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THE IMPACTS OF PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF VIETNAMESE ENTERPRISES

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This study uses enterprises survey data collected by the General Statistics Office (GSO), combined with provincial competitiveness data to assess the impact of local institutional quality on the productivity of Vietnamese enterprises in the period 2010-2014. The results of empirical research show that: (i)Institutional enforcement in localities has a strong impact on the productivity of enterprises; (ii) Institutional improvements, related to market access costs, access to land, transparent publicity, informal costs, dynamics of provincial leaders, business support policies, have positive impact on the productivity of the enterprises; (iii) The impact of indicators representing institutional quality on enterprise productivity varies with the size of the enterprise and varies between FDI and domestic firms. On this basis, the study proposes some recommendations to improve the quality of local institutions in the interest of increasing the productivity of enterprises, thereby promoting economic growth.

Key words: *institutional quality, productivity, PCI index.*

1. Introduction

In recent years, Vietnam has made a great deal of effort in institutional reform, including reforms in market economy institutions, administrative reform, changes and revision of some laws, such as business law, investment law, land law, etc.These efforts have created an environment for enterprises to do business and development with more freedom. It can be said that reforms, which aimed at improving institutional quality, play an important role in the formation and growth of enterprises in Vietnam.

Many scholars and researchers have dedicated themselves to theoretical and empirical research on the role of institutions in business performance. The theory of William J. Baumol (1990) examines the relationship between institutional quality and business performance of efficient and ineffective firms. He hypothesized that enterprises would endeavor in different directions, depending on the quality of existing economic, political and legal institutions. Roussel.S.Sobel (2008) testedBaumol's theory based on cross-data from 48 US states. The results of the OLS methodology show that institutional quality positively impacts on the performance of the firms, but negatively impacts on the firms operating ineffectively.

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In Vietnam, research of Pham The Anh and Chu Thi Mai Phuong (2015) is one of a few studies that can assess the impact of the institutional environment on the performance of FDI enterprises and domestic enterprises in period 2006-2012. This research used the Cobb-Douglas production function, in which the business results are measured by sales, domestic sales and export sales.

Inheriting and developing previous research results, this study aims to answer the following question: (i) How does the provincial institutional quality affect the productivity of the enterprise? (ii) How does theinstitutional qualityimpact on labor productivity (vary according to firm size, FDI enterprises and domesticenterprises)? The results of empirical research are the basis for proposing policies to improve institutional quality, thereby promoting enterprise productivity growth and productivity of the economy.

2. Literature review

Many theoretical and empirical studies provide evidence of factors affecting enterprise productivity, including internal and external factors (Eric J. Bartelsman, Haltiwanger, Stefano Scarpetta 2009; Marcelo Veracierto 2008).

Chad Syverson (2011) has identified the groups of factors that influence the productivity of an enterprise, including: (i) elements of managerial competence, (ii) labor and capital-related factors (professional qualification, education, gender, age, salary, quality of tangible and intangible capital), (iii) information technology and R&D, (iv) product innovation, (v) enterprise structure in terms of scale, product chain, commodity, structure.

In addition to the group of factors within the business, the business environment, more specifically the institutional quality, also affects the productivity and efficiency of the business. These environmental factors may not directly affect productivity. However, they can indirectly influence by encouraging manufacturers to bring into play the potential of the internal factors of the business, encouraging Companies invest more in R&D (Griffith et al., 2007), encouraging investment in new products and services, and shortening the technology gap (Bloom et al., 2007). The environment affects productivity growth through a number of channels such as: productivity spillovers, competence, adjustment and/or abolition of inappropriate regulations andflexibility in input material market.

Many researchers argue that institutional quality is a determinant of economic growth and productivity (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2008, Chanda and Dalgaard, 2008). Good institutions will create a favorable business environment, enable investors and direct the economy to activities that can ensure higher economic growth. Good institutions can promote the accumulation of physical capital and human capital (Rodrik et al., 2004), encourage entrepreneurs (Loayza et al., 2005), produce on a larger scale and long-term operation, give positive effects to competitiveness and economic efficiency (Aron, 2000), thus ensuring higher levels of efficiency (Bowen and De Clercq, 2008).

Institutional quality is usually expressed by a weighted average of administrative, social and political indicators, such as the level of corruption, ownership, administrative capacity of local governments, health and social policies, waste management, competitiveness and contribution of social infrastructure (Lasagni, Andrea Nifo, AnnamariaVecchione, Gaetano, 2015).

