

Comments on
“Utilization-Adjusted TFP Across Countries:
Measurement and Implications for International
Comovement

By Huo, Levchenko, and Pandalai-Nayar

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I will talk about

A couple of stylized facts for context

- GDP synchronisation appears to increase in recent decades
- TFP growth fluctuates a lot

Some concerns about measurement issues

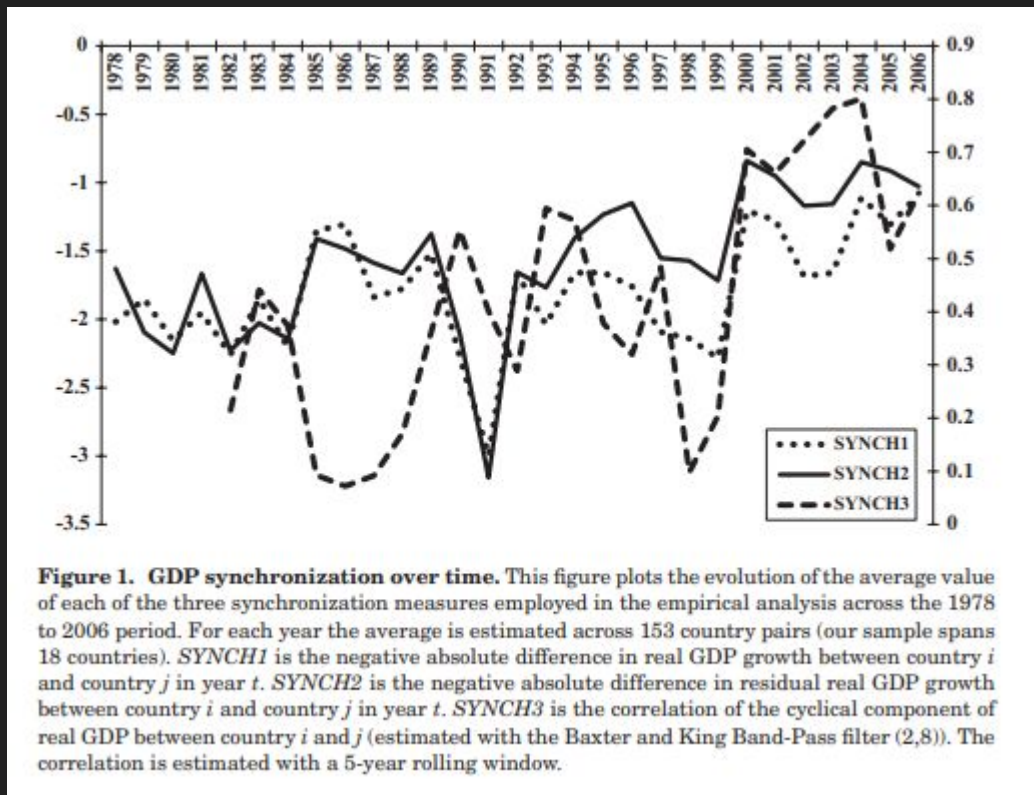
Interpretation of Utility-Adjusted TFP measure

