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**Exploring the wide dispersion in productivity
among European firms**

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Exploring the wide dispersion in productivity among European firms

Many barriers keep resources from flowing to the most efficient firms in the European Union, with negative consequences for macroeconomic performance. Although a key objective of the EU has been to improve the allocation of resources across member countries, the dispersion of productivity among firms remains relatively large. Using data from a new survey of firms in all 28 EU countries, this column argues that reducing differences in the business environment across countries and industries could increase EU GDP by at least 18 percent. It also shows that reducing the dispersion in the marginal revenue products of EU firms to the level of the United States – a change that would likely require many significant policy reforms – could increase aggregate output in the EU by more than 20 percent. In addition, it finds that the use of firm-level characteristics can help better understand the potential sources of distortions in the allocation of resources across firms.

The recent slowdown in productivity growth in the United States, European Union and other developed economies has generated a sense of urgency among policymakers to identify impediments to productivity increases and to find ways to spur economic growth. A number of explanations has been put forth. Falling productivity growth has been associated with rising misallocation of resources and large differences in productivity across firms (Bartelsman, Haltiwanger and Scarpetta, 2013; Gopinath et al., 2017). Because companies vary widely in how much output they produce per unit of capital and labor, the EU does not grow as much as it could if resources were allocated more efficiently. Although a key objective of the EU has been to improve the allocation of resources across member countries, it is not a single market, where marginal products for firms in all 28 countries are equalized. A less demanding proposition would be to ask whether after decades of economic integration the dispersion of productivity in the EU is close to the dispersion found in the US.

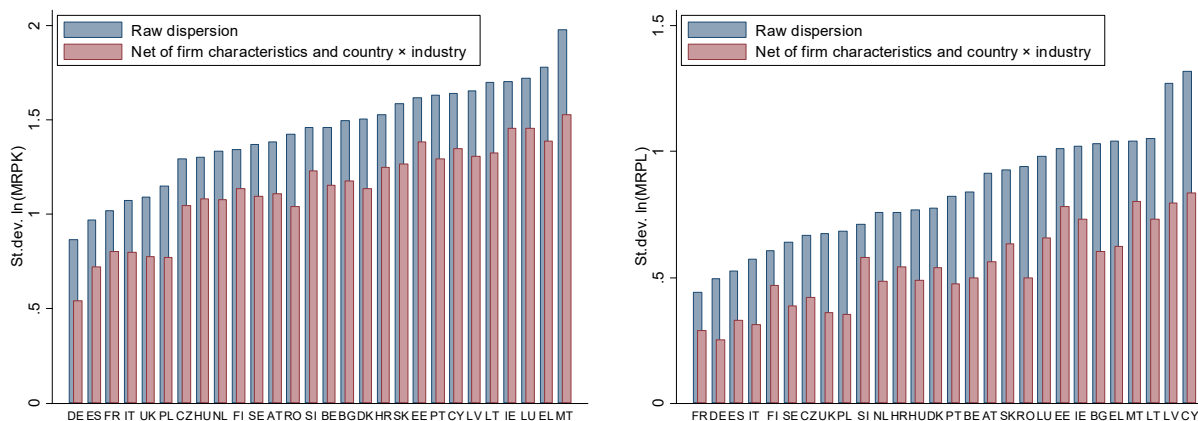
In recent research (Gorodnichenko et al., 2018), we show that the dispersion in the use of resources among EU firms is large: about 50 percent wider than what has been found by previous studies for the US (Asker, Collar-Wexler and De Loecker, 2014; Bartelsman, Haltiwanger and Scarpetta, 2013). We develop a simple dynamic theoretical framework of profit maximizing firms and estimate the dispersion of the marginal revenue product of capital (MRPK) and the marginal revenue product of labor (MRPL) in the EU and individual countries.¹ Our calculations suggest that reducing the EU dispersion in marginal revenue products to US levels – a change that would likely require many significant policy reforms – could increase the EU's GDP by more than 20 percent. By reallocating capital and labor to firms that perform better, EU economies could increase productivity and output.

¹ MRPK is defined at the firm level as the product of the capital share and turnover per fixed asset; MRPL as the product of the labour share and turnover per employee.

While previous research has been successful in measuring the dispersion of productivity and assessing potential gains from better allocation of resources, little is known about *why* firms have different marginal products. The lack of research on this question has been brought about by data limitations. To explore why the marginal revenue products vary across EU firms, we use data of the EIB Investment Survey (EIBIS) on a random sample of firms matched to an administrative database in each of the 28 EU countries. Using firm characteristics, in addition to industry-level and country-level variables, can help explain the dispersion in the use of capital and labor (Figure 1). Our results indicate that removing barriers across countries and industries in the EU (controlling for the interaction effects of country and industry in a regression framework) could increase GDP by at least 18 percent. If one considers that country or industry fixed effects capture barriers and distortions, then the EU common market is rather fragmented.