In Vietnam, a small number of studies have used the Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI) to represent the institutional environment in studiesabout the impact of institutions on the performance of firms or the impact on attracting FDI sources (Pham The Anh, Chu Thi Mai Phuong, 2015, Ha Van Dung, 2016, Nguyen Quoc Viet et al., 2014).

This study provide more evidences to support the hypothesis that local institutional quality influences the productivity of enterprises in the same area.

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3. Methodology and empirical model

3.1. Data

Data used in this study was combined from two sources. The first data source is the annual enterprise survey of the General Statistics Office (GSO) on the period 2010-2014, with the same sample size as the census. The second source of data is provincial competitiveness index data (PCI) that has initiatedsince 2006, which was co-sponsored by the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) and the US Agency for International Development (USAID). PCI is a collection of "voices" of enterprises that evaluate the efforts to improve the business environment of provinces and cities, thereby contributing to the development of business, attracting investment and economic growth of Vietnam (PCI report 2016).

The PCI report 2016 mentions that The PCI consisted of ten indices, reflecting the areas of economic governance that affectedthe development of the private sector. One locality is considered to be of good quality when: 1) entry costs are low; 2) land access is easy and land use is stable; 3) Business environment and public business information are transparent; 4) Informal costs are low; 5) Time of inspection, examination and implementation of regulations, administrative procedures are quick; 6) Competitive environment is equal; 7) Provincial government dynamically solves problems for enterprises; 8) Business development services have high quality; 9) Labor training policies are good; and 10) Dispute resolution procedures are fair and efficient.

The PCI was developed in three steps, including: (i) gathering information from survey data and other published data sources, (ii) calculating 10 component indices and standardizing on the scale of 10, and (iii) weighting and calculating the composite score of the 10 composite indexes on the scale of 100.

According to VCCI, 2009-2012, the PCI consists of 9 components (no component indexes related to fair competition); however, since 2013, PCI has added this component. In order not to lose the observations, this study uses 9 indices for the period 2010-2014.

The information in the enterprise survey data used to calculate the variables in the study includes:

(1) Labor working at enterprises in the survey year (calculated as the average of the total number of employees at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year, unit: person).

(2) Revenue reported from the results of production and business activities of enterprises (Unit: million VND).

(3) Profit after tax (unit: Million VND).

(4) Fixed assets are measured by adding the cost of construction in progress to the subtraction of cost and accumulated depreciation (unit: millions VND).

(5) Value added includes 5 components: profit before tax, employee expense, depreciation, income, taxes (Unit: million VND).

3.2. Variables

The variables used in the study included: (i) the dependent variable represents the labor productivity; (ii) Independent variables are divided into two groups. The first is the internal factors affecting the productivity of the enterprise, such as the managerial capacity of the business owner, the role of capital and labor and the characteristics of the business. The second group is provincial institutional quality variables, including nine components of PCI.

3.3. Research models

Theoretical model:

$$Y=f(X,Z)$$

Where: Y is the dependent variable measuring the labor productivity of enterprises;

X is the vector of independent variables showing the internal factors affecting the labor productivity as the characteristics of enterprises (size, type, age...); quality of capital and labor; management capacity.

Z is a vector of independent variables measuring provincial institutional quality, comprising nine components of the PCI.

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Table 1: *Explanation of the variables used in the model*

Variables name	Measurement of the variables	Meaning of the variables
pro	Value added divided by the total number of employees in the year of the enterprise	Dependent variable in the model Unit: Million VND/labor/year
Internal factors affect the productivity		
profit	Calculated by the ratio of profit after tax torevenue	Demonstrate the competitiveness of the enterprise in saving the total cost and expectation of investors for the mass enterprises. The higher the ratio, the smaller the cost, the higher the competitiveness.
effi	Measured by the ratio of added value to the cost of labor	Represent the efficiency of the employer, demonstrating the managerial capacity of the manager
wage	The average cost of labor, calculated the per labor income. (Unit:millionVND/person/year)	It is the income that the employee receives and the cost that enterprise has to pay the employee.
cap	Measured by the ratio of capital to total labor (Unit: million VND/person / year)	Indicates capital-intensive or labor-intensive enterprises, and demonstrates competitiveness in the use of capital
size	firm size	A dummy variable about the characteristics of the enterprise.
ex	Export enterprises receive value 1; not export: value 0.	A dummy variable on the characteristics of an enterprise that is related to trade competition.
con	Enterprises in concentrated industrial zones receive value 1, the remaining value is 0.	A dummy variable to analyze spillover effects according to location concentration.
Variables reflect institutional quality at provincial level		
entrycost	Low entry cost	Measures the time a firm needs to register a business, performing all the necessary procedures to start the business

