ВЫСШАЯ ШКОЛА ЭКОНОМИКИ
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Илья Воскобойников

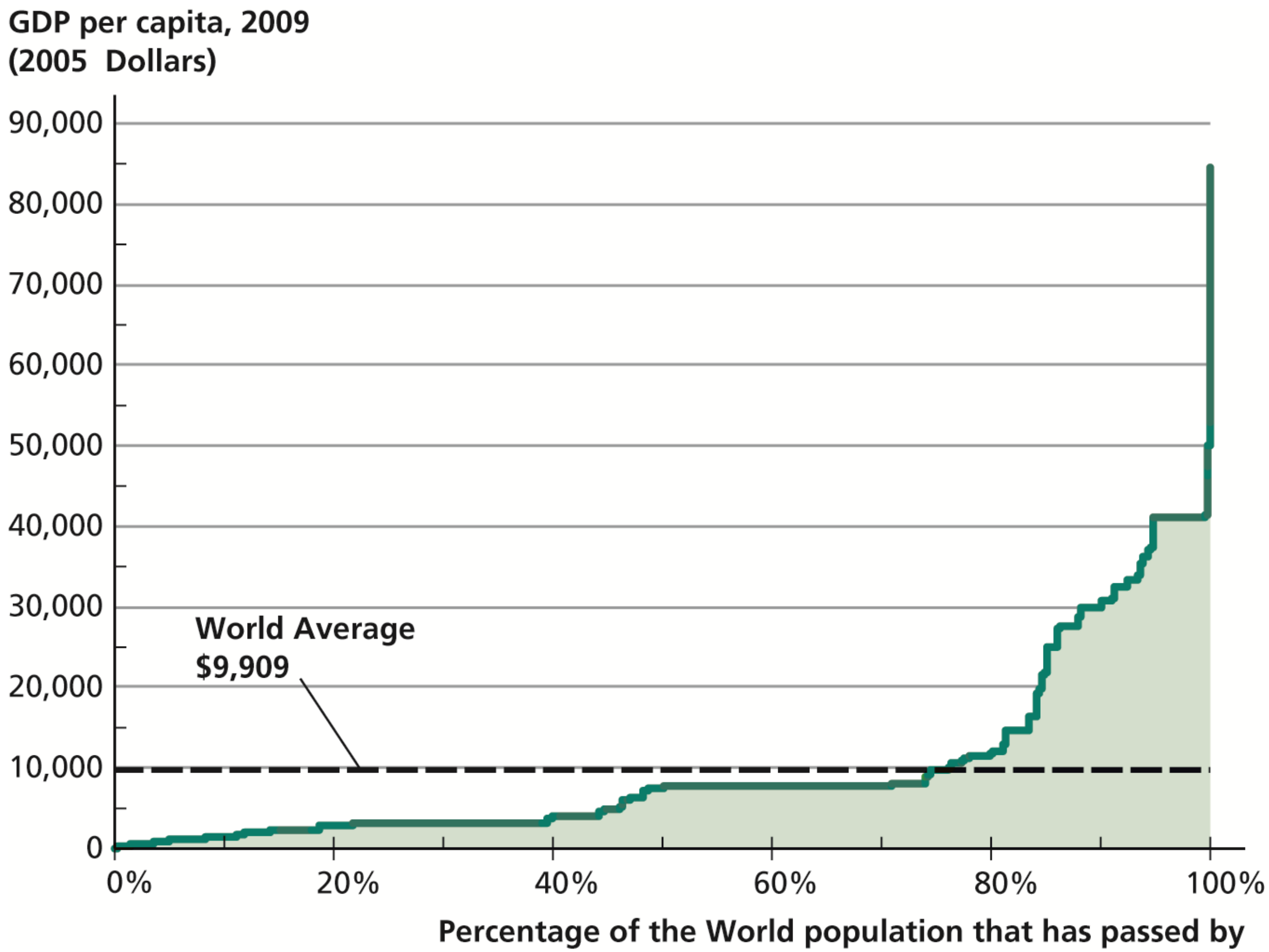
Долгосрочные источники роста российской экономики до и после кризиса 2008 г.

Гайдаровский форум 2018 «Цели и ценности»

Экспертная дискуссия «Экономическое развитие через мультидисциплинарный взгляд»

18 января 2018 г.

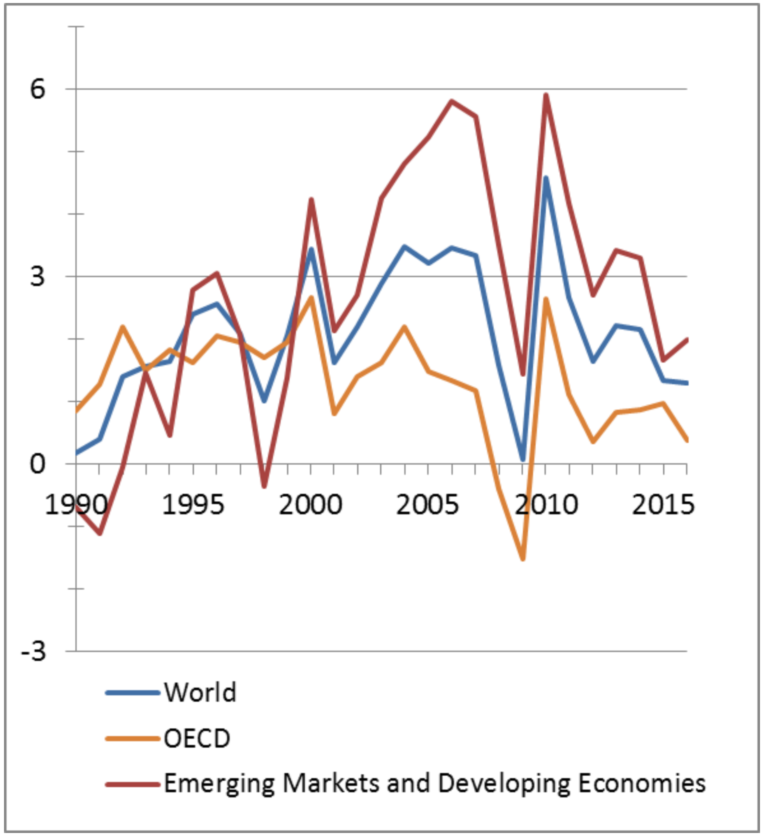
СТРАНЫ РАЗЛИЧАЮТСЯ ПО УРОВНЮ ДОХОДОВ



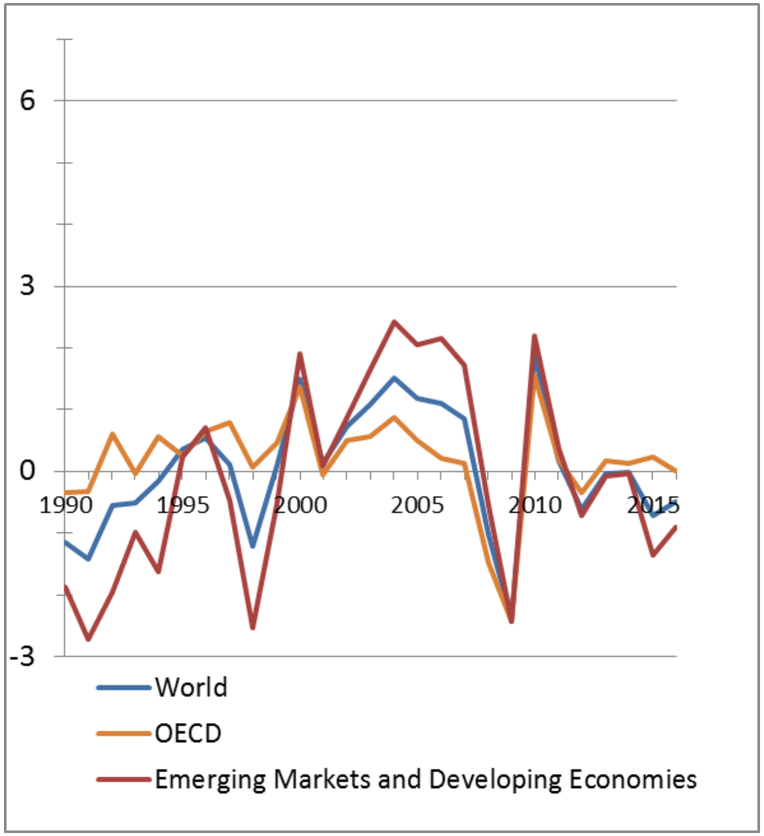
Источник: (Weil 2013) по данным Heston, Summers and Aten (2011)

