The Fall of the Labor Share and the Rise of Superstar Firms

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Falling Labor Share of Corporate sector Value-Added Evident in Many Countries

Karabarbounis and Neiman, 2014
Significance of decline in Labor share

- Overturns a key ‘Kaldor fact’
- Fall is real and significant
  - Elsby et al. ’13; Karabarbounis & Neiman ’14; Rognlie ’15; Koh et al. ’17; Piketty ’14; Bridgman ’14; Smith et al ‘17

Why is this a concern?

1. Slow GDP growth → Labor getting a shrinking slice of slow-growing pie
2. Distribution of capital far more unequal than distribution of labor → Growing income inequality (IMF, ’17)
Causes of the Falling Labor Share?

Role of technical change: Karabaroninis & Neiman ‘14

- Falling capital price and, critically, elas. of L-K sub $\sigma > 1$
- But empirical literature suggests $\sigma < 1$, e.g., Lawrence ’15, Oberfield-Raval ’14, Antras ’04, Hamermesh ’90

Role of trade exposure: Elsby et al. ’13

- Driven by falling labor share in trade-impacted manufacturing industries (China competition)

These representative firm models overlook that aggregate fall reflects reallocation between firms

- Role of rising profit share – higher aggregate mark-up
Contributions of this Paper

Offers a new ‘Superstar Firms’ hypothesis

- Large firms tend to have lower labor shares
- Rising prevalence of “winner take most” competition
- Small set of large firms capture increasing share of market, aggregate labor share falls due to reallocation

Presents evidence consistent with this hypothesis

1. Three decades of outcome measures
2. U.S. firm & establishment data – Economic Censuses from multiple sectors (not just manufacturing)
3. Cross-national OECD comparisons using industry (KLEMS, COMPNET) & firm-level (BVD ORBIS) data
Summary of Evidence

1. A rise in sales concentration within four-digit industries across US private sector

2. Industries with larger increases in concentration see larger falls in labor share

3. Labor share fall largely due to reallocation of activity between firms, not primarily a general fall within all firms

4. Reallocation component of falling labor share largest in industries with rising sales concentration

5. These patterns are seen internationally, not just in US
Some Related Literature

- **General Trends:** Piketty ’14; IMF ’17

- **Explanations of labor share fall:** (a) **Measurement:** Rognlie ’15; Smith et al ’17; (b) **Market Power:** Kalecki ‘38; Barkai ’16; Gutierrez & Philippon ’16; Grullon et al ’17; Berkowitz et al ‘17; Eeckhout & De Loecker ’17; Hall ‘18 (c) **ICT:** Karabarbounis & Neiman ‘14; (d) **Trade:** Elsby et al ’13; (e) **Regulations & Institutions:** Blanchard & Giavazzi ’03; Azmat et al ’12

- **“Superstar” Firms:** Brynjolfsson & McAfee ’08; Furman & Orszag ’15; Bain ‘51; Demsetz ‘73; Schmalensee ’87

- **Productivity:** Bartelsman, Haltiwanger & Scarpetta ’13; Decker, et al. ’17; Andrews et al ’15;

- **Firms & Inequality increase:** Davis & Haltiwanger, ’92; Faggio et al, ’10; Card et al ‘13; Song et al ’17

- **Firm-level Decompositions of labor share:** Bockerman & Maliranta ’12; Kehrig & Vincent ’17; Lashkari & Bauer ‘18
Overview

1. A Model of Superstar Firms

2. Data and Measurement

3. Evidence

4. Discussion
Superstar Firm Model (Generalization of Melitz & Ottaviano, 2008)

- Monopolistic Competition with heterogeneous firms
  - General class of utility functions consistent with “Marshall’s 2nd Law of Demand” (generates variable mark-ups unlike CES Dixit-Stiglitz preferences)
  - General class of underlying firm productivity distributions (nests Pareto pdf)
Heterogeneous firms \( i \) in an industry, \( z_i \) (TFPQ)

- \( Y_i = z_i N_i^\alpha K_i^\beta \)
  - \( Y \) = value-added
  - \( K \) = capital
  - \( N \) = labor

- Imperfectly competitive product markets with a mark-up of price over marginal cost

- \( m_i = P_i / c_i \)

- Competitive factor markets: wage \( w \), capital cost \( r \)

- Firms take random draw of productivity from a distribution with pdf \( \lambda(z) \). Productivity draw determines firm’s idiosyncratic marginal cost
The Firm-level Labor Share, $S_i$

