Lecture 9: Trade with Heterogenous Firms (Empirics)

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ECON4415 International Trade, Lecture 9, Fall 2018

Today's lecture

Test on Melitz (2003)

- Pavcnik (2002, RES)
- Bernard, Jensen and Schott (JME, 2006)

Empirical evidence

Papers: Pavcnik (2002, RES) and Bernard, Jensen and Schott (JME, 2006) General questions:

- Trade-induced reallocation: are some plants growing, some exiting?
- If there are productivity gains, where do they come from?
- Short-run pains, long-run gains

Pavcnik (2002)

- looks at the effect of trade liberalization on plants exit and productivity improvements in Chile
- Why is Chile a good case study? Massive trade liberlization during the late 70s and early 80s
- How has sectoral productivity evolved during this period? Through which channels?

- Plant-level data, 1979-1986
- Tariffs have fallen in the same way in every sector
- Characterizes sectors as
 - export-oriented (more than 15 % of its total output is exported)
 - import-competing (ratio import over total output larger than 15%)
 - non-traded goods (others)

For each industry we want to know:

- **1** How has evolved aggregate productivity over the liberalization period?
- 2 Do variations in productivity come from resources reallocations from the least to the most efficient firms?

$$W_t = \sum_i s_{it} pr_{it} = \widetilde{p}r_t + \sum_i (s_{it} - \widetilde{s}_t)(pr_{it} - \widetilde{p}r_t)$$

Where W_t is aggregate weighted productivity

- \tilde{pr}_t is unweighted aggregate productivity (within firm gains?)
- $\sum_{i} (s_{it} \tilde{s}_t) (pr_{it} \tilde{\rho}r_t)$: total covariance between a plant's share of the industry output and its productivity (positive values of the covariance means that more output produced by more efficient plants)

 \rightarrow Melitz (2003) predicts that this covariance should be positive and increasing over time

Pavcnik (2002)

All industries

Year	Aggregate productivity	Unweighted productivity	Covariance
79	0.000	0.000	0.000
80	-0.010	0.018	-0.027
81	0.051	0.054	-0.003
82	0.329	0.048	0.281
83	0.174	0.010	0.160
84	0.117	0.025	0.092
85	0.120	-0.003	0.123
86	0.193	0.066	0.127
The repor	ted growth figures are		

Pavcnik (2002)

Import competing industries (Pavcnik, 2002)

Year	Aggregate productivity	Unweighted productivity	Covariance	
79	0.000	0.000	0.000	
80	-0.063	0.027	-0.090	
81	0.032	0.092	-0.061	
82	0.088	0.066	0.022	
83	0.077	0.034	0.043	
84	0.089	0.059	0.030	
85	0.095	0.061	0.034	
86	0.319	0.107	0.213	
The reported growth figures are relative to 1979				

Pavcnik (2002)

Export oriented industries (Pavcnik, 2002)

Year	Aggregate productivity	Unweighted productivity	Covariance	
79	0.000	0.000	0.000	
80	-0.059	-0.038	-0.021	
81	-0.048	-0.054	0.006	
82	0.591	0.040	0.551	
83	0.326	0.015	0.311	
84	0.178	0.049	0.129	
85	0.203	-0.011	0.214	
86	0.254	0.087	0.166	
The reported growth figures are relative to 1979				

- Important reallocation effects following trade liberalization
- Those firms which exit are not only less productive, but also have other characteristics: less capital intensive, skill intensive, etc. Useful to understand the short run effects of trade liberalization among groups

- Link plant-level U.S. manufacturing data with industry measures of tariffs and transportation costs.

- As trade costs fall:

industry productivity increases

2 higher probability of plant death

3 higher probability of successful exports

4 existing exporters increase their export shipments

Regressor	Change in TFP	Change in TFP
Change in Trade Cost	-0.152 *	-0.190 *
	(0.079)	(0.104)
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Industry Fixed Effects	No	Yes
Observations	1,153	1,153
R^2	0.00	0.02

Notes: Industry-level OLS regression results. Robust standard errors adjusted for clustering at the four-digit SIC level are in parentheses. Industry fixed effects are for two-digit SICs. Dependent variable is the average annualized change in Bartelsman, Becker and Gray (2000) five-factor total factor productivity from years t+1 to t+5.. Regressor is the change in total trade costs between years t-5 and t. Regressions cover 1972 to 1996. ***Significant at the 1% level; **Significant at the 5% level; *Significant at the 10% level. Coefficients for the regression constant and dummy variables are suppressed.

Table 2: Industry Productivity Growth, 1982-97

	Logit	Logit	Logit
Regressor	Plant Death	Plant Death	Plant Death
Change in Trade Cost	-5.664 * (3.148)	-6.388 ** (2.782)	-6.669 ** (2.937)
Relative Productivity		-0.221 *** (0.059)	-0.202 *** (0.053)
X Change in Trade Cost			12.178 ** (6.012)
Industry Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	210,664	210,665	210,666
Log likelihood	-115,329	-109,734	-109,713

Notes: Plant-level logistic regression results. Robust standard errors adjusted for clustering at the four-digit SIC level are in parentheses. Industry fixed effects are for two-digit SICs. Dependent variable indicates plant death between years t and t+5. First regressor is the change in total trade costs between years t-5 and t. Regressions cover two panels: 1982 to 1987 and 1987 to 1992. ***Significant at the 1% level; **Significant at the 5% level; *Significant at the 10% level. Coefficients for the regression constant and dummy variables are suppressed.

	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS
Regressor	TFP Growth	TFP Growth	TFP Growth	TFP Growth	TFP Growth
Change in Trade Cost	-1.027 (0.733)	-1.494 * (0.854)	-1.902 * (1.008)	-1.924 * (1.025)	-2.321 * (1.228)
Relative Productivity			-0.545 *** (0.016)	-0.545 *** (0.016)	-0.545 *** (0.016)
x Change in Trade Cost				0.559 (1.389)	0.545 (1.360)
Exporter		-0.143 *** (0.005)	0.007 (0.007)	0.007 (0.007)	0.008 (0.007)
X Change in Trade Cost					1.182 (0.913)
Industry Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	119,918	119,918	119,918	119,918	119,918
R ²	0.01	0.11	0.26	0.26	0.26

Notes: Plant-level OLS regression results. Robust standard errors adjusted for clustering at the four-digit SIC level are in parentheses. Industry fixed effects are for two-digit SICs. Dependent variable indicates change in plant TFP between years t and t+5. First regressor is the change in total trade costs between years t-5 and t. Regressions cover two panels: 1982 to 1987 and 1987 to 1992. ***Significant at the 1% level; **Significant at the 5% level; *Significant at the 10% level. Coefficients for the regression constant and dummy variables are suppressed.

Acknowledgment

Slides of this course are inspired by those taught by N. Berman, T. Chaney, A. Costinot, M. Crozet, D. Donaldson, E. Helpman, T. Mayer, I. Mejean