СТРАНЫ РАЗЛИЧАЮТСЯ ПО ТЕМПАМ ПРИРОСТА ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТИ

a. Labor productivity

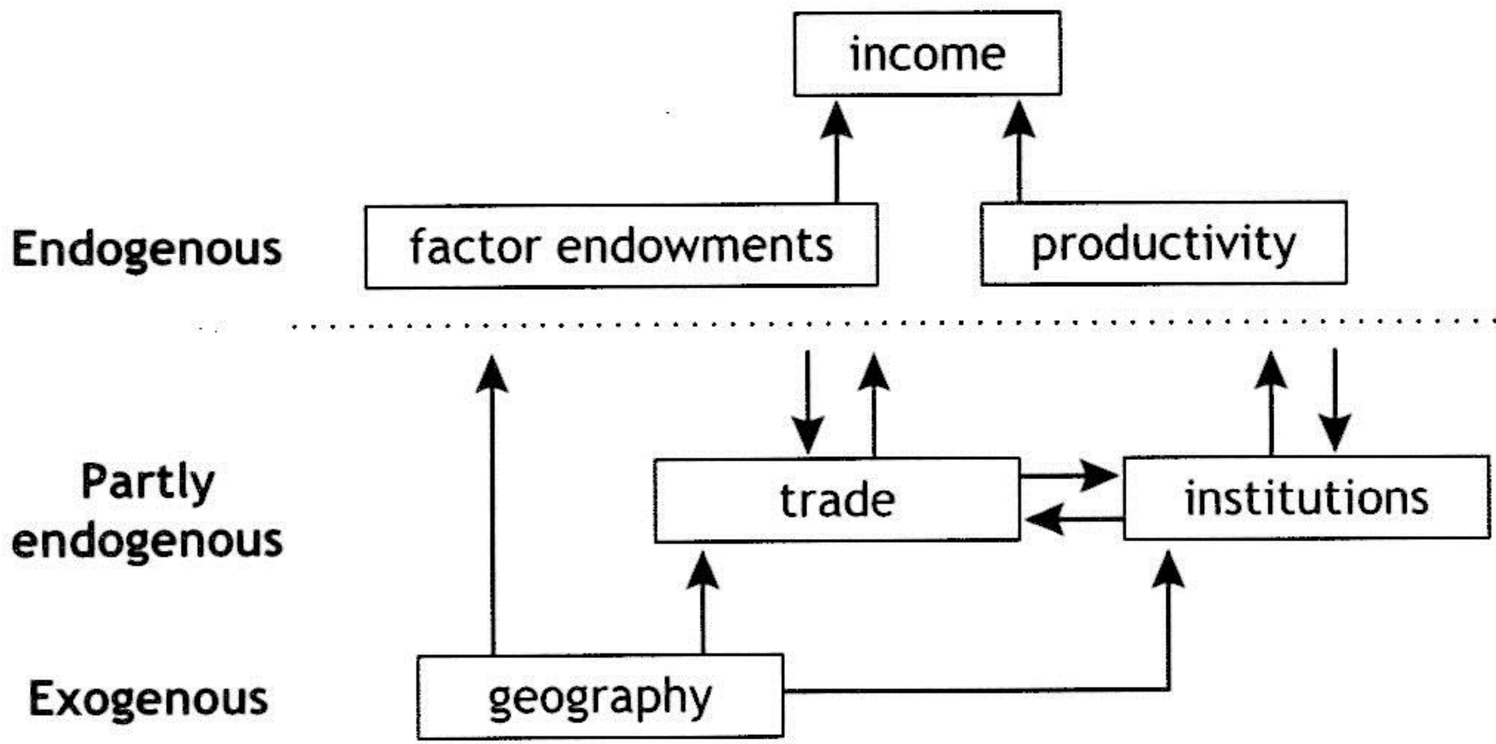


b. Total Factor Productivity



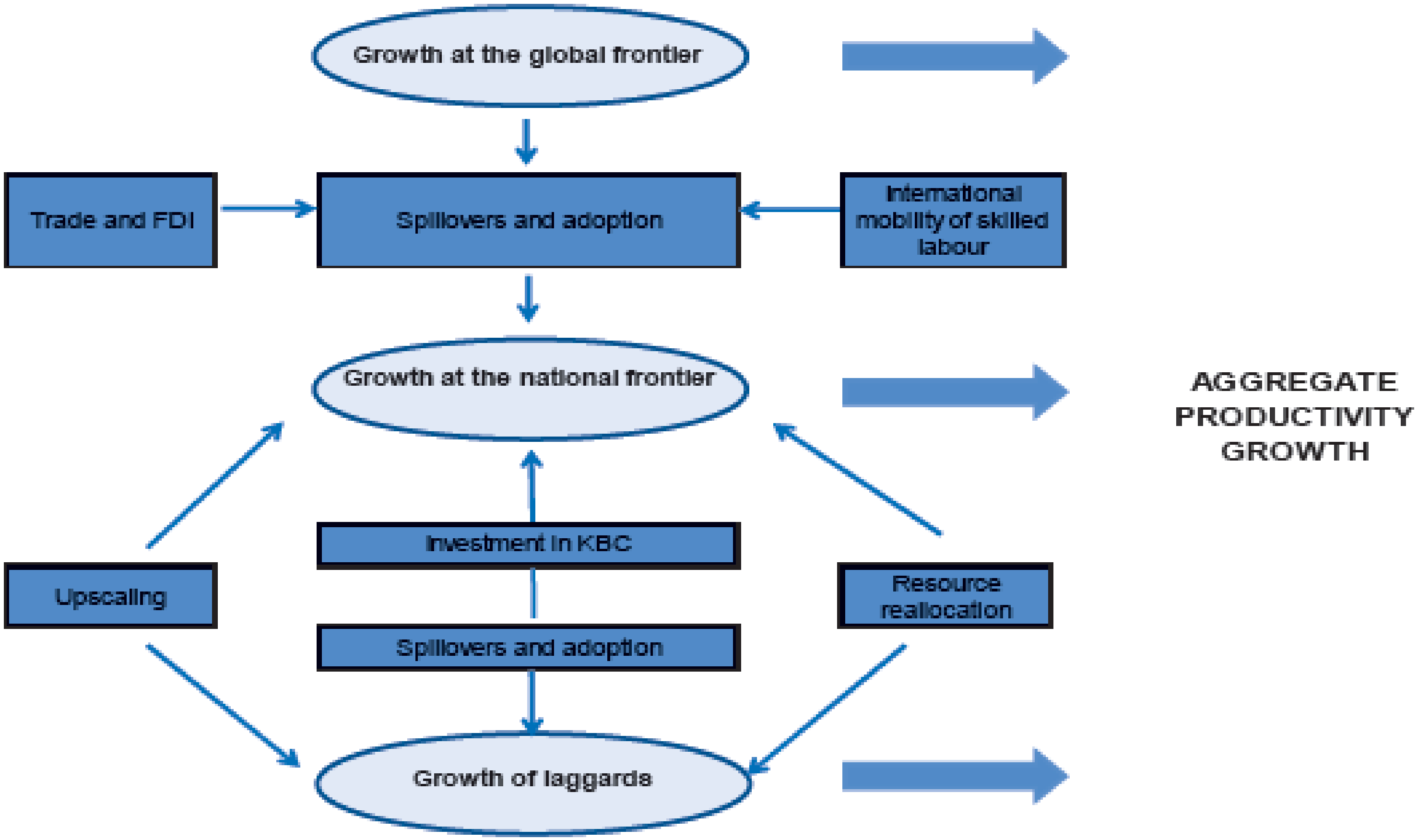
Source: TED database (adjusted version), May 2017

