

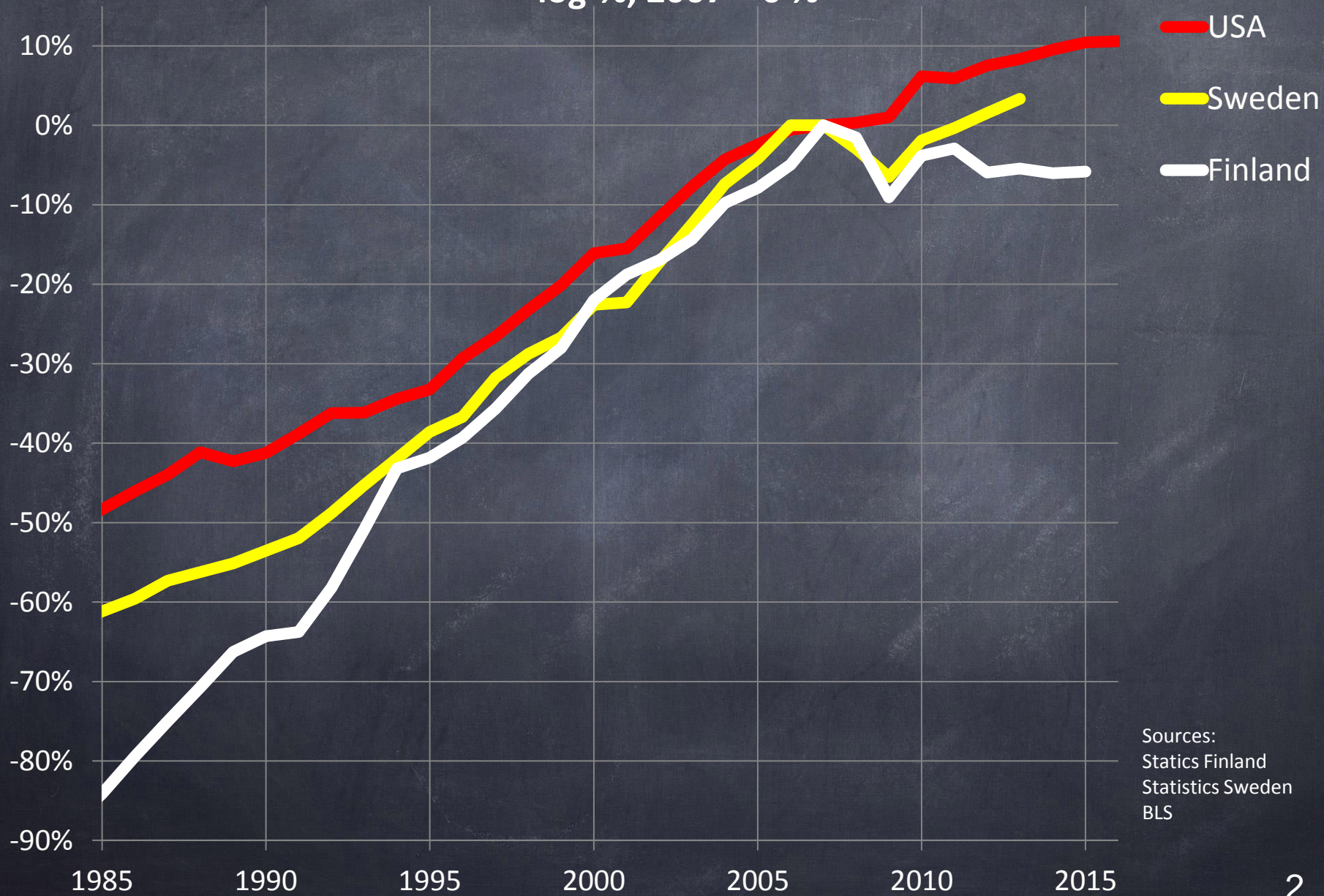
Micro-level Dynamics of Employment and Productivity Growth

