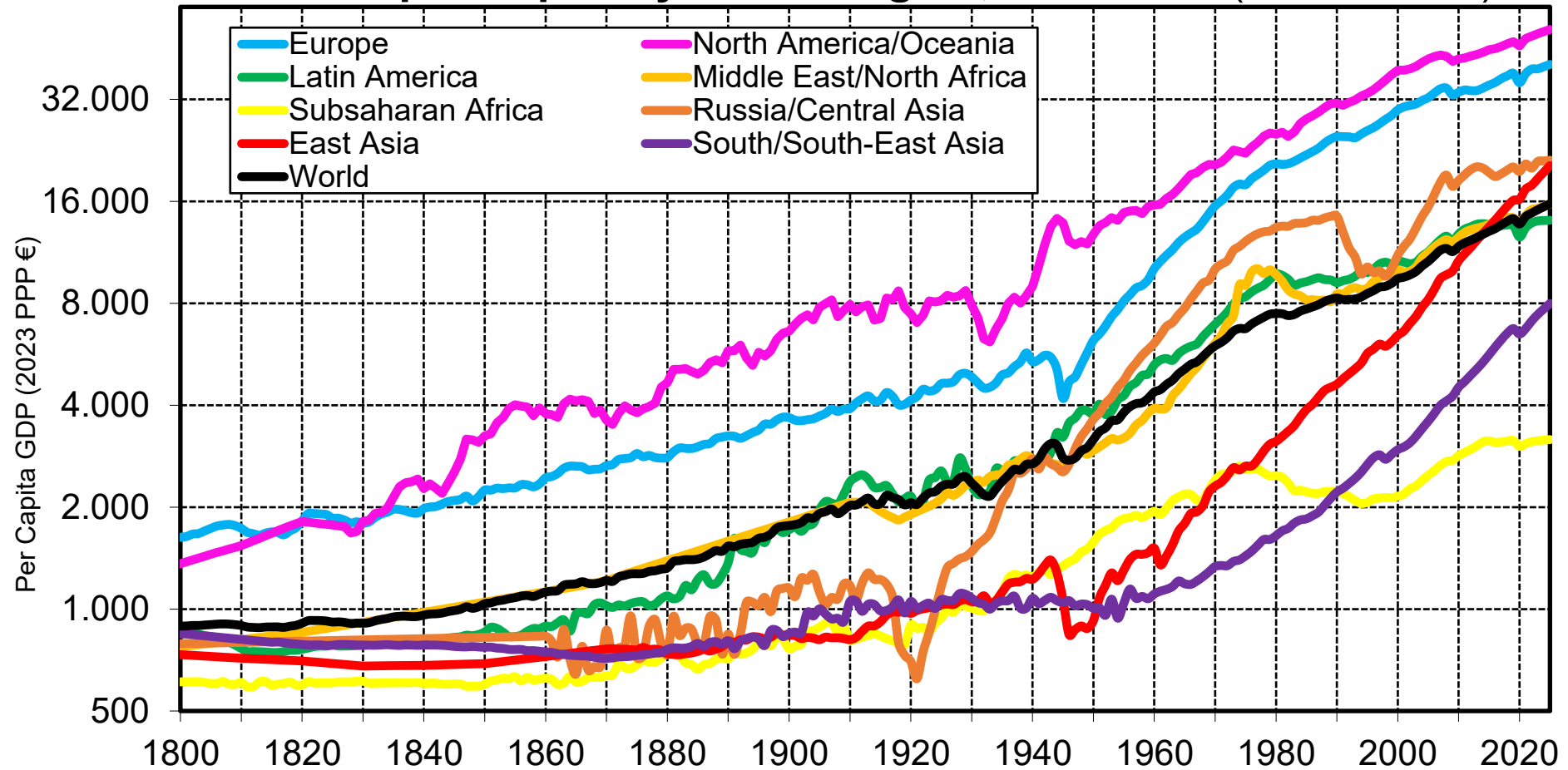
**Table A6b: Assumptions for historical imputations (1900 & 1930) (South & Sout-East Asia, Subsaharan Africa, Latin America, MENA)**

Real GDP in 2023 Euro PPP	Total Economy		Government sector					Corporate sector					Household sector							
	Product ion taxes	CFC	Total	Wages	Gross OS	Net OS	CFC	Total	Wages	Gross OS	Net OS	CFC	Total	Wages	Gross Mixed Income	Net Mixed Income	CFC	Gross OS	Net OS	CFC
0€ to 3000€	7%	5,0%	5%	4%	1%	0%	1%	20%	9%	11%	10%	1,0%	63%	8%	55%	53%	2%	5%	4%	1%
3000€ to 6000€	7%	6,0%	6%	5%	1%	0%	1%	40%	18%	22%	20%	2,0%	42%	7%	35%	33%	2%	5%	4%	1%
6000€ to 10000€	7%	6,5%	7%	6%	1%	0%	1%	50%	23%	28%	25%	2,5%	31%	6%	25%	23%	2%	5%	4%	1%

Note: All values as a share of market price GDP. OS refers to operating surplus. Wages refers to Compensation of Employees including wages and social security contributions. We assume a capital share of 55% of corporate GVA and 50% of net operating surplus in corporate GVA.



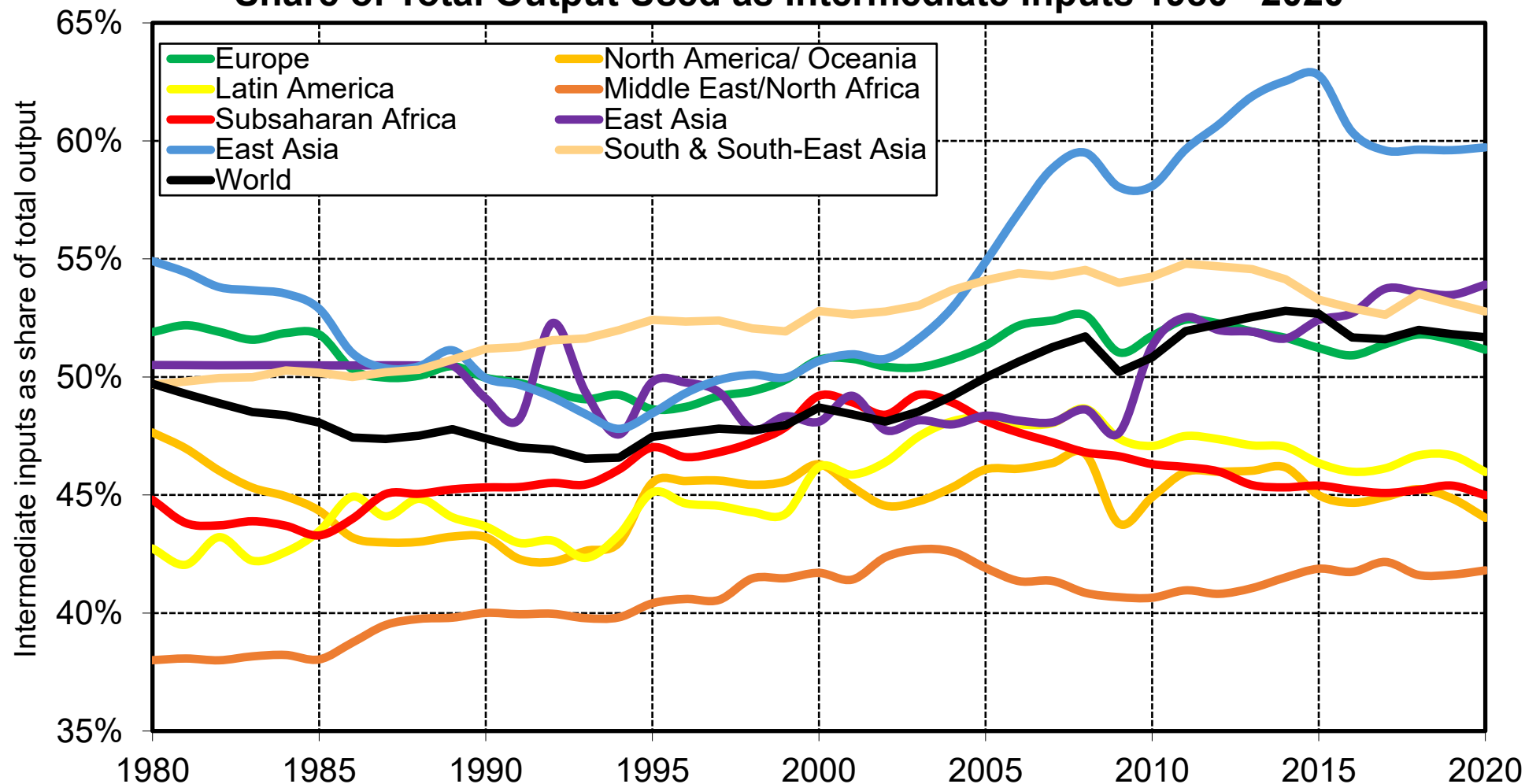
## GDP per Capita by World Region, 1800-2025 (2023 PPP €)



**Interpretation.** Expressed in 2023 PPP €, per capita GDP rose from about 900€ in 1800 to about 16 000€ in 2025, i.e. a multiplication by about 18 and average annual growth rate of 1.3% per year. In 2025, per capita GDP varies from about 3 000€ in Subsaharan Africa to about 40 000-50 000€ in Europe and North America/Oceania.

**Sources and series:** see wid.world

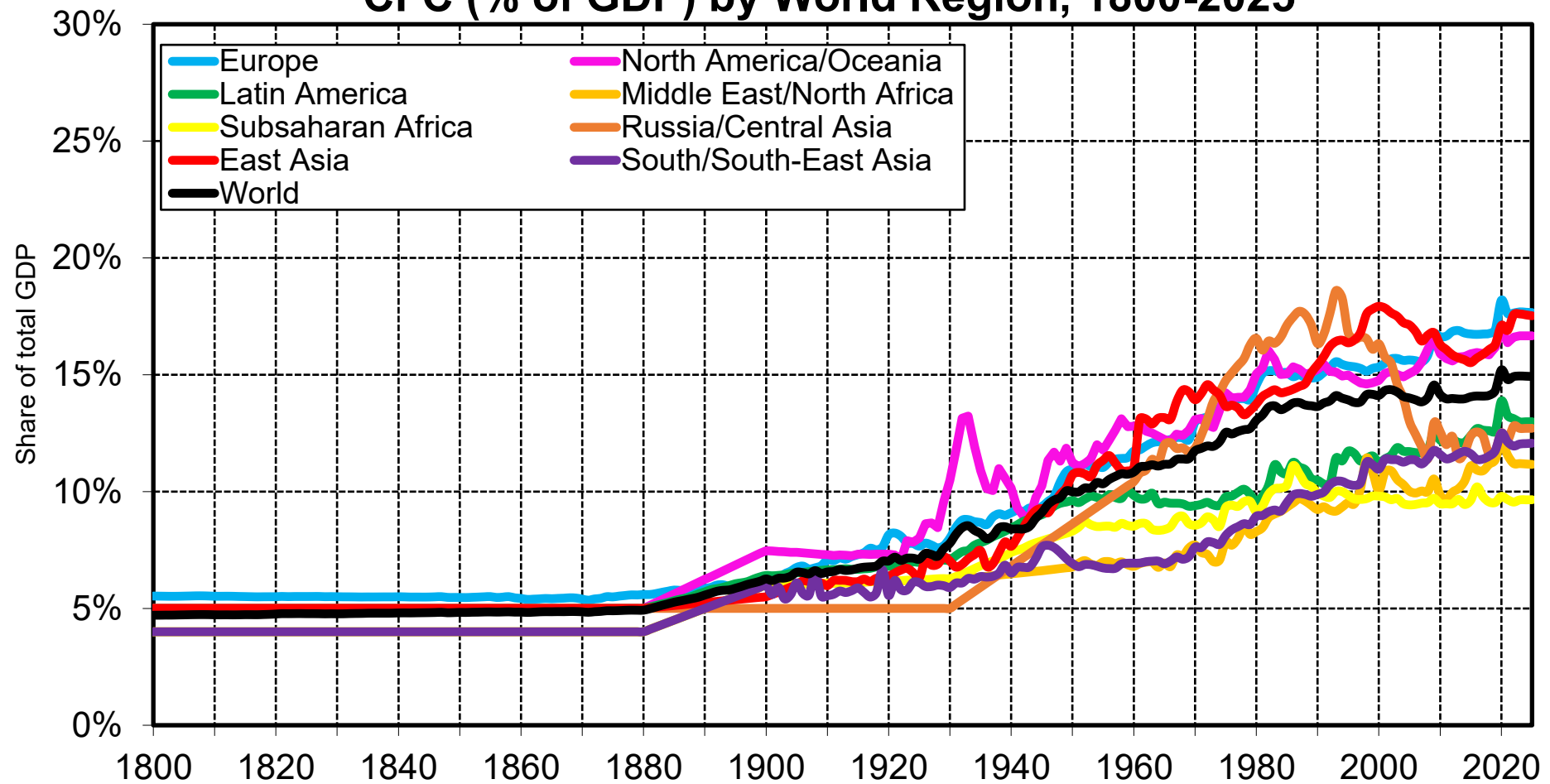
## Share of Total Output Used as Intermediate Inputs 1980 - 2020



**Interpretation:** About half of the worldwide production is used as intermediate inputs. There is substantial heterogeneity between regions, which ranges from close to 40% in MENA up to 60% of output used for intermediate consumption in East Asia. One explanation for the differences between countries is the sectoral decomposition. The increase in intermediate consumption in East Asia (incl. China) goes along with the rise of manufacturing in China which has a relative high share of intermediate consumption. This also drives the global increase since the 1990s.

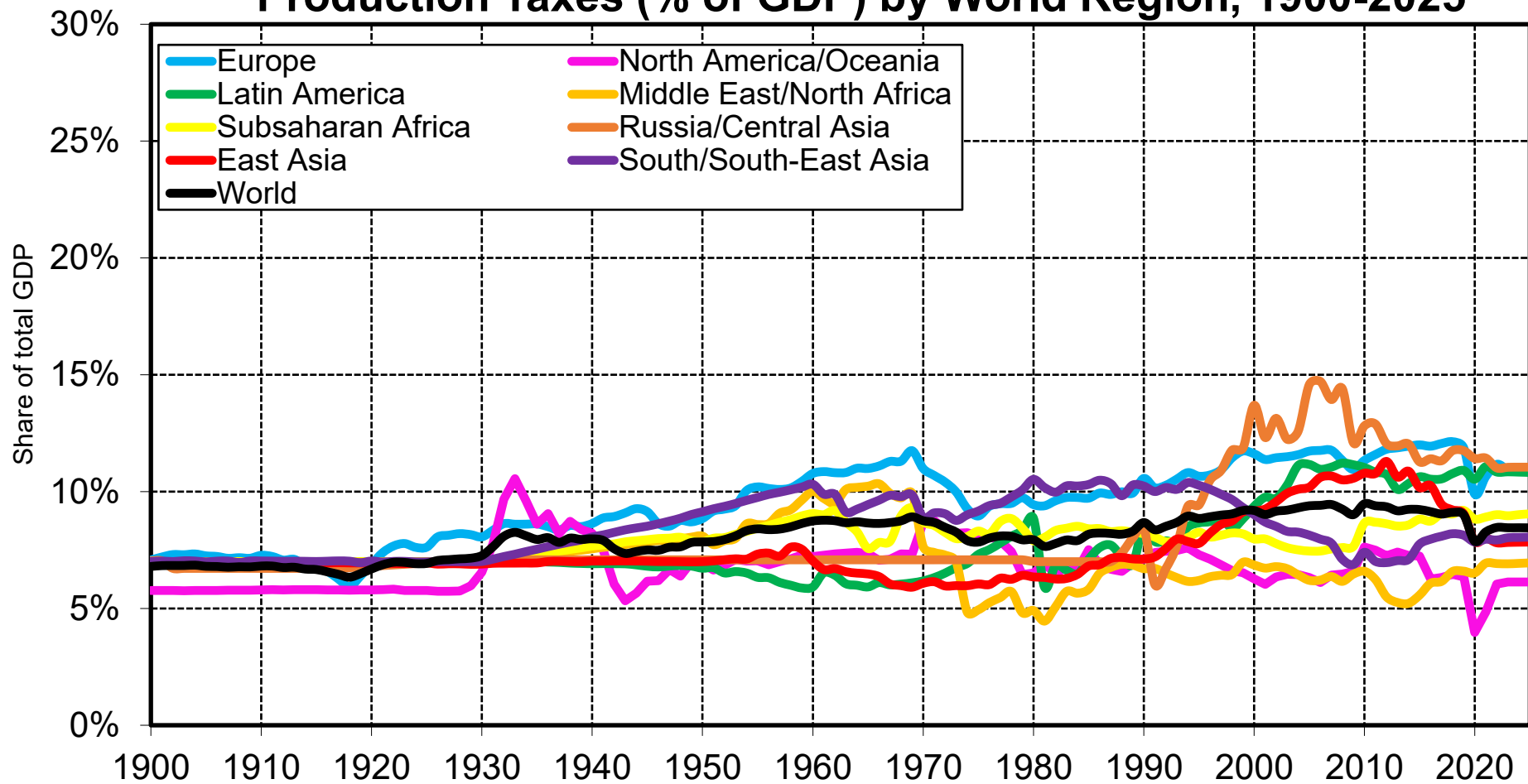
**Sources and series:** OECD Input-Output Tables; UN SNA Production Account; Groningen World IOT

## CFC (% of GDP) by World Region, 1800-2025



**Interpretation:** We observe a global rise in consumption of fixed capital (CFC) over the past two centuries. Richer Countries have on average a higher CFC rates as share of their GDP. On the world level CFC increased from about 5% in 1800 to 15% today, reflecting the transition from agriculture (with relatively low CFC rates) to manufacturing (higher CFC rates) and the rise of equipment with faster depreciation and capital obsolescence (e.g. computers). **Sources and series:** wid.world

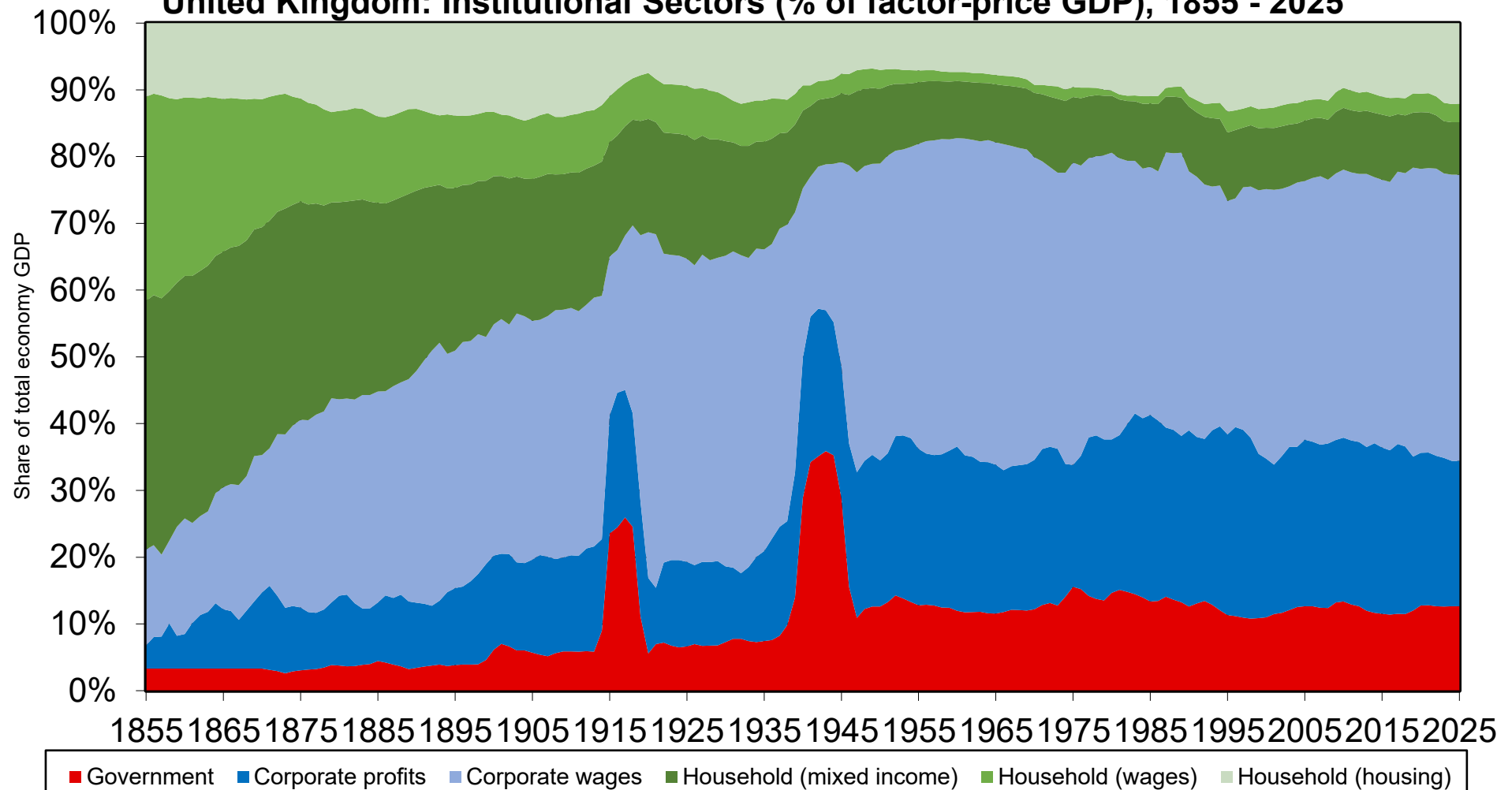
## Production Taxes (% of GDP) by World Region, 1900-2025



**Interpretation:** Taxes on production (net of subsidies) account for about 5% to 12% of GDP. They have increased over time as part of the general rise of government. They are particularly large in Russia/Central Asia in the 1990s-2000s, which seems to reflect a combination of high tax rates and vanishing subsidies (following the fall of USSR).