ОБЩИЙ ПОХОД К АНАЛИЗУ ИСТОЧНИКОВ ДОЛГОСРОЧНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА



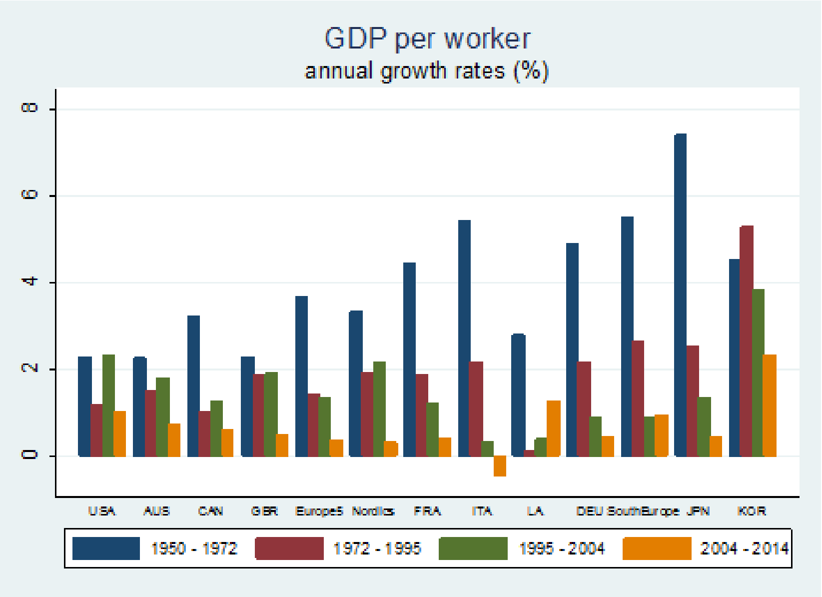
Source: Rodrik, D. (2003) (ed.) *In Search of Prosperity*. Princeton Univ. Press

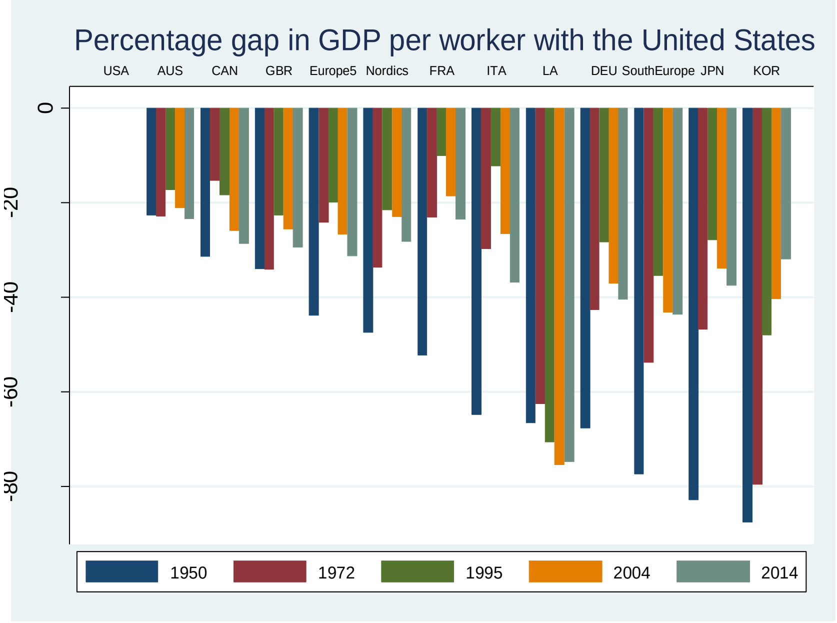
КАК РАСТЁТ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ? МЕСТО НЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ



Source: OECD 2015. “The Future of Productivity”

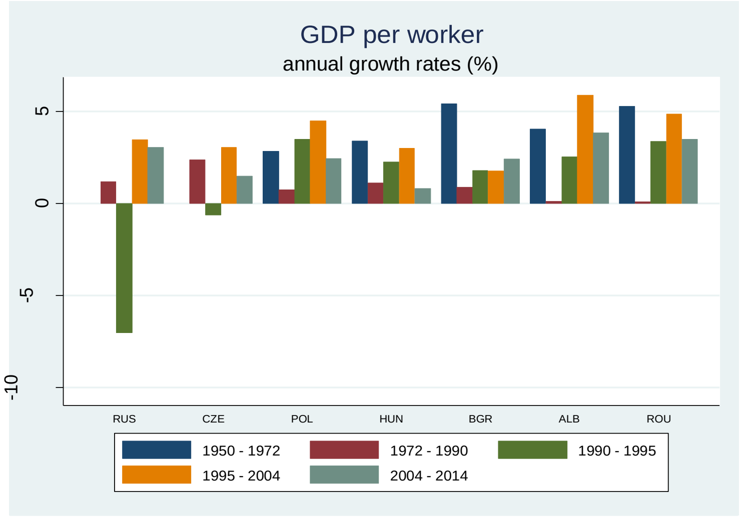
Productivity growth trends in major market economies

