

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION**

**CONFIDENTIAL – TO BE FILED UNDER SEAL  
SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER**

**IN RE: HIGH-TECH EMPLOYEES ANTITRUST  
LITIGATION**

**No. 11-CV-2509-LHK**

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**THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:**

**ALL ACTIONS**

**REPLY EXPERT REPORT OF EDWARD E. LEAMER, PH.D.**

**December 10, 2012**

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**I. Introduction, Assignment, and Summary of Conclusions**

1. I have been asked by counsel for Class Plaintiffs in this matter to review the Report and Deposition of Defendants' expert Dr. Murphy and reply to his comments that bear on the conclusions in my Original Report. A list of materials I have relied upon (in addition to those listed in my original report) is provided in Exhibit 1.
2. Dr. Murphy lists five opinions in his summary that can be combined into three principal categories:<sup>1</sup> In this report I explain why each of these opinions of Dr. Murphy is in error. I stand by the conclusions in my original report, namely that common theoretical, documentary and quantitative evidence can be used to prove the common impact of the agreements on class members.
3. My summaries of Dr. Murphy's three central opinions and summaries of my rebuttal arguments are as follows:
4. Murphy Opinion:<sup>2</sup> As a matter of economic theory, the agreements are too limited and too inconsequential to matter at all, given the multiple methods by which firms recruit workers, and given the small fraction of overall hiring that was covered by the agreements, and given the small number of inter-defendant transfers from 2001 to 2011.
5. Rebuttal: (1) The market equilibrium models to which Dr. Murphy refers are not applicable to Defendants' agreements because these models assume perfect knowledge, whereas the direct effect of the agreements was to reduce the information available about outside opportunities. While models of market equilibrium which assume perfect information imply that the agreements might be inconsequential, models with imperfect information allow for the possibility or even the likelihood that small changes in the information flow have large consequences. (2) The cold calling that was suppressed in principle would have provided better information in a more timely way than any other information channel. (3) For wages to respond to outside competition what matters is mobility, not movement of workers. The amount of hiring and the amount of inter-defendant movement is an

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<sup>1</sup> Expert Report of Kevin M. Murphy, November 12, 2012 (the "Murphy Report"), pp.6-13.

<sup>2</sup> Murphy Report, pp.6-8.

unreliable indicator of mobility, since there can be mobility without movement and there can also be movement without mobility, for example, when a worker is fired.

6. Murphy Opinion:<sup>3</sup> Whatever impact there might have been on a few individuals, this effect was not spread across all or most members of the proposed classes because these firms do not allow internal equity concerns (fairness and revenue sharing) to play a role in the determination of compensation of employees. In particular, the “common factor” regressions that Leamer reports do not establish that internal equity mattered.
7. Rebuttal: (1) The fact that “fairness” and internal equity can affect compensation is clearly established in the economics literature. (2) The fact that fairness and internal equity actually did affect compensation at the seven Defendants is clearly established by the HR documents and depositions of the Defendants, and also by Google’s decision in 2010 to do an across-the-board increase in base salaries by 10 percent [REDACTED] (3) My common factor regressions are consistent with a “somewhat rigid” compensation system but are not by themselves a proof of fairness effects. These regressions confirm the hierarchical title/grade method of determining compensation that all of the Defendant firms used. This hierarchical compensation structure allows the force of fairness to play a role in setting compensation levels, something that is established in the economics literature.<sup>4</sup>
8. Murphy Opinion:<sup>5</sup> Neither Leamer’s conduct regression model nor any other similar regression model based on data from the proposed classes can be relied upon to determine the effects of the agreements because the regression model has residuals and because the estimates change “too much” when new variables are added into the equation.
9. Rebuttal: (1) The method of regression is a completely standard way of carrying out a damage analysis. (2) The existence of unexplained residuals, large or small,

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<sup>3</sup> Murphy Report, p.10.

<sup>4</sup> See e.g., Rees, A. "The Role of Fairness in Wage Determination," *Journal of Labor Economics*, 1993, Vol. 11, No. 1, pt. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Murphy Report, p. 11.

does not in any way invalidate the method of regression. (3) Estimated regression models will almost always change when new variables are added. (4) Dr. Murphy's modifications to my conduct regression (defendant disaggregation, and regression with subsets) more than exhaust the information in the data set and are predetermined to produce wild results. (5) The other variable that Murphy explores (the S&P 500) illustrates that nonsense variables can also produce wild results. Dr. Murphy uses the S&P index's annual closing value in his estimation, as opposed to the annual average of the S&P index. By making this choice, he implies that compensation decisions throughout the year depend only on the end-of-year level of the index, nothing in between, and do so with perfect foresight. More importantly, this variable doesn't belong in this equation because the link between the S&P index and compensation at the seven Defendants is very remote, given the other control variables in my equation.

## **II. Dr. Murphy Has No Sound Basis for His Conclusion that the Agreements Did Not Materially Limit Information about Outside Opportunities**

10. Dr. Murphy's conclusion that information about outside opportunities was not limited by the agreements is based on an unsupported assumption and an irrelevant fact. Absent any data regarding the breadth or frequency of cold calling, or any way of measuring the amount of information provided by cold calls compared with other sources, Dr. Murphy merely assumes either that the cold calls provided redundant information because of the amount of hiring not covered by the agreements or he assumes that the prevented cold calls were replaced with other information flows. Absent any evidence about the effects of the agreements on mobility of the affected workers, Dr. Murphy uses an unreliable proxy for mobility, the level of inter-Defendant hiring.<sup>6</sup>

### **A. Dr. Murphy Has No Basis to Support His Assertion That Other Channels of Information Are More Important than Cold Calling**

11. Dr. Murphy's first proposition, that "cold-calling" accounted for a small amount of Defendants' hiring activity is founded on little more than an irrelevant anecdote collected in an unscientific and unrepresentative "survey" of Defendants' HR

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<sup>6</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 27.

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employees hand-picked by lawyers, and it reveals nothing about the importance of cold calling in the provision of information.

12. Cold-calling is a distinct and special channel of information that accesses job candidates who otherwise would be left unaware of attractive opportunities. The record does not indicate that there are close substitutes for cold calling, and Dr. Murphy's unscientific surveys of a group of Defendant HR employees has produced nothing to the contrary. What he has learned is only that there are other means of recruiting:

[REDACTED]

13. Dr. Murphy's reference to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] tells us nothing about what was irretrievably lost when the anti-cold-calling agreements were put in place, if anything. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] As I describe below, this unlikely hypothesis would need to be tested, which Dr. Murphy has not done.

14. Dr. Murphy says that the data do not exist to test his hypothesis.<sup>9</sup> Instead, Dr. Murphy's basis seems little more than that Defendants' employees told him that referrals account for a much larger percentage of hiring than "cold-calling." One of the many problems with this approach is that Dr. Murphy redefines the alleged conduct covered by the agreements to exclude referrals and to apply only to "totally passive candidate[s]" who had not in any way expressed interest in new

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

<sup>9</sup> Murphy Report, p. 17, fn. 31.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

17. Hence, Dr. Murphy fails to acknowledge the full scope of the agreements and does not recognize that these agreements directly affected more than just “totally passive” employees. He therefore has no basis for the first thing he says we need to know to understand the agreements.
18. Moreover, debating or defining the scope of the agreements is not a proper exercise for an economist. I studied the agreements to have a factual background for statistical methods that I used to measure their effects empirically. Their actual meaning or scope will presumably be determined someday in a court of law. If Dr. Murphy’s opinion depends on his own evaluation of the true meaning of the agreements based on self-serving interviews with Defendant employees, then the first step in his formation of an opinion is not based on economic expertise.

**B. Dr. Murphy Incorrectly Assumes that Inter-Defendant Hiring Produces Information that is Equivalent to Cold-Calling**

19. Dr. Murphy’s attempt to determine the effect of the agreements based on the level of inter-Defendant hiring is similarly unfounded. Dr. Murphy asserts that:

If hiring by one Defendant of employees from another Defendant were economically important in the price-discovery process, then employee movement between Defendants should account for a substantial part of the overall movement of workers.<sup>19</sup>

20. Dr. Murphy’s support for this assertion is in footnote 35:

Hiring should be a reasonable proxy for the price discovery process given that information on compensation is most commonly provided to candidates only at the later stages of the recruiting process (once the number of candidates has been reduced to a small group that then is interviewed for a job or job opening).

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<sup>19</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 31.

21. This is Dr. Murphy's key justification for using inter-Defendant hiring to evaluate the agreements. It has no foundation in economic theory or fact.

22.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] If the recruiter assesses the market value of the position, this conveys information; if the recruiter provides feedback about the candidate's salary expectations, this conveys information; if the recruiter even calls the candidate back after he or she has stated salary expectations, this conveys information. Most recruiters are well aware of salary levels and ranges at competing firms since companies routinely survey compensation levels at their labor market competitors. Employees on the other hand aren't equally aware of salary distributions or of the precise skill sets valued in other firms. That asymmetric information is partly remedied by the cold call alone. The very fact that a recruiter initiated contact and expressed interest in an employee provides a signal to the employee that he may be under-placed or that his skills may be under-valued at the current employer and that there are might be better opportunities elsewhere.

**C. Dr. Murphy Does Not Understand the Important Difference between Movement and Mobility**

23. Dr. Murphy's opinions indicate he has little or no understanding of the important difference between movement and mobility. As opposed to actual movement, i.e., an employee leaving one firm and joining another, mobility is a reflection of employees' satisfaction or lack thereof with compensation at their current firms and recognition or understanding of the availability of other employment opportunities. Cold calling enhances mobility, without necessarily creating movement. Contrary to what seems the basis for Dr. Murphy's opinions, movement is a very imperfect and unreliable symptom of mobility because while one possible result of increased mobility is more movement, another involves firms' *enhancing compensation to prevent movement*. In other words, evidence of a lack of movement is entirely consistent with my findings that class-wide evidence is capable of showing that in the absence of Defendants' agreements, Class member compensation would have

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

been broadly higher. Thus, Dr. Murphy's first three opinions are speculations, lacking empirical support.