A suggestion to contextualize the results

Increased GDP synchronization from early 1980s on

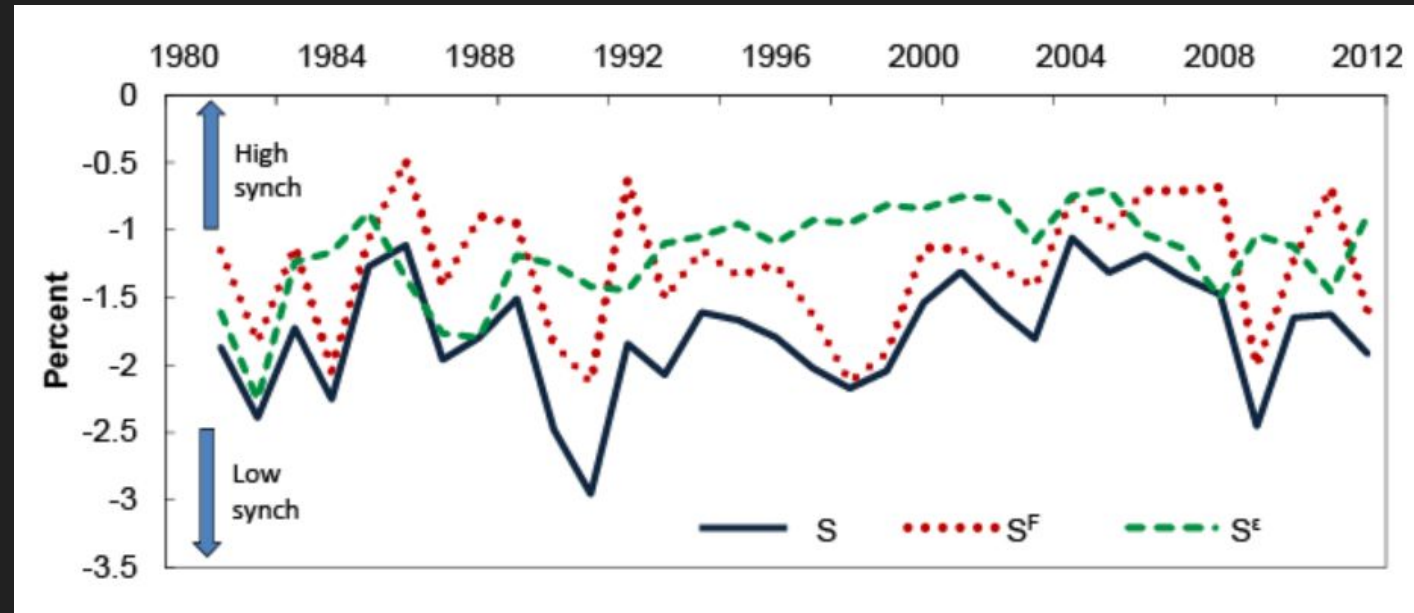
Roughly same sample as the paper.

Kalemli-Ozcan, Papaioannou, and Peydro´ (JF, 2013)



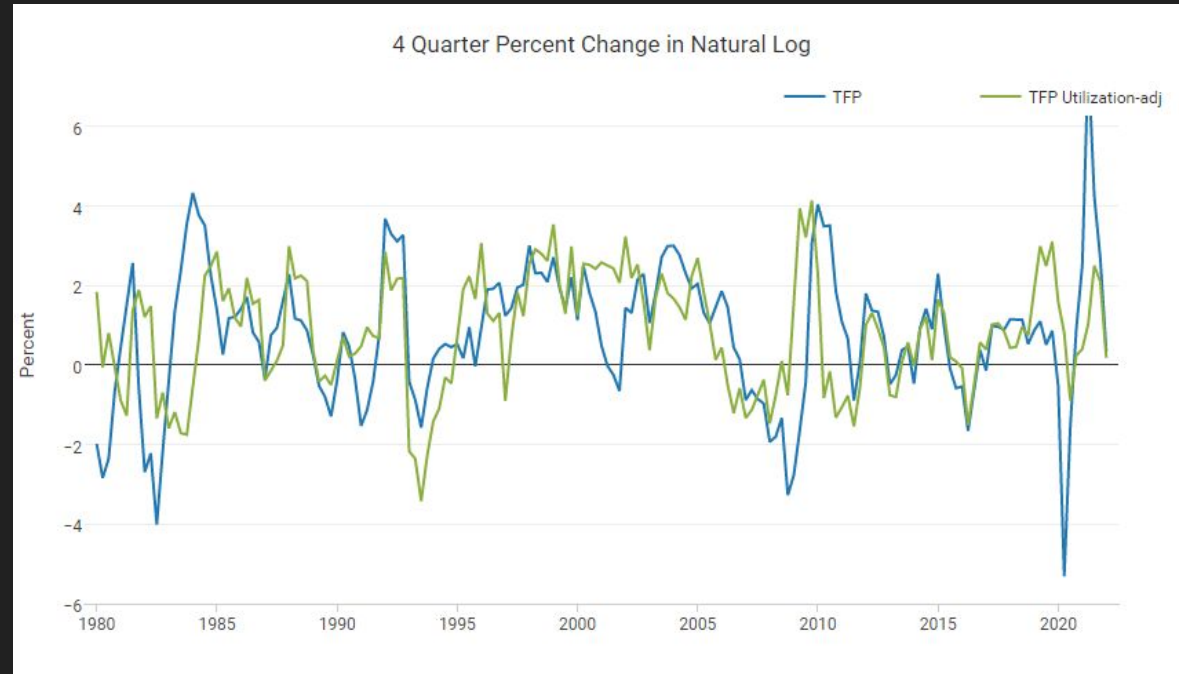
Idiosyncratic component is responsible for most increase

From:
Cesa-Bianchi,
Imbs, and
Saleheen
(JIE, 2019)



TFP growth fluctuates a lot

- TFP is measured as a residual
- Utilization rates are important (COVID crisis is an extreme example)



Chipping away at Solow residual helps us understand the role of TFP

- What explains business cycle comovement?
 - Common shocks
 - Trade
 - Financial linkages
 - ...?
- Isolating actual TFP from capacity utilization can help answer the question

This paper:

1. Extending BFK approach to other countries
2. Using new data to study comovement

TFP: still a residual

Approach:

- allow for factor utilization variation in the production function
- Use structural model to proxy for utilization given data constraints
- TFP as a residual for this function
- Solow residual is from full-utilization

=> Solow residual = Utilization + TFP

What else might be entering the utilization-adjusted TFP measure?