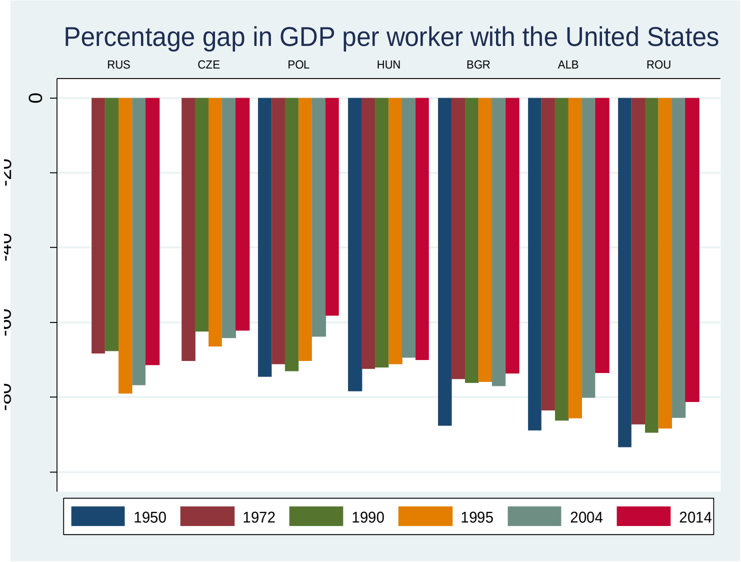




Source: TED database, release 06-2015

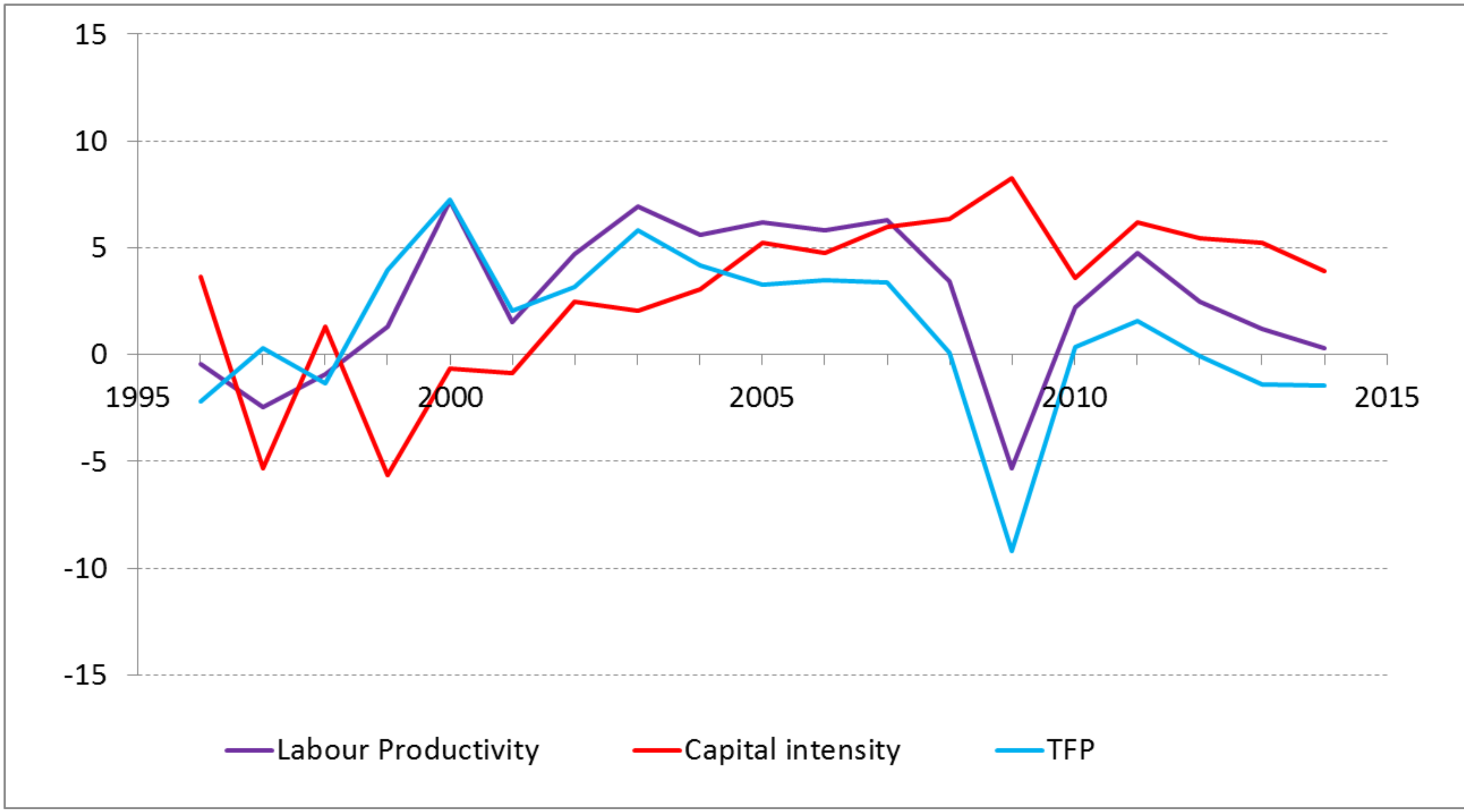
Productivity growth trends in CEEs and Russia





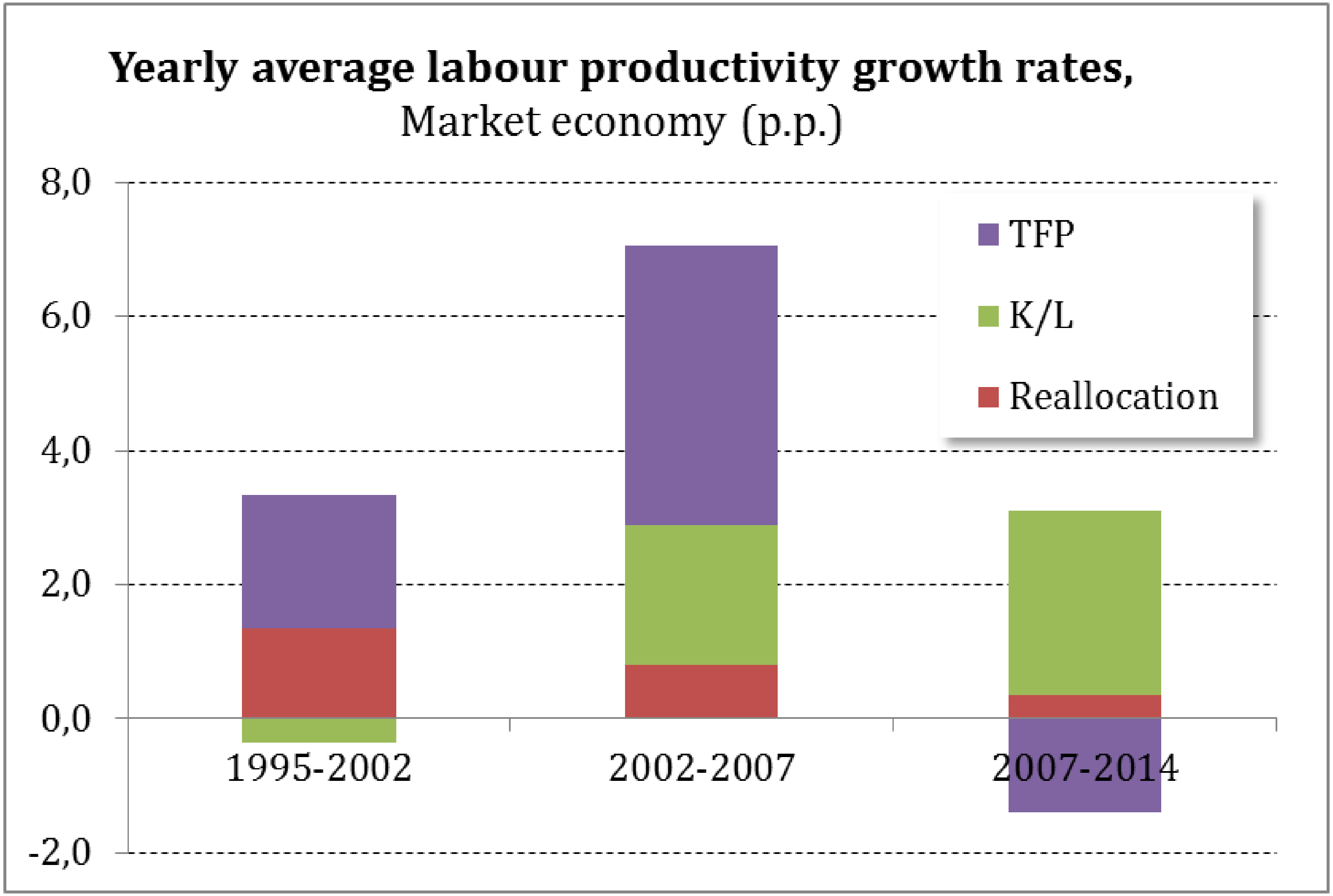
Source: TED database, release 06-2015

ТЕМПЫ ПРИРОСТА ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТИ ТРУДА, ФОНДОВООРУЖЁННОСТИ И СФП В РОССИИ (%)