24. The important elements in the distinction between movement and mobility are:
- a. Movement refers to the departures and arrivals of workers at firms. Mobility is the credible threat of movement if a better offer were to materialize.
  - b. Mobility between firms puts pressure on each firm to offer compensation packages that are attractive enough to retain employees. If workers were completely immobile, potential external competition for existing workers could not materialize as a force for higher compensation. If workers were perfectly and instantaneously mobile, then firms would be compelled to match outside opportunities on a day by day basis in order to retain employees. Normal, unimpeded mobility lies somewhere between these two extremes, greater for some kinds of workers and less for others.
  - c. Mobility is impaired by lack of information. Recruiters target the so-called "passive" candidates with cold-calling because that passivity is likely to leave the workers under-informed about outside opportunities. By providing information to under-informed workers cold-calling increases mobility.
  - d. Movement is evident in the payroll records but mobility is not directly observable. Movement is a possible correlate of mobility, but not reliably so because most swings in movement come from other sources. Not surprisingly the anti-cold-calling agreements were put in place in 2005 when the market for tech workers was heating up again after the 2001 tech bust.<sup>22</sup> Whatever suppressive impact the agreements had on mobility was masked by the coincident unpredictable rise in movement.
  - e. There can be mobility without movement. Indeed, in response to outside offers, firms routinely counteroffer to try to retain valuable employees. If the response is adequate, there is mobility without movement and a wage response without movement as well.
  - f. There can be changes in movement without changes in mobility.

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<sup>22</sup> Luo, T. and A. Mann, "Crash and Reboot: Silicon Valley high-tech employment and wages, 2000-08," Monthly Labor Review, January 2010, pp. 61-65 .

1. Involuntary separations create movement with or without mobility. Separations initiated by a firm either because of substandard performance of the individual or because of reductions-in-force are not likely to create upward pressure on wages of the workers who stay behind. These separations are obviously not symptoms of mobility of the affected workers.
  2. There are also a variety of worker-chosen separations that have nothing to do with getting a better job. Health problems and retirement are obvious instances. Family matters like a spouse getting an attractive job offer in a different city or the desire to be closer to aging parents can also create separations.
25. The agreements had their effect by reducing the information flow about outside opportunities, and thus reducing the mobility of workers as well as their perceptions of the equitable wage within their firm. Dr. Murphy has provided no reliable support for his apparent opinion that the agreements did not substantially reduce the information flow to passive experienced workers who were satisfied with their jobs and not actively engaged in a search for alternatives.

**D. Dr. Murphy Understates the Information Provided by Cold Calling**

26. Dr. Murphy's factual assertion—that recruiters do not discuss compensation with candidates until late in the recruitment process<sup>23</sup>—also has no empirical support.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
27. This is the problem with relying on sources such as these and “casual empiricism” to draw empirical conclusions. An economist qualified and trained in survey-based research could have designed and administered a survey of recruiters at the

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<sup>23</sup> Murphy Report, fn. 35.

<sup>24</sup> Id.

■ [REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]

Defendants, like the survey administered in one of Dr. Murphy's sources.<sup>27</sup> Such work might have been informative, if properly executed. However, there is little or no useful economic evidence on which to base empirical conclusions in unstructured conversations with interested persons. Some economists use interviews with industry participants to frame exercises in symbolic theory; they expressly disclaim using them as a basis for empirical conclusions and they admit their "methodology...moves beyond the boundary of economics itself into the realm of anthropology and the territory of hermeneutics[.]"<sup>28</sup>

**E. Dr. Murphy's Analysis of Defendants' Hiring Is Irrelevant and His Conclusion from It of No Effect on Compensation Is Unsupported**

28. Dr. Murphy also argues that "my claim that average compensation at these firms was suppressed is implausible because of the high level of hiring by Defendants during the class period."<sup>29</sup> The only support offered by Dr. Murphy for this opinion is the rate of movement of workers to the Defendants: "Collectively, between 2005 and 2009, Defendants hired an average of over 8,000 new workers per year – equal to 11 percent of their combined workforces."<sup>30</sup>
29. This single fact is irrelevant to his sweeping conclusion. There is no inconsistency between the levels of hiring by Defendants during the class period and my conclusion that there is reliable class-wide evidence capable of showing that Defendants' under-compensated employees as a result of the agreements.

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<sup>27</sup> Honoree, A. I. and D. E. Terpstra. "The Relative Importance of External, Internal, Individual and Procedural Equity to Pay Satisfaction," *Compensation & Benefits Review*, November/December 2003. Dr. Murphy was apparently unacquainted with any written standards for survey design or mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative) research prior to undertaking it. See, e.g., Creswell, J. W., and V. L. Plano Clark, *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*, SAGE Publication: 2007, Chapter 6.; Creswell, J. W., *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, SAGE: 2009, Chapter 9.

<sup>28</sup> Piore, M. J., "Qualitative Research: Does It Fit In Economics?," *European Management Review*, (2006) 3, 17-23.

<sup>29</sup> Murphy Report, p. 6.

<sup>30</sup> *Id.*

30. Dr. Murphy appears to miss or misunderstand the following key facts about hiring and cold-calling:
- a. [REDACTED]  
information conveyed by the hiring of an entry level employee at the entry level rate in the firm's compensation structure is not comparable to the information conveyed in a cold call of an experienced worker by a competitor.
  - b. When firms hire a new employee they have control over the internal disruption that a new employee with exceptional compensation might cause. This disruption can be minimized by slotting a new employee into an appropriate title-compensation combination in the firm's hierarchy, and by offering one-time signing bonuses, thus leaving the new employees appropriately located in the hierarchy going forward. Defendants' new employees could be slotted into a "comfortable" place in the internal hierarchy with compensation comparable to other employees.
  - c. Although firms can exercise control over the contracts offered to new employees, they do not have control over cold-calls and departures to better positions, unless they enter into illegal agreements. Thus, as far as movement is concerned, the focus should be more on the impact of departures to better positions rather than hiring. As described above and in my original report, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
  - d. I accommodated the potential significance of differences in the rate of hiring by embodying it in my conduct regression.<sup>32</sup>
    1. My conduct regression explicitly allows for the possibility that high levels of firm hiring affect the amount of undercompensation caused by the agreements.
    2. My conduct regression explicitly allows for the possibility that the effect on compensation levels is different for young employees and for employees with short tenure at their firms, and so the effect of the agreements on employees at a firm might vary according to the

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■ [REDACTED]  
■ [REDACTED]

firm's composition in this regard. These are workers who, as a group, might be less likely to be cold-called.

- 31. The bottom line is that Dr. Murphy's characterization of the significance of Defendants' hiring is misleading and mistaken.

**F. Dr. Murphy Has Not Disputed that the Agreements Reduced Cold-Calling and Competition Among the Defendants for Employees**

- 32. [REDACTED]

Dr. Murphy has not disputed this. Dr. Murphy has not addressed the effectiveness of the agreements in actually deterring cold calling. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 33. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**G. Dr. Murphy Incorrectly Argues that Interference in the Information Flow Would Not Affect Compensation At All**

34. In addition to asserting incorrectly that the agreements could not affect the information flow about outside opportunities, Dr. Murphy argues the impact on compensation would have been nil, or even positive because.<sup>35</sup>
- a. The agreements were not broad enough to affect the “market price.”
  - b. “As a matter of economic theory, the alleged conspiracy to restrict a small number of employers from using a single recruiting tool when approaching employees at one or a few other firms would not lower compensation on a class-wide basis.”<sup>36</sup>
  - c. “As a matter of economics, reduced cold calling (to the extent it has an effect) could raise, rather than reduce, average compensation. If less cold calling reduced the number of potential candidates contacted by Defendants, it would reduce the pool of potential hires for those Defendants.”<sup>37</sup>
35. These comments are a highly selective and misleading characterization of the state of economy theory.
36. The reference to market prices in item (a) is startling and suggests that Dr. Murphy ignored what I said in my report. My findings about the effect of the agreements on compensation relate to the price-discovery *process* that was impeded by the anti-cold-calling agreements. I do not rely on the notion that the equilibrium market price is affected by the agreements. What I argue instead is that the whole sequence of contracts in search of that market price is affected. This is why market definition and market price are not relevant inquiries here: the process of getting to a market price across markets, across firms, and for all employees was disrupted by the agreements. Dr. Murphy’s commentary about market prices and equilibrium is thus irrelevant.

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<sup>35</sup> Murphy Report, pp. 9-10.

<sup>36</sup> Murphy Report, p. 9.

<sup>37</sup> Murphy Report, p. 10.

37. The reference to economic theory in item (b) is also startling. While there may be some assumptions that are able to produce the result Dr. Murphy claims, other assumptions—widely accepted in the economic literature—imply the opposite. In particular, Dr. Murphy’s assertion regarding the supposedly limited nature of the recruiting restriction at issue in the agreements is at odds with widely accepted economic research into the workings of markets with less-than-perfect (imperfect) information. Contradicting Dr. Murphy, here is what Nobel Prize Winner Joseph Stiglitz wrote in an article cited in my previous report (emphasis added):

“For more than 100 years, formal modeling in economics had focused on models in which information was assumed to be perfect. Of course, everyone recognized that information was in fact imperfect, but the hope, following Marshall's dictum ‘Natura non facit saltum,’ was that economies in which information was not too imperfect would look very much like economies in which information was perfect. One of the main results of our research was to show that this was not true; that **even a small amount of information imperfection could have a profound effect on the nature of the equilibrium.**”<sup>38</sup>

38. It is not just the work of Dr. Stiglitz that Dr. Murphy has failed to appreciate. Two other recent Nobel Prize winners have also done work on the consequences of imperfect information. Vernon L. Smith won the 2002 Nobel Prize “*for having established laboratory experiments as a tool in empirical economic analysis, especially in the study of alternative market mechanisms.*”<sup>39</sup> These laboratory experiments study the price discovery process, with various informational limitations and transactions costs. Since I filed my report, Alvin Roth was awarded the 2012 Nobel Prize for “*for the theory of stable allocations and the practice of*

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<sup>38</sup> Stiglitz, J., “Information and the Change in the Paradigm in Economics,” *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 92, No. 3 (June 2002), p. 461.

<sup>39</sup> “The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2002,” Nobelprize.org., December 10, 2012, [http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/economics/laureates/2002/](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economics/laureates/2002/)

*market design.*"<sup>40</sup> Here the words "market design" refer to a broad concept and would include restrictions on cold-calling.

