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US PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH: THE COMPANY AND SECTOR STORY

UNDERSTANDING THE PRODUCTIVITY SLOWDOWN
PETERSON INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
OCTOBER 16, 2015

CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETARY

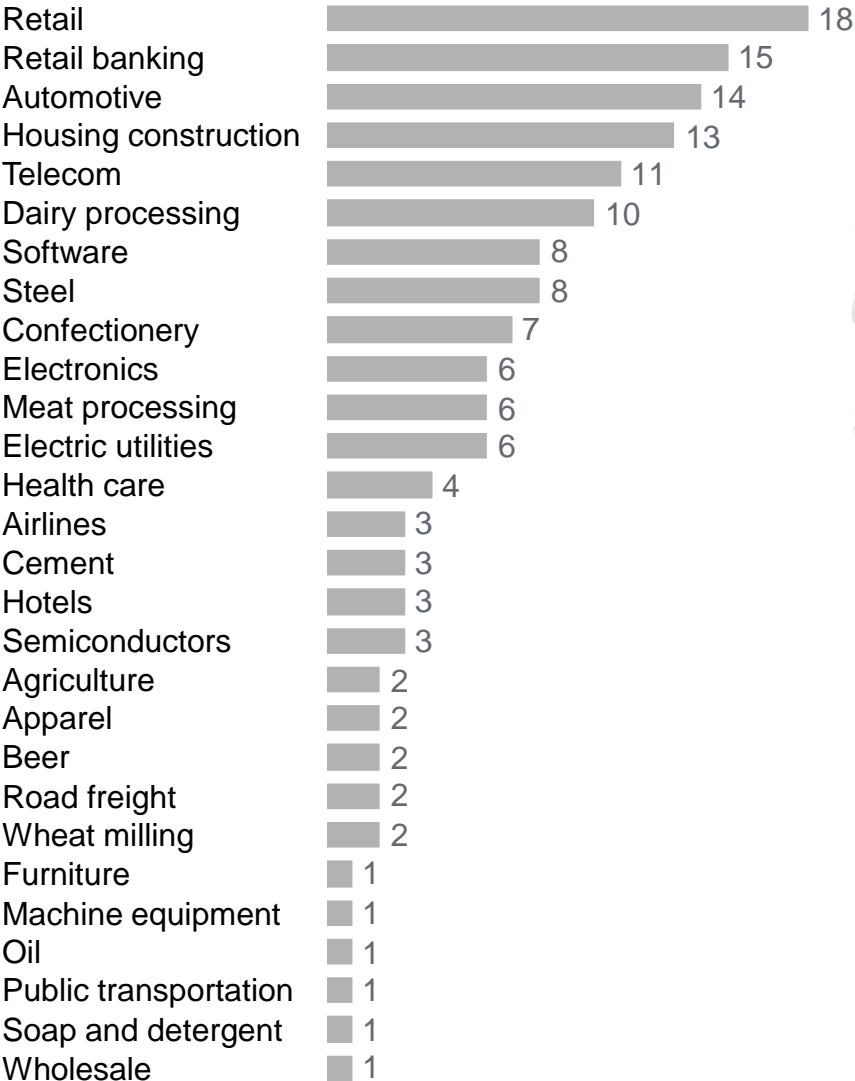
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MGI approach identifies company and industry level factors behind productivity performance

