

Spillovers through backward linkages from multinationals: Measurement matters!¹

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Abstract

We argue that the measures of backward linkages used in recent papers on spillovers from multinational companies are potentially problematic, as they depend on a number of restrictive assumptions, namely that (i) multinationals use domestically produced inputs in the same proportion as imported inputs, (ii) multinationals have the same input sourcing behaviour as domestic firms, irrespective of their country of origin, and (iii) the demand for locally produced inputs by multinationals is proportional to their share of locally produced output. We discuss why these assumptions are likely to be violated in practice, and provide alternative measures that overcome these drawbacks. Our results, using plant level data for Ireland, show clearly that the choice of backward linkage measure and thus, the assumptions behind it, matters greatly in order to draw possible conclusions regarding the existence of FDI-related spillovers. Using the standard measure employed in the literature we fail to find robust evidence for spillovers through backward linkages. However, when we use alternative measures of backward linkages that relax assumptions (i)-(iii), we find robust evidence for positive FDI backward spillover effects.

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1 Introduction

The first paper on productivity spillovers to host country firms from multinational companies (MNCs) was published more than thirty years ago (Caves, 1974). Even so, the search for these effects continues.² In theory, the potential productivity benefits for local firms from inward foreign direct investment (FDI) have important implications for economic policy. However, the empirical evidence of such benefits thus far has been conclusive. Much of the literature has (with limited success) searched only for horizontal spillovers, i.e., benefits to domestic firms operating in the same industry as the MNCs. However, several theoretical contributions showed that spillovers through backward linkages, i.e., benefits to domestic firms that operate in sectors that supply inputs to multinationals, could be another important channel (see, for instance, Rodriguez-Claré, 1996 and Markusen and Venables 1999). Additionally, a number of anecdotes and case studies also suggested that many multinationals play an important role in actively assisting their suppliers in host countries to improve their quality and efficiency (e.g., Moran, 2001). Several recent empirical studies using large firm level data sets seem to have confirmed the importance of such positive vertical spillover effects (e.g., Javorcik, 2004; Gorodnichenko, 2007, Blalock and Gertler, 2008). This is seen as providing an answer as to why much of the literature on horizontal spillovers failed to find a beneficial role of multinationals in the host economy.

The reliability of evidence in support of the existence of spillovers, whether of a horizontal or vertical nature, depends crucially on the plausibility of their proxies employed. The empirical strategy in capturing the importance of backward linkage spillovers has essentially exclusively consisted of using the share of foreign multinational output in each

² There is a large and still growing literature on this. Recent published papers include Javorcik and Spatareanu (2008), Girma and Wakelin (2007), Keller and Yeaple (2009). Görg and Strobl (2001) and Keller (2004) provide comprehensive overviews of this literature.

sector as a measure of their total demand of inputs in that sector, and input-output tables of the host country to proxy how this demand was distributed across sectors. However, measuring backward linkages in such a way relies on a number of underlying assumptions about the nature of input demand of foreign multinationals. In a nutshell, these are that (i) multinationals use domestically produced inputs in the same proportion as imported inputs, (ii) that foreign firms have the same input sourcing behaviour as domestic firms, and all MNCs have the same inputs sourcing behaviour irrespective of their origin, and (iii) that multinationals' demand for locally produced inputs is proportional to the share of output produced by MNCs in a given sector.

In this paper we explicitly address the plausibility of these assumptions – an aspect previously neglected in the literature. We clearly spell out the assumptions, discuss why these are likely to be violated in practice, and provide alternatives that attempt to at least partly overcome these limitations. We then illustrate the importance of using the alternative proxies of backward linkages with manufacturing plant level data for the Republic of Ireland. This case-study is particularly relevant as FDI in Ireland is well known to have played an important role for economic growth over the last three decades. We focus on FDI in manufacturing sectors as these are in general more prone to benefit local producers via backward linkages compared to other sectors of activity (see the seminal contribution by Hirschman, 1958).

Our results show clearly that the choice of backward linkage measure matters greatly in determining whether or not FDI is beneficial to the host economy. For instance, using the standard measure employed in the literature we fail to find any robust evidence for spillovers through backward linkages. In contrast, measures of backward linkages relaxing assumptions (i)-(iii) produce positive spillover effects. This result is robust to controlling for any potential

endogeneity of the spillover variables. In order to tackle the endogeneity issue we use instrumental variables / GMM techniques.

We also show that our preferred measure of backward linkages, which uses the input-output table for the home country of multinationals rather than the host country, produces results that are unlikely to be generated by chance. To show this we compare our results to that of hypothetical linkages based on randomly assigned input-output coefficients. Hence, we conduct a Monte Carlo experiment where we assign randomly chosen I-O coefficients to firm nationalities, and repeat this experiment 500 times. We show that the results we get using our preferred measure of backward linkages (but not that obtained using the standard measure!) differ from this hypothetical pattern. We take this to indicate that our approach provides useful information and does not just reflect a random process.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 discusses the proxies for horizontal and backward spillovers used in the literature, and identifies the assumptions and their drawbacks implicit in the latter and proposes alternatives that overcome these arguably unrealistic assumptions. Section 3 describes the plant level data used in the econometric analysis, which is described in Section 4. Section 5 presents some conclusions.

2 Proxies of horizontal and vertical spillovers

As noted earlier, traditionally the literature estimating spillovers from FDI has focused on horizontal, i.e., within industry, spillovers, and only recently turned its attention to spillovers due to vertical linkages, related to the input-output structure of the economy. The standard measure used to proxy horizontal spillovers is:

$$HORIZONTAL_{jt} = Y_{jt}^f / Y_{jt} \tag{1}$$

where the numerator is the total production of foreign affiliates f in industry j at time t and the denominator is total output (i.e., output of foreign and domestic plants) of the same industry in the same year. In other words, this index represents the proportion of the total output of a given industry in a given year produced by all foreign affiliates.³ As a measure of foreign presence in the industry this variable was used in the initial spillover study (Caves, 1974) and in many papers since.

The measurement of backward linkages was brought to the fore by Javorcik (2004). The main idea is to calculate a variable which captures the effect that the greater the proportion of output supplied by domestic firm i to foreign multinationals, the higher the potential spillovers through backward linkages. To measure this Javorcik (2004) used the following proxy:

$$BACKWARD_IO_{jt} = \sum_k \alpha_{kj}^{IO} HORIZONTAL_{kt} \quad \text{for } k \neq j \quad (2)$$

where $HORIZONTAL_{kt}$ is defined as above. α_{kj}^{IO} is the proportion of the output of sector j supplied to industry k , i.e. $\alpha_{kj} = Y_{kj}/Y_k$, such that Y_{kj} is industry j 's output provided to industry k .⁴ To approximate α_{kj}^{IO} the approach by Javorcik (2004) and subsequent papers thus far has been to use the input-output coefficients from the host country's input-output (I-O) tables.