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accessland	Enterprises have easy access to land and have stable business premises.	Measurement is based on two aspects of land that enterprises must face: (i) enterprises have certificate of land use rights and have sufficient premises to expand production and business; (ii) risks that enterprises may face during land use.
transparent	Transparent business environment	Measure the ability of accessing to provincial plans and necessary legal documents of enterprise. The information must be consulted with the enterprise before being promulgated; The information is updated on the provincial website.
time	Cost of time.	Measures the time that enterprises have to spend to carry out administrative procedures as well as the frequency and duration of time thatenterprises have to stop business for the checking of State agencies.
inforcharge	Informal charges	Measuring the Informal charges that enterprises pay and the barriers caused by such costs. Does the cost bring about the expected results and the government officials take advantage of the rules for profiteering?
active	Provincial leaders are active and proactive	Measure the creativity and transparency of the province in implementing and initiating initiatives to actively support local businesses.
support	Firms support services, provided by the public and private sectors	Policies supporting private enterprises such as trade promotion, legal information provision; supportin finding partners; technology services provision and development of clusters and industrial parks in localities.
train	To have good labor training policies	Reflect the level and quality of vocational training and skill development provided by the province to support enterprises, introduce jobs for local workers.
legal	The legal and judicial system to settle disputes fairly and effectively.	Expressing the confidence of private enterprises in the local legal institutions involved in disputes and lawsuits.

Source: Research by the author

The proposed regression model is as follows:

$$Pro_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 profit_i + \alpha_2 effi_i + \alpha_3 wage_i + \alpha_4 cap_i + \alpha_5 entrycost_i + \alpha_6 accessland_i + \alpha_7 transparent_i + \alpha_8 time_i + \alpha_9 inforcharge_i + \alpha_{10} active_i + \alpha_{11} suppot_i + \alpha_{12} train_i + \alpha_{13} legal_i + \alpha_{14} ex_i + \alpha_{15} con_i + \alpha_{16} size_i + u_i$$

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Where, the variables are explained in Table 1;

u_i is random error with mean equal zero and homoscedasticity.

4. Empirical results

4.1. Descriptive statistics

Results for enterprise survey data and PCI data from 2010 to 2014 show that there are 1,344,589 firms in the sample. However, the sample size will be reduced when the author conducts calculations and cleans up the data.

4.2. Estimated results

After carrying out procedures for estimating and testing the model to address defects, including: (i) Breusch-Pagan test for probability p of less than 5%, indicating that the model has heteroscedasticity. Thus, the model is re-estimated by a robust standard deviation (with more robust) to overcome this phenomenon; (ii) Multicollinearity shows that the variance inflation factor (VIF) is less than 2, indicating that the model does not have multicollinearity; (iii) Testing the correlation between residuals and independent variables (without endogenous phenomena) by estimating the model, generating residuals, and estimating the model between the residual and the independent variables. The results show that there is no correlation between residuals and independent variables. The final model must pass the tests.

Table 2: *Statistics describing quantitative variables*

Variables	Observations	Mean	Standard error	Min	Max
pro	1340529	90.0238	89.9463	-6.0000	355.1385
profit	1200216	-0.0950	0.2905	-1.1111	0.1486
effi	1319969	2.6365	2.9353	-0.2645	12.1366
wage	1331584	41.4183	25.9415	3.4500	97.4667
cap	1340529	833.6281	892.4866	43.4312	3478.4120
entrycost	1344589	7.785	0.849	5.065	9.598
accessland	1344589	5.889	0.932	3.037	8.839
transparent	1344589	6.057	0.535	2.764	7.625
time	1344589	6.098	0.779	3.508	8.446
inforcharge	1344589	5.904	1.123	2.809	8.943
active	1344589	4.457	1.151	1.387	9.376
support	1344589	5.921	1.299	1.753	8.755
train	1344589	5.927	0.844	2.956	7.526
legal	1344589	5.162	0.940	1.996	7.909

Source: Author's calculations from enterprise survey data 2010-2014

The statistics in Table 2 show that the average value of labor productivity of Vietnamese enterprises in the period 2010-2014 is about 90 million VND/worker/year. That is, on average, every employee in the sample business bringsvalue added to the enterprise about 7.5 million VND. The average income of the employees in the period 2010-2014 is about 41.4 million VND/person/year. In the nine components of PCI, the entry cost has the highest average score over the period, while the dynamics index of the provincial leaders is the lowest.