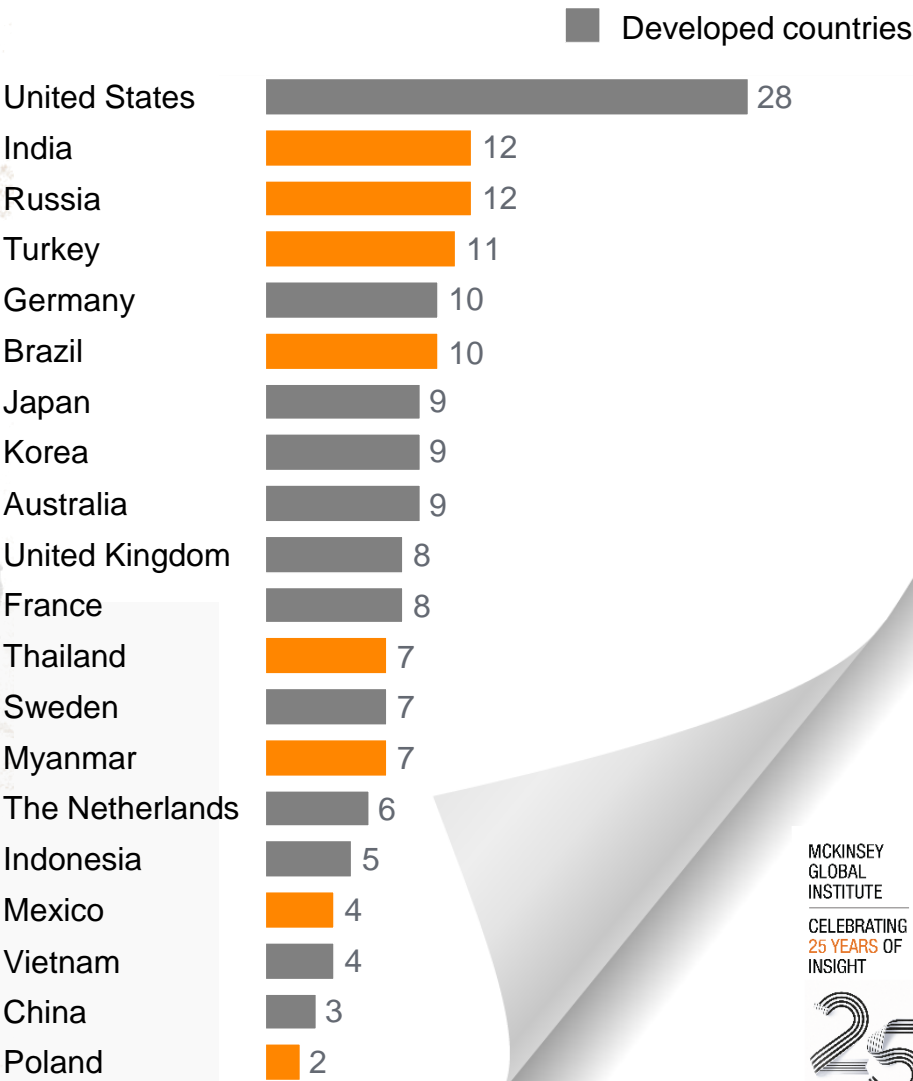


Wealth of accumulated knowledge over 25 years

Number of MGI has studied a sector



Number of sectors studied by country



US productivity growth: the company and sector story



Productivity growth is an evolving sector story



There are large opportunities across all industries to raise productivity growth



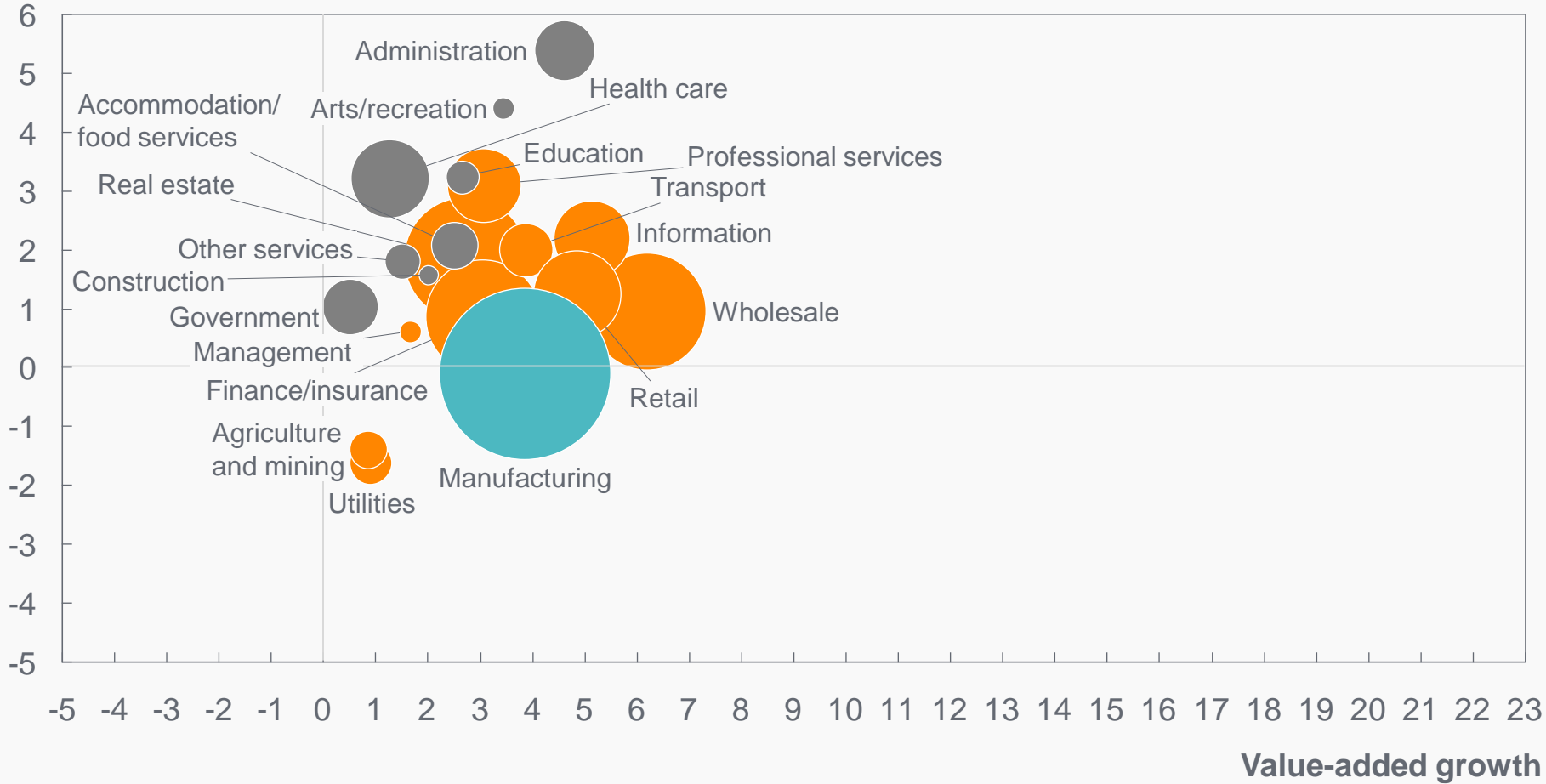
What can catalyze future productivity growth spurts?

