



# 1 Introduction

(1995)

(1997)

(2005)

(2007)

(2007)

(2008)

(2010)

( 1982 1990;

1991)

---

(2010)

(1)

(2)

---

(2009; 2012)

(2009; 2010)

(2012)

2003

(2008)

(1996)

## **2 Basic Facts in Colombian Data**

**Fact one: within each industry some plants purchase imported inputs while others do not.**

Table 1: Number and Percentage of Importers: 1977-1989

SIC	Industry Name	#Plants	#Importers	%Importers	Share imported
3511	Basic Ind Chemicals	164	80	0.4878	0.1804
3522	Pharmaceuticals	232	179	0.7716	0.6216
3560	Plastics	747	291	0.3896	0.2788
3240	Leather Shoes	769	81	0.1053	0.0631
3420	Printing&Publishing	933	278	0.2980	0.3739
3220	Clothing	2613	121	0.0463	0.0410
	All six Industries	5458	1030	0.1887	0.2842

Notes: "Share imported" is defined as the value share of the imported material in the total value of material used.

**Fact two: turnover in importing status.**

t + 1

t

Table 2: Plants that Begin and Stop Importing Materials

Year	#Importer	#Incumbent	#Begin	# Stop
1977	341	-	-	63
1978	324	297	27	39
1979	332	294	38	45
1980	358	303	55	40
1981	369	328	41	57
1982	332	290	42	47
1983	329	296	33	50
1984	305	283	22	36
1985	313	282	31	36
1986	313	291	22	31
1987	314	291	23	28
1988	312	283	29	26
1989	315	292	23	-

**Fact three: strong persistence in plants' importing status over time.**

t + 1  
t + 1

t  
t

Table 3: Transition Probability of Importing Status

Probability		Date t+1	
		Import	Not Import
Date t	Import	0.8737	0.1263
	Not Import	0.0247	0.9753

(2008)

(2008)

(2010)

**Fact four: importers have relatively higher value added per worker.**

Table 4: Mean of Value Added Per Worker: Importers and Non-importers  
(1,000 Colombia Peso, 1977)

SIC	Industry Name	Non-importers	Importers	All Firms
3511	Basic Ind Chemicals	333.47	442.22	380.29
3522	Pharmaceuticals	86.25	210.10	174.46
3560	Plastics	88.81	142.21	107.55
3240	Leather Shoes	84.41	113.07	86.65
3420	Printing&Publishing	77.87	126.03	89.57
3220	Clothing	91.67	99.61	91.87
	All six Industries	115.37	177.30	126.01

### 3 The Model

---

### 3.1 Timing Story

$$s_{jt} = f(K_{jt}, l_{jt}, d_{jt}) \quad t: j \quad t: \quad K_{jt}$$

$M_{jt}$ :

$M_{jt}$

A

$$A = 1$$

$$A > 1$$

$$A < 1$$

j

$$\ln Q_{jt} = \alpha_l \ln L_{jt} + \alpha_m \frac{1}{1} \ln \left[ M_{jdt}^{-1} + (A M_{jft})^{-1} \right] + \alpha_k \ln K_{jt} + \alpha_{jt} + \epsilon_{jt}$$

$$\ln Q_{jt} = \alpha_l \ln L_{jt} + \alpha_m \ln M_{jdt} + \alpha_k \ln K_{jt} + \alpha_{jt} + \epsilon_{jt}$$

$$Q_{jt}^D = \left( \frac{I_t}{P_t} \right) \left( \frac{P_{jt}}{P_t} \right) P_{jt}$$