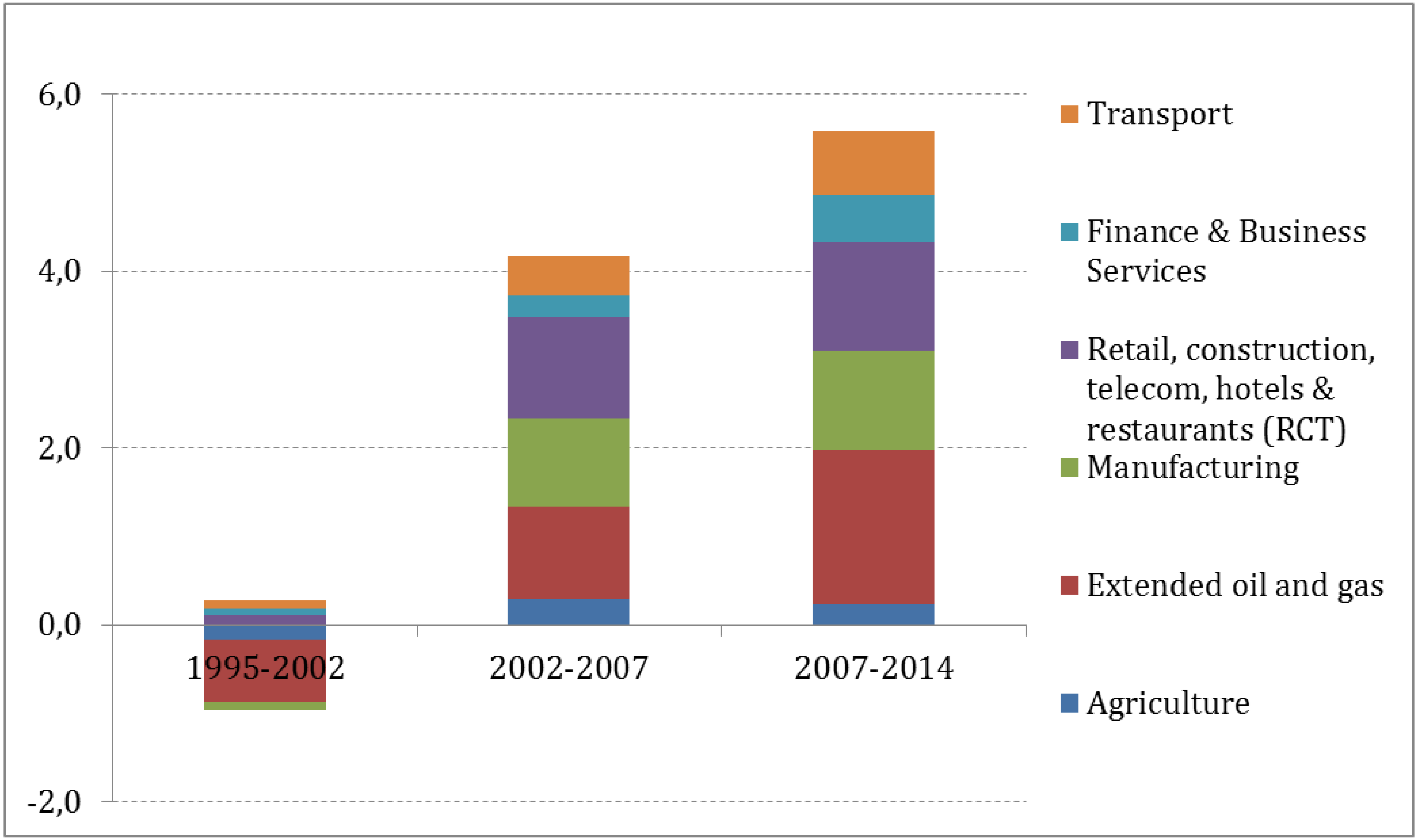
Source: Russia KLEMS, March 2017; Market economy

Структура российского роста



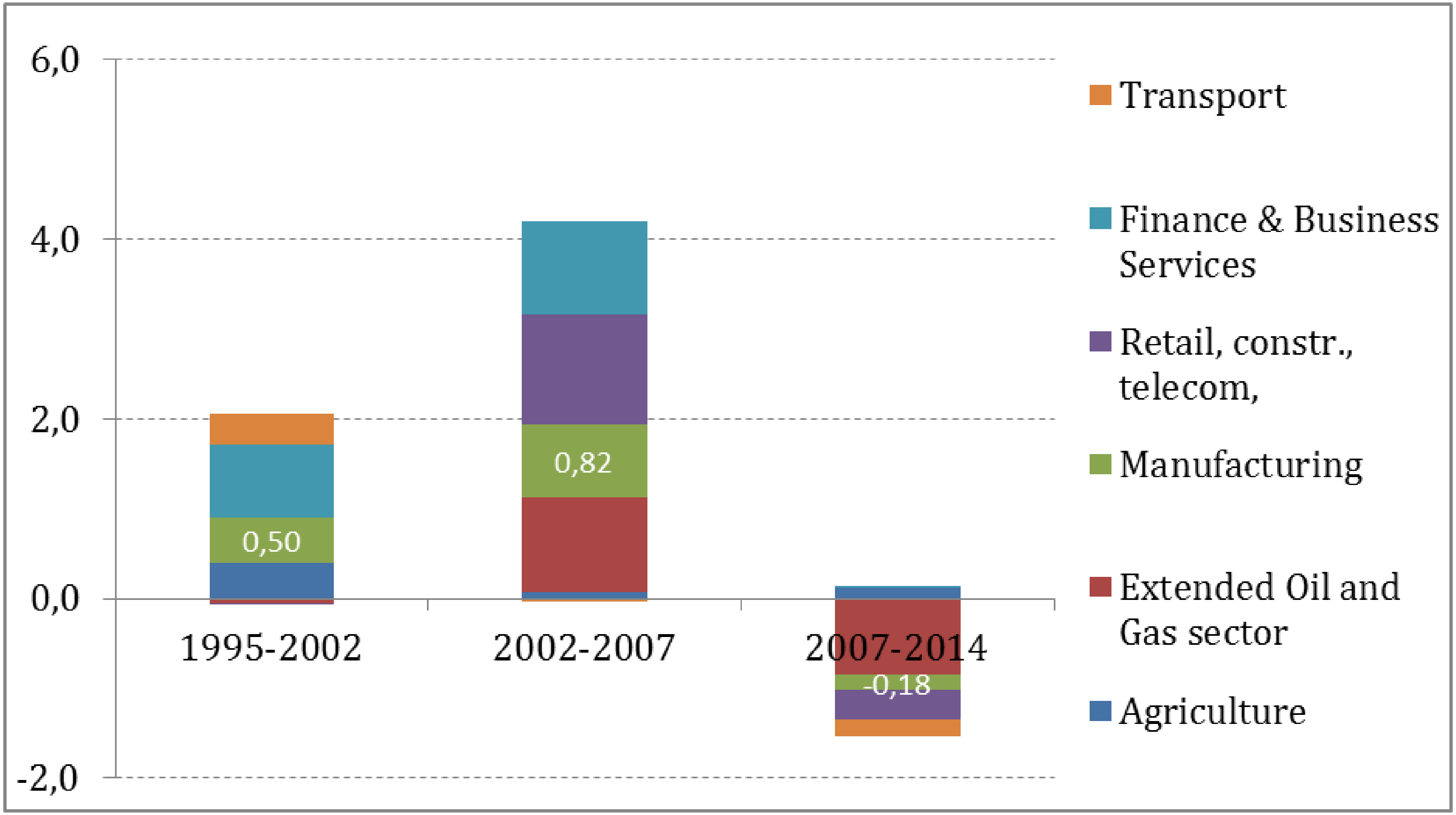
Source: Russia KLEMS, March 2017

Структура роста услуг капитала



Source: Russia KLEMS, March 2017

Вклад секторов в рост производительности



Source: Russia KLEMS, March 2017

Findings: what we see in Russia after 2008

- Stagnation of 2008-2014 is
  - *more* the outcome of
    - efficiency (aggregate TFP) slowdown
    - TFP slowdown could start before 2008, following the global economy pattern
  - *less* – lack of capital
    - Partially this could be the measurement issue, but in 1995-1998 my approach could catch capital intensity slowdown
  - lower contribution of ICT capital
  - lower impact of labour reallocation on labour productivity growth