In the 1990s, productivity growth was driven by a virtuous cycle of jobs growth and increasing value added

Compound annual growth rate, 1990–2000, %

Size represents productivity contribution
 ● Negative
 ● Positive

Employment growth



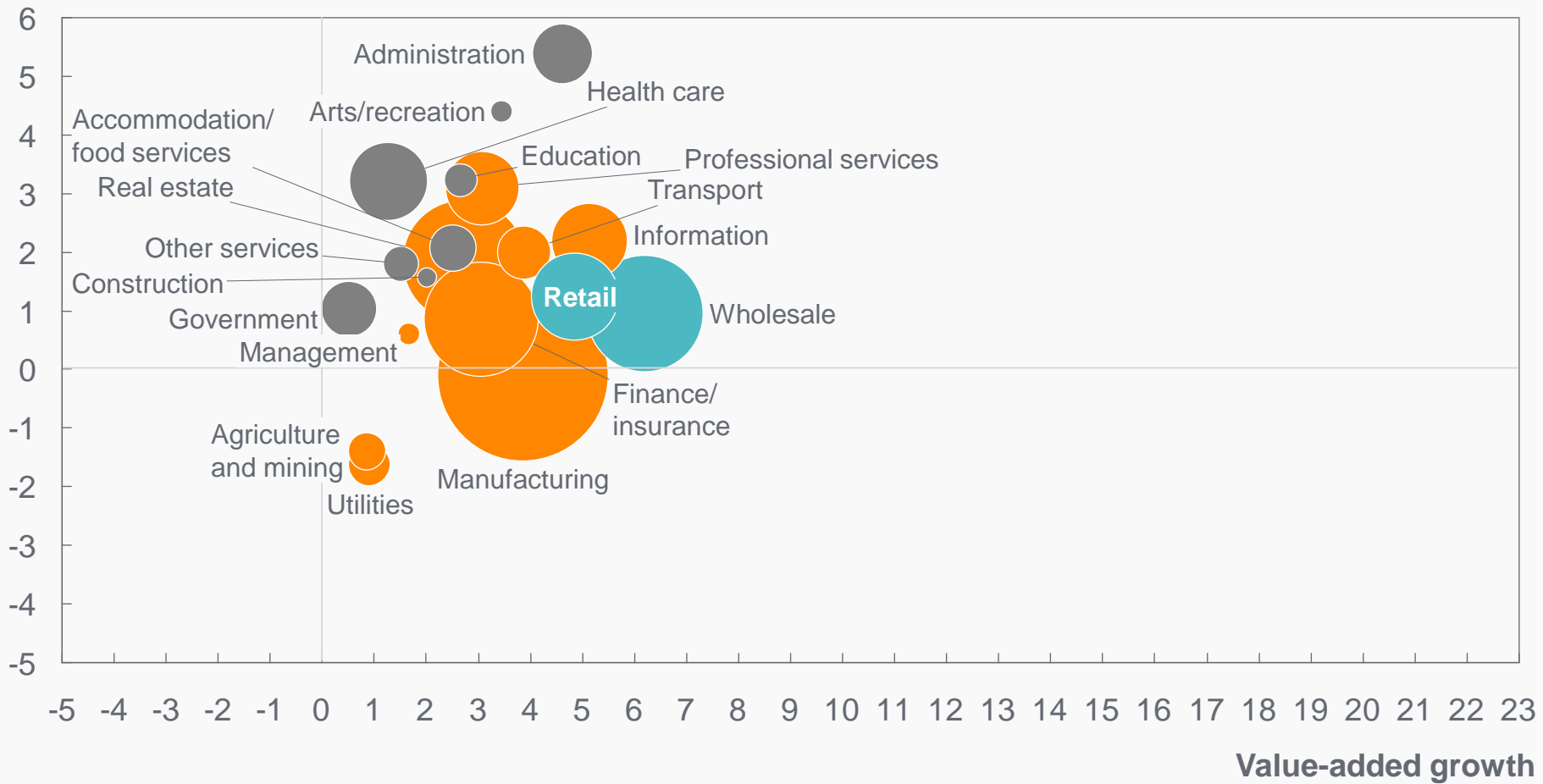
1 Productivity contribution calculated using Moody's Economy.com data.