TTY-YJS yhteisseminaari "Prolonged slow
growth" 8.9.2016

Mika Maliranta, ETLA & University of Jyväskylä

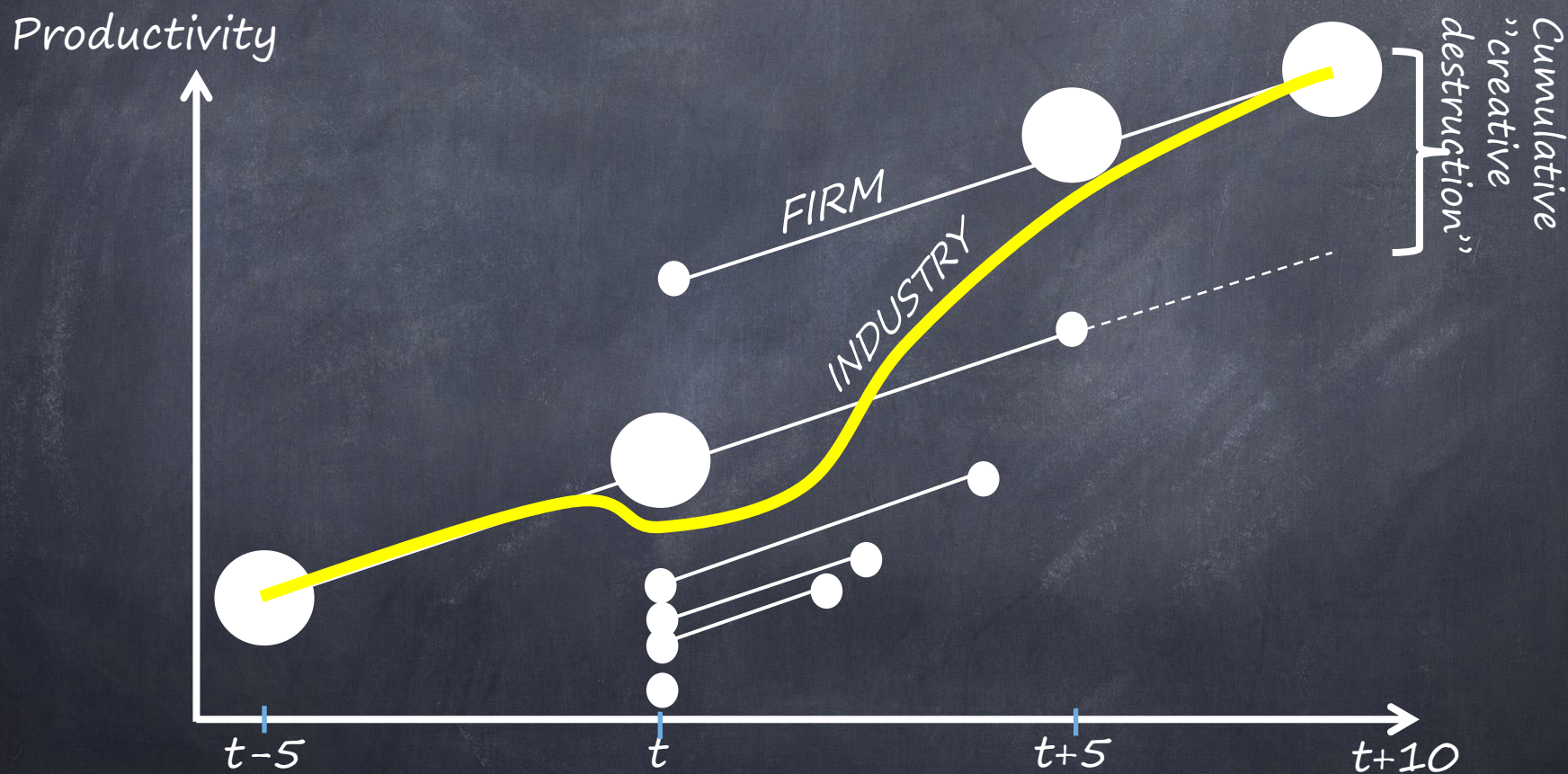
Labour productivity in business sector

log-%, 2007 = 0 %



Sources:
Statics Finland
Statistics Sweden
BLS

Productivity growth in industry, within firms & creative destruction



Measurement of productivity growth within firms and between firms

”Non-log-version” of productivity decomposition (e.g. Böckerman-Maliranta 2012)

$$\frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_0}{\bar{\Phi}} = \sum_{i \in \Omega_S} \bar{s}_i^{stayer} \frac{\Delta \varphi_i}{\bar{\varphi}_i} + \sum_{i \in \Omega_S} \bar{s}_i^{stayer} \frac{\Delta \varphi_i}{\bar{\varphi}_i} \left(\frac{\bar{\varphi}_i}{\bar{\Phi}} - 1 \right) + \sum_{i \in \Omega_S} \frac{\bar{\varphi}_i}{\bar{\Phi}} \cdot \Delta s_i^{stayer} + s_1^{entrant} \frac{(\Phi_1^{entrant} - \Phi_1^{stayer})}{\bar{\Phi}} + s_0^{exit} \frac{(\Phi_0^{stayer} - \Phi_0^{exit})}{\bar{\Phi}}$$

$$\varphi_{i1} = \frac{Y_{i1}}{L_{i1}}$$

$$s_{i1} = \frac{L_{i1}}{\sum L_{i1}}$$

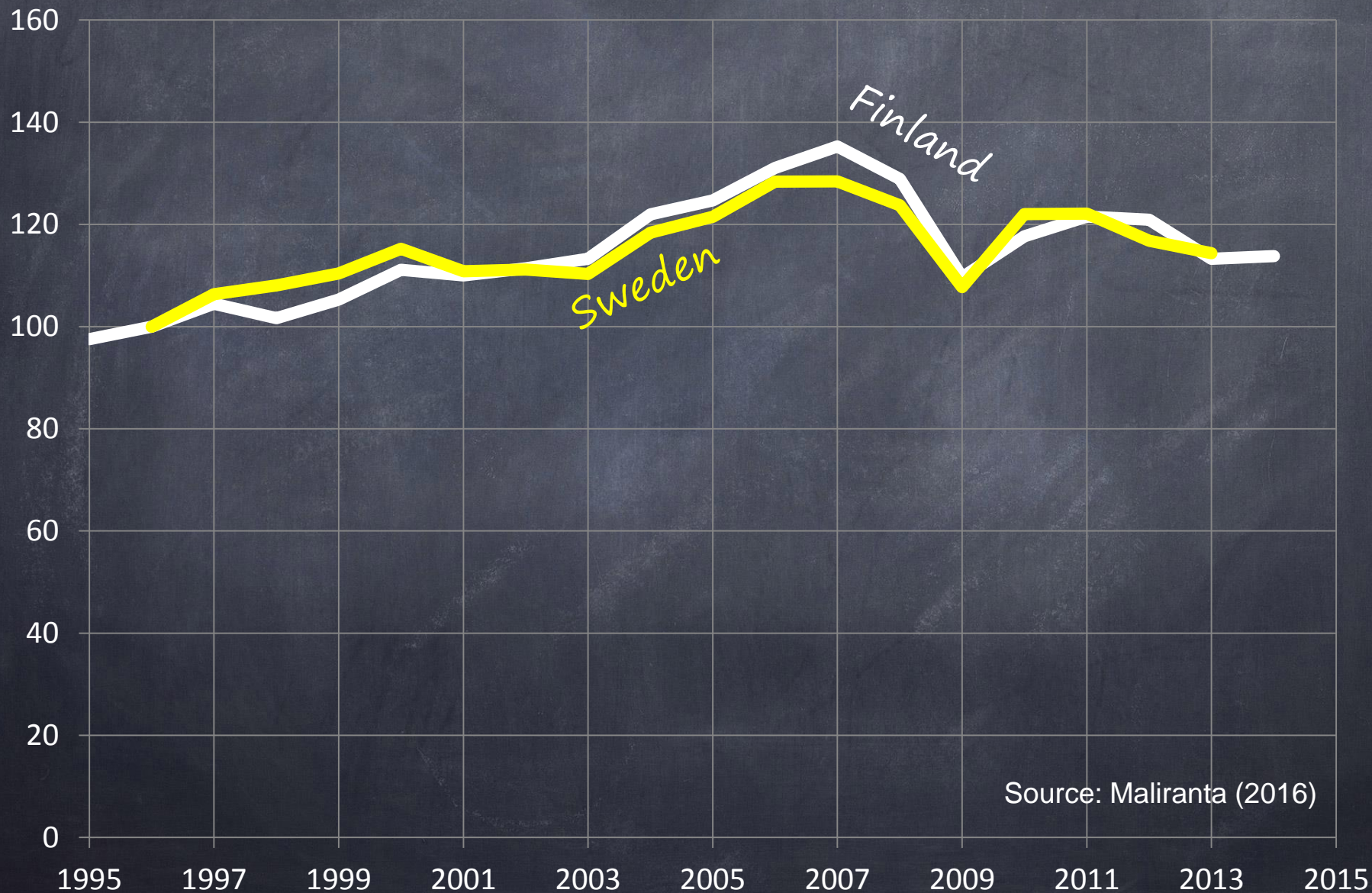
$$\Phi_1 = \sum s_i \frac{Y_{i1}}{L_{i1}} = \frac{\sum_i Y}{\sum_i L}$$

