### The Productivity Slowdown: "The Phenomenon"

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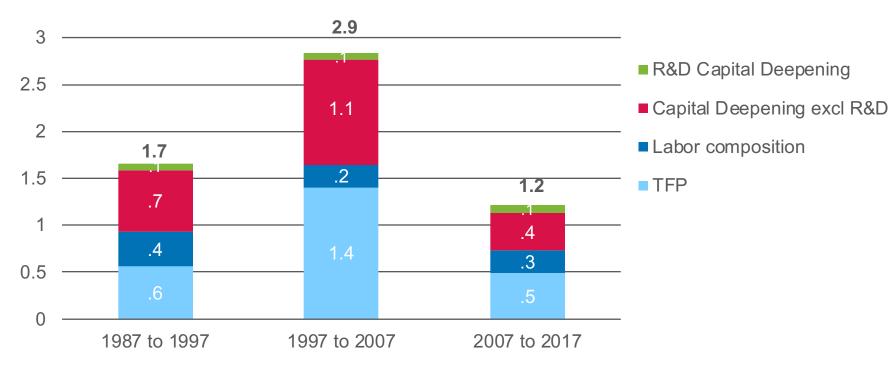
### Why did productivity growth slow?

- IT revolution over
- Non-technological forces (secular stagnation, demographic and regulatory headwinds)
- Mismeasurement (within GDP, beyond GDP)
- Misunderstanding of history's lessons, aka "the innovation J-curve"

- Focus of my remarks:
  - Intangibles (beyond R&D), Digitization
- Summary:
  - Accounting for intangibles + better measurement of things digital clear some of the puzzles

# Compared with bubble years, weak US labor productivity reflects slow growth in both capital deepening and TFP

Contributions to labor productivity growth, nonfarm business sector Percentage points



## Total intangible investment provides a more comprehensive picture of inputs to innovation

Investment rates, Private industries, 1977 to 2017 (investment relative to private industry value added)



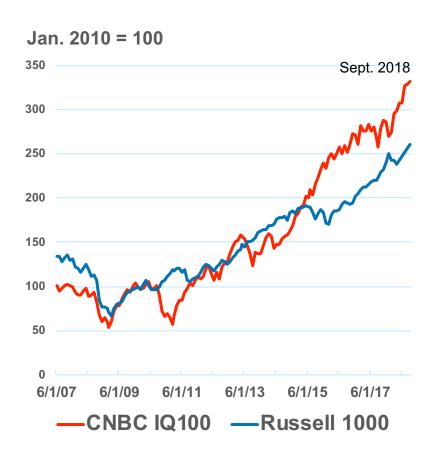
Note: Non-national accounts Intangibles estimates are preliminary and do not include own-account expenditures on brand and customer development as reported in Corrado and Hao (2013).. Data available at www.intaninvest.net

## Does an "intangibles approach" help understand the productivity slowdown?

- If intangible capital has spillovers, then a slowdown in intangible investment suggests a slowdown in TFP
- Research\* suggests productivity spillovers accrue to nonR&D intangibles, i.e., beyond the well-documented effects of R&D
- The slowdown in nonR&D intangibles could account for as much as 1/4 of the slowdown in TFP growth

<sup>\*</sup> Corrado, Carol, Jonathan Haskel, and Cecilia Jona-Lasinio, "Knowledge Spillovers, ICT, and Productivity Growth" Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics 79:4 (August 2017), 592-618.

## Financial performance of intangibles-intensive large cap firms outstrips its benchmark, especially in recent years



#### Notes:

- CNBC IQ100 is an index icomprised of 100 firms (chosen from the Russell 1000) with greatest forward-looking profitability based on their intangible capital
- Not tech-heavy
- Developed from M-Cam's very detailed, global IP database

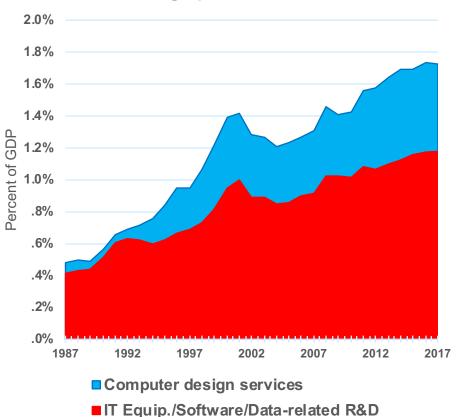
## Does an "intangibles approach" help understand the productivity slowdown? -- continued

- If investments in artificial intelligence are not fully represented in existing intangibles measures, then productivity is mismeasured
- Pattern of impact is called the "AI innovation J-curve" in a recent paper \*\*
- Investments in AI should be counted as increases in intangible capital

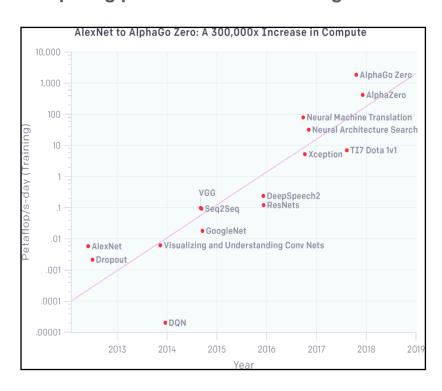
<sup>\*\*</sup> Brynjolfsson, Rock, and Syverson, "Artificial Intelligence and the Modern Productivity Paradox: A Clash of Expectations and Statistics," NBER Working paper (October 2018).

### Available indicators suggest a surge of investments in Al

## ICT R&D and computer design services continue a strong upward trend



#### Computing power used in Al training runs



Source: Blog by Dario Amodei and Danny Hernandex, "Al and Compute", May 16, 2018, at https://blog.openai.com/ai-and-compute/

### Summary

- Part of the slowdown in productivity may be due to fewer spillovers from nonR&D intangibles, i.e., a slowdown in diffusion of commercial knowledge
- All things digital suggest optimism for future productivity growth
  - ✓ R&D in ICT/AI/computing is very robust
  - ✓ Payoffs to measured and unmeasured investments in data analytics by businesses not evident in productivity (yet)
- Digital mismeasurement (not discussed) can also explain part of the slowdown
  - ✓ Productivity of telecommunication services (internet, mobile, video) is understated, and the understatement is larger after 2007\*

<sup>\*</sup>See "Accounting for Innovation Consumer Digital Services: Implications for GDP and Consumer Welfare" by David Byrne and Carol Corrado, November 2017 (preliminary)

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