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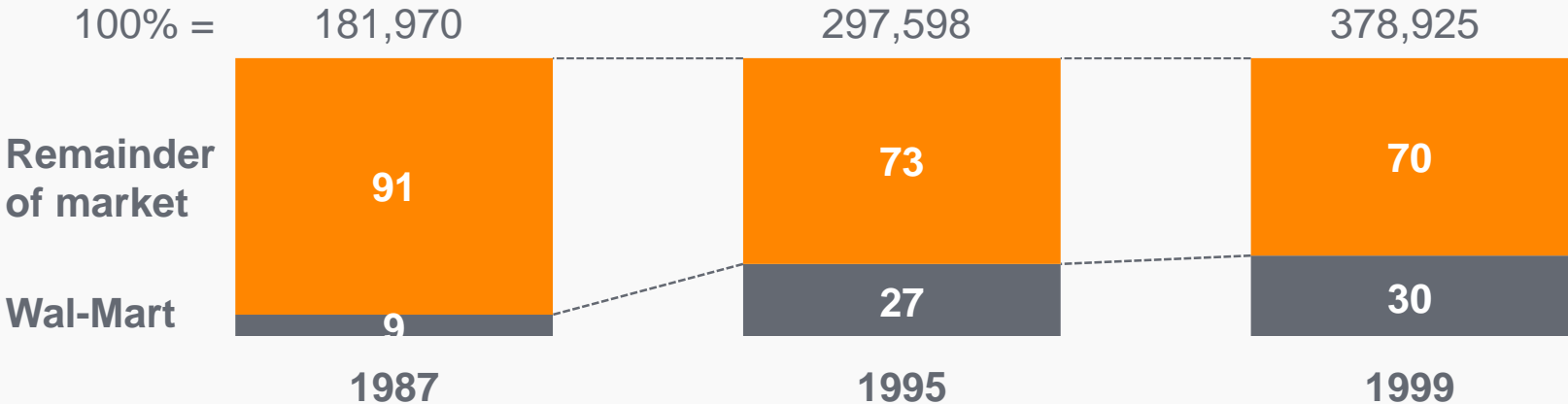


