Insurance between firms The Role of Internal Labor Markets

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 - ► WHY ARE SOME FIRMS MORE RESILIENT TO SHOCKS THAN OTHERS?

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 - Why are some firms better able to screen and allocate workers more productive?

This paper: role of INTERNAL LABOUR MARKET across productive units that share the same owner TO ACCOMMODATE SHOCKS, minimizing the costs due to labour market frictions.



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Margin of adjustment so far unexplored





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 - Asymmetric information





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Part of a broader research agenda on firm boundaries







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Part of a broader research agenda on firm boundaries, relevant to assess the impact of labour market policies



Related Literature

Three strands of literature:

- The economic/finance literature has extensively studied the existence and activity of INTERNAL CAPITAL MARKETS within business groups
 - ► ICMs allow affiliated firms to respond to shocks better than stand-alone firms when financial constraints bind.
 - Gopalan, Nanda and Seru (2007); Almeida and Kim (2012); Cestone et al. (2013). See Maksimovic and Phillips (2002) for related results on multidivisional firms.

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 - Focus on INTERNAL CAREERS as solution to agency problems within the firm (Doeringer and Piore, 1971; Gibbons and Waldman, 1999; Ke, Li and Powell, 2014).
 - ► Tate and Yang (2014) on diversified multidivisional firms.

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 Insurance within Firms: wage (Guiso, Pistaferri, Schivardi, 2005) and employment insurance within family firms (Sraer and Thesmar, 2010; Ellul, Pagano, Schivardi, 2014).

Little attention to **CROSS-FIRM** insurance.



Outline

- Data
- 2 Preliminaries: (average) intra- and extra-group (conditional) worker flows
- Internal Labor Markets as a response to adverse shocks
- Internal Labor Markets as a response to positive shocks

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 - cover all employed people in the economy.
 - for each individual, information on the plant/firm identifier IN YEAR t and IN YEAR t-1.
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- <u>LIFI Files</u>: survey collected by INSEE
 - unique data set for the study of BG activity
 - available information: financial links between firms with identification of the head of a group and of all the firms (directly and indirectly) controlled by the head.
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- FICUS: administrative fiscal data
 - based on mandatory reporting of firms income statements to tax authorities.
 - available information: usual balance sheet items.
 - covers the universe of French firms.



AVERAGE INTRA- AND EXTRA-GROUP CONDITIONAL WORKER FLOWS



Descriptives by firm and worker characteristics

- Conditioning on
 - firm of origin
 - occupation of origin
 - occupation of destination

the probability to hire a worker from group **EXCEEDS BY 9 PERCENTAGE POINTS** the probability to absorb a worker not previously employed in its group.

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- intra-group mobility on average is larger for HIGH-SKILLED WORKERS
 - suggesting a relevant role for informational frictions.



INTERNAL LABOR MARKETS AS A RESPONSE TO ADVERSE SHOCKS

Firm Closure

Explore whether groups rely on ILM to provide insurance. We look at whether ILM becomes particularly active as a response to firm/plant closures within groups.

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- We identify FIRM/PLANT CLOSURES: firms/plants whose employment drops by more than 90% from one year to the other.
- We remove FALSE CLOSURES: cases in which more than 70% of the lost employment ends up in the same firm/plant.

Firm Closure

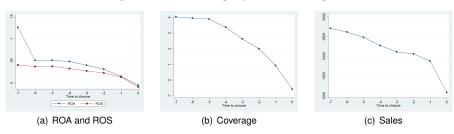
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	Number of closing firms				Percentage of closing firms		
	All firms	< 10 employees	≥ 10 employees	All firms	< 10 employees	≥ 10 employees	
2002	134398	117898	16500	9.03	10.25	4.87	
2003	130538	114079	16459	8.68	9.78	4.88	
2004	135848	123211	12637	8.92	10.30	3.73	
2005	123244	109912	13332	8.13	9.38	3.88	
2006	128429	114978	13451	8.21	9.49	3.82	
2007	136002	121576	14426	8.54	9.91	3.95	
2008	115529	105122	10407	7.15	8.40	2.74	
2009	158014	139456	18558	9.63	10.99	5.01	

Why do BG affiliated firms close?

Figure: Performance of group affiliated closing firms



Note: ROA denotes return on assets; ROS return on sales; coverage is the ratio of EBITDA over interest payments. Sales are measured in thousands of Euros. Time to closure indicates the number of years before the closure event.

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- DIFF-IN-DIFF APPROACH: compare flows at <u>closure</u> with flows in <u>normal times</u> with an ILM (same group) partner as opposed to an external labour market partner.

$$f_{ijt} = \alpha_t + \beta_{ij} + BG_{jt} + SameBG_{ijt} + c_{it} + c_{it} \times BG_{jt} + c_{it} \times SameBG_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ijt}$$

where f_{ijt} = ratio of workers moving from firm i to firm j in year t to total number of job-to-job movers from firm i in year t.

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• For each firm *i* that eventually closes we identify as potential 'partners': any firm that at least once has been the destination of (at least) one worker moving from firm *i*.

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- COUNTERFACTUAL: employment flow that occurs between the closing firm and a destination firm not affiliated with the same group, holding constant the intensity of the bilateral flow

Bilateral flows: descriptive statistics

	Years to closure	Extra-group flows	Intra-group flows
	-7	0.025 (0.112)	0.103 (0.246)
	-6	[57209] 0.023 (0.100)	[1728] 0.090 (0.247)
Normal times	-5	[101167] 0.026 (0.115)	[3240] 0.101 (0.242)
	-4	[152979] 0.026	[5339] 0.101
		(0.116) [224543]	(0.241) [7423]
	-3	0.029 (0.123)	0.108 (0.252)
(Dropped in baseline)	-2	[281617] 0.034 (0.133) [328681]	[9869] 0.117 (0.259) [12251]
	-1	0.037 (0.142)	0.284 (0.380)
Closure times	0	[362870] 0.041 (0.152)	[15611] 0.362 (0.402)
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Bilateral flows: closures vs. normal times

Variables	(1)	(2)	
Firm of destination group affiliated	-0.0013***	0.0011	
	(0.0003)	(0.0007)	
Same Group	0.0334***	-0.0122**	
	(0.0019)	(0.0041)	
Closure × firm of destination group affiliated	0.0004	0.0025***	
• .	(0.0004)	(0.0006)	
Closure × same group	0.1487***	0.1187***	
	(0.0039)	(0.0050)	
Same group \times Managers	,,	,,	

Same group \times Intermediate Occupations

 $\text{Same group} \times \text{Clerical Support}$

Closure \times same group \times Managers

Closure \times same group \times Intermediate Occupations

Closure \times same group \times Clerical Support

N	1,171,552	1,171,552	
Firm of origin FE	YES	NO	
Pair FE	NO	YES	
Year dummies	YES	YES	
Time to closure dummies	YES	YES	