Taking FOC with respect to labor gives labor share, $S = \frac{\text{payroll}(wN)}{\text{value added}(PY)}$ for firm $i$

- $S_i = \left(\frac{wN}{PY}\right)_i = \frac{\alpha}{m_i}$

- More productive/lower marginal cost (high $z_i$ “superstars”) firms have:
  - larger market share ($\omega_i = \frac{P_iY_i}{\sum P_i Y_i}$) - more output due to lower marginal costs
  - lower labor share ($S_i$) because their mark-up $m_i$ is higher (e.g. Melitz & Ottaviano ’08; oligopoly models like Cournot). Why?...
Higher mark-up ($m_i$) for more productive firms arises in many standard cases

1. Demand more inelastic when price is lower. Highly productive firms charge lower prices & so face more inelastic demand. Thus mark-ups $m_i$ higher

2. In our data we confirm that larger firms have lower labor shares (& higher mark-ups as in de Loecker & Warzynski ’12)

3. Consistent with Pass-through literature: 1% marginal cost increase causes less than a 1% increase in price (e.g. Arkolakis et al, ’18 survey)

4. Note: CES preferences imply common mark-up. But if allow fixed costs of labor (Bartelsman et al ’13) $N = V + F$, then superstar firms still have lower labor shares since

$$S_i = \left(\frac{wN}{PY}\right)_i = \frac{\alpha}{m} + \frac{wF}{(PY)_i}$$
Change in economic environment

- Change in environment which reallocates more market share to superstar firms will tend to (i) increase concentration and (ii) reduce aggregate labor share. **Examples:**

- Increased importance of **platform competition** (network effects, especially in digital markets)

- Larger firms better at exploiting **new technology**; e.g. ICT – Besson ’17; Lashkari & Bauer ‘18

- The “Matthew effect” of **globalization**: allocates more output to more efficient firms (Melitz, ’03; Mrázová & Neary ’17)

- **Falling competition?** Eeckhout & De Loecker ’17; Grullon et al. ’16; Gutierrez & Philippon ’17, Döttling et al ‘18 on weaker anti-trust, greater regulation & occupational licensing. **But...**
Consider **increase in market toughness** (globalization or higher variety substitutability)

Modelled as a fall in minimum cost threshold to produce in market \((c^*): \text{if a firm's marginal cost, } c > c^* \text{ it will exit})\)

1. Output shifts to low labor share firms. “Between firm” reallocation pushes down aggregate labor share

2. But for an individual firm, labor share rises because mark-up falls (“within firm”)

Increase in market toughness depends on pdf of productivity, \(\lambda(z)\)

- **Reduces** industry labor share if \(\lambda(z)\) is log convex;
- Unchanged if log linear (e.g. Pareto case); Increases if log concave

Hence, fundamentally an empirical issue
Predictions: Consider a Change in Environment that Favors Most Productive/Superstar Firms

1. Concentration levels will increase

2. Industries with largest increases in concentration will have biggest falls in labor share

3. Fall in labor share mainly due to reallocation towards low labor share firms (rather than uniform fall)

4. Rising industry concentration will predict the reallocation component of rising labor share

5. If the underlying forces are global, these regularities will be seen in many countries
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Data Sources (USA)

Labor share and sales concentration

- US quinquennial Economic Censuses, 1982 – 2012
- Use six sectors covering ~ 80% of private sector jobs
  1. Manufacturing
  2. Retail
  3. Wholesale
  4. Services
  5. Utilities & Transportation
  6. Finance
- 5.2 million establishment-year observations
- 4.0 million firm-year observations
- Consistent series of four digit SIC codes
1. A Model of Superstar Firms

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Summary of Evidence

1. A rise in sales concentration within four-digit industries across US private sector

2. Industries with larger increases in concentration see larger falls in labor share

3. Fall largely due to reallocation of employment between firms not a general fall within incumbent firms

4. Reallocation component of falling labor share largest in industries w/rising sales concentration

5. These patterns broadly international in scope
Fig 4: Rising Concentration: Manufacturing and Finance

Manufacturing Sector

Finance Sector

Notes: Weighted average of 4 digit industries within each large sector. Manufacturing: 388 inds; Finance: 31.
Fig 4: Rising Concentration: Retail and Wholesale Trade

**Retail Trade**

**Wholesale Trade**

**Notes:** Weighted average of 4 digit industries within each large sector. Retail: 58; Wholesale: 56.
Notes: Weighted average of 4 digit industries within each large sector. Services: 95; Utilities & Transport: 48.
Summary of Evidence

