Entry, Growth, and Exit: Theory and Evidence from Ethiopia's Cut-Flower Exporters

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February 2019

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Industrial development is one of the most powerful poverty-alleviating forces. We study the role of cost uncertainty and learning in new industries in developing economies. With unique historical data from the cut-flower industry in Ethiopia, we document rapid entry and growth in the industry in the early 2000s. We find concurrent cost uncertainty among potential entrants and inter- and intra-firm variation in growth, consistent with learning. We go on to build a multi-agent, dynamic model that brings the production function uncertainty insights of Hausmann and Rodrik (2003) to the framework of Jovanovic (1982). Model simulations predict that the least productive firms shrink and exit each period, that firm production levels become more disbursed over time, and that firm-level growth is most volatile early in the industrial development process. We find corroborative evidence in transaction-level trade data. We conclude with an exercise that uses our model to show the potential for short-term industrial stimulus to generate long-term economic growth in the industry.

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[‡]We thank Seema Jayachandran, Alessandro Pavan, Chris Udry and seminar participants at Northwestern University and EPED 2018 (Montreal) for helpful discussions. We are particularly indebted to Rocco Macchiavello with whom this project was started. Funding from the IGC and Kellogg is gratefully acknowledged. Morjaria thanks the Investment Commission, Horticultural Development Agency, Horticulture Producer Association, Ministry of Trade & Industry, EDRI and the Development Bank for hosting numerous visits. This research would have not been possible without the collaboration of many people in the Ethiopian cut-flower industry; we thank them all. For research support we would like to thank Alebel Bayrou and Tsegay Tekleselassie. The views expressed here are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the IGC, DFID, Kellogg or any of the organizations that funded or shared data.