"Foreign Shocks as Granular Fluctuations" di Giovanni, Levchenko, Mejean

Discussion by Ariel Burstein

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Summary

▶ How are foreign shocks transmitted to the domestic economy?

Empirical fact: in response to increase in foreign GDP, value aded rises by more in larger firms

how does response vary with openness, given size?

 Tractable quantitative model to evaluate role of firm heterogeneity for aggregate impact of foreign shocks

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My discussion:

- what does granular residual capture?
- why does firm heterogeneity dampen aggregate response of measured TFP?
- additional dampening from variable markups and heterogeneous firms

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 and ε_f i.i.d (Gabaix 2011)

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Gaubert-Itskhoki (2020) granular residual
wght. small sample mean - wght. population mean

Foreign productivity shocks and measured TFP

• Δ real GDP = Δ labor supply + Δ measured TFP

suggestion: report separately

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 - changes in inputs have no first-order effects on measured TFP

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 "mismeasurement": contribution of imports to production measured by cost share, but netted-out by GDP share Foreign productivity shocks and measured TFP

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- With distortions (e.g. mkups), $\Delta TFP \neq 0$
 - "mismeasurement": contribution of imports to production measured by cost share, but netted-out by GDP share
- Suppose single sector, single imported intermediate input (generalization in Baqaee-Farhi 2020)

$$d\mathsf{TFP} = \omega^m (\mu - 1) (dm - d\omega^m)$$

• ω^m = share of imported intermediate inputs in GDP

- μ constant markup
- *dm* > 0, *dTFP* > 0

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- What is the interaction between heterogeneity and
 - Δ factor supply?
 - welfare?

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► If $\alpha_f \searrow$ size, dp smaller than under constant mkups iff $s_f > \bar{s}_f$

 \blacktriangleright Variance of sectoral price assuming iid shocks with variance σ^2

Constant markups (Gabaix 2011)

$$Var[dp] = \sigma^2 \sum_{f} (s_f)^2 = \sigma^2 HHI$$

Variable markups (Burstein-Carvalho-Grassi 2020)

$$Var[dp] = \sigma^2 \sum_{f} \left(\frac{\alpha_f s_f}{\sum_{f'} \alpha_{f'} s_{f'}} \right)^2$$

• If $\alpha_f \searrow$ in s_f , variance is lower under variable markups

Intuition: pass-through rates are lower for larger firms, effectively reducing weight of large firms in the price index