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Fig 5: Basic Descriptive Relationship - Larger Firms Have Lower Labor Shares

\[ S_{ijt} = \gamma_t + \beta \text{SalesShare}_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ijt} \]
### Table 2: Rising Concentration and Falling Labor Share; Manufacturing, 5 year changes

\[
\Delta \left( \frac{\text{Payroll}}{\text{Value Added}} \right)_{it} = \Delta S_{jt} = \alpha + \beta \Delta \text{Conc}_{jt} + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{jt}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CR4</th>
<th>CR20</th>
<th>HHI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>-0.148</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.036)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Notes:** ** significant at 1% level; * = significant at 5% level; ~ = significant to 10% level
### Table 2: Rising Concentration and Falling Labor Share; Manufacturing, 5 year changes

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Baseline</td>
<td>-0.148</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-0.234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.036)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.047)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Compensation Share of Value Added</td>
<td>-0.175</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.046)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.061)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Deduct Service Intermediates from VA</td>
<td>-0.331</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-0.517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.062)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.071)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Industry Trends (Four-Digit Dummies)</td>
<td>-0.171</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-0.307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.042)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.053)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 1992 - 2012 Sub-Period</td>
<td>-0.181</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-0.316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.044)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.063)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Including Imports (1992 - 2012)</td>
<td>-0.204</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-0.288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.052)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.045)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** ** significant at 1% level; * = significant at 5% level; ~ = significant to 10% level
Table 3: Industry Regressions of the Change in the Payroll-to-Sales Ratio on the Change in Concentration, Different Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Stacked Five-Year Changes</th>
<th>Stacked Ten-Year Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR4</td>
<td>CR20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Manufacturing</td>
<td>-0.064 **</td>
<td>-0.087 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.013)</td>
<td>(0.024)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Retail</td>
<td>-0.036 ~</td>
<td>-0.085 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.021)</td>
<td>(0.037)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Services</td>
<td>-0.090</td>
<td>-0.127 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.057)</td>
<td>(0.037)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Wholesale</td>
<td>-0.035 **</td>
<td>-0.039 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.012)</td>
<td>(0.016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Finance</td>
<td>-0.230 **</td>
<td>-0.265 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.083)</td>
<td>(0.080)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Utilities + Transport</td>
<td>-0.118 **</td>
<td>-0.116 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.026)</td>
<td>(0.044)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 All combined</td>
<td>-0.076 **</td>
<td>-0.093 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.016)</td>
<td>(0.022)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 6: $\Delta$Labor Share of Sales regressed on $\Delta$Concentration: Results Across Six Sectors

\[ \Delta S_{jkt} = \alpha_k + \beta_k \Delta CR20_{jt} + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{jt} \]

Notes: OLS Regression coefficient of $\Delta$Labor Share (payroll over sales) on CR20 (5 year changes); 95% confidence intervals; 1982-2012.
Fig 7: Negative relationship between industry labor share & CONC gets stronger over time

Notes: OLS Regression coefficient of Δlab share (payroll over value added) on CR20 (5 year changes); 95% confidence intervals; 1982-2012.
Summary of Evidence

1. A rise in sales concentration within four-digit industries across US private sector

2. Industries with larger increases in concentration see larger falls in labor share

3. Labor share fall largely due to reallocation of activity between firms, not primarily a general fall within incumbent firms

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5. These patterns broadly international in scope
Olley-Pakes (1996) Decomposition
Applied to Labor Share

\[ S = \bar{S} + \left[ \Sigma (\omega_i - \bar{\omega})(S_i - \bar{S}) \right] \]

- \( S = \Sigma \omega_i S_i \) is aggregate labor share
- \( \omega_i = \frac{P_i Y_i}{\Sigma P_i Y_i} \) is value added share of firm \( i \)
- \( \bar{\omega} \) & \( \bar{S} \) are unweighted mean
- Aggregate labor share divided into:
  1. Cross-firm unweighted average, \( \bar{S} \)
  2. Reallocation (covariance) term \( \Sigma (\omega_i - \bar{\omega})(S_i - \bar{S}) \)
- Intuition is that overall labor share depends on within firm (unweighted) mean + between firm covariance (bigger firms have lower labor shares)
Dynamic OP Decomposition between periods 2 & 1: Melitz-Polanec ‘15 add Entry + Exit

\[ \Delta S = S_2 - S_1 = \Delta \bar{S}_S + \Delta [\Sigma (\omega_i - \bar{\omega})(S_i - \bar{S})]_s + \omega_{X,1}(S_{S,1} - S_{X,1}) + \omega_{E,2}(S_{E,2} - S_{S,2}) \]