39. Dr. Murphy's item (c) is another reference to some unstated economic model that, according to Dr. Murphy, apparently says that if less-preferred cold-calling is substituted for the most-preferred cold calling, then workers are made better off. But it is not enough to claim that there is a theory that allows workers to be better off. What we need is some wisdom that offers advice on whether this is likely to be the case in the present context. I consider it highly unlikely that the Defendant firms would engage in these secret, illegal and egregious agreements if the agreements increased compensation for their workers.
40. Dr. Murphy's logic violates a basic principle of modern economics, which he did not really dispute at his deposition:

"The most fundamental reason that markets with imperfect information differ from those in which information is complete is that, with imperfect information, market actions or choices convey information."<sup>41</sup>

"... The fact that actions convey information leads people to alter their behavior, and changes how markets function. This is why information imperfections have such profound effects."<sup>42</sup>

### **III. Contrary to Dr. Murphy's Opinion Under-Compensation Would Have Impacted All or Almost All Class Members**

41. Dr. Murphy describes my opinion as follows:

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<sup>40</sup> "The Prize in Economic Sciences 2012," Nobelprize.org., December 10 2012, [http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/economics/laureates/2012/](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economics/laureates/2012/)

<sup>41</sup> Stiglitz, J., "Information and the Change in the Paradigm in Economics," *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 92, No. 3 (June 2002), p. 468.

<sup>42</sup> Stiglitz, J., "Information and the Change in the Paradigm in Economics," *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 92, No. 3 (June 2002), p. 473.

“Dr. Leamer’s analysis has three essential steps. First, the challenged agreements must materially reduce the information available to Defendants’ employees. Second, that reduction in information must cause the salaries of individual employees to be reduced. Third, the “somewhat rigid” compensation structures of the Defendants must cause the reductions in the compensation of some employees to reduce compensation on a class-wide basis.”<sup>43</sup>

42. Dr. Murphy claims that “[n]one of the required links in the chain hold, let alone all three.”<sup>44</sup> However he has left major elements of these three steps unanswered, has made substantial errors in his characterization of the economics of the case, has ignored or mischaracterized evidence, and as a result has failed to support his claim that there would be no substantial or class-wide impact from the Defendants’ agreements.
43. The previous section has addressed the very substantial economic theory and documentary evidence that supports (1) the finding that the agreements limited information about outside opportunities and (2) suppressed compensation of affected workers. With regard to the third step in Dr. Murphy’s characterization of my opinion—that these firms have a somewhat rigid salary structure that spreads the harm to all or almost all employees –Dr. Murphy sometimes disagrees but it is a great surprise to discover that when he feels his argument is strengthened by the opposite opinion, he changes his mind.
44. As Murphy puts it: **“He [Leamer] failed to take into account when performing his statistical test that, aside from the challenged agreements, employees at a firm are affected by common factors that influence their compensation – e.g., a highly successful movie at Pixar can result in large and unusual bonuses for all Pixar employees, or a short-term reduction in the demand for PCs and the**

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<sup>43</sup> Murphy Report, p. 5

<sup>44</sup> Murphy Report, p. 6.

**microprocessors that power them can cause a decline in Intel's revenue and profitability and lead Intel to impose a wage freeze such as occurred in 2009.**<sup>45</sup>

45. I quite agree with the second Dr. Murphy on this.

[REDACTED]

48.

[REDACTED]

he does not dispute that firms use internal equity when it comes to determining compensation.<sup>56</sup> He merely tries to downplay its importance.

**B. There is Abundant Economics Literature on the Role of Fairness in Wage Setting**

49. Dr. Murphy quibbles with some of my citations but he cannot deny and does not try to deny that there is an extensive and widely accepted economic literature regarding fairness and wage structures. As Nobel-prize winner Daniel Kahneman describes it in his bestselling book, Thinking Fast and Slow,<sup>58</sup> “More recent research has

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

<sup>56</sup> Murphy Report, pp. 44-45.

[REDACTED]

<sup>58</sup> Kahneman, D., Thinking, Fast and Slow, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2011, p. 308.

supported the observations of reference-dependant fairness and also shown that fairness concerns are economically significant [...]. Employers who violate rules of fairness are punished by reduced productivity, and merchants who follow unfair pricing policies can expect to lose sales.”

- a. Levine (1993)<sup>59</sup> surveyed 139 compensation executive at large US corporations to discern their attitudes towards fairness in wage structure. He found that the executives show strong preference to maintain constant relative wages and keep a stable wage structure within career paths and within broad occupational groups. In interviews these executives indicated reasons for maintaining relative pay, including:

1. “There is a morale cost.... People complain.”
2. If you pay new workers more than senior ones, “You will have an employee revolt on your hands,”
3. And employees start to “type up a resume, gossip.”

Even the companies that claimed to be market-driven agreed that changing ‘relative’ wages in response to market forces reduced morale and increased turnover.

- b. Isaac (2001)<sup>60</sup> reviews literature and theory and finds support for the idea that pay-for-performance schemes are not effective if they do not maintain fairness (emphasis added):

“**Labour is not a commodity.** Efficiency has a different time dimension and a different conceptual framework when dealing with the labour factor as compared to capital equipment or raw materials. **Labour is subject to complex social and psychological forces.** People are less receptive to direction than is a piece of equipment. They react to their environment. The pace and quality of work is critically dependent on their minds and hands. In

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<sup>59</sup> Levine, D. I., “Fairness, markets, and ability to pay: Evidence from compensation executives,” *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 83, No. 5 (December 1993), pp. 1241-1259.

<sup>60</sup> Isaac, J. E. , “Performance related pay: The importance of fairness,” *Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (June 2001), pp. 111-123.

their working environment, they are not individuals but form part of a group, open to group pressures and values. The place of work is not merely part of an economic process but also a social institution. And so is the labour market. **In such a context, people develop norms about what is right and wrong and fair.** Work is not merely a way to earn income. It has meaning in itself. The size of payment for work reflects on the worth, status and self-esteem of the person concerned. People measure their worth not in absolute terms but relative to one another. But while the financial incentive is important, people are also motivated by non-financial considerations.

**This is not to deny the importance of the forces of supply and demand, but merely to point out that they work differently for the labour market compared to the commodity market;** that the payment of a higher wage may not necessarily induce a better performance; and that **the determination of wages in a workplace or an industry is not an impersonal process but an administrative act in which norms of fairness must be given substantial weight in the interest of productive efficiency.** These norms are not necessarily immutable but the strength of convention into which notions of fairness are locked in, asserts itself when changes occur.”

- c. Similarly, according to Fehr et al. (2009)<sup>61</sup>

**“[I]mportant labor market phenomena can be better understood if one takes (a) the inherent incompleteness and relational nature of most employment contracts and (b) the existence of reference-dependent fairness concerns among a substantial share of the population into account.** Theory shows and experiments confirm that, even if fairness concerns were to exert only weak effects in one-shot interactions, repeated interactions greatly magnify the relevance of such concerns on economic outcomes.” (emphasis added)

- d. In a leading textbook on this topic, Milkovich, Newman and Gerhart<sup>62</sup> explain that many different factors influence a company’s pay structure. These include,

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<sup>61</sup> Fehr, E., L. Goette and C. Zehnder, “A Behavioral Account of the Labor Market: The Role of Fairness Concerns,” *Annual Review of Economics*, (2009), pp. 355-384.

<sup>62</sup> Gerhart, M., G. Milkovich and J. Newman, *Compensation*, New York: McGraw-Hill Irwin,

but are not limited to, economic pressures, government policies and regulations, stockholders' attitudes and cultures and customs. "An important factor influencing the internal pay structure is its **acceptability to the employees involved**". Employees judge the fairness of their organization's internal pay structure by making several comparisons:

- Comparing to jobs similar to their own (internal alignment),
  - Comparing their job to others at the same employer (internal alignment), and
  - Comparing their jobs' pay against external pay levels (external competitiveness).
- e. A seminal article by Hamermesh (1975)<sup>63</sup> develops a theoretical model that demonstrates the implications of changing relative wages when there is interdependence in utility (relative wage enters the utility function). "**Increases in one wage in a plant may affect the effort both of those workers receiving the increase and of other workers who are aware of it.**" The latter group reduces effort. "**The role of information is thus crucial to the analysis of interdependence.**" (emphasis added)
- f. Di Maria & Metzler (2009)<sup>64</sup> analyze wage structure amongst workers at Luxemburg banks in 2002

"The main results indicate that some wage dispersion is needed to increase efficiency among workers who have similar characteristics and **a strong unequal wage structure between workers having different job positions will adversely affect efficiency in the bank.**"

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2011, Chapter 3.

<sup>63</sup> Hamermesh, D.S., "Interdependence in the labour market," *Economica*, (1975), pp. 420-429.

<sup>64</sup> Di Maria, C. H., and S. Metzler, "Internal Wage Structure and Bank Performance in Productivity in the Financial Services Sector," *The European Money and Finance Forum Vienna* (2009), Chapter 9.



[REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]

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■ [REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED] “a rigid wage structure, even if one existed, could not imply that a change in compensation for one or more employees would shift the entire structure, because the cost of increasing compensation for one employee would be enormous (an increase for all employees), and would be resisted.” See Murphy Report, p. 11.

54. Dr. Murphy claims that if a firm is broadly under-compensating its employees it will not be able to hire substantial numbers of new employees,<sup>72</sup> as if to suggest the converse that cold-calling could not much affect compensation at a firm that was hiring workers. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

55.

[REDACTED]

56.

[REDACTED]

