

Returning to growth: the role of management practices in productivity

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About the research

Enabling economic recovery in a post covid-19 world is a key challenge recognised by policymakers, business groups and academic researchers. Finding ways to increase firm-level productivity will therefore become even more important than before. Even before the crisis caused by covid-19 there were many possible explanations for the long-standing weakness of productivity in the economy at large and within firms, with no single factor explaining the entire puzzle.

University of Bristol research carried out before the pandemic began has sought to provide a better understanding of how decisionmakers understand, and therefore act upon, factors believed to be affecting their firms' productivity. This briefing summarises research into productivity practices in the manufacturing sector and within firms in the West of England region, aiming to increase the depth of our understanding of the management and leadership drivers of productivity at the firm level, while being attentive to regional divergences.



Policy implications

- For businesses, steps towards enhanced productivity include accessing support to improve management and leadership skills and capabilities, as well as engaging with opportunities for technology adoption and diffusion.
- For industry support organisations, a common language of productivity that articulates common goals between firms (at micro-economic level), sector specialists (at meso-economic level) and policymakers (at macro-economic level) needs to be developed.
- For policymakers, successfully encouraging businesses to improve their productivity requires clearly articulating the benefits and overcoming management and leadership inertia to allow for innovation. This implies a concerted effort to deliver services through new channels to build trust, including through peer-to-peer networks, existing professional service relationships, and targeting support around key events in the life of businesses.
- For academics, to better understand productivity growth academics from a range of disciplines must consider other factors such as regional differences, market competition, inward investment, sector-specific strengths and institutional level drivers such as tax regimes. This raises more complex research questions which demand a more inclusive and pluralistic approach to academic inquiry and different levels of analysis (micro, meso and macro) to model and measure productivity.

Key findings

- Among businesses, understandings of productivity vary widely, and it is important to develop a nuanced understanding of the business environment in different industries and places.
- Characteristics of effective management and leadership practices found in high productivity businesses relate to employee decision-making and effort, good strategic leadership, investing in skills development, and higher levels of exporting, innovating and continuous improvement. Moreover, the ability of managers and leaders to embrace and adapt to new technology, engage in innovation, and address processes and elements appears to be an important factor.
- Improved support services might benefit firms, increasing the 'diffusion' of best practice and equipping businesses with the necessary tools to become more productive. However, barriers to the uptake of support services include doubts over the benefits and value of support versus the cost, relationship failure due to a lack of trust in support bodies and concerns over the appropriateness of the assistance.
- New and alternative approaches that may incentivise desirable behaviours include relationship building, information sharing and supported learning. Policy interventions face the challenge that lower levels of management and leadership capability are associated with lower levels of productivity. Thus, the challenge is compounded by a lack of firm-level desire to tackle productivity head-on.

Figure 1: Literature-based overview of characteristics found in high productivity businesses relating to good management and leadership.

Strategic management	Relationships and business networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aware of their own and relative performance - Regularly review performance and practices against goals which are time-defined and stretching, with actions if they are not met. - Have structured management practices in place (effective monitoring, incentives, targets) - Have a clear vision for the business and an up-to-date business plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be part of a peer-to-peer network - Have effective relationships with their supply chain - Utilise a wide range of external advice and support, particularly strategic advice - Have higher levels of employee engagement and job satisfaction.
Skills, training and rewards	Innovation, Technology and Operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have more highly skilled managers (including highly educated managers, measured by degree and degree type), and staff - Management capability to access external finance - Provide training to improve the skills of managers and staff, particularly training to improve IT skills - Promote and/or reward high performance, try to retain the best employees and fix underperformance through training and turnover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A higher intensity of international trade (innovation), e.g. taking part in behaviours associated with growth such as exporting, innovating and strategic decision making - Adopt new technology and utilise digital tools to improve efficiency - Effective use of monitoring for continuous improvement - Lean and modern operations and processes and a positive attitude toward improvement.

Further information

MacBryde et al. (2019). [Unpicking the productivity narrative in UK manufacturers](#).

Burger, K., Pitts, H., Risk, J. (2019). [Understanding Productivity Practices: a Review Report](#)

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