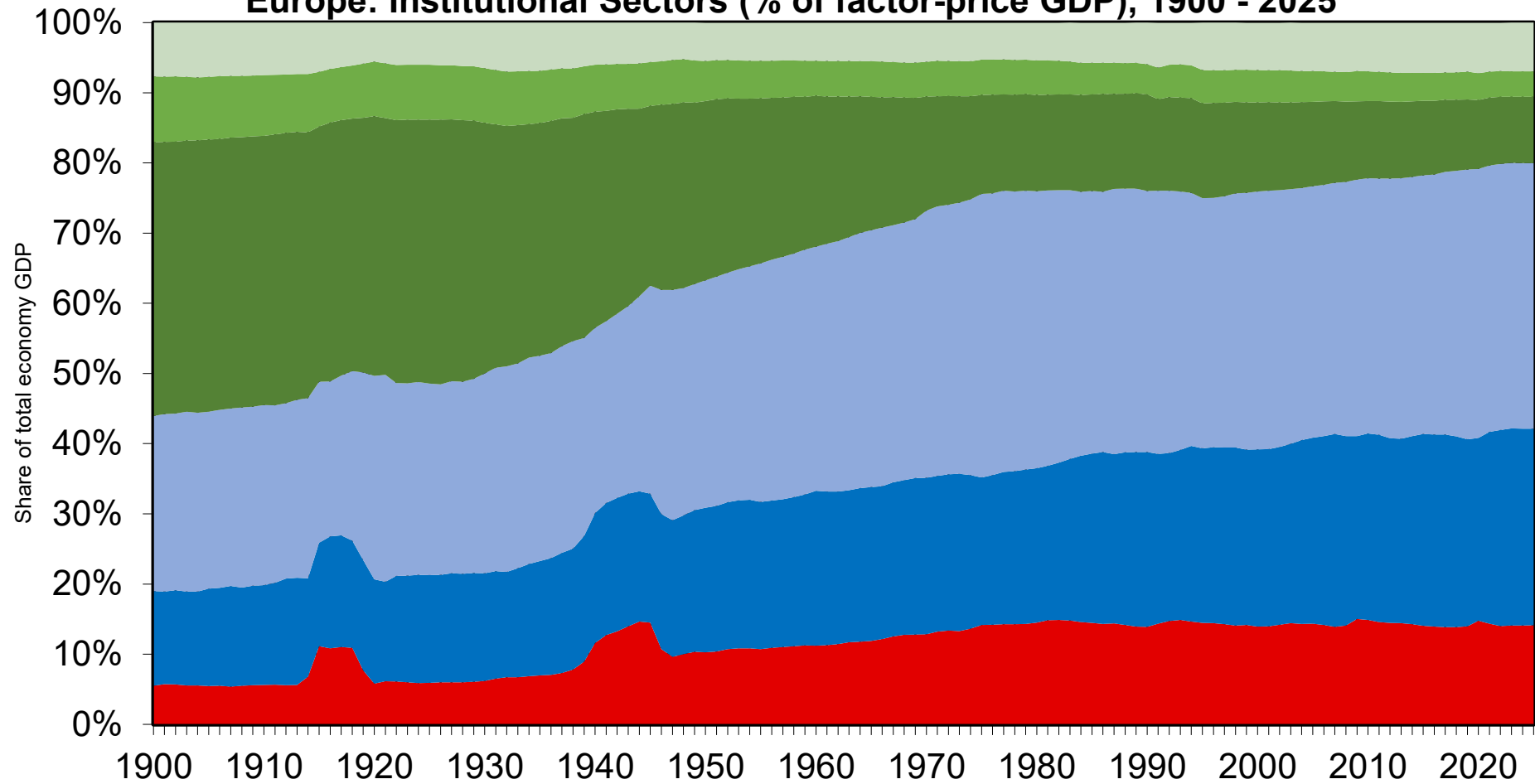
**Sources and series:** see wid.world

**United Kingdom: Institutional Sectors (% of factor-price GDP), 1855 - 2025**



**Interpretation:** Over the past 150 years, the corporation sector has strongly increased in size while the household sector (self-employment and unincorporated businesses) has declined. Government sector rose between the 1910s-1920s and the 1970s-1980s with spikes during the world wars and stabilized since 1980s-1990s. **Sources and series:** UN SNA, Piketty & Zucman (2014)

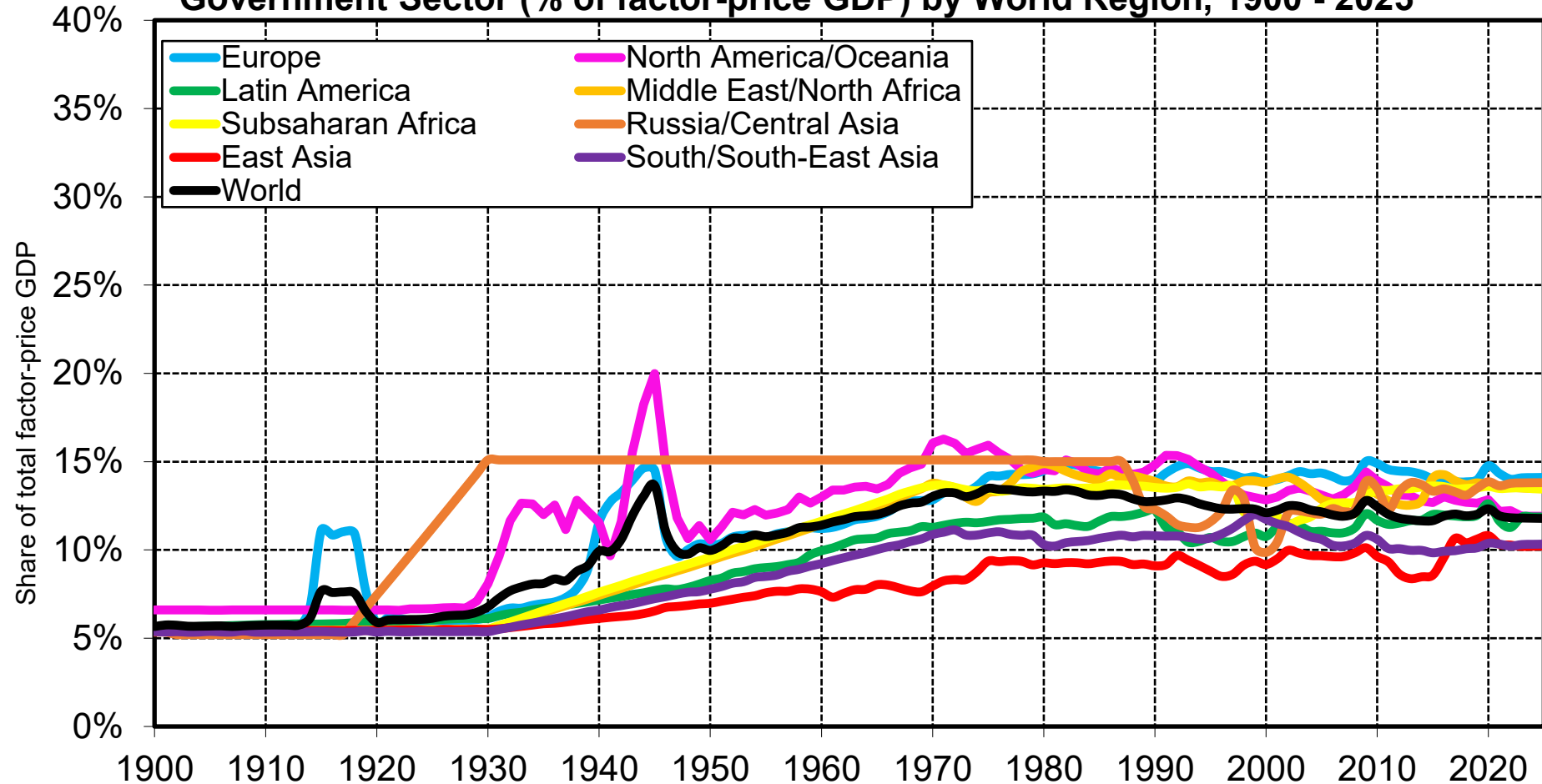
**Europe: Institutional Sectors (% of factor-price GDP), 1900 - 2025**



■ Government ■ Corporate profits ■ Corporate wages ■ Household (mixed income) ■ Household (wages) ■ Household (housing)

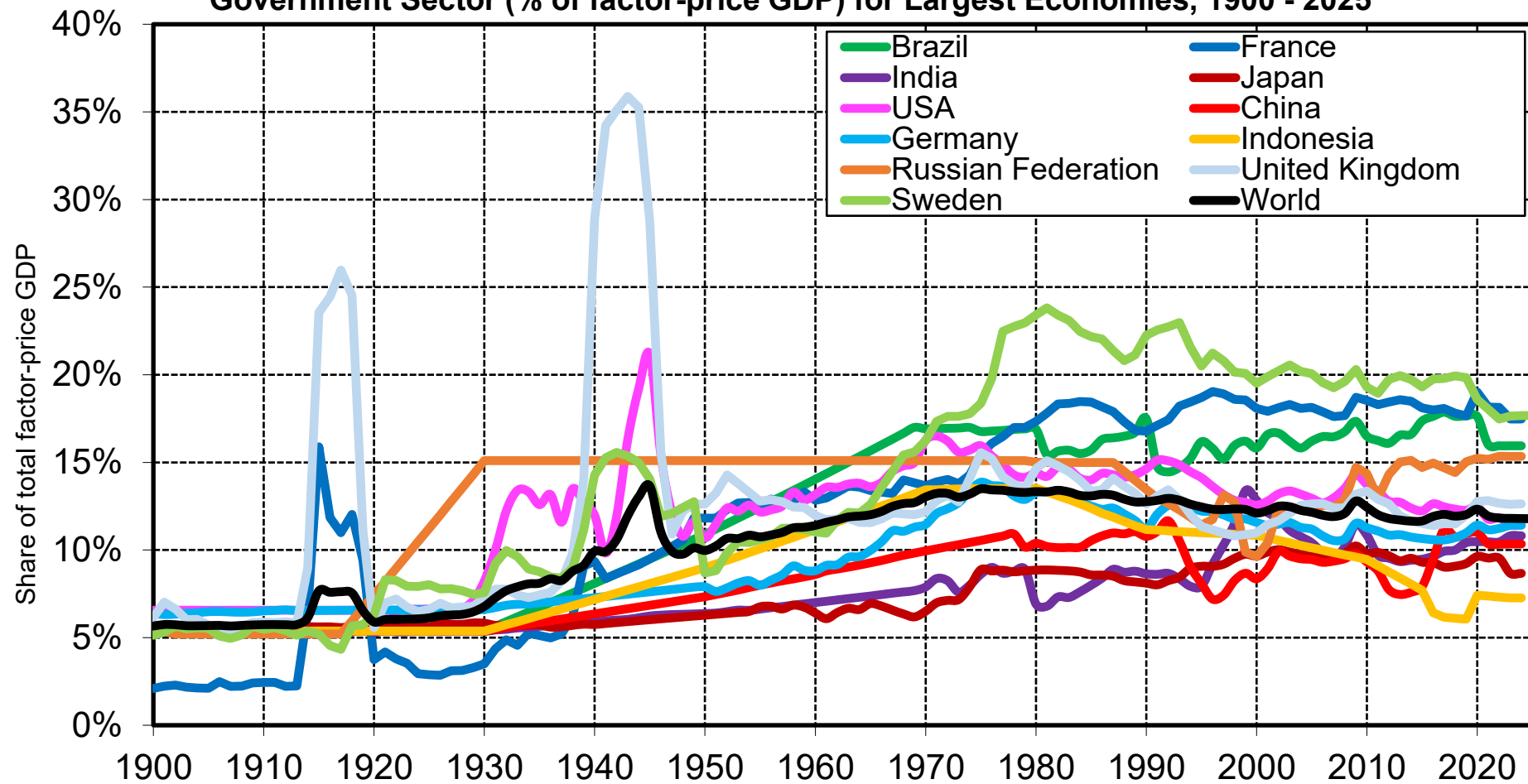
Sources and series: see wid.world

**Government Sector (% of factor-price GDP) by World Region, 1900 - 2025**



**Interpretation:** The worldwide share of value added produced by the government sector increased from around 5% of factor-price GDP to about 13% between 1900 and 1970. Since the 1970s the government share is stable. The world was stand out due to large military sector. The government sector is defined as entities under control of the government and which produce non-market goods and services (available for free or sold at a price that is not economically significant). State-owned companies selling goods and services at economically significant prices are included in the corporate sector. **Sources and series:** see wid.world

**Government Sector (% of factor-price GDP) for Largest Economies, 1900 - 2025**

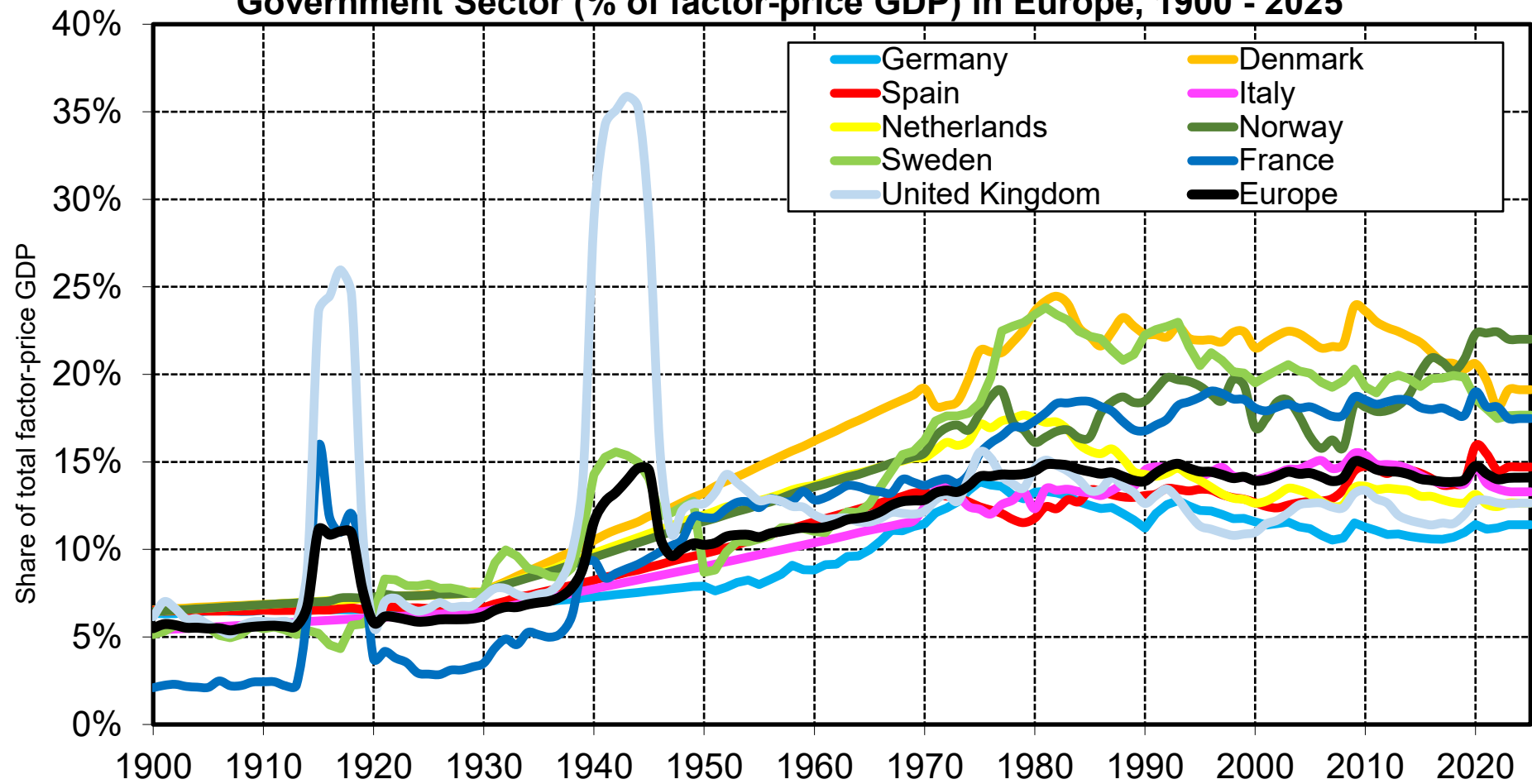


**Interpretation:** There are large variation in the size of the government sector between countries. In some European countries like Sweden or France the Value added of the government sector accounts for up to 20% of GDP at factor prices. In other countries like Japan and China the government sector accounts today for about 10% of GDP.