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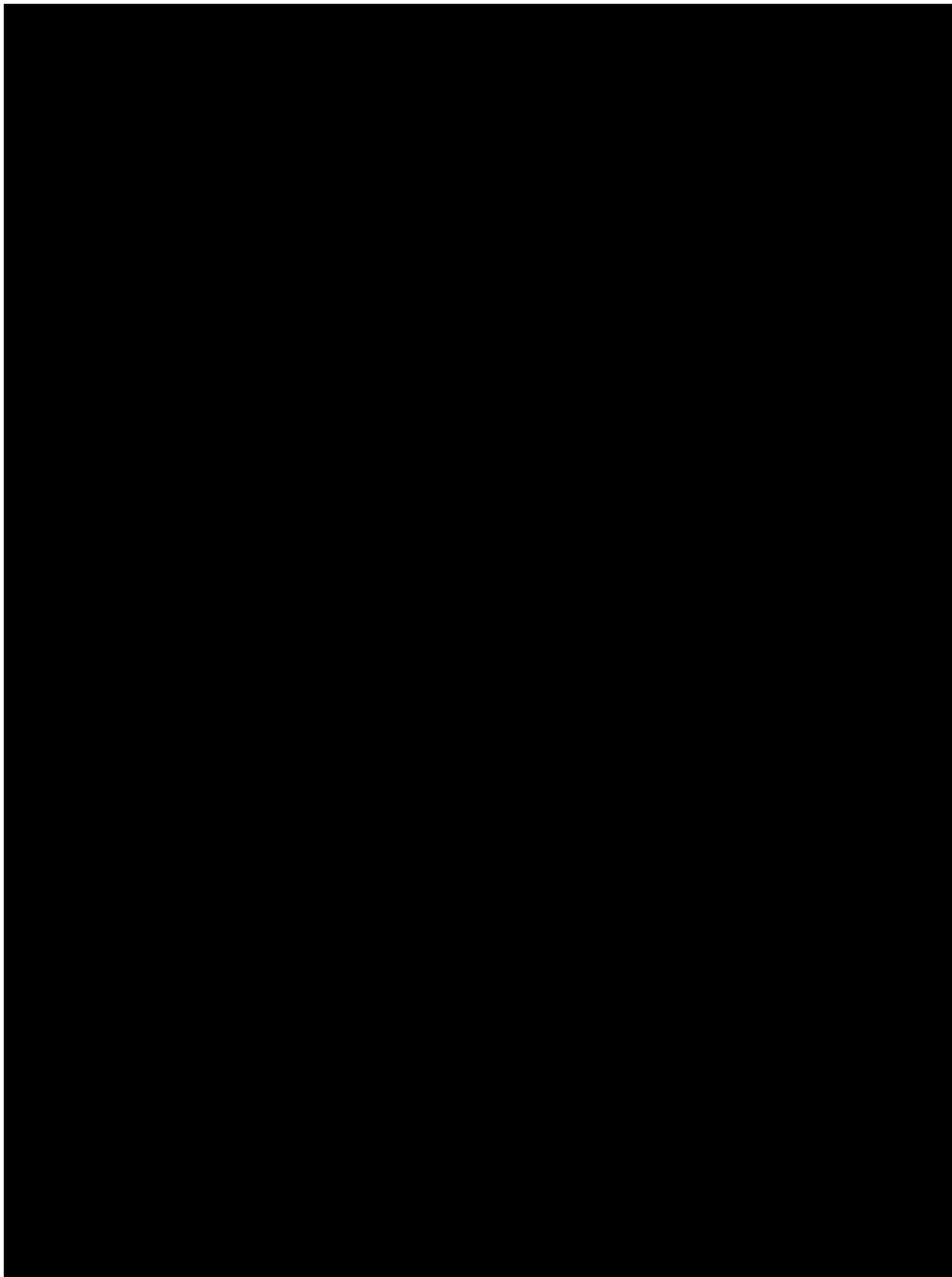
<sup>72</sup> Murphy Report, pp. 6 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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**D. Dr. Murphy is Incorrect that the Defendants' Data Do Not Indicate that Fairness and Internal Equity Matter**

57. Dr. Murphy's fourth opinion is that "Defendants' compensation structures are not rigid," but he supports this opinion by attacking only the conclusions I made from my analysis of Defendants' data, leaving intact the important economic theory and decisive HR documents. Here is what Dr. Murphy has argued:<sup>75</sup>

(a) Defendants had (and exercised) substantial flexibility in setting compensation of individual employees. Dr. Leamer's own model implies that employee compensation was highly individualized, with large variations even within particular job categories and between observationally similar individuals (see Part IV.D, below). As I demonstrate below, in every year and for each Defendant, there is substantial dispersion in employee compensation unexplained by Dr. Leamer's model. Dr. Leamer has shown that different jobs have different average compensation, but not that increases in an individual's compensation resulting from a cold call results in higher compensation for other employees.

(b) Dr. Leamer's premise is also flawed. A rigid wage structure, even if one existed, would not imply that a change in compensation for one or more employees would shift the entire structure, because the cost of increasing compensation for one employee would be enormous (an increase for all employees), and would be resisted. Thus, Dr. Leamer's theory makes no economic sense.

(c) Finally, Dr. Leamer's analysis cannot distinguish the impact he hypothesizes from an alternative hypothesis that compensation of Defendants' employees is broadly determined by competition in a vast labor market, and that adjustments for individual employee's unique circumstances (such as an attractive outside offer) are highly individualized (see Part V.D.3, below).

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<sup>75</sup> Murphy Report, pp. 10-11.

58. The issue here is not some technical characterization of what is rigid and what is not. The issue is whether internal equity concerns spread the anti-cold-calling effects on compensation broadly across all or most members of the classes. I wrote, “A firm’s commitment to principles of ‘internal equity’ is evidenced by the imposition and maintenance of a somewhat rigid salary structure.”<sup>76</sup> Dr. Murphy attacks the regression equations that I used to describe the internal salary structure but ignores the real question: do these firms spread the compensation suppressing effects of the agreements broadly because of internal equity considerations?

59. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] However, my opinions regarding common impact do not rest wholly or even mostly upon that analysis.

60. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Market driven compensation setting would be bottom-up with each employee receiving compensation commensurate with their outside opportunities. A bottom-up market-driven approach ignores internal equity completely. A top-down approach allows internal equity to play a role in the determination of compensation. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

61. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] the Defendants have focused on the variability in the compensation received by Class Members.<sup>78</sup> This discussion misses the mark. Even in firms with a “somewhat” rigid salary structure, it is to be expected that there will be salary variations for people sharing a title. This is not a symptom of firms setting

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<sup>76</sup> Leamer Report, p.49.

<sup>77</sup> Leamer Report, ¶ 121.

<sup>78</sup> Defendants Opposition to Class Certification, November 12, 2012, pp. 7-8.

compensation randomly but almost certainly reflects differences in the people and jobs that are part of the compensation structure. In any regression analysis that seeks to explain employee compensation, if sufficient data are available regarding these employee and job characteristics, much of the dispersion would be explained, and the unexplained dispersion (the residuals) would be small. However if sufficiently detailed data are not available [REDACTED] these residuals will not necessarily be small.

62. [REDACTED]

63. [REDACTED]

64. [REDACTED]

65. [REDACTED]

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■ [REDACTED]

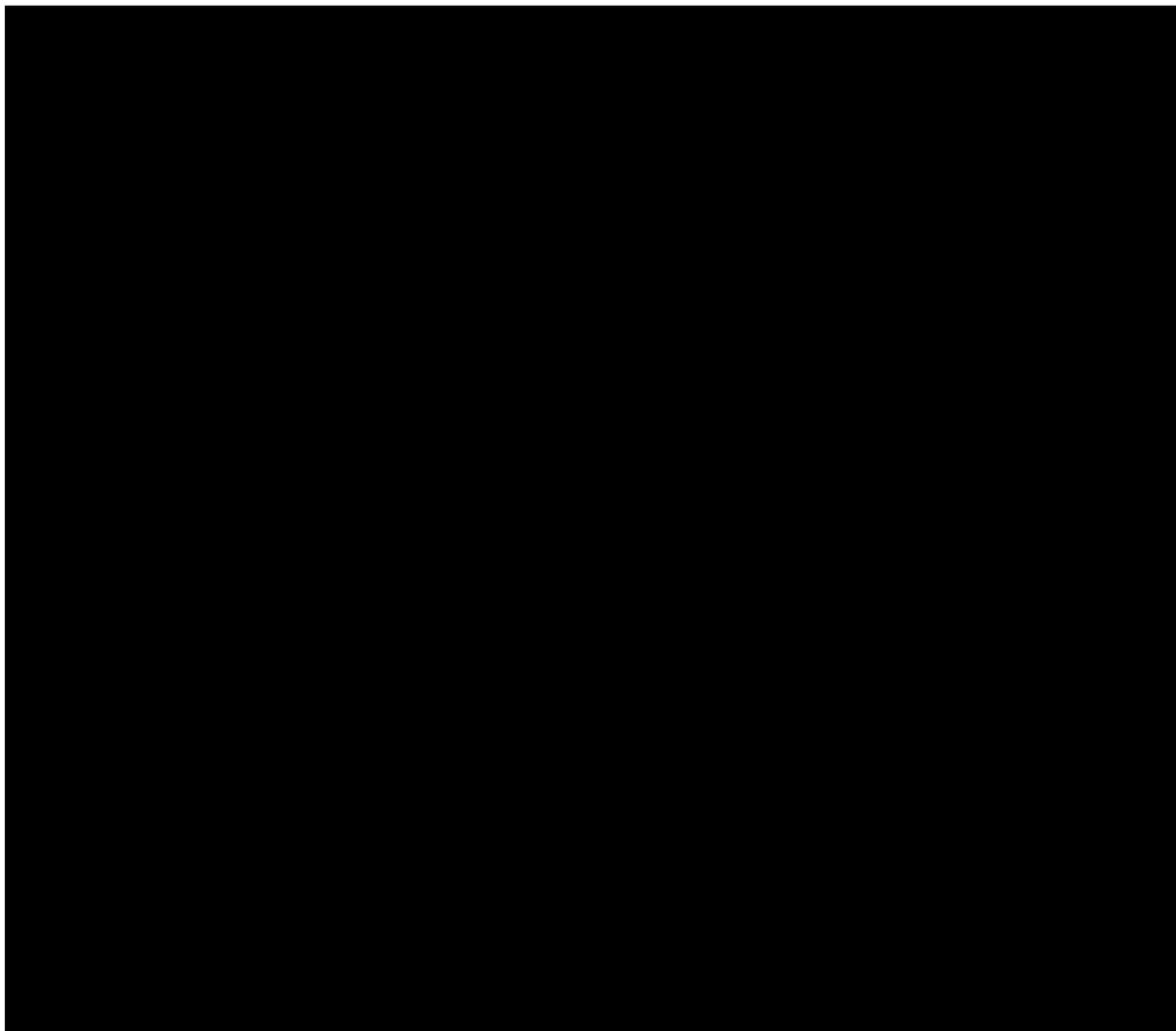
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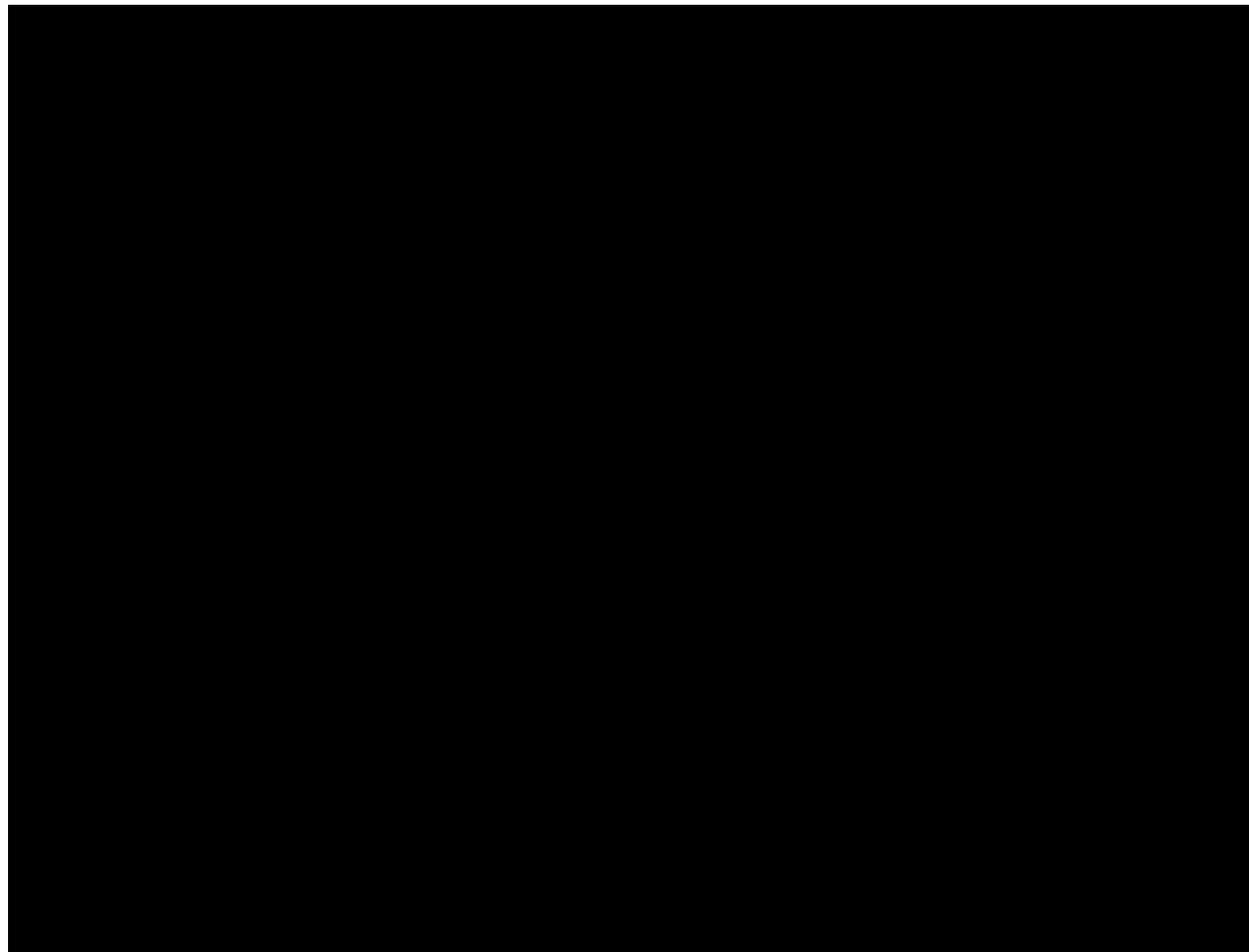
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[REDACTED]