³ This measure was also used by Javorcik (2004). Alternative measures are based on employment shares (e.g., Haskel et al., 2009, Kosova, 2009) or capital shares (Djankov and Hoekman, 2000). In a meta-analysis of the productivity spillover literature, Görg and Strobl (2001) conclude that estimates of spillovers tend to be lower if capital shares are used, compared to output or employment shares. However, the use of employment shares or output shares does not appear to produce different results.

⁴ One may want to note that these coefficients are generally from a single year since I-O tables tend to be available only over long time intervals. This, however, may not be too much of a problem as input-output relationships only change slowly over time. Our data similarly also only provides us with I-O coefficients for one year.

These coefficients are calculated excluding products supplied for final consumption but including imports of intermediate goods.⁵

Importantly, it needs to be made clear that defining *HORIZONTAL* and the α_{kj}^{IO} 's in such a measure of backward linkages implicitly assumes the following conditions to hold:

A1: Domestically produced inputs are used in the same proportion as imported inputs.

A2: Foreign multinationals have the same input sourcing behaviour as domestic firms, and multinationals from different nationalities have the same input sourcing behaviour.

A3: The share of total output by foreign multinationals in a sector is reflective of their demand for locally produced inputs.

A1 and *A2* follow directly from using input demand coefficients for intermediate products from total I-O tables of the host country, while *A3* is a result of using *HORIZONTAL* as a proxy for input demand of foreign multinationals within a sector.

However, it can be easily argued that these assumptions are in reality likely to be violated. For example, with regard to *A1* the recent literature on international outsourcing of intermediate inputs suggests that firms are likely to outsource different stages of production abroad. Hence, they tend to import different types of inputs than they source in the domestic economy.⁶ Nevertheless, it must be noted that this assumption is not imposed in all papers on vertical spillovers. For example, Gorodnichenko (2007), Girma et al. (2008) and Ayyagari and Kosova (2010) exclude imported inputs from their measure.⁷ In some other studies, for

⁵ This definition of backward spillovers may not necessarily reflect the fact that researchers believe this to be the most appropriate definition, but may be due to data availability.

⁶ For example, the studies by Görg et al. (2008), Amiti and Wei (2009) and McCann (2010) suggest that the use of internationally outsourced materials or services affects productivity differently than using domestic inputs. Also, Munch and Skagsten (2009) show that internationally outsourced and domestically sourced inputs have different effects on wages for workers, suggesting that they are different types of inputs.

⁷ In fact, Ayyagari and Kosova (2010) exclude imports as well as exports and final consumption.

example, Blalock and Gertler (2008) it is not clear whether the analysis is based on I-O tables including or excluding imported inputs.

As regards *A2*, it is arguably unlikely that foreign multinationals have the same input sourcing behaviour as domestic firm. The same input sourcing behaviour would implicitly mean that foreign multinationals have the same production technology as indigenous establishments. This would, however, contradict the basic idea behind the possibility of FDI spillovers, namely, that foreign multinationals have superior technology and knowledge from which the host economy can learn (e.g., Markusen, 2002). Moreover, the extent of local input sourcing may differ across foreign nationalities. In this context, Rodriguez-Claré (1996) shows that the decision of whether or not to source inputs locally is likely to depend on distance, with multinationals from neighbouring countries being more likely to source inputs from home due to relatively low transport costs.

There is some case study evidence that arguably supports our criticism of this assumption. For instance, Japanese multinationals tend to buy intermediate inputs from other Japanese multinationals (or SMEs) belonging to the same Keiretsu which in turn influence their overseas affiliates' demand for local intermediates inputs, see for instance Belderbos et al. (2001). The latter is especially true if Japanese multinationals also tend to locate in the same (or neighbouring) countries, see Head and Mayer (2004). Hence, these firms are likely to have the same sourcing strategies at home and abroad. Moran (2001) also provides case study evidence for the automotive, computer/electronics and other sectors that shows that foreign firms in a large majority of cases introduce state-of-the art technology and business practices in the host economy. In other words, the production technology used in the host is similar to that used at home, which suggests that sourcing strategies are also likely to be similar to those used at home. More generally, the business literature has provided extensive evidence showing that

the sourcing policy of a multinational company is the result of firm decisions which are largely influenced by the firm's nationality of ownership and national networks. These may translate into intense backward-forward linkages within firms and also between firms sharing the same nationality (for example, Buckley and Pierce, 1979).

Finally, one can also argue that assumption A3 is unlikely to hold in reality. Firstly, nothing guarantees that the proportion of locally sourced inputs to locally produced outputs is constant within and across broadly defined sectors. In other words, the underlying production technology may differ across producers of different products in the same broad sector of activity. Additionally, the extent of local input sourcing may differ across foreign nationalities and this may not be proportional to differences in output across nationalities if their technologies and/or their tendency to import are strongly influenced by home-country specific characteristics.

All of the criticisms stated above could arguably lead to biased measures of backward linkages and hence to biased estimates of their impact on productivity. Moreover, it is not *a priori* clear whether these would lead to an upward or downward bias in the estimates. The purpose of this paper is thus to explicitly investigate the extent of the potential problems in estimates of spillovers through backward linkages using the case study of Ireland. In particular, our data allow us to consider the following issues.

First, the Irish I-O tables, which we use here, allow the distinction between imported and domestically sourced inputs. Hence, our first alternative measure uses I-O coefficients, α_{kj}^{NIMP} (where NIMP stands for “no imported inputs”) calculated using only domestically sourced inputs:

$$BACKWARD_NIMP_{jt} = \sum_k \alpha_{kj}^{NIMP} HORIZONTAL_{kt} \text{ for } k \neq j \quad (3)$$

This allows us to examine the validity of *A1*, assuming that *A2* and *A3* hold. Second, we make use of input-output tables for a large number of different countries in order to calculate the α 's separately for multinationals from the I-O table of their own home country rather than that of the host country. The measure of backward linkages using the home-country I-O table can be defined as follows:

$$BACKWARD_HOME_{jt} = \sum_k \sum_n \alpha_{knj}^{HOME} HORIZONTAL_{knt} \quad \text{for } k \neq j \quad (4)$$

where n refers to the nationality origin of the foreign multinational types. This measure, hence, allows for different input-sourcing behaviour according to the home country of the multinationals, rather than constraining all foreign firms to share the same technology.⁸ It thus addresses potential problems inherent in *A2*, assuming that *A1* and *A3* are true.⁹ In particular, it allows us to examine whether the assumption that foreign multinationals' input sourcing behaviour is more like that found in its origin country rather than in the host country, might alter any conclusion regarding spillovers from backward linkages.

