

# Productivity and resilience in COVID-19: A U.S. perspective

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The analysis and conclusions set forth here are those of the author and do not indicate concurrence by members of the Federal Reserve staff or the Board of Governors.

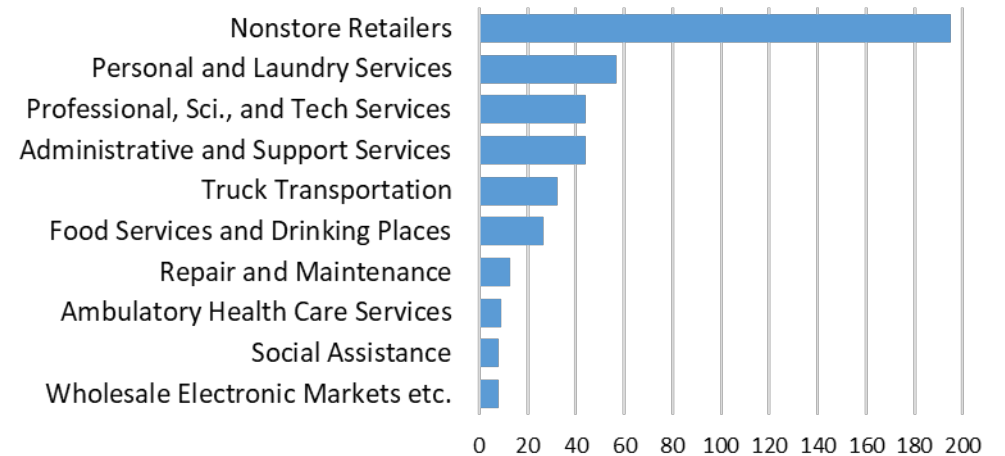
# Business responses and reallocation

- Business-level responses to productivity/revenue shocks are critical to aggregate productivity (Decker, Haltiwanger, Jarmin, Miranda 2020)
- Overall responsiveness is comprised of incumbent firms and entry/exit margin
  - Responsiveness and reallocation can be impeded by labor adjustment costs (Hopenhayn & Rogerson 1993) and entry costs

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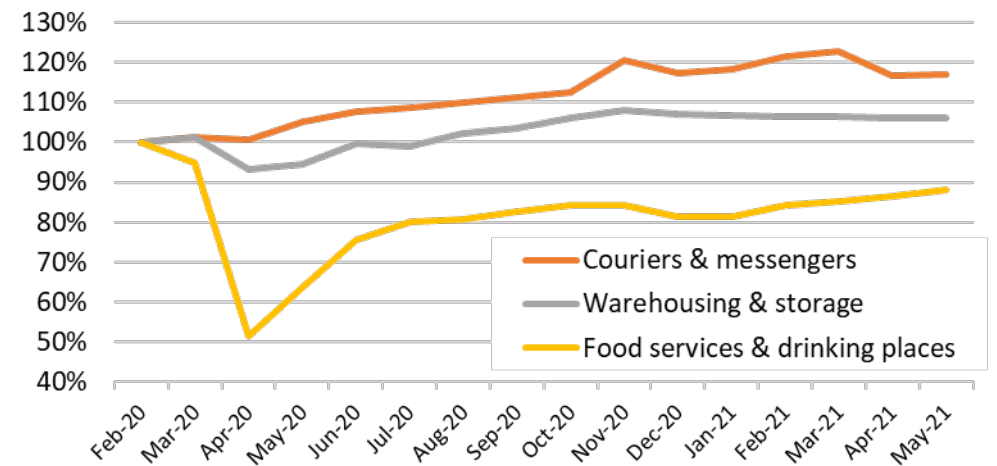
- Business-level responses to productivity/revenue shocks are critical to aggregate productivity (Decker, Haltiwanger, Jarmin, Miranda 2020)
- Overall responsiveness is comprised of incumbent firms and entry/exit margin
  - Responsiveness and reallocation can be impeded by labor adjustment costs (Hopenhayn & Rogerson 1993) and entry costs
- The U.S. pandemic featured
  - Surge in (likely) entry of businesses that helped facilitate the pandemic economy and lifestyle (see Haltiwanger 2021; Dinlersoz, Dunne, Penciakova, Haltiwanger 2021)
  - Flows from social distance-affected sectors to pandemic-mitigating industries
  - Policy adjustments to improve fluidity (e.g., suspension of state-specific medical licensing)
- These reallocative patterns boosted *robustness* and exhibited *resourcefulness*, and supported *productivity*

Business applications: 2020 vs 2019 (thousands)



Source: Census Bureau Business Formation Statistics. Data through October.

Employment relative to February 2020 levels (U.S.)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics.

# U.S. policies for business resilience

- U.S. direct lending programs had a *notional* scope covering 97% of employment (Decker, Kurtzman, Lutz, Nekarda 2021) – though significant limitations within size and legal form classes
  - **Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)**: Small firms + accommodation & food services; *loans converted into grants*
  - **Main Street Lending Program (MSLP)**: Small/medium firms up to 15,000 employees/\$5 billion receipts; *loans*
  - **Commercial Credit Facilities (CCF)**: Large firms; *corporate bond purchases*
  - **Municipal Liquidity Facility (Muni LF)**: State and local governments; *municipal bond purchases*
- Comprehensive coverage, in principle, could backstop the resilience of labor markets, business-customer relationships, and supply chains
  - A key goal was preserving job matches and the tangible & intangible capital embedded in firms

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- Comprehensive coverage, in principle, could backstop the resilience of labor markets, business-customer relationships, and supply chains
  - A key goal was preserving job matches and the tangible & intangible capital embedded in firms
- Did it work? Too early to tell
  - Business death appears to have been below spring 2020 expectations (Crane, Decker, Flaaen, Hamins-Puertolas, Kurz 2021)
  - PPP likely saved many jobs, though clean identification is difficult (Doniger & Kay 2021; Autor, Cho, Crane, Goldar, Montes, Peterman, Ratner, Villar, Yildirmaz 2020)
  - MSLP may have stimulated lending (Minoiu, Zarutskie, Zlate 2021); CCFs reduced bond spreads (Li & Momin 2020)
  - Measured effects may understate the ex ante value of precautionary insurance against worse shocks
  - If unproductive firms were saved, there could be adverse productivity effects or coming failures; productivity costs of resilience policy (see, e.g., Gournichas, Kalemlı-Ozcan, Penciakova, Sander 2021)
- Is this a good way to ensure resilience to large shocks? Should it be used again?

Thanks

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