Bilateral flows: closures vs. normal times

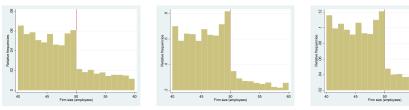
Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Firm of destination group affiliated	-0.0013***	0.0011	-0.0021***	0.0015***
• .	(0.0003)	(0.0007)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Same Group	0.0334***	-0.0122**	0.0018	-0.0096***
	(0.0019)	(0.0041)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Closure × firm of destination group affiliated	0.0004	0.0025***	-0.0001	0.0005
ů .	(0.0004)	(0.0006)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Closure × same group	0.1487***	0.1187***	0.0452***	0.0378***
	(0.0039)	(0.0050)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Same group × Managers			0.0161***	0.0161***
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Same group × Intermediate Occupations			0.0093***	0.0093***
			(0.001)	(0.001)
Same group × Clerical Support			0.0010	0.0010
			(0.001)	(0.001)
Closure \times same group \times Managers			-0.0082**	-0.0082**
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Closure × same group × Intermediate Occupations			-0.0129***	-0.0129***
			(0.002)	(0.002)
Closure \times same group \times Clerical Support			-0.0112***	-0.0112***
			(0.002)	(0.002)
N	1,171,552	1,171,552	4,686,112	4,686,112
Firm of origin FE	YES	NO	YES	NO
Pair FE	NO	YES	NO	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time to closure dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES

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Labour market frictions: The role of EPL

Firms above 50 employees are subject to stricter labour regulation (higher EPL, higher union bargaining power)

Figure: Firm size distribution around the 50 employee threshold (year 2006)



(a) Stand-alone firms

(b) Business group affiliated firms

(c) All firms

Labour market frictions: The role of EPL

Look at the differential behaviour above and below 50.

Sorting around the threshold addressed **INSTRUMENTING** current size with (average) firm size in normal times, i.e. at least four years before closure.

	FE est	timates		IV estimates		
Firm size window	40-60	40-60	40-60	35-65	45-55	
Same Group	0.0381***	0.0073	0.0325**	0.0165	0.0135	
	(0.0093)	(0.0198)	(0.0113)	(0.0097)	(0.0165)	
Destination firm group affiliated	-0.0023	-0.0027	-0.0029	0.0020	0.0051	
	(0.0019)	(0.0045)	(0.0052)	(0.0047)	(0.0084)	
Closure × destination firm group affiliated	0.0018	0.0080*	0.0072	-0.0013	-0.0131	
	(0.0027)	(0.0037)	(0.0042)	(0.0042)	(0.0075)	
Closure × Same Group	0.1211***	0.0785***	0.0810***	0.0970***	0.0933***	
	(0.0158)	(0.0222)	(0.0107)	(0.0106)	(0.0171)	
Closure \times same group \times Firm size $>$ 50	0.0515*	0.0705	0.0817***	0.0421*	0.0647*	
	(0.0261)	(0.0370)	(0.0182)	(0.0195)	(0.0312)	
N	53,544	53,544	40,795	56,387	17,855	
Firm of origin FE	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Firm of origin × destination firm FE	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Time to closure dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	

Job stability: flows to unemployment

Dependent variable: ratio of workers moving from firm i to **UNEMPLOYMENT** to total number of workers leaving firm i.

	(1)	(2)
Firm of origin group affilliated	0.0538***	0.0143***
	(0.0030)	(0.0015)
Closure \times Firm of origin group affiliated	-0.0785***	-0.0376***
	(0.0030)	(0.0016)
Closure \times Firm of origin affiliated \times Managers		0.0324***
		(0.0020)
Closure \times Firm of origin affiliated \times Intermediate Occ.		0.0218***
		(0.0020)
Closure \times Firm of origin affiliated \times Clerical Support		0.0171***
		(0.0021)
N	1,606,734	6,593,384
Firm of origin FE	YES	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES
Time to closure dummies	YES	YES

Wage impact of intra-group job stability

Worker-level dataset of job-to-job movers. Dependent variable: wage change

	CHANGE IN	CHANGE IN HOURS WORKED		HOURLY WAGE CHANGE		AGE CHANGE
Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Firm of destination group affiliated	0.0904***	0.0483	0.0426***	0.0295	0.1357***	0.0724
	(0.018)	(0.055)	(0.006)	(0.032)	(0.018)	(0.055)
Same Group	0.1667***	0.0482	0.0174	-0.0157	0.1873***	0.0374
·	(0.033)	(0.046)	(0.017)	(0.028)	(0.035)	(0.054)
Closure × firm of destination group affiliated	-0.0008	0.0353	-0.0123	-0.0142	-0.0136	0.0229
ÿ .	(0.024)	(0.053)	(0.008)	(0.031)	(0.025)	(0.054)
Closure × same group	-Ò.0962*	-0.1005*	Ò.016Ó	-0.0079	-0.0806	-0.1104*
.	(0.043)	(0.044)	(0.019)	(0.026)	(0.045)	(0.051)

N	905,089	905,089	905,087	905,087	909,556	909,556
Firm of origin FE	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Pair FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time to closure dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Individual controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

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- ·	(0.043)	(0.044)	(0.019)	(0.026)	(0.045)	(0.051)
Same group × Managers	-0.0985*	0.0045	0.1079***	0.0491	0.0157	0.0629
5 1 5	(0.049)	(0.044)	(0.026)	(0.038)	(0.050)	(0.053)
Same group × Intermediate Occupations	-0.0214	0.0934	0.0370*	0.0142	0.0086	0.1085
	(0.044)	(0.062)	(0.018)	(0.024)	(0.046)	(0.065)
Same group × Clerical Support	-0.0364	-0.0104	0.0091	0.0216	-0.0261	Ò.0109
	(0.057)	(0.067)	(0.022)	(0.029)	(0.062)	(0.070)
Closure × same group × Managers	0.0830	0.0141	-0.0840**	-0.0330	-0.0092	-0.0280
5 , 5	(0.051)	(0.044)	(0.028)	(0.039)	(0.051)	(0.053)
Closure × same group × Intermediate Occupations	-0.0098	-0.0888	-0.0262	0.0019	-0.0280	-0.0873
	(0.046)	(0.063)	(0.019)	(0.025)	(0.048)	(0.065)
Closure × same group × Clerical Support	0.0415	-0.0047	-0.0238	-0.0175	0.0187	-0.0211
3 to 1 to	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.025)	(0.031)	(0.071)	(0.071)
N	905,089	905,089	905,087	905,087	909,556	909,556
Firm of origin FE	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Pair FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time to closure dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Individual controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
marrada controlo						

CHANGE IN HOURS WORKED

ANNUAL WAGE CHANGE

Do firms in expanding sectors absorb more workers?