• Note that $\ln \frac{\Phi_1}{\Phi_0} \cong \frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_0}{\bar{\Phi}}$

• See Balk, B. M. (2016). The Dynamics of Productivity Change: A Review of the Bottom-Up Approach. In W. H. Greene, L. Khalaf, C. , R. Sickles, M. Veall, & M.-C. Voia (Eds.), Productivity and Efficiency Analysis (pp. 15-49): Springer.

Productivity *within firms*, 1995=100

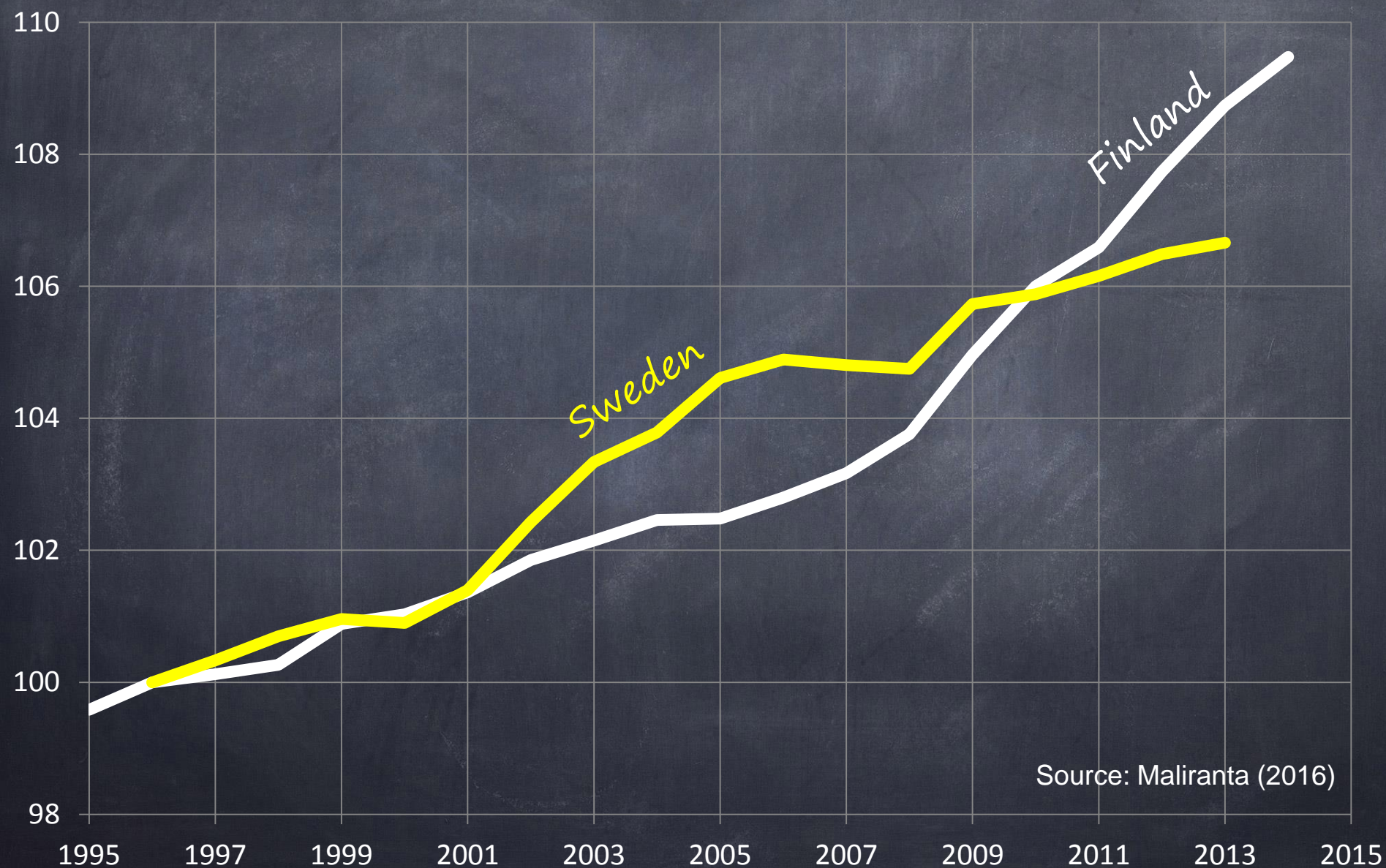
Within manufacturing industries (normalized industry structures)



Source: Maliranta (2016)