$P_{jt}$

$P_t$

$I_t$

$$t \frac{I_t}{P_t^{1+\alpha}}$$

### 3.3 Plants' Static Decision

---

M M

A

$$(A) \quad A = \frac{d}{f} ($$

$$s_{jt} = f(K_{jt}, L_{jt}, d_{jt}) \quad t \in \mathcal{T}$$

$$d_{jt} = 1 \quad j \in \mathcal{J}$$

$$L_{jt}, M_{jtd} \quad M_{jtf}$$

j

$$L_{jt}, M_{jtd}$$

$$M_{jtf}$$

$$d_{jt} = 0$$

t

### 3.4 Dynamic Choice of Importing Status

$$C_{jt}^f = F^f - C_{jt}^s$$

$$i_{jt}$$

$$i_{jt} = E(i_{jt} | i_{jt-1}, d_{jt-1}) + \epsilon_{jt}$$

$$= g(i_{jt-1}, d_{jt-1}) + \epsilon_{jt}; \quad \epsilon_{jt} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\epsilon_{jt}$$

$$d_{jt-1}$$

$$K_{jt}$$

$$K_{jt} = (1 - \delta)K_{jt-1} + i_{jt-1}$$

$$j$$

$$V(S_{jt}) = \iint \left[ V(S_{jt}) + \max_{d_{jt+1}} \left\{ V(S_{jt}) - d_{jt} C_{jt}^f - (1 - d_{jt}) C_{jt}^s; V(S_{jt}) \right\} \right] dF^s dF^f$$

$$V(S_{jt}) \quad V(S_{jt})$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 C_{jt}^f \\
 \uparrow \\
 t \\
 \downarrow \\
 C_{jt}^s
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 d_{jt} \\
 \uparrow \\
 t+1 \\
 \downarrow \\
 t
 \end{array}$$

$$V(S_{jt}) = V(S_{jt})$$

$$V(S_{jt}) = E_t V(S_{jt} | S_{it}; d_{jt} = 1)$$

$$V(S_{jt}) = E_t V(S_{jt} | S_{it}; d_{jt} = 0)$$

$I_{jt}$

$t$

$$V(S_{jt}) = \max_{I_{jt}} \iint V(S_{jt} | d_{jt} = 1) dF(I_{jt} | j; I_{jt}; d_{jt}) dF(I_{jt} | j; t)$$

$$V(S_{jt}) = \max_{I_{jt}} \iint V(S_{jt} | d_{jt} = 0) dF(I_{jt} | j; I_{jt}; d_{jt}) dF(I_{jt} | j; t)$$

$$I_{jt} = I_t(I_{jt}; k_{jt}; d_{jt})$$

$S_{jt}$

## 4 Estimation Strategy

$l; m; k; A; g(\cdot); \cdot; F^S; F^F;$

$A;$

;

$g(\cdot) A$

$g(\cdot)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{!}_{jt} = l_i^i m_i^i k_i^i \\
 & g(\cdot) \\
 & A \\
 & g(\cdot) \\
 & d_{jt} \\
 & l_i^i m_i^i k_i^i \\
 & g(\cdot) \\
 & l \quad m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$l_i^i m_i^i k_i^i A_i$$

$$l \quad m$$

#### 4.1 Stage One: Production Parameters: $l_i^i m_i^i k_i^i A_i ; g_i \frac{2}{\epsilon}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & l_i^i m_i^i k_i^i \\
 x = \ln X & \quad d_{jt}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{jt} = l_{jt} + m \frac{-1}{1} \ln \left[ M_{jdt}^{-1} + (AM_{jft})^{-1} d_{jt} \right] + k_{jt} + !_{jt} + j_t$$





$$R_{jt} = \exp\left(\sum_t D_t + r_k k_{jt} + r_w w_{jt} + r_d d_{jt}\right):$$

$(w_{jt}; k_{jt}; d_{jt})$ :

$$s_{jt} = \left[1 + \frac{1}{\dots} (\dots)\right] \exp\left(\sum_t D_t + r_k k_{jt} + r_w w_{jt} + r_d d_{jt}\right)$$