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
Destination firm group affiliated	-0.004	-0.0004	-0.0107***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0026)
Same Group	-0.0291***	-0.0240***	-0.0345***
	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.0157)
Closure × destination firm group affiliated	-0.0007	-0.0007	0.0084***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.0025)
Closure × same group	0.1499***	0.1662***	0.1255***
y ,	(800.0)	(0.009)	(0.0187)
Destination firm sector in Boom	-0.0001		
	(0.001)		
Destination in booming sector × Closure	-0.0007		
3	(0.001)		
Destination in booming sector × Same Group	-0.0028		
Booking of the South of South Caroop	(0.009)		
Destination in booming sector × Closure × Same Group	0.0314*		
Booking of the A Global A Game Group	(0.014)		
Destination firm in busting sector	(0.01.1)	-0.0011	
Dodination in a Dataing Cooler		(0.000)	
Destination in busting sector × Closure		0.0005	
Bodination in Buding Code A Globaro		(0.001)	
Destination in busting sector × Same Group		-0.0141	
Destination in busting sector × burne Group		(0.009)	
Destination in busting sector × Closure × Same Group		-0.0159	
Destination in busting sector × blosure × barne Group		(0.013)	
Long-run real sales sectoral growth below 10pct × Closure × Same Group		(0.013)	-0.0317*
Long furrical sales sectoral growth below ropet × olosate × oame droup			(0.0135)
Long-run real sales sectoral growth above 50pct × Closure × Same Group			-0.0098
Long-turried sales sectoral growth above sopict × closure × same Group			(0.0153)
Long-run real sales sectoral growth above 90pct × Closure × Same Group			0.0318*
Long-turi real sales sectoral growth above sopict x closure x same Group			(0.0143)
			(0.0143)
N	688.390	688.390	844,031
Firm of origin × destination firm FE	YES	YES	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES
Time to closure dummies	YES	YES	YES
Time to closure duminies	123	123	123



Do firms with better economic prospects absorb more workers?

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Closure × same group	0.0562*	0.0622**	0.0933***	0.1416***	0.1541***
TA below $10 \text{pct} \times \text{Closure} \times \text{Same Group}$	(0.0256) -0.0188 (0.0925)	(0.0218)	(0.0155)	(0.0081)	(0.0094)
TA above $50\text{pct}\times\text{Closure}\times\text{Same}$ Group	0.0561* (0.0216)				
TA above $90\text{pct} \times \text{Closure} \times \text{Same Group}$	0.0570*** (0.0118)				
TFP below $10\text{pct}\times\text{Closure}\times\text{Same}$ Group	(0.0110)	-0.0296 (0.0674)			
TFP above $50\text{pct}\times\text{Closure}\times\text{Same}$ Group		0.0528* (0.0245)			
TFP above $90\text{pct}\times\text{Closure}\times\text{Same}$ Group		0.0187 (0.0145)			
${\sf CAPEXbelow}\ 10 pct \times {\sf Closure} \times {\sf Same}\ {\sf Group}$		(0.0145)	-0.0290 (0.0253)		
CAPEX above 50pct \times Closure \times Same Group			0.0528** (0.0179)		
${\sf CAPEX} \ above \ 90pct \times {\sf Closure} \times {\sf Same} \ {\sf Group}$			-0.0122 (0.0104)		
LEV below $10 \mathrm{pct} \times \mathrm{Closure} \times \mathrm{same} \ \mathrm{group}$			(0.0104)	-0.0456 (0.0236)	
LEV above $50 pct \times Closure \times same group$				0.0133 (0.0118)	
LEV above $90 \mathrm{pct} \times \mathrm{Closure} \times \mathrm{same} \ \mathrm{group}$				-0.0483*	
COV below $10 \text{pct} \times \text{Closure} \times \text{same group}$				(0.0233)	-0.0367**
COV above 50pct \times Closure \times same group					(0.0107) -0.0004
COV above $90 \mathrm{pct} \times \mathrm{Closure} \times \mathrm{same} \ \mathrm{group}$					(0.0130) -0.0153
N	705,413	495,042	788,004	700,253	(0.0156) 637,665
Firm of origin × destination firm FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year dummies Time to closure dummies	YES YES	YES YES	YES YES	YES YES	YES YES
11110 10 0100010 0011111100	. 20	. 20	0	0	

INTERNAL LABOR MARKETS AS A RESPONSE TO POSITIVE SHOCKS

Focus on the **EXIT** of a large industry competitor as the source of the shock.

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- Case study: collapse of Parmalat in December 2003
 - ► Large multinational owning over 130 subsidiaries in 30 different countries
 - Parmalat defaulted on €150 million in bonds; subsequently Bank of America revealed that a €3.9 billion account held by Parmalat at the bank did not exist. Following this revelation, Parmalat filed for bankruptcy

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- Was Parmalat's exit a positive shock for other Parmalat's competitor?

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PRELIMINARY STEP:

▶ Look at the (differential change in) performance, around Parmalat's 2004 collapse of the largest French competitors in the five different 4-digit sectors where Parmalat was active (the treated sectors), and compare it with the (change in) performance in all other 4-digit sectors within the broader food sale and production 2-digit industries (the control group).

(Triple diff)



Preliminary step: Parmalat collapse and competitors' performance

Sample: firms in 2-digit sector in which Parmalat was present

Treatment group: firms in 4-digit sectors in which Parmalat was present Control group: firms in 4-digit sectors in which Parmalat was not present

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Sample: firms in 2-digit sector in which Parmalat was present

Treatment group: firms in 4-digit sectors in which Parmalat was present firms in 4-digit sectors in which Parmalat was not present

Variables	Sales	Employment	Total Assets	Net PPE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Top 10 \times Wholesale Milk Trade \times Post	0.1779***	0.2383***	0.1210*	0.1278**
	(0.0459)	(0.0324)	(0.0511)	(0.0466)
Top 10 \times Other Milk Production \times Post	0.4343***	0.2282***	0.5029***	0.3438***
	(0.0466)	(0.0324)	(0.0509)	(0.0473)
Top 10 \times Milk Production \times Post	0.0124	-0.3459***	0.2670***	-0.1436**
	(0.0459)	(0.0324)	(0.0512)	(0.0468)
Top 10 \times Butter \times Post	0.1058*	0.0637	0.0661	-0.9385***
	(0.0467)	(0.0327)	(0.0539)	(0.0472)
Top 10 \times Cheese \times Post	-0.1081*	0.0253	-0.1438**	-0.0537
	(0.0465)	(0.0324)	(0.0511)	(0.0471)
N	1,489,260	1,004,524	1,321,175	1,215,149
Sector FE	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES

Preliminary step: Parmalat collapse and competitors' performance

Sample: firms in 2-digit sector in which Parmalat was present

Treatment group: firms in 4-digit sectors in which Parmalat was present firms in 4-digit sectors in which Parmalat was not present

Variables	Sales (1)	Employment (2)	Total Assets (3)	Net PPE (4)
T (2 14) 1 14) T 1 D	0.4770444		0.4040#	0.40=0++
Top 10 \times Wholesale Milk Trade \times Post	0.1779***	0.2383***	0.1210*	0.1278**
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N	1,489,260	1,004,524	1,321,175	1,215,149
Sector FE	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES

Shocked sectors: Wholesale Milk Trade and Other Milk Production

Bilateral employment flows following Parmalat shock

Evolution of bilateral flows of workers hired by firms in shocked sectors:

$$f_{i(s)jt} = \alpha_t + \beta_{i(s)j} + BG_{jt} + SameBG_{i(s)jt} + shock_{i(s)t} + shock_{i(s)t} \times BG_{jt} + shock_{i(s)t} \times SameBG_{i(s)jt} + \varepsilon_{i(s)jt}$$