1 Productivity contribution calculated using Moody's Economy.com data.

Wal-Mart directly and indirectly raised retail productivity growth

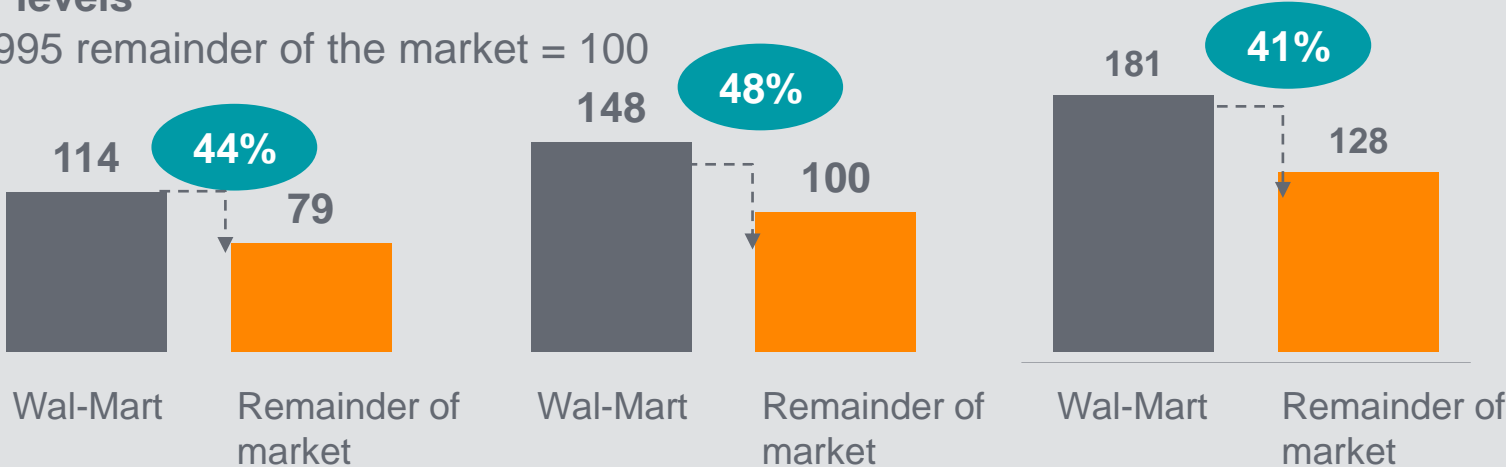
Sales share

Nominal \$ Millions, percent



Productivity levels

Indexed to 1995 remainder of the market = 100

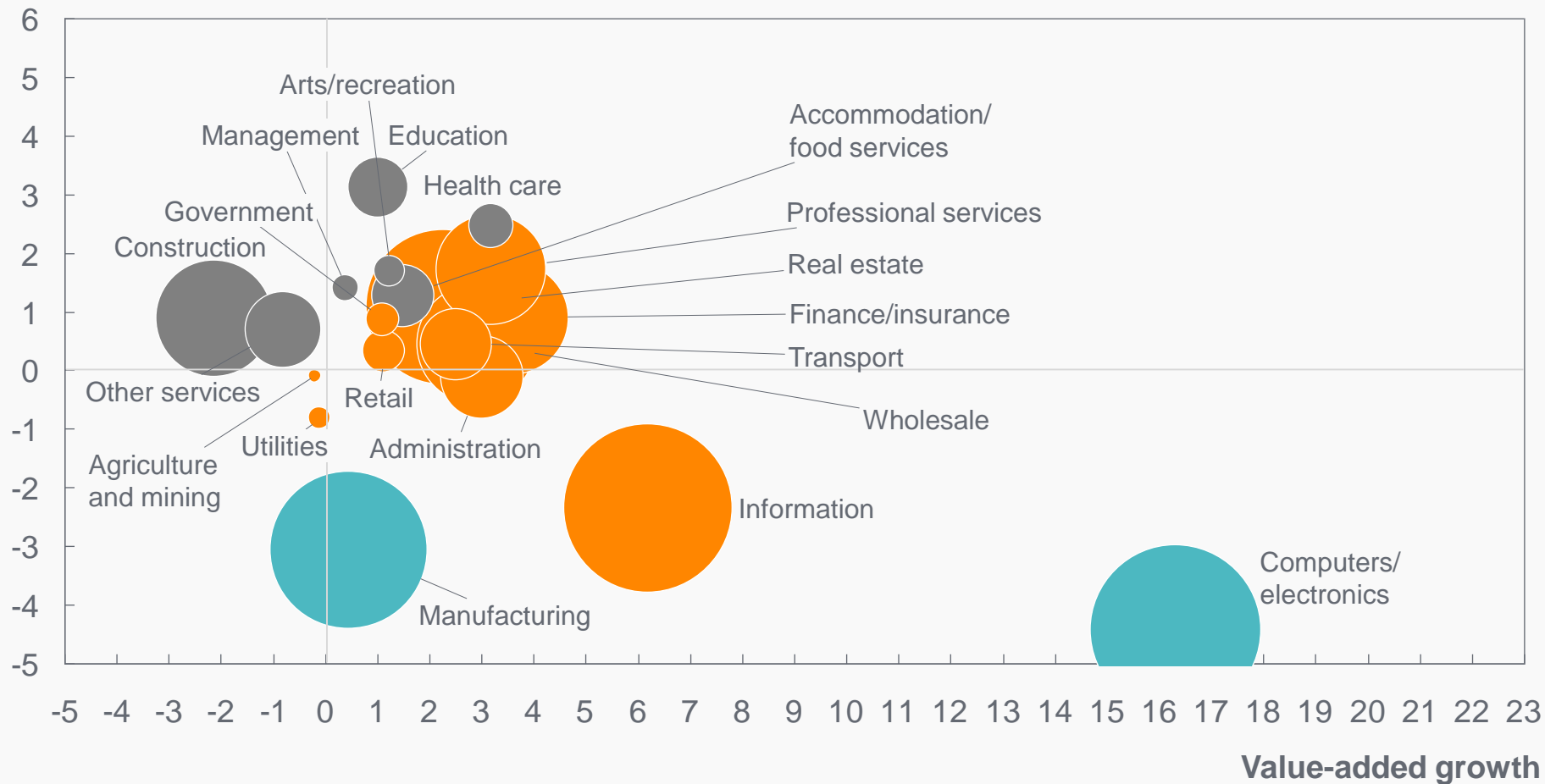


Between 2000-2008, large productivity improvements came from efficiency gains that often were accompanied by job losses