1. \( \Delta \bar{S}_S \) is the change in unweighted mean labor share within surviving firms

2. \( \Delta [\Sigma (\omega_i - \bar{\omega})(S_i - \bar{S})]_s \) is reallocation between survivors

3. \( \omega_{X,1}(S_{S,1} - S_{X,1}) \) is contribution of exiting firms

4. \( \omega_{E,2}(S_{E,2} - S_{S,2}) \) is contribution of entering firms

- Also do alternative shift-share decompositions
Fig 9: MP Decomposition for Manufacturing: Between firm reallocation main component

Notes: Overall labor share falls 16.5 percentage points 1982-2012. MP decomposition over 5 year periods, aggregated to two 15 year periods.
Fig 9: MP Decomposition for Manufacturing: Between firm reallocation main component

1982 - 1997

- Exit: -2.7%
- Entry: 2.3%
- Within: -7.9%
- For Wage Bill over Value Added as Labor Share Measure

1997 - 2012

- Exit: -0.7%
- Entry: 2.3%
- Between: -4.9%
- Within: -2.8%
- Reallocation between survivors

Notes: MP decomposition over 5 year periods, aggregated to two 15 year periods
Fig 9: MP Decomposition for Manufacturing: Between firm reallocation main component

Notes: MP decomposition over 5 year periods, aggregated to two 15 year periods
△ Labor-Share Decomposition in 6 Sectors: Reallocation component dominates.

**Notes:** MP decomposition over 5 year periods, aggregated over the full sample period.
△ Labor-Share Decomposition in 6 Sectors
Unweighted mean lab share for incumbents rises

Notes: MP decomposition over 5 year periods, aggregated over the full sample period
1. Harder to estimate mark-ups than labor shares!
   - Sales/Costs (Antras, Fort & Tintelnot ’17)
   - Using FOC (de Loecker & Warzynski ’12; Hall ’88)
     - Estimate production function in each industry to obtain elasticity of output wrt to variable factor ($\alpha_{it}$); divide by factor share ($SHARE_{it}$):
       \[
       \hat{m}_{it} = \frac{\alpha_{it}}{SHARE_{it}}
       \]

2. Using all methods we observe (in CM):
   - Higher mark-ups for larger firms in cross section
   - Increase in aggregate mark-up but relatively little change in unweighted average mark-up (again, it’s reallocation)
Summary of Evidence

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4. **Reallocation** component of falling labor share largest in industries w/rising sales concentration

5. These patterns broadly international in scope
Fig 11: Regression of $\Delta$Labor Share Components on Sector Level $\Delta$ CR20: Loads on reallocation term

![Bar chart showing the regression of ΔLabor Share Components on Sector Level Δ CR20: Loads on reallocation term. The chart compares Between-Firm, Within-Firm, Firm Entry, and Firm Exits across sectors such as Wholesale, Retail, Manufacturing, Utilities + Transport, Services, and Finance. The x-axis represents the load on the reallocation term, ranging from -0.40 to 0.10.](chart.png)
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5. These patterns are broadly international in scope
Data Sources (International)

Industry-level labor shares, intermediate services
- KLEMS data
- 11 countries, 32 industries

Industry-level labor shares and concentration
- ECB COMPNET data
- 14 countries, 53 industries

Firm-level labor shares
- BvD Orbis data
- 6 EU countries
Fig 12A: Correlations of industry-level Labor Share Levels Across Countries

Average correlation coefficient from pairwise correlations between indicated country and each of the 11 other countries.
Average correlation coefficient from pairwise correlations between indicated country and each of the 11 other countries; fraction of negative correlations
Table 6: Industry Regs of $\Delta$ Labor Share of Sales on $\Delta$ Concentration (COMPNET, 10 year change)

- Slovakia: -0.34
- Austria: -0.28
- Italy: -0.20
- France: -0.18
- Finland: -0.18
- Germany: -0.15
- Romania: -0.14
- Estonia: -0.13
- Slovenia: -0.10
- Portugal: -0.08
- Lithuania: -0.05
- Latvia: -0.04
- Poland: 0.01
- Belgium: 0.33
Fig 13: ΔLabor Share: Within/Between-Firm Decomposition by Country Using BVD Orbis Data
Overview