In order to address *A3* we take advantage of the fact that the Irish data also include information on the total amount of inputs a multinational sources in the domestic economy. Unfortunately, we do not know from which industries these inputs are purchased, and thus need to proxy for this. In order to examine *A3* assuming that *A1* and *A2* hold, we thus start out

⁸ While this allows for different input sourcing behaviour depending on the home country, the assumption that input sourcing of foreign affiliates in the host country is the same as in the home country is also not without criticism. One may argue that foreign affiliates have different input sourcing behaviour from that of the home and host countries. Unfortunately, the nature of our data does not allow to either refute or support this possibility. We therefore use our analysis to establish essentially two benchmark cases: (1) assuming that input sourcing behaviour is as in the host country (as in the literature) and (2) that it is as in the home country and examine whether this has implications for estimates of backward spillovers.

⁹ The foreign I-O tables do not allow us to purge imported inputs. We are thus essentially assuming that *A1* holds but within the foreign multinationals' origin country context.

first using the simple I-O tables, as in the original backward linkages measure described in (2) and combine it with information on domestic inputs used by multinationals:

$$ALTERNATIVE_IO_{jt} = \sum_k \alpha_{kj}^{IO} \frac{\sum_n M_{nkt}^D}{\sum_n M_{nkt}} \quad \text{for } k \neq j \quad (5)$$

where M^D is the amount of material inputs sourced domestically by a given multinational n and M is the total amount of material inputs used by n . We also experiment by combining the same information with the measure described in (3):

$$ALTERNATIVE_NIMP_{jt} = \sum_k \alpha_{kj}^{NIMP} \frac{\sum_n M_{nkt}^D}{\sum_n M_{nkt}} \quad \text{for } k \neq j \quad (6)$$

The measure proposed in (6) lets us investigate how jointly relaxing $A1$ and $A2$, but assuming that $A3$ still holds, affects any vertical spillover estimation. Viewed in conjunction with the results from using (3) and (5), this allows us to then get a feel for whether the restriction inherent in $A1$ or that in $A2$, assuming that $A3$ still holds, plays a greater role in determining results.

Finally we propose a measure that relaxes all three assumptions. More specifically, we calculate the amount of inputs demanded by other sectors (k) from sector j by combining the firm specific measure of multinational's demand for locally sourced inputs and the home country's foreign I-O table:

$$ALTERNATIVE_HOME_{jt} = \sum_k \alpha_{kj}^{\text{home}} \frac{\sum_n M_{nkt}^D}{\sum_n M_{nkt}} \quad \text{for } k \neq j \quad (7)$$

Of all of our proposed alternative proxies for backward linkages, this is the least restrictive. Arguably this measure is the most preferable, as it only imposes the assumption

that foreign multinationals have the same sourcing behaviour as their sectoral counterparts in their country of origin. This begs the question whether the latter is a realistic assumption.

In this regard it is important to point out that there is plenty of case-study evidence which shows that foreign affiliates implement technology in the host country that is state-of-the-art and similar to that employed in the home country parent. For instance, Moran (2001, 2005) provides examples for the automobile and, more relevant for Ireland, computer and electronics industries. Recent evidence from a unique and large firm level database of multinationals around the world by Alfaro and Charlton (2009) also shows that parents of multinationals choose to own affiliates abroad that are in stages of the production process that are very close to their own (in terms of 4 digit industry classification). If the affiliates use similar technology to the parent, then they are also likely to source inputs from different supplier industries in a way similar to the parent. Furthermore, there are also plenty of studies on the sourcing behaviour of multinationals that show that foreign multinationals are likely to source fewer of their inputs in the host economy than comparable domestic firms.¹⁰

More generally, this suggests that a given foreign affiliate follows the organisation mode of its parent, which would allow the latter to compete successfully with its domestic counterparts abroad. This indicates that using I-O tables from foreign multinationals' origin country is likely to provide a closer approximation of foreign multinational sourcing behaviour than employing the host country's I-O table.

Besides horizontal and backward spillovers, Javorcik (2004) also calculates a measure of forward linkages,

$$FORWARD_IO_{jt} = \sum_k \beta_{kj}^{IO} HORIZONTAL_{kt} \quad \text{for } k \neq j \quad (8)$$

¹⁰ For Ireland, this has been documented by, e.g., Ruane (2001) and Barry and Bradley (1997).

where β_{kj}^{IO} is the share of inputs of sector j purchased from industry k . Hence, this variable gives an indication of the availability of intermediate inputs supplied by foreign multinationals that are available to domestic firms in industry j .

We also calculate a forward linkage measure similar to equation (8) but using β_{kj}^{NIMP} , i.e., excluding imports of goods. This allows us to deal with assumption A1. As regards the other assumptions, as we are now looking at domestic firms sourcing inputs from foreign multinationals, the domestic I-O table can be assumed to describe adequately their sourcing behaviour, hence assumption A2 is not relevant. In terms of assumption A3 this may similarly apply to domestic firms, but, unfortunately, we do not have detailed data on input sourcing by domestic firms from foreign multinationals that would allow us to relax this assumption. Hence, in what follows, we use the measure of forward linkages $FORWARD_NIMP_{jt}$ to examine the impact of forward linkages.¹¹

3 Data and Summary Statistics

The data for our empirical investigation are taken from the *Irish Economy Expenditure Survey* (IEE), undertaken annually over the period 1983-1998 by Forfás, the government agency with responsibility for enterprise development, science and technology. This is an annual survey of larger plants in Irish manufacturing with at least 20 employees, although a

¹¹ While, from a general policy perspective, vertical spillovers from both backward and forward linkages are important, a number of countries seem to clearly favour backward linkages. For example, the Irish strategy, summarized by Ruane (2001) very much focused on creating backward linkages between multinationals and domestic firms. Formally, this policy focus manifested itself through a National Linkages Programme (NLP) which was established in 1985. The aim of this was “to increase the ability of Irish suppliers to serve the MNC market in Ireland – in effect to build backward linkages between MNCs and LCs” (Ruane, 2001). Given this policy focus we also look mainly at backward linkages in this paper, and treat forward linkages as a control variable. Moreover, the literature on productivity spillovers generally finds that forward spillovers are statistically insignificant (Javorcik, 2004, Görg and Greenaway, 2004). Ayyagari and Kosova (2010) are an exception, though they look at entry of domestic firms, rather than productivity effects for existing firms. We also experimented re-running all of our models below excluding the forward linkages variables, this does not affect our main conclusion on the backward spillover variables.

plant, once it is included, is generally still surveyed even if its employment level falls below the 20 employee cut-off point. The response rate to this survey is generally estimated to be between 60 and 80 per cent of the targeted plant population. Hence, while our data can be regarded as representative of the targeted population of plants, it does not generally include plants with less than 20 employees.

