Differences and Effect of Firm-level Adjustment on Productivity

The first chapter is titled "Productivity As If Space Mattered: An Application to Factor Markets Across China." Optimal production decisions depend on local market characteristics. This chapter develops a model to explain firm labor demand and firm density across regions. Firms vary in their technology to combine imperfectly substitutable worker types, and locate across districts with distinct distributions of workers and wages. Firm technologies which last match regional labor markets explain both productivity differences and firm density. Estimating structural model parameters is complex and relies on a two-stage OLS procedure. The first stage estimates local market conditions using firm employment and regional data, while the second incorporates regional costs into production function estimation. The method is applied to Chinese manufacturing, population census and geographic data to estimate local market costs and productivity technologies. In line with the model, we find that labor markets which provide cost advantages explain substantial differences in firm productivity. Furthermore, regions which have lower optimal hiring costs attract more firms per capita. This is a joint work with Wenyu Cheng and Dr. John Noonoo. The second chapter is called "Foreign Ownership Shares and Property Rights: Evidence from Thai Manufacturing Firms." Existing work based on property-right theories treat ownership as binary and the degree of integration as exogenous. This chapter proposes a property-right model where the degree of integration is endogenous and treated as a continuous variable. The model makes two predictions for firm behavior under vertical integration. Foreign ownership shares increase with the significance of foreign investors' investment. Second, the effect of investors' investment on ownership increases with the elasticity of substitution across product varieties. Both predictions find considerable support in firm-level data from Thailand. The third chapter, "Product Quality and Intra-firm Trade," presents a partial equilibrium model with product quality differentiation where heterogeneous firms choose whether to vertically integrate their foreign suppliers or outsource input production. Quality is non-verifiable by third parties which causes the well-known hold-up problem. The severity of the problem increases with product quality. The model yields closed-form expression for the productivity threshold that assigns firms into different ownership structures. The impact of quality-related parameters on the threshold is analyzed in detail.

Competition and Firm Productivity

This book examines driving factors and the effects of globalization on economic development through firm and product level data. The book is organized into four themes, i.e., productivity, innovation, wage and income gap, and with firm reallocation of resources. The comprehensiveness and richness of firm and product level data shed light upon the channels through which trade and investment affect firms' competitive outcomes and unveil factors shaping firms' heterogeneous responses towards globalization. The book looks at Asian economies as well as Australia and New Zealand and shows substantial structural change and become more integrated into the global economy and will be a useful reference for those who are interested in learning more about the relationship between globalization and firm performance. This book will appeal to policy makers and researchers interested in the impact of globalization on firm performance.

The Future of Productivity

Economic Structure, Productivity, and Infrastructure Quality in Southern Mxico

Essays on Effects of Skill M ix on Productivity and Determinants of Foreign Ownership in Developing Countries

Aging, Health, and Productivity

This book takes a comprehensive look at Japanese firms engaging in export and foreign direct investment (FDI) and develops new methods to test the internationalization of firms, which is a focus issue in international trade. Using micro-level data, the book provides an introduction to theoretical and statistical analysis of international trade and provides evidence of Japanese firms with productivity heterogeneity. It makes clear that although the productivity of internationallyized Japanese firms is higher on average than that of firms serving only the domestic market, the difference in productivity between exporters and FDI firms is not as obvious in comparison with that of their counterparts in the United States and Europe. Focusing on this point, the book analyzes not only productivity heterogeneity among firms but also the differences in firm-specific factors other than productivity-industry-specific factors, market-specific factors such as market size and variable and fixed costs for exports, and FDI in destination countries. This in-depth investigation reveals how those factors make the modes of Japanese firms' internationalization different from those of the United States and Europe. Furthermore, analysis focuses on the effects of internationalization on productivity differences among firms. In this book, the book analyzes not only productivity heterogeneity among firms but also the differences in firm-specific factors other than productivity-industry-specific factors, market-specific factors such as market size and variable and fixed costs for exports, and FDI in destination countries. This in-depth investigation reveals how those factors make the modes of Japanese firms' internationalization different from those of the United States and Europe. Further analysis focuses on the effects of internationalization on productivity differences among firms.