Table 3 presents estimated results: Model 1 is the estimated result for all firms in the sample; Model 2 is the estimated result for FDI enterprises; Model 3 is the estimated result for domestic firms.

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Considering the estimated coefficients of the independent variables that influence labor productivity in the three models, we have the following comments:

(i) Control variables include internal factors, such as *profit* (representing the cost-effectiveness of the enterprises), *effi* (representing the enterprise's ability to use the labor effectively), costs for employees (*wage*), per labor capital (*capital*), specific characteristics of enterprises (size of enterprises, exports, location in industrial zones / export processing zones / economic zones) have a positive impact on labor productivity with statistical significance less than 1%.

(ii) The ability to save cost and ability to use labor effectively affect labor productivity of FDI enterprises in much higher score, comparing to that of domestic enterprises. This shows that management capacity of FDI enterprises is more effective than that of domestic ones in terms of positive contribution this factor brings to labor productivity.

To further explore the impact of provincial institutional quality on labor productivity, the study continues these models with different labor-scale enterprises. The results in Table 4 show that: Improving market entry costs only positively influenced the labor productivity of small and micro enterprises, which is not statistically significant for medium and big enterprises. This shows that entry costis a significant cost for small and micro enterprises, while the initial cost does not affect big and medium firms.

Access to land is not statistically significant for big enterprises. It is likely that the majority of large enterprises have the potential to build stable production facilities.

Indicators of transparency in information assessment are having a negative impact on the labor productivity of enterprises with different labor sizes. This may be due to the fact that information exchange between local authorities and enterprises is not effective or suitable for enterprises.

Time cost is only meaningful in improving labor productivity in micro enterprises, butnot statistically significant for small, medium and big enterprises (Table 4).

Table 3: *Results of estimating the impact of institutional quality on labor productivity of enterprises*

Variables	Enterprises (Model 1)	FDIenterprise(Model 2)	Domestic enterprise(Model 3)
profit	22.9174 (0.0000)***	88.2931 (0.0000)***	20.3244 (0.0000)***
effi	20.4534 (0.0000)***	24.2905 (0.0000)***	20.2020 (0.0000)***
wage	2.1753 (0.0000)***	2.2190 (0.0000)***	2.1520 (0.0000)***
cap	0.0072 (0.0000)***	0.0012 (0.0246)**	0.0075 (0.0000)***
entrycost	2.0464 (0.0000)***	0.2786 0.5576	2.0636 (0.0000)***
accessland	2.9092 (0.0000)***	2.0845 (0.0001)***	2.9976 (0.0000)***
transparent	0.4884 (0.0000)***	4.0607 (0.0000)***	0.1583 (0.0528)*
time	0.3369 (0.0000)***	-0.4432 0.5243	0.3786 (0.0000)***

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inforcharge	0.3171 (0.0000)***	1.0259 (0.0256)**	0.1428 (0.0034)***
active	2.5215 (0.0000)***	-1.9965 (0.0000)***	2.6962 (0.0000)***
support	2.2713 (0.0000)***	2.8461 (0.0000)***	2.1223 (0.0000)***
train	-10.1164 (0.0000)***	-1.7897 (0.0307)**	-10.1411 (0.0000)***
legal	0.3050 (0.0000)***	-1.7247 (0.0003)***	0.4111 (0.0000)***
ex	15.4635 (0.0000)***	-4.3935 (0.0000)***	16.1929 (0.0000)***
con	10.0890 (0.0000)***	4.1861 (0.0000)***	10.1951 (0.0000)***
small enterprise	3.4669 (0.0000)***	10.0758 (0.0000)***	3.1861 (0.0000)***
Medium enterprise	12.3890 (0.0000)***	9.1427 (0.0000)***	12.1884 (0.0000)***
big enterprise	15.5928 (0.0000)***	0.7360 0.6157	18.0286 (0.0000)***
const	-66.0130 (0.0000)***	-69.2785 (0.0000)***	-63.3465 (0.0000)***
Observations	1,193,231	34,585	1,158,646
R^2	74.86%	75.27%	74.47%
The value in parentheses isp-value. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p< 0.1			

(Dependent variable is labor productivity measured by per labor value added)

Source: Author's calculations using STATA software

Improving informal costs negatively impacts on labor productivity of micro enterprises, but it also positively impacts on labor productivity of other enterprises. This shows that micro-enterprises are quite sensitive to costs beyond the control of enterprises.

