

# Misallocation in a Global Economy

Lorenzo Caliendo, Fernando Parro, Aleh Tsyvinski

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# Introduction

- ▶ Develop a model of the world economy as input-output relationships and product distortions
  - ▶ One Input-Output matrix (with country/sector as the base unit)
  - ▶ A different view on the world economy
  - ▶ Trade literature emphasizes transactions across countries subject to distortions (trade costs)
  - ▶ Macro literature emphasizes domestic distortions
- ▶ Here, one I-O matrix with transactions across suppliers and demanders
  - ▶ Suppliers from different sectors and countries
  - ▶ Subject to distortions, internal or external

# Introduction

- ▶ Goal: Model world's I-O matrix and identify distortions
- ▶ Main theoretical result:
  - ▶ Decompose TFPs from Distortions
  - ▶ Derive a simple closed-form sufficient statistics for calculation of the distortions and TFPs
  - ▶ Key: use of the CES production and CES consumption shares
    - ▶ Broadly applicable: e.g., Eaton and Kortum, Melitz, etc.
- ▶ Main empirical result:
  - ▶ Distribution and evolution of distortions (internal and external) across and within countries
  - ▶ Elasticity of world's GDP to changes in internal/external distortions across countries
    - ▶ Internal are an order of magnitude more important
  - ▶ Elasticity of individual country-sector pairs ranked

## Simple example

- ▶ One country, two sectors:  $j, k$ ; free mobility of labor across sectors, perfect competition
- ▶ Production:
  - ▶ Final goods ( $L$  - equipped labor;  $M$  - materials):

$$Q_j = A_j L_j^\beta M_j^{(1-\beta)}$$

with unit price

$$c_j = \frac{1}{A_j} w_j^\beta P_j^{1-\beta}$$

- ▶ Materials, CES production:

$$M_j = \left[ (Q_{jj})^{\frac{1}{1+\theta}} + (Q_{jk})^{\frac{1}{1+\theta}} \right]^{\frac{1+\theta}{\theta}}$$

- ▶ Consumption, CES:

$$C = \left[ C_j^{(\sigma-1)/\sigma} + C_k^{(\sigma-1)/\sigma} \right]^{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma-1}}$$

# Distortions (Misallocation)

- ▶ Moving goods from the sector  $k$  to sector  $j$  entails a distortion (cost):  $\tau_{jk}$ 
  - ▶ that is, have to pay  $\tau_{jk}c_k$
  - ▶ note that in general  $\tau_{jk} \neq \tau_{kj}$
- ▶ Assume  $\tau_{jj} = \tau_{kk} = 1$
- ▶ Examples of distortions:
  - ▶ misallocation, differential sectoral taxes, differential destination-specific markups
  - ▶ also possible to have “external” distortions with more than one country (trade costs, tariffs, misallocation)

## Production side

- ▶ Share of input from the sector  $j$  or  $k$  in the intermediate consumption of  $j$ 
  - ▶ The first key ingredient in the calculation of the sufficient statistics

$$\gamma_{jk} \equiv \frac{(\tau_{jk} c_k)^{-\theta}}{(c_j)^{-\theta} + (\tau_{jk} c_k)^{-\theta}} = \frac{A_k^\theta \tau_{jk}^{-\theta} P_k^{-\theta(1-\beta)}}{A_j^\theta P_j^{-\theta(1-\beta)} + A_k^\theta \tau_{jk}^{-\theta} P_k^{-\theta(1-\beta)}}$$
$$\gamma_{jk} = \frac{A_k^\theta \tau_{jk}^{-\theta} P_k^{-\theta(1-\beta)}}{(P_j/w^\beta)^{-\theta}}$$

- ▶ Then

$$\tau_{jk} = \left( \frac{P_j}{P_k} \right) \left( \frac{\gamma_{kk}}{\gamma_{jk}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$$

- ▶ Using the definition of the price index we get

$$\tau_{jk} = \left( \frac{A_j}{A_k} \right)^{-1/\beta} \left( \frac{\gamma_{jj}}{\gamma_{kk}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\theta\beta}} \left( \frac{\gamma_{kk}}{\gamma_{jk}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$$

- ▶ But not  $\tau$  and  $A$  separately, only the “composite distortion”

## Consumption side

- ▶ The ideal price index is

$$P = \left[ (P_j)^{1-\sigma} + (P_k)^{1-\sigma} \right]^{1/(1-\sigma)}$$

- ▶ Sectoral consumption shares:

$$\alpha_j = \frac{P_j C_j}{P_j C_j + P_k C_k} = \left( \frac{P_j}{P} \right)^{1-\sigma}$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{P_k C_k}{P_j C_j + P_k C_k} = \left( \frac{P_k}{P} \right)^{1-\sigma}$$

- ▶ And we get the second key ingredient

$$\frac{P_j}{P_k} = \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}}$$

# Consumption and Production Side

- ▶ From the production side:

$$\tau_{jk} = \left( \frac{P_j}{P_k} \right) \left( \frac{\gamma_{kk}}{\gamma_{jk}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$$

- ▶ From the consumption side:

$$\frac{P_j}{P_k} = \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}}$$

- ▶ Putting it all together:

$$\tau_{jk} = \left( \frac{\gamma_{kk}}{\gamma_{jk}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \left( \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}}$$



# Sufficient statistics

## Theorem

*In a world with  $N$  countries (indexed by  $i, n$ ) and  $J$  sectors (indexed by  $j, k$ ) the internal distortions are given by*

$$\tau_{ijik} = \left( \frac{\gamma_{ikik}}{\gamma_{ijik}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \left( \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{\alpha_{ik}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}}$$

*The external distortions are given by*

$$\tau_{ijnk} = \left( \frac{\gamma_{ikik}}{\gamma_{ijnk}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \left( \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{\alpha_{nk}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma}} \left( \frac{w_i}{w_n} \right)$$

*The TFPs are given by*

$$\frac{A_{ij}}{A_{ik}} = \frac{(\alpha_{ij})^{-\frac{\beta_{ij}}{1-\sigma}} \left( \frac{\gamma_{ijij}}{\gamma_{ikik}} \right)^{\frac{(1-\beta)}{\theta}}}{(\alpha_{ik})^{-\frac{\beta_{ik}}{1-\sigma}}}$$

# Generalizations

- ▶ Easy to have multiple sectors and multiple countries
  - ▶ Internal distortions: identical theorem applies
  - ▶ “External” distortions: need also to have the ratio of the wages
  - ▶ TFPs: can find upto 1 normalization for each country.
- ▶ More general CES production

