

# Growth Through Heterogeneous Innovations

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# Heterogeneous **firms** $\Leftrightarrow$ Heterogeneous **innovations**

## Recall Klette & Kortum (2004):

- **firm** size = # product lines
  - **geometric dist.** of sizes
  - growth **independent** of size
- **innovation** size = **constant**
- Cost(**R&D**)  $\implies$  **R&D** intensity  
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**But this does not match the data!**

## From the data:

- ✓ Size distribution of **firms** is highly skewed (A1)
- ✗ Small **firms** that survive grow **faster** (A3)
- ✗ Relative rate of major **innovations** **higher** for smaller **firms** (D4)
- ✗ **R&D** intensity **decreases** with **firm** size (B1)

## Feature 1: Two innovation types

- **exploitation**: incumbent improves own existing product  $j$ 
  - motive: increase mark-ups, profit
  - cost  $\propto$  quality of  $j$
  - step size **constant**  $\lambda > 0$
- **exploration**: incumbent/entrant “creatively destroys” a product line
  - motive: expand, more profit
  - cost  $\propto$  avg. quality
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## Feature 2: **Heterogeneous** step sizes

- **major** ( $\theta$ ): size  $\eta > \lambda$ 
  - starts new wave of follow-ups
- **follow-up** ( $1 - \theta$ ): size  $s_j = \eta\alpha^{k_j}$ 
  - $s_j \leq \lambda$  depends on  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ ,  $k_j$  steps since last major innovation

$\underbrace{\frac{\eta}{P_{1,f_1}} \frac{\eta\alpha}{P_{2,f_2}} \frac{\eta\alpha^2}{P_{3,f_3}} \frac{\lambda}{P_{4,f_3}} \frac{\lambda}{P_{5,f_3}} \frac{\eta\alpha^3}{P_{6,f_4}}}_{\text{Tech Cluster 1}}$	$\underbrace{\frac{\eta}{P_{7,f_5}} \frac{\lambda}{P_{8,f_5}} \frac{\eta\alpha}{P_{9,f_6}}}_{\text{Tech Cluster 2}}$
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## Main results

- **Prop. 5:** Small firms grow faster than large firms.
  - **Prop. 6:** Small firms have greater R&D intensity than large firms.
  - **Prop. 7:** Small firms / new entrants have comparative advantage in **major** innovations
- ☑ Small **firms** that survive grow **faster** (A3)
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**intuition:** **Exploitation** scales linearly with firm size; **exploration** does not.

## Intuition: Scaling of **exploitation** vs. **exploration**

- **Prop 1:** For any firm  $f$ , the optimal R&D decisions are given by

$$z_j^* = z^* = c_z'^{-1}(A\lambda), \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{J}_f$$
$$x^* = c_x'^{-1}(A[1 + \Gamma])$$

which implies

$$\text{Cost}(\text{Exploit}) = c_z(z^*) \sum_{q_j \in \mathbf{q}_f} q_j = c_z(z^*) \underbrace{Q_f}_{\text{firm size}}$$

$$\text{Cost}(\text{Explore}) = c_x(x^*)\bar{q}$$

- **note:** Klette & Kortum (2004) have **exploration** that scales **linearly** with firm size