Support enterprises have positive impact on labor productivity of enterprises. This influence is higher in small and micro enterprises. The quality of local labor training still negatively affects the labor productivity of enterprises. Legal support has no significance in improving labor productivity for enterprises of different scales.

5. Conclusions and policy implications

Some conclusions drawn from the research results

The paper uses enterprise survey data and PCI component indicators of the period 2010-2014 to examine the impact of local institutional quality on productivity of enterprises. Empirical evidence shows that:

(i) PCI component indicators of provincial competitiveness, which represents local institutional quality, have an impact on the productivity of enterprises in the province. However, in terms of labor size, FDI enterprises and domestic enterprises, these indicators have differentiated the impact on labor productivity. Specifically, the index of market entry cost and time

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Table 4: *Results of factor estimation on labor productivity by enterprise size*

Variables	Micro enterprise	Small enterprise	Medium enterprise	Big enterprise
profit	20.4282 (0.0000)***	34.7344 (0.0000)***	59.9767 (0.0000)***	70.1389 (0.0000)***
effi	19.6133 (0.0000)***	20.9790 (0.0000)***	22.9844 (0.0000)***	23.3024 (0.0000)***
wage	2.0044 (0.0000)***	2.3403 (0.0000)***	2.4039 (0.0000)***	2.4879 (0.0000)***
cap	0.0070 (0.0000)***	0.0077 (0.0000)***	0.0058 (0.0000)***	0.0047 (0.0000)***
entrycost	2.2954 (0.0000)***	1.1249 (0.0000)***	-0.3895 0.2545	0.2180 0.5097
accessland	3.5821 (0.0000)***	3.3680 (0.0000)***	1.5311 (0.0000)***	-0.4838 0.1654
transparent	0.9938 (0.0000)***	-0.3512 (0.0121)**	-0.0339 0.9537	0.9808 (0.0924)*
time	1.0775 (0.0000)***	-0.0638 0.5254	-0.5399 0.2281	-0.6691 0.1269
inforcharge	-0.7834 (0.0000)***	1.3362 (0.0000)***	1.8717 (0.0000)***	0.8372 (0.0153)**
active	3.0046 (0.0000)***	2.2459 (0.0000)***	0.2620 0.3654	0.5671 (0.0438)**
support	2.4618 (0.0000)***	2.5499 (0.0000)***	1.3216 (0.0000)***	0.8281 (0.0048)***
train	-10.2409 (0.0000)***	-10.5121 (0.0000)***	-4.2583 (0.0000)***	-1.8609 (0.0003)***
legal	0.0473 0.4466	-0.0284 0.7056	0.5058 0.1002	0.0070 0.9820
ex	18.6893 (0.0000)***	15.0148 (0.0000)***	10.0160 (0.0000)***	2.1159 (0.0000)***
con	7.8475 (0.0000)***	11.9033 (0.0000)***	6.6209 (0.0000)***	6.0437 (0.0000)***
const	-65.6795 (0.0000)***	-61.5746 (0.0000)***	-64.0642 (0.0000)***	-64.8868 (0.0000)***
Observations	725,509	396,317	33,480	37,925
R^2	71.60%	76.16%	79.63%	81.30%

The value in parentheses isp-value. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p< 0.1

Source: Author's calculations using STATA software

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cost have not significantly affected the labor productivity of FDI enterprises and big enterprises but have affected micro enterprises; Legal aid has not significantlyaffected labor productivity when considered in groups of enterprises of different sizes.

(ii) Labor training index has a negative impact on labor productivity of enterprises. This is an important indicator of the quality of the local labor market, the quality of vocational training, job placement for local workers, skills development provided by the province to support the enterprises. In the past time, these activities according to the criteria supporting enterpriseswere not effectivein increasing labor productivity.