"Creative destruction" *between firms*, 1995=100

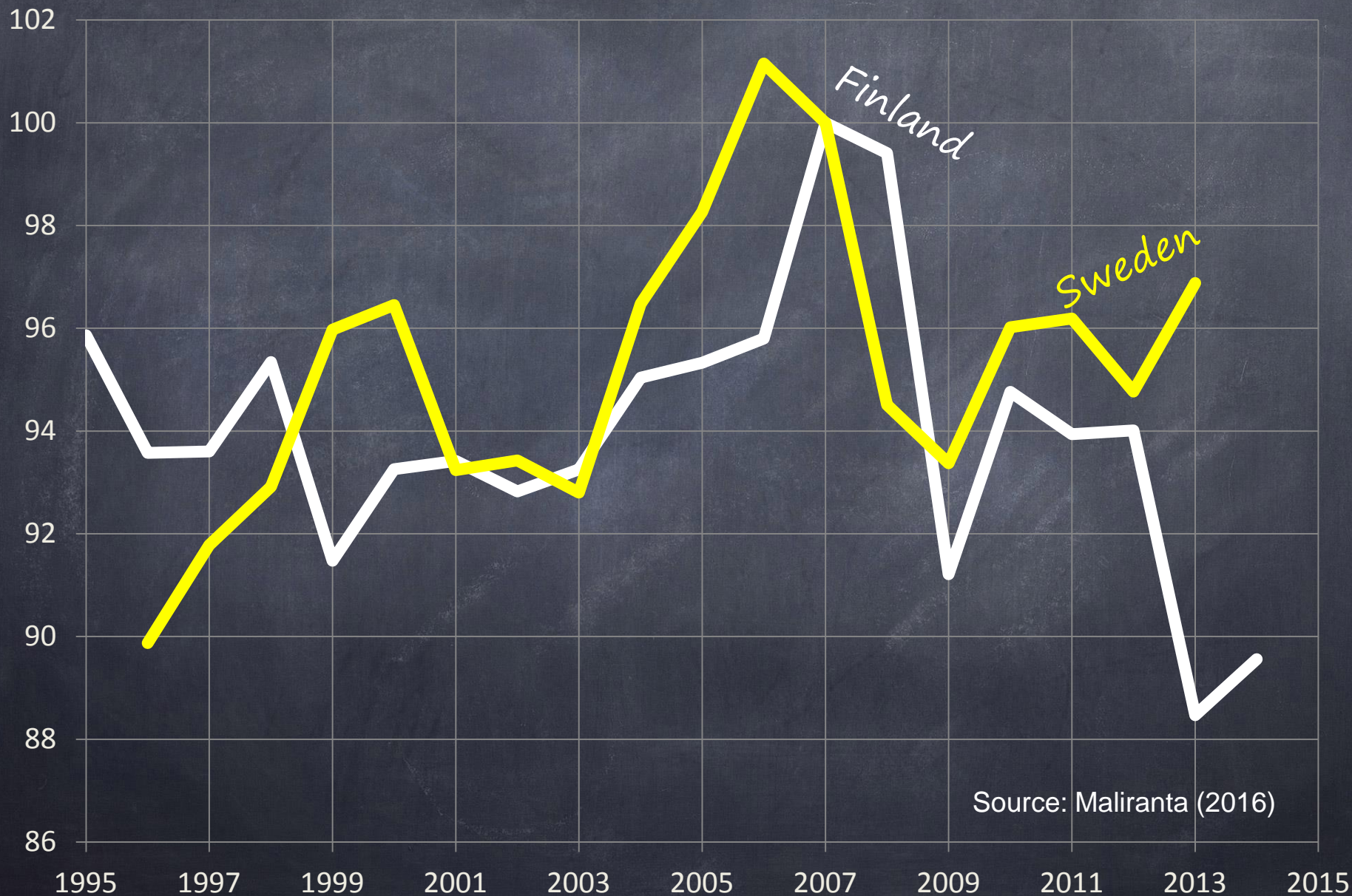
Within manufacturing industries (normalized industry structures)



Source: Maliranta (2016)

Productivity *within firms*, 2007=100

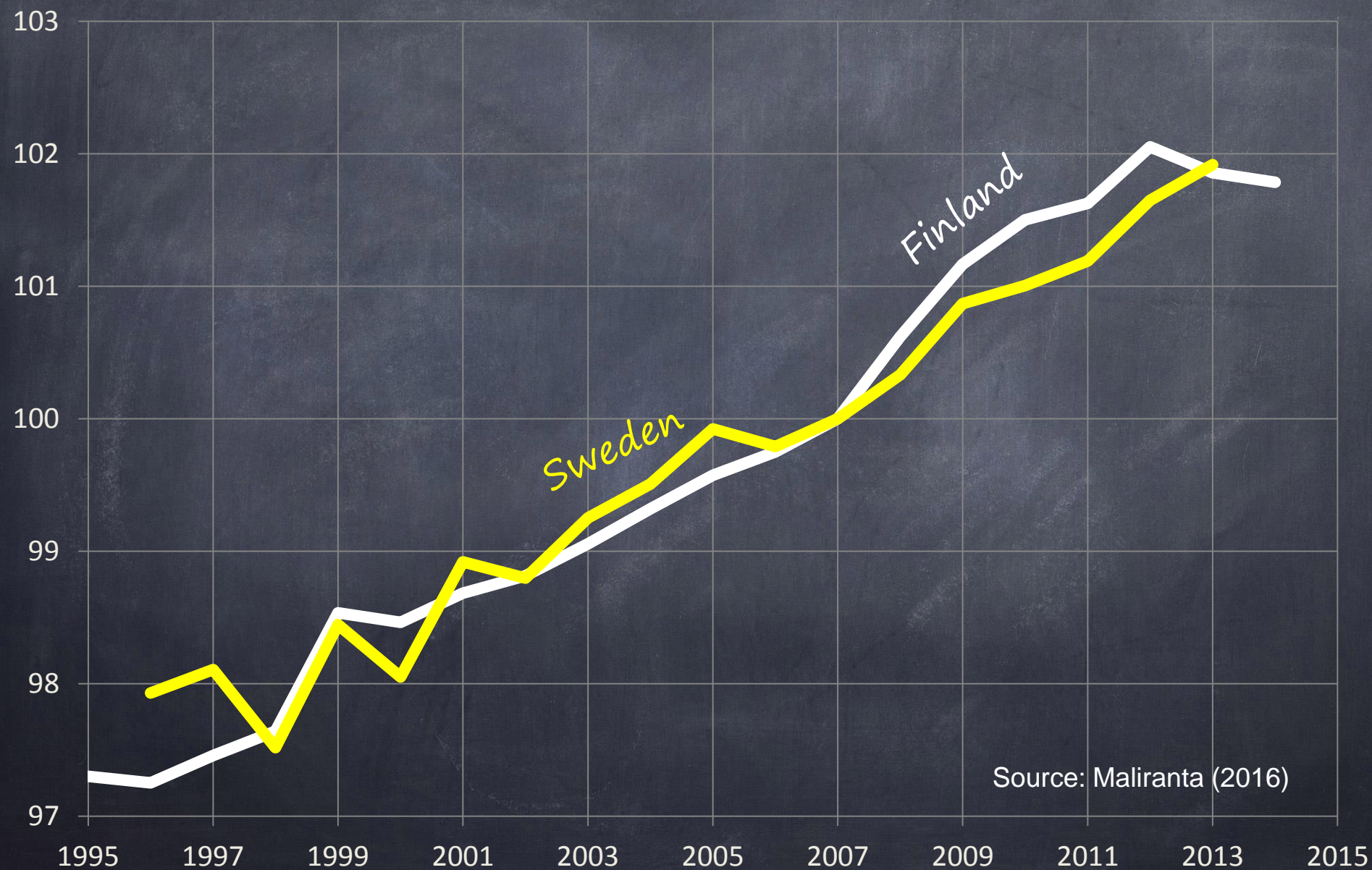
Within private service industries (normalized industry structures)