The survey provides plant level information needed to calculate productivity performance including, *inter alia*, output (measured in terms of sales), value added (sales minus intermediate inputs), employment, wages, capital employed, and nationality of ownership. Additionally, we have details on plants' expenditure on raw materials and components (which we refer to as materials) and the proportion of these sourced abroad.¹² However, information on the capital stock is only available from 1990 onwards, and hence, since we focus on total factor productivity, our sample period consists of the years 1990-1998.

A plant is defined by Forfás as foreign owned if at least 50 percent of its shares are held by foreign owners. This definition relates to the last year in the data and is time invariant. Note that the dataset only provides us with an indicator variable for foreign ownership, not the actual ownership share. Our selection of Irish owned plants is thus based on plants with less than 50% foreign ownership in 1998. While this may leave out plants with minority foreign ownership, Irish researchers generally assert that it has been the case in Ireland, certainly over the period covered, that most, if not all FDI was in the form of new wholly foreign-owned greenfield investment (see, e.g., Barry and Bradley, 1997, Ruane and Ugur, 2004).

¹² Materials not sourced abroad may have been purchased from foreign affiliates of multinationals located in Ireland rather than just from purely domestic firms. Unfortunately, the data set does not allow us to distinguish these two sources for domestically purchased inputs. Also, the data set does not provide information on the source country or industry of the inputs.

Neither Forfás nor the Irish Central Statistics Office, which uses the same definition of foreign ownership, provide any information of actual ownership shares and, hence, these claims are difficult to evaluate. However, data from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis provides some hard facts that provide empirical support. The 2004 benchmark survey of U.S. direct investment abroad shows that there were 516 non-bank foreign affiliates of non-bank US multinationals in Ireland in 2004. 510 of those, that is, 99 percent of those, were majority owned.¹³ Given that more than half of foreign owned firms are from the US, this may be considered a good indicator of the prevalence of majority ownership. Hence, we are reasonably confident that the focus on majority owned foreign owned firms should not be too problematic for our analysis.

Our plant level data is combined with the Input-Output table for Ireland and input output tables taken from the OECD database on I-O tables. Those tables are not available for the same year across all countries such that we used in each case the year that matched most closely the period available in the Irish data for the following foreign countries (the year of the I-O being indicated in parentheses): Canada (1997), Germany (1995), Denmark (1997), Spain (1995), Finland (1995), France (1995), Greece (1994), Italy (1992), Japan (1997), Netherlands (1998), Norway (1997), United Kingdom (1998), United States (1997), Korea (2000), China (2000), India (1995), Switzerland (2001), Austria (1995), and Australia (1998). The lack of foreign input-output tables for any remaining multinationals in the IEE data meant their exclusion. Those from the countries listed above constituted in any year well over 98 per cent of total foreign output and over 97 per cent of total foreign employment located in Irish manufacturing. The share of total foreign output by nationality group is given in Table 1.

¹³ Statistics available at <http://www.bea.gov/international/usdia2004f.html> (accessed 26 July 2010).

[Table 1 here]

In choosing an industry classification we settled on the one that allowed us to combine all data sets, roughly equivalent to the ISIC Rev.3 classification at the two digit level. This left us with a total of 19 sectors, which are listed in Table 2. All nominal variables are deflated using Irish sectoral prices from the EU KLEMS database.¹⁴ Overall our econometric analysis allows the estimation of productivity determinants for 1,037 domestic Irish-owned plants over our sample period.

To first investigate whether the use of imported inputs versus locally produced ones differs, we calculated the correlation of the α 's for imported and locally produced inputs (i.e., α^{NIMP}_{kj} and α^{IO}_{kj}) within our 19 sectors in the third column of Table 2. In this regard it is important to note that for three of these sectors we were not able to calculate correlation coefficients since no inputs were imported. Of those where at least some inputs were imported, the results of Table 2 suggest that there is little evidence that the sectoral structure of locally sourced inputs is correlated with that of imported inputs.

[Table 2 here]

We also calculated the correlation of the I-O coefficients from the Irish I-O (total) with their foreign equivalents for each sector, as depicted in Figure 1. Accordingly, in some sectors, namely Food, Beverages, & Tobacco, Textiles, Clothing, & Leather, Wood & Wood Products, and Paper & Printing (i.e. sectors 2 to 5 in Table 2) the assumption that the local I-O tables serve as good proxies for foreign multinational input use appears to be a reasonable assumption

¹⁴ The database is available at www.euklems.net

as the correlation for most nationalities with the Irish coefficients is close to 1. However, it is clear that for the majority of industries this is not the case.

[Figure 1 here]

In the last column in Table 2 we additionally provide the correlation between the foreign share of output in a sector and the share of locally sourced relative to total inputs by foreign multinationals. In other words, this is the correlation between the standard proxy of *HORIZONTAL* as in (1) and M_{nt}^D/M_{nt} . As can be seen, there is a wide range of correlation across sectors with no clear detectable pattern. We also calculated the average M_{nt}^D/M_{nt} by nationality, reported in Column 2 of Table 1. There is a large variation across country of origin. While this could be due to the different sectoral allocation of production by nationality, further investigation did not provide much evidence in support of this. For example, US plants sourced on average 27 per cent of their inputs locally, while the equivalent figures for Chinese multinationals was over double this.

Finally, Table 3 provides the raw correlations of the various measures of backward spillovers. It is notable that the correlations between the different measures are less than perfect, even though the correlation is positive and statistically significant in almost all cases. An exception is the correlation between the standard backward and the alternative measure based on the I-O tables excluding imports. In particular, the correlation is quite high between the standard backward and the alternative measure based on the home country I-O table, perhaps suggesting that the standard practice may not be too problematic. However, these are,

of course, unconditional correlations and in order to see whether they produce similar estimates of backward linkages, we need to turn to an econometric investigation.

[Table 3 here]

4 Specification and estimation results

With the standard and our alternative measures of backward linkages at hand the next task is to investigate how these may produce differing results in terms of their impact on domestic plant productivity. Early studies of productivity spillovers generally estimate an augmented Cobb-Douglas production function in conjunction with standard OLS techniques. However, using panel data, Aitken and Harrison (1999) demonstrate that not controlling for firm fixed effects is likely to bias any conclusion regarding spillovers arising from FDI, so that now panel data have become the standard. A problem with using simple fixed effects in a production function estimation is, however, that factor inputs should be considered potentially endogenous in the production function. This is the case because the contemporaneous level of TFP may affect the current choice of variable input factors, in which case inputs would be correlated with the error term (e.g., Levinsohn and Petrin, 2003).