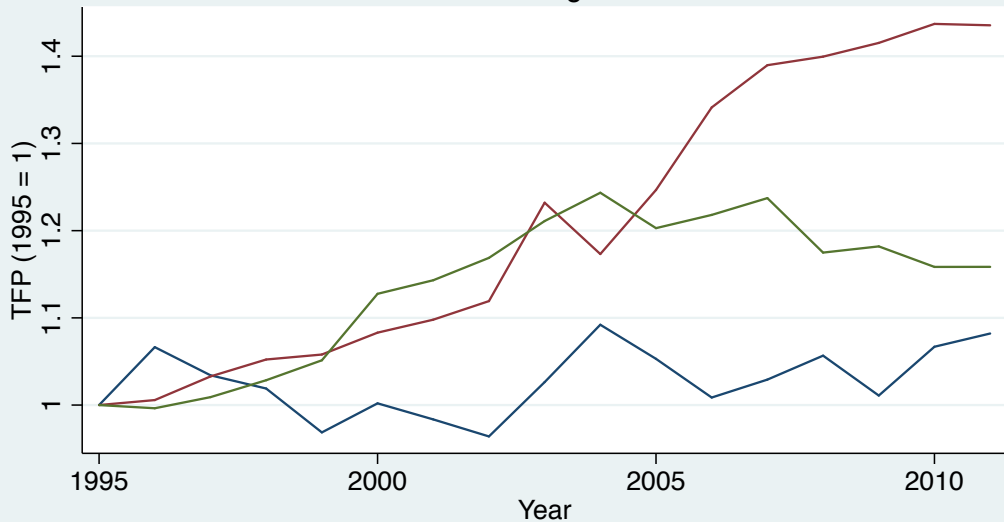
$$M_j = \left[ \chi_j (Q_j)^{\frac{1}{1+\theta}} + \chi_k (Q_k)^{\frac{1}{1+\theta}} \right]^{\frac{1+\theta}{\theta}}$$

- ▶ need to either have the ratio  $\chi_j/\chi_k$ ,
  - ▶ or use “hat” algebra to find the changes in distortions
- ▶ Eaton-Kortum, Melitz, etc:
  - ▶ trivial to extend.

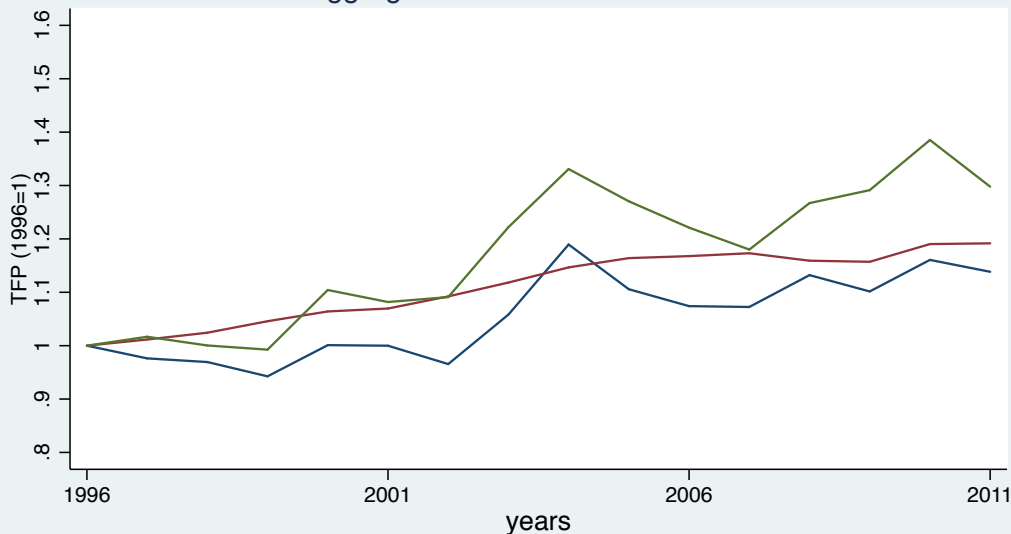
# Data

- ▶ Use the multi-country, multi-sector version of the model
  - ▶ Model the world economy as the World Input-Output Matrix
- ▶ This presentation:
  - ▶ WIOD, 1995-2011
  - ▶ Focus: China, India, US

# Median TFP Relative to Agriculture



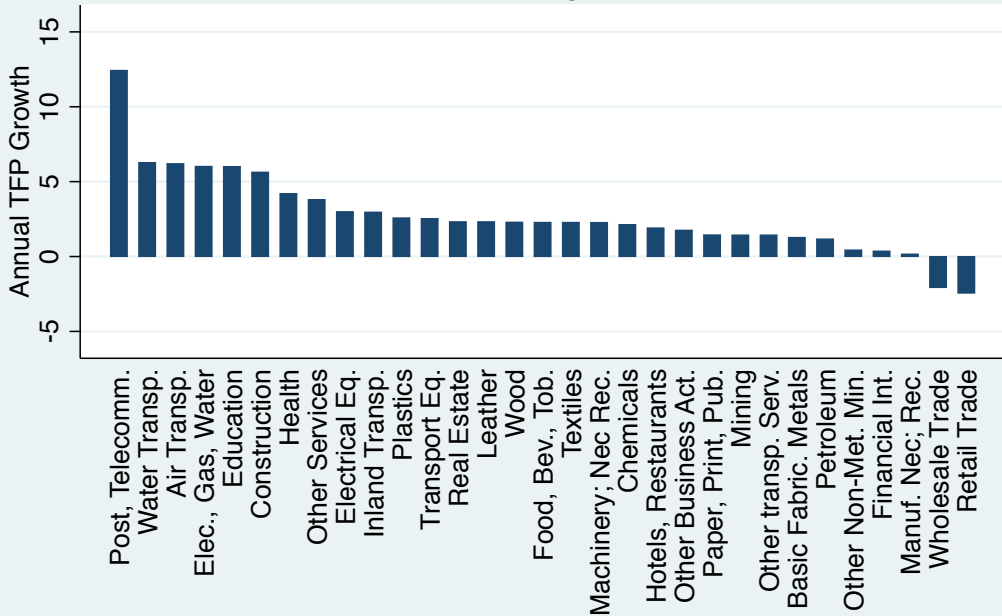
## Aggregate TFP in the United States



- BLS multifactor productivity
- Computed TFP (TFP agric. from U.S. Dept. of Agric.), correl 0.88
- Computed TFP (TFP agric. from KLEMS), correl 0.94