### 4.3 Stage Three: Sunk/Fixed Cost Parameters

$$s_{jt} = f(w_{jt}; k_{jt}; d_{jt}; \dots)$$

$$L_{jt} = \Pr\{d_{jt} = 1 \mid s_{jt}\}$$

$$= \Pr\left\{d_{jt} C_{jt}^f + (1 - d_{jt}) C_{jt}^s \leq V(s_{jt}) \leq V(s_{jt}) + s_{jt}\right\}$$

$$d_{jt} = 0 \quad 1 - L_{jt}$$

$$L_{jt} = d_{jt} L_{jt} + (1 - d_{jt})(1 - L_{jt})$$

$$L_j = \prod_{t=1}^T L_{jt}$$

$$L = \prod_{j=1}^N L_j = \prod_{j=1}^N \prod_{t=1}^T L_{jt}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 F^f \\
 C_{jt}^f \sim \exp(cf) \\
 (cs; cf) \\
 V(s_{jt}) \\
 V(s_{jt}) \\
 V(s_{jt}) \\
 V(s_{jt}) \\
 F^s \\
 C_{jt}^s \sim \exp(cs) \\
 V(s_{jt}) \\
 V(s_{jt})
 \end{array}$$

## 5 Estimation Results

$$\begin{array}{l}
 d_{jt-} \\
 d_{jt} \\
 S_{jt}
 \end{array}$$

### 5.1 Production and Productivity Evolution

---

Table 5: Parameters of Static Inputs in the Production Function (NLLS)

Industry	B.I.Chemicals	Pharmaceuticals	Plastics	L.Shoes	Print&Pub	Clothing
l	0.4260 (0.0024)	0.3466 (0.0026)	0.3034 (0.0013)	0.4736 (0.0012)	0.4956 (0.0006)	0.5510 (0.0003)
m	0.3420 (0.0011)	0.5774 (0.0019)	0.6253 (0.0006)	0.4015 (0.0006)	0.4283 (0.0003)	0.3666 (0.0001)
A	1.0006 (0.4611)	0.9255 (0.0828)	1.0903 (0.0233)	1.0001 (0.5430)	0.9317 (0.0359)	0.9995 (0.1013)
	5.0069 (0.1287)	9.6690 (0.0897)	21.5337 (0.0577)	2.7108 (0.3821)	22.3194 (0.0479)	9.2140 (0.5232)
age	0.0469 (0.0031)	0.0361 (0.0018)	0.0294 (0.0010)	0.0077 (0.0010)	-0.0415 (0.0003)	0.0129 (0.0003)
ownership	0.1514 (0.0083)	0.0582 (0.0081)	0.0133 (0.0045)	0.1222 (0.0257)	0.1507 (0.0024)	0.1301 (0.0061)

Notes: The standard errors are in the parentheses.

l m

(A)

A

A

A

A

(A)

$A < 1$

$A = 1$

A

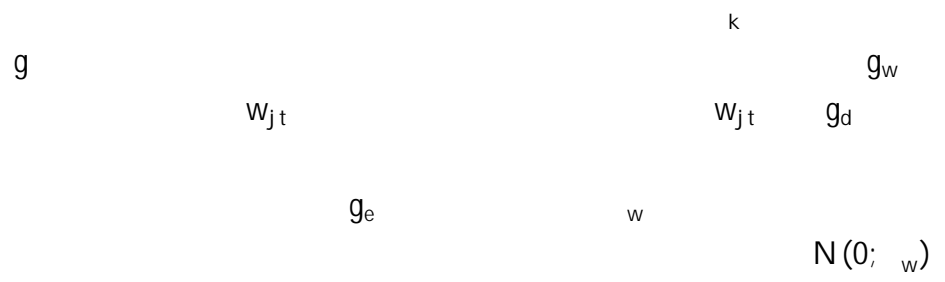
(2009; 2010)

A

Table 6: Parameters in Productivity Evolution and Capital Share (NLLS)