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■ [REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]



**IV. My Conduct Regressions Are Reliable Class-Wide Evidence That the Agreements Suppressed Compensation on a Widespread Basis**

69. Dr. Murphy’s final opinion is that my “conduct regressions suffer from severe conceptual and methodological flaws and are completely unreliable and thus uninformative. His regression methodology provides evidence that is inconsistent with his conclusion of class-wide impact and damages.”<sup>83</sup>
70. Dr. Murphy has raised a number of issues about the “CONDUCT” regression that I used to demonstrate that there is “a reliable Class-wide or formulaic method capable of quantifying the amount of suppressed compensation suffered by each

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<sup>83</sup> Murphy Report, p. 11.

class.” First, my reactions to Dr. Murphy’s comments need to be put into the proper context.

71. This allegedly illegal conduct did not target any single individual. This was an attack on the information network that keeps employees informed of opportunities elsewhere. Thus, in this case, damages are not determined at the individual level. Damages are a consequence of being a part of the information network under attack. Additional damages flow from the forces of internal equity that spread the harm across all or most members of these firms. These additional damages are completely a consequence of being a member of this group.
72. I have thus used a regression model to demonstrate “a reliable Class-wide or formulaic method capable of quantifying the amount of suppressed compensation suffered by each class.” This regression model is a widely accepted way of determining whether and by how much an act or a set of acts affected price or compensation. It does so by contrasting statistically the periods in which illegal behavior was occurring with the periods in which it was absent. The model quantifies the harm to the class and in doing so tells us something about the existence of that harm and its widespread nature.
73. Tellingly, rather than casting aside this approach in favor of something else, Dr. Murphy has conducted variations of my proposed model with the same approach in mind. For example, by estimating the “conduct regression” using only the pre- or post-agreement periods Dr. Murphy has attempted to evaluate the effect on class member compensation by contrasting compensation of individuals during the agreement period with compensation during periods absent of the agreements.<sup>84</sup> Another example is Dr. Murphy’s “conduct regression” that uses the non-conduct period in attempt to model the compensation absent the agreements, and then estimates the but-for salaries during the period of agreements.<sup>85</sup> With this model, Dr. Murphy again has made an attempt to assess class-wide impact of the agreements.

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■ [REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]

74. Although he takes the same approach that I have used, and apparently accepts it as a valid way to proceed, Dr. Murphy has made critical errors in implementation of the approach which led to him to a wrongful conclusion that the model shows no under-compensation to the classes. I describe this in detail below.
75. A critical step in using the regression tool is to decide what control variables need to be included in the equation. In my report, I have tried to suggest the seriousness with which I approached this task partly by listing the categories of variables that need to be included and by making sure that my regression includes variables from each category: Conduct Effects, Persistence, Worker Effects, Industry Effects, and Employer Effects. I have included variables that reflect each and every one of these categories. My opinion is that the list of categories is complete and reliable as it currently stands, though the choice of variables within each category is open to further refinement (as it almost always is with non-experimental data).

**A. Calculation of Standard Errors Assumes Statistical Independence**

76. Dr. Murphy has raised an issue of dependence among the observations and has suggested the treatment of the problem is to correct upward the standard errors of the coefficients. While Dr. Murphy has here identified an issue, he does not propose an appropriate solution. One response would be to include a variable or variables in the equation that account(s) for the correlation, leaving the residuals adequately independent. The many variables that I have included to some extent already accomplish this task.
77. Incidentally, and importantly, there is nothing in my report that refers directly or indirectly to the standard errors that Dr. Murphy is complaining about. This is because I did not rely on them and my conclusions do not depend on them.
78. The regression I estimated makes use of data on nearly [REDACTED] individuals and assumes that the variables in the regression account for all of the similarities among the individuals, and what is left over is uncorrelated “noise.” If what is left over is correlated among individuals in a known way, then one treatment is to adjust both the regression coefficients and the standard errors. I have written the words “one treatment” so as not to lose track that the better treatment is to find a variable or variables that are causing the correlated error structure.

79. If the correlations among individual observations are mostly positive as Dr. Murphy suggests, then the standard errors would be adjusted upward, though it is impossible to tell what would happen to the estimated coefficients, and the statistical significance of selected variables can go up or down.
80. Unfortunately, it is impossible for anyone to know what is the covariance matrix that is needed to revise the estimates of my model. In addition, we cannot use these data to estimate the covariance matrix. The huge covariance matrix that describes the covariance of all pairs of individuals has [REDACTED] elements to be estimated from only ten annual observations at most on each individual. That's impossible. Instead, the right variables must be chosen to describe how the covariances change across individuals.

**1. *Dr. Murphy Relies on a "Somewhat" Rigid Wage Structure in his Adjustment of the Standard Errors.***

81. If this issue is transformed from theory into practice there has to be some structure imposed on the huge number of new parameters introduced by the vague idea of correlation among the residuals. We need a careful analysis to decide on that structure. To do this, Dr. Murphy relies on his observation that there are somewhat rigid salary structures at Defendant firms. This is a rather important concession, contradicting his claims elsewhere that salary structures are not rigid. Here, Dr. Murphy *criticizes me* for failing to recognize how common elements determine compensation of all individuals at all Defendant firms. As Murphy puts it: **"He [Leamer] failed to take into account when performing his statistical test that, aside from the challenged agreements, employees at a firm are affected by common factors that influence their compensation – e.g., a highly successful movie at Pixar can result in large and unusual bonuses for all Pixar employees, or a short-term reduction in the demand for PCs and the microprocessors that power them can cause a decline in Intel's revenue and profitability and lead Intel to impose a wage freeze such as occurred in 2009."**<sup>86</sup>
82. In addition to this rejection of his own opinion, this explanation by Dr. Murphy ignores the fact that revenues of both Intel and Pixar are included in my model, and to the extent that movements in revenue account for common within-firm

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<sup>86</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 124 (emphasis added).

movements, then that is fully taken into account in my regression, and does not need treatment of the type that Dr. Murphy is recommending. As an aside, Dr. Murphy's emphasis of these facts shows that he well understands the importance of internal equity to the pay structures of the Defendants; the events he describes cannot be reconciled with the "classical" model of economics he elsewhere advocates where workers contract and re-contract at the whim of supply and demand.

**2. *The Best Solution is to Include Variables that Eliminate the Correlation Problem***

83. This connects to the most important point. If we can measure items like revenues that create important commonalities across individuals, we should generally include those variables in the equation and suitably adjust the coefficients on all the variables as well as the standard errors. In the process we would remove the observable commonalities from the residuals, perhaps making the unexplained part of the model sufficiently uncorrelated across individuals that the independence assumption of the regression technique is adequately satisfied. In other words, it would be a mistake merely to adjust the standard errors—as Dr. Murphy suggests—if the estimated coefficients would be substantially affected by the same issue. Thus I included revenue variables in my model.

**3. *Dr. Murphy's Employer-Year Fixed Effects Proves too much as it would Invalidate Any Before-During-and-After Model***

84. Dr. Murphy has hypothesized that revenue increases at Intel and Pixar may cause correlated increases in compensation at these two firms. But since my model already includes revenues, Dr. Murphy's follow-on to his criticism about the standard errors in my model does not refer to revenues even though that was the only reason cited for going down this path. Instead he opts for "employer-year" effects, which are the basis for his adjusted standard errors. There are two basic problems with these employer-year effects. First, these variables collectively stand for some unnamed variable like firm revenue that explains why the residuals are correlated. That variable should be named and utilized. Second, these variables together seriously overload the model and make it impossible to estimate the CONDUCT effect if all these variables were added to the model. Dr. Murphy has not included the employer/year effects in the regression, but conceptually he has

edged significantly in that direction when he adjusts the standard errors for clustering based on years. The much better route is to find why the model does not track the employer-year averages well enough to render this issue moot. This just requires another well-chosen explanatory variable.

