

# Produttività e riallocazione

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# Outline

- What is the evidence on productivity-growth relationships ? Does market selection work ?
- Productivity decompositions
- Firm-level regressions

# Decomposition of aggregate productivity

- I microdati (dati bilancio singole imprese) permettono di studiare le dinamiche della produttività sottostanti al trend aggregato (di settore)
- Definiamo la produttività aggregata come media ponderata (con pesi dati dalle dimensioni)

$$\Pi_t = \sum_i s_{it} \pi_{it}$$

dove  $\pi$  è la produttività (LP o TFP) dell'impresa  $i$  e  $s_i$  è la quota dell'impresa  $i$  nell'industria, misurata come output o occupazione

- Variazione nella produttività aggregata tra  $t - 1$  e  $t$

$$\Delta \Pi_t = \Pi_t - \Pi_{t-1}$$

# Decomposition of aggregate productivity

- E' possibile scomporre la variazione aggregata in componenti micro

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta \Pi_t &= \sum_{\text{Continuing } i} s_i \Delta \pi_{it} && \text{WITHIN} \\
 &+ \sum_{\text{Continuing } i} \Delta s_{it} \pi_i && \text{BETWEEN} \\
 &+ \sum_{\text{Entering in } t} s_{it} \pi_{it} && \text{ENTRY} \\
 &- \sum_{\text{Exiting in } t} s_{it-1} \pi_{it-1} && \text{EXIT}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Esistono varie scomposizioni, tutte con la medesima intuizione:
  - Il termine WITHIN cattura il contributo dovuto esclusivamente alla variazione della produttività a livello della singola impresa  $\implies$  LEARNING
  - Il termine BETWEEN cattura l'effetto dovuto alla ri-allocazione di quote di mercato **tra** imprese  $\implies$  COMPETITIVE SELECTION

# FHK Decomposition - Foster et al. (2001)

- Proposta da Foster, Haltiwanger, Krizan (2001)
- $\pi$  è log-TFP
- $s$ , sono le quote in termini di output

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta \Pi_t &= \sum_{\text{Continuers}} s_{it-1} \Delta \pi_{it} && \text{WITHIN} \\
 &+ \sum_{\text{Continuers}} \Delta s_{it} (\pi_{it-1} - \bar{\pi}_{t-1}) && \text{BETWEEN} \\
 &+ \sum_{\text{Continuers}} \Delta s_{it} \Delta \pi_{it} && \text{COVARIANCE} \\
 &+ \left( \sum_{\text{Entr}} s_{it} (\pi_{it} - \bar{\pi}_{t-1}) - \sum_{\text{Exit}} s_{it-1} (\pi_{it-1} - \bar{\pi}_{t-1}) \right) && \text{NET ENTRY}
 \end{aligned}$$

dove  $\bar{\pi}_{t-1}$  è la produttività delle imprese attive nel periodo iniziale,  $t - 1$

# FHK Decomposition: interpretation

- 1 BETWEEN component: an increase in output share of a plant provides a positive contribution to the between effect only if that plant has productivity higher than the initial year average productivity
- 2 EXIT effect: an exiting plant provides a positive contribution to the entry component only if that plant has productivity smaller than the initial year average productivity
- 3 ENTRY effect: an entrant plant provides a positive contribution to the entry component only if that plant has productivity higher than the initial year average productivity

# Productivity Decompositions: the evidence

584 *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. XXXVIII (September 2000)

TABLE 1  
DECOMPOSITION OF TFP GROWTH FOR U.S. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, SELECTED PERIODS

Census period	Total growth	Within-plant share	Between-plant share	Cross-plant share	Net entry share
1977-87	10.24	0.48	-0.08	0.34	0.26
1977-82	2.70	-0.09	-0.33	1.16	0.25
1982-87	7.32	0.52	-0.18	0.51	0.14

Notes: Tabulations from LRD by Foster, Haltiwanger, and Krizan (1998).

- Role of different components can vary over time
- WITHIN component generally dominates
- Net entry has a role, but smaller than within
- BETWEEN effect is negative: above-average productivity plants lose market shares or below-average productivity plants gain market shares
- COV term is positive: positive correlation between shifts in market shares and shifts in productivity

⇒ Does selection work ??