Corporate Indebtedness and Low Productivity Growth of Italian Firms

A rise of Productivity offers a look at how the low productivity in Latin America and the Caribbean is preventing the region from catching up with the developed world. The authors look beyond the traditional macro explanations and dig all the way down to the industry and firm level to uncover the causes.

Firm Productivity in Bangladesh Manufacturing Industries

Brazil is at crossroads, emerging slowly from a historic recession that was preceded by a huge economic boom. Revenues for the historic bull following a boom are manifold. Policy makers were an important contributor factor, and included the pursuit of countercyclical policies, introduced to deal with the effects of the global financial crisis, beyond the point where they were helpful. The remaining broadband infrastructure weaknesses plague the economy, that also help explain Brazil's uninspiring growth performance over the past four decades.

The Age of Productivity

This volume collects four studies that were prepared as background research to the 2018 OECD Economic Survey of Costa Rica. Using firm-level, trade and sectoral data, these studies seek to provide insights into the trends in productivity, and its determinants in Costa Rica this volume.

Productivity Revisited

Recruitment and Selection Strategies in the Firm

Remarkably, a small fraction of firms account for most of the job and output creation in High-income and developing countries alike. Does this imply that the path to enabling more economic dynamism lies in selectively targeting high-productivity firms? Or would pursuing broad-based reforms that minimize distortions be more effective? Inspired by these questions, this book provides new evidence on the incidence, characteristics, and drivers of high-productivity firms based on in-depth studies of dynamics in Brazil, China, Greece, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, and Turkey. It's findings reveal that high-productivity firms are not only powerful engines of job and output growth but also create positive spillovers for other businesses along the value chain. At the same time, the book also highlights that the persistence of high-productivity firms is caused by their own characteristics, including firm size, sector, location, or past performance. Its findings show that most firms struggle to sustain rapid rates of expansion and that the relationship between high productivity and productivity is often weak. Consequently, the book formulates and implements policy solutions to deal with the effects of the global financial crisis, beyond the point where they were helpful. The remaining broadband基础设施 weaknesses plague the economy, that also help explain Brazil's uninspiring growth performance over the past four decades.

Determinants Of Productivity At Firm And Industry Level

Differences and Effect of Firm-level Adjustment on Productivity

The first chapter is titled "Productivity As If Space Mattered: An Application to Factor Markets Across China." Optimal production decisions depend on local market characteristics. This chapter develops a model to explain firm labor demand and firm density across regions. Firms vary in their technology to combine imperfectly substitutable worker types, and locate across districts with distinct distributions of workers and wages. Firm technologies which last match regional labor markets explain both productivity differences and firm density. Estimating structural model parameters is complex and relies on a two-stage OLS procedure. The first stage estimates local market conditions using firm employment and regional data, while the second incorporates regional costs into production function estimation. The method is applied to Chinese manufacturing, population census and geographic data to estimate local market costs and productivity technologies. In line with the model, we find that labor markets which provide cost advantages explain substantial differences in firm productivity. Furthermore, regions which have lower optimal hiring costs attract more firms per capita. This is a joint work with Wenyu Cheng and Dr. John Noonoo. The second chapter is called "Foreign Ownership Shares and Property Rights: Evidence from Thai Manufacturing Firms." Existing work based on property-right theories treat ownership as binary and the degree of integration as exogenous. This chapter proposes a property-right model where the degree of integration is endogenous and treated as a continuous variable. The model makes two predictions for firm behavior under vertical integration. Foreign ownership shares increase with the significance of foreign investors' investment. Second, the effect of investors' investment on ownership increases with the elasticity of substitution across product varieties. Both predictions find considerable support in firm-level data from Thailand. The third chapter, "Product Quality and Intra-firm Trade," presents a partial equilibrium model with product quality differentiation where heterogeneous firms choose whether to vertically integrate their foreign suppliers or outsource input production. Quality is non-verifiable by third parties which causes the well-known hold-up problem. The severity of the problem increases with product quality. The model yields closed-form expression for the productivity threshold that assigns firms into different ownership structures. The impact of quality-related parameters on the threshold is analyzed in detail.