Industry	Chemicals	Pharmaceuticals	Plastics	L.Shoes	Print&Pub	Clothing
<u>Panel A: Basic Model</u>						
$k$	0.1111 (0.0065)	0.0992 (0.0027)	0.0586 (0.0013)	0.0917 (0.0023)	0.1083 (0.0002)	0.0580 (0.0005)
$g_0$	0.3954 (0.5068)	0.1282 (0.4933)	0.2527 (0.4217)	0.4600 (1.0083)	0.6003 (0.0302)	0.3501 (0.2000)
$g$	0.9032 (0.0324)	0.9224 (0.1773)	0.8421 (0.1754)	0.7259 (0.2895)	0.3906 (0.0153)	0.7753 (0.0719)
$g_d$	0.0148 (0.0061)	0.0092 (0.0067)	0.0122 (0.0036)	0.0213 (0.0141)	0.0568 (0.0012)	0.0050 (0.0047)
	0.0762	0.0310	0.0329	0.0397	0.0682	0.0329
<u>Panel B: Control for Export</u>						
$k$	0.1247 (0.0096)	0.0723 (0.0036)	0.0537 (0.0014)	0.0854 (0.0020)	0.0911 (0.0002)	0.0545 (0.0007)
$g_0$	0.5583 (0.9385)	0.2743 (0.9876)	0.3085 (0.5828)	0.5481 (0.9686)	0.6390 (0.0320)	0.4593 (0.3650)
$g$	0.8240 (0.1169)	0.7719 (0.5460)	0.7919 (0.2666)	0.6954 (0.2548)	0.3154 (0.0128)	0.7202 (0.1111)
$g_d$	0.0150 (0.0072)	0.0213 (0.0128)	0.0115 (0.0035)	0.0205 (0.0157)	0.0277 (0.0012)	0.0026 (0.0070)
$g_e$	0.0172 (0.0085)	-0.0005 (0.0001)	0.0066 (0.0040)	0.0262 (0.0115)	0.0036 (0.0000)	0.0012 (0.0000)
	0.0994	0.0621	0.0402	0.0588	0.1307	0.0472

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses.



0:0568

0:0277

0:0050

0:0026

$g_d$       0:0026      0:0277

                 0:16%      2:92%

$g_d$

## 5.2 Demand and Revenue Function

Table 7: Demand Elasticity and Constructed Revenue Function

Industry	B.I.Chemicals	Pharmaceuticals	Plastics	L.Shoes	Print&Pub	Clothing
<b>Panel A: Revenue Function</b>						
r	0.7920	1.7661	2.0021	1.8300	1.6968	1.8764
r <sub>k</sub>	0.1286	0.1382	0.1157	0.1785	0.1673	0.1113
r <sub>d</sub>	0.0611	0.0526	0.1268	0.3402	0.0074	0.0630
r <sub>0</sub>	12.9609	12.9649	12.1032	10.0024	11.7837	11.1879
<b>Panel B: Implied Revenue Elasticity</b>						
productivity	2.5328	2.2258	3.2128	3.6272	1.8669	3.4363
capital	0.1286	0.1382	0.1157	0.1785	0.1673	0.1113
importing	0.0630	0.0540	0.1352	0.4052	0.0074	0.0651
<b>Panel C: Demand Elasticity</b>						
	-2.3554	-3.2365	-3.5475	-3.8308	-3.1350	-3.4588
	(0.0127)	(0.0064)	(0.0024)	(0.0033)	(0.0029)	(0.0022)

Notes: (1) the revenue parameters are constructed from parameters estimated in stage 1. Therefore I do not report the standard deviations for revenue parameters in this table. (2) The standard deviation for demand elasticity is reported in parentheses. (3) Revenue elasticity of productivity =  $(\exp(0.01 \cdot \text{productivity} \cdot r) - 1) \cdot 100$ . Productivity is the chosen industry mean. (4) Revenue elasticity of capital =  $r_k$ . (5) The third row in Panel B represents the percentage gain of revenue when a plant imports. It is defined as  $\exp(rd) - 1$ . Strictly speaking, it is not a concept of elasticity. (6) Standard deviations for demand elasticity are in parentheses.