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Use non shocked sectors as placebo

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Use non shocked sectors as placebo

	Non Shock	KED SECTORS	SHOCKED	SECTORS
Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Same Group	0.0277***	0.0230*	0.0135	0.0066
	(0.0055)	(0.0107)	(0.0096)	(0.0217)
Firm of Origin group affiliated	-0.0010	-0.0013	0.0003	-0.0020
	(0.0014)	(0.0027)	(0.0037)	(0.0070)
Post 2004 × firm of origin group affiliated	-0.0009	-0.0002	-0.0040	-0.0038
	(0.0017)	(0.0018)	(0.0046)	(0.0054)
POST 2004 × SAME GROUP	-0.0035	-0.0013	0.0293*	0.0350*
	(0.0066)	(0.0071)	(0.0118)	(0.0143)
N	50,013	50,013	`22,219 [´]	`22,219 [´]
Firm of destination FE	YES	NO	YES	NO
Firm of origin × firm of destination FE	NO	YES	NO	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES

 Identify 116 LARGE CLOSURE EVENTS taking place in 102 sector: 500+ employees on average at least 3 years prior to the closure event.

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- Identify 16 shocked sectors: those in which competitors' sales and employment (at least) react in DDD regressions

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- Identify 16 shocked sectors: those in which competitors' sales and employment (at least) react in DDD regressions

Sector Code	Sector description	Number of closures	Size of closing firm in normal times	Year of closure
158H	Manufacture of sugar	1	1689.5	2008
159S	Production of mineral water	1	4339.75	2004
159T	Production of soft drinks	1	620	2004
221E	Publishing of journals and periodicals	1	578.5	2004
241E	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals	1	915.7	2006
292D	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	1	847.5	2004
295G	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production	1	830.75	2005
314Z	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries	1	1244.5	2005
452B	Construction of sundry buildings	1	513.25	2007
513W	Non specialized wholesale of food	2	2471.9	2004
514N	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	3	999.1	2007
518L	Wholesale of electric equipment	5	1103.2	2006
526B	Specialized retail sale via mail order	1	767	2007
526H	Vending machine sale	1	1065.25	2005
631B	Non harbour cargo handling	1	713.25	2008
743B	Technical analyses, testing and inspections	1	1063.5	2005

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743B	Technical analyses, testing and inspections	1	1063.5	2005

Use "non shocked sectors" (those in which competitors' sales and employment did not react to a large closure event) to run placebos.



Descriptives on bilateral flows in shocked sectors

Unconditional evolution of bilateral flows of workers before and after the shock, within and outside the group

	Extra-group Flows	Within-group Flows
Before the shock	0.0215	0.0638
	(0.0983)	(0.1875)
	[183,429]	[6,173]
After the shock	0.0218	0.0717
	(0.1000)	(0.1957)
	[374,814]	[10,950]

Variables		SHOCKED	SECTORS		Non Sho	CKED SECTORS
variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
F. ()			0.00107***		Full sample	Restricted sample
Firm of origin group affiliated	0.00041	0.00369***	0.00427***	-0.00329***	0.00141***	0.00198***
C C	(0.00037)	(0.00087) 0.00058	(0.00088)	(0.00042) -0.00123	(0.00031) 0.00208	(0.00046) 0.00317
Same Group	(0.00253)	(0.00489)	(0.00498)	(0.00158)	(0.00208	(0.00231)
Post shock × firm of origin group affiliated	-0.00276***	-0.00365***	(0.00496)	-0.00009	-0.00367***	-0.00444***
1 ost shock × IIIII of origin group anniated	(0.00050)	(0.00060)		(0.00038)	(0.00027)	(0.00040)
Post shock × Same Group	0.00583*	0.01153***		0.00128	0.00062	0.00079
1 out on out A came droup	(0.00287)	(0.00303)		(0.00148)	(0.00137)	(0.00184)
Closure year × Same Group	(0.00_0.)	()	0.00618	(0.00.10)	(0.00.01)	(======)
			(0.00401)			
Closure year+1 × Same Group			0.01116*			
			(0.00427)			
Closure year+2 × Same Group			0.01065*			
			(0.00416)			
Closure year $+3 \times$ Same Group			0.01996***			
			(0.00462)			
Closure year+4 × Same Group			0.01159			
0 0			(0.00704)			
Closure year+5 or more × Same Group			0.00782 (0.00687)			
Post shock × Same Group × Managers			(0.00687)	0.00531*		
rost snock x Same Group x Managers				(0.00236)		
Post shock × Same Group × Intermediate Occupations				-0.00236)		
rost snock x Same Group x intermediate Occupations				(0.00197)		
Post shock × Same Group × Clerical Support				0.00207		
1 ost shock × barne droup × bierical dupport				(0.00148)		
				(3.321.10)		
N	575,366	575,366	575,366	2,301,464	3,817,969	1,956,489
Firm of destination FE	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Firm of origin × firm of destination FE	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time to shock dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES



Variables		SHOCKED	SECTORS		Non Shocked Sector		
variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
					Full sample	Restricted sample	
Firm of origin group affiliated	0.00041	0.00369***	0.00427***	-0.00329***	0.00141***	0.00198***	
	(0.00037)	(0.00087)	(0.00088)	(0.00042)	(0.00031)	(0.00046)	
Same Group	0.02709***	0.00058	0.00053	-0.00123	0.00208	0.00317	
5	(0.00253)	(0.00489)	(0.00498)	(0.00158)	(0.00169)	(0.00231)	
Post shock × firm of origin group affiliated	-0.00276*** (0.00050)	-0.00365***		-0.00009 (0.00038)	-0.00367*** (0.00027)	-0.00444***	
Post shock × Same Group	0.00583*	(0.00060) 0.01153***		0.00128	0.00027)	(0.00040) 0.00079	
rost shock x Same Group	(0.00287)	(0.00303)		(0.00128)	(0.00137)	(0.00184)	
Closure year × Same Group	(0.00201)	(0.00000)	0.00618	(0.00140)	(0.00107)	(0.00104)	
olocato your x camo arcap			(0.00401)				
Closure year+1 × Same Group			0.01116*				
,			(0.00427)				
Closure year+2 × Same Group			0.01065*				
			(0.00416)				
Closure year $+3 \times$ Same Group			0.01996***				
			(0.00462)				
Closure year+4 × Same Group			0.01159				
Closure year+5 or more × Same Group			(0.00704) 0.00782				
Closure year+3 or more x Same Group			(0.00782				
Post shock × Same Group × Managers			(0.00667)	0.00531*			
1 ost shoot × barric Group × Managers				(0.00236)			
Post shock × Same Group × Intermediate Occupations				-0.00095			
Tool onook x dame droop x intermediate decapations				(0.00197)			
Post shock × Same Group × Clerical Support				0.00207			
				(0.00148)			
N	575,366	575,366	575,366	2,301,464	3,817,969	1,956,489	
Firm of destination FE	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Firm of origin × firm of destination FE	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Time to shock dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	