Competition and Firm Productivity

This book examines driving factors and the effects of globalization on economic development through firm and product level data. The book is organized into four themes, i.e., productivity, innovation, wage and income gap, and with firm reallocation of resources. The comprehensiveness and richness of firm and product level data shed light upon the channels through which trade and investment affect firms' competitive outcomes and unveil factors shaping firms' heterogeneous responses towards globalization. The book looks at Asian economies as well as Australia and New Zealand and shows substantial structural change and become more integrated into the global economy and will be a useful reference for those who are interested in learning more about the relationship between globalization and firm performance. This book will appeal to policy makers and researchers interested in the impact of globalization on firm performance.

The Future of Productivity

Economic Structure, Productivity, and Infrastructure Quality in Southern Mxico

Essays on Effects of Skill M ix on Productivity and Determinants of Foreign Ownership in Developing Countries

Aging, Health, and Productivity

This book takes a comprehensive look at Japanese firms engaging in export and foreign direct investment (FDI) and develops new methods to test the internationalization of firms, which is a focus issue in international trade. Using micro-level data, the book provides an introduction to theoretical and statistical analysis of international trade and provides evidence of Japanese firms with productivity heterogeneity. It makes clear that although the productivity of internationallyized Japanese firms is higher on average than that of firms serving only the domestic market, the difference in productivity between exporters and FDI firms is not as obvious in comparison with that of their counterparts in the United States and Europe. Focusing on this point, the book analyzes not only productivity heterogeneity among firms but also the differences in firm-specific factors other than productivity-industry-specific factors, market-specific factors such as market size and variable and fixed costs for exports, and FDI in destination countries. This in-depth investigation reveals how those factors make the modes of Japanese firms' internationalization different from those of the United States and Europe. Further analysis focuses on the effects of internationalization on productivity differences among firms.

Corporate Indebtedness and Low Productivity Growth of Italian Firms

A rise of Productivity offers a look at how the low productivity in Latin America and the Caribbean is preventing the region from catching up with the developed world. The authors look beyond the traditional macro explanations and dig all the way down to the industry and firm level to uncover the causes.

Firm Productivity in Bangladesh Manufacturing Industries

Brazil is at crossroads, emerging slowly from a historic recession that was preceded by a huge economic boom. Revenues for the historic bull following a boom are manifold. Policy makers were an important contributor factor, and included the pursuit of countercyclical policies, introduced to deal with the effects of the global financial crisis, beyond the point where they were helpful. The remaining broadband infrastructure weaknesses plague the economy, that also help explain Brazil's uninspiring growth performance over the past four decades.

The Age of Productivity

This volume collects four studies that were prepared as background research to the 2018 OECD Economic Survey of Costa Rica. Using firm-level, trade and sectoral data, these studies seek to provide insights into the trends in productivity, and its determinants in Costa Rica this volume.

Productivity Revisited

Recruitment and Selection Strategies in the Firm

Remarkably, a small fraction of firms account for most of the job and output creation in High-income and developing countries alike. Does this imply that the path to enabling more economic dynamism lies in selectively targeting high-productivity firms? Or would pursuing broad-based reforms that minimize distortions be more effective? Inspired by these questions, this book provides new evidence on the incidence, characteristics, and drivers of high-productivity firms based on in-depth studies of dynamics in Brazil, China, Greece, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, and Turkey. It's findings reveal that high-productivity firms are not only powerful engines of job and output growth but also create positive spillovers for other businesses along the value chain. At the same time, the book also highlights that the persistence of high-productivity firms is caused by their own characteristics, including firm size, sector, location, or past performance. Its findings show that most firms struggle to sustain rapid rates of expansion and that the relationship between high productivity and productivity is often weak. Consequently, the book formulates and implements policy solutions to deal with the effects of the global financial crisis, beyond the point where they were helpful. The remaining broadband infrastructure weaknesses plague the economy, that also help explain Brazil's uninspiring growth performance over the past four decades.
The Effects of Globalisation on Firm and Labour Performance