$r_i$   
 $r_i = 0.7920$   
 $1\%$   
 $2.53\%$   $r_k$   
 $r_k = 0.1286$   
 $0.1286\%$   
 $1\%$   
 $r_d > 0$   
 $0.74\%$   $40.52\%$   
 $r_d$

### 5.3 Fixed and Sunk Cost

#### 5.3.1 Distribution of the Sunk and Fixed Costs

$$s = \log(cs); \quad f = \log(cf)$$

$cs$   $cf$   $s$   $s$   $s$   
 $s$   $s$   $f$

15

8:78% 63:70%

5:30%

---


$$d \quad \exp(r) = 1.$$

---

---

---

---

---

21:73%

## **6 Robustness Check**

0:0042 0:0322

0:1146 0:4012

## 7 Self Selection

$$s_{jt} = (w_{jt}; k_{jt}; d_{jt} = 0)$$

$$C_{jt}^s \geq V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 0) - V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 0)$$

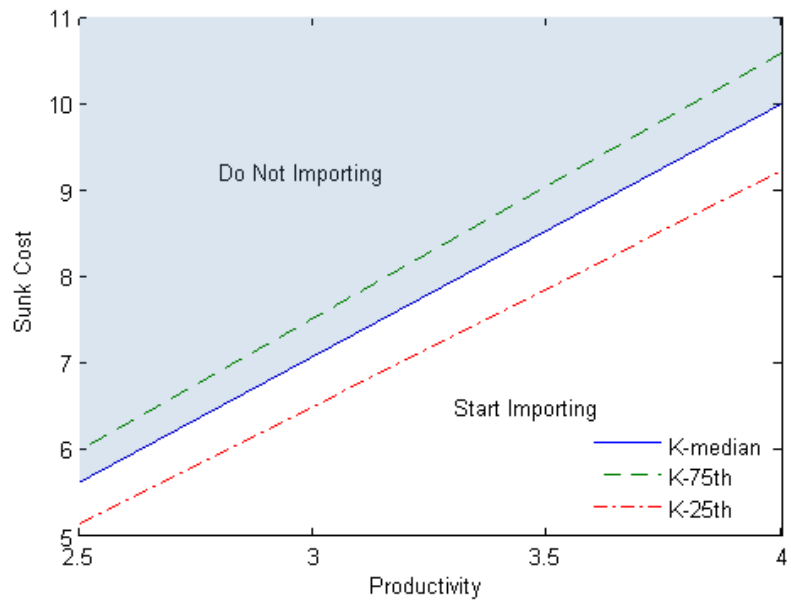
$$V(s_{jt}) = V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 1) \quad V(s_{jt}) = V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 0)$$

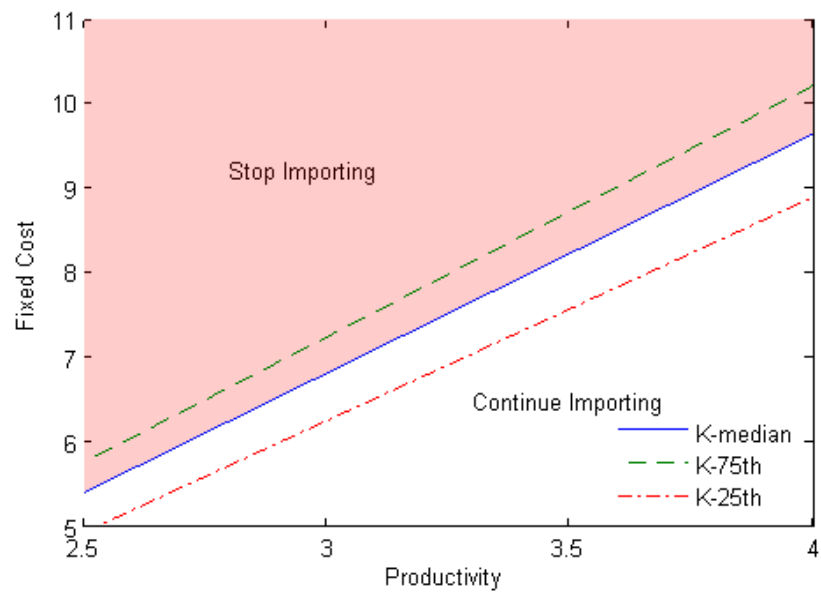
$$s_{jt} = (l_{jt}; k_{jt}; d_{jt} = 1)$$

$$C_{jt}^f \geq V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 1) - V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 1)$$

$$V(s_{jt}) = V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 0) \quad V(s_{jt}) = V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 1)$$
  
$$V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 0) \quad V(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 1)$$
  