**Sources and series:** see wid.world

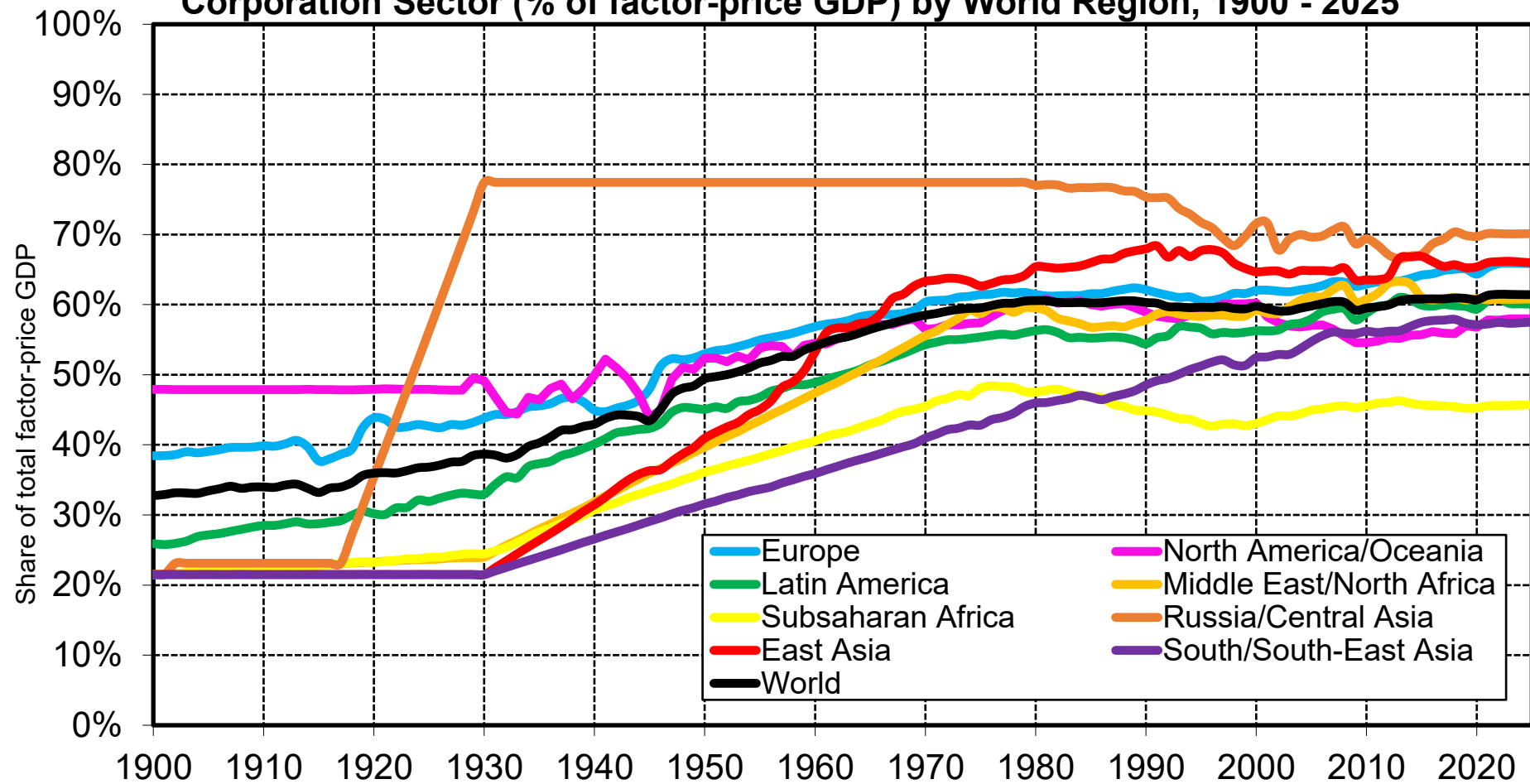


**Government Sector (% of factor-price GDP) in Europe, 1900 - 2025**



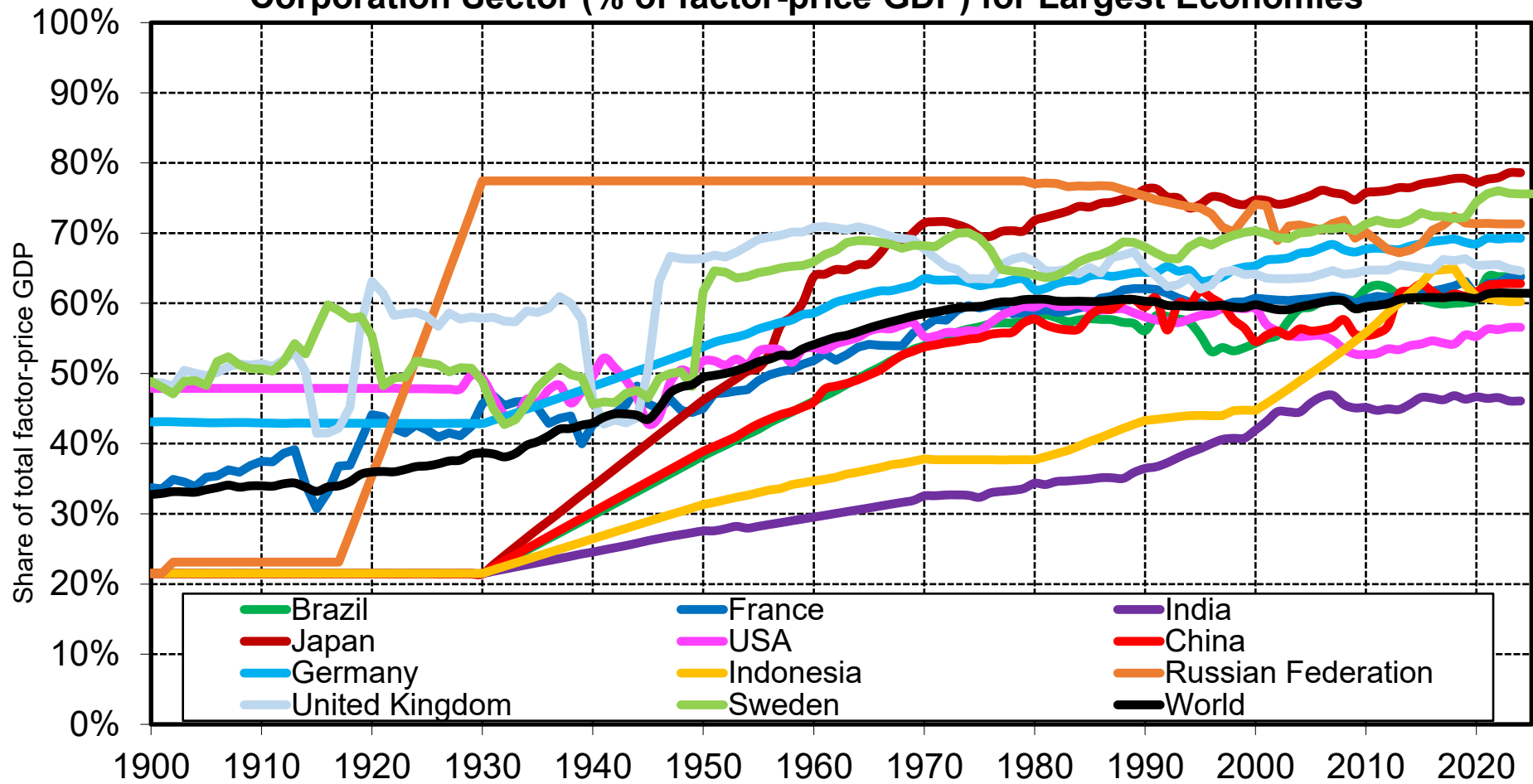
Sources and series: see wid.world

**Corporation Sector (% of factor-price GDP) by World Region, 1900 - 2025**



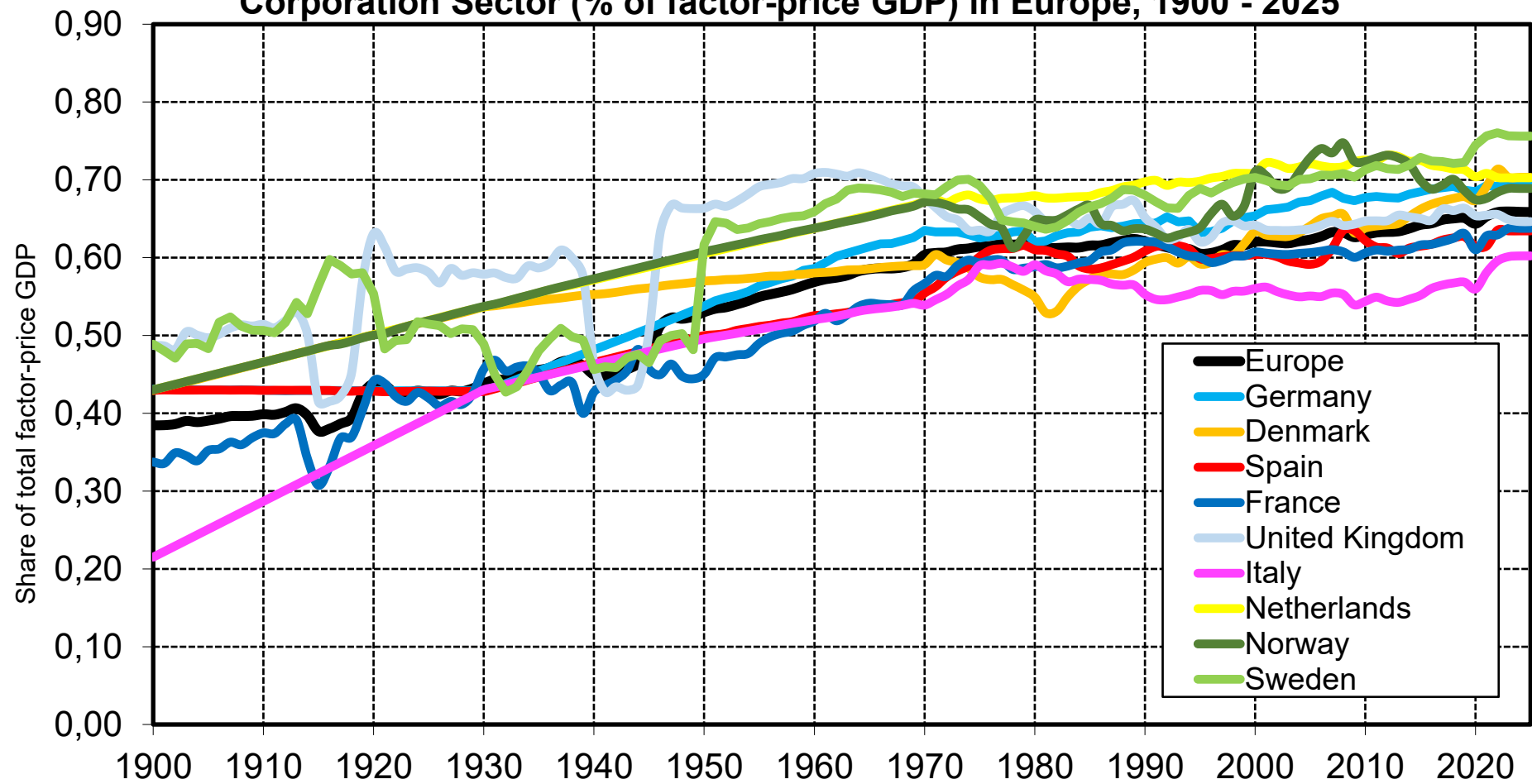
**Interpretation:** The size the corporate sector increases with economic development and tends to gradually replace the household sector (self-employment). Today the corporate sector in Subsaharan Africa is substantial lower than in other regions of the world. During the Soviet era the corporate sector was very large because there was very little or no self employment. The corporate sector includes non-financial and financial enterprises. **Sources and series:** see wid.world

**Corporation Sector (% of factor-price GDP) for Largest Economies**



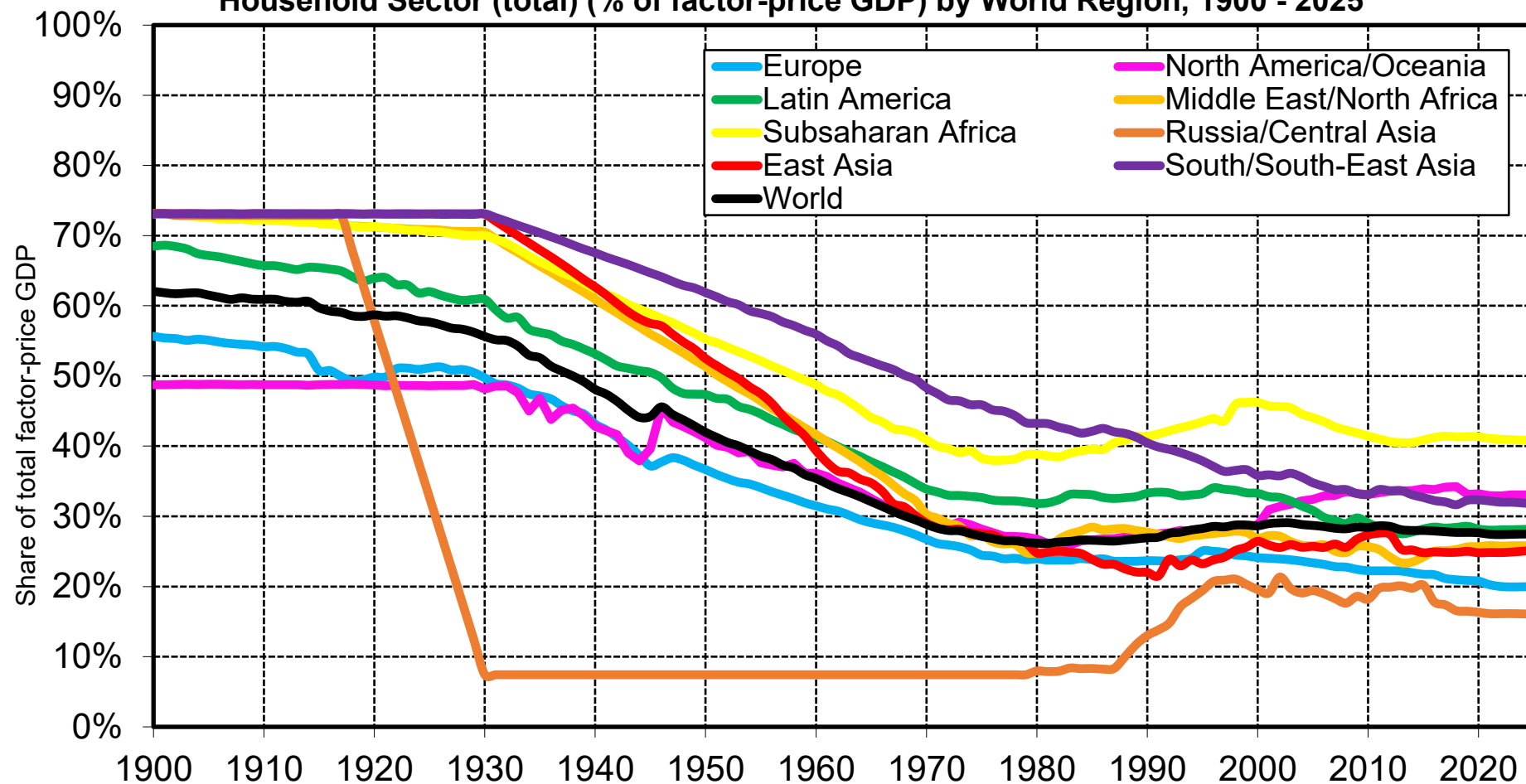
Sources and series: see wid.world

**Corporation Sector (% of factor-price GDP) in Europe, 1900 - 2025**



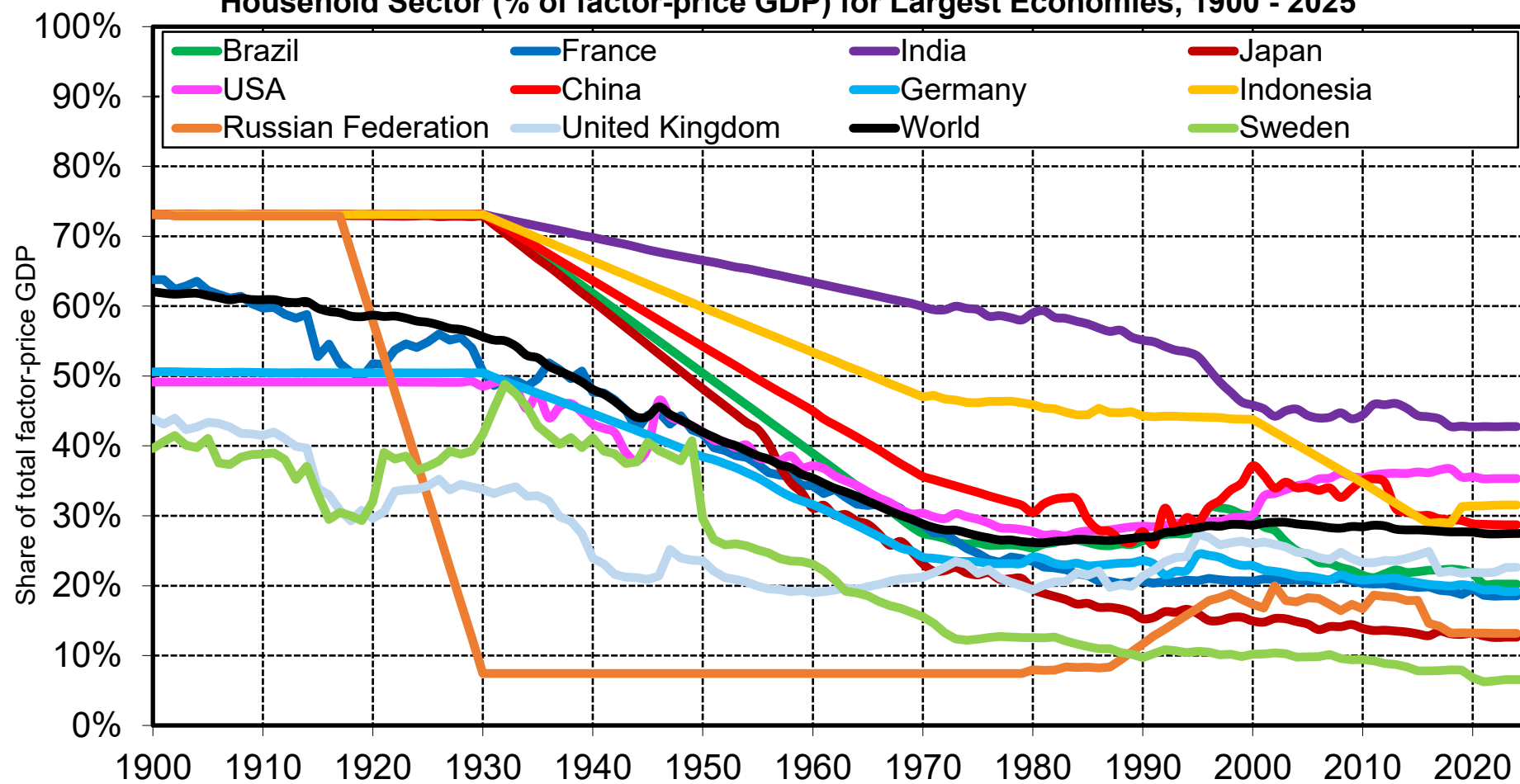
Sources and series: see wid.world

Household Sector (total) (% of factor-price GDP) by World Region, 1900 - 2025



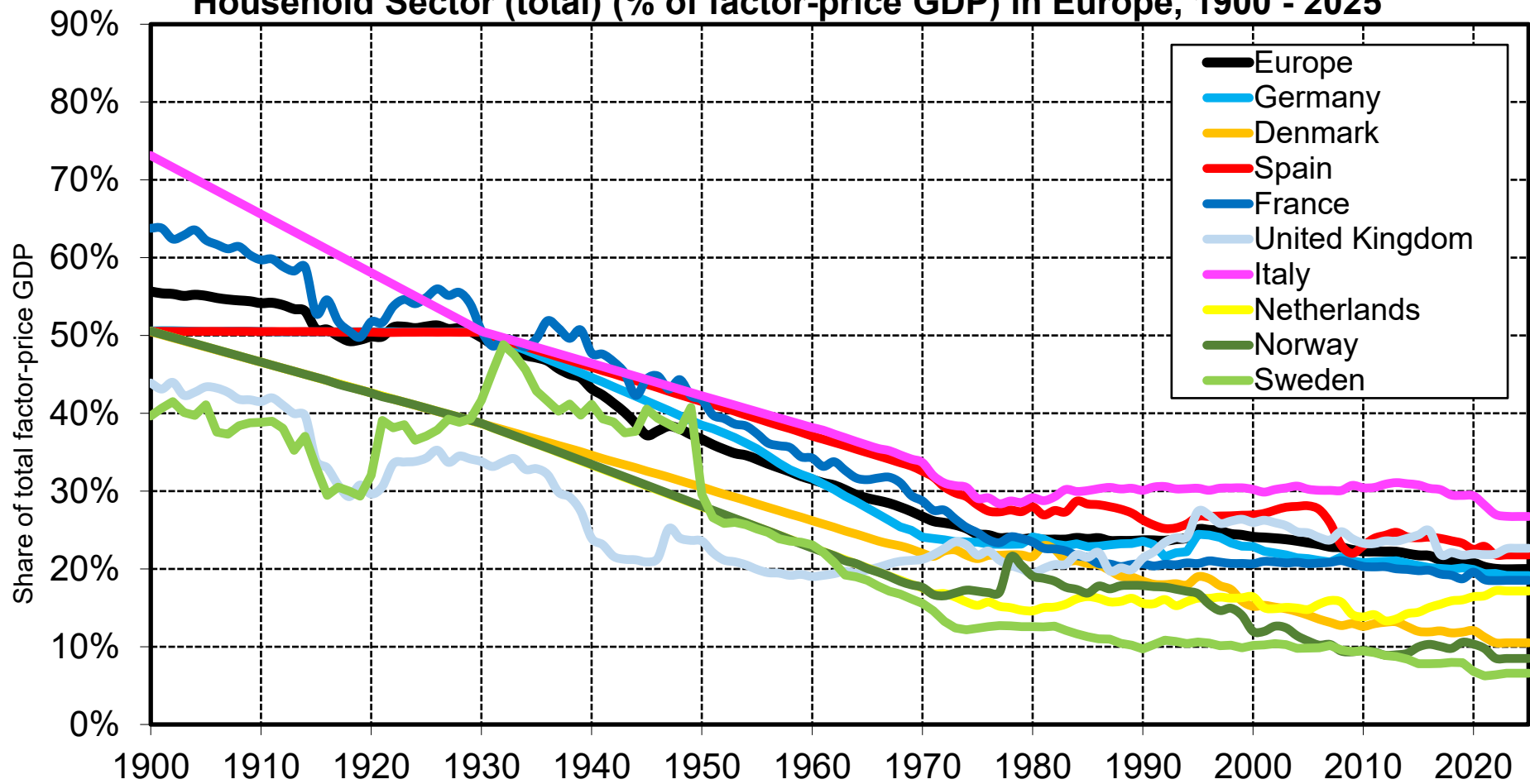
**Interpretation:** We observe a long-term decline of the household sector, which is gradually replaced by salaried employment in the corporate sector. Today, as a share of GDP, the household sector is largest in Subsaharan Africa and smallest in Europe and Russia/Central Asia. The household sector includes mixed-income from self-employment, wages paid by households and NPISH, and the operating surplus of the household sector, which includes (imputed) rents. **Sources and series:** see wid.world