Compound annual growth rate, 2000–08, %

Employment growth

Size represents productivity contribution
 ● Negative
 ● Positive



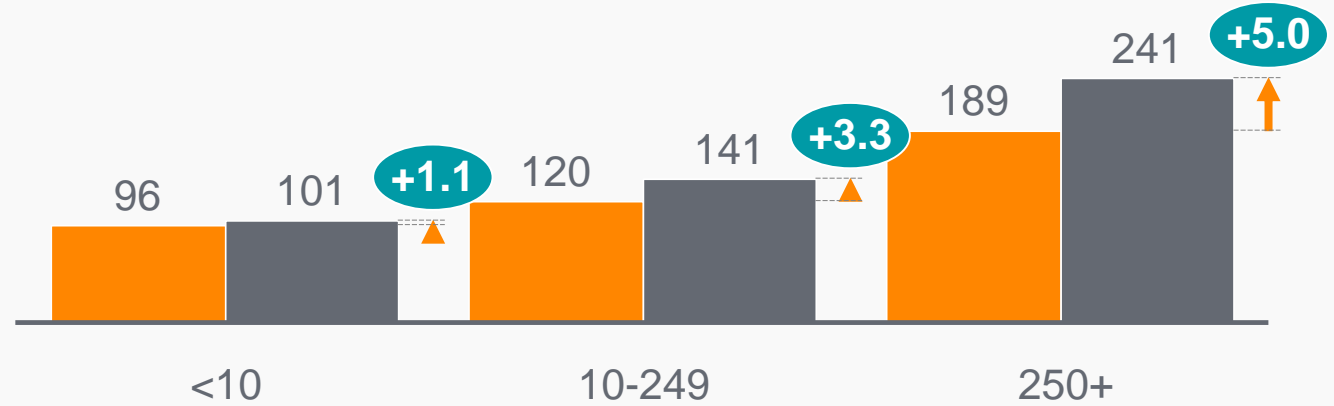
1 Productivity contribution calculated using Moody's Economy.com data.

Restructuring in large establishments led manufacturing productivity gains in the early 2000s

United States, Manufacturing (total)

Value added per occupied person
\$ thousand, constant 2009 \$

● Compound annual growth rate, 2002-2007(%)
■ 2002 ■ 2007



Number of employees

Share of employment, 2007 (%)

Share of employment, 2002 (%)