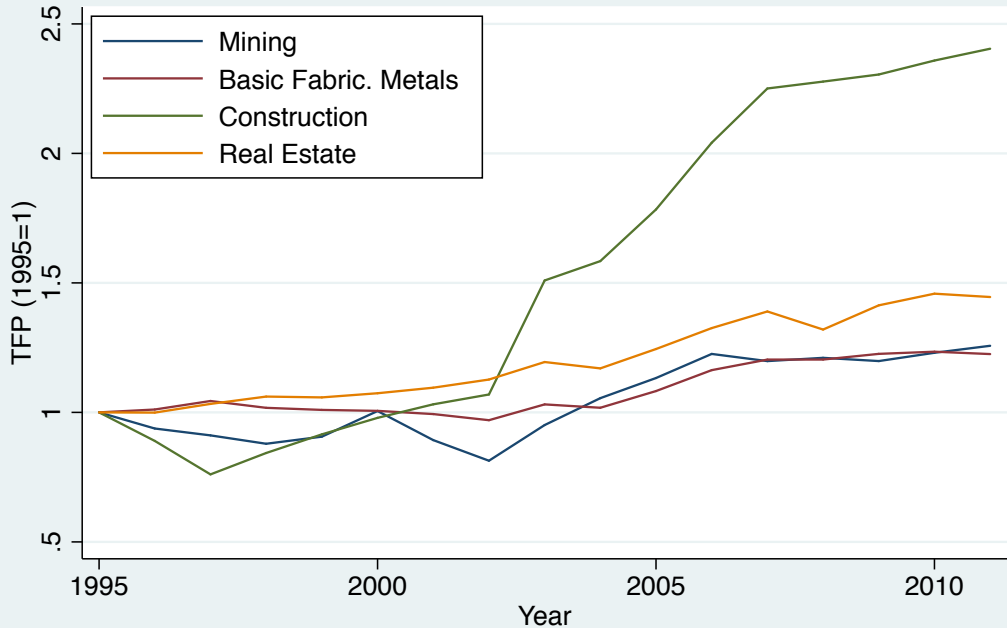
# Sectoral TFP Growth in China

## Relative to Agriculture



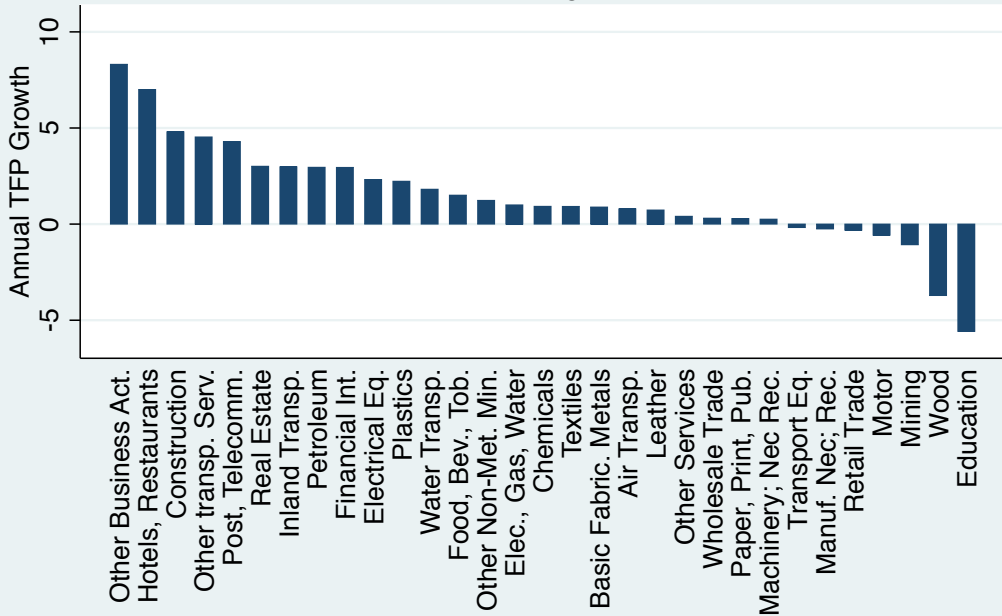
# Productivity - TFP

China



# Sectoral TFP Growth in India

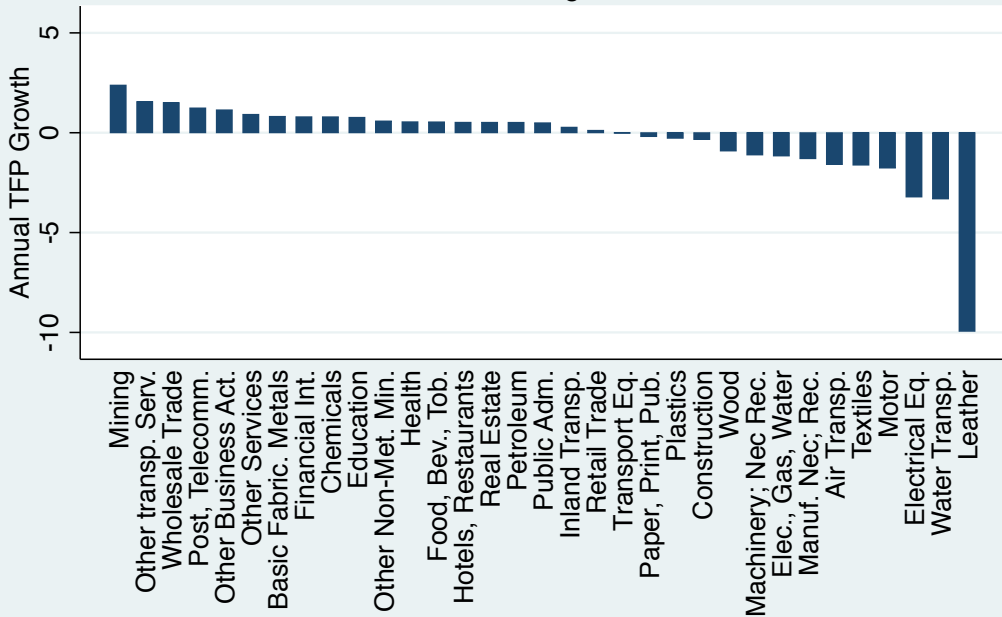
## Relative to Agriculture



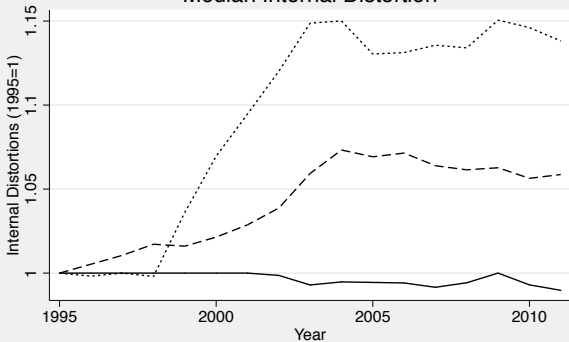


# Sectoral TFP Growth in the United States

## Relative to Agriculture