$$(s_{jt}; d_{jt} = 0) \quad :$$







## 8 Gains from Importing Intermediate Inputs

### 8.1 Gains from Importing

$$\begin{aligned} V(i_{jt}; K_{jt}) &= s_{jt} + \max_{i_{jt}} E_{i_{jt+1}} V(i_{jt}; K_{jt}) \\ \text{s.t. } K_{jt} &= i_{jt} + (1 - \delta) K_{jt-1} \\ i_{jt} &= E(i_{jt} | i_{jt-1}; d_{jt-1} = 0) + \epsilon_{jt} \end{aligned}$$

$$V(s_{jt}) - V(i_{jt}; K_{jt})$$

$(!_{jt}; k_{jt})$

0:87% 22:28%

Table 9: Total Gains From Importing (in millions of 1977 Pesos)

Industry Name	V(sjt)	V(wjt,kjt)	Total Gain	Pctg. Gain
Basic Ind Chemicals	423.1123	361.8917	61.2206	14.47%
Pharmaceuticals	471.2608	366.2508	105.0101	22.28%
Plastics	327.7048	274.4459	53.2589	16.25%
Leather Shoes	94.6134	88.7746	5.8388	6.17%
Printing&Publishing	96.1717	91.8480	4.3237	4.50%
Clothing	91.1762	90.3861	0.7900	0.87%

Notes: "Pctg. Gain" refers to the percentage gain from importing.

## 8.2 Static and Dynamic Gains from Importing

$$g_d = 0 \quad g_d = 0 \quad V(s_{jt} | g_d = 0)$$

$$V(s_{jt} | g_d = 0)$$

$$= V(s_{jt}) - V(s_{jt} | g_d = 0)$$

$$V(s_{jt} | g_d = 0)$$

$$V(I_{jt}; K_{jt})$$

$$= V(S_{jt} | g_d = 0) \quad V(I_{jt}; K_{jt})$$

$$V(S_{jt} | g_d = 0)$$

$$V(S_{jt} | g_d = 0)$$

$$V(S_{jt})$$

$$V(S_{jt} | A = 1)$$

$$V(S_{jt} | A = 1)$$

$$A = 1$$

$$= V(S_{jt}) \quad V(S_{jt} | A = 1)$$

---


$$V(\omega, K)$$

Table 10: Dynamic and Static Effects from Importing (in millions of 1977 Pesos)

Industry Name	Dynamic Effect		Static Effect		Total E.
	Value	Pctg.	Value	Pctg.	
Basic Ind Chemicals	58.9987	96.37%	61.2299	3.63%	61.2206
Pharmaceuticals	102.8105	97.91%	2.1996	2.09%	105.0101
Plastics	51.6595	97.00%	1.5993	3.00%	53.2589
Leather Shoes	5.0599	86.66%	0.7789	13.34%	5.8388
Printing&Publishing	4.2915	99.26%	0.0322	0.74%	4.3237
Clothing	0.6800	86.07%	0.1101	13.93%	0.7900

Notes: "Pctg." refers to percentage, and defined as the share of gain from each effect in the total gain from importing.

=

0:02%

1:34%

$A < 1$

A

$A > 1$

Table 11: Components of Static Effect (in millions of 1977 Pesos)

Industry Name	Static Effect (total)		Quality Effect		Variety Effect	
	Value	Pctg.	Value	Pctg.	Value	Pctg.
Basic Ind Chemicals	61.2299	3.63%	0.0093	0.02%	61.2205	3.61%
Pharmaceuticals	2.1996	2.09%	-3.2854	-3.13%	5.4849	5.22%
Plastics	1.5993	3.00%	0.7149	1.34%	0.8844	1.66%
Leather Shoes	0.7789	13.34%	0.0003	0.10%	0.7785	13.33%
Printing&Publishing	0.0322	0.74%	-0.6404	-14.81%	0.6726	15.56%
Clothing	0.1101	13.93%	-0.0008	-0.10%	0.1108	14.03%

Notes: "Pctg." refers to percentage, and is defined as the share of gain from each effect in the total gain from importing.