In terms of labor allocation, firms appear to be more segmented across countries than industries, as the differences in the levels of MRPL are higher across countries than across industries. This suggests that moving a worker from one country to another is “costlier” than moving the worker from one industry to another within the same country or that quality differences across workers are larger between countries than between industries. The opposite is true for the use of capital: the interpretation is that moving a unit of capital from one country to another is cheaper (or easier) than moving it from one industry to another within the same country or that quality differences in capital are smaller between countries than between industries. National regulations and language barriers could play an important part in the efficiency of resource allocation within the EU.

Figure 1. Raw and residual dispersion of the marginal revenue products of capital and labor
 Panel A. MRPK
 Panel B. MRPL



Notes: The figures show the dispersion in MRPK and MRP among EU firms in different countries. “Raw” means no controls. “Controls + country × industry” add country × industry (interactions) fixed effects to firm-level characteristics. Country codes: AT-Austria, BE-Belgium, BG-Bulgaria, CZ-Czech Republic, CY-Cyprus, DE-Germany, DK-Denmark, EE-Estonia, EL-Greece, ES-Spain, FI-Finland, FR-France, HR-Croatia, HU-Hungary, IE-Ireland, IT-Italy, LT-Lithuania, LU-Luxembourg, LV-Latvia, MT-Malta, NL-Netherlands, PL-Poland, PT-Portugal, RO-Romania, SE-Sweden, SI-Slovenia, SK-Slovakia, UK-United Kingdom.

While the existing literature treats the dispersion of marginal products as reflecting barriers and distortions, this may not always be the case. If the dispersion is due to barriers and distortions, it

is indeed economically undesirable. However, some dispersion may reflect optimizing behavior of firms (e.g., compensating differentials in the labor market), which would be economically rational from the standpoint of the firms and could even be optimal for social welfare. Which of these phenomena is consistent with the data is thus a key question.

We explore the extent to which firm characteristics predict the variation in MRPK and MRPL. For example, an older firm with a dated capital stock may be less efficient than a newer firm with state-of-the-art technology and recently acquired capital. Higher capacity utilization is also associated with higher marginal revenue products. When we constrain the effects of firm-level characteristics to be the same in all EU countries, they can explain 11.2 percent of the variation in MRPK, and 27.1 percent of the variation in MRPL – a sizeable part of total dispersion. When we allow the effects of these variables to differ across countries, so that the effect of a rise in capacity utilization influences the productivity of a German firm differently than an Italian firm, they can explain most of the variation in marginal revenue products.

For illustration purposes, we group firm-level variables into two groups. In the first group, we include capacity utilization, measures of input quality and indicators for the dynamic adjustment of inputs: we interpret this group as compensating differentials because they could reflect individual firm policies. The second group includes firm demographics (a firm's age, size, subsidiary status, exporter status), obstacles to long-term investment, and source of investment finance, which we interpret as constraints and distortions because they reflect predetermined factors and business environment. In the regression analysis, the predictive power is similar for the two groups of variables. Conditional on accepting this classification of variables, one can reach two important conclusions. First, the raw dispersion in marginal revenue products is likely to overstate the extent of misallocation since some variation could be driven by heterogeneity in the quality of inputs. Second, distortions are likely to be substantial and removing them may lead to significant gains in productivity. Although we do not have an unambiguously exogenous variation in the firm-level explanatory variables, their predictive power sheds light on what factors are likely to be important and where future work should concentrate efforts to estimate causal effects.

We also use of Machado-Mata decomposition to construct counterfactual distributions of marginal revenue products for each country (Machado and Mata, 2005). This decomposition exercise helps us to understand better whether the observed variation in marginal revenue products is brought about by either (i) cross-country differences in firm characteristics or (ii) cross-country differences in how the business, institutional and policy environment guides the allocation of resources across heterogeneous firms, i.e. how regression coefficients on characteristics are “priced” into outcomes.

We find that cross-country variation in the dispersion of marginal revenue products is largely driven by differences in a country's business, institutional and policy environment rather than by differences in firm characteristics *per se*. This result is important because it provides large-scale *microeconomic* evidence that institutions can explain the variation in marginal revenue products across EU firms. Using the example of Greece and Germany, we show that the dispersion of marginal revenue products is wider among firms in Greece than in Germany (Table 1). However, the results suggest that if German firms were to be moved to Greece, they would not be more efficient than Greek firms: the dispersion of marginal revenue products for German firms would be even wider than the one actually observed in Greece. The Greek business, policy and

institutional environment seems to be relatively ineffective in reducing the dispersion of marginal returns across firms. Instead, if Greek firms were to be moved to Germany, they would be almost as efficient than German firms: the standard deviation of this counterfactual distribution is much closer to the actual distribution of marginal revenue products in Germany. In other words, the German business, institutional and policy environment appears to help improve the equalization of returns across heterogeneous firms.

Table 1. Machado-Mata decomposition of the marginal revenue products of capital and labor

Firm characteristics	"Prices"	St. dev.	St. dev.
X	β	log(MRPK)	log(MRPL)
Germany	Germany	0.98	0.46
Greece	Greece	1.81	0.77
Germany	Greece	2.37	0.86
Greece	Germany	1.08	0.52

Notes: The table reports actual and counterfactual dispersion of marginal revenue products based on regression analysis. We use Germany and Greece as an example: the exercise could be done for any country included in the sample.

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