Productivity growth in Italy has been persistently anemic and has lagged that of the euro area over the period 1999-2015, while the indebtedness of its corporate sector has increased. Using the DBRIS Firm-level database, this paper studies the long-term impact of persistent corporate debt accumulation on the productivity growth of Italian firms and investigates whether total factor productivity growth varies with the level of corporate indebtedness. We employ a novel estimation technique proposed by Clici, Lucchini, Marie, and Pascali (2021) to account for dynamic, bi-directional feedback effects, cross-firm heterogeneity, and cross-sectional dependence arising from unobserved common factors (for example, oil price shocks, labor and product market frictions, and stance of global financial cycle). Filtering out the effects of unobserved common factors and controlling for firm-specific characteristics, we find significant negative effects of persistent corporate debt build-up on total factor productivity growth, and weak evidence of a threshold of corporate debt, beyond which productivity growth drops off significantly. Our results have strong policy implications, for example the design of the tax system should discourage corporate debt accumulation, and effective and timely frameworks to reduce corporate debt overhangs are essential.

determinants of performance of manufacturing firms in seven European transition economies

Productivity growth in Italy has been persistently anemic and has lagged that of the euro area over the period 1999-2015, while the indebtedness of its corporate sector has increased. Using the DBRIS Firm-level database, this paper studies the long-term impact of persistent corporate debt accumulation on the productivity growth of Italian firms and investigates whether total factor productivity growth varies with the level of corporate indebtedness. We employ a novel estimation technique proposed by Clici, Lucchini, Marie, and Pascali (2021) to account for dynamic, bi-directional feedback effects, cross-firm heterogeneity, and cross-sectional dependence arising from unobserved common factors (for example, oil price shocks, labor and product market frictions, and stance of global financial cycle). Filtering out the effects of unobserved common factors and controlling for firm-specific characteristics, we find significant negative effects of persistent corporate debt build-up on total factor productivity growth, and weak evidence of a threshold of corporate debt, beyond which productivity growth drops off significantly. Our results have strong policy implications, for example the design of the tax system should discourage corporate debt accumulation, and effective and timely frameworks to reduce corporate debt overhangs are essential.

Productivity in Indian Manufacturing

This note presents the results of an empirical analysis of firm-level productivity growth in Russia’s manufacturing sector during the period 2003-08 using a rich database as well as recent REBR (World Bank Business Enterprise and Performance Survey) findings. The results show that productivity grew steadily between 2003 and 2008, with an annual growth rate of 4 percent over the period.showing no sign of a slowdown from the previous period after the 1998 crisis. Firm characteristics such as size, location, age, and the structure of firm ownership are important determinants of productivity, as evidenced by positive effects of scale economies (large-firm effect), agglomeration (proximity-to-city effect), private ownership, and a firm’s industry dominance. Supplemental analysis of the quality of infrastructure-water, electricity, transport, and the internet using BEEPS data show that infrastructure quality gaps reduce firm productivity with water supply gaps having the largest impact.

Recruitment and Selection Strategies in the Firm

An Assessment of Determinants of Firm Productivity in Zimbabwe

This paper uses data from a random sample of firms on employees’ wages and characteristics to examine the determinants of employee productivity and earnings. The data include several measures of job experience, training, and both worker and firm characteristics as well as subjective employer productivity ratings and earnings of workers. Given observations on the same individual at different points in time, we can consider both levels and changes in earnings with productivity, with various firm- and worker-specific factors included as control variables. The results show that: (1) Both previous experience and tenure in the current job have significant, positive effects on wages and productivity. Previous experience effects are found primarily on levels of wages and productivity while tenure affects occur for both current levels and changes. (2) The relationship between productivity and wages grows not only not to levels of either. (3) Among demographic characteristics, we find productivity growth and current productivity levels to be slightly higher for females while their wages are significantly lower. Other determinants of earnings and productivity ratings (e.g., such as various types of incentive pay and the fraction unionized) are considered here as well.