# Median Internal Distortion



# Median Sectoral Distortion in China

Distortion of Shipping Goods to j



# Median Sectoral Distortion in India

Distortion of Shipping Goods to j



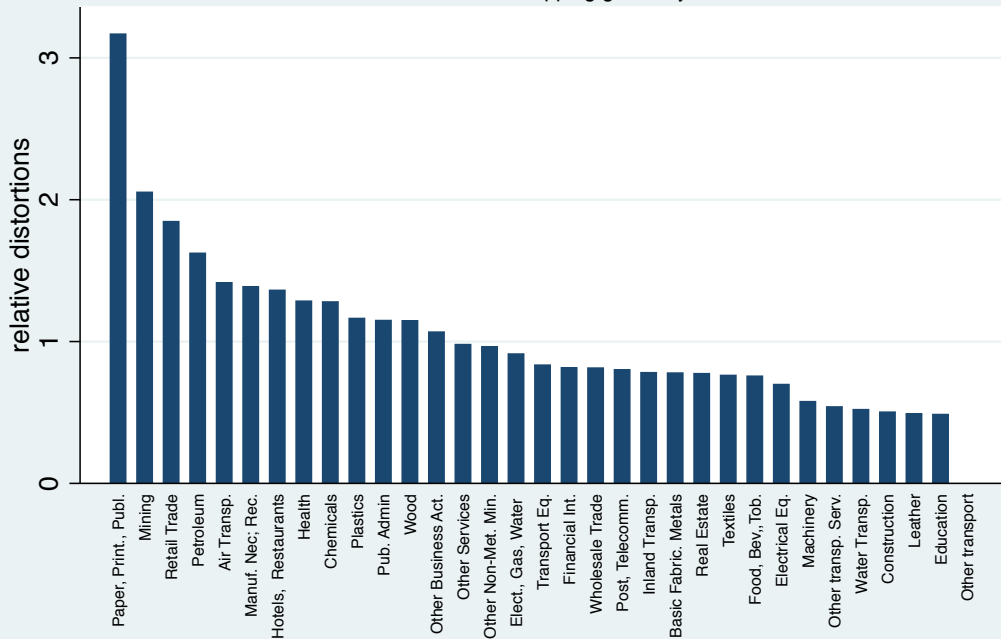
# Median Sectoral Distortion in USA

Distortion of Shipping Goods to j



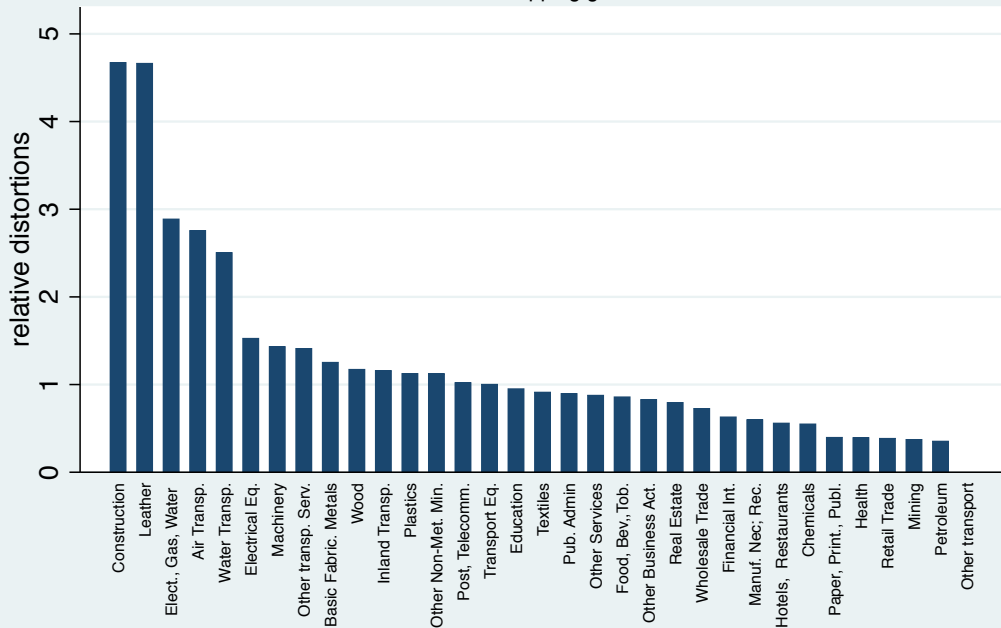
# Median sectoral distortion in CHN relative to the U.S.