1. A Model of Superstar Firms

2. Data and Measurement

3. Evidence

4. Discussion
Summary of Empirical Findings

1. A pervasive fall in labor share across countries

2. Mainly due to reallocation of sales between-firms within industries rather than within-firm changes

3. Industries with largest increases in concentration had largest falls in labor share

4. And this was due to the reallocation component of falling labor share, not a general fall in share

5. Comparable international findings in industry & firm-level data across OECD countries
What’s Not Going on

Results do not appear explained by

1. Country-specific institutional factors like specific regulations or weakening labor unions
2. Susceptibility to ‘routine-replacing technical change’ (ICT)
3. ‘China shock’ – trade exposure not major predictor
Does Not Appear to be the ‘China Shock’: But Does Not Lower Labor Share

Industry-Level Regressions for Manufacturing: Effect of Change in Chinese Import Exposure on Sales, Wages, Concentration, and Labor Share

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 1: 1992-2012</th>
<th>Δ ln Sales</th>
<th>Δ ln Wage Bill</th>
<th>Δ ln Value Added</th>
<th>Δ Labor Share</th>
<th>Δ Payroll-to-Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Import Exposure: 5 year Δ's</td>
<td>-3.69 **</td>
<td>-0.86 *</td>
<td>-1.16 **</td>
<td>6.70 *</td>
<td>2.46 (1.42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 2: 1992-2007</th>
<th>Δ ln Sales</th>
<th>Δ ln Wage Bill</th>
<th>Δ ln Value Added</th>
<th>Δ Labor Share</th>
<th>Δ Payroll-to-Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Import Exposure: 5 year Δ's</td>
<td>-2.67 **</td>
<td>-1.13 **</td>
<td>-1.24 **</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>-1.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** ~ p ≤ 0.10, * p ≤ 0.05, ** p ≤ 0.01. Regressions reflect 2SLS estimates, using the growth in imports from China to 8 other developed countries as an instrument for the growth in Chinese imports to the U.S. (as in Autor et al. 2013) and various industry-level outcome measures, denoted by the column header. Regressions include year dummies and standard errors are clustered at the slightly aggregated SIC codes, consistent with Autor, Dorn and Hanson (2013).
Fig 14: Not Simply “Rigged Economy:” Concentrating Industries Show Larger Increase in Innovation, Productivity

Correlation Between Changes in Industry Concentration and Changes in Industry Characteristics

- Patents Per Worker
- Output Per Worker
- Mat. Costs Per Worker
- Assets Per Worker
- 5-factor TFP
- Payroll Per Hour

Regression Coefficient
Robustness/Extensions

1. Outsourcing/Offshoring
   • Compustat evidence

2. Productivity

3. Relabeling labor income into capital
Conclusion: Much Supporting Evidence for ‘Superstar Firms’

1. Tougher competition?
   • More consumer sensitivity to price/quality

2. Shift towards ‘winner take most’ markets?
   • IP and information-intensive goods

3. Less creative destruction?
   • Less entry/exit/startup, Decker et al ‘14, Şahin et al ‘17
   • More persistent tech. leaders, Acemoglu-Hildebrand ‘17
   • Laggard firms catching up less quickly, Andrews et al, ‘16

4. Does ↑ concentration indicate weaker competition?
   • Good news: concentrating industries look dynamic
   • But once dominant, firms can raise barriers to growth/entry
Back Up
Figure 3.1. Evolution of the Labor Share of Income (Percent)

The labor share of income has been on a downward trend in both advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies.

Industry Codes

• "Retail & wholesale" has Office equipment, computers & software nec. 5044/4045/5046

• Services – computer programming & related (7371/7372/7273/7279/7378/7377)
Productivity paradox

• If labor share fall was due to a general drop in competition this would help explain productivity slowdown.

• However we find *unweighted* average firm LS/mark-ups haven’t changed much - Reallocation matters more

• But reallocation to more productive firms should generate higher productivity growth, but growth has actually slowed

• We do see faster productivity growth and innovation in the concentrating sectors where LS declining

• So culprit for productivity slowdown need to be found elsewhere than falling competition (finance; uncertainty; ideas harder to find; mismeasurement, etc.)
Decompositions

- Labor share decomposition similar to (inverse) labor productivity decomposition
  - But different from standard TFP decomposition
  - And standard model would have increased lab productivity growth but unchanged lab share (not secular decline in lab share)

- We find larger role for reallocation than usual decompositions
Outsourcing/Offshoring