**Household Sector (% of factor-price GDP) for Largest Economies, 1900 - 2025**



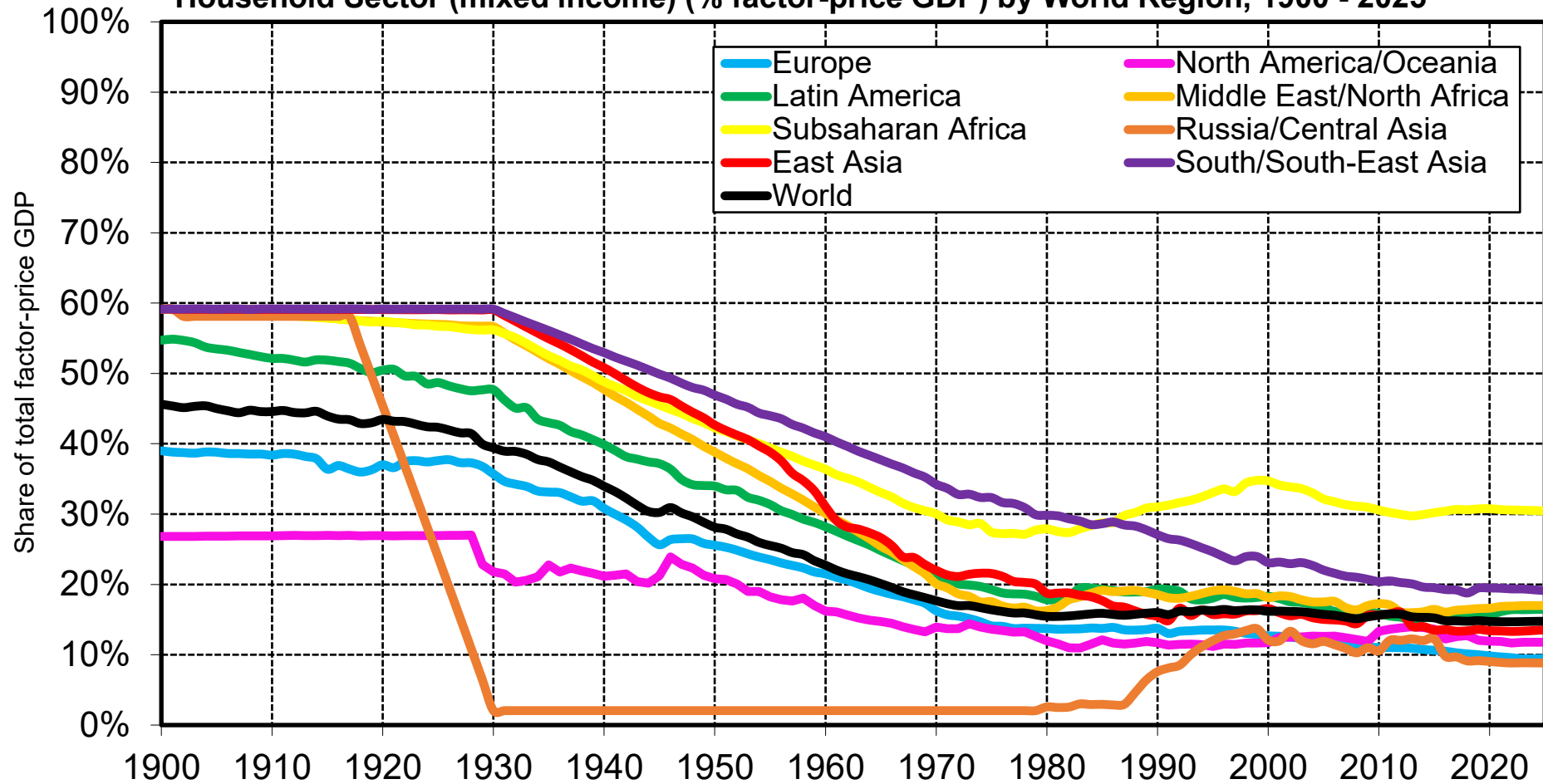
Sources and series: see wid.world

**Household Sector (total) (% of factor-price GDP) in Europe, 1900 - 2025**



Sources and series: see wid.world

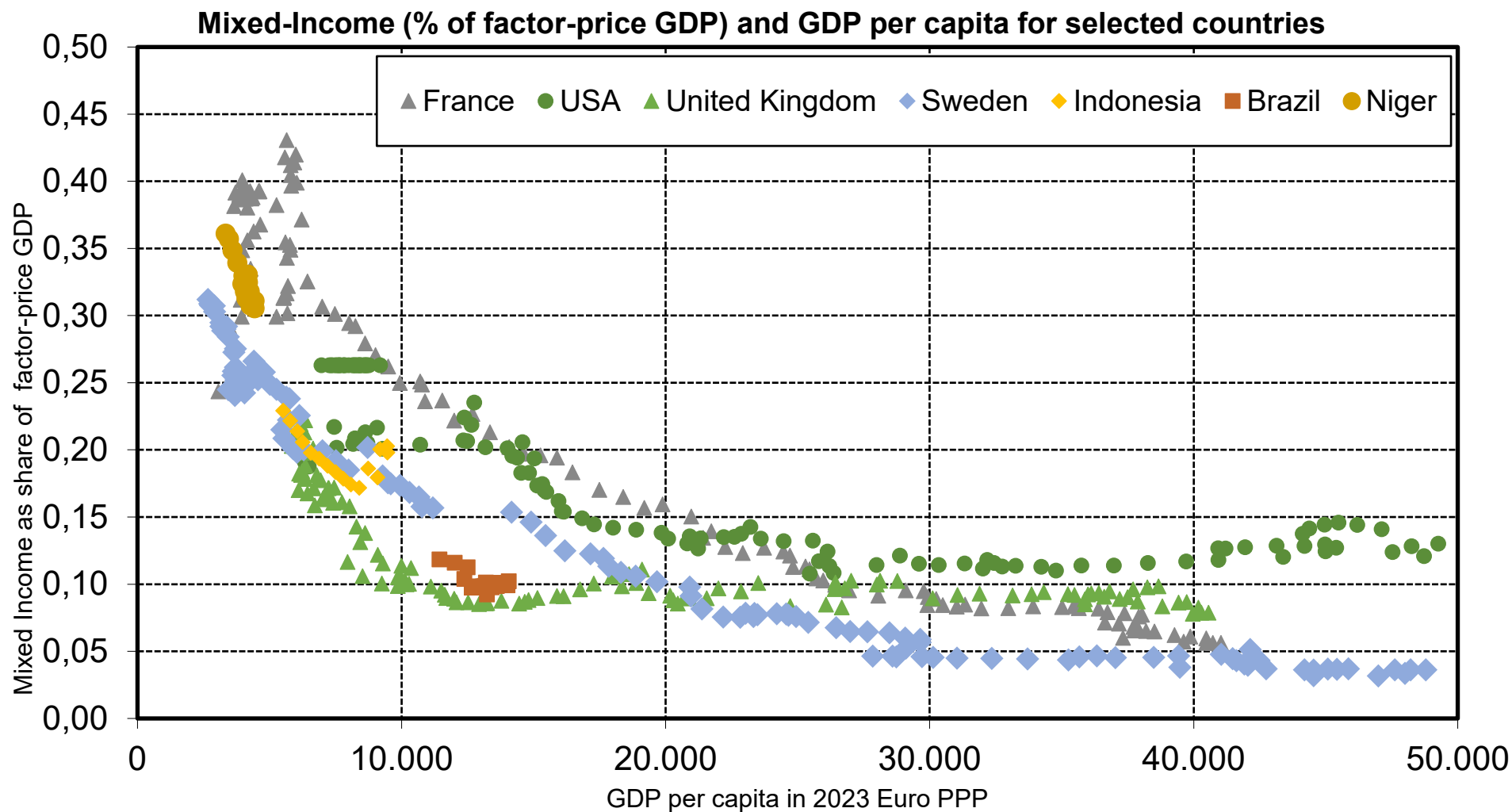
**Household Sector (mixed income) (% factor-price GDP) by World Region, 1900 - 2025**



**Interpretation:** We observe a strong long-term decline of mixed income (self employment). Today, as a share of GDP, mixed income is largest in Subsaharan Africa and smallest in Europe and Russia/Central Asia.

**Sources and series:** see [wid.world](http://wid.world)

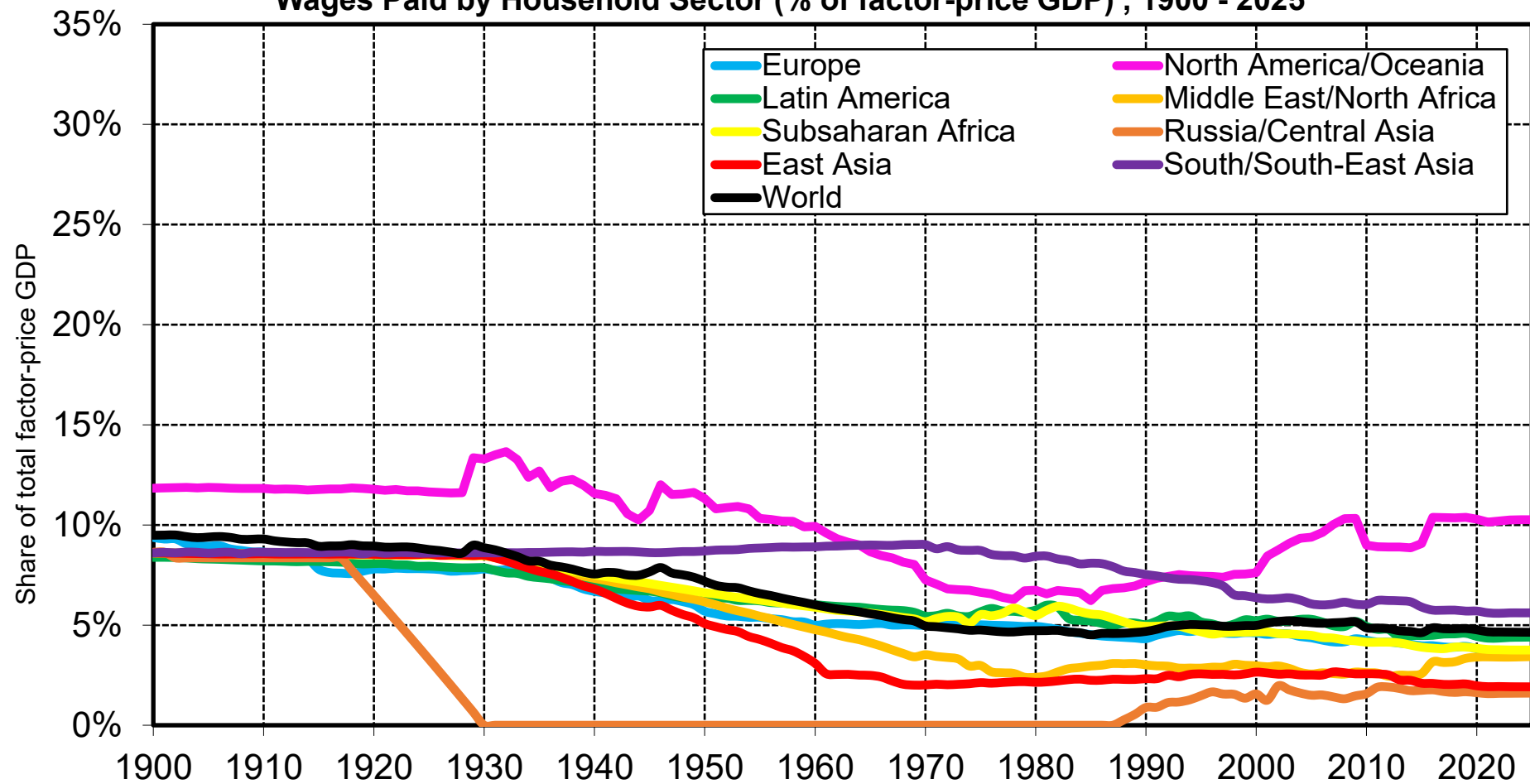




**Interpretation:** Mixed income as a share of GDP declines with higher GDP per capita levels. This relation is stronger in early stages of development. France, US, Sweden, and UK from 1900 to today. Indonesia, Brazil and Niger from 2000 to 2020.

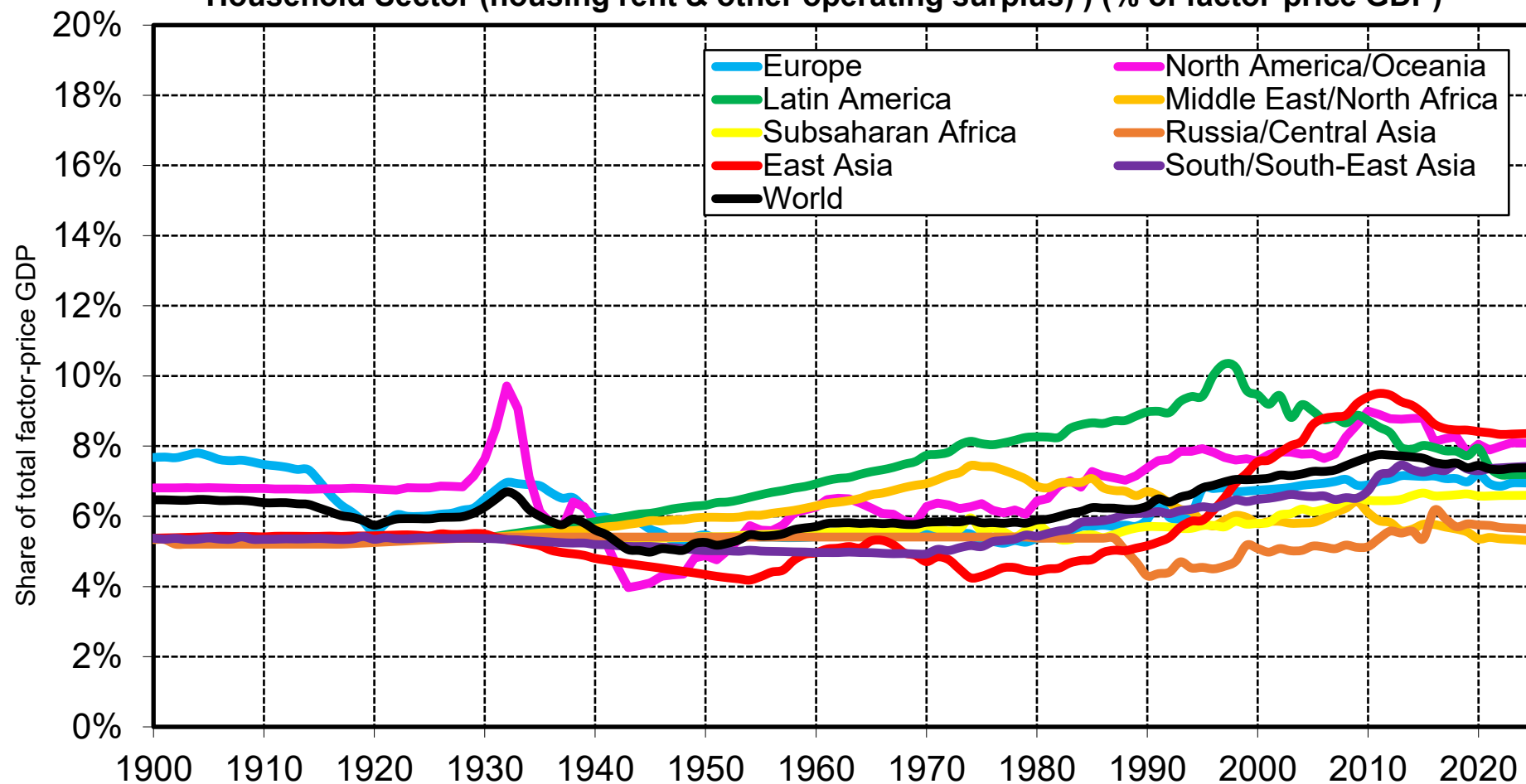
**Sources and series:** see wid.world

**Wages Paid by Household Sector (% of factor-price GDP) , 1900 - 2025**



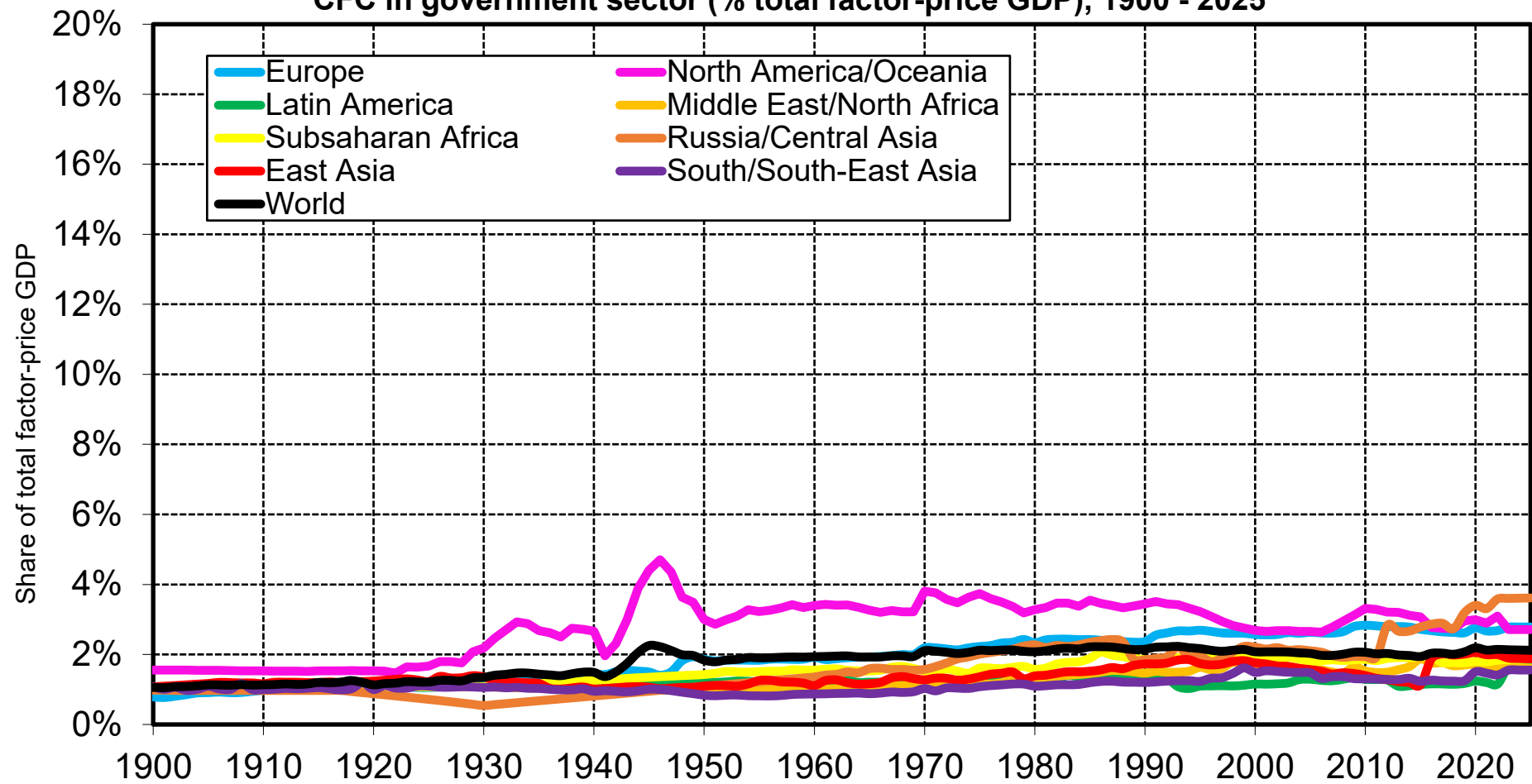
**Interpretation:** We observe a long-term decline of wages paid by the household sector (domestic labour, unincorporated businesses and NPISH) from about 15% of GDP in 1900 to less than 5% of GDP in 2020. Wages paid by households virtually disappear under USSR. In the recent period high levels in the use are partially driven by much larger wages paid by NPISH (5% in the US, 1% in most other countries). **Sources and series:** see wid.world

Household Sector (housing rent & other operating surplus) ) (% of factor-price GDP)



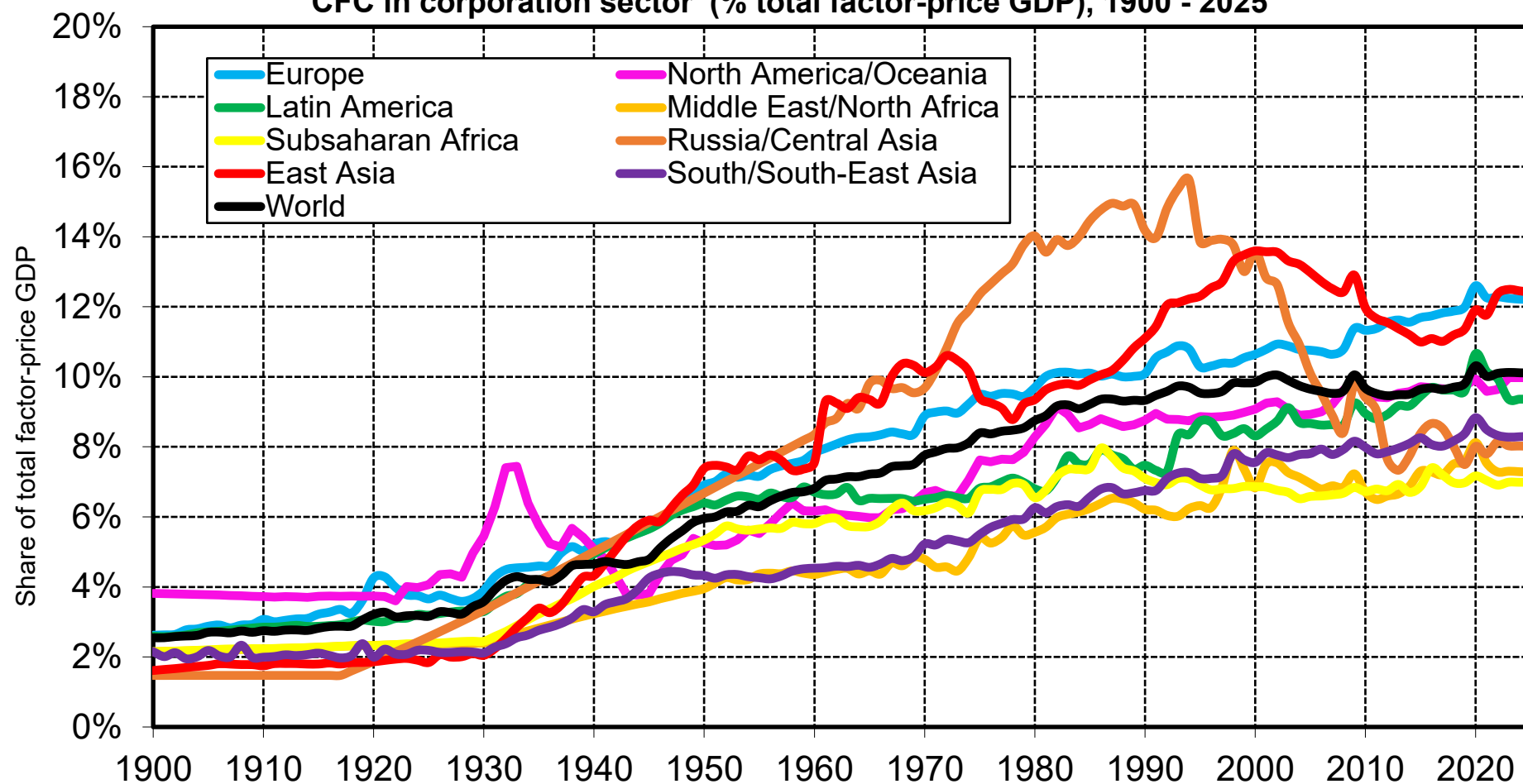
**Interpretation:** The value of housing rents ranges between 4% and 8% of GDP. In most regions we see a decline between 1910 and the 1950s-1960s (due in part to the rise of rent control) and an increase from 1970s to 2000-2025 (end of rent control and/or structural agglomeration effects). The operating surplus of the household sector includes the value of housing services produced by renting to others or by living in one's own accommodation ("owner-occupiers"). **Sources and series:** see wid.world