distortion of shipping good to j

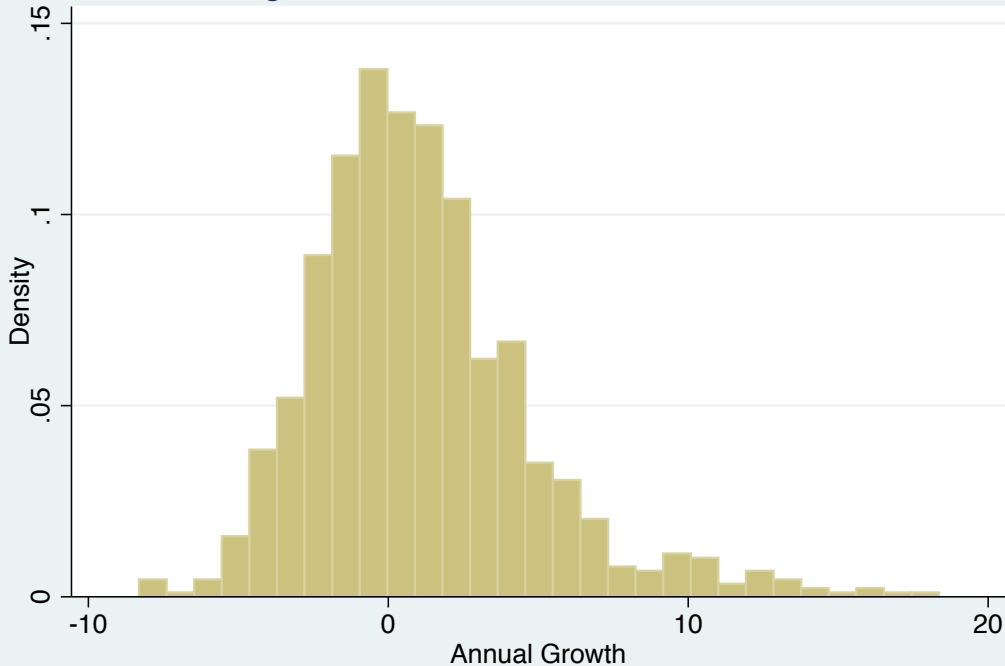


# Median sectoral distortion in CHN relative to the U.S.

distortion of shipping good from k

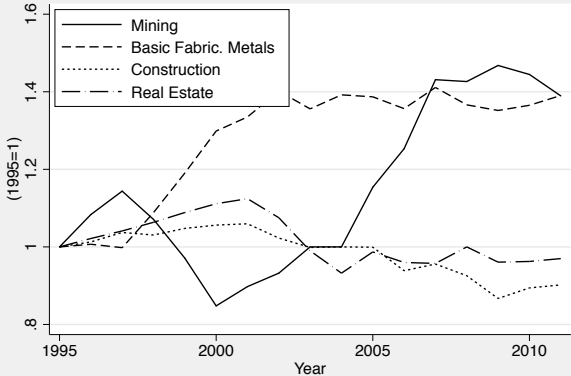


# Annual Average Growth Rate of Internal Distortions in China

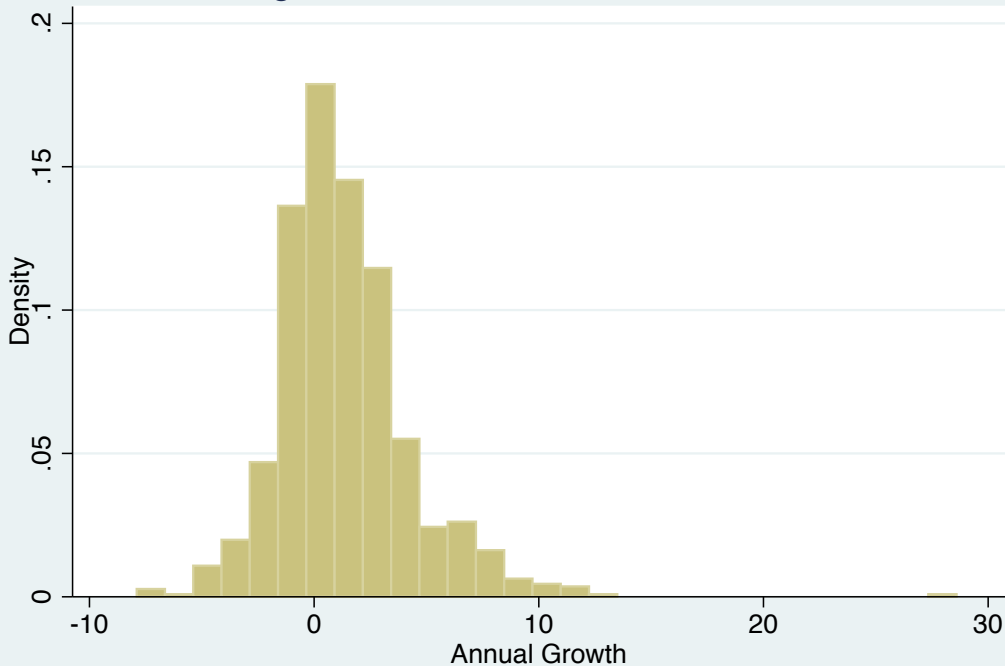




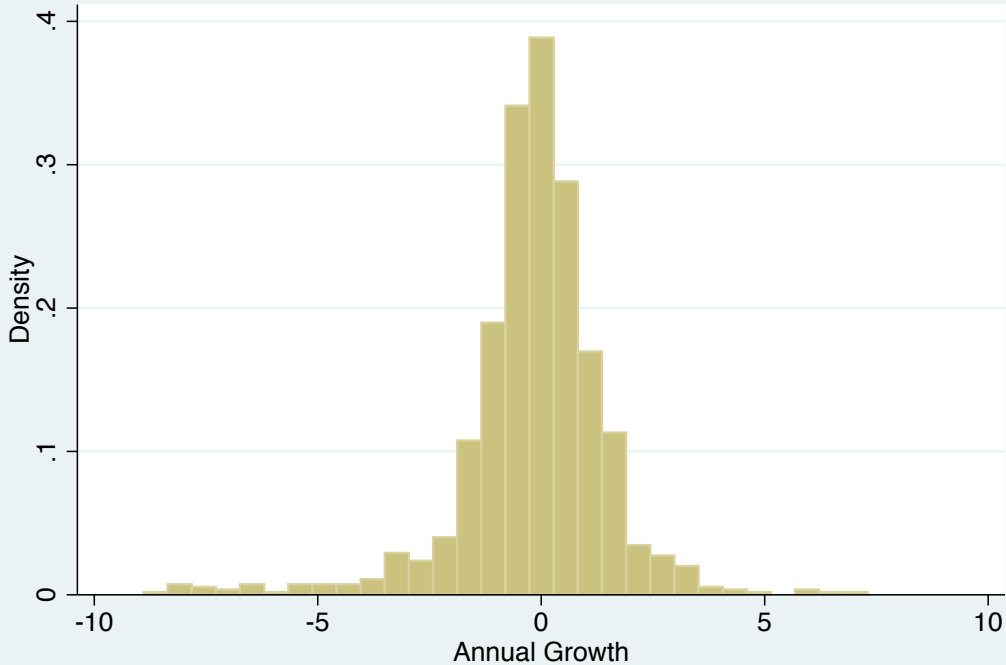