The popular approach to deal with this sort of simultaneity is to implement estimators proposed by Levinsohn and Petrin (2003) or Olley and Pakes (1996), which are derived from a structural model. These can be employed to estimate productivity consistently. Then one can use the derived proxy within a fixed effects framework to control for firm specific time invariant unobservables. One should note that the Levinsohn and Petrin approach was recently implemented by, e.g., Javorcik and Spatareanu (2008) and Keller and Yeaple (2009) in the FDI spillovers literature. We follow these examples and employ a Levinsohn and Petrin (2003)

type productivity measure controlling for plant specific fixed effects.¹⁵ Thus our benchmark specification for measuring spillovers arising from foreign direct investment and potentially affecting domestic plants' productivity levels is:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln LP_{it} = & \beta_1 HORIZONTAL_{jt} + \beta_2 FORWARD_{jt} + \beta_3 BACKWARD_{jt} \\ & + \beta_4 ind_growth + d_t + \mu_i + \varepsilon_{it} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where LP is the Levinsohn and Petrin (2003) measure calculated using only data for domestic firms. The industry growth rate (measured using output at the two digit level) is included in order to control for industry specific demand shocks which may drive the spillover measures. Hence, if not controlled for, this would lead to biased estimates of the coefficients. d_t is a full set of time dummies, μ_i is a plant specific time invariant error term and ε_{it} is the remaining error term, clustered at the two digit industry level.¹⁶ The μ_i are purged from (8) by implementing a fixed effects estimator. Below we also use an alternative approach, estimating an augmented production function for domestic firms using system GMM, to check the robustness of our results.

Estimation of (8) only allowing for horizontal spillovers is presented in the first column of Table 4 to establish a benchmark. This variable returns a negative but statistically insignificant coefficient. This is analogous to the findings in the literature that have spurned the search for spillovers through backward linkages. We next include the simple standard measure of backward linkages that has been used in the literature in the equation as reported in

¹⁵ We implement their methodology, using plant level energy consumption as proxy and then generate total factor productivity as the residual from that regression. We do not use the Olley and Pakes approach for two reasons. Firstly, the approach has been criticised for the use of lumpy investment data as proxy for the unobserved productivity shock (Levinsohn and Petrin, 2003). Secondly, we do not have information on actual investment and, hence, are unable to implement this approach empirically.

¹⁶ Note that we do not include a full set of industry dummies as these are captured by the plant specific effect. Industry information refers to the latest year in the data and is, hence, time invariant.

the second column. The estimation returns a positive sign as in Javorcik (2004), although the estimate is statistically insignificant in our case.

How robust is this result to changes in the measurement of the backward spillovers variable that allow relaxing the assumptions spelled out above? In order to investigate this, we start off by using the *BACKWARD_NIMP* measure, as given in equation (3) and shown in the third column of Table 4. The size of the coefficient changes relative to the standard one but it remains statistically insignificant. This would thus suggest that relaxing the assumption that domestically produced inputs are used in the same proportion as imported ones using an I-O table that distinguishes domestic supplies and imports does make some difference for judging the importance of spillovers. However, most importantly these two results suggest that using the measures of backward linkages used in the literature (either including or excluding imported inputs) does not suggest any evidence for backward spillovers in our data.

In the next regression we employ *BACKWARD_HOME* as in equation (4), where we employ Input-Output tables from the multinationals' home countries instead of the host country's I-O table. Now we find that the coefficient is statistically significant and positive, suggesting that backward linkages indeed produce productivity spillovers to domestic plants.

We subsequently re-estimated (8) but using *ALTERNATIVE_IO*, i.e., using an actual measure of local input used by foreign multinationals and using the host country's I-O table, including imported inputs. We find that the results suggest statistically significant negative spillovers, i.e., that inputs demanded by foreign multinationals from domestic plants reduce domestic plant's productivity. Excluding imports from this, however, renders the coefficient statistically insignificant, while still negative (*ALTERNATIVE_NIMP*).

In the last column of Table 4 we employ our final measure of the extent of backward linkages, namely *ALTERNATIVE_HOME*. This uses information on actual input use of foreign

multinationals in Ireland and proxies how the purchase of these is distributed across sectors via the foreign multinationals' home country I-O weights. As discussed in Section 2, this is our preferred measure for a number of reasons. This variable produces a positive and significant coefficient on the linkages variable, thus suggesting the existence of vertical FDI spillovers in Ireland. By contrast, the coefficients on horizontal and forward spillovers are in all cases statistically insignificant.

[Table 4 here]

The next issue to be tackled is the potential endogeneity of the spillover variables themselves. If multinationals are prone to locate in high productivity industries, then our finding of a positive relationship between the backward spillover variable and productivity of domestic firm may be biased due to this reverse causality. Assuming that industry productivity does not change much over time, a fixed effects estimator alleviates this problem (Aitken and Harrison, 1999). However, time variation in industry productivity may be an issue and then a fixed effects estimation would not be sufficient. To address this issue partly, we also control for industry output growth, which may pick up some of this correlation. However, in order to deal with this problem more fully we, firstly, lag the two spillover variables, reporting the results in Table 5.

The results show that we now only find statistically significant positive backward spillovers effects in the last column, where we use our preferred measure. Note, also, that the size and statistical significance of the positive backward spillover variable in column (6) is now higher than before.

[Table 5 here]

Lagging the variables may not be sufficient if there is, as may be expected, persistence in the variables. Hence, we now turn to an alternative approach, instrumenting for the spillover variables. In the search for valid instruments we make use of a particular feature of Irish industrial policy, namely, its financial support to foreign multinational companies (i.e., those that are majority owned by foreign shareholders). Financial incentives in Ireland were not only used to attract multinationals into the economy, but also to encourage them to generate links with the domestic economy.¹⁷ We have access to a unique Forfas dataset which provides exhaustive annual plant-level information on all grant payments that have been made to plants in Irish manufacturing. We use this data and calculate the level of government grants given to foreign firms in a four-digit industry, which we use as instrument for the linkage variables.

This variable is, thus, likely to be highly correlated with the presence of multinationals in a given sector. However, as it only includes information on grant payments to foreign owned firms and not to domestic firms, it is likely to be uncorrelated with the error term of the equation modelling the productivity of domestic firms, conditional on other exogenous regressors. These are the key conditions required by credible instruments. As additional instruments we use twice lagged levels and growth of the spillover variables.