**CFC in government sector (% total factor-price GDP), 1900 - 2025**



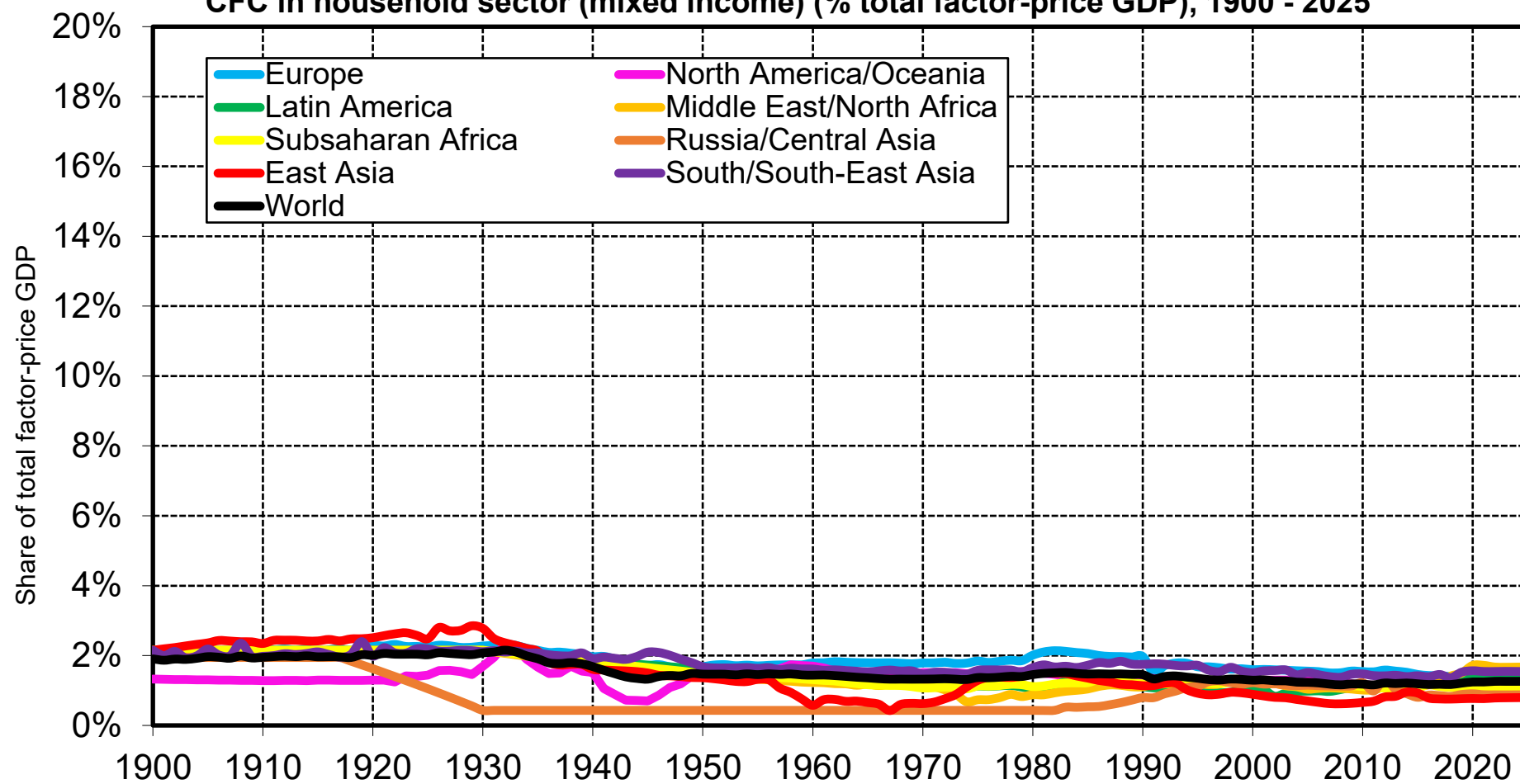
Sources and series: see wid.world

**CFC in corporation sector (% total factor-price GDP), 1900 - 2025**



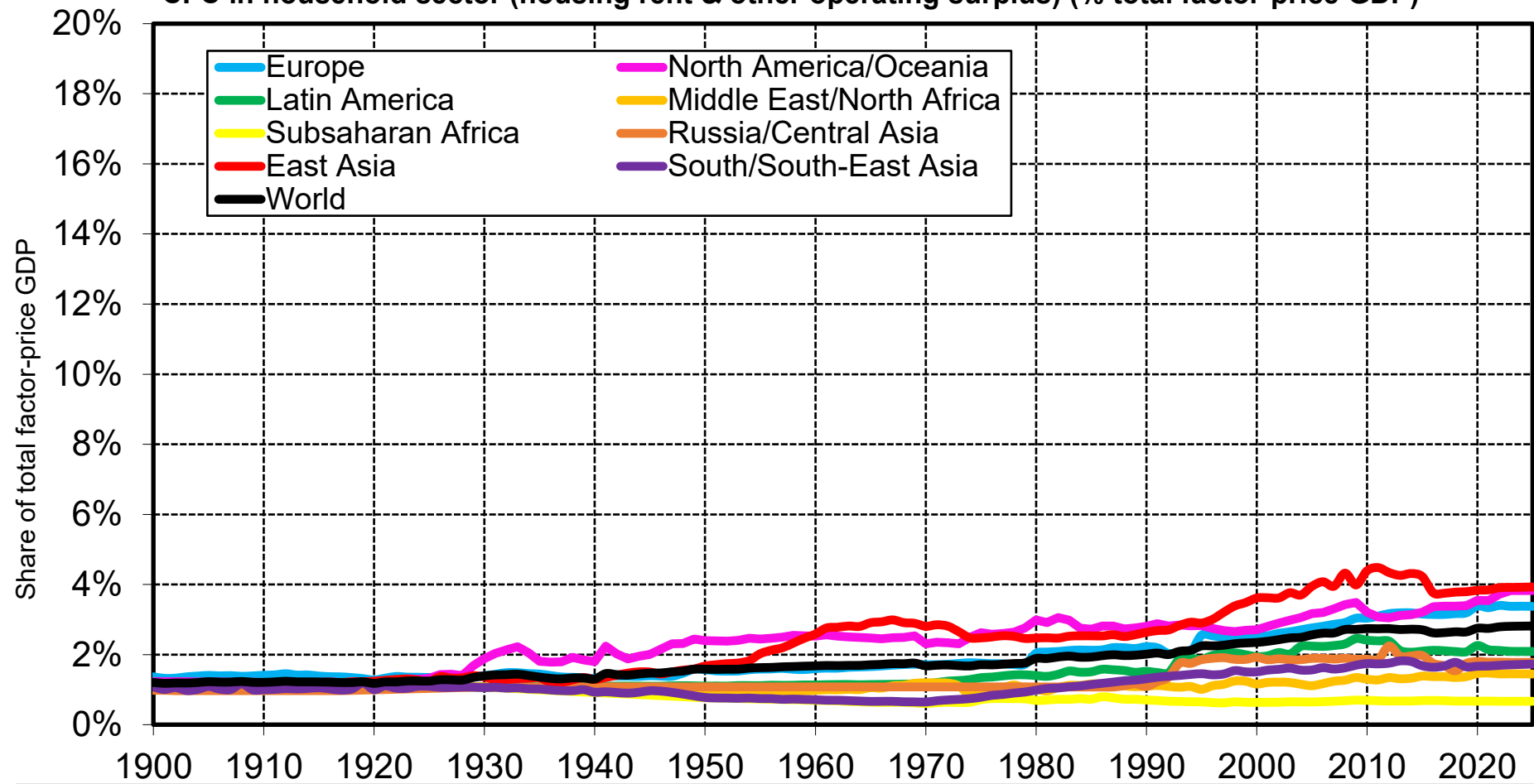
**Interpretation.** The large historical rise of corporate CFC reflects both the rise of the corporate sector and the increased obsolescence of capital equipment (e.g. rise of computer over structures, etc.). **Sources and series:** see wid.world

**CFC in household sector (mixed income) (% total factor-price GDP), 1900 - 2025**

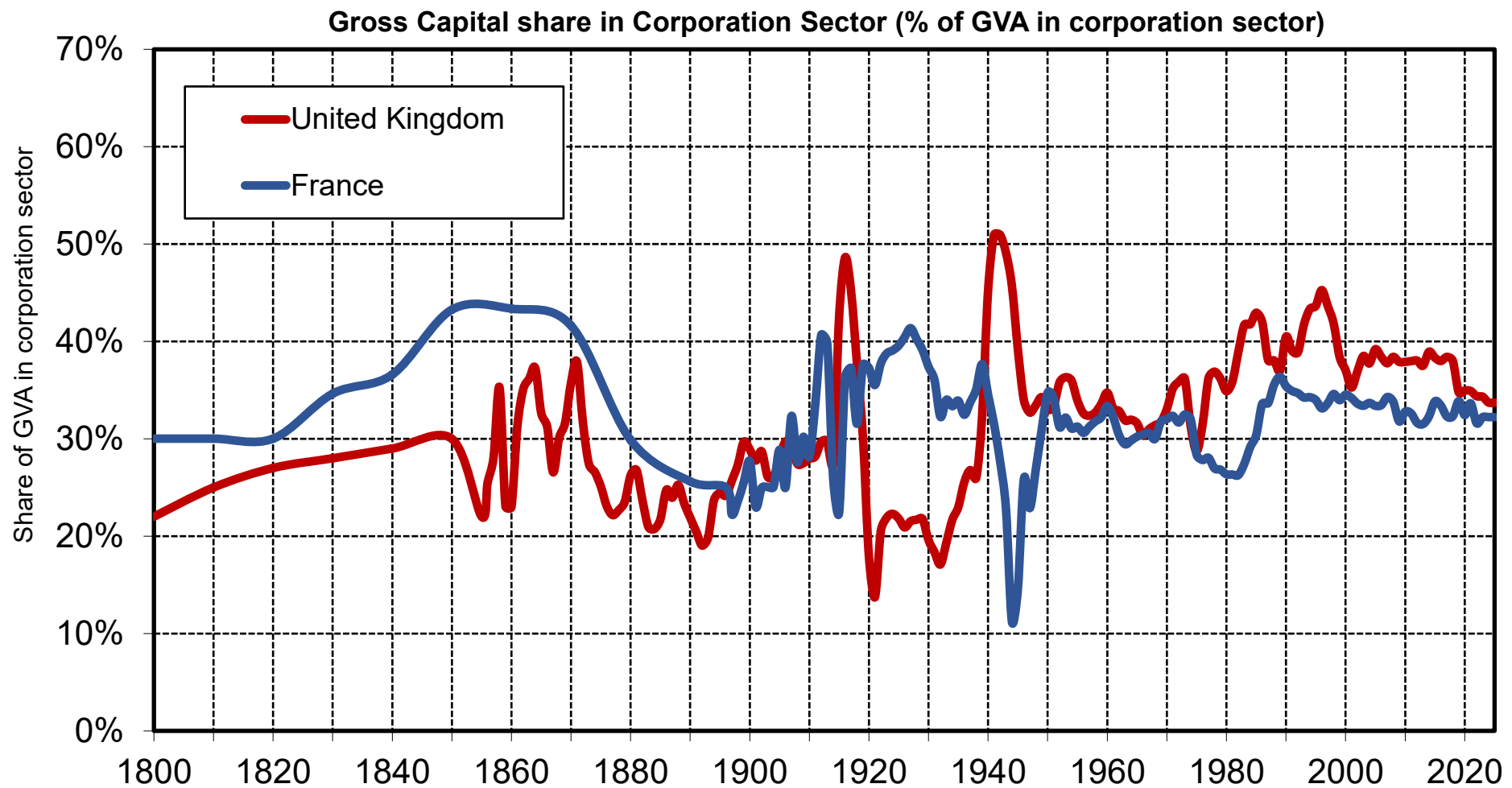


Sources and series: see wid.world

**CFC in household sector (housing rent & other operating surplus) (% total factor-price GDP)**



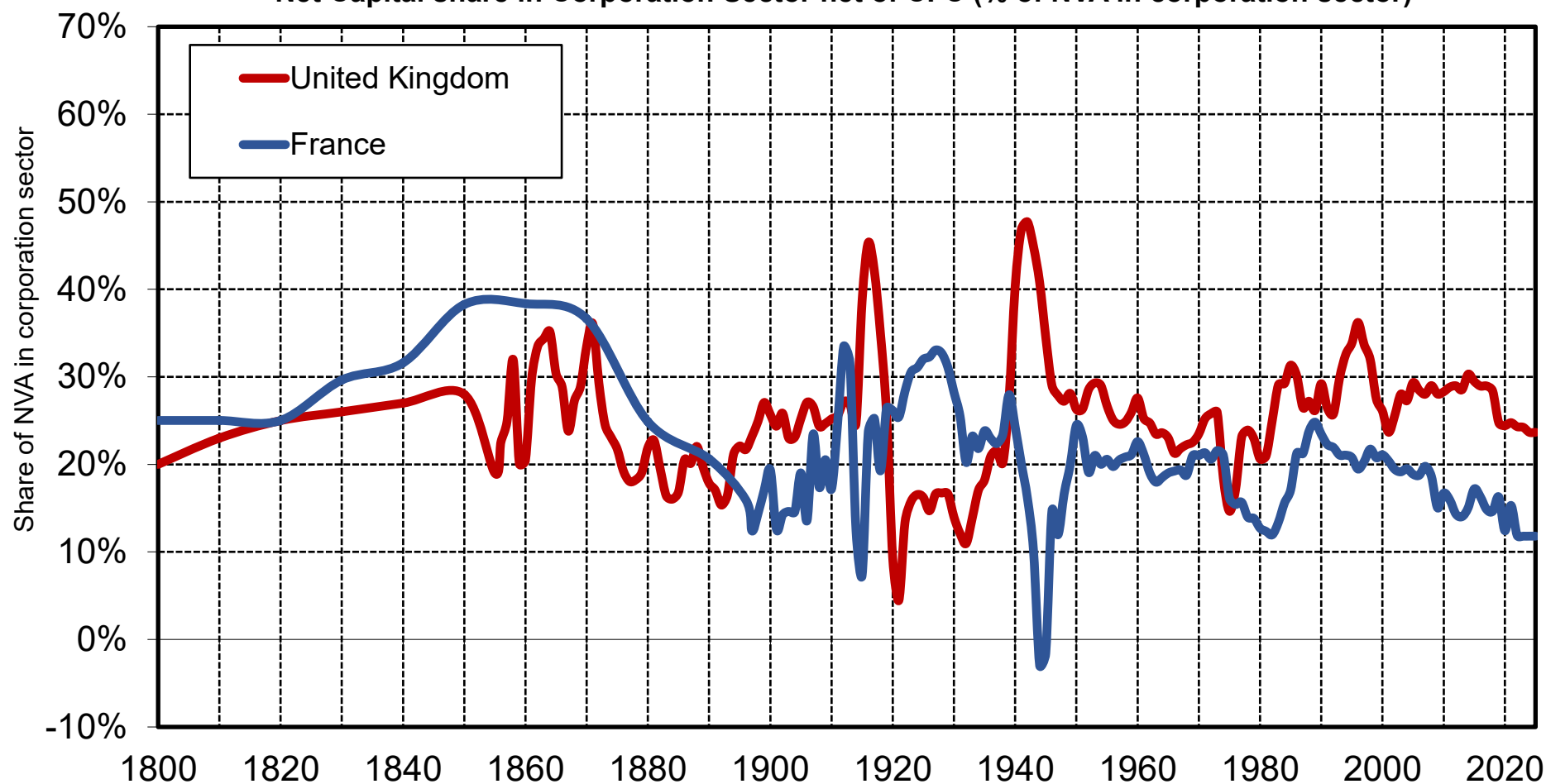
Sources and series: see wid.world



**Interpretation.** We observed large variations in the gross corporate capital share in the UK and France over the past two centuries: a large rise between 1800 and 1860-1870 (the so-called Engel's wage pause), a decline between 1860-1870 and 1890-1900, a rise between 1890-1900 and 1910-1920, followed by a relatively chaotic evolution during world wars and the interwar period (and a general decline between 1910-1920 and 1970-1980) and a rise since the 1970s-1980s. **Sources and series:** see [wid.world](http://wid.world)

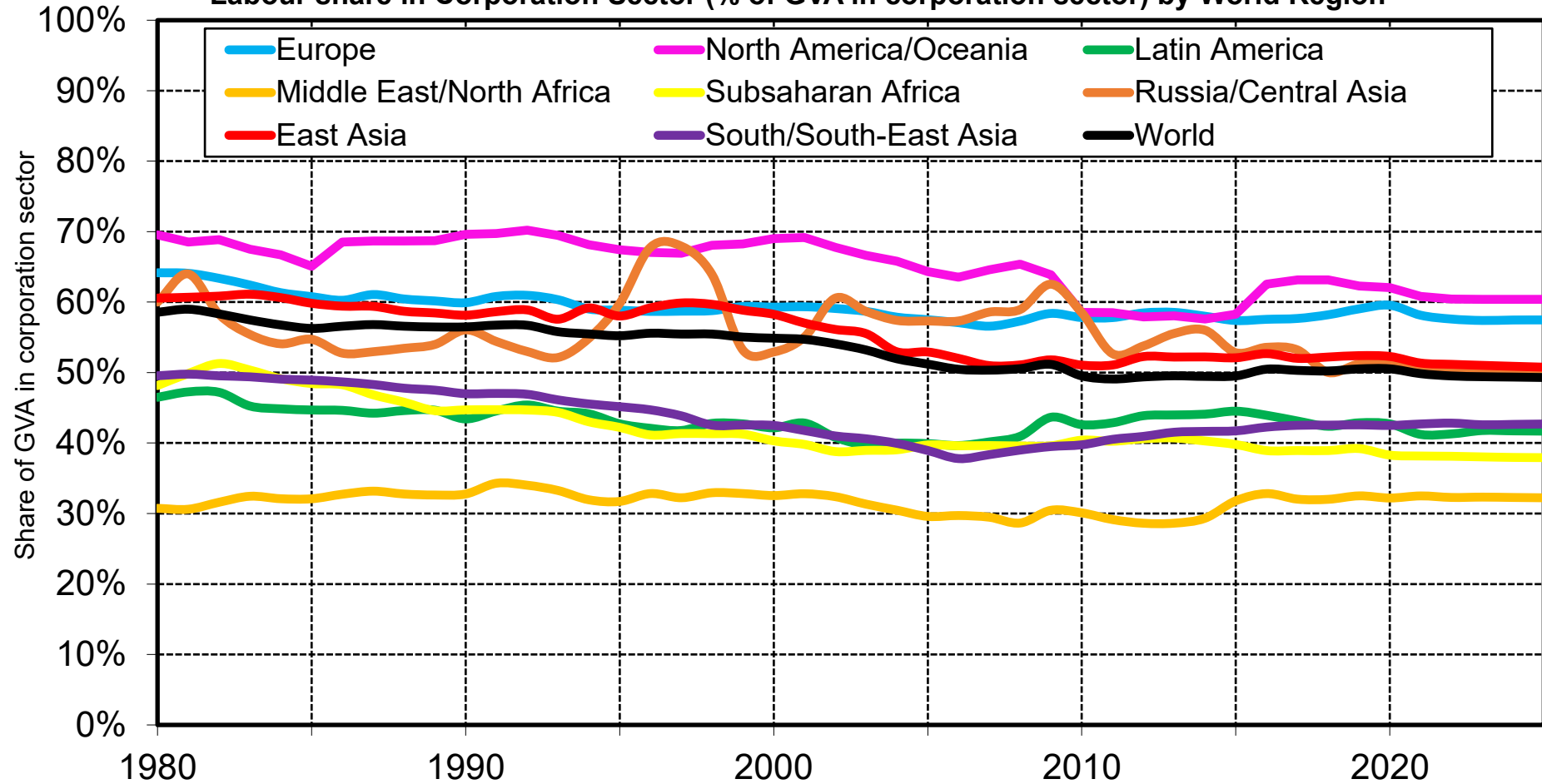


Net Capital share in Corporation Sector net of CFC (% of NVA in corporation sector)



**Interpretation.** The historical variations in the net corporate capital share in the UK and France broadly follow those of the gross corporate capital shares, with the additional complication that corporate CFC varies substantially over time (general upward trend) and across countries (with substantially larger CFC in France as compared to the UK in the recent period, which might partly reflect different measurement methods between national statistical institutes. **Sources and series:** see wid.world

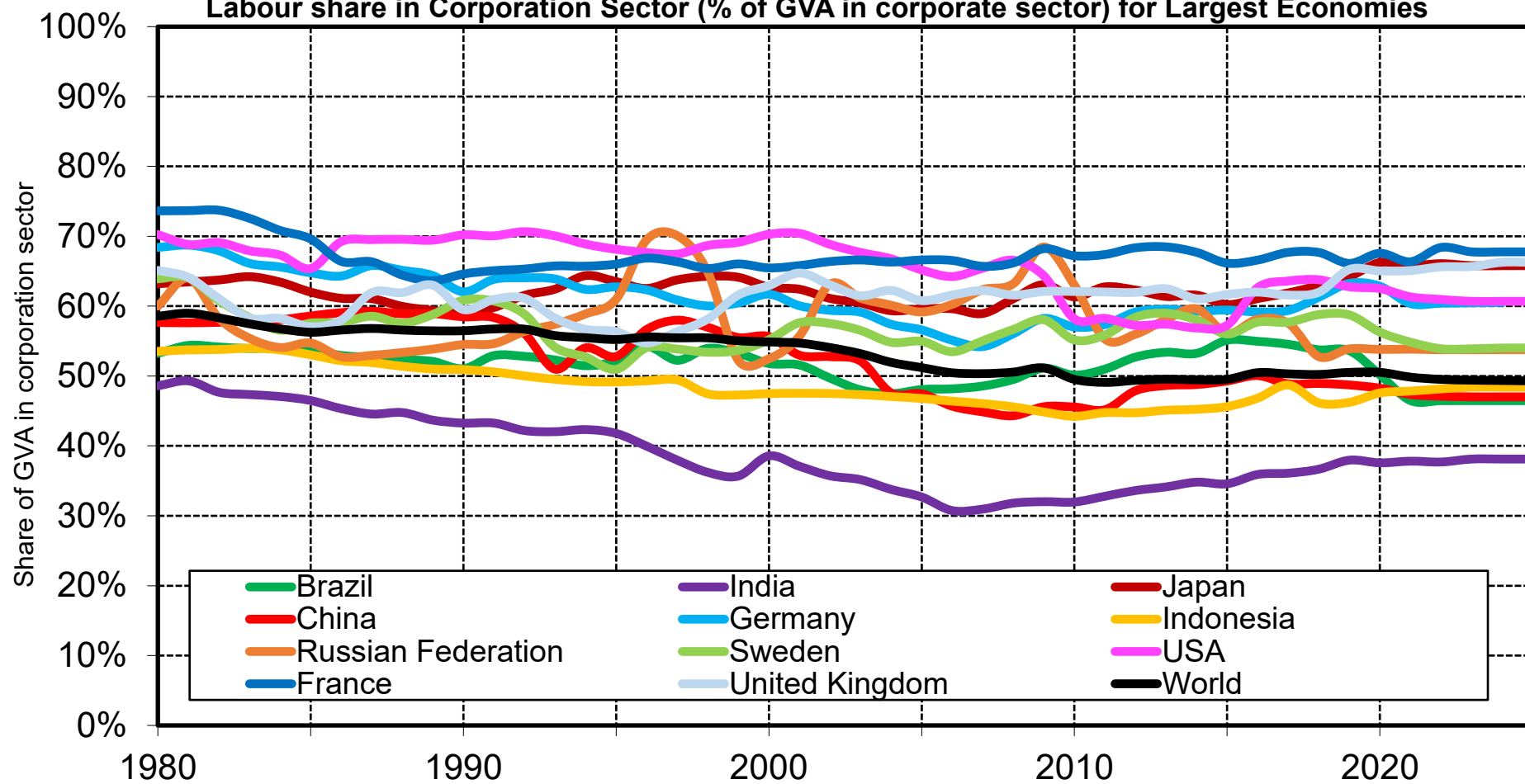
**Labour share in Corporation Sector (% of GVA in corporation sector) by World Region**