Variables		SHOCKED	SECTORS		Non Sho	OCKED SECTORS
valiables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Full sample	(6) Restricted sample
Firm of origin group affiliated	0.00041 (0.00037)	0.00369*** (0.00087)	0.00427*** (0.00088)	-0.00329*** (0.00042)	0.00141*** (0.00031)	0.00198*** (0.00046)
Same Group	0.02709***	0.00058	0.00053 (0.00498)	-0.00123 (0.00158)	0.00208	0.00317 (0.00231)
Post shock \times firm of origin group affiliated	-0.00276*** (0.00050)	-0.00365*** (0.00060)	(0.00430)	-0.00009 (0.00038)	-0.00367*** (0.00027)	-0.00444*** (0.00040)
$Post \ shock \times \ Same \ Group$	0.00583* (0.00287)	0.01153*** (0.00303)		0.00128	0.00027) 0.00062 (0.00137)	0.00079
Closure year \times Same Group	(0.00207)	(0.0000)	0.00618 (0.00401)	(0.00110)	(0.00101)	(0.00101)
Closure year+1 \times Same Group			0.01116* (0.00427)			
Closure year+2 \times Same Group			0.01065* (0.00416)			
Closure year $+3 \times \text{Same Group}$			0.01996*** (0.00462)			
Closure year+4 \times Same Group			0.01159 (0.00704)			
Closure year+5 or more \times Same Group			0.00704) 0.00782 (0.00687)			
$Post \ shock \times Same \ Group \times Managers$			(0.00007)	0.00531*		
Post shock \times Same Group \times Intermediate Occupations				-0.00095		
Post shock \times Same Group \times Clerical Support				(0.00197) 0.00207 (0.00148)		
N	575,366	575,366	575,366	2,301,464	3,817,969	1,956,489
Firm of destination FE Firm of origin × firm of destination FE Year dummies	YES NO YES	NO YES YES	NO YES YES	NO YES YES	NO YES YES	NO YES YES
Time to shock dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES



Variables		SHOCKED	SECTORS		Non Sho	CKED SECTORS
variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Full sample	Restricted sample
Firm of origin group affiliated	0.00041	0.00369***	0.00427***	-0.00329***	0.00141***	0.00198***
	(0.00037)	(0.00087)	(0.00088)	(0.00042)	(0.00031)	(0.00046)
Same Group	0.02709***	0.00058	0.00053	-0.00123	0.00208	0.00317
	(0.00253)	(0.00489)	(0.00498)	(0.00158)	(0.00169)	(0.00231)
Post shock \times firm of origin group affiliated	-0.00276***	-0.00365***		-0.00009	-0.00367***	-0.00444***
	(0.00050)	(0.00060)		(0.00038)	(0.00027)	(0.00040)
Post shock × Same Group	0.00583*	0.01153***		0.00128	0.00062	0.00079
	(0.00287)	(0.00303)		(0.00148)	(0.00137)	(0.00184)
Closure year × Same Group			0.00618			
01			(0.00401)			
Closure year+1 × Same Group			0.01116*			
01			(0.00427)			
Closure year+2 × Same Group			0.01065*			
01			(0.00416) 0.01996***			
Closure year $+3 \times$ Same Group			(0.00462)			
Closure year+4 × Same Group			0.01159			
Glosule year +4 x Same Gloup			(0.00704)			
Closure year+5 or more × Same Group			0.00782			
Closure year +3 or more x Same Group			(0.00687)			
Post shock × Same Group × Managers			(0.00001)	0.00531*		
1 ost shock × barne droup × managers				(0.00236)		
Post shock × Same Group × Intermediate Occupations				-0.00095		
1 ost shock × danie droup × intermediate occupations				(0.00197)		
Post shock × Same Group × Clerical Support				0.00207		
Tool onder A dame droup A dionad dupport				(0.00148)		
				(3.221.10)		
N	575,366	575,366	575,366	2,301,464	3,817,969	1,956,489
Firm of destination FE	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Firm of origin × firm of destination FE	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time to shock dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES



Variables		SHOCKED	SECTORS		Non Sho	CKED SECTORS
variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Full sample	Restricted sample
Firm of origin group affiliated	0.00041	0.00369***	0.00427***	-0.00329***	0.00141***	0.00198***
Same Group	(0.00037) 0.02709***	(0.00087) 0.00058	(0.00088) 0.00053	(0.00042) -0.00123	(0.00031) 0.00208	(0.00046) 0.00317
Same Group	(0.00253)	(0.00489)	(0.00498)	(0.00158)	(0.00169)	(0.00231)
Post shock × firm of origin group affiliated	-0.00276***	-0.00365***	(0.00430)	-0.00009	-0.00367***	-0.00444***
Took onook X mm or origin group annatou	(0.00050)	(0.00060)		(0.00038)	(0.00027)	(0.00040)
Post shock × Same Group	0.00583*	0.01153***		0.00128	0.00062	0.00079
	(0.00287)	(0.00303)		(0.00148)	(0.00137)	(0.00184)
Closure year × Same Group			0.00618			
			(0.00401)			
Closure year+1 × Same Group			0.01116*			
01 0 0			(0.00427)			
Closure year+2 × Same Group			0.01065*			
Closure year +3 × Same Group			(0.00416) 0.01996***			
Closure year +3 x Same Group			(0.00462)			
Closure year+4 × Same Group			0.01159			
Sissure your FTX Sums Group			(0.00704)			
Closure year+5 or more × Same Group			0.00782			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			(0.00687)			
Post shock \times Same Group \times Managers				0.00531*		
				(0.00236)		
Post shock \times Same Group \times Intermediate Occupations				-0.00095		
				(0.00197)		
Post shock \times Same Group \times Clerical Support				0.00207		
				(0.00148)		
N	575,366	575,366	575,366	2,301,464	3,817,969	1,956,489
Firm of destination FE	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Firm of origin × firm of destination FE	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Time to shock dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES



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 - particularly so for firms in diversified and large business groups
 - and for high-skilled workers.

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- Results suggest that:
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 - ► ILMs allow groups to provide **EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE** to workers.
- Important to take ILM into account when assessing the impact of labour market policies



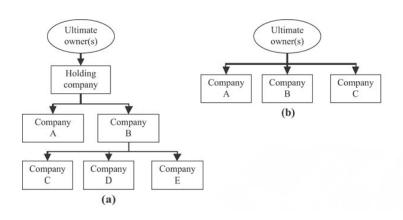
Future Research

- FIRM BOUNDARIES, FIRM ORGANIZATION AND LABOUR MARKETS:
 - Do firms that create/add a new unit change their internal organization (number of hierarchies, composition of the workforce)?
 - ► How do firms launch a new product? Existing plant, new plant, new firm?

- Efficiency of internal LABOR markets and interaction with internal CAPITAL markets:
 - ► Following a closure within a group, do firms that absorb displaced workers reduce their hires from the external labour market? Do they cut back on investment?

What are Business Groups?

