# Why Is Productivity Growth Slow?

IGL2018 GLOBAL CONFERENCE JUNE 13, 2018

Comments by Chad Syverson

# Technology Optimism and Slow Productivity Growth: Potential Explanations

- 1. False hopes
  - Technological optimism unwarranted; future productivity acceleration won't happen
- 2. Mismeasurement
  - Reality better than measured; no current slowdown
- 3. Distribution and dissipation
  - Technological benefits are real but concentrated;
    large dissipative efforts to grab or guard benefits
- 4. Implementation and restructuring lags
  - Technology is real, but benefits take time to emerge

# Technology Optimism and Slow Productivity Growth: Potential Explanations

- 1. False hopes: Certainly some past technologies have disappointed
  - But not hard to estimate large productivity gains from existing technologies
- 2. Mismeasurement: Reasonable prima facie case
  - But lots of recent work indicating this isn't the story
- 3. Distribution and dissipation: Consistent with more skewed/concentrated company and worker outcomes
  - But hardly dispositive, and implies huge amounts of dissipative activity

## **Tests of the Mismeasurement Hypothesis**

- 1. Is the size of measured slowdown in a country related to importance of IT in that economy? No
- 2. Researchers have tried to measure surplus from web-related technologies. How large are their numbers? Too Small
- 3. Compute how large IT-related sectors would have to be if we measured the purportedly "missing" growth Enormous
- 4. See if total income is systematically higher than output Yes, but in a way inconsistent with mismeasurement hypothesis
- 5. "Qualitative" tests
  - All results hard to reconcile with the hypothesis

## **Case for the AI Implementation Lag Story**

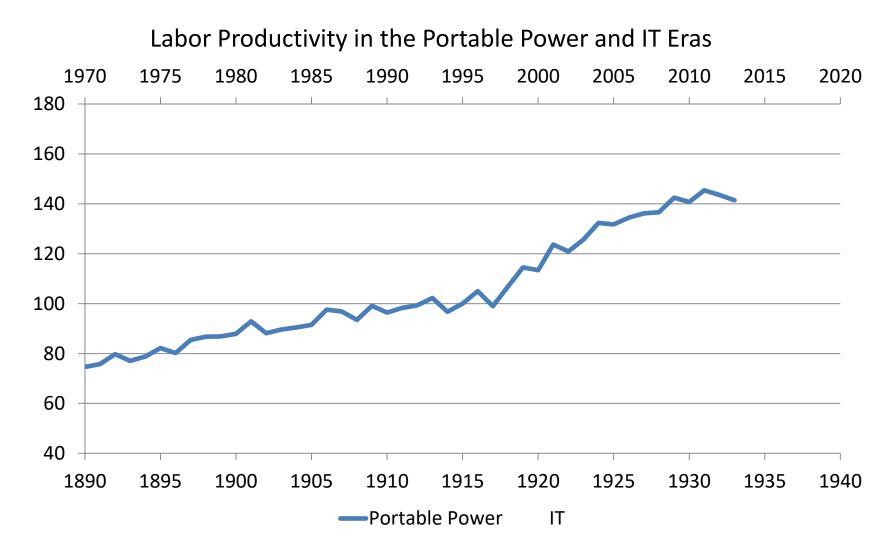
- Current productivity growth does not predict future productivity growth
- Back-of-the-envelope examples of achievable productivity growth
- Al as a GPT

## Why Are There Implementation Lags?

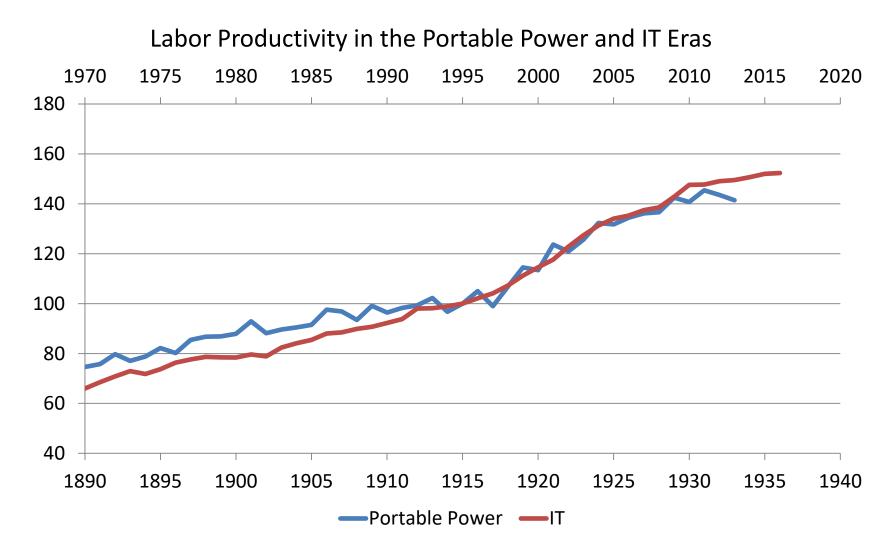
- 1. Enough new capital stock must be accumulated to affect aggregates
- 2. Complementary assets need to be invented, built, and installed

These processes can take years or decades

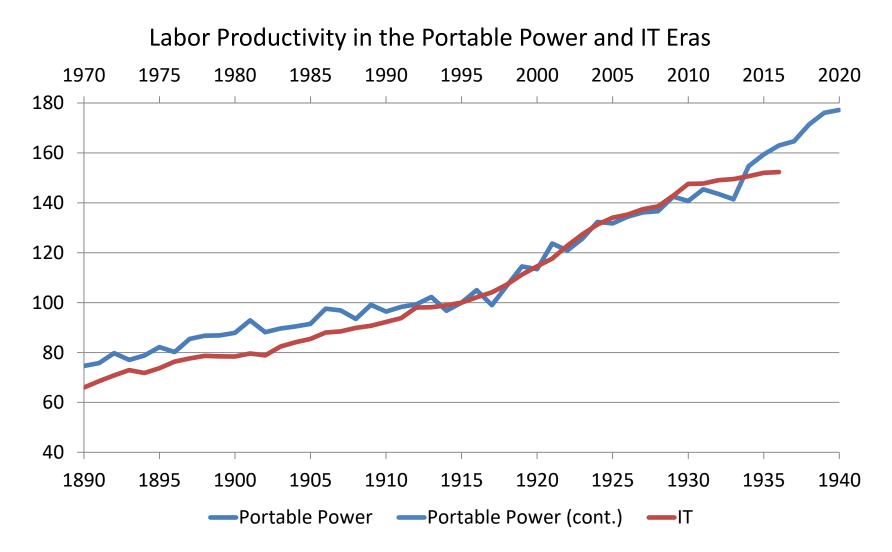
### History's Lens on Today's Paradox



### History's Lens on Today's Paradox



### History's Lens on Today's Paradox



# Implementation Will Depend on Producers' Complementary Assets/Capabilities

- Firms differ massively in capabilities. Why?
- "Levers"
  - 1. Managerial practices/talent
  - 2. Higher-quality labor and capital
  - 3. IT and R&D
  - 4. Learning-by-doing
  - 5. Product innovation
  - 6. Firm structure decisions
- External factors
  - 1. Productivity spillovers
  - 2. Competition—both intra-market and through trade
  - 3. Regulatory environment
  - 4. Input market flexibility