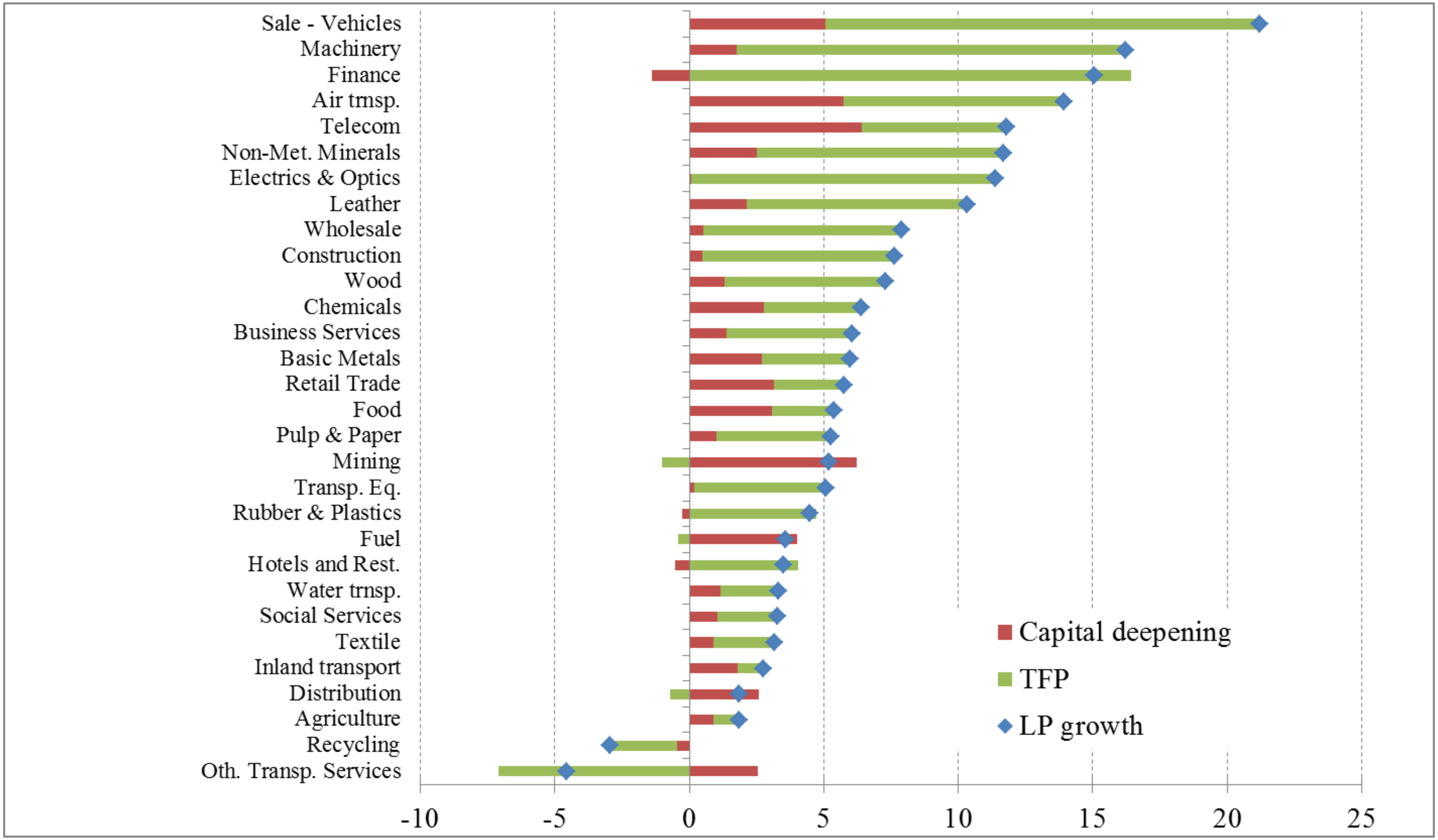
Спасибо за внимание!

Structural change in aggregated sectors

	VA share (%)		Growth rates (%)	Contribu-tions (pp)
	1995	**2014**	**1995-2014**	**1995-2014**
Total economy	100,0	100,0	3,47	3,47
Market economy	86,1	80,9	3,60	3,00
Agriculture	7,6	4,2	1,39	0,08
Extended Oil and Gas sector	20,1	24,2	3,59	0,80
Manufacturing	22,4	14,9	2,15	0,40
Retail, construction, telecom, hotels & restaurants (RCT)	19,2	18,6	4,07	0,77
Finance & Business Services	5,1	12,0	8,41	0,72
Transport	11,7	6,9	2,55	0,24
Nonmarket services	13,9	19,1	2,79	0,46

