Erratum for:
When Did Growth Begin? New Estimates of Productivity Growth in England from 1250 to 1870

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In the published version of the article, we describe the x-axis of Figure II as log-population in England. In fact, the x-axis of this figure is $\log(250 \times N_t)$, i.e., the natural logarithm of 250 times the population. The factor 250 does not affect the shape of the figure at all, only the numbers on the x-axis. In the baseline specification of our model, with a constant number of days worked, 250 is the number of days worked (D_t), so that $250 \times N_t$ can be interpreted as the labor supply up to a constant (p. 859). With constant days worked, any choice for D_t is absorbed by the normalizing terms ϕ in equation (8) or ϕ_t in equation (13). The original and corrected figures are reproduced below. We thank John-Clark Levin for pointing out this inconsistency.

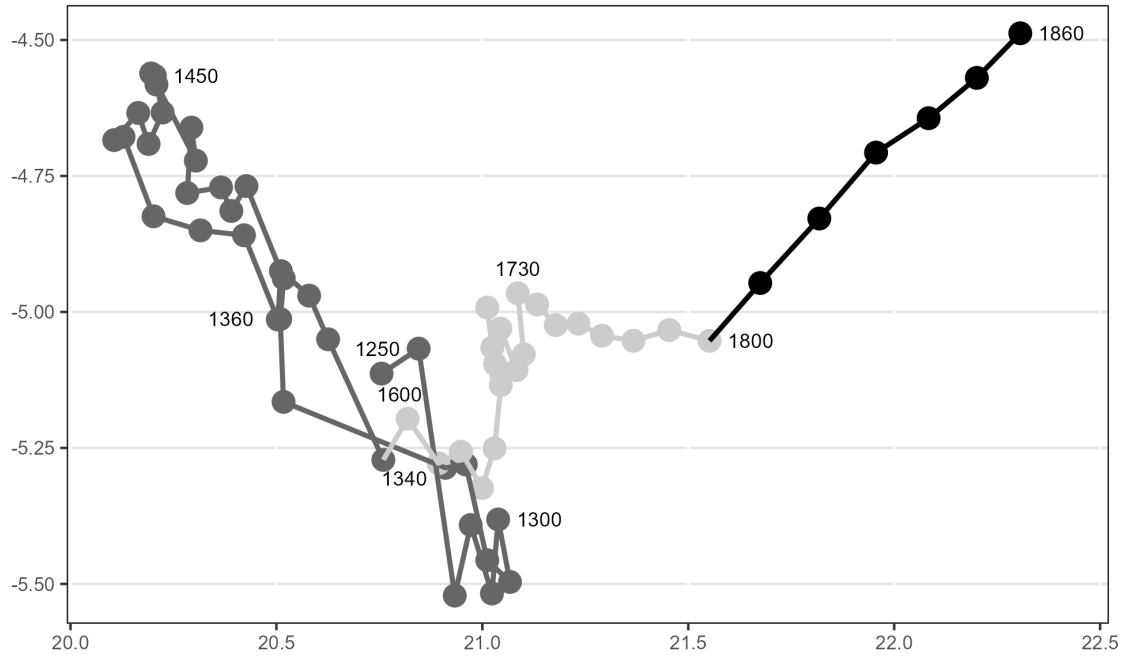

Figure II (original): Real Wages and Labor Supply

Note: The figure presents a scatter plot of the logarithm of real wages in England against the logarithm of 250 times population in England over the period 1250-1860. The data on real wages are from Clark (2010). Estimates of the population are based on our calculations (baseline case). 250 is the assumed number of days worked. This figure is mislabeled as "Real Wages and Population" in the published article.

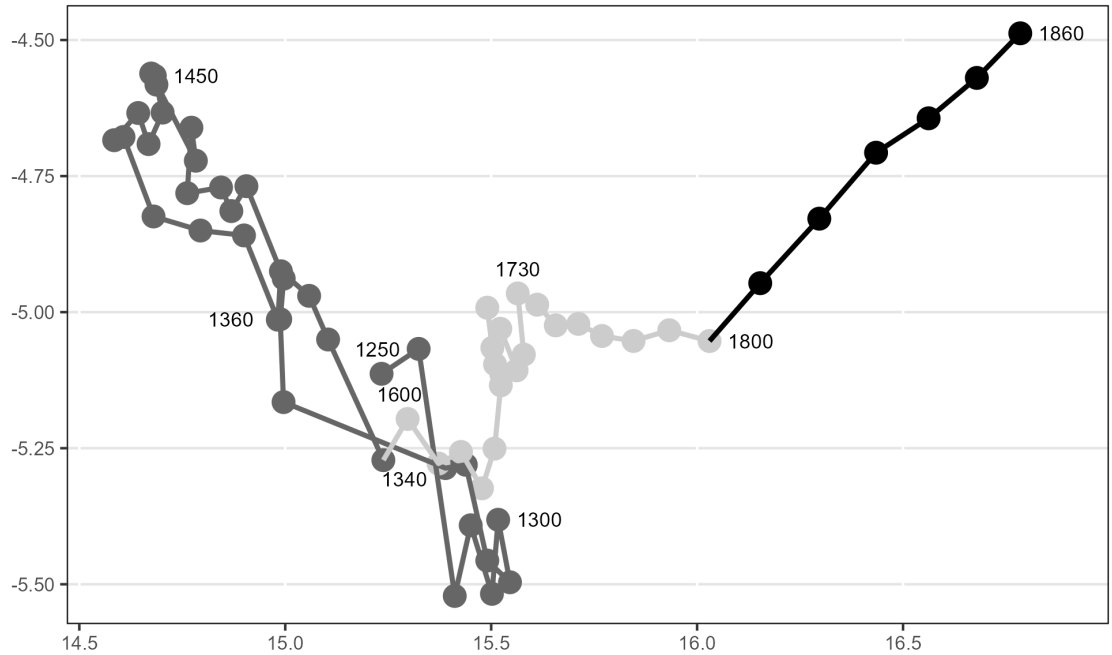

Figure II (corrected): Real Wages and Population

Note: The figure presents a scatter plot of the logarithm of real wages in England against the logarithm of the population in England over the period 1250-1860. The data on real wages are from Clark (2010). Estimates of the population are based on our calculations (baseline case).