(iii) Improvement in the competitiveness of enterprises (increase the efficiency of capital use, efficiency of labor use, increase profit margins, increase income for laborers...), international economic integration, market expansion, export participation, and focusing on industrial zones, manufacturing zones, hi-tech parks and economic zones have positive impacts on labor productivity.

(iv) There is increase in the size of labor, which means increasing in competitiveness and having tendency to increase in labor productivity of enterprises.

Some recommendations and policy implications

For Enterprises

Econometric evidence suggests that internal factors influencing positive labor productivity of firms include: capital efficiency, labor efficiency, profitability by revenue and income for employees. These are the factors that enterprises can actively improve to increase labor productivity. In order to improve these factors, enterprises need to improve the management and administration quality of the management and leadership team, also improve the efficiency of investment, adopt good policies for employees, and make good use of the support from the local government.

Efficiency in size of labor is an advantage for Vietnamese small and micro enterprises in developing strategies to expand the scale, in order to increase labor productivity.

Participating in export activities to expand the products market abroad is a right orientation for Vietnamese enterprises to improve labor productivity.

The registration of activities in industrial parks/manufacturing zones/hi-tech parks/economic zones facilitates enterprises to improve labor productivity by utilizing infrastructure and spillovers from enterprises in neighborhood.

For local government

Improving provincial institutional quality through improved PCI component indices will contribute positively to building a conductive business environment for enterprises in the area. Local authorities should focus on promoting the effectiveness of a number of policies such as administrative reform, e-government to reduce time, informal costs and entry costs. Also, local authorities should increase the transparency of information through mass media, especially on provincial websites and departments in the province.

Provincial governments should promote their dynamism, creativity and support enterprises in order to create favorable conditions for them from birth. On the contrary, high value-added enterprisesalso contribute to building a strong local economy.

Local governments in provinces/cities need to survey and study the needs for labor of local enterprises so that they can properly support enterprises' needs. Education and training supports may meet the needs of learners, yetnot the needs of enterprises. As the result, enterprises have to spend efforts on recruiting and training labor.

Provinces and cities need to build industrial parks and create favorable conditions for enterprises, so they have opportunity in accessingand registering production and business in these concentrated areas in order to meet the requirements of security, environmentally friendliness, easy management and ability to take advantage of positive spillover effects.

For the state

The State has a decentralization mechanism, autonomy mechanism and management mechanism for localities and departments in order to bring out the transparency, creativity, dynamism and effectivenessof these organizations and units.

The State governs enterprises by legal documents, letters and decrees guiding the implementation, avoiding overlapping situations that cause difficulties for enforcement units.◆

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Summary

Nghiên cứu này sử dụng số liệu khảo sát doanh nghiệp do Tổng cục Thống kê điều tra, kết hợp với dữ liệu đo lường năng lực cạnh tranh cấp tỉnh nhằm đánh giá tác động của chất lượng thể chế địa phương đến năng suất của các doanh nghiệp Việt Nam giai đoạn 2010-2014. Kết quả nghiên cứu thực nghiệm cho thấy: (i) Thể chế thực thi tại các địa phương có tác động mạnh mẽ đến năng suất của các doanh nghiệp; (ii) Cải thiện chất lượng thể chế liên quan đến chi phí gia nhập thị trường, khả năng tiếp cận đất đai của doanh nghiệp, tính công khai minh bạch, chi phí không chính thức, tính năng động của lãnh đạo tỉnh, chính sách hỗ trợ doanh nghiệp đều tác động tích cực đến năng suất của doanh nghiệp; (iii) Mức độ ảnh hưởng của các chỉ tiêu đại diện cho chất lượng thể chế đến năng suất doanh nghiệp là khác nhau tùy theo quy mô doanh nghiệp và có sự khác nhau giữa các doanh nghiệp FDI và doanh nghiệp trong nước. Trên cơ sở đó, nghiên cứu đề xuất một số khuyến nghị nhằm cải thiện chất lượng thể chế địa phương theo hướng hỗ trợ tăng năng suất của các doanh nghiệp, qua đó thúc đẩy tăng trưởng kinh tế.

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- Econometrics and applications
- Structural change and economic growth
- Productivity and productivity growth

3. Publications the author has published his works:
- Economy &Forecast Review
- Vietnam Science and Technology
- Journal of Trade Science
- Journal of Economics &Development