# Distortions China



# Annual Average Growth Rate of Internal Distortions in India

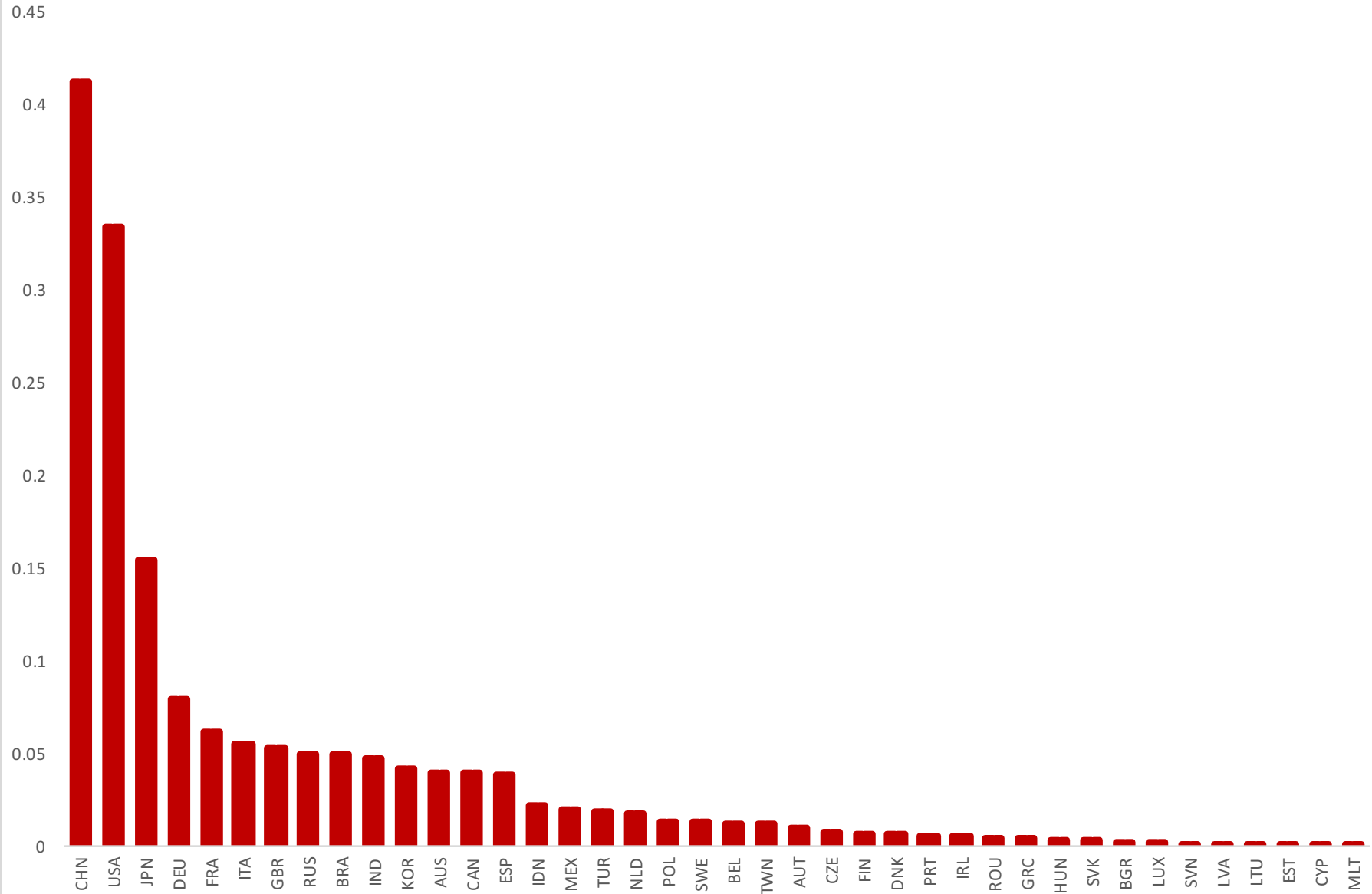


# Annual Avg. Growth Rate of Internal Distortions in USA



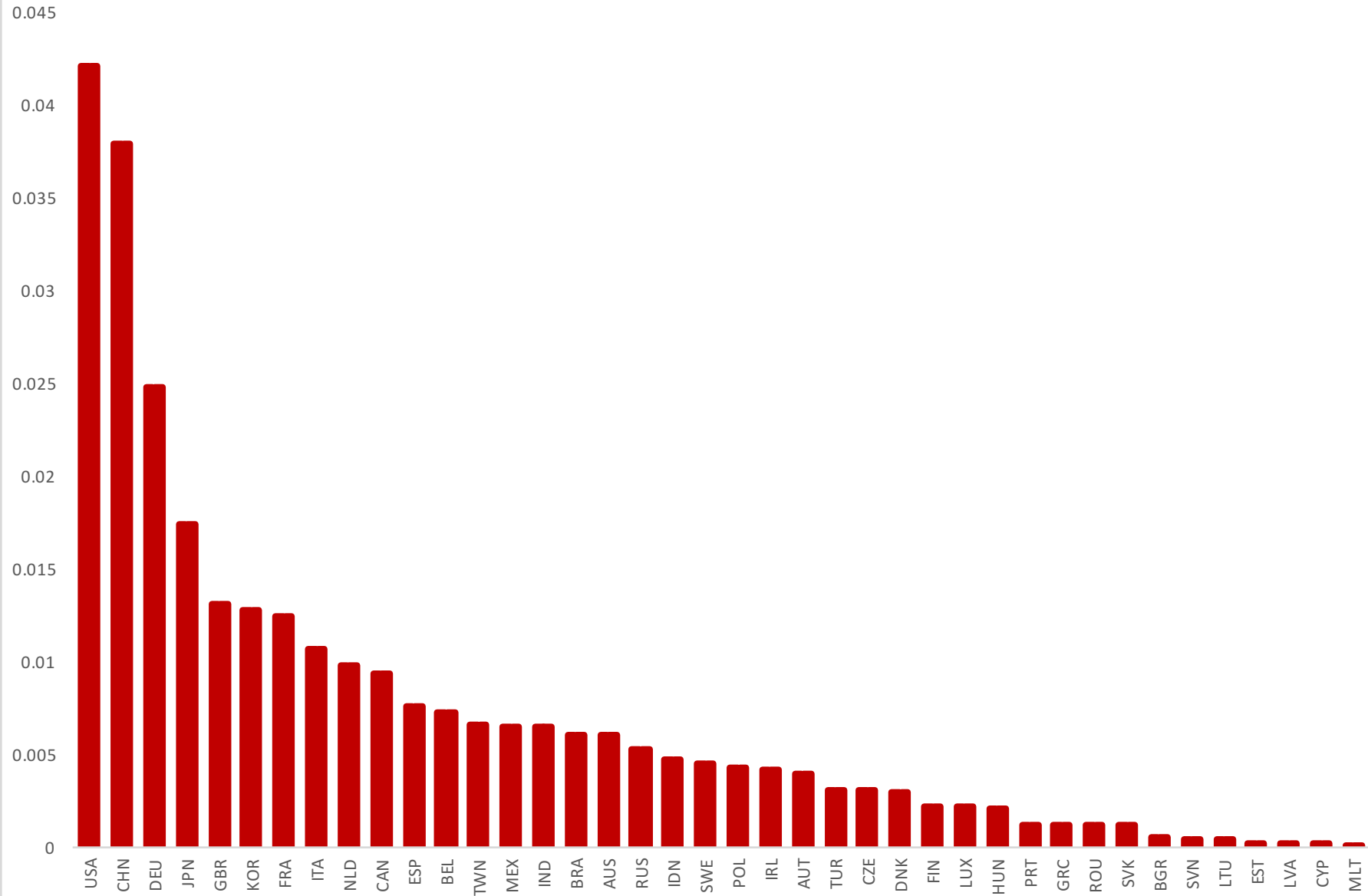
# Elasticity of World's GDP to changes in internal distortions

(World's GDP is calculated using country GDP weights)