## 9 Conclusion

---

0:87% 22:28%

90%

1:47%

# References

*NBER*

*Working Paper*

*NBER Working Paper*

*Quarterly Journal of Economics*

*American Economic Review*

*NBER Working Paper*

*American Economic Review*

*CESIS Working Papers*

*Review of World*

*Economics*

*American Economic Review*

*Working Paper*

*World Development*

*World*

*Economy*

*The*

*Economic Journal*

*European Economic*

*Review*

*Econometrica*

*American Economic Review*

*working paper*

*Quarterly Journal of Economics*

*American Economic Review: Papers &*

*Proceedings*

1991

*Journal of International Economics*

*Journal of Development Eco-*  
*nomics*

*Journal of Economic Literature*

*Review*  
*of Economic Studies*

*American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*

*Econometrica*

*Econometrica*

*Review of Economic Studies*

*work-*

*ing paper*

*working paper*

*Journal of Political Economy*

*Review of World*

*Economics*



$$V(s_{jt}; d_{jt})$$

$$V(s_{jt}; d_{jt}) = a + a_w \ln s_{jt} + a_l \ln l_{jt} + a_w \ln w_{jt} + a_k k_{jt} + a_k k_{jt} + a_k k_{jt} \\ + a_d d_{jt} + a_{kdd'} \ln k_{jt} d_{jt} + a_{d'} d_{jt} + a_{k d'} \ln k_{jt} d_{jt} \\ + a_{k d d'} \ln k_{jt} d_{jt} d_{jt}$$

$$V = V(s_{jt}) \quad V(s_{jt}) = a_{d'} + a_{k d'} \ln k_{jt} + a_{k d d'} \ln k_{jt} d_{jt}$$

$$d') \quad V \ln k_{jt} \quad V(s_j) \quad V(s_{jt}; d_{jt})$$

$$V = V(s_{jt}) \quad V(s_{jt}) = (1.6707 + 0.1837 \ln k_{jt} + 0.0055 \ln k_{jt} d_{jt}) \cdot 10$$

$$\ln k_{jt} d_{jt}$$

V

$$g_d > 0$$

d<sub>jt</sub> V

d<sub>jt</sub>

d<sub>jt</sub> V

V

(! j t)

$$\frac{d V}{d (! j t)} = (0:1837 \quad 0:0055k_{jt}d_{jt}) \quad 10 > 0$$

$$CS = 1:6707 + 0:1837! j t k_{jt}$$

$$CF = 1:6707 + 0:1782! j t k_{jt}$$

Table A1: Smooth Regression of Choice-Specific Value Function  $V(d|s)$ :million

Industry	B.I.Chemicals	Pharmaceutical	Plastics	L.Shoes	Print&Pub	Clothing
constant	646.6014 (166.1887)	65.0779 (39.8616)	1374.1488 (415.6380)	-13.4515 (163.0621)	-61.8935 (2.4290)	90.4614 (43.2060)
w	-859.4062 (158.4182)	-424.2931 (96.6087)	-2491.2518 (707.7880)	-312.3677 (252.5648)	-2.1521 (6.6079)	-152.5948 (72.4795)
w <sup>2</sup>	294.3644 (50.3537)	432.9022 (77.7823)	1427.1816 (400.9077)	155.7440 (130.0813)	2.9648 (6.1753)	82.3847 (40.4049)
w <sup>3</sup>	-31.8498 (5.3132)	-132.4977 (20.7937)	-254.5626 (75.4108)	-24.3710 (22.2649)	-0.5258 (1.8851)	-12.6093 (7.4771)
k	55.7485 (3.2190)	42.6903 (0.3200)	25.5109 (5.0015)	63.3869 (1.3622)	22.3460 (0.1783)	6.0324 (0.4941)
k <sup>2</sup>	-4.0012 (0.2158)	-3.3426 (0.0251)	-2.0908 (0.3395)	-5.6228 (0.1046)	-1.9800 (0.0134)	-0.2827 (0.0387)
k <sup>3</sup>	0.1642 (0.0047)	0.1842 (0.0006)	0.1126 (0.0075)	0.1907 (0.0026)	0.0817 (0.0003)	0.0218 (0.0010)
wkd	0.0744 (0.0185)	0.0682 (0.0094)	0.2639 (0.0668)	0.0414 (0.0189)	0.0281 (0.0059)	0.0347 (0.0082)
d	-3.4144 (0.8876)	-1.0454 (0.1546)	-6.6947 (1.7855)	-1.0198 (0.4907)	-0.3816 (0.0895)	-0.7716 (0.1949)
d'	-9.2566 (0.8876)	-6.4835 (0.1546)	-38.8292 (1.7855)	-19.5905 (0.4907)	-1.6707 (0.0895)	-1.5471 (0.1949)
wkd'	0.2776 (0.0185)	0.6978 (0.0094)	2.1410 (0.0668)	1.0238 (0.0189)	0.1837 (0.0059)	0.0961 (0.0082)
wkdd'	-0.0062 (0.0076)	-0.0092 (0.0049)	-0.0261 (0.0298)	-0.0043 (0.0087)	-0.0055 (0.0037)	-0.0041 (0.0040)