Source: Maliranta (2016)

"Creative destruction" *between firms*, 2007=100

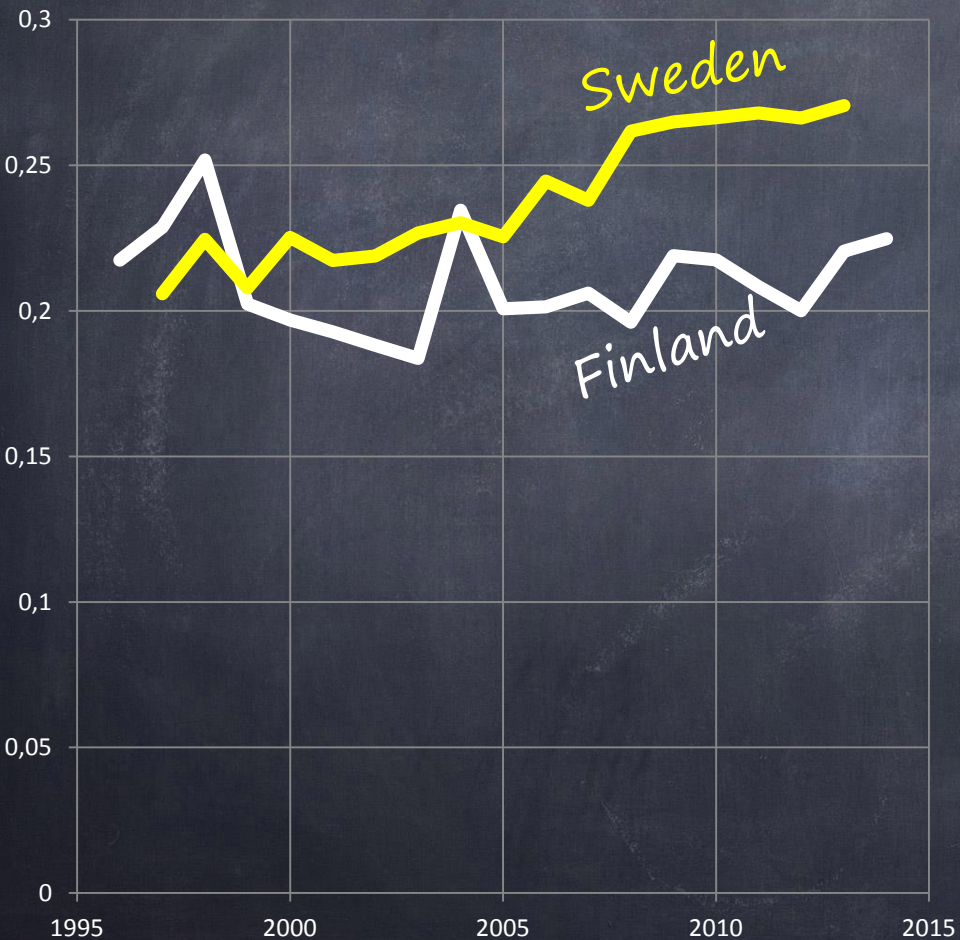
Within private service industries (normalized industry structures)