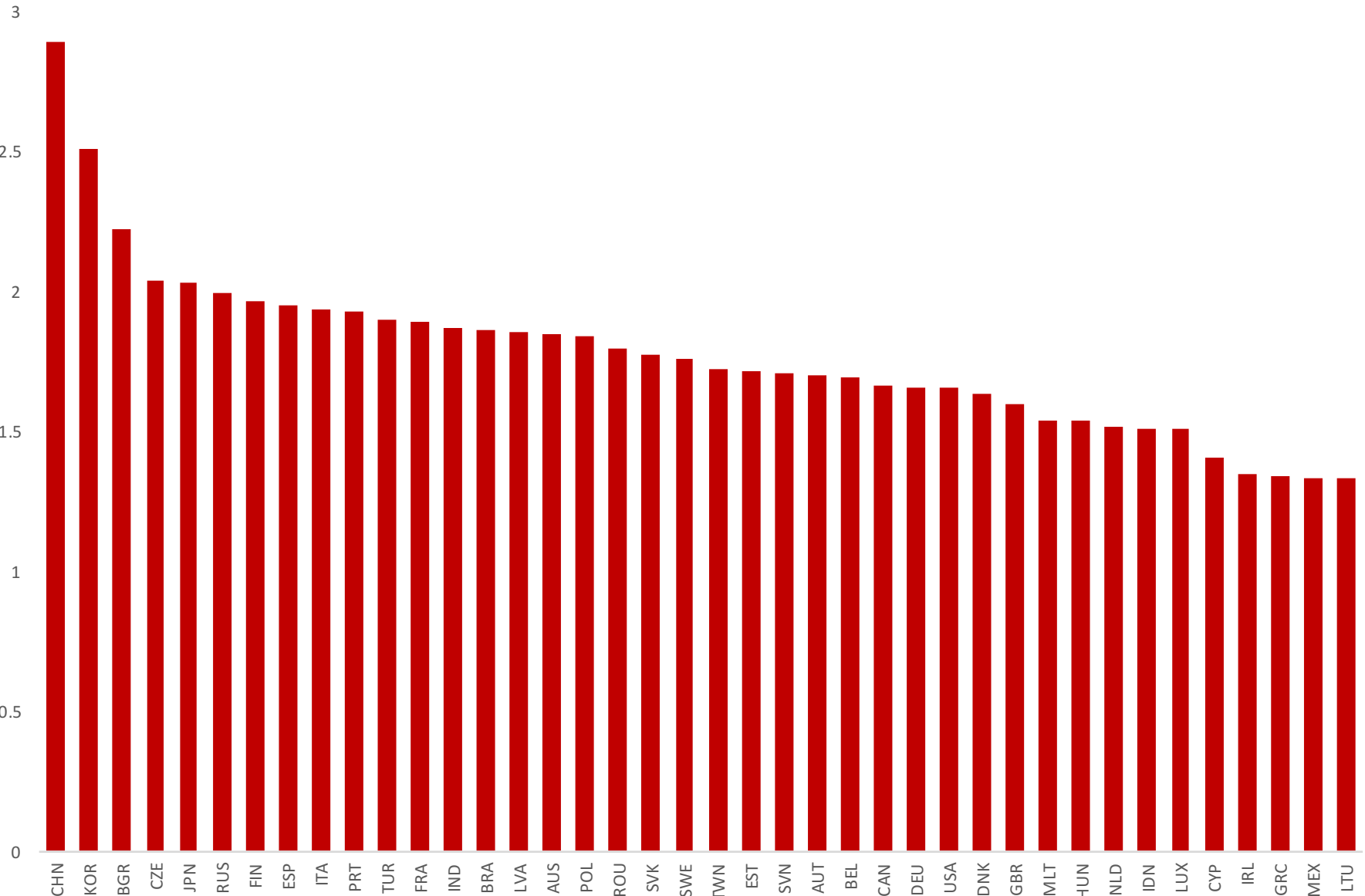


# Elasticity of World's GDP to changes in external distortions

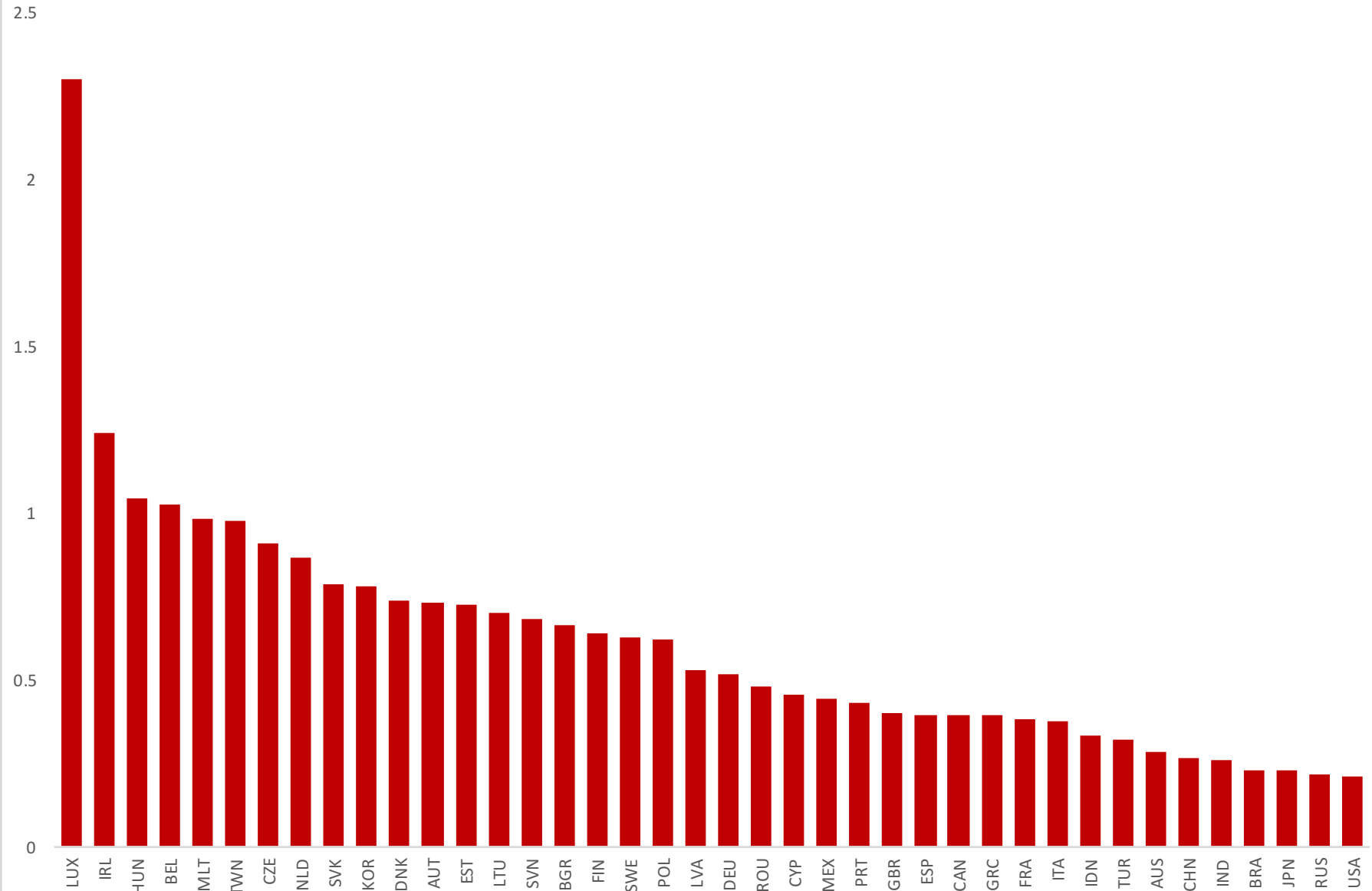
(World's GDP is calculated using country GDP weights)



