The Quantification of Structural Reforms: The Role of PMR

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Usual disclaimer applies





#### Public policies

- Regression analysis for OECD countries.
- Using a large number of indicators measuring product and labour market regulations and other policies.
- Quantifying the effect of policy reforms on per capita income, through the three supply-side channels, and for the short, medium and long run.



## Micro vs. macro

- A large amount of micro- and industry-level work
- But there is still need for a framework with a targeted macro focus

## Micro approaches:

Better identification of policy effects

## Macro approaches:

- Better at providing macroeconomic effects
- Better at incorporating more policy channels
- Better at covering a larger number of countries



# **PMR in quantification**

- MFP=f(PMR, ALMP, openness, innovation, controls)
- K/Y=f(**PMR**, EPL, UCC, controls)
- Employment rate (demographic groups)=f(PMR, labour market policies, controls)



## **Measuring PMR**

- PMR available every 5 years; since 1998
- Electricity, Transport and Communication Regulation (ETCR) indicator
  - **Starts 1975**
  - Yearly observations
  - Subset of the headline PMR indicator
  - Current coverage: 1975-2018 (last PMR vintage)
  - To be extended to 2023



# Preliminary 2018 update

- The sign, significance and magnitude of ETCR coefficient estimate have remained largely unchanged
- ETCR series used in
  - Multi-factor productivity regressions
  - Investment regressions
  - Employment regression
- Cross-country time series panel for OECD countries, 1985 to 2018





Alternative uses of PMR in OECD Economics Department work

- 2013 PMR included in cross-country regressions
  - Effects larger as cross-country variation is greater than variation over time
- PMR indicator combined with World Bank data to extend time/country coverage
  - OECD Long-term scenario model
- ETCR indicator(s) used at sectoral level
  - Effects differ for different sectors (e.g. telecom, energy, transport)



## **Coming soon**

- **Updating** the dataset and econometric estimates
- Integrating additional indicators such as managerial quality, skill mismatches, gender gaps/quotas in management boards, insolvency regimes, environmental policy stringency and many more.

# PMR in the policy reform simulator





- Select a reform measure
- Identify it in the PMR/ETCR indicator
- Figure out the change in the policy indicator arising from the reform
- Apply the estimated elasticities to this change
- Results for 2,5, 10 years and long-term
- Results for per capita income levels, and the underlying supply-side channels (multi-factor productivity, capital deepening and the employment rate)

## Thank you





#### Multi-factor productivity

Explanatory variables	Dependent variable: multi-factor productiivity						
	Old QASR	estimates	New QASR estimates				
	Long run	Shortrun	LUNGTON	Short run			
Constant			-2.746				
ETCR	-0.037**	-0.010**	-0.041**	-0.014**			
Openness (adjusted for country size) divided by 100	0 700**	0.100**	0.114**	0.044**			
Private R&D by industry (% of GDP)	0.071**	0 023**	0 080**	N.S.			
Human capital, based on PIAAC and PISA scores	not included	not included	2.359**	1.426**			
ECT	-0.033**		-0.049**				
Adjusted R-squared	0.952		0.721				
Obs.	755		523				
Countries	34	32					
Country and year fixed effects	YES/NO	YES/NO					
Time coverage	1985/2011		1985/2018				



# Preliminary 2018 update

### Capital-to-GDP ratio

	Dependent variable: logged Capital stock / GDP						
Evolopotory variables	Old QASR	lestimates	New Q/	ASR estimates			
Explanatory variables	Long run	Short run	Long run	Short run			
			1.044**				
ETCR	-0.025**	0.010**	-0.024**	-0.001			
EPL	-0.152**	0.001	-0.059**	-0.024			
Corporate income tax %GDP	-0.026**	-0.006**	-0.021**	-0.013**			
ECT	-0.022**		-0.046**				
Adjusted R-squared	0.947		0.903				
Obs.	600		739				
Countries	31		31				
Country and year fixed effects	YES/YES		YES/YES				
Time coverage	1985/2011		1985/2018				



#### Employment rate

Explanatory variables	ory variables Dependent variables: employment rate									
	Yo Old	uth Prime age women		Prime age men		Elderly Old New		SD (within & between)		
	Cita		Cia			olu		0 la		
Tax-benefit and activation policies										
Unemployment benefit replacement rate (gross)	-0.183**	-0.096	-0.204**	-0.26**	-0.269**	-0.147**	-0.153**	-0.343**	-0.192**	13.39
ALMP spending per unemployed (detrended), % of GDP per capita	0.147**	0.136**	0.092**	0.156**	0.136**	0.047**	0.11**	0.063**	0.125**	23.79
Tax wedge	-0.866**	-0.04	0.204	-0.075	-0.084*	-0.274**	-0.231**	-0.260**	0.013	10.16
Wage setting institutions										
Excess coverage	0.072	-0.067	-0.171**	-0.289**	-0.282**	0.025	0.067**	0.105	-0.057**	26.08
Excess coverage x tax wedge	-3.627**	0.005**	-0.938**	0.002	0.002	0.079	0.004**	0.623*	0.018**	253.35
Minimum wage (% median)	-0.311**	-0.448**	-0.421**	-0 404**	0.420**	0 404**	0.028	-0.003	-0.416**	23.05
Labour and product market regulations										
EPL regular contracts	1.599	-1.441	-2.746*	-1.74	-0.734	-0.569	0.065	1.710	2.043*	0.90
ETCR	1.032	0.389	-1.533*	-1.755**	-1.902**	0.232	0.016	0.630	0.016	1.23
Policies primarily affecting women										
Cash benefits in kind (% of GDP)			-0.957	-1.112						0.56
Family benefits in kind (% of GDP)			4.698**	0.955						0.58
Number of maternity leave weeks			0.265**	0.084						9.03
Error correction term	-0.303**	-0.218**	-0.145**	-0.134**	-0.136**	-0.294**	-0.246**	-0.160**	-0.097**	
Adjusted R-squared	0.978	0.958	0.960	0.947	0.946	0.907	0.88	0.977	0.971	
Obs.	422	512	420	526	545	420	545	420	547	
Countries	25	28	25	26	29	25	29	25	29	
Country and year fixed effects	YES/YES	YES/YES	YES/YES	YES/YES	YES/YES	YES/YES	YES/YES	YES/YES	YES/YES	
Time coverage	1987-2010	1985/2018	1987-2010	1985/2018	1985/2018	1987-2010	1985/2018	1987-2010	1985/2018	