**B. Dr. Murphy's "Sensitivity Analysis" is Flawed**

85. Dr. Murphy purports to have performed a "sensitivity analysis" of the conduct regression but in reality he has done no such thing. His "analyses" consist of (a) clustering the standard errors, (b) adding the S&P 500 as a variable, and (c) "disaggregating" the model.
86. The large and statistically significant firm-year effects in the regression serve as Murphy's basis both for his clustered standard errors and for including the S&P Stock Price in the equation.

"The test resoundingly rejects the hypothesis that there are no such omitted firm-specific factors, and establishes the need to use 'clustered' standard errors (or correct for that correlation in other ways)."<sup>87</sup>

"A consequence of omitting important determinants of firm-level compensation is that Dr. Leamer's estimated conduct effects will capture the impact of variables (other than the challenged agreements) that differ systematically between the conduct and non-conduct periods. To illustrate the potential problem, I considered what would happen if I simply add a variable measuring the performance of the stock market from his regression, which potentially would measure general economic and financial performance in the economy that Dr. Leamer acknowledges likely affect compensation (see his Figure 8 and related discussion).<sup>183</sup> Exhibit 26 shows the results from adding the change in the

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<sup>87</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 137.

S&P 500 index as an explanatory variable in his conduct regression.”<sup>88</sup>

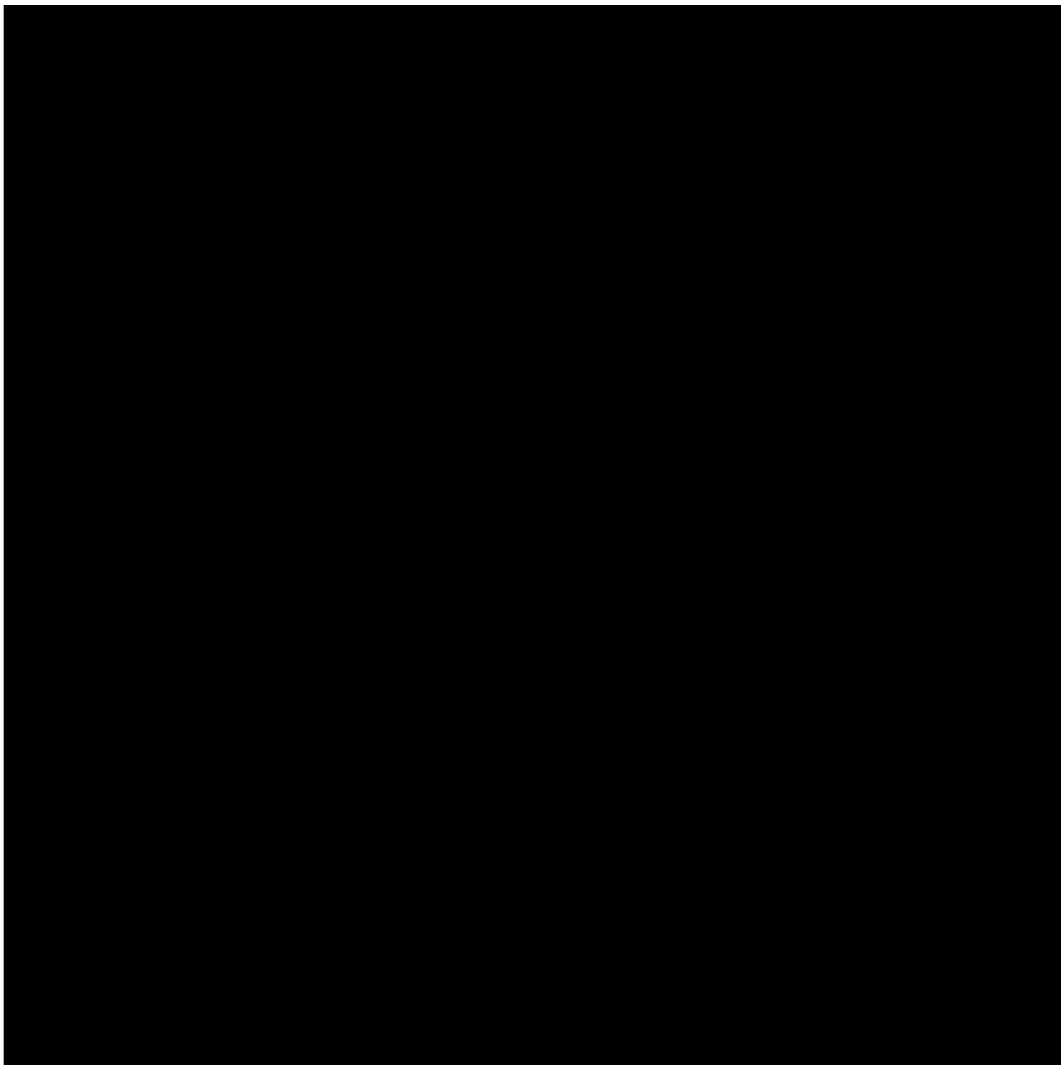
87. While it is wise to be looking for variables to include in the model rather than just playing technical games with the standard errors, it is a major mistake to include the S&P index. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Some of these variables are sure to destroy the damage estimate. Locating such a destructive variable is not a success. There has to be some wisdom in the selection of variables to be included.
88. Why would the stock market variable be included at all? My model includes employment in the information sector to capture the overall business cycle effects and also includes firm revenues to capture the cycles afflicting each of the seven Defendants. Dr. Murphy has not provided a persuasive reason that that the S&P 500 index captures cycle issues not already captured by these variables.
89. A stock market index reflects the expected future revenue of the firms that comprise the index. Included among the 500 firms in the S&P index are many firms (e.g., Goldman Sachs) that have no bearing on the Defendant’s compensation. Adobe and Apple do not decide to increase their compensation when the prospects of future revenue at Goldman Sachs improve. It might be more sensible to use the stock market values of the firms themselves (see below) but the revenue variables in my model should capture most of the information in these stock market valuations.
90. Worse yet, Dr. Murphy has used the end-of-year value of the S&P Net Total Revenue Index. If Dr. Murphy's intent was to control for the effect of “general economic and financial performance in the economy”<sup>90</sup> on compensation, then his variable must adequately capture this effect and align the timing of the effect with the timing of the dependent variable—in this case total annual compensation, which is not determined until the last minute of the last trading day of the year—since there are stock options, restricted grants and bonuses that accrue throughout the

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<sup>88</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 138.

<sup>90</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 138.

year. This is a flawed variable which is not a logical candidate for inclusion in the model.



91. One critical problem is that the value of the S&P Index on any particular day does not capture any fluctuations that occurred during the year. If, for example, the S&P were either to rise or fall substantially the last days of December, that movement cannot possibly have had an effect on all the compensation decisions during the preceding year. The total compensation figure that is being explained here reflects base salary as of December and all the bonus and stock payments accumulated over the preceding year. [REDACTED]

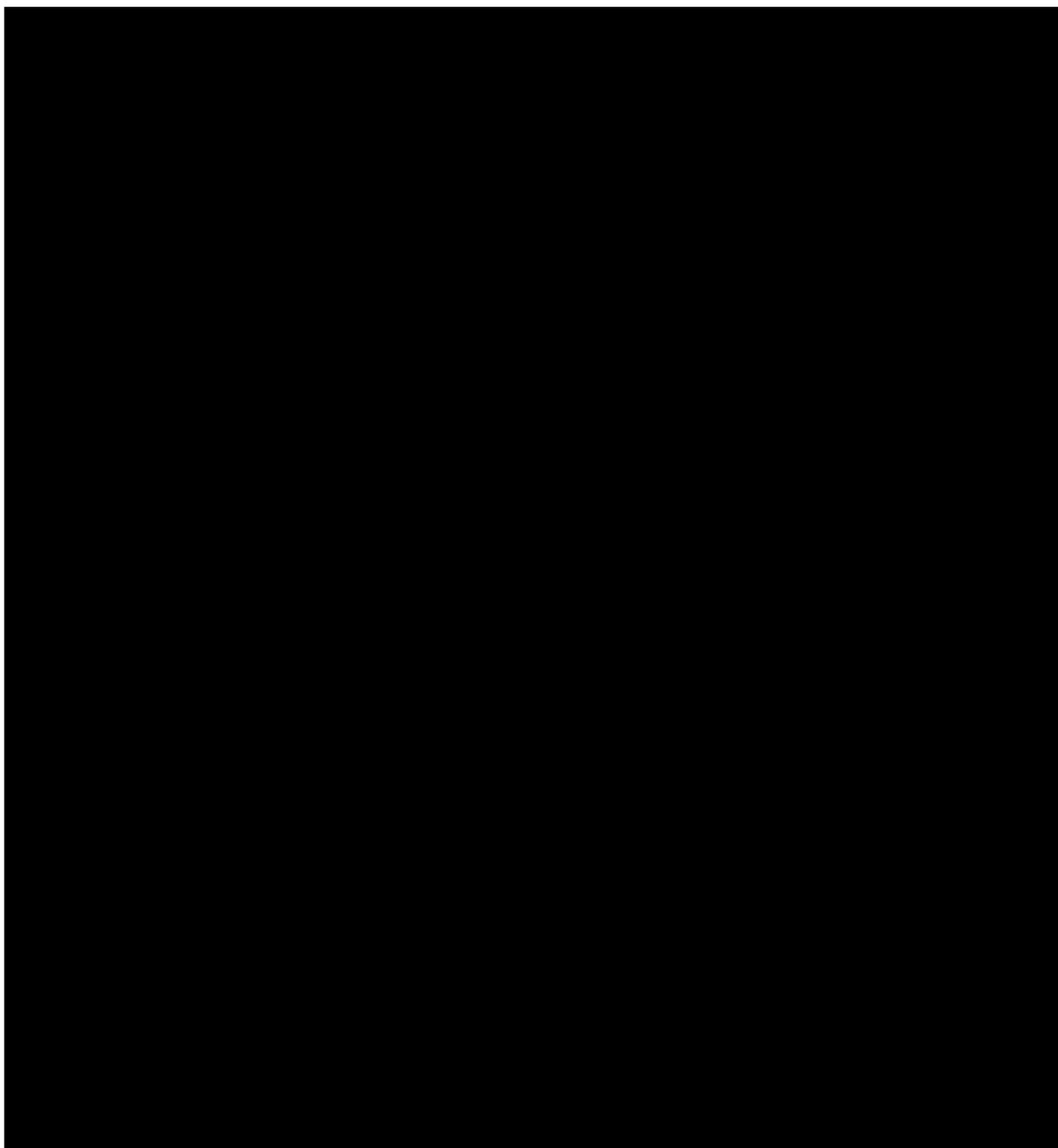
[REDACTED]

