# MICRO-BASED DATASET FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS

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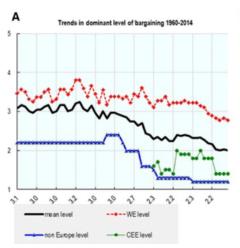
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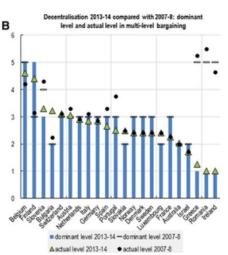
## Outline

- Motivation
- CompNet-WDN Dataset
- Research Question
- Related Literature
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

## Motivation

#### Macro Trends in Collective Bargaining





#### Cross-sectoral Analysis of Industrial Relations

- Merger between dataset of the Wage Dynamics Network (WDN) and CompNet (6<sup>th</sup> Vintage)
- WDN: collective agreements (2007/2008 in 1<sup>st</sup> wave, 2010/2013 in 3<sup>rd</sup> wave)
- CompNet: indicators of productivity and other firm performances (1999-2015)

Cross-sectoral Analysis of Industrial Relations

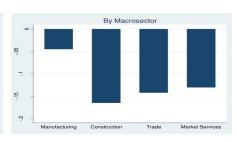
The final dataset is a panel including the following information:

- 4 macrosectors (Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Services)
- 3 employment sizes (20-49, 50-249, 250+ employees)
- period 2004-2015
- All indicators of CompNet's database
- Shares of collective agreements

#### Coherence with Macro Evidence

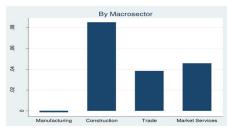
#### Change in Centralized Bargaining (%)





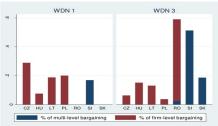
#### Change in Decentralized Bargaining (%)





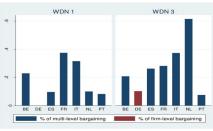
Granularity

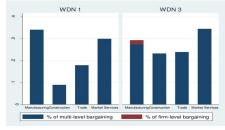






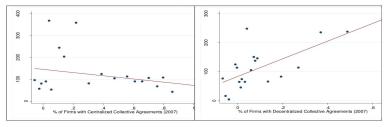
#### Non-CEE Countries



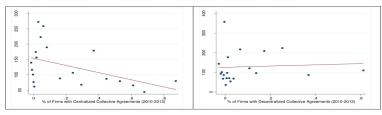


## Correlation between Collective Bargaining and Total Factor Productivity

Correlation between TFP and Collective Bargaining Level (from WDN 1)



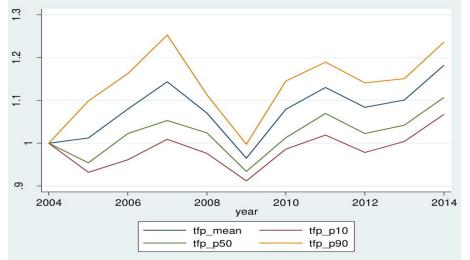
Correlation between TFP and Collective Bargaining Level (from WDN 3)



## Research Question

#### Could Decentralization in Collective Bargaining Foster Productivity after the Crisis?

Total Factor Productivity from 2004 (reference year) till 2014



## Related Literature

This research is linked to the literature that aims at assessing unions effect on firm performance.

#### Critical issues:

- Most of the literature is conducted through cross-sectional analysis, potentially biased.
- There are still few studies that examine the linkage between decentralization and firm productivity.
  - Andrasson, 2014
  - Lindbeck & Snower, 2001

# Methodology

The regression model on which we base our analysis is the following (clustesr by year-macrosector):

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{TFP}_{\mathit{sycz}} &= \alpha + \beta_1 \mathsf{ML}_{\mathit{sycz}} + \beta_2 \mathsf{FL}_{\mathit{sycz}} + \beta_3 \mathsf{ML}_{\mathit{sycz}} I_{\mathit{crisis}} + \beta_4 \mathsf{FL}_{\mathit{sycz}} I_{\mathit{crisis}} \\ &+ \beta_5 \mathsf{ML}_{\mathit{sycz}} I_{\mathit{post_crisis}} + \beta_6 \mathsf{FL}_{\mathit{sycz}} I_{\mathit{post_crisis}} + \gamma_1 \mathsf{Trend} + \gamma_2 I_{\mathit{crisis}} \\ &+ \gamma_3 I_{\mathit{post_crisis}} + D_c + D_y + D_s + D_z + \epsilon_{\mathit{sycz}} \end{split}$$

## Results

#### Total Factor Productivity on Shares of Collective Bargaining

TFP	Non-CEE Countries	CEE Countries
ML	0.40***	0.25
	(0.05)	(0.97)
FL	-0.46***	0.55
	(0.10)	(0.57)
ML*Crisis	0.02	1.17
	(0.04)	(1.34)
FL*Crisis	-0.08**	0.26
	(0.04)	(0.43)
ML*Post_Crisis	0.23**	1.92
	(0.11)	(1.38)
FL*Post_Crisis	0.01	0.65
	(0.07)	(0.52)
Constant	10.48***	-4.58
	(4.95)	(57.96)
Observations	627	647
R-squared	0.88	0.64

Regressions include dummies for country, macrosector, year, and size effects, as well as controlling for trend, crisis and post-crisis period. Clustered standard errors at year-macrosector level in parentheses. \*\*\* p<0.01; \*\* p<0.05; \* p<0.1.



## Results

### Interpretation: Unit Labour Costs on Shares of Collective Bargaining

Unit Labour Costs	Non-CEE Countries	
ML	0.0001	
	-0.0009	
FL	0.0009	
	-0.0014	
ML*Crisis	-0.0025***	
	-0.0006	
FL*Crisis	-0.0015**	
	-0.0006	
ML*Post_Crisis	-0.0023***	
	-0.0007	
FL*Post_Crisis	0.0015	
	-0.0014	
Constant	0.62***	
	-0.06	
Observations	616	
R-squared	0.52	

Regressions include dummies for country, macrosector, year, and size effects, as well as controlling for trend, crisis and post-crisis period. Clustered standard errors at year-macrosector level in parentheses. \*\*\*P<0.01; \*\*P<0.01; \*\*P<0.01.

## Conclusion

- We created a dataset to analyse the trend of collective bargaining at a cross-sectional micro-based degree.
- The dataset is coherent with macro evidence.
- Decentralization takes place through firm-level negotiations in the CEE countries, while through multi-level bargaining in the non-CEE countries.
- Decentralization of collective bargaining has a robust positive impact on firms total factor productivity in the non-CEE countries, while there is no clear evidence for CEE countries.
- Further research is advised to better understand the mechanisms behind our findings. One possible explanation is that firms can increase competitiveness thanks to decentralized collective agreements.

# Thank You for Kind Attention