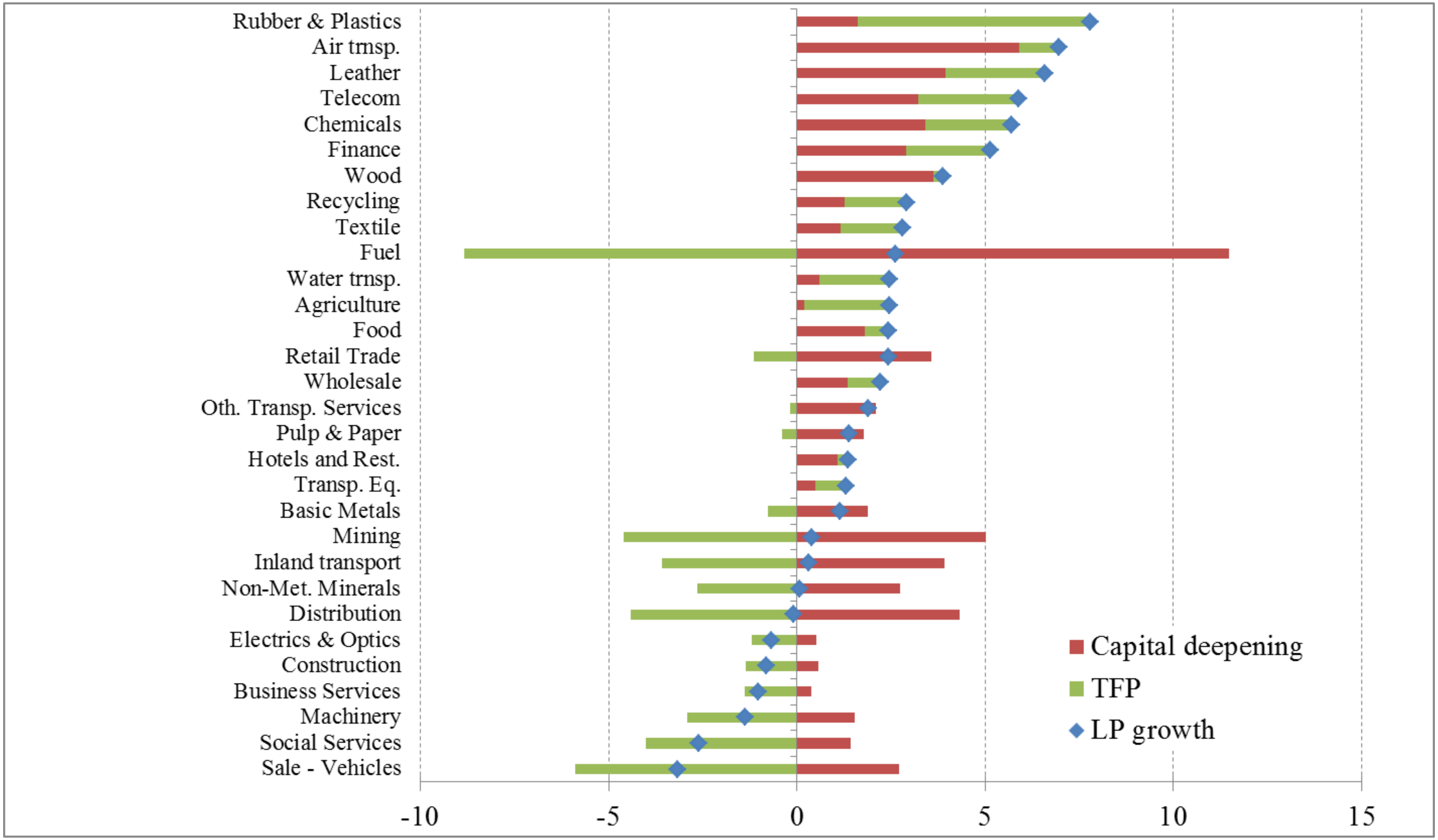
Source: Russia KLEMS, March 2017

Labour productivity growth decomposition (p.p.) 2002-2007



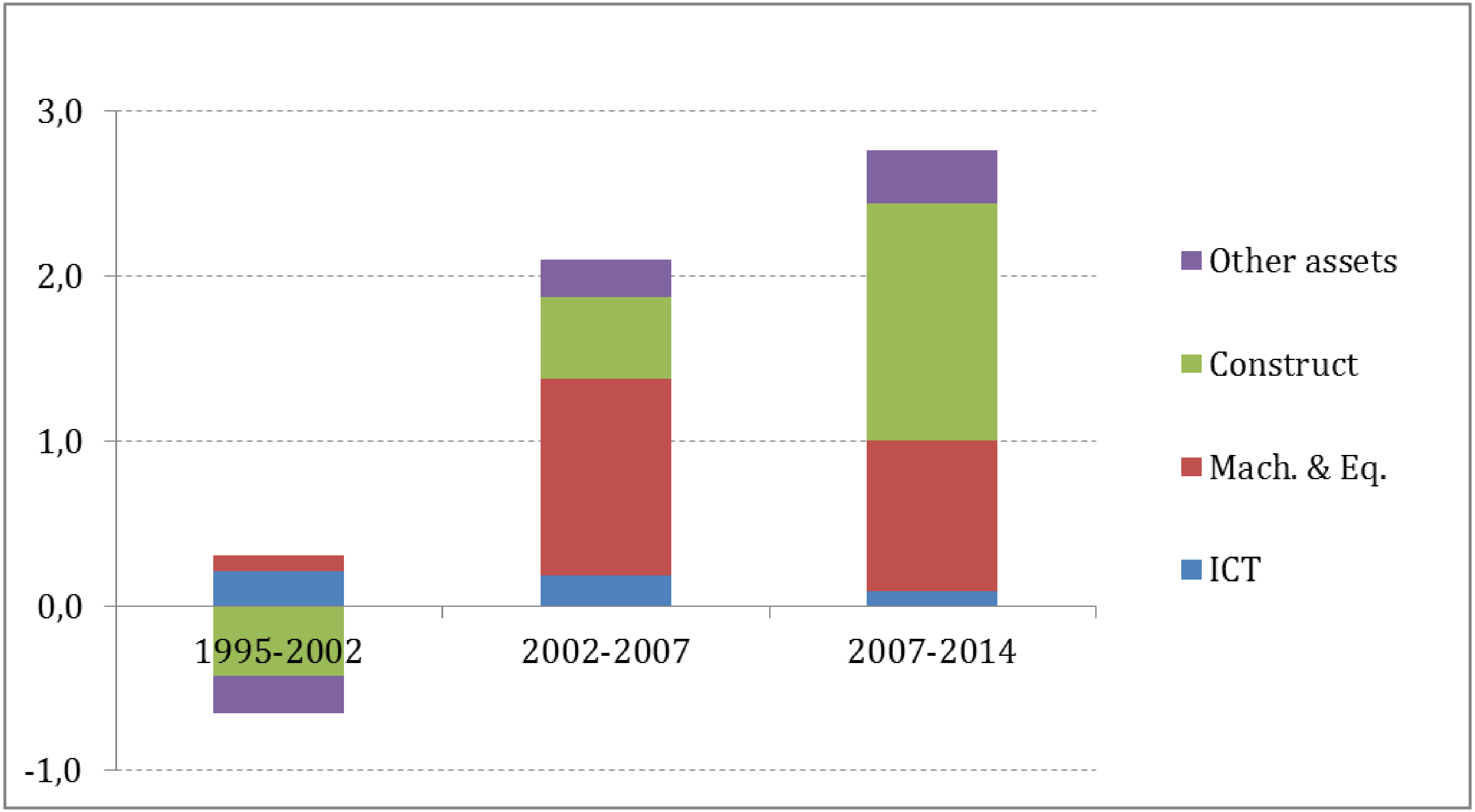
Source: Russia KLEMS, March 2017

Labour productivity growth decomposition (p.p.) 2007-2014



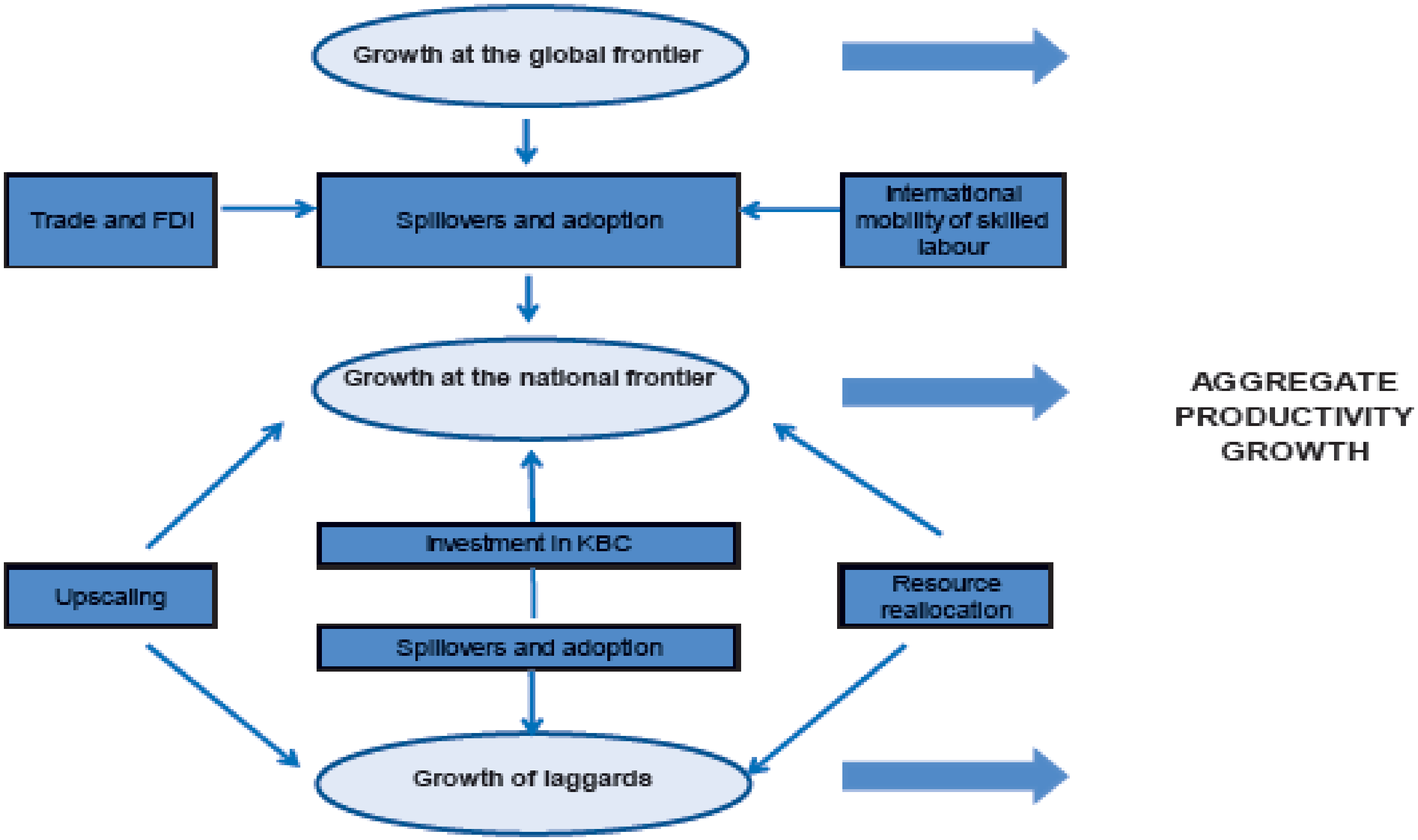
Source: Russia KLEMS, March 2017

Contributions of types of assets to aggregate capital intensity growth



Source: Russia KLEMS, March 2017

Limitations: what we do not observe with industry growth accounting?