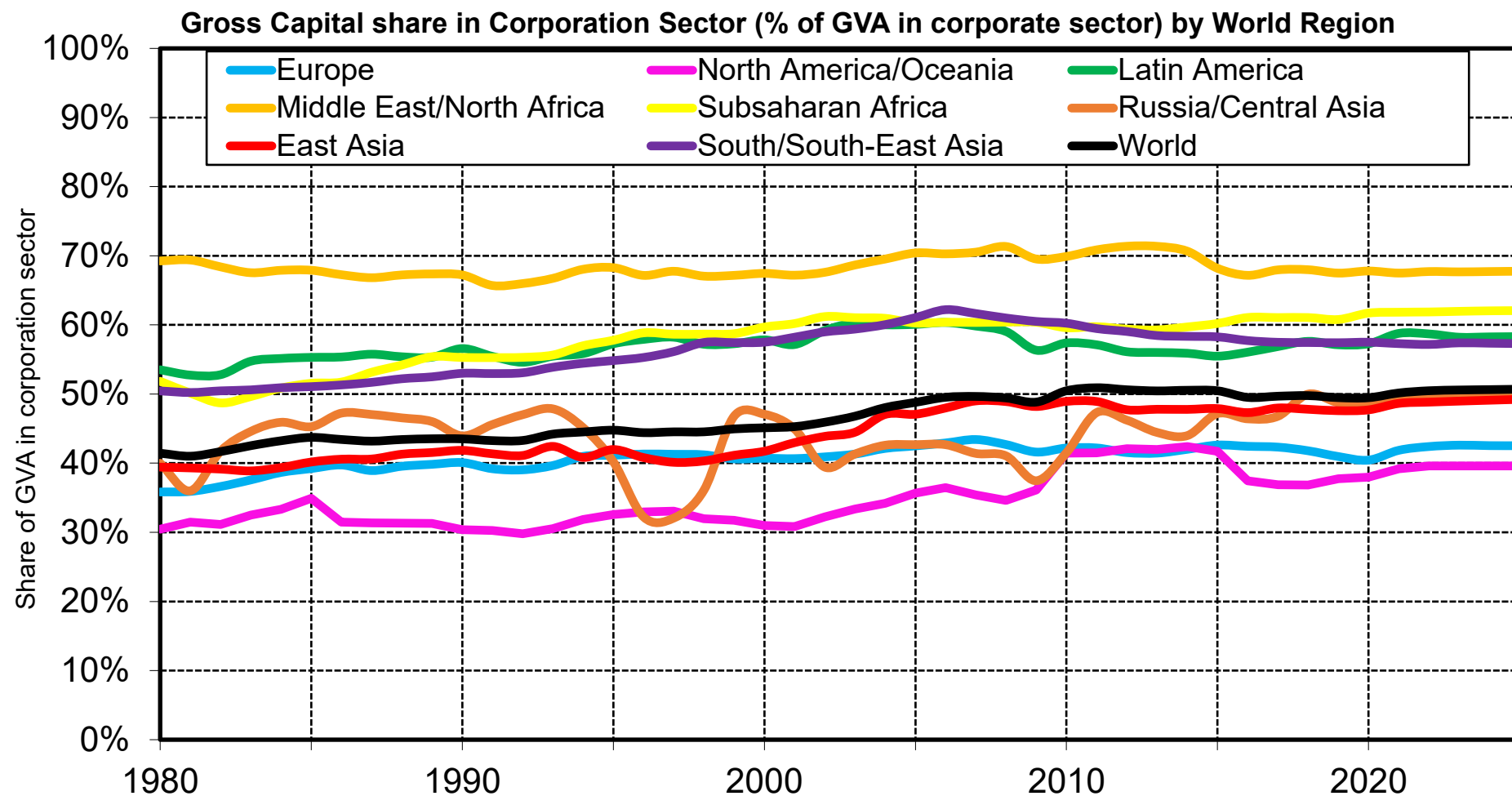
**Interpretation.** Since the 1980s we observe substantially smaller labour shares the corporate sector in MENA, South & South East Asia, Subsaharan Africa and Latin America than in Europe and North America/Oceania.

**Sources and series:** see wid.world

Labour share in Corporation Sector (% of GVA in corporate sector) for Largest Economies



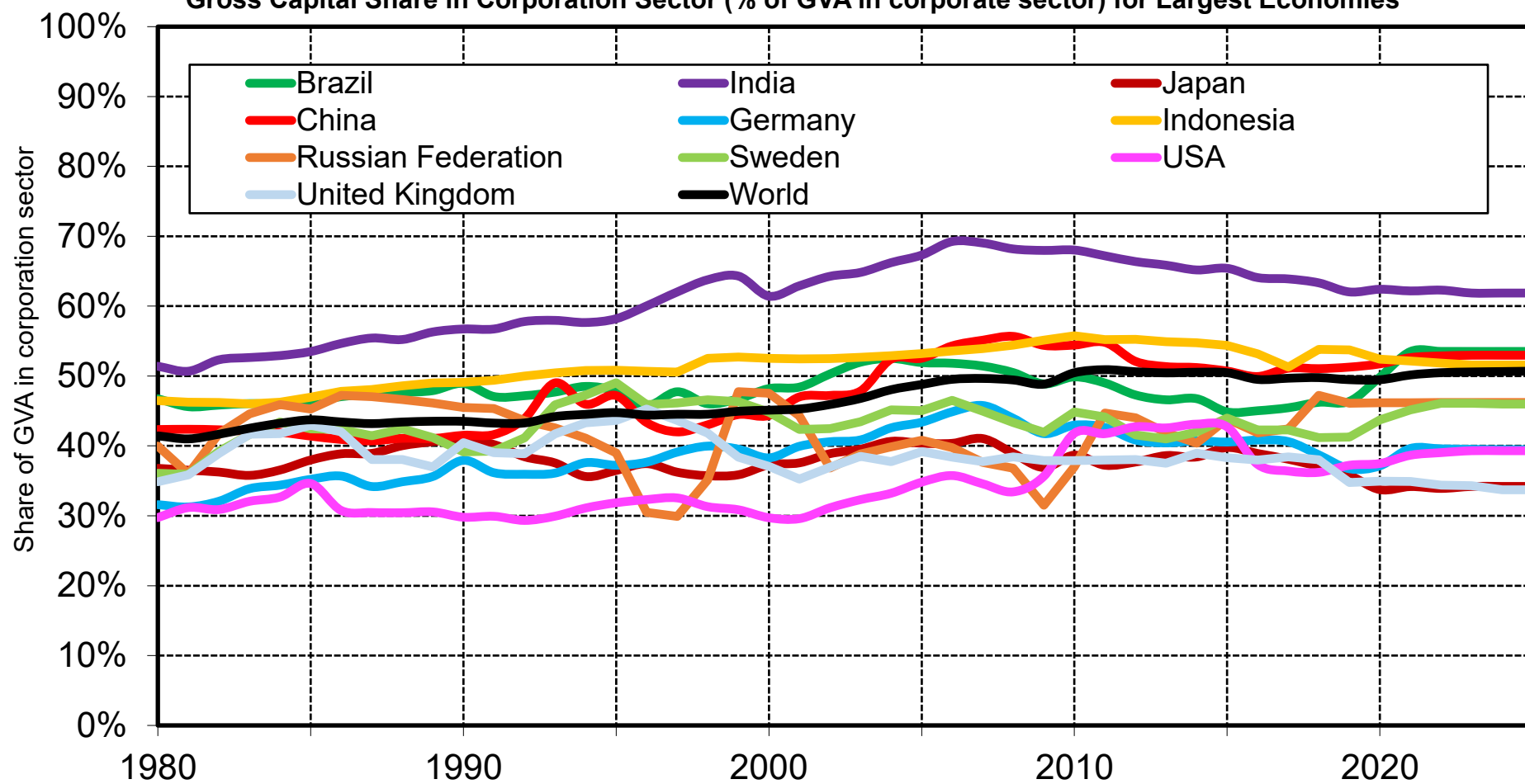
Sources and series: see wid.world



**Interpretation.** Since the 1980s we observe substantially larger capital shares the corporate sector in MENA, South & South East Asia, Subsaharan Africa and Latin America than in Europe and North America/Oceania.

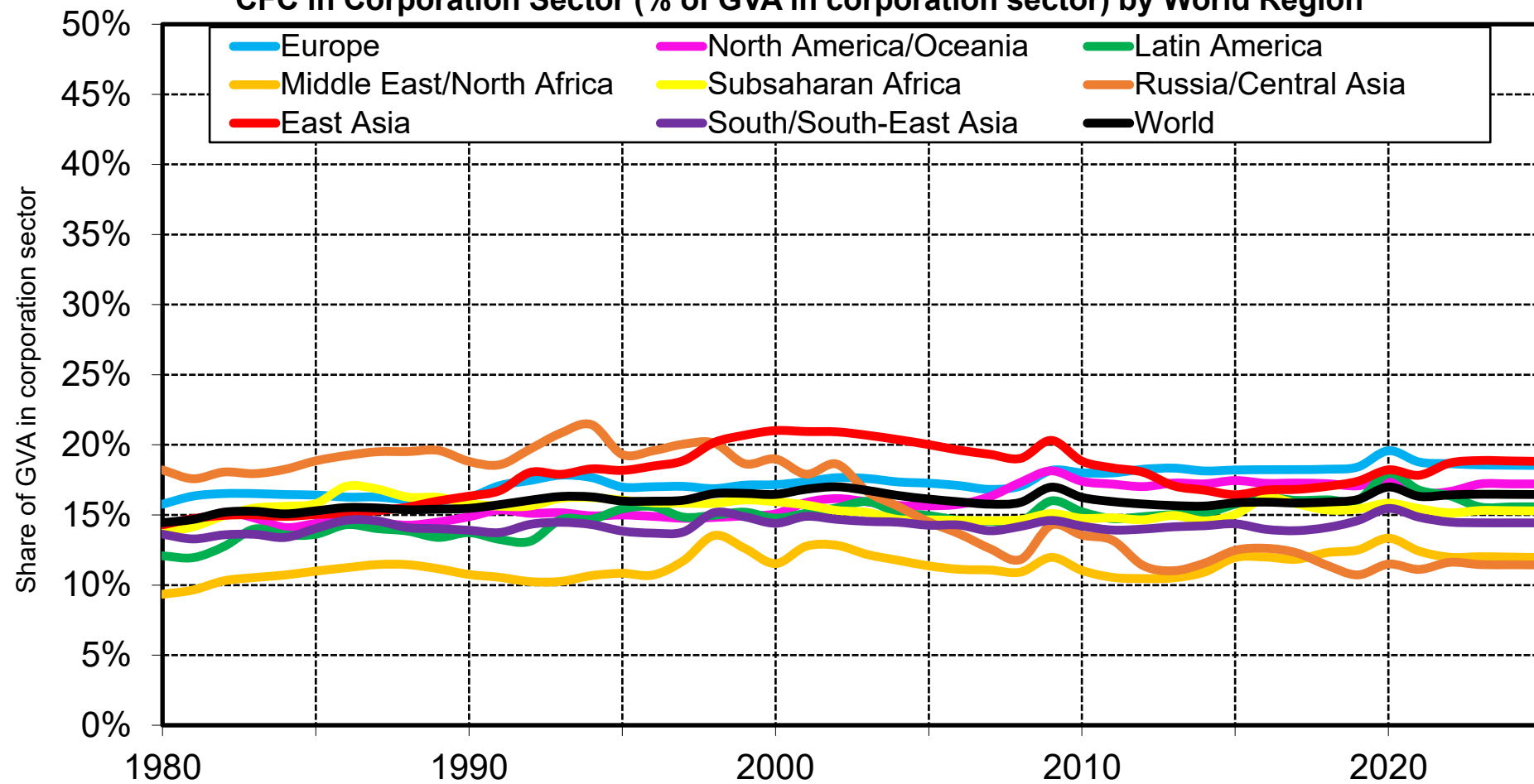
**Sources and series:** see wid.world

Gross Capital Share in Corporation Sector (% of GVA in corporate sector) for Largest Economies