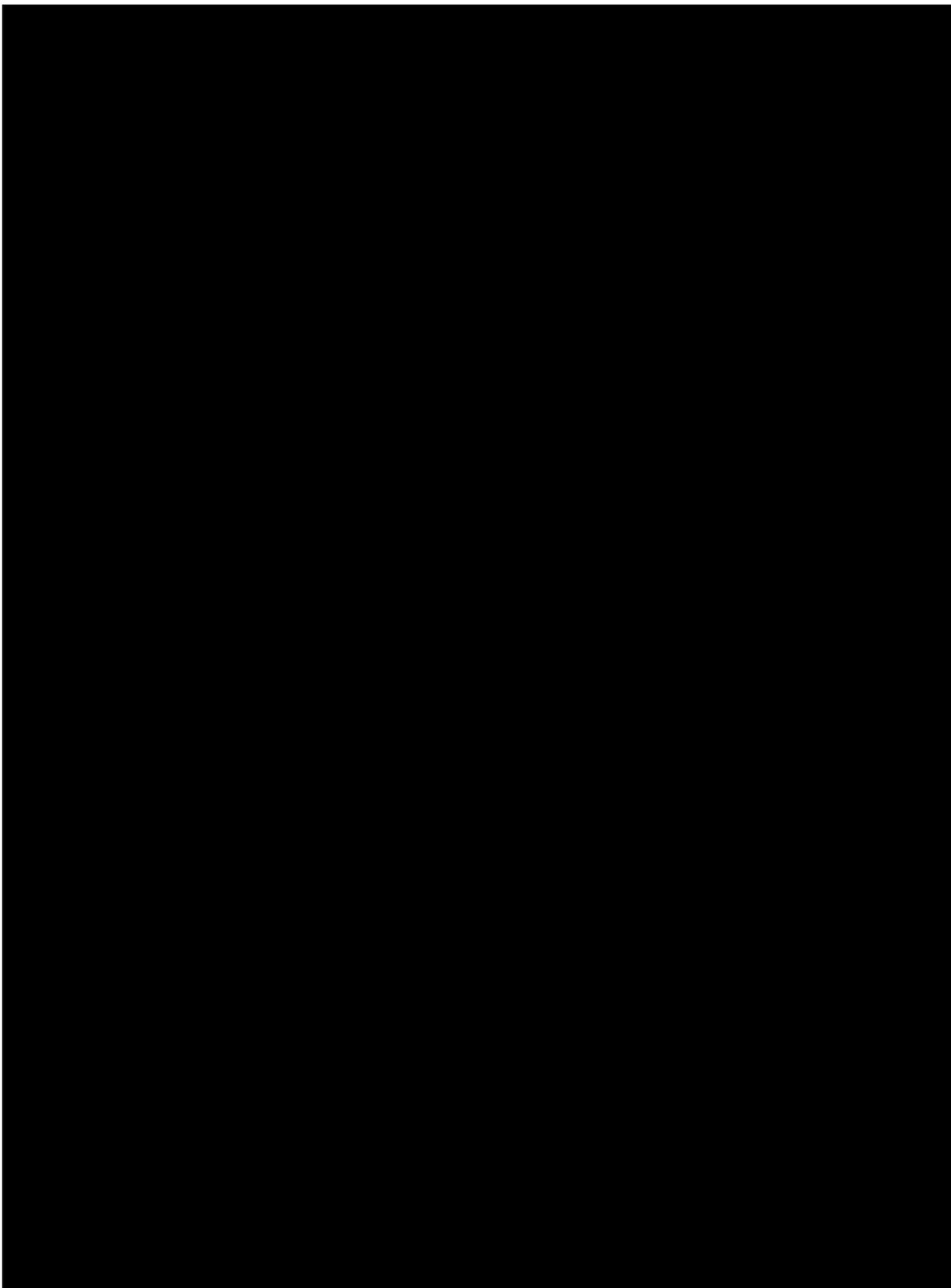
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Thus, Dr. Murphy tries to explain an employee's compensation at a point in time with the *future level* (unknown at the time) of the stock market.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**1. *Dr. Murphy's Study of Data Subsets Typifies What Happens When a Model is Overloaded***

94. A misleading, but unfortunately common, tactic when attacking a regression model is to overload the model with so many variables that it produces wild and statistically insignificant results. This is exactly what Dr. Murphy has done in several different ways.

95. Dr. Murphy has modified my proposed model of class-wide damages to test for sensitivity to benchmark periods. First, he estimates the conduct regression using only the pre-period as the benchmark. Then he estimates the conduct regression using only the post-period as the benchmark.<sup>91</sup>
96. In order for a regression model to have any ability to estimate an effect on compensation, the model has to utilize an adequately informative benchmark period. By modifying the regression model to include only pre-conduct (or post-conduct) period as a benchmark, Dr. Murphy is trying to estimate the effect of the conduct that occurred over five years by utilizing the experience of merely two non-conspiracy years. It is startling that Dr. Murphy would conduct such an exercise in light of his understanding that the information in the data is limited.<sup>92</sup>
97. Another “sensitivity” test he conducts is to “first estimate [the] conduct regression using data outside [the] conduct periods, and then use the coefficient estimates to predict compensation during the conduct period.”<sup>93</sup> Again, Dr. Murphy puts an enormous burden on a regression model to explain compensation using two disjointed two-year periods. It is important to note that the regression model is dynamic, i.e. incorporates the evolution of both total compensation and macroeconomic factors in explaining compensation levels. Thus, to throw away data in the middle of the time-period in hand (that also covers half of the entire time-period) is not sensible and may lead to an inaccurate and misleading result.

***2. Dr. Murphy's Partial Disaggregation by Defendant is Improperly Implemented in a Manner Designed to Make the CONDUCT Variable Perform Poorly***

98. Any econometric analysis rests on wisely chosen assumptions about similarities among the observations. A standard similarity assumption is that an individual's responses to opportunities and stimuli are similar over time, and to the extent that there are dissimilarities these are captured by control variables that change over

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<sup>91</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 133.

<sup>92</sup> "...[the dataset] effectively [has] fewer than 60 observations from which to estimate [the] conduct variable" (*parentheses omitted*). Murphy Report, ¶ 123.

<sup>93</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 134.

time such as age. A similarity assumption is what allows one to use observations of a single individual at different points in time to estimate a model. Without that similarity assumption, estimation of the model cannot proceed. The assumption of similarity of individuals over time is entirely standard. It is also an entirely standard assumption that two individuals in the same firm are similar, and two individuals in different firms are also similar, in the sense that their dissimilarities can be adequately controlled for in the model. This is what allows the estimation of a model based on individual data taken from the same firm and from different firms.

99. Depending on the context, the right place to position a data analysis is somewhere between the extremes of perfect similarity and perfect dissimilarity. But if the data set is large and informative enough, it does little damage to allow perfect dissimilarity in the model, and then let the data decide how much dissimilarity actually applies. However, the weaker and/or briefer is the data set the more reliant we are on making the right similarity assumption. This data set we are studying is too limited to throw away the similarity-across-firms assumption as Dr. Murphy proposes.
100. Dr. Murphy, in his critique regarding the correlation across individuals, says that the dataset in reality is not as large as it seems. “Dr. Leamer’s sample contains over 500,000 individual observations, but fewer than 60 unique combinations of employer and year (and thus effectively fewer than 60 observations from which to estimate his conduct variable).”<sup>94</sup> This should have been an alert to Dr. Murphy that one can only go so far in including variables that could reliably identify the conduct effect. By incorporating an additional 42 conduct interaction variables, Dr. Murphy has overwhelmed the model, making the conduct effect virtually unidentifiable.<sup>95</sup>
101. Complete disaggregation would require an entirely distinct model for each Defendant. Per Dr. Murphy’s thinking about the effective number of observations, this would reduce the number to at most 11 annual observations for each Defendant, and it would be impossible to estimate a model of the scope of mine with so few time-series experiments. Dr. Murphy has not gone that far. What he has done is to disaggregate each and every variable in my model that is directly related to the

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<sup>94</sup> Murphy Report, ¶ 123.



CONDUCT effect, but he has left *all* other variables free of the Defendant effect. This seems designed only to minimize artificially the CONDUCT variable, not to approach sensibly the disaggregation issue.

102. In my model I allow some amount of variability in the CONDUCT effect across Defendants depending on their rates of hiring. In my model, I have allowed for the lagged dependent variables to vary by Defendant because it became apparent that the time series patterns were different, especially for the Google data. If I were going to disaggregate one more effect it would be revenue, based on the idea that these seven firms might have had different approaches to sharing their revenue gains with their employees. In other words, disaggregation requires better judgment than just throwing an excessive set of additional variables into the model, as Dr. Murphy has done.

### ***3. Firm-Wide Data Can Correct for the Correlation Problem***

103. As Dr. Murphy points out, the issue with correlation across individuals can be solved in different ways.<sup>96</sup> One of Dr. Murphy's sources identifies "use group averages instead of microdata" as one of three solutions to correlated observations.<sup>97</sup> The perils of disaggregation with this dataset can be clearly seen if one estimates the model with an annual averaged dataset by employer-year.
104. With these firm-level annual aggregates, as Dr. Murphy points out (if we reject his earlier opinion regarding the absence of Defendants' compensation structures), there are only have 60 observations to work with. With only nine or fewer observations per Defendant it is impossible to estimate a separate equation for each Defendant. Expressed differently, with a fully disaggregated model the standard errors of the coefficients are very large—infinite in fact. Inevitably, as we move in the direction of full disaggregation, the standard errors are going to get larger and larger. We thus need some wisdom to decide how much disaggregation is best.

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<sup>96</sup> "[The test] establishes the need to use 'clustered' standard errors (or correct for the correlation in other ways.)" Murphy Report, ¶137.

<sup>97</sup> Angrist, J. D. and J. Pischke, Mostly Harmless Econometrics, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2009, Chapter 8.2, pp. 312-313.