Source: OECD 2015. "The Future of Productivity"

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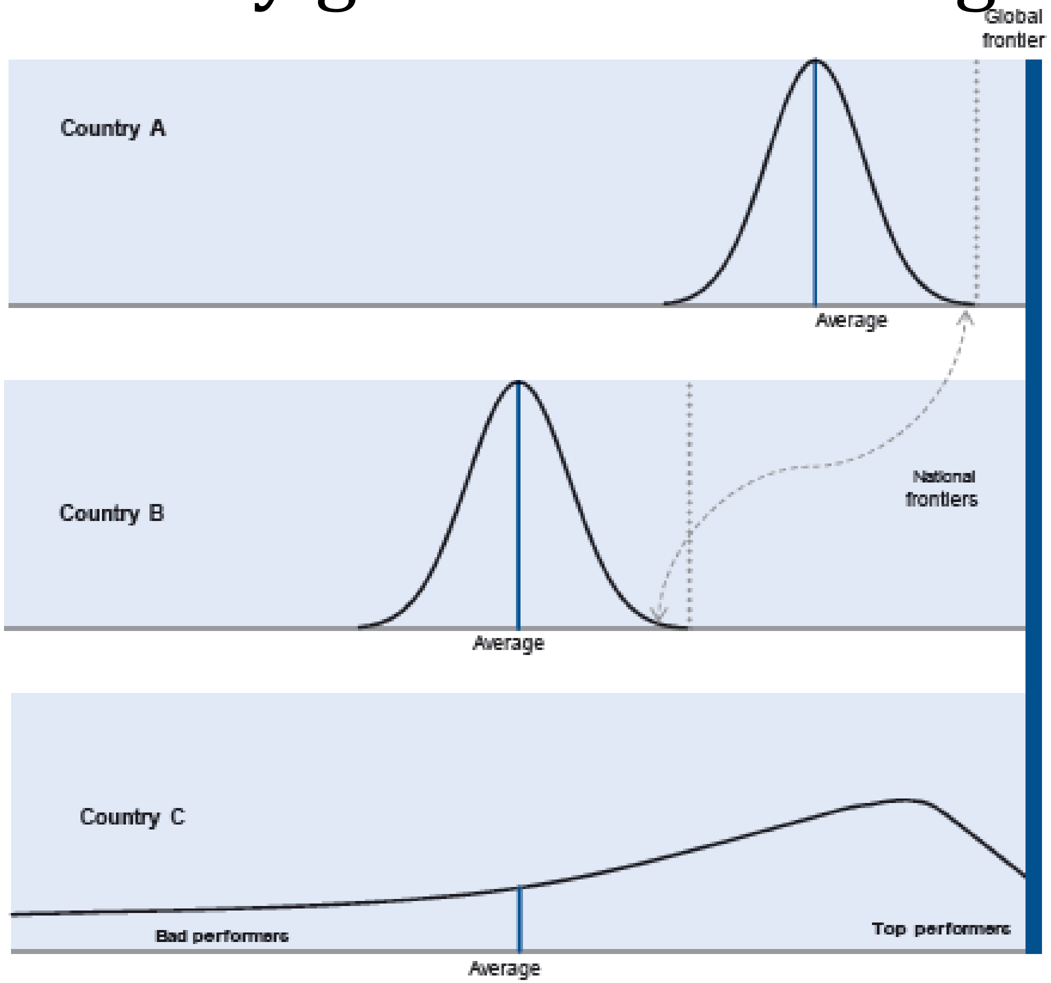
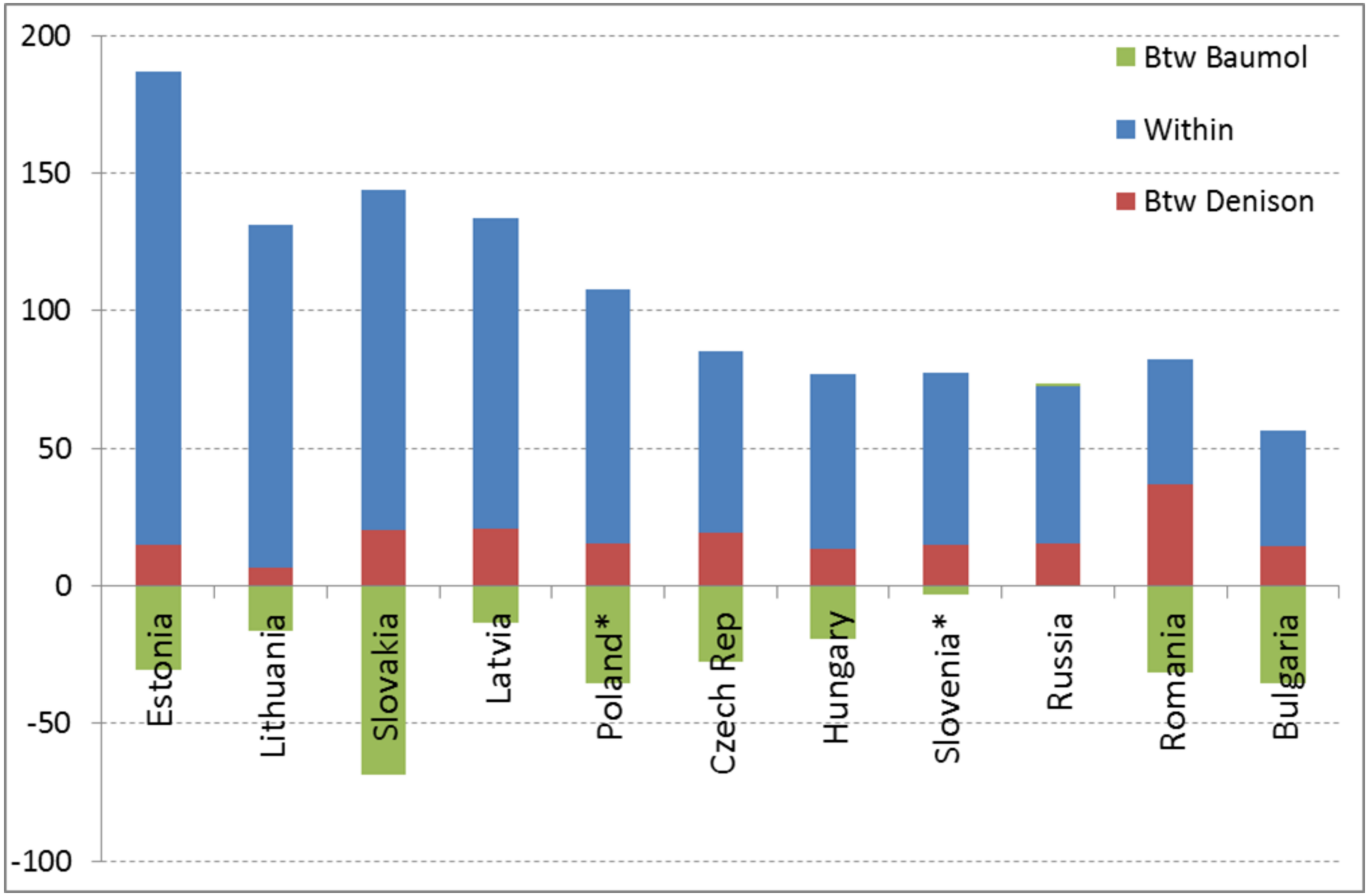


Source: OECD 2015. "The Future of Productivity"

Intra-industry labour productivity growth rates and reallocation in the comparative perspective (1995-2007)



Source: EU KLEMS; Russia KLEMS, July 2013; approach: (Tang, Wang 2004)