¹⁷ As pointed out above, the National Linkage Programme was set up to foster backward linkages between multinationals and domestic firms. In tandem with the NLP, grants were awarded to foreign firms on the basis of linking them into the local economy. One qualifying reason for grant support was that the project could tap into skill-intensive indigenous supplier firms, reflecting the aim that the supported multinational should aid to create or maintain employment in the economy “that would not be maintained without assistance and will increase output and value added within the economy” (KPMG, 2003). This, hence, reflects the objective of linkage creation between multinationals and domestic suppliers. Görg et al. (2010) present empirical evidence based on Irish micro data that grant support has had a positive effect on linkage creation by foreign multinationals. See also Ruane (2001) for a detailed discussion of Irish policy towards linkage generation.

The estimation is carried out using an IV-GMM estimator, controlling for firm fixed effects. The results are reported in Table 6. Firstly note that the instruments used are relevant in all cases as indicated by the first stage R-squared for the excluded instruments. The Hansen J statistic also indicates that the instruments are valid.

[Table 6 here]

Based on these estimations we can conclude that the positive effect of backward linkages is robust in column (6) where we use our preferred measure. There is also evidence of a positive backward spillover effect in column (3) when using the home country I-O tables. However, all other backward linkage measures return statistically insignificant coefficients. As before, the coefficient on the standard measure of backward linkages is statistically insignificant. Furthermore, there is no evidence for horizontal or forward spillovers in any of the regressions.

We now investigate how sensitive our results are to the method of estimating productivity. Thus far we have used the Levinsohn – Petrin approach as this has been used in the literature and thus allows us to compare our results to previous papers. We now use an alternative method of estimating productivity. Rather than proceeding in two steps, i.e., estimating TFP as a residual and then regressing it on the spillover variables we estimate an augmented production function of the form

$$\ln y_{it} = \alpha_1 \ln k + \alpha_2 \ln l + \alpha_3 \ln m + \beta_1 \text{HORIZONTAL}_{jt} + \beta_2 \text{FORWARD}_{jt} + \beta_3 \text{BACKWARD}_{jt} + d_t + \mu_i + v_{it} \quad (9)$$

where y , k , l , m are log output, capital, labour and materials, respectively. As pointed out above, estimating this model using OLS would be biased due to simultaneity of input choices. We therefore treat the factor inputs, as well as the spillover variables as endogenous and estimate the model using an instrumental variables / GMM estimator as before, using twice lagged differences and thrice lagged levels of the endogenous variables as instruments.

The results of these estimations are reported in Table 7. This shows the robustness of our results thus far. We fail to find statistically significant positive backward spillover effects using the standard measure, but find positive spillovers only when using the alternative measure we propose.

[Table 7 here]

We discuss in Section 2 why we put forward our alternative measure of backward linkages, using the home country input-output table, as preferred measure. In order to support these arguments further, we, as a final robustness check, randomly assign I-O tables to foreign firms from a given country.¹⁸ If we get the same results based on these hypothetical distributions of I-O coefficients, then we should conclude that the positive results we get on the *Alternative_HOME* measure is just generated by chance. If, however, the results differ, then this suggests that our approach provides useful information on the importance of backward linkages.

In order to check for this, we conduct a Monte Carlo experiment where we assign a randomly chosen I-O table to a firm nationality. We then estimate the empirical model using

¹⁸ This is somewhat akin to Keller (1998) who randomly assigned import shares as weights to R&D stocks in order to measure trade-related R&D spillovers.

FE, IV and GMM estimators. We repeat this experiment 500 times. Table 8 reports the average coefficients and standard errors obtained from these regressions with the “randomized” *Alternative_HOME* measure. The coefficients are statistically insignificant in all three estimation approaches. Hence, using a random assignment of the I-O tables to firm nationalities actually produces the same statistically insignificant result as using the standard backward linkages measure using the host country I-O table. By contrast, our result of positive backward spillovers using the home country I-O table for foreign firms produces a result that does not appear to be generated “by chance”.

[Table 8 here]

Taking the results thus far in conjunction with each other, one can now draw a general picture about how and whether assumptions A1, A2, and A3 underlying the standard measure are likely to affect results in estimating spillovers due to backward linkages. In particular it becomes obvious that using the host country’s I-O tables, whether including imported inputs or not, may fail to capture vertical spillovers, once potential endogeneity of the spillovers variables is corrected for. More precisely, assuming that foreign multinational input sourcing behaviour is similar to that of their domestic counterparts, and hence that one can simply use the host country’s I-O tables which includes inputs’ usage by both groups, may be inappropriate for the task at hand. Rather multinationals are more likely to source inputs as they do at home. One can also conclude that proxying the intensity of input demand by foreign multinationals is important. In terms of our terminology employed in Section 2, it appears that A2 and A3 are particularly critical assumptions in determining whether backward spillovers are found.

Having established the robustness of our result we now move from statistical to economic significance. One point to note is that the coefficient on backward linkages has increased in size from around 1.4 in the regression in Columns (7) of Table 4 – which assume the variable in contemporaneous levels to be exogenous – to 2.2 in Column (6) of Table 5, about 5.4 in the estimation using IV / GMM in Columnn (6) of Table 6, and 3.4 in the final IV / GMM estimation in Table 7 (column 6). These results imply that increasing the backward linkage measure by one percentage point leads to an improvement in TFP by between 1 to 5 percent. To set this in context, the mean of the backward linkage measure is 0.043, i.e., 4.3 percent. Mean TFP is 2.81. The standard deviation around the mean of the backward linkage measure is 0.0369 which can be decomposed into a between (i.e. across plants) standard deviation of 0.0367 and a within (i.e., in the time series variation) component of 0.0054. Hence, increasing the backward linkage measure by 1 percentage point is roughly equal to an increase by two standard deviations in the time series dimension; i.e., a very substantial increase. This would, on average, increase TFP by between 0.03 to 0.15, i.e., from 2.81 to between 2.84 to 2.96.

5 Conclusions

The recent literature on spillovers to domestic firms from backward linkages of multinationals has in a number of cases provided evidence of such positive effects. We make explicit the assumptions used to calculate such measures of backward spillovers and argue that these are unlikely to hold in practice. These assumptions implicitly consider that (i) multinationals use domestically produced inputs in the same proportion as imported inputs, (ii) multinationals have the same input sourcing behaviour as domestic firms, irrespective of their country of origin, and (iii) the demand for locally produced inputs by multinationals is

proportional to their share of locally produced output. We then provide alternative measures that relax these.