(acknowledge this interpretation challenge)

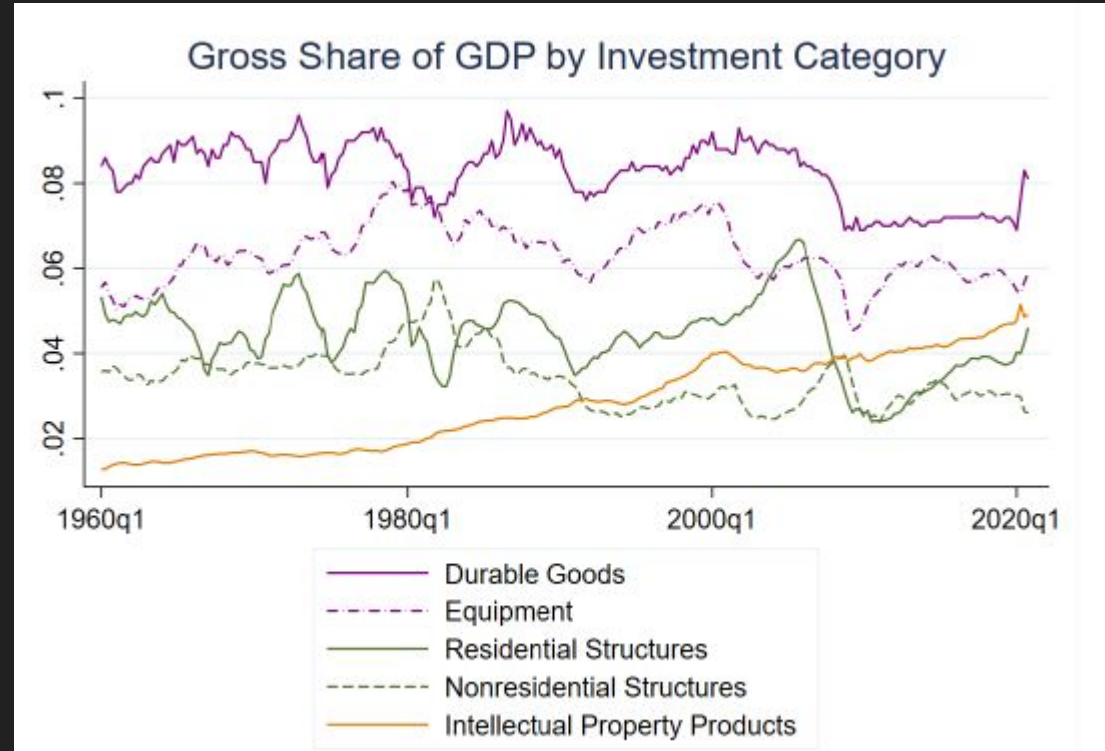
Cross-country heterogeneity in data quality/composition

- G-7 results are probably fine given high-quality data source
- Larger sample might have heterogeneous biases, e.g.
 - Size of informal sector varies by country and industry
 - Given broad industry definitions, can composition effects be important?
 - Capital and labor *quality* is likely to vary

Given that TFP is computed as a residual, this heterogeneity will create a bias toward *not finding the effect of TFP on synchronization* in the empirical analysis - an important conclusion of the paper

Should intangible capital be added?

- Increasing importance
- Some data availability
- Will it change the measure if included in the model?



UA TFP is different than Solow residual

- As expected
- In terms of business-cycle synchronization it does not contribute much (but utilization does)
- One conclusion: don't look for technology factors to explain synchronization

However, utilization can be affected by technological factors
(as authors acknowledge)

Hard to appreciate the importance of the distinction between series

A replication exercise?

- There is a literature that is relying on Solow residual to measure role of TFP in synchronization.
- Can you replicate some of the empirical papers using utilization-adjusted series you created to show qualitative and quantitative differences?

Conclusion

- Very well researched and written paper
 - Lots of work !!!
- Important contribution to the profession - I imagine data series will be widely used to answer many questions
 - Why stop in 2007?
 - COVID crisis episode shows the importance of capacity utilization
- Important contribution to understanding business cycle comovements