

Simposio su produttività e benessere

In questo campo di ricerca ancora poco frequentato, tre istituti ben conosciuti globalmente hanno unito le loro forze e presentano i risultati sull'INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY MONITOR di fine 2022.

Introduction by the editors: Andrew Sharpe, Dan Sichel, and Bart van Ark

Introduction to the Symposium on Productivity and Well-being, Andrew Sharpe Centre for the Study of Living Standards Dan Sichel Wellesley College and NBER Bart van Ark The Productivity Institute, University of Manchester. The Spring 2022 issue of International Productivity Monitor took an important step to begin exploring linkages between productivity and well-being with a four article symposium. ... The editors are very pleased that this issue of the International Productivity Monitor also includes a reflection by John Helliwell who served as a discussant in the authors' workshop on measuring and improving productivity when subjective wellbeing is the objective. His article provides a valuable perspective on the state of the literature on the productivity-well-being linkages that are discussed in the symposium as well as direction for future research. This introduction provides a synthesis of the contributions of the three articles included in this volume.

http://www.csls.ca/ipm/43/IPM_43_Sympo.pdf

Di seguito invece, gli Highlights del symposium e da altri due articoli dell'International Productivity Monitor

- **Francesco Sarracino and Kelsey O'Connor** from STATEC Research, the research group at the National Statistical institute of Luxembourg, develop a measure of subjective well-being (SWB) efficiency, using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), based on the framework and variables used to explain SWB found in the World Happiness Report. They find that only 19 of 126 countries are on the efficiency frontier, suggesting that there is considerable scope for countries to improve the life satisfaction of their population through better use of their resources.
- **Chiara Peroni, Maxime Pettinger and Francesco Sarracino** from STATEC Research, using econometric techniques, find that at the industry level in 30 European countries, the level of job quality and job satisfaction are positively related to life satisfaction in both level and growth terms. Worker well-being is intrinsically valuable for society in itself and in addition can contribute to **productivity** growth since happier workers are more productive.
- **Charles-Henri DiMaria, Chiara Peroni and Francesco Sarracino** from STATEC Research use Data Envelopment Analysis to investigate whether SWB is an input or an output in the production process. They find that in countries where a large share of the population is very satisfied with their lives, SWB is an input. They also find little relationship between growth rates for conventional total factor **productivity**(TFP) and a well-being adjusted TFP index. **Productivity** growth does not always translate into improvements in well-being.
- **John Helliwell** from the University of British Columbia, and a world authority on subjective well-being, provides insightful reflections on measuring and improving **productivity** when SWB, and not GDP, is the objective, based on his extensive research in the field.

Highlights from other articles

- **Weilin Liu** and **Qian Cheng** from Nankai University and **Robin Sickles** from Rice University provide using the World Input-output and EU KLEMS database an empirical analysis of the magnitude of the impact of technology spillovers on total factor **productivity** from the integration of production networks arising from global value chains. They find that input-output linkages constitute an important channel for the transmission of **productivity** spillovers.
- **Bishwanath Goldar** from the Institute of Economic Growth in Delhi examines the impact of trade liberalization on total factor **productivity** in manufacturing in India in the 1990s. While a number of studies have found no positive effect, he finds that when the data and the measurement framework are appropriately adjusted, trade liberalization in fact boosted TFP growth in the 1990s relative to the 1980s.