Δ value added, CAGR 2002-07

Δ employment CAGR 2002-07

<10

10-249

250+

4.8

51.5

43.7

4.2

49.4

46.4

2.1

2.2

1.8

1.0

-1.0

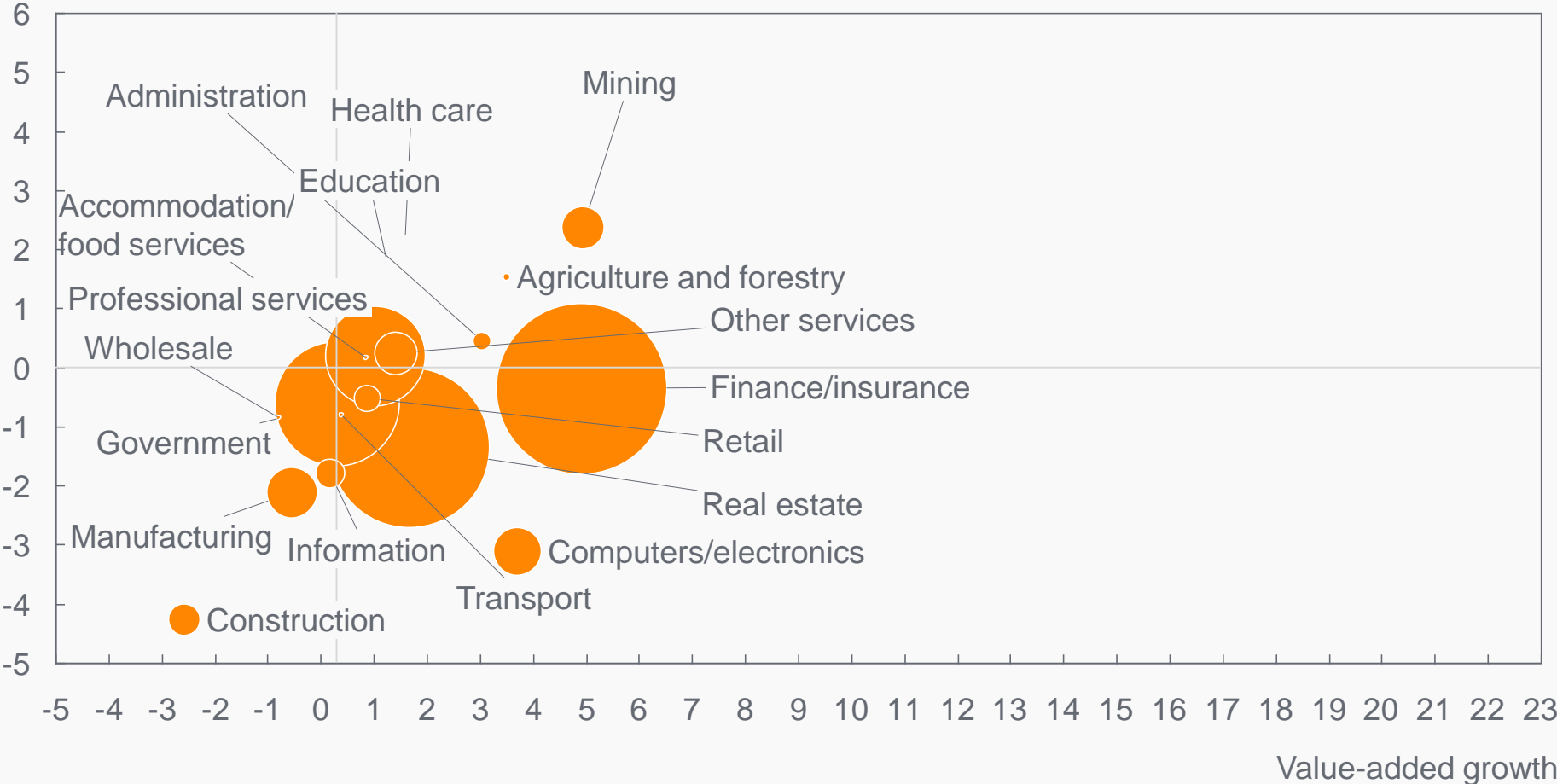
-3.0

Most sectors contributed positively to productivity after the recession, while employment contracted in most industries

Compound annual growth rate, 2008-2013, %

Employment growth

Size represents productivity contribution
● Positive
● Negative



1 Productivity contribution calculated using Moody's Economy.com data.

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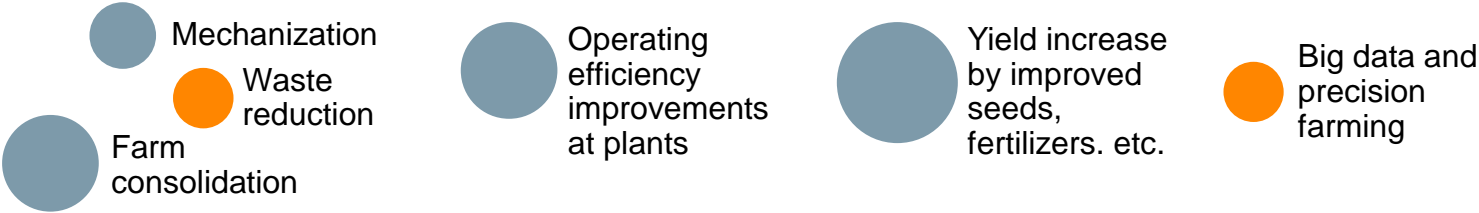
What can catalyze future productivity growth spurts?

Several opportunities to accelerate productivity growth across all deep-dive sectors

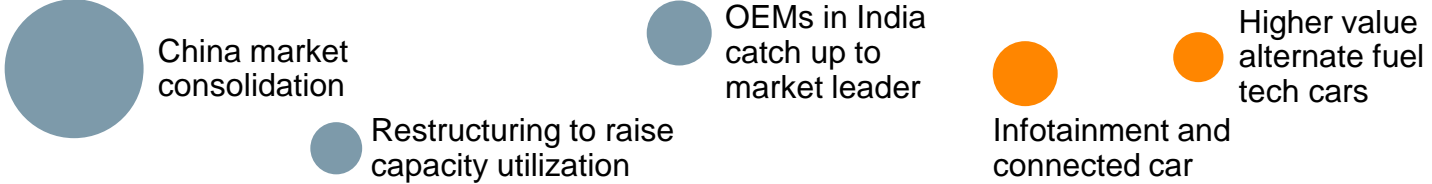
● Size of bubble indicates relative impact within sector