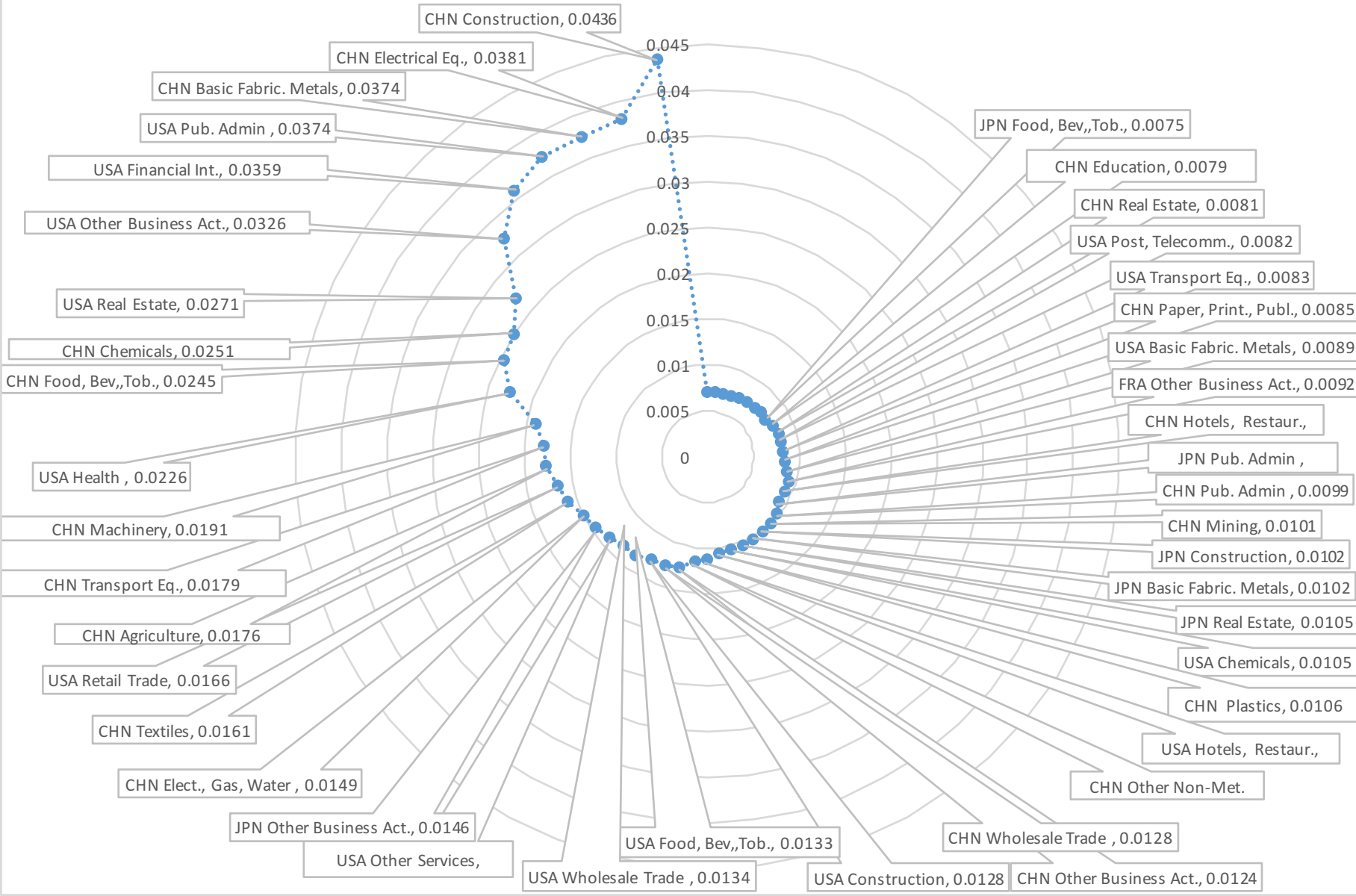
Normalized elasticity of World's GDP to changes in internal distortions  
(Elasticity normalized by country j share in world's GDP)



Elasticity of World's GDP to changes in external distortions  
(Elasticity normalized by country j share in world's GDP)



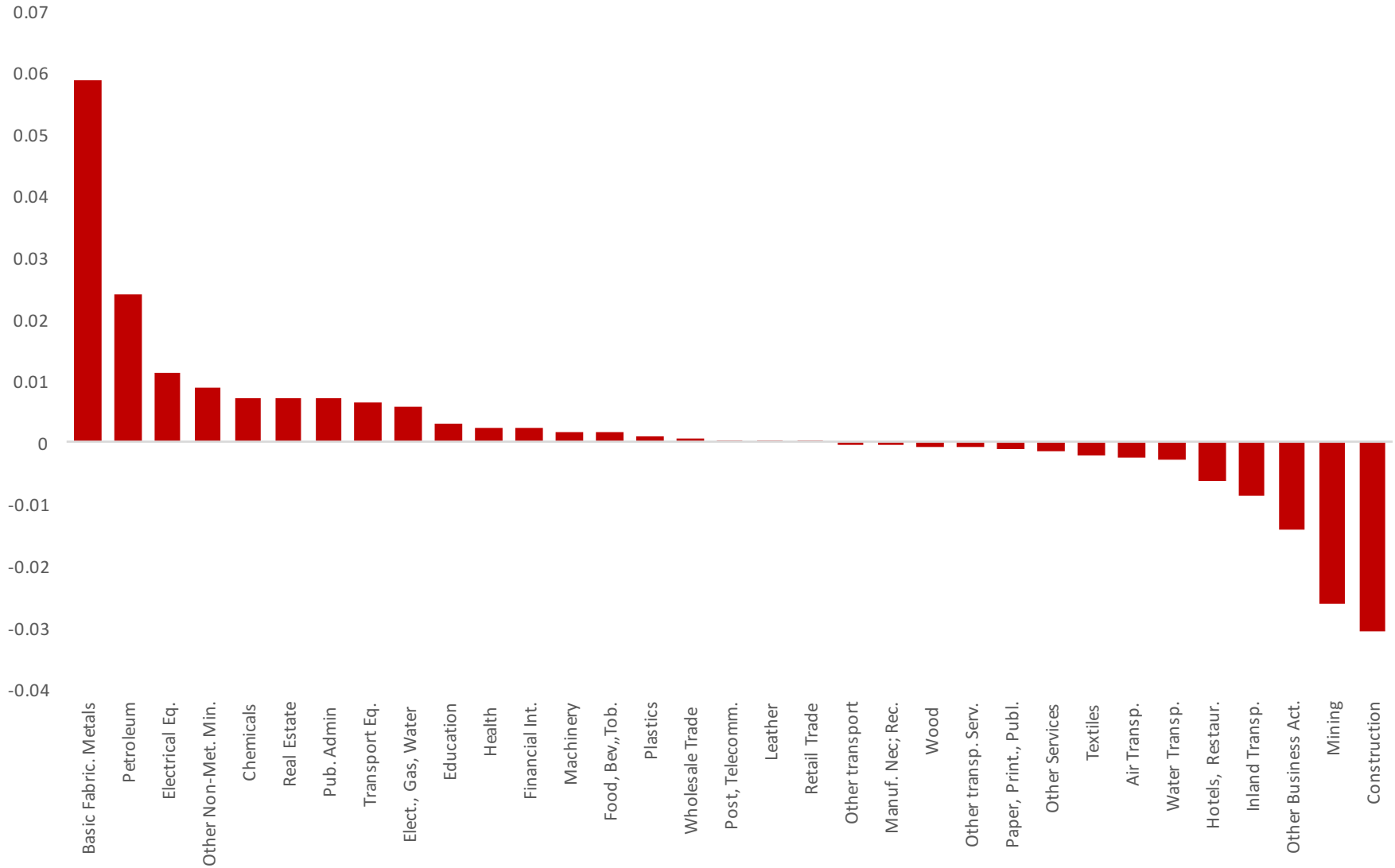
# World's real GDP elasticity to changes in internal distortions (Top 60 markets)





# World's welfare effects of a local change in distortions in China

(percent, changes in distortions from 2011 to 2010 level )



# Conclusion

- ▶ Model the world I-O matrix
- ▶ Identify distortions in I-O transactions
- ▶ Derive sufficient statistics to compute distortions and TFP, broadly applicable to a class of models
- ▶ Internal distortions may have significant impact on the world economy

- ▶ Using the equilibrium condition of the model, we obtain

$$\frac{w}{P} = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^J \left( \gamma_{jj} / A_j^\theta \right)^{(1-\sigma)/\theta\beta} \right]^{-1/(1-\sigma)}$$