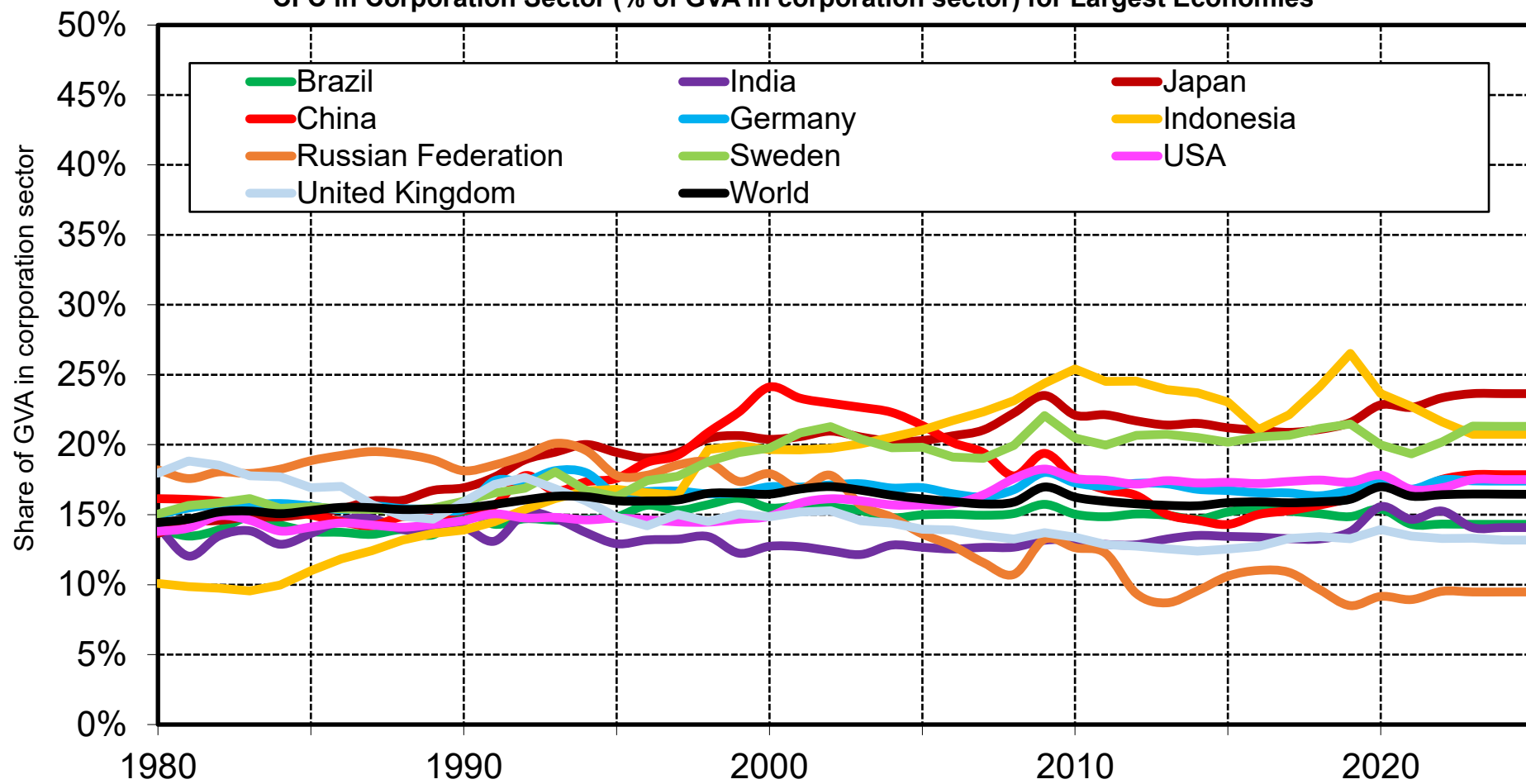
Sources and series: see wid.world

**CFC in Corporation Sector (% of GVA in corporation sector) by World Region**



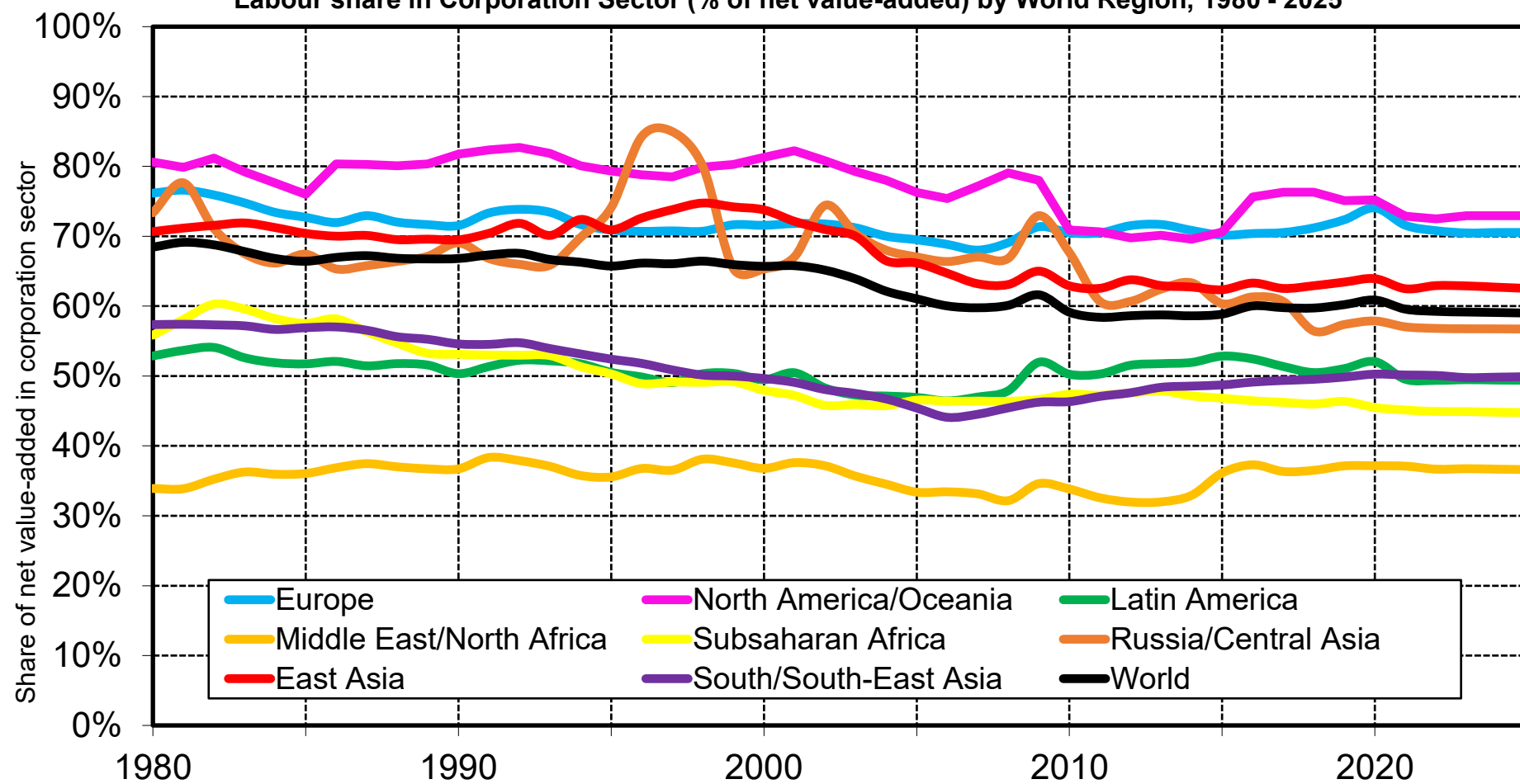
Sources and series: see wid.world

**CFC in Corporation Sector (% of GVA in corporation sector) for Largest Economies**



Sources and series: see wid.world

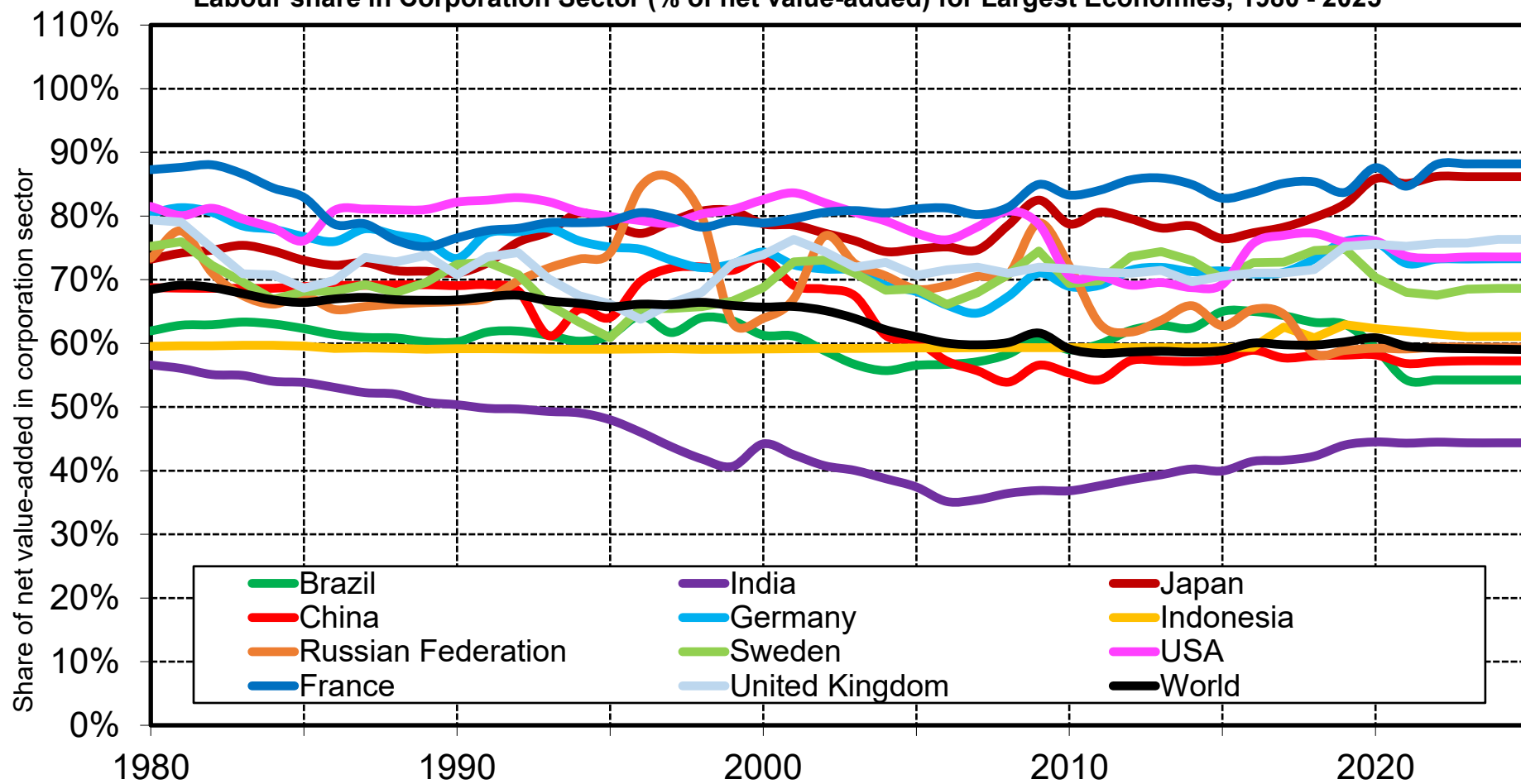
Labour share in Corporation Sector (% of net value-added) by World Region, 1980 - 2025



Sources and series: see wid.world

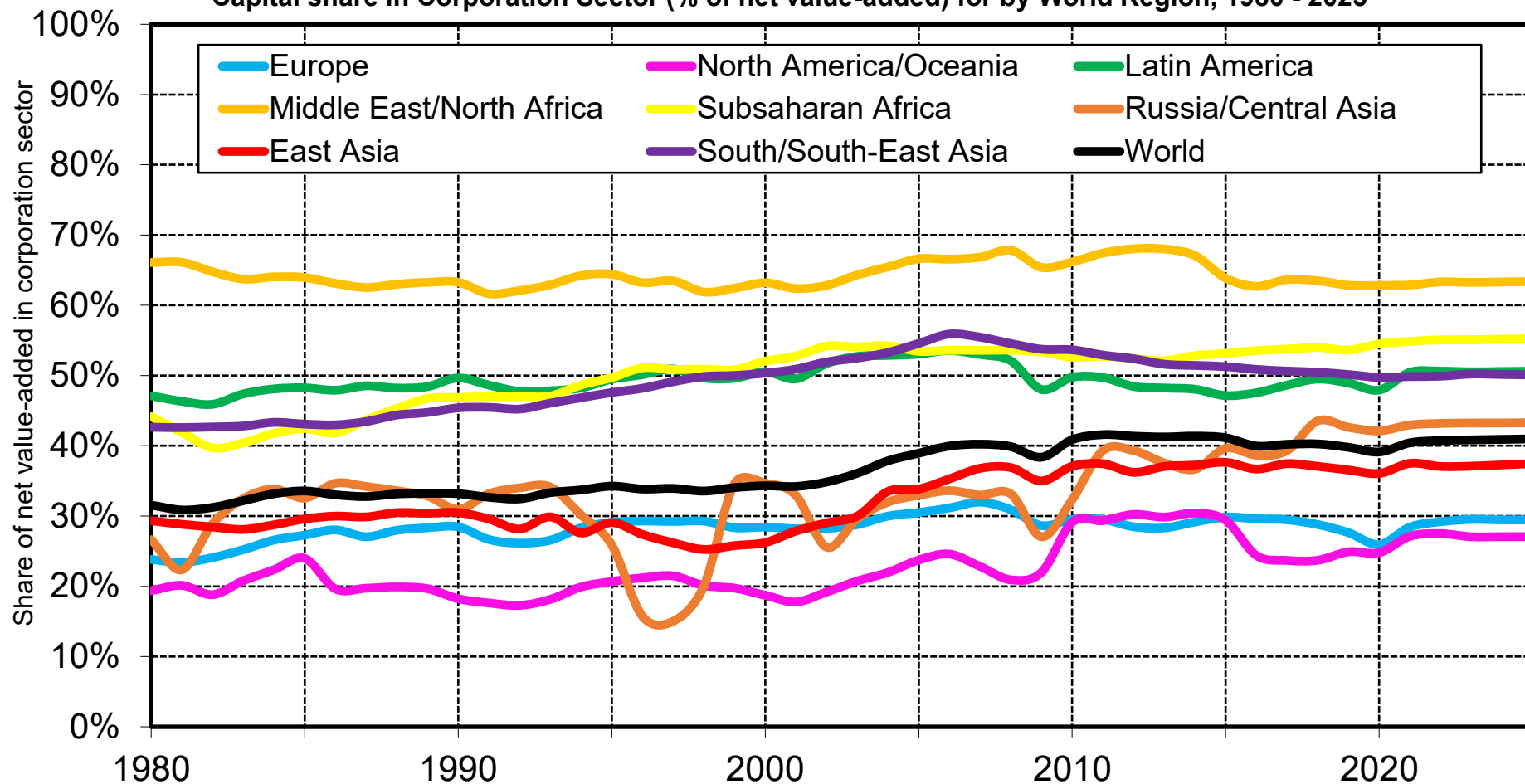


Labour share in Corporation Sector (% of net value-added) for Largest Economies, 1980 - 2025



Sources and series: see wid.world

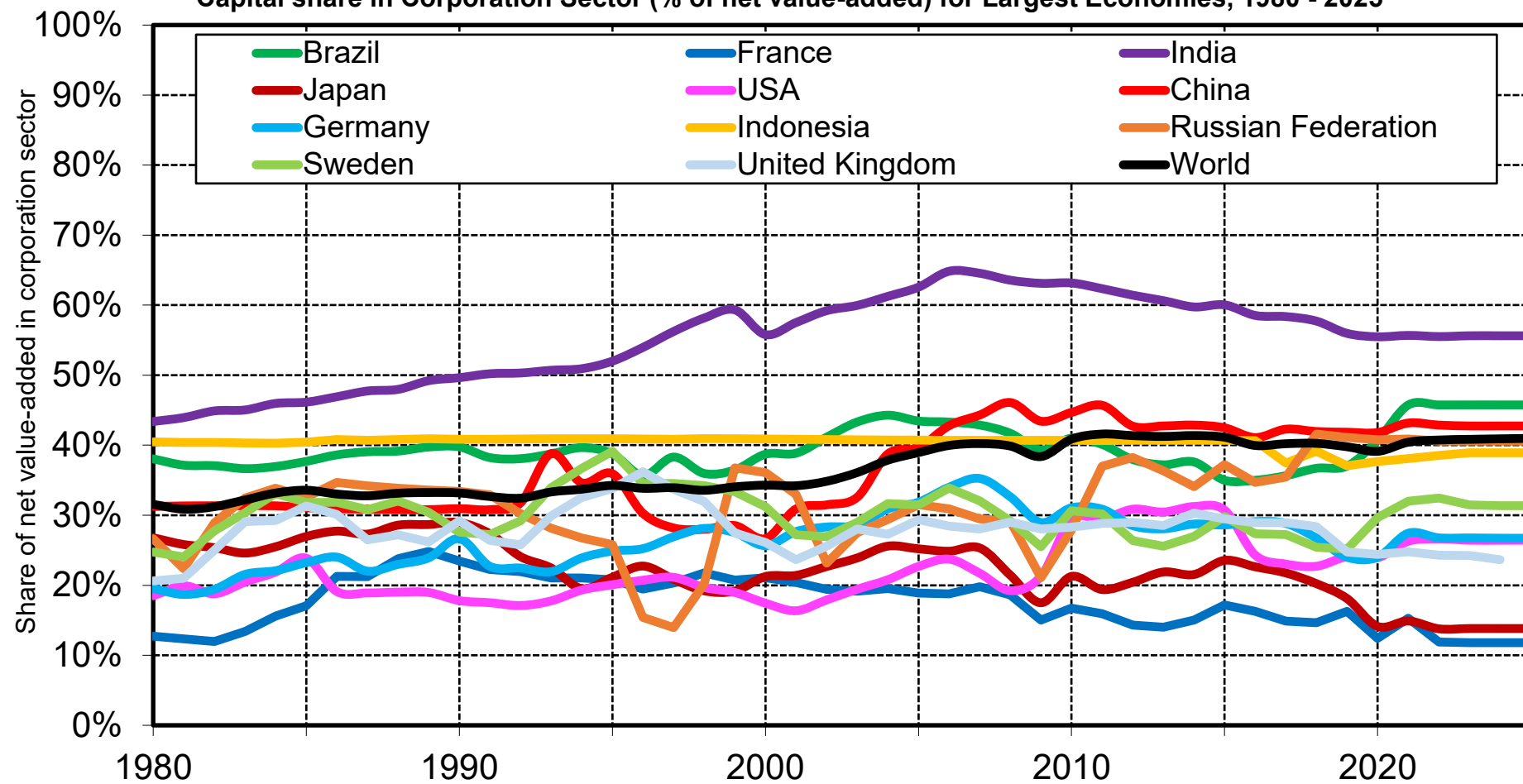
Capital share in Corporation Sector (% of net value-added) for by World Region, 1980 - 2025



**Interpretation:** This Figure shows the net operating surplus in the corporate sector as a share of net value-added in the corporate sector. North America and Europe have the lowest net capital share in the corporate sector of about 30% of corporate net value added. In MENA it is constant on a very high level.

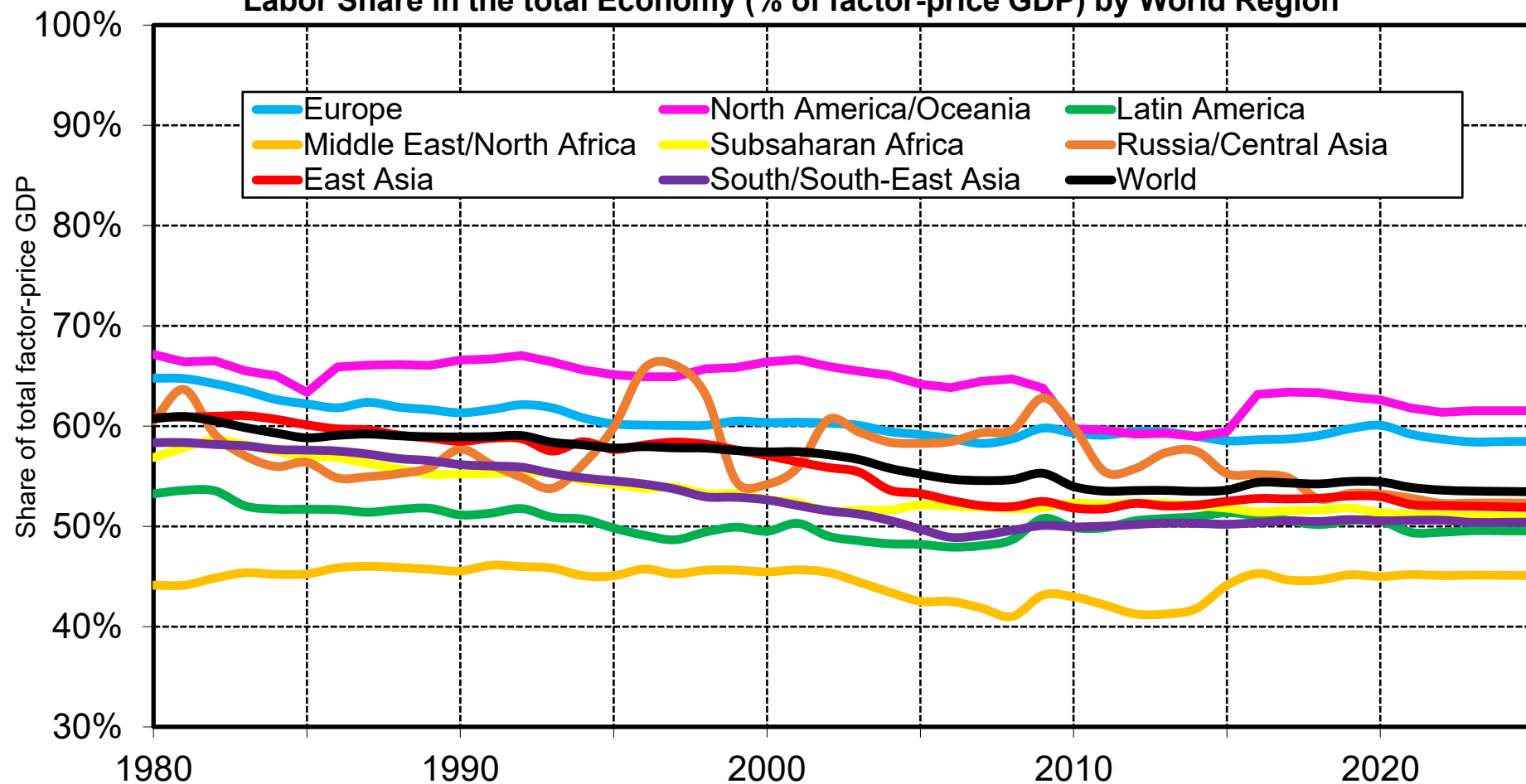
**Sources and series:** see [wid.world](http://wid.world)

Capital share in Corporation Sector (% of net value-added) for Largest Economies, 1980 - 2025



Sources and series: see wid.world

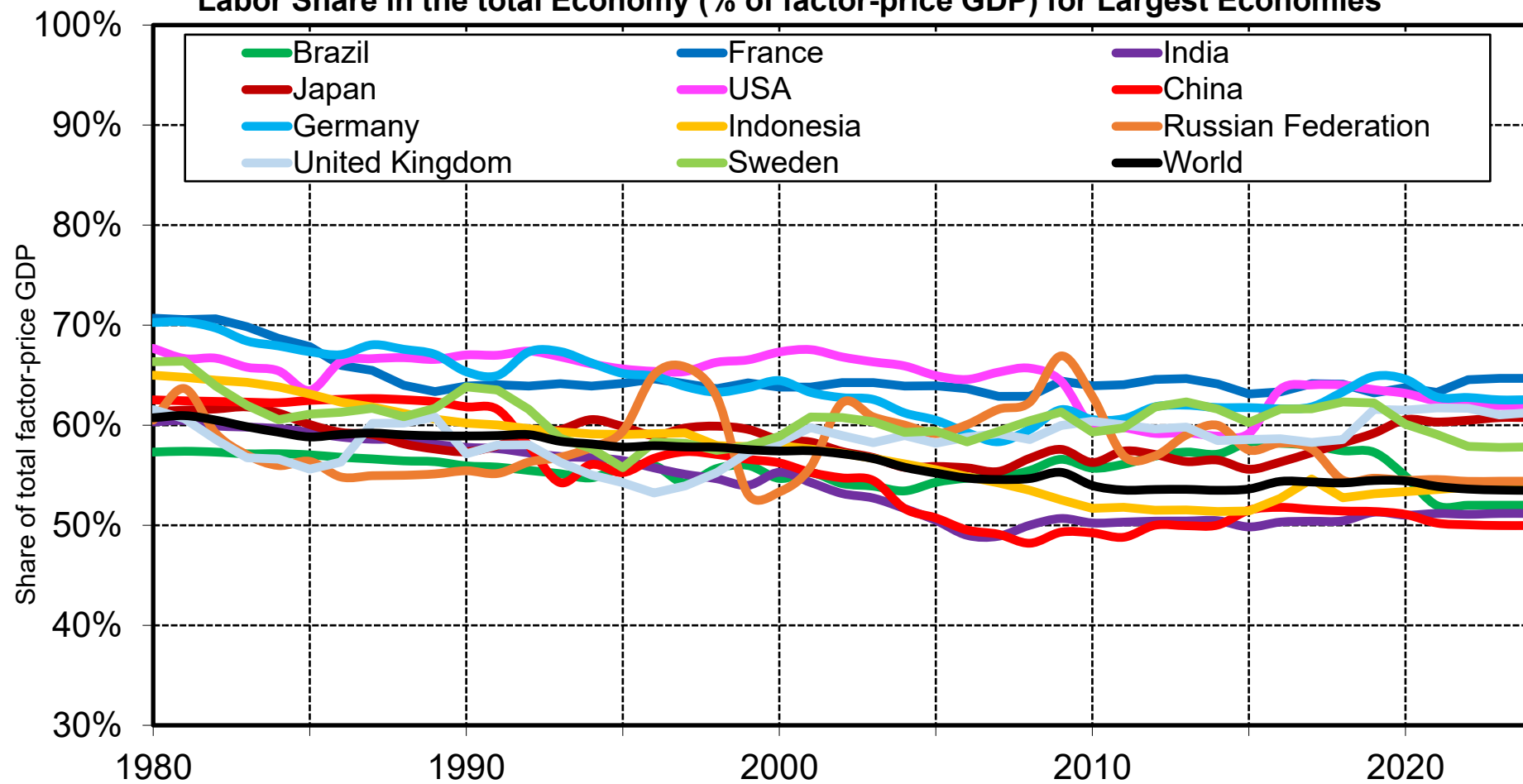
**Labor Share in the total Economy (% of factor-price GDP) by World Region**



**Interpretation:** This figure shows the labor share in the total Economy as a share of factor-price GDP. The gross labour share is defined as the sum of compensation of employees in all sectors and 60% of gross mixed income divided by factor-price GDP.