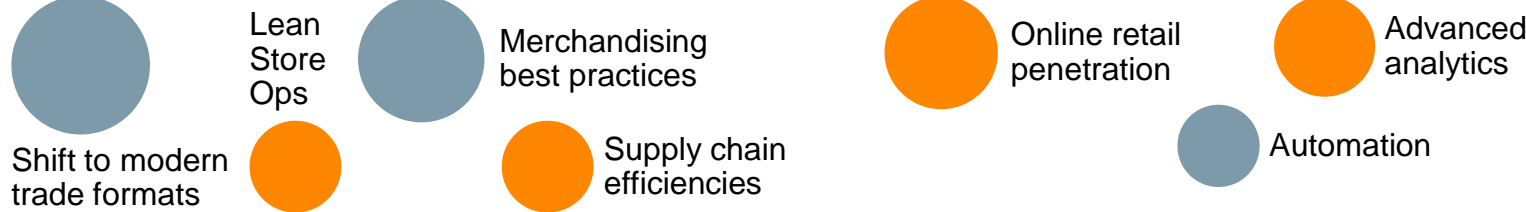

Agriculture and food manufacturing



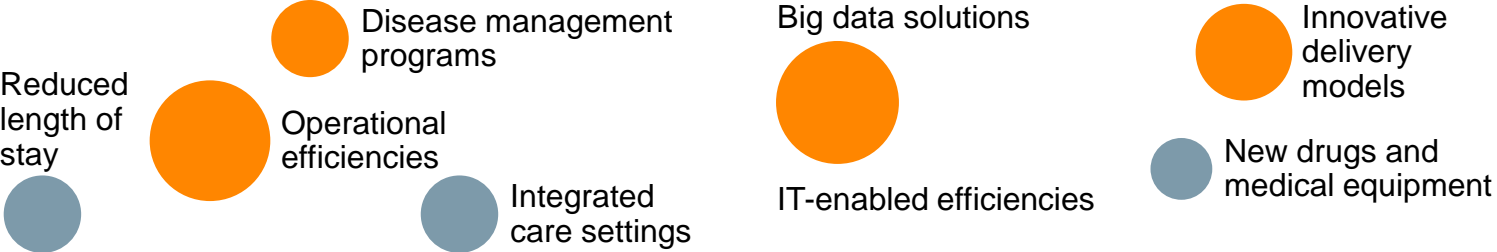

Auto manufacturing




Retail

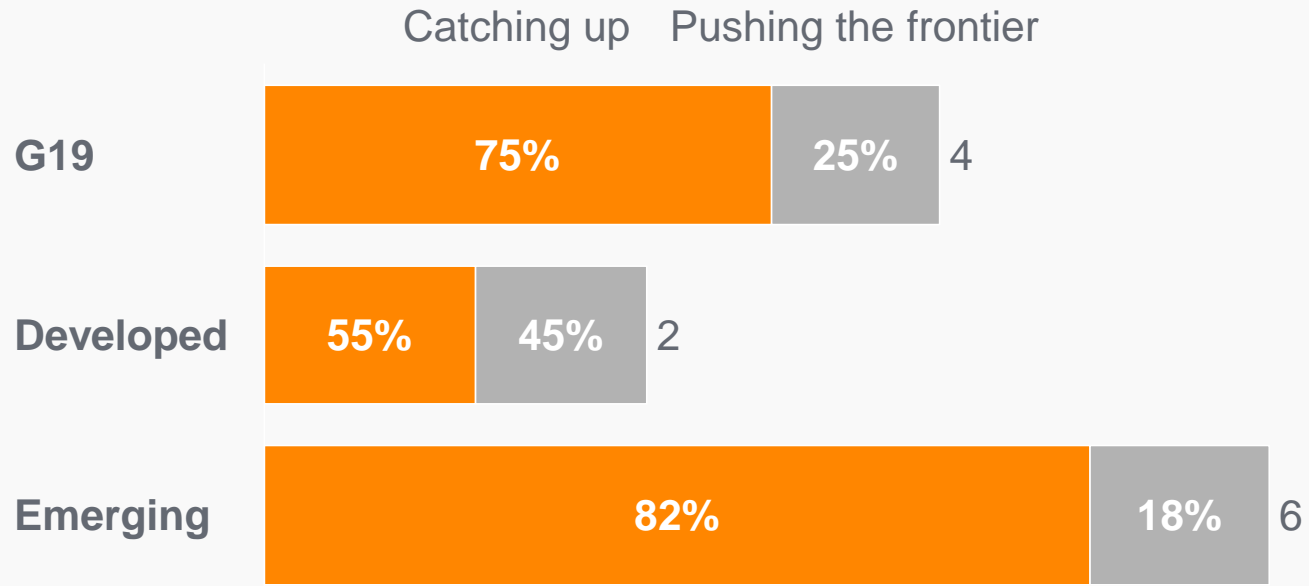



Health care



On aggregate, there is plenty of potential to accelerate productivity growth—and more than half in developed countries comes from catching up

Potential productivity growth rate per annum
Percent



Based on MGI's sector assessment, lack of productivity opportunities is not the constraint on growth

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What can catalyze future productivity growth spurts?


Potential catalysts for productivity growth spurts


- Regulatory changes
- Technology-enabled productivity growth
- Increased competition
- Other?


Twelve technologies have significant potential to disrupt


Disruptive Dozen

IT and how we use it

- 


Mobile Internet
- 


Cloud technology
- 

Internet of Things
- 

Automation of knowledge work


Changing the building blocks of everything


- 


Next-generation genomics
- 

Advanced materials

Machines working for us


- 


Advanced robotics
- 


Autonomous and near-autonomous vehicles
- 

3D printing

Rethinking energy comes of age

- 

Energy storage
- 

Advanced oil and gas exploration and recovery
- 

Renewable energy



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