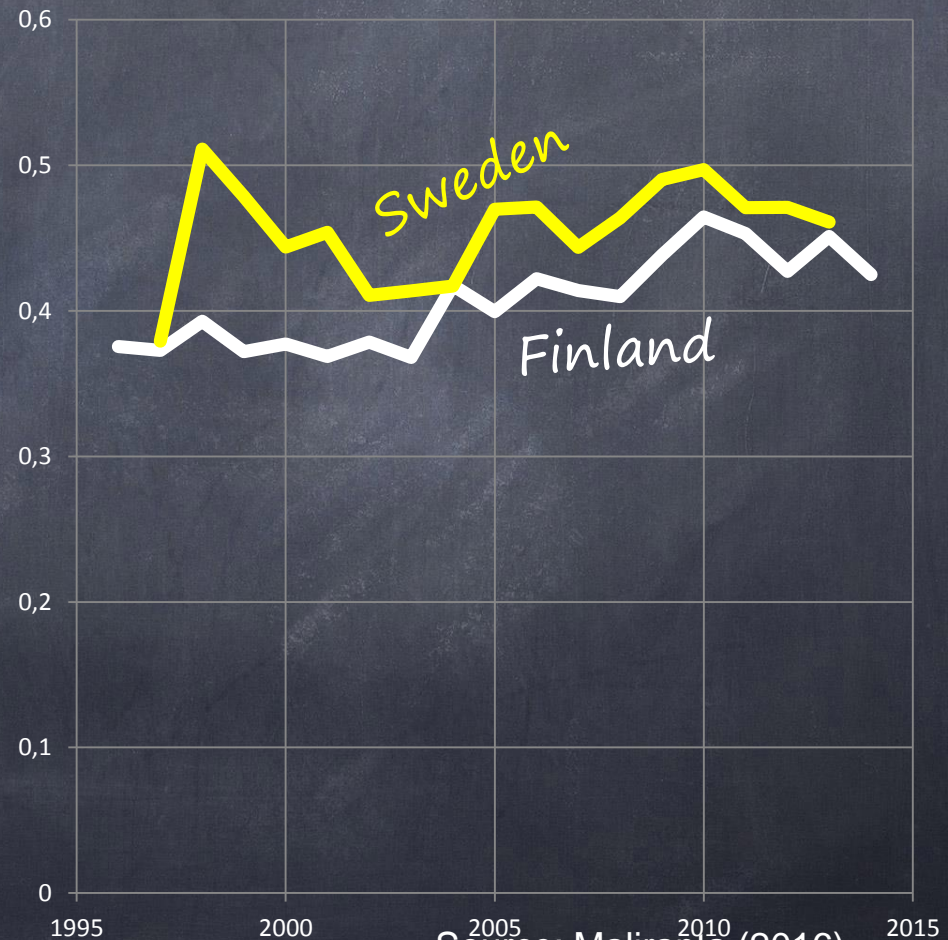
Source: Maliranta (2016)