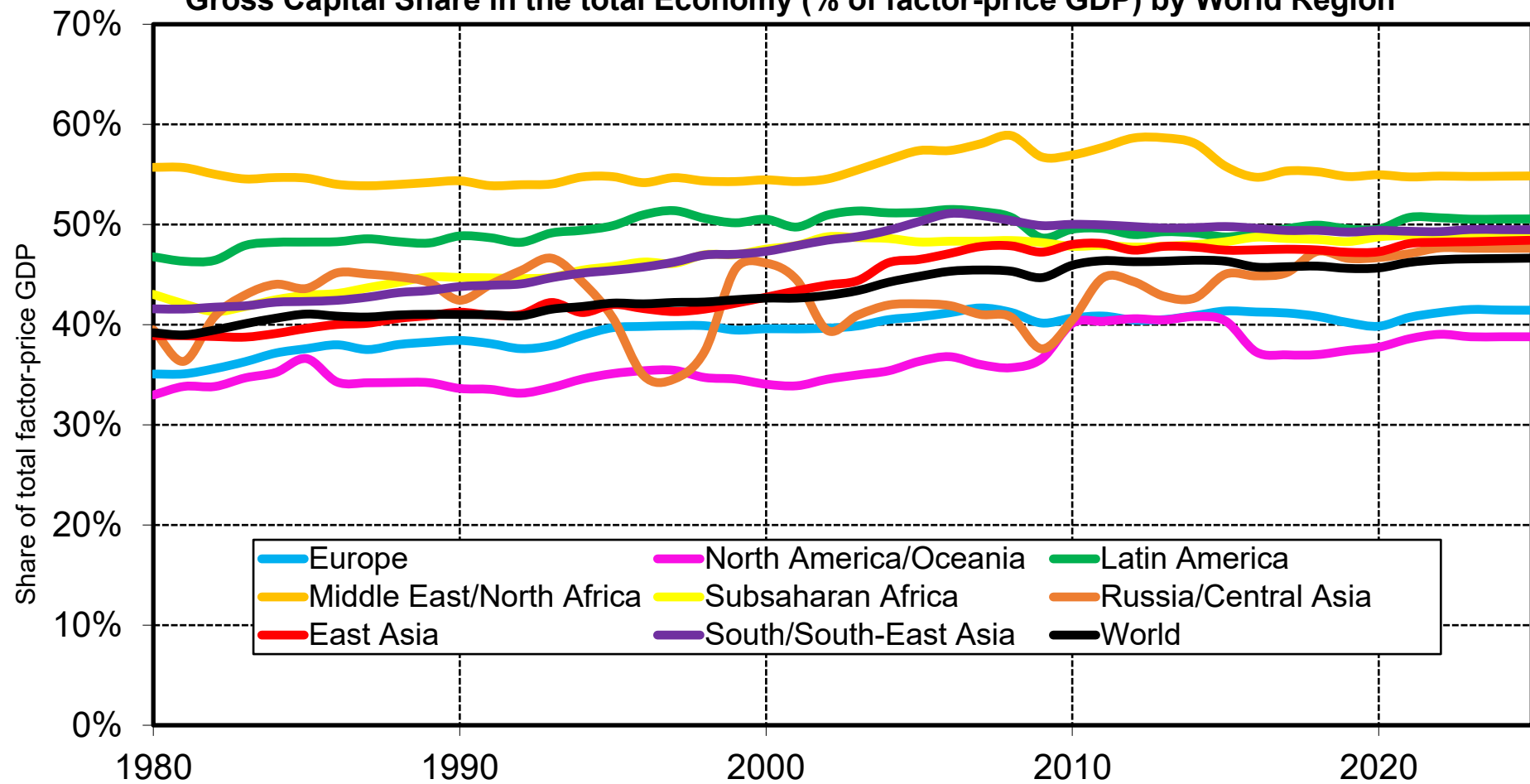
**Sources and series:** see wid.world

**Labor Share in the total Economy (% of factor-price GDP) for Largest Economies**



Sources and series: see wid.world

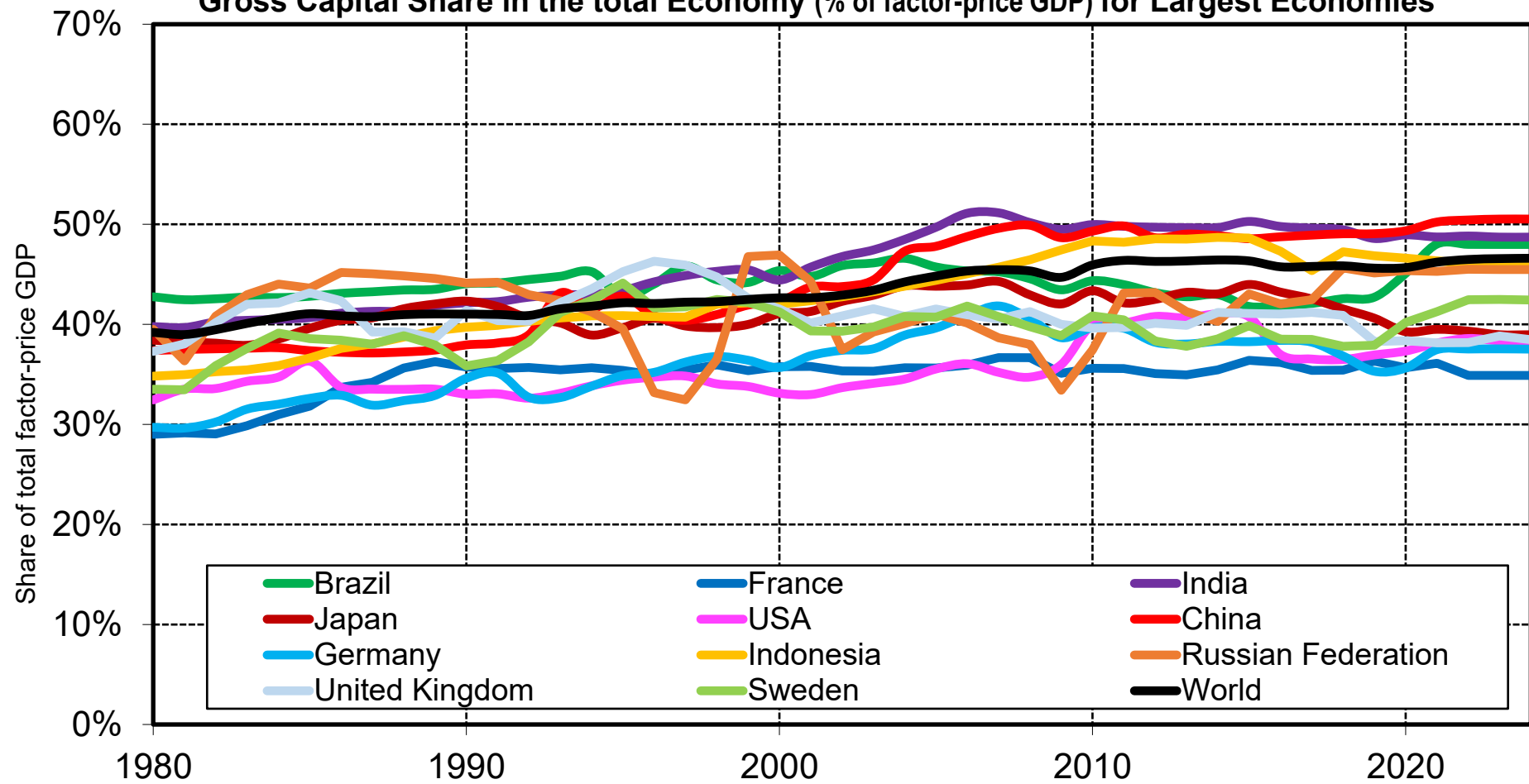
**Gross Capital Share in the total Economy (% of factor-price GDP) by World Region**



**Interpretation:** The gross capital share has increased in all regions in recent decades. This trend also reflects the increasing levels of CFC as share of GDP. The gross capital share is defined as the operating surplus in the corporate and household sector, and 40% of mixed income divided by factor-price GDP.

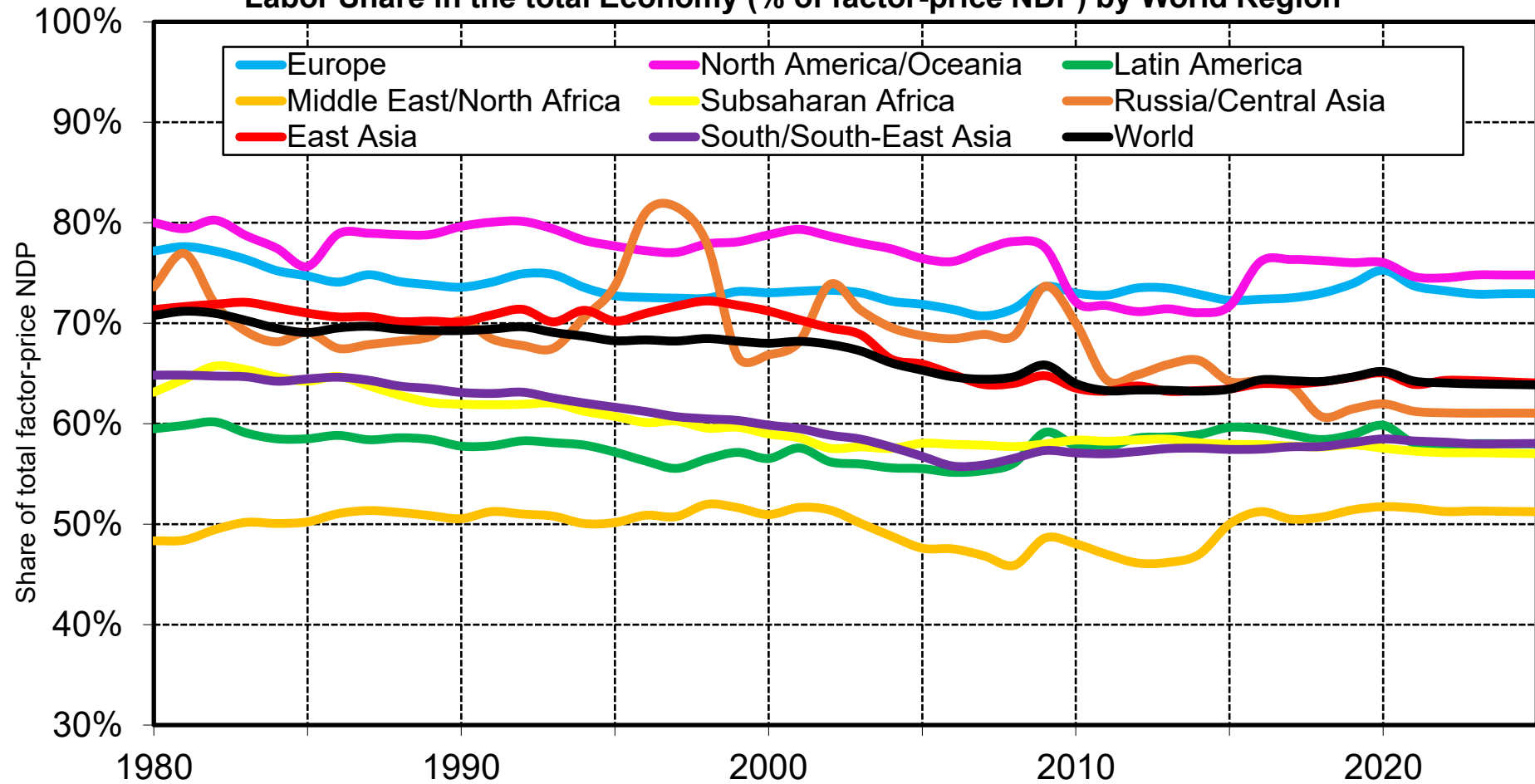
**Sources and series:** see wid.world

**Gross Capital Share in the total Economy (% of factor-price GDP) for Largest Economies**



Sources and series: see wid.world

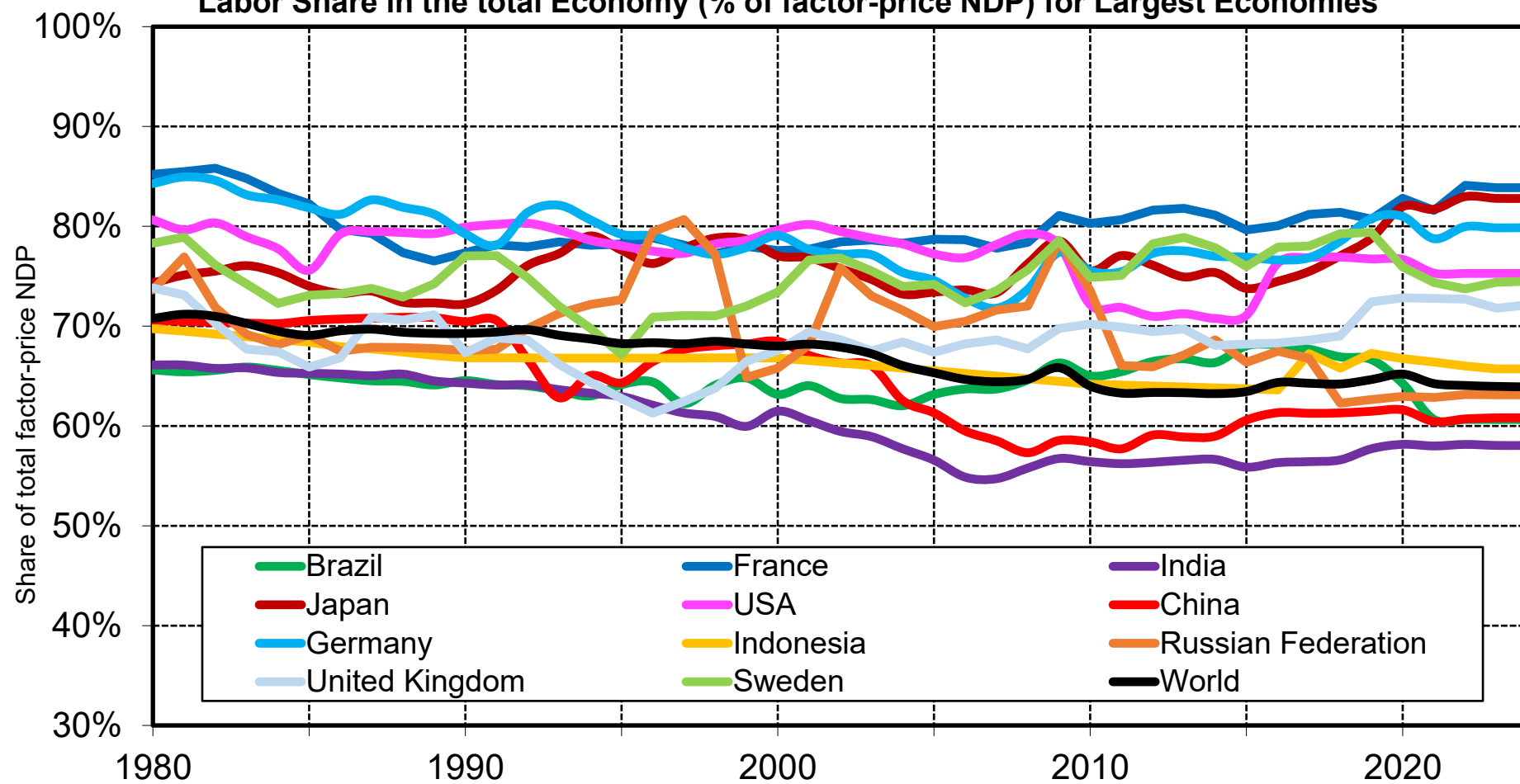
**Labor Share in the total Economy (% of factor-price NDP) by World Region**



**Interpretation:** The labour share in factor-price NDP declined in most region since the 1980s. There are very large regional variations. We also observe the much discussed decline in the labour share in the US, however the net labour share in Europe and North continue to be on a high level compared to other regions. MENA has the lowest net labour shares, driven by oil producing countries. The labour share in factor-price NDP is defined as the sum of compensation of employees in all sectors and 60% of gross mixed income divided by factor-price NDP (net of CFC). **Sources and series:** see wid.world

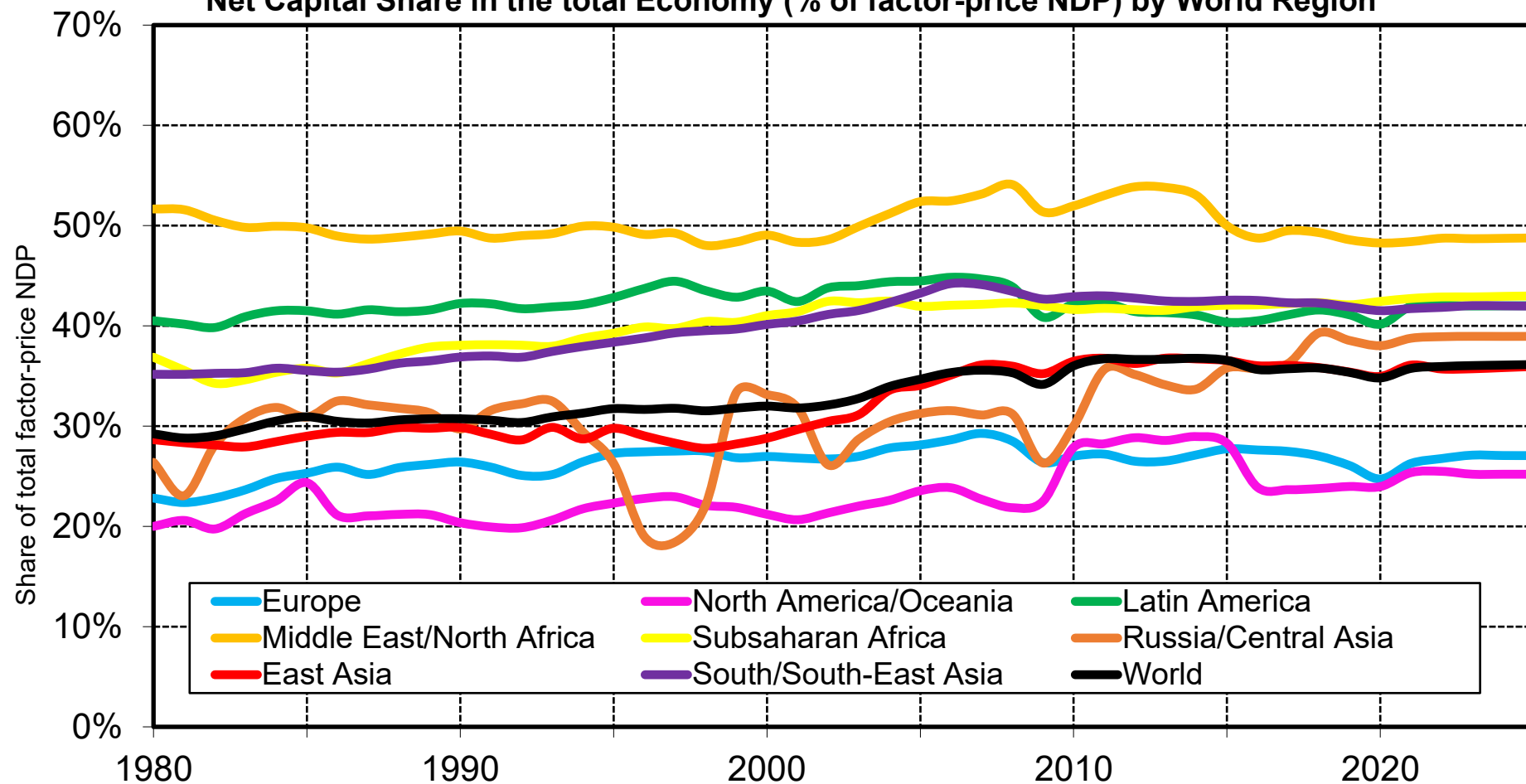


**Labor Share in the total Economy (% of factor-price NDP) for Largest Economies**



Sources and series: see wid.world

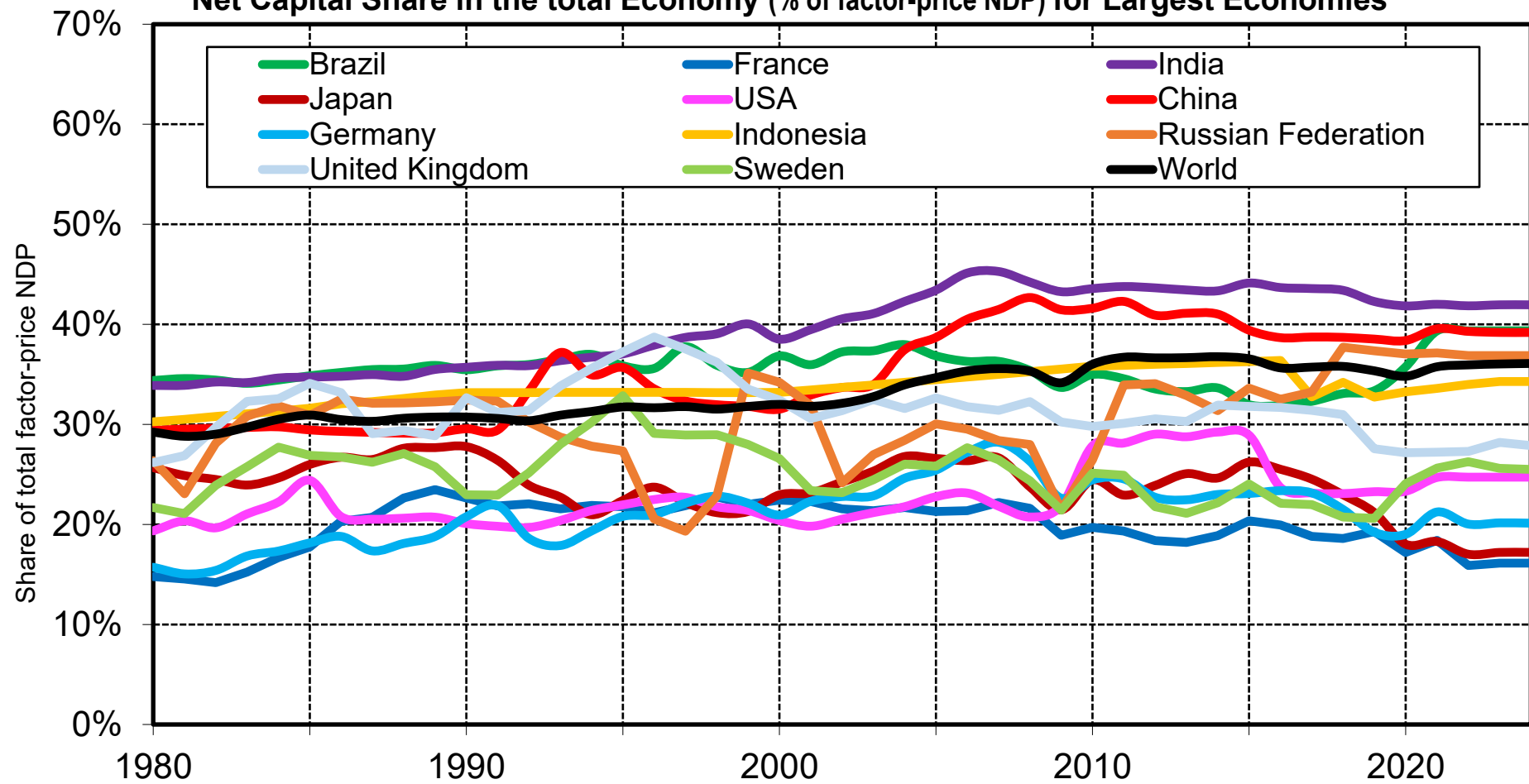
**Net Capital Share in the total Economy (% of factor-price NDP) by World Region**



**Interpretation:** The capital share net of CFC increased in most region since the 1980s. There are very large regional variations. We observe the much discussed increasing capital share in the US, however North America and Europe still have a low capital share compared to other regions. MENA has the highest net capital shares, driven by oil producing countries.

**Sources and series:** see wid.world

**Net Capital Share in the total Economy (% of factor-price NDP) for Largest Economies**



Sources and series: see wid.world