Global Productivity

India's Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject Economics - Other: grade 1.0, University of Hagen (Wirtschaftswissenschaft), Language: English, abstract: Economic theory suggests that offshoring creates productivity-enhancing effects but literature in this area has been rather limited for service offshoring until recently. Thus, the contribution of this thesis to examine how service offshoring affects productivity. The work is structured as follows: Section 2 first provides a definition of the related terms and narrows down the topic of the paper. Section 3 briefly discusses service offshoring as a new paradigm of trade in the US. It also addresses the types of offshore service jobs, the offshore locations as well as the current volume of service offshoring. Section 4 discusses the various determinants that lead to service offshoring. Section 5 contains the core analysis of this paper with the goal of analyzing the productivity effects of service offshoring theoretically and empirically. First, a Heckscher-Ohlin model by Feenstra and Hanson (1996, 1997, 1999) will be introduced as one of the earliest models addressing offshoring and productivity. Then the "trade in tasks" model by Grossman and Helpman (2000) is presented to illustrate how service offshoring affects productivity. On an empirical level, the studies from Amiti and Wei (2009) and Schwöerer (2012) will be discussed to address how service offshoring affects productivity specifically in the US and Europe. This will be followed by a comparison of the two empirical studies. Section 6 summarizes the work and adds some final remarks.

Competition and Productivity in Japanese Manufacturing Industries

OECD Economic Survey of Costa Rica: Research Findings on Productivity

This volume comprehensively captures trends in productivity and its determinants in the post-reform period for Indian manufacturing. It provides an up-to-date survey of different methods employed in measuring productivity and their applications across corporate and unincorporated sectors, including food, beverages, furniture, gems, chemicals, petroleum and rubber, metals and minerals, paper products, publishing, textiles, etc. The essays examine the uneven impact of economic reforms and growth on the productivity of the manufacturing sector. This will be especially useful to students and scholars of economics, business and management, policymakers and governmental agencies, particularly those interested in economic growth and productivity.

Cross-Country Differences in Productivity

This paper presents empirical evidence on the impact of competition on firm productivity. Using firm-level observations from the World Bank Enterprise Survey database, we find a positive and robust causal relationship between our proxies for competition and our measures of productivity. We also find that countries that implemented product market reforms had a more pronounced increase in competition, and correspondingly, in productivity: the contribution to productivity growth due to competition spammed by product-market reforms is around 12-15 percent.

Productivity in Services in Latin America and the Caribbean

Concepts, Measurement and Determinants of Productivity in the Firm

Firm Productivity, Innovation and Financial Development

This paper combines different strands of the productivity literature to investigate the effect of idiosyncratic (firm-level) policy distortions on aggregate outcomes. On the one hand, a growing body of empirical research has been relating cross-country differences in key economic outcomes, such as productivity or output per capita, to differences in policies and institutions. On the other hand, a strand of empirical research has attempted to shed light on the determinants of productivity at the firm level and the evolution of the distribution of productivity across firms within each industry. In this paper, we exploit a rich source of microdata from several countries. Our data source is the cross-industry cross-country data set of the World Bank, which contains comprehensive and high-quality information on productivity and other key variables at the firm level. Our empirical findings are that there is substantial variation in the within-industry productivity distribution across countries.

Productivity Growth and Value Chains in Four European Countries

This chapter analyses the determinants of productivity in the manufacturing industries, looking particularly at the impact of product market competition on productivity. Using a newly available panel data set on around ten thousand firms in manufacturing for the years 1994-2000, this chapter examines the productivity of firms as measured by the change in the level of output price-cost margin, which is found to be positively related to productivity growth. Moreover, we suggest that market power, as measured by observed firm-specific price-cost margins, has a negative impact on productivity levels of R&D-performing firms.

Firm-specific Determinants of Productivity Gaps: Between East and West German Industrial Branches

The Effects of Globalisation on Firm and Labour Performance

Productivity growth in Italy has been persistently anemic and has lagged that of the euro area over the period 1999-2015, while the indebtedness of its corporate sector has increased. Using the DBRIS Firm-level database, this paper studies the long-term impact of persistent corporate debt accumulation on the productivity growth of Italian firms and investigates whether total factor productivity growth varies with the level of corporate indebtedness. We employ a novel estimation technique proposed by Clici, Lucchini, Marie, and Pascali (2021) to account for dynamic, bi-directional feedback effects, cross-firm heterogeneity, and cross-sectional dependence arising from unobserved common factors (for example, oil price shocks, labor and product market frictions, and stance of global financial cycle). Filtering out the effects of unobserved common factors and controlling for firm-specific characteristics, we find significant negative effects of persistent corporate debt build-up on total factor productivity growth, and weak evidence of a threshold of corporate debt, beyond which productivity growth drops off significantly. Our results have strong policy implications, for example the design of the tax system should discourage corporate debt accumulation, and effective and timely frameworks to reduce corporate debt overhangs are essential.