Dispersion between firms, Within manufacturing industries

Wages, $\text{std}(\ln(W))$



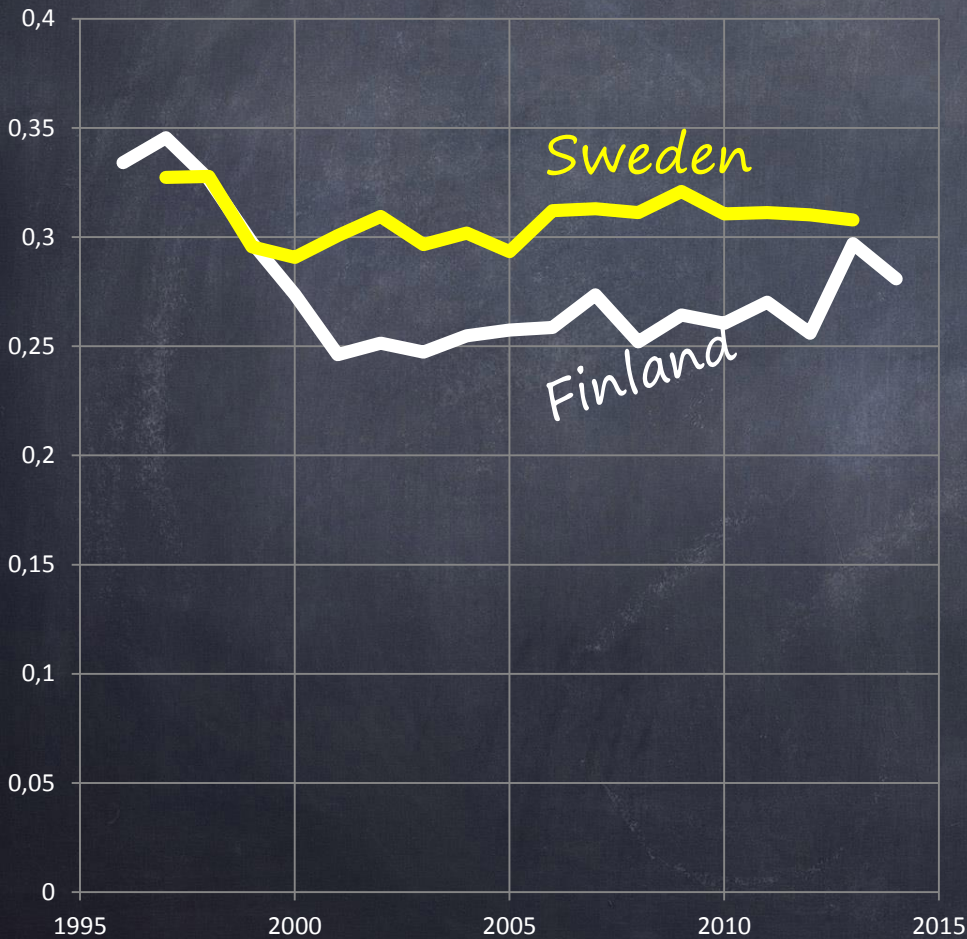
Productivity, $\text{std}(\ln(LP))$



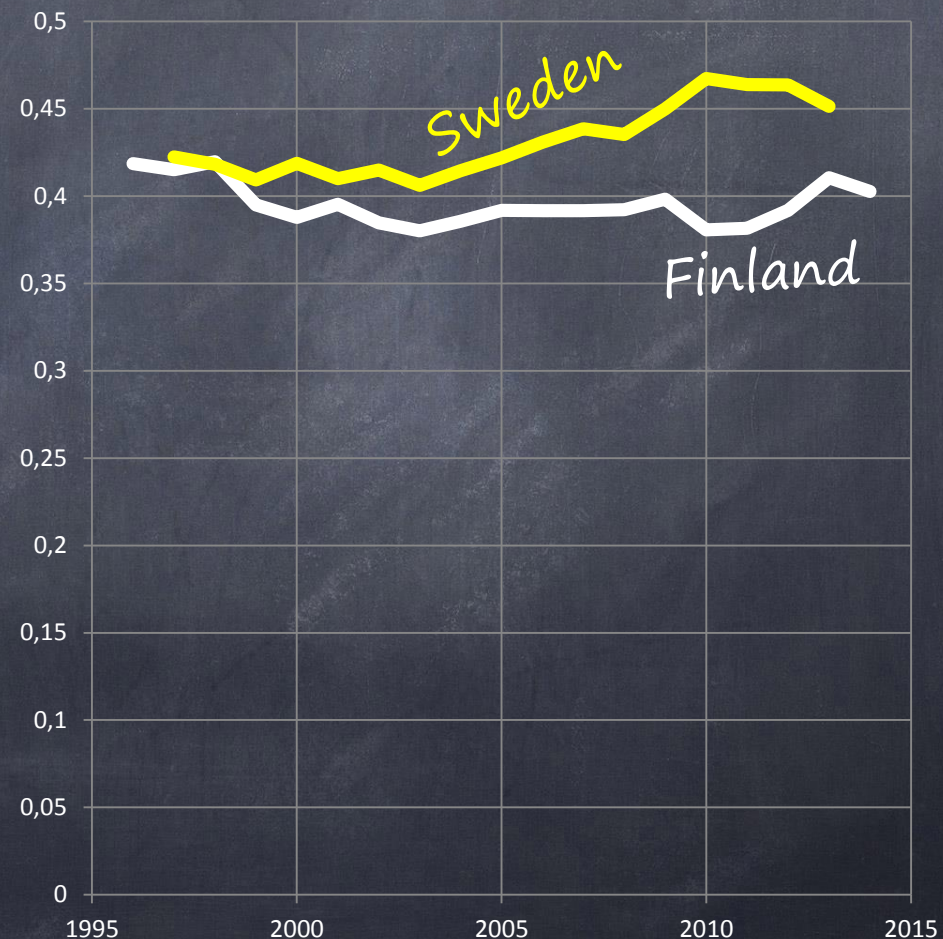
Source: Maliranta (2016)

Dispersion between firms, Within private service industries

Wages, $\text{std}(\ln(W))$



Productivity, $\text{std}(\ln(LP))$

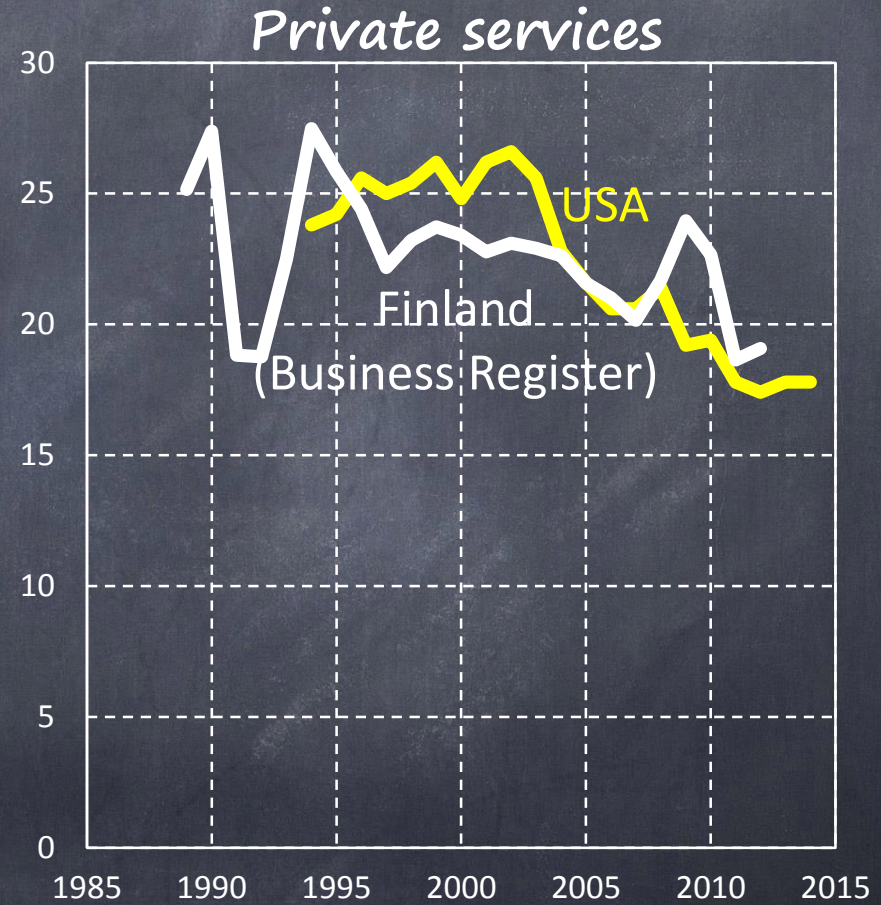
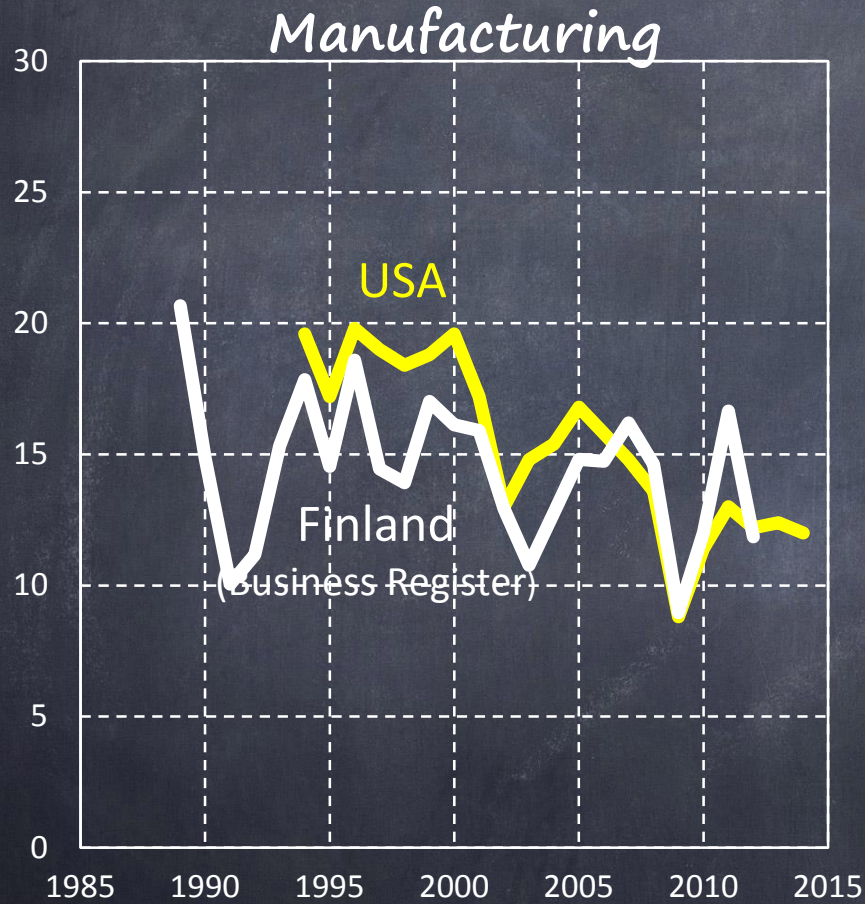


