

Table A.1. Alternative Regressions Estimating the Effect of Education on Income for a Cross-section of Countries

	1980 (1)	1990 (2)	2000 (3)	2010 (4)	2014 (5)
GDP per working-population					
Years of schooling	0.102** (0.0408)	0.201*** (0.0305)	0.233*** (0.0288)	0.236*** (0.0234)	0.254*** (0.0199)
Constant	8.733*** (0.410)	8.137*** (0.305)	7.965*** (0.317)	8.023*** (0.279)	7.847*** (0.243)
Observations	112	124	142	154	152
R-squared	0.165	0.586	0.619	0.688	0.747
Controlling for the size of population and the size of the labor force as a proportion of the population					
Years of schooling	0.166*** (0.0527)	0.176*** (0.0326)	0.221*** (0.0274)	0.226*** (0.0184)	0.247*** (0.0168)
Log(population)	-0.340*** (0.0867)	-0.138** (0.0676)	-0.126** (0.0510)	-0.0995*** (0.0341)	-0.0737** (0.0327)
Proportion of the working population	-0.000196 (0.0415)	0.0501*** (0.0179)	0.0416* (0.0216)	0.0369** (0.0147)	0.0365** (0.0154)
Constant	13.88*** (3.231)	7.169*** (1.632)	7.228*** (1.652)	7.081*** (1.242)	6.437*** (1.287)
Observations	112	124	142	154	152
R-squared	0.477	0.703	0.696	0.749	0.786
Using the years of schooling of the labor force (25-64)					
Years of schooling				0.231*** (0.0471)	0.247*** (0.0441)
Constant				7.621*** (0.563)	7.438*** (0.532)
Observations				35	38
R-squared				0.670	0.658
Using the proportion of adults having a high school or college education					
Proportion of having a high school education				2.432*** (0.574)	2.272*** (0.649)
Proportion of having a college education				-0.569 (1.197)	-0.239 (1.326)
Constant				8.822*** (0.187)	8.883*** (0.206)
Observations				106	97
R-squared				0.527	0.495

Note: The numbers for China are derived from Population Census (1982, 1990, 2000, and 2010). The data for other countries come from UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), Education at a Glance 2016 (OECD), and Education Statistics in the World Bank (EdStats). The regressions use GDP as the weight. We exclude China for these regressions.