determinants of performance of manufacturing firms in seven European transition economies

Productivity growth in Italy has been persistently anemic and has lagged that of the euro area over the period 1999-2015, while the indebtedness of its corporate sector has increased. Using the DBRIS Firm-level database, this paper studies the long-term impact of persistent corporate debt accumulation on the productivity growth of Italian firms and investigates whether total factor productivity growth varies with the level of corporate indebtedness. We employ a novel estimation technique proposed by Clici, Lucchini, Marie, and Pascali (2021) to account for dynamic, bi-directional feedback effects, cross-firm heterogeneity, and cross-sectional dependence arising from unobserved common factors (for example, oil price shocks, labor and product market frictions, and stance of global financial cycle). Filtering out the effects of unobserved common factors and controlling for firm-specific characteristics, we find significant negative effects of persistent corporate debt build-up on total factor productivity growth, and weak evidence of a threshold of corporate debt, beyond which productivity growth drops off significantly. Our results have strong policy implications, for example the design of the tax system should discourage corporate debt accumulation, and effective and timely frameworks to reduce corporate debt overhangs are essential.
High-Growth Firms

Increase in life expectancy is arguably the most remarkable product of modern economic growth. In the last 30 years we have gained roughly 2.5 years of longevity every generation. This success is in large part due to advances in our understanding of health and longevity over the last few decades and some of the major structural changes faced by policymakers in economies, particularly in health spending, social security administration, and labor market institutions. This book looks closely into these changes and identifies the fundamental issues at the intersection of microeconomic and microeconometric analysis. The first half of the book studies the macroeconomic relationships between health spending, technological progress in medical-related sectors, economic growth, and wholesale price reforms. The second half of the book looks closely into the microeconomic relationships between policy changes and productivity at the firm level. There is a whole chapter of the book dedicated to this. The book examines the determinants of productivity and presents a detailed analysis of the determinants of productivity, with a focus on the long run and the long run historical evolution and the cross sectional changes. It also looks into the determinants of the various dimensions of individual productivity. The study concludes that the complex relationship between population and longevity is not written in stone, and can be modified by properly designed choices.

Firm Innovation and Productivity in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Determinants of Employee Productivity and Earnings

This book addresses the rising productivity gap between the global frontier and other firms, and identifies a structural impediment constraining business start-ups, knowledge diffusion and resource allocation (such as barriers to up-scaling and relatively high rates of skill mismatch).

Productivity and the Economic Cycle

This volume uses the study of firm dynamics to investigate the factors preventing faster productivity growth in Latin America and the Caribbean, pushing past the limits of traditional macroeconomic analyses. Each chapter is dedicated to an examination of a different factor affecting firm productivity—innovation, ICT usage, on-the-job-training, firm age, access to credit, and international linkages—highlighting the differences in firm characteristics, behaviors, and strategies. By showcasing this remarkable heterogeneity, this collection challenges national policymakers to look beyond one-size-fits-all solutions and create balanced policy mixes tailored to distinct firm needs. This book is open access under a CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 license.

The Complementary Role of Exports and R&D Investments as Sources of Productivity Growth

Internationalization of Japanese Firms

How do firm-specific actions—in particular, innovation—affect productivity? And what is the role of the financial sector in facilitating higher productivity? Using a rich firm-level dataset, we find that innovation is crucial for firm performance as it directly and measurably increases productivity. Moreover, its effects on productivity are mediated through the financial sector: firms reap the maximum benefits from innovation in countries with well-developed financial systems. This effect is particularly important for firms in high-tech sectors, which typically have higher external financing needs.

Brazil

A diverse economy has been witnessing a pronounced slowdown of productivity growth since the global financial crisis that is accompanied in recent years by a withdrawal from trade integration processes. This study examines the determinants of productivity slowdown over the past two decades in four closely integrated European countries, austria, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands, based on firm-level data. Participation in global value chains appears to have affected productivity positively, including through its effect on TFP when facilitated by higher investment in intangible assets, a proxy for firm innovation. Other contributors to productivity growth in firms are workforce ageing, access to finance, and skill mismatches.