Source: Maliranta (2016)

Renewal of job structured has diminished

”Excess job reallocation rate”, EJIR, %

1989/1994 - 2012/2014, %



"Creative destruction" by firm groups in Finland

Within business sector industries

Employment ja productivity micro-level decomposition, Preliminary results

Table. Contribution of High Growth Firms and other firms to micro-level sources of output growth, within business sector industries, 2011-2014,

| | OUTPUT | | EMPLOYMENT | | | LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY | | | | | | FIRMS | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Growth of real value added | Net job growth | Creation | Destruction | Aggregate productivity | Productivity growth within firms | Reallocation between firms | Entry | | Cross-term of within | | Other cross-terms | Average size |
| | | | | | | | | Exit | component | component | terms | | |
| (1)= (2)+(5) | (2)= (3)-(4) | (3) | (4) | (5)=(6)+(7)+ (8)+(9)+(10) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | | |
| All firms | -1,9 | -0,6 | 20,0 | 20,7 | -1,3 | -2,7 | 0,9 | -1,4 | 1,2 | 0,6 | 0,0 | | |
| Contribution of ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High growth firms, large | 1,3 | 1,9 | 1,9 | | -0,6 | -0,6 | 0,1 | | | -0,1 | 0,0 | 166 | |
| High growth firms, small | 2,2 | 3,1 | 3,1 | | -1,0 | -0,6 | -0,2 | | | -0,1 | 0,0 | 7 | |
| Modest growth firms, large | 1,3 | 2,7 | 2,7 | | -1,5 | -1,7 | 0,3 | | | -0,1 | 0,0 | 202 | |
| Modest growth firms, small | 1,8 | 3,2 | 3,2 | | -1,4 | -1,4 | 0,0 | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 8 | |
| Modest decline firms, large | -2,5 | -4,7 | | 4,7 | 2,2 | 1,6 | 0,1 | | | 0,5 | 0,0 | 327 | |
| Modest decline firms, small | -2,7 | -2,8 | | 2,8 | 0,1 | -0,3 | 0,2 | | | 0,1 | 0,0 | 6 | |
| Strong decline firms, large | -1,0 | -1,6 | | 1,6 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,2 | | | 0,1 | 0,0 | 132 | |
| Strong decline firms, large | -1,5 | -2,1 | | 2,1 | 0,5 | 0,1 | 0,2 | | | 0,2 | 0,0 | 6 | |
| Entry & exit, large firms | -0,9 | -0,8 | 2,4 | 3,2 | -0,1 | | | -0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | n/a | |
| Entry & exit, small firms | 0,2 | 0,3 | 6,6 | 6,3 | -0,1 | | | -1,1 | 1,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | n/a | |

Note: High growth firms have grown at least 20 % per year and strong decline firms declined at least 20 % per year in terms of employment. The number of jobs refers to the average number of employees in 2008 and 2011

"Creative destruction" by firm groups in Finland

Within business sector industries

The current contribution of the High Growth Firms of the previous period

Table. Contribution of firm groups of the previous period to the current micro-level sources of output growth, 2011- 2014, %

| | OUTPUT | | EMPLOYMENT | | LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| | Growth of real value added (1)=(2)+(5) | Net job growth (2)=(3)-(4) | Creation (3) | Destruction (4) | Aggregate productivity (5)=(6)+(7)+(8)+ (9)+(10) | Productivity growth within firms (6) | Reallocation between firms (7) | Entry (8) | Exit (9) | Cross-term of within component (10) | Other cross-terms (11) |
| All firms | -1,8 | -0,2 | 20,8 | 21,0 | -1,6 | -2,8 | 0,9 | -1,5 | 1,2 | 0,5 | 0,0 |
| Contribution of ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High growth firms, large | -0,5 | -0,5 | 0,9 | 1,5 | 0,0 | -0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| High growth firms, small | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,4 | 1,4 | 0,0 | -0,1 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Modest growth firms, large | -1,0 | -1,4 | 1,8 | 3,1 | 0,4 | -0,4 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Modest growth firms, small | -1,7 | -1,3 | 2,3 | 3,6 | -0,4 | -1,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Modest decline firms, large | -3,2 | -2,7 | 1,0 | 3,7 | -0,5 | -0,7 | 0,1 | -0,1 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Modest decline firms, small | -2,3 | -1,9 | 1,3 | 3,2 | -0,4 | -0,9 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Strong decline firms, large | -0,1 | -0,4 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Strong decline firms, small | -0,3 | -0,3 | 0,3 | 0,6 | -0,1 | -0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Large entrants | -0,3 | -1,0 | 0,3 | 1,3 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Small entrants | -0,2 | -0,1 | 2,1 | 2,2 | 0,0 | -0,2 | -0,2 | 0,4 | -0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| New firms of this period | 7,9 | 9,4 | 9,4 | | -1,5 | | | -1,5 | | | 0,0 |