Collection of **LEGALLY INDEPENDENT** firms, possibly operating in multiple industries, partly or wholly owned by a single family or firm that **CONTROLS** the member firms' assets.



1. Business Groups are prominent

BGs account for a LARGE FRACTION OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY both in EMERGING and in DEVELOPED economies:

- In India, in 2006 affiliated firms accounted for 80% of total assets of the top 100 firms. (Sarkar, 2010)
- In 1996, the 30 largest chaebols accounted for 40% of Korean's total output. (Chang and Hong. 2000)
- In Germany, from 1996 to 1999, top 15 family groups controlled 25% of listed corporate assets, 22% in Italy. (Faccio and Lang, 2002)





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- Comprehensive data for France:
 - ► Affiliated firms are LARGER, MORE PRODUCTIVE, MORE LIKELY TO EXPORT than stand-alone firms.
 - From 1999 to 2010, affiliated firms (on average 5%) accounted for around 40% of total employment and 60% of value added.
 - In manufacturing, such a percentage is as high as 70% (above 90% in automotive and energy).





2. (French) Business Groups are highly heterogenous

The size distribution of French business groups is highly **ASYMMETRIC**:

FEW LARGE GROUPS, with many large affiliates, that are DIVERSIFIED both from a sectoral
and geographical perspective

Groups in the top decile, on average:

- have 20 firms (top percentile: more than 100 firms).
- employ in each firm from 600 to 1000 workers (in 1999-2010).
- operate in 7 different 4-digit industries (top percentile: 15 industries) and in 2 different macrosectors.
- ▶ have firms located in 4 different regions (top percentile: more than 7).
- MANY SMALL GROUPS, with few small affiliates, that are HARDLY DIVERSIFIED.

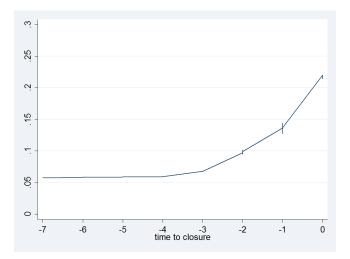
Groups in the rest of the population:

- have less than 6 firms.
- employ less than 50 workers per firm.
- operate in less than 3 different 4-digit sectors.
- have firms mostly located in the same region.





Excess probability to originate from a closing firm of the same group





Classification of occupations

CODE	CATEGORY
10	Farmers
2	TOP MANAGER/CHIEF OF FIRMS
21	Top managers/chiefs of handicraft firms
22	Top managers/chiefs of industrial/commercial firms with less than 10 employees
23	Top managers of industrial/commercial firms with more than 10 employees
3	MANAGEMENT AND SUPERIOR INTELLECTUAL OCCUPATIONS
31	Healthcare professionals, legal professionals and other professionals
33	Managers of the 'Fonction publique'
34	Professors, researchers, scientific occupations
35	Journalists, media, arts and entertainment occupations
37	Administrative and commercial managers
38	Engineers and technical managers
4	INTERMEDIATE OCCUPATIONS
42	Teachers and other education, training and library occupations
43	Healthcare support occupations and social services occupations
44	Clergy and religious occupations
45	Intermediate administrative occupations in the 'Fonction publique'
46	Intermediate administrative and commercial occupations in firms
47	Technicians
48	Supervisors and 'agents de maitrise'
5	WHITE COLLAR OCCUPATIONS
52	White collar occupations in the 'Fonction publique'
53	Surveillance and security occupations
54	Administrative white collars in firms
55	Sales and related occupations
56	Personal service occupations
6	BLUE COLLAR OCCUPATIONS
62	Industrial qualified workers
63	Handicraft qualified workers
64	Drivers
65	Maintenance, repair and transport qualified workers
67	Industrial non qualified workers
68	Handicraft non qualified workers
69	Agricultural worker





Preliminary step on large closure events: shocked sectors

Coefficients of triple interaction term: Top 10 \times Shocked Sector \times Post shock

Code	Sector	Sales	Employment	Net PPE	Total Assets
158H	Manufacture of sugar	2.2373*** (0.1121)	0.1247** (0.0641)	0.8866*** (0.0973)	1.7234*** (0.0950)
159S	Production of mineral water	0.2529*** (0.0763)	0.219*** (0.0573)	0.1773** (0.0695)	0.4395*** (0.0652)
159T	Production of soft drinks	0.8036*** (0.0765)	0.3133*** (0.0572)	0.3011*** (0.0696)	0.455*** (0.0659)
221E 241E	Publishing of journals and periodicals Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals	0.2976*** (0.0705) 0.2732** (0.1450)	0.1672** (0.0784) 0.3624*** (0.0867)	0.0845 (0.1149) 0.0841 (0.1785)	0.4163*** (0.0817) 0.2643** (0.1190)
292D	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	0.3458*** (0.0382)	0.1203*** (0.0333)	0.1852*** (0.0421)	0.2665*** (0.0397)
295G	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production	0.1213** (0.0463)	0.1413*** (0.0356)	0.1135*** (0.0413)	0.0172 (0.0427)
314Z	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries	0.3991** (0.1289)	0.3628*** (0.0841)	0.1303 (0.0888)	0.3601*** (0.0881)
452B	Construction of sundry buildings	0.2568*** (0.0667)	0.3657*** (0.0621)	0.2931*** (0.0681)	0.2557*** (0.0591)
513W	Non specialized wholesale of food	0.8191*** (0.0506)	0.6718*** (0.0429)	1.0424*** (0.0690)	0.6735*** (0.0511)
514N	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	0.2061*** (0.0761)	0.4194*** (0.0599)	0.6825*** (0.0940)	0.1433** (0.0631)
518L	Wholesale of electric equipment	0.3374*** (0.0730)	0.2548*** (0.0528)	0.1609** (0.0750)	0.6672*** (0.0592)
526B	Specialized retail sale via mail order	0.317*** (0.0743)	0.2065** (0.0787)	0.2187** (0.1166)	0.3587*** (0.0861)
526H	Vending machine sale	0.5171*** (0.0717)	0.1334** (0.0581)	0.5503*** (0.1044)	0.6267*** (0.0674)
631B	Non harbour cargo handling	0.9739** (0.2930)	0.4194** (0.2032)	1.3155** (0.5487)	0.9637** (0.4063)
743B	Technical analyses, testing and inspections	0.5515*** (0.1431)	0.5986*** (0.1444)	0.6417*** (0.1279)	0.6094*** (0.1957)





Preliminary step on large closure events: non shocked sectors

Coefficients of triple interaction term: Top 10 \times Shocked Sector \times Post shock

