Canadian Productivity, Secular Stagnation, and Technological Change by Michelle Alexopoulos and Jon Cohen

Discussion by Markus Poschke McGill University

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- Why?
- Will it remain low?

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- Has it slowed? Yes. Slowdown also in other sources and other countries.
- Why? Direct measures of technical change also slowed.
- Will it remain low? Maybe not: there is suggestive evidence of a pickup in technical change in the US.

Methodology

- Measure of technical change: counts of new books in Canadian libraries, by field.
 - Examples: Computer science, Electrical engineering and Electronics, Mining and Metallurgy...

Idea: when there's an innovation, books will be published about it.

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- Link these measures to TFP measures from Statscan.
- Particular strength: sector-level analysis.



Waves of Innovation



Markus Poschke (McGill)

Alexopoulos and Cohen

Recent pick-up







Alexopoulos and Cohen

My comments

- Exploit the field/sector-level information more
- 2 Embodiment
 - Ignoring it can lead to understating the effects of technical change.
 - Did Canada underinvest in new technologies?

Comment 1: use sector/field-level information more

technical change_i $\longrightarrow_{i,i}$ productivity growth_i

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- Slowdown in TFP growth almost entirely due to a few goods industries, in particular manufacturing and mining (incl. oil) (e.g. Conesa and Pujolas 2018).
 - How much of the Canadian slowdown is due to the importance of these two sectors?
 - Technical change in these industries: Are they particularly strongly affected by certain technologies? Did growth in those slow? Did adoption slow?

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Slowdown in technical change (book publishing) most pronounced in a few areas, notably Computer science, and Electrical engineering and Electronics.

- Which detailed industries rely on these technologies? (within goods/services)
- Is slowdown in technical change by type similar in US and Canada?
- Is strength of link (VAR evidence) different between Canada and US?

What is the relationship between technology and TFP?

- Analysis (both verbal and VAR) presumes that tech causes TFP.
- But a lot of tech that is measured is embodied in capital goods.
 Robots, software...
- Consistent with this: Alexopoulos (AER 2011) shows that technology causes TFP *and* investment.

A conceptual issue: tech is embodied in capital

Why does embodiment matter?

1 Ignoring it can lead to understating the effects of technical change.

- If all technical change is embodied, technical change promotes investment, but does not affect TFP.
- If all K measures are constant quality, statistics capture this.
- \Rightarrow No effect of technical change on TFP all effect on K.
 - If not, K growth is understated and technical change will appear to affect TFP.
 - This and earlier papers find an effect of technical change on TFP. Possible reasons: not all technical change is embodied, and/or not all *K* measures are constant quality.
 - Which apply how much varies across sectors with different asset composition.
 - **Suggestion:** Could this explain lack of effect of technical change on services TFP in VARs?

A conceptual issue: tech is embodied in capital

Why does embodiment matter?

- **1** Ignoring it can lead to understating the effects of technical change.
- Investment and productivity growth in Canada: Did Canada underinvest in new technologies?
 - Not in the aggregate: in 2002-14, K grew faster in Canada compared to the US (Conesa and Pujolas 2018).
 - Sector-level: investment in manufacturing, mining?
 - \Rightarrow Different/inefficient allocation of investment, across or within sectors?
 - Why so few robots in Canada? Industrial composition? Probably not only.
 - Potential implications for future technical change and its adoption.

Concluding remarks

- Fascinating paper on very important topic.
- Looking forward to seeing more of this!