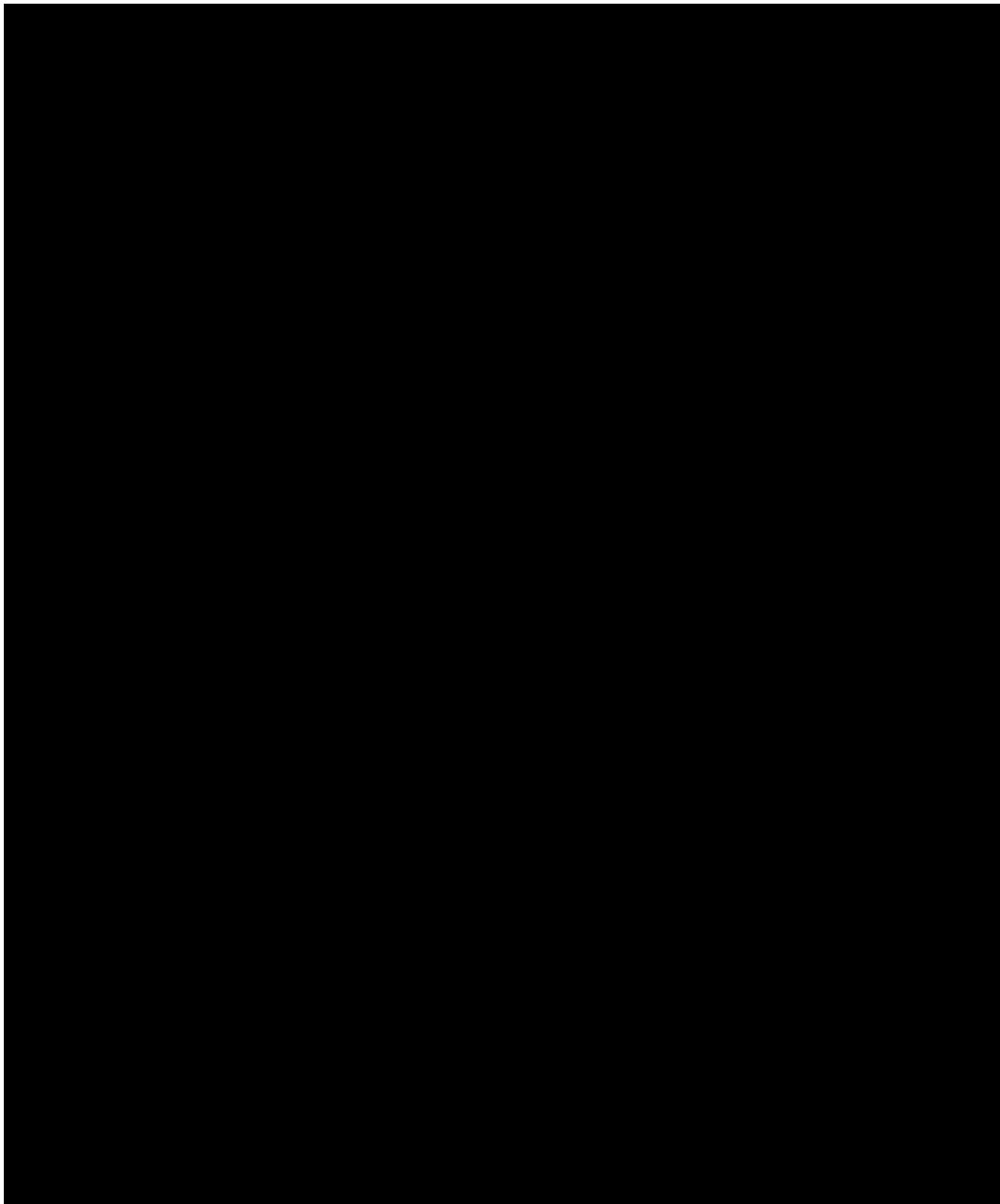
105. Though the information in the employer-year data is limited, we can still extract some useful information from it.
106. The challenge with estimating a model with few observations and many potential variables is to choose wisely the similarity assumption. Using the employer-year data we can allow the conduct effect to vary freely for each Defendant as proposed by Dr. Murphy. We can also incorporate the firms' stock prices to fully account for "general economic and financial performance," of which Dr. Murphy expressed concern. However, with so few observations we have to make a judgment about how many other variables we want to include. I have decided to limit the persistence variables to one-lag, common across defendants, and to exclude the trend variable, both for the same reason—this is a too short a times series to pick up these effects. Figure 12 and Figure 14 show the corresponding conduct regression model which uses annual average data at company-year levels instead of individual employee observations. Here, a single conduct variable is interacted with each employer, meaning that the effect of the agreement is allowed to be completely distinct for each Defendant. In addition, I include the lag of annual average stock prices of the companies, similar to Dr. Murphy's use of the S&P 500 index.
107. With a small sample size (30 degrees of freedom) the burden is too high to allow statistical significance of the collection of all variables at conventional 95 percent or 90 percent levels. However, the T-values on the conduct coefficients are relatively high and provide evidence that the negative coefficients did not occur by mere chance. The p-value on all conduct coefficients is less than 0.5 which suggests that it is more likely than not that the compensation of employees were decreased during the period of the agreements. In addition, the test of joint significance of the conduct effect shows statistical significance for both the All Employee Class and the Technical Employee Class.
108. [REDACTED]

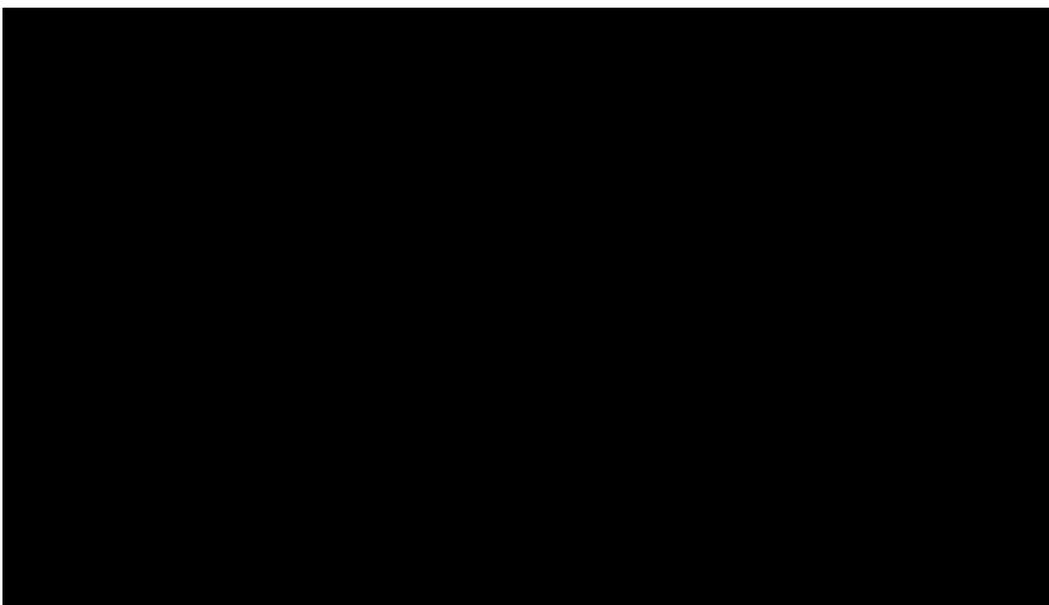
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<sup>98</sup> Pixar and Lucasfilm effects have not been computed due to unavailability of stock price data.

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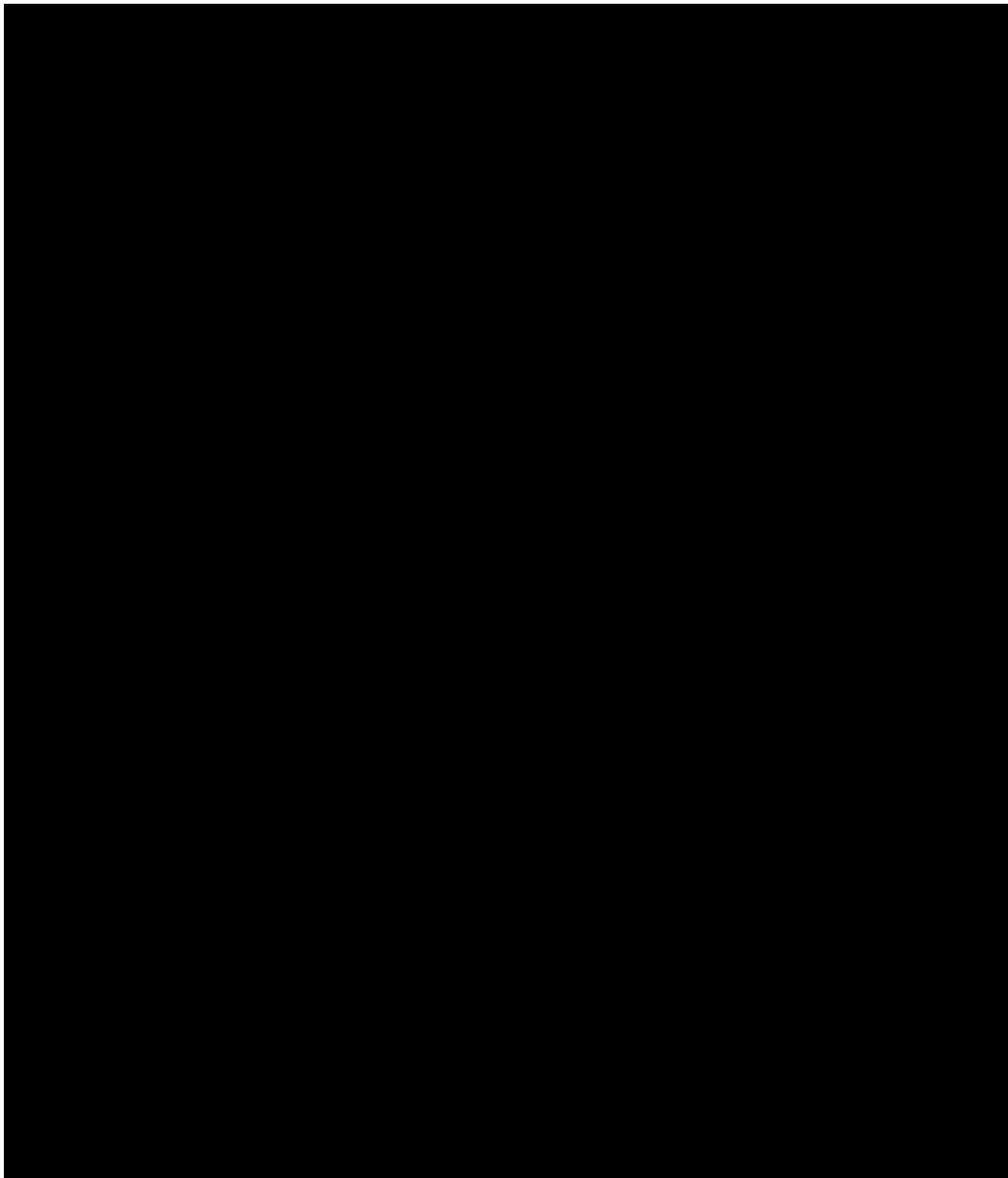
12/10/2012