Code	Sector	S	ales	Empl	oyment	Net PPE		Total Assets	
		Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.
	Panel /	4							
155C	Manufacture of cheese	0.0567	(0.1120)	0.056	(0.0653)	-0.0538	(0.0973)	-0.0885	(0.0948)
158A	Industrial manufacture of bread and fresh pastry	0.0979	(0.0762)	0.0184	(0.0572)	0.1365**	(0.0696)	0.1462**	(0.0653)
158P	Processing of tea and coffee	0.182	(0.1342)	-0.0227	(0.0951)	0.3542**	(0.1309)	0.4039***	(0.1351)
174C	Manufacture of other made-up textile articles	-0.0828	(0.0860)	0.0076	(0.0691)	-0.1659	(0.0992)	-0.101	(0.0626)
211C	Manufacture of paper and paperboard	0.4775	(0.2567)	0.0643	(0.1506)	0.2749	(0.3059)	0.415	(0.2286
212E	Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites	0.2567	(0.3281)	0.2485	(0.1699)	-0.1344	(0.2956)	0.3329	(0.2191)
222C	Printing n.e.c.	-0.0648	(0.1245)	-0.1083	(0.1394)	-0.0294	(0.1385)	-0.1544	(0.1018)
241J	Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds	0.2246	(0.1708)	0.0677	(0.0800)	0.0539	(0.1530)	-0.0719	(0.1234)
251E	Manufacture of other rubber products	-0.1245	(0.1126)	-0.1283	(0.1078)	-0.2645**	(0.1045)	-0.1652**	(0.0769
252C	Manufacture of plastic packing goods	-0.0712	(0.1114)	-0.2103	(0.1057)	-0.1239	(0.1036)	-0.1026	(0.0767
252H	Manufacture of plastic-based technical parts	-0.0422	(0.1054)	-0.0152	(0.0968)	0.0148	(0.0793)	-0.0055	(0.1009)
271Y	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	-0.3344	(0.3665)	-0.3019	(0.2671)	-0.4736	(0.4892)	-0.6421	(0.4019)
284B	Cutting, pressing	-0.3154	(0.2233)	-0.1033	(0.2154)	-0.3335	(0.2529)	-0.3579	(0.2532
287G	Manufacture of fasteners and screw machine products	-0.0202	(0.0761)	-0.0299	(0.0585)	0.2717***	(0.0830)	-0.0394	(0.0784)
312A	Manufacture of low tension electricity distribution and control apparatus	-0.2312	(0.1588)	0.0022	(0.1029)	-0.2777	(0.1737)	-0.0323	(0.1285)
321C	Manufacture of electronic active components	0.121	(0.1953)	0.1131	(0.1553)	0.1836**	(0.0358)	0.4451	(0.2184)
332B	Manufacture of scientific instruments	0.0783	(0.1251)	0.0791	(0.1001)	-0.0199	(0.1377)	0.244	(0.1410)
333Z	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment	0.3769	(0.4855)	0.2413	(0.4318)	0.1533	(0.4911)	0.3922	(0.5689)
361C	Manufacture of other office and shop furniture	-0.0731	(0.1005)	0.1156	(0.1006)	-0.0469	(0.1334)	-0.0115	(0.0835)
503A	Wholesale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	-0.1897	(0.1397)	0.0043	(0.1005)	-0.1746	(0.2648)	-0.317	(0.1991)
524H	Retail sale of furniture	-0.1131	(0.0745)	0.0526	(0.0787)	-0.1463	(0.1165)	0.0388	(0.0861)
551A	Tourism hotels and motels with restaurant	-0.0594	(0.1271)	0.0069	(0.0691)	-0.1728	(0.0995)	0.0406	(0.0661)
552E	Other provision of tourist lodgings	-0.2419	(0.2629)	0.0171	(0.1911)	-0.2134	(0.2096)	-0.0791	(0.1732)
553B	Fast food restaurants	-0.2298	(0.2077)	-0.0248	(0.1311)	-0.0279	(0.1629)	-0.11	(0.1164)
602M	Interurban freight transports by road	-0.0489	(0.1773)	-0.3054	(0.185)	-0.0777	(0.2802)	-0.1931	(0.2364)
634B	Chartering	0.1338	(0.2922)	0.3158	(0.2025)	0.9454	(0.5502)	0.3389	(0.4055
642C	Telecommunications, except radio and television transmission	-0.2472	(0.5263)	0.0374	(0.2398)	-0.3482	(0.3337)	-0.2823	(0.3509)
702A	Letting of dwellings	0.2723	(0.1662)	0.213	(0.1452)	0.4838	(0.2982)	0.2892**	(0.1412)
703C	Management of residential building on a fee or contract basis	0.1791	(0.2393)	0.1279	(0.2041)	0.091	(0.34)	-0.0779	(0.216)
723Z	Data processing	-0.0441	(0.2258)	0.1219	(0.1764)	0.0632	(0.2057)	-0.083	(0.2981)
745B	Temporary work	-0.0899	(0.12)	-0.1679	(0.1389)	-0.3882***	(0.1147)	-0.0843	(0.1707)
748B	Film processing	-0.4295	(0.2528)	-0.0335	(0.2390)	-0.1931	(0.2152)	-0.5176	(0.3689
748D	Packaging activities	-0.0827	(0.2016)	0.0939	(0.1922)	0.1277	(0.1695)	0.1059	(0.2850

◆ Back



Preliminary step on large closure events: non shocked sectors

Coefficients of triple interaction term: Top 10 \times Shocked Sector \times Post shock