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses.

## Appendix 3: Robustness Check

Table A2: Robustness Check: Parameters of Static Inputs in Production Function (Non-Exporters)

Industry	B.I.Chemicals	Pharmaceuticals	Plastics	L.Shoes	Print&Pub	Clothing
l	0.3508 (0.0032)	0.3414 (0.0030)	0.2913 (0.0013)	0.4973 (0.0011)	0.4801 (0.0006)	0.5635 (0.0002)
m	0.3846 (0.0014)	0.5839 (0.0021)	0.6235 (0.0006)	0.3567 (0.0006)	0.4374 (0.0003)	0.3569 (0.0001)
A	0.9696 (0.4694)	0.9706 (0.0911)	0.9828 (0.0270)	0.9964 (0.2164)	0.9997 (0.0406)	0.9994 (6.2074)
	4.4014 (0.0811)	24.9377 (0.0856)	18.5874 (0.0384)	1.7724 (0.1674)	35.7143 (0.0482)	5.9312 (0.6933)
age	0.0606 (0.0032)	0.0113 (0.0018)	0.0330 (0.0010)	-0.0002 (0.0009)	-0.0267 (0.0003)	0.0055 (0.0002)
ownership	0.1926 (0.0103)	0.0487 (0.0098)	0.0479 (0.0066)	0.1081 (0.0587)	0.1248 (0.0029)	0.1340 (0.0092)

Notes: The standard errors in parentheses.

Table A3: Robustness Check: Parameters in Productivity Evolution and Capital Share for Non-Exporters

Industry	B.I.Chemicals	Pharmaceu.	Plastics	L.Shoes	Print&Pub	Clothing
k	0.1424 (0.0097)	0.0662 (0.0031)	0.0444 (0.0015)	0.0933 (0.0016)	0.0928 (0.0002)	0.0540 (0.0006)
g <sub>0</sub>	0.2452 (1.2080)	0.2115 (0.7623)	0.3137 (0.7764)	0.7894 (1.1252)	0.6763 (0.0451)	0.3520 (0.2156)
g	0.9355 (0.0857)	0.8772 (0.2622)	0.8075 (0.3062)	0.6348 (0.2023)	0.4224 (0.0192)	0.7889 (0.0670)
g <sub>d</sub>	0.0052 (0.0101)	0.0097 (0.0099)	0.0042 (0.0025)	0.0262 (0.0152)	0.0322 (0.0013)	0.0042 (0.0080)
	0.0052	0.0410	0.0225	0.0425	0.0664	0.0349

Notes: The standard errors in parentheses.

Industry	B.I.Chemicals'	harmaceutical:	Plastics	L.Shoes	Print&Pub	Clothing
Revenue Function						
$r$	0.8389	1.7225	3.2131	3.8280	1.1466	2.4272
$r_k$	0.1290	0.0454	0.1246	2.0700	0.0157	0.1908
$r_d$	0.1406	0.1236	0.1558	0.4012	0.1146	0.1274