Our empirical analysis shows that results change greatly depending on the measure of backward linkages used and thus on their implicit assumption regarding (i)-(iii). In particular, in our case we do not find robust evidence of spillovers through backward linkages when using the standard measure used in the literature. However, when we use our preferred measure which relaxes the arguably unrealistic assumptions we find statistically significantly positive effects. This result is robust to different specifications, in particular to controlling for potential endogeneity of the backward spillover variable.

Our results lead us to a few general conclusions. Firstly, it seems that whether one assumes that foreign multinationals have input sourcing behavior identical to that of domestic firms is crucial in terms of finding backward linkages spillovers. Given that this assumption goes against the very premises underlying the search for spillovers arising from FDI, namely that foreign multinationals are different from their domestic counterparts in production organization mode, it is likely that results for other studies might also change once proxies of backward linkages relaxing this assumption are used. After all, in any host country there are multinationals from different home countries with arguably different technologies and input sourcing behaviour. Our results suggest that these differences impinge on potential backward spillovers arising from FDI.

It is difficult to infer that our finding for the case of Ireland is a general result. Hence, it is not *a priori* clear that other studies necessarily suffer from the same problem. For example, since Ireland is a developed country it may be the case that multinationals in developed countries tend to behave as in their home countries – but that their behaviour may be different in developing or transition host countries. In particular the fact that some developing

countries impose local content requirements may alter multinationals' sourcing strategies. These are highly policy relevant questions for further research.

Still, based on our analysis it is not *a priori* to be taken that other studies *do not* encounter the same problem of measuring appropriately vertical spillovers, without doing a careful analysis with alternative measures. Few countries may have similar data that one would wish to have in order to perform a similar exercise. This may be especially the case in developing countries, where potential spillovers from multinationals are arguably even more relevant. However, our paper suggests that it may be worthwhile to think about how one may work around existing data limitations in order to produce robust results that allow one to adequately inform policy makers.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1: Share of output by nationality of foreign owner

Nationality	Code	Share(%)	Input _{local} /Input _{total}
Canada	CA	2.6	0.23
Germany	DE	6.0	0.20
Denmark	DK	0.6	0.25
Spain	ES	0.1	0.38
Finland	FI	0.3	0.25
France	FR	3.4	0.27
Greece	GR	0.2	0.98
Italy	IT	1.0	0.26
Japan	JP	5.6	0.15
Netherlands	NL	2.5	0.31
Norway	NO	0.1	0.22
United Kingdom	UK	12.9	0.25
United States	US	61.8	0.27
Korea	KO	0.1	0.71
China	CH	0.1	0.66
India	IN	0.1	0.33
Switzerland	SZ	1.7	0.32
Australia	AU	0.5	0.36
Austria	AT	0.1	0.37

Sources: Irish Economy Expenditure Survey, Forfás and authors' calculations

Table 2: Correlations of I-O tables

Sector	Sector #	Corr. of I-O's	Corr($M_{nkt}^D/M_{nkt}, Y_{jt}^F/Y_{jt}$)
Mining & Quarrying	1	-0.18	0.10
Food, Beverages, & Tobacco	2	-0.23	-0.26
Textiles, Clothing, & Leather	3	-0.06	-0.22
Wood & Wood Products	4	-0.02	0.74
Paper & Printing	5	-0.04	-0.63
Coke & Petroleum Pr.	6	---	0.99
Chemicals	7	0.29	0.54
Rubber & Plastics	8	---	-0.39
Other Non-Metallic Minerals	9	0.67	0.54
Basic Metals	10	0.41	0.63
Fabricated Metals	11	---	-0.77
Machinery & Equipment	12	-0.12	0.28
Office & Computing Machinery	13	0.11	-0.89
Electrical & Electronic	14	0.16	0.17
Radio, Television, & Communica	15	0.14	-0.09
Medical, Precision, & Optical	16	-0.19	-0.65
Motor Vehicles	17	-0.19	0.05
Other Transport Equipment	18	0.02	0.32
Other	19	---	0.52

Sources: Irish Economy Expenditure Survey, Forfás and authors' calculations

Table 3: Pair-wise correlations of backward spillover variables

	Backward_I O	Backward_N IMP	Backward_H OME	Alternative_I O	Alternative_ NIMP
Backward_NIMP	0.0223				
	0.0000				
Backward_HOME	0.4393	0.5722			
	0.0000	0.0000			
Alternative_IO	0.8488	0.0743	0.4263		
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
Alternative_NIMP	-0.0563	0.9599	0.4778	0.0180	
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Alternative_HOME	0.4710	0.5669	0.9822	0.4798	0.4719
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Note: correlation coefficient and p-values

Table 4: Estimates of horizontal and backward spillovers

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Horizontal	-0.115	1.408	1.054	1.296	1.615	0.856	1.212
	(0.116)	(2.019)	(1.971)	(1.921)	(1.871)	(1.970)	(1.919)
Forward		-1.775	-1.211	-1.424	-1.730	-1.045	-1.354
		(2.132)	(2.025)	(1.967)	(1.907)	(2.028)	(1.965)
Backward_IO		0.917					
		(0.587)					
Backward_NIMP			0.132				
			(0.577)				
Backward_HOME				0.662			
				(0.273)**			
Alternative_IO					-1.965		
					(1.008)*		
Alternative_NIMP						-4.010	
						(3.990)	
Alternative_HOME							1.446
							(0.795)*
Industry growth	-0.008	-0.007	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
	(0.001)***	(0.001)***	(0.001)***	(0.001)***	(0.001)***	(0.001)***	(0.001)***
Observations	4750	4750	4750	4750	4750	4750	4750
Number of plants	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025
R-squared	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Notes: Dependent variable is log TFP estimated using the Levinsohn and Petrin (2003) approach. Estimation with plant fixed effects and full set of time dummies. Constant included
Standard errors clustered at the two digit level in parentheses. * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 5: Robustness check: Lagged spillover variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
horizontal	1.101	1.037	1.191	1.271	1.087	1.172
	(1.980)	(1.932)	(1.894)	(1.872)	(1.891)	(1.793)
Forward	-1.435	-1.357	-1.500	-1.507	-1.410	-1.466
	(1.977)	(1.974)	(1.926)	(1.894)	(1.929)	(1.821)
Backward_IO	0.059					
	(0.722)					
Backward_NIMP		-0.870				
		(0.494)*				
Backward_HOME			0.400			
			(0.429)			
Alternative_IO				-1.839		
				(1.472)		
Alternative_NIMP					-3.979	
					(2.861)	
Alternative_HOME						2.253
						(1.032)**
Industry growth	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Observations	4434	4434	4434	4434	4434	4434
Number of plants	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020
R-squared	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02

Notes: Dependent variable is log TFP estimated using the Levinsohn and Petrin (2003) approach. Estimation with plant fixed effects and full set of time dummies. Constant included. All right-hand-side variables are lagged one period.