Code	Sector	Sales		Employment		Net PPE		Total A	
		Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.
	Panel B								
151E	Industrial production of meat products	-0.1239	(0.0907)	-0.1562***	(0.0544)	-0.1699**	(0.0794)	-0.0827	(0.0791)
158V	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	0.125	(0.0765)	-0.1083**	(0.0562)	0.1323**	(0.0661)	0.0044	(0.0646)
159J	Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines	-0.0005	(0.0770)	-0.207***	(0.0572)	-0.0242	(0.0697)	-0.0194	(0.0667)
177C	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted pullovers and similar articles	-0.1914**	(0.0693)	-0.2983***	(0.0459)	-0.2584***	(0.0859)	-0.4604***	(0.0525)
193Z	Manufacture of footwear	0.0465	(0.0470)	-0.1751***	(0.0081)	0.0972	(0.0447)	0.0058	(0.0491)
262C	Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures	-0.2108**	(0.1016)	0.5602***	(0.2001)	-1.2667***	(0.1480)	0.732***	(0.0800)
273G	Wire drawing	-0.7209***	(0.1384)	-0.481***	(0.1054)	-0.076	(0.1905)	-0.3254**	(0.1407)
274C	Production of basic aluminium	-0.1579	(0.1741)	-0.4672***	(0.1300)	-0.4488**	(0.2304)	-0.4841**	(0.1608)
274D	First processing of aluminium	-0.4707***	(0.1388)	-0.1522	(0.1018)	-0.5858***	(0.1919)	-0.4055**	(0.1398)
275E	Casting of light metals	-0.4709***	(0.1307)	-0.203**	(0.0886)	-0.634***	(0.1381)	-0.2364**	(0.1075)
282D	Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers	-0.2071**	(0.0747)	0.04	(0.0593)	-0.0837	(0.0839)	-0.1415**	(0.0769)
285D	Machining, except turning	-0.3001**	(0.1090)	-0.2024**	(0.0975)	-0.2093	(0.1272)	-0.2665**	(0.1135)
297C	Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances	-0.2412***	(0.0632)	-0.4931***	(0.0526)	0.0298	(0.0629)	-0.3638***	(0.0526)
311B	Manufacture of high power electric motors, generators and transformers	-0.5346***	(0.0927)	-0.051	(0.0529)	-0.0374	(0.0731)	-0.5803***	(0.0694)
316A	Manufacture of electrical equipment for engines and vehicles n.e.c.	-0.5783***	(0.1686)	-0.876***	(0.1224)	-0.8024**	(0.2476)	-0.3809**	(0.1795)
316D	Manufacture of electric equipments n.e.c	-0.291**	(0.0928)	-0.0673	(0.0528)	0.3278***	(0.0733)	-0.0895	(0.0697)
322B	Manufacture of wired telecommunication equipment	0.0708	(0.1713)	-0.2625**	(0.0839)	-0.4345***	(0.0190)	-0.1622	(0.1865)
351B	Building of civilian ships	-0.1356	(0.1288)	-0.3016**	(0.1390)	-0.632***	(0.1319)	0.1637	(0.1135)
351E	Building and repairing of pleasure and sporting boats	-0.6868**	(0.3232)	-0.0656	(0.2613)	0.283	(0.3742)	0.0203	(0.3353)
361A	Manufacture of chairs and seats	-0.3415***	(0.0949)	-0.3873***	(0.1114)	-0.3353**	(0.1370)	-0.2785***	(0.0892)
402C	Distribution and trade of gaseous fuels through mains	-0.1741**	(0.0719)	-0.7448***	(0.0736)	0.4156**	(0.1277)	-0.6247**	(0.2069)
452C	Construction of civil engineering structures	-0.2342***	(0.0528)	0.1135**	(0.0463)	-0.0794	(0.0482)	-0.2134***	(0.0444)
452D	Underground works	0.1282**	(0.0531)	-0.1348***	(0.0464)	-0.301***	(0.0491)	-0.1686***	(0.0444)
511R	Agents specializing in the sale of particular products	-0.1839**	(0.0756)	0.1707***	(0.0597)	-0.2969***	(0.0964)	-0.3787***	(0.0644)
512A	Wholesale of grain, seeds and animal feeds	-0.2002**	(0.0954)	0.1315**	(0.0740)	-0.0365	(0.1151)	0.2076**	(0.0864)
521A	Retail sale of frozen products	-0.3019***	(0.0626)	-0.0868	(0.0656)	-0.0194	(0.0970)	-0.3047***	(0.0703)
524L	Retail sale of electrical household appliances and radio and television goods	-1.329***	(0.0563)	-1.6156***	(0.0567)	-1.4642***	(0.0567)	-1.6079***	(0.0482)
526G	Home sale	0.5699***	(0.0798)	-0.1062**	(0.0581)	-0.0692	(0.1179)	0.0769	(0.0714)
553A	Traditional style restaurants	-0.8844***	(0.1963)	-0.8128***	(0.1301)	-0.8072***	(0.1646)	-0.7193***	(0.1165)
555C	Collective catering on contract basis	-0.4964**	(0.1819)	-0.296***	(0.0785)	-0.4052**	(0.1298)	-0.1986**	(0.0895)
631D	Refrigerated storage and warehousing	-0.408**	(0.1364)	-0.5204***	(0.1078)	-0.4738	(0.2593)	-0.3923**	(0.1796)
633Z	Activities of travel agencies and tour operators	-0.3732	(0.2202)	-0.4932**	(0.1548)	-0.4787	(0.3994)	-0.4167	(0.3130)
741G	Business and management consultancy activities	-2.8802***	(0.2653)	-2.3639***	(0.2432)	-4.8498***	(0.2156)	-5.0473***	(0.3677)
748K	Related services to production	-1.5058***	(0.1512)	-1.7771***	(0.1508)	-2.9374***	(0.1247)	-2.0213***	(0.1920)
900G	Sanitation, remediation and similar activities	-0.144	(0.1125)	-0.2912**	(0.0799)	-0.7629***	(0.0336)	-0.2052	(0.1154)







Preliminary step on large closure events: non shocked sectors

Coefficients of triple interaction term: Top 10 \times Shocked Sector \times Post shock

Code	Sector	Sales		s Employment		nt Net PPE		Total Assets	
		Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.	Coeff.	St.Err.
	Panel C								
143Z	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals	0.1258	(0.0979)	0.1313**	(0.0681)	0.329	(0.2403)	-0.0478	(0.0935)
151F	Cooked meats production and trade	0.22***	(0.0764)	-0.0787	(0.0562)	0.0467	(0.0661)	0.004	(0.0641)
152Z	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products	0.242**	(0.1342)	-0.0409	(0.0951)	-0.1257	(0.1310)	-0.0761	(0.1352)
157C	Manufacture of prepared pet foods	0.0389	(0.0907)	0.1064**	(0.0548)	-0.3305***	(0.0798)	-0.1236	(0.0806)
202Z	Manufacture of veneer sheets, plywood, laminboard, and other panels and boards	0.6224**	(0.1862)	0.2908	(0.2051)	0.5575**	(0.2670)	0.1015	(0.2067)
241A	Manufacture of industrial gases	1.9225***	(0.1857)	0.115	(0.0904)	-0.1902	(0.1573)	1.542***	(0.1373)
244A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	-0.1494	(0.1453)	0.2146**	(0.0864)	0.6171***	(0.1769)	-0.1511	(0.1187)
287C	Manufacture of light metal packaging	-0.1113	(0.0764)	0.1103**	(0.0586)	-0.2248**	(0.0831)	-0.4511***	(0.0791)
361M	Manufacture of mattresses	0.5525**	(0.1925)	0.1852	(0.1653)	0.4356**	(0.2012)	0.3459**	(0.1623)
365Z	Manufacture of games and toys	0.5282***	(0.1206)	-0.1344	(0.1266)	0.0669	(0.1580)	-0.1034	(0.1055)
515C	Wholesale of metals and metal ores	0.1712**	(0.0754)	0.0838	(0.0598)	0.0112	(0.0932)	0.2622***	(0.0631)
518G	Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	0.2305**	(0.0948)	0.08	(0.0740)	0.3952***	(0.1146)	0.2939***	(0.0840)
602B	Road scheduled passenger land transport	0.3344**	(0.1505)	-0.2067	(0.15)	-0.1365	(0.2971)	0.0184	(0.2183)
631E	Non refrigerated storage and warehousing	0.3621**	(0.1351)	0.0562	(0.1106)	0.6717**	(0.2004)	0.3072	(0.1531)
711A	Short term renting of automobiles	0.6906	(0.545)	0.727**	(0.2702)	-0.1302	(0.5357)	0.3021	(0.4980)
713C	Renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment	0.332	(0.413)	0.631***	(0.1898)	0.3129	(0.3595)	0.2874	(0.3235)
725Z	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery	0.7115**	(0.2189)	-0.0148	(0.1543)	0.7034**	(0.1743)	0.4174	(0.2911)
744B	Advertising agency, advertising consultant	0.1095	(0.1662)	0.4813**	(0.1624)	0.0836	(0.1412)	0.0727	(0.2475)