Development and Determinants of Productivity in Switzerland 1990-2010

Firm Size and Human Capital as Determinants of Productivity and Earnings

The COVID-19 pandemic shocked the global economy after a decade that featured a broad-based slowdown in productivity growth. Global Productivity: Trends, Drivers, and Policies presents the first comprehensive analysis of the evolution and drivers of productivity growth, examines the effects of COVID-19 on productivity, and discusses a wide range of policies needed to rekindle productivity growth. The book also provides a far-reaching set of multiple measures of productivity for up to 54 advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies, and introduces a new sectoral database of productivity. The World Bank has created an extraordinary database, with a key focus on emerging markets and developing economies, whereas the prior literature has concentrated on developed economies. The book seeks to understand growth patterns and quantify the role of (among other things) the industrialization of countries, technological change, and the role of natural disasters, including the COVID-19 pandemic. This book is must-reading for specialists in emerging economies but also provides deep insights for anyone interested in economic growth and productivity. Martin Weili Bai (Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution) and Former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors) is an important book at a critical time. At the book notes, global productivity growth had already been slowing prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and collapse with the pandemic. If we want an effective recovery, we have to understand what was driving these long-run trends. The book presents a novel global approach to measuring the levels, growth rate, and drivers of productivity growth. For anyone wanting to understand or influence productivity growth, this is an essential read. Nicholas Bloom (Stanford University) notes: “The COVID-19 pandemic hit a global economy that was already struggling with an adverse pre-existing condition—slow productivity growth. This extraordinary valuable and timely book brings considerable new evidence that shapes the debate about long-standing stagnation of the slowdown. It is comprehensive, with an exceptional focus on emerging market and developing economies. Importantly, it shows how severe disasters (of which COVID-19 is just the latest) typically harm productivity. There are no silver bullets, but the book suggests sensible strategies to improve growth prospects. John Fernald (Stanford University) notes: “The COVID-19 pandemic hit a global economy that was already struggling with an adverse pre-existing condition—slow productivity growth. This extraordinary valuable and timely book brings considerable new evidence that shapes the debate about long-standing stagnation of the slowdown. It is comprehensive, with an exceptional focus on emerging market and developing economies. Importantly, it shows how severe disasters (of which COVID-19 is just the latest) typically harm productivity. There are no silver bullets, but the book suggests sensible strategies to improve growth prospects.”

Drivers of Firm-Level Productivity in Russia’s Manufacturing Sector

Determinants of Small Firm Productivity and Growth in Kenya

Essays in Applied Microeconomics on the Measurement and Determinants of Firm Efficiency and Productivity

Productivity has again moved to center stage in two critical academic and policy debates: the slowing of global growth amid spectacular technological advances, and developing countries’ treacherous slow growth in catching up to the technological frontier. Productivity Revived brings together the new conceptual advances of second-wave productivity analysis that have revolutionized the study of productivity, much previous analysis into question while providing a new set of tools for approaching these debates. This book extends this analysis and, using unique data sets from multiple developing countries, grounds it in the developing-country context. It calls for rebalancing away from an exclusive focus on misallocation toward a greater focus on upgrading firms and facilitating the emergence of productive new establishments. Such an approach requires a supportive firm management, and various types of human capital—managerial, technical, and scientific—necessary to cultivate new transformational firms. The book is the second volume of the World Bank Productivity Project, which seeks to bring frontier thinking on the measurement and determinants of productivity to global policy makers.

Determinants and Productivity Effects of Service Offshoring

This paper examines two potential channels of knowledge acquisition that underlie firm productivity growth in the Taiwanese electronics industry: participation in the global value chain and employee training, with a focus on the long run and the long run historical evolution and the cross sectional changes. By looking into the determinants of the various dimensions of individual productivity, the study concludes that the complex relationship between population and longevity is not written in stone, and can be modified by properly designed choices.

Corporate Indebtedness and Low Productivity Growth of Italian Firms

Copyright code: 9c32b5d7e88d644b3a01f745f4a78f79