Standard errors clustered at the two digit level in parentheses. * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 6: Robustness check: IV / GMM

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Horizontal	-2.107	4.813	1.558	0.204	4.529	5.696
	(6.778)	(3.642)	(5.494)	(5.310)	(2.942)	(4.510)
Forward	0.829	-5.942	0.479	2.052	-4.403	-5.906
	(5.300)	(5.069)	(6.829)	(7.736)	(2.943)	(5.452)
Backward_IO	6.135					
	(3.833)					
Backward_NIMP		0.966				
		(1.898)				
Backward_HOME			1.192			
			(0.492)**			
Alternative_IO				-0.091		
				(4.124)		
Alternative_NIMP					1.969	
					(4.382)	
Alternative_HOME						5.484
						(1.853)***
Industry growth	-0.002	-0.013	0.002	0.003	-0.007	-0.009
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.003)***	(0.008)
Observations	2717	2717	2717	2717	2717	2717
Number of plants	555	555	555	555	555	555
Partial R2 horizontal (p-value)	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.03
F test forward (p-value)	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.02
F test backward/alternative (p-value)	0.24	0.34	0.14	0.16	0.37	0.21
Hansen J (p-value)	0.66	0.38	0.91	0.81	0.85	0.36

Notes: Dependent variable is log TFP estimated using the Levinsohn and Petrin (2003) approach. Instrumental variables GMM estimation with plant fixed effects and full set of time dummies. Constant included
Standard errors clustered at the two digit level in parentheses. * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 7: Spillovers in augmented production function using IV / GMM

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ln(k)	0.189 (0.042)***	0.183 (0.028)***	0.176 (0.025)***	0.200 (0.037)***	0.180 (0.038)***	0.169 (0.039)***
ln(l)	0.194 (0.099)**	0.234 (0.060)***	0.256 (0.096)***	0.164 (0.079)**	0.203 (0.123)*	0.189 (0.099)*
ln(m)	0.513 (0.037)***	0.514 (0.030)***	0.506 (0.037)***	0.527 (0.036)***	0.535 (0.038)***	0.515 (0.036)***
horizontal	-0.093 (3.657)	-1.700 (1.241)	-1.879 (4.456)	1.304 (1.923)	0.509 (5.239)	-0.358 (3.619)
Forward	0.641 (3.372)	1.620 (1.149)	1.662 (3.785)	-1.051 (1.632)	-0.567 (4.477)	0.293 (3.064)
Backward_IO	-1.117 (0.953)					
Backward_NIMP		-0.960 (0.262)***				
Backward_HOME			-0.910 (0.396)**			
Alternative_IO				1.747 (1.113)		
Alternative_NIMP					1.383 (7.003)	
Alternative_HOME						3.357 (1.437)**
Industry growth	0.052 (0.046)	0.014 (0.018)	0.003 (0.062)	0.043 (0.033)	0.027 (0.077)	0.025 (0.055)
Observations	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902
Number of plants	460	460	460	460	460	460
Hansen J (p-value)	0.84	0.72	0.81	0.82	0.59	0.25

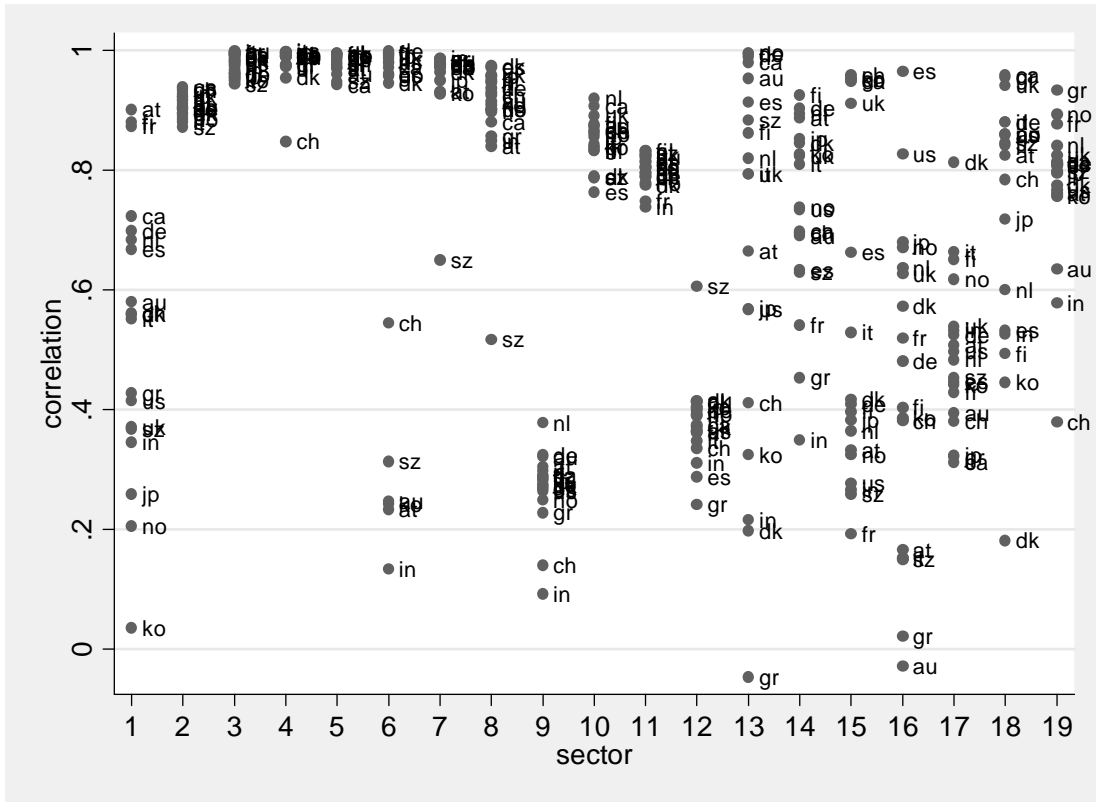
Notes: Dependent variable is log output. Estimation with system GMM estimator including full sets of industry and time dummies. Constant included
Standard errors clustered at the two digit level in parentheses. * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 8: Randomization of the I-O table

	(1)
	Alternative_HOME
FE estimator	0.003 (0.155)
IV estimator	0.011 (1.658)
GMM estimator	-0.011 (0.058)

Notes: Table reports average coefficient and standard errors on Alternative_HOME from regression models as in Table 2, 4 and 5. The I-O tables are randomly assigned. Estimations are based on 500 replications.
* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Figure 1: Correlations by sector and country



Note: Sectors' codes are given in Table 2