- Domestic outsourcing can’t be direct cause of aggregate LS fall - workers show up somewhere (would have to be some fall in rents type story)

- If offshoring was the cause, can assess this by looking at Compustat data – we see fall in even in multinationals (But could be offshoring AND outsourcing (e.g. Apple/FoxComm)

- Payroll/sales could fall with outsourcing, but no obvious bias with payroll/value added (VA net of intermediate inputs)

- Control for underestimated service inputs by looking within SIC4 for decompositions

- Underestimate $\Delta$outsourcing for large firms? Implies big within firm fall in LS. We don’t see this.
Concentration & Labor Share: Magnitudes

• Counterfactual: If concentration had stayed at 1982 levels what would the labor share have been in a sector in 2012 compared to actual level?
  
  • Example of CR20 (see Figure 7)

• Varies from 10% in manufacturing to 100% in retail

• Surprisingly low in manufacturing? Effect increased over time as coefficient on concentration rises. In the last 15 years 1997-2012 over 1/3 of change accounted for
Notes: This figure plots the aggregate labor share in manufacturing from 1982-2012. The green circles (plotted on the left axis) represent the ratio of wages and salaries to value-added. The red diamonds (also plotted on the left axis) include a broader definition of labor income and plots the ratio of wages, salaries and fringe benefits to value-added. The blue squares (plotted on the right axis) show wages and salaries normalized by sales rather than value-added.

Figure 1. Labor’s share of output in the nonfarm business sector, first quarter 1947 through third quarter 2016

Note: Shaded areas indicate recessions, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Figure A.8: Comparing Labor Share in NIPA and Census: Manufacturing Only
Panel A: The Labor Share

Comparing Census and NIPA: Labor Share

Survey Year

1980 1990 2000 2010

Census: Payroll over Value-Added
Census: Payroll over Adjusted Value-Added
Census: Total Compensation over Adjusted Value-Added
NIPA: Payroll over Value-Added
Figure 3: Average Payroll-to-Sales Ratio

Notes: Each panel plots the overall payroll-to-sales ratio in one of the six major sectors covered by the U.S. Economic Census.
Consider increase in market toughness (globalization or higher variety substitutability)

Modelled as a fall in minimum cost threshold ($c^*$: if a firm’s marginal cost, $c > c^*$ it will exit)

1. Output shifts to low labor share firms. “Between firm” reallocation pushes down aggregate labor share

2. But for an individual firm, labor share rises because mark-up falls (“within firm”)

Result 3: An increase in market toughness depends on pdf of productivity, $\lambda(z)$

- **Reduces** industry labor share if $\lambda(z)$ is log convex
- **Increases** industry labor share if $\lambda(z)$ is log concave
- Leaves industry labor share **unchanged** if $\lambda(z)$ is log linear. This is standard Pareto case (e.g. Melitz & Ottaviano ’08)

Hence, fundamentally an empirical issue
Trends in within-country-sector changes in Share of GO, VA, L in the top decile of sales distribution

Note: Countries included: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Hungary, Norway, Portugal and Sweden. The estimates reported in the graph are those of year dummies in a cross-country regression of the share of GO, L and VA in the top decile of the distribution with year=2001 being the reference year and with 2-digit sectoral dummies in included. Source: MultiProd database, December 2017.
The market shares are calculated by dividing sales of top 4 firms in Orbis by the total sales in the OECD STAN database. Year effects from regressions including industry and year dummies.
Concentration trends (Orbis)

Top 4 firm market share: Europe
STAN denominator; changes within industry (2-digit); consolidated

The market shares are calculated by dividing sales of top 4 firms in Orbis by the total sales in the OECD STAN database. The Orbis firms include firms from all European countries except AUT, BGR, CYP, CZE, ISR, LUX and TUR. The sales in STAN are based on BEL, DEU, ESP, FIN, FRA, GBR and NLD. Year effects from regressions including industry and year dummies.

Bajgar, Criscuolo and Timmis (forthcoming): M&As, productivity and concentration, OECD.
Concentration trends (MultiProd)

Share of GO in top decile of sales

Manufacturing

Market Services

Source: MultiProd (OECD)
Countries included: BEL DEU DNK FIN FRA HUN NOR PRT SWE
Year effects from regressions including country*industry and year dummies
Concentration trends (Orbis)

Bajgar, Criscuolo and Timmis (forthcoming): M&As, productivity and concentration, OECD.
Correcting Census decompositions for intermediates using NIPA

Notes: MP decompositions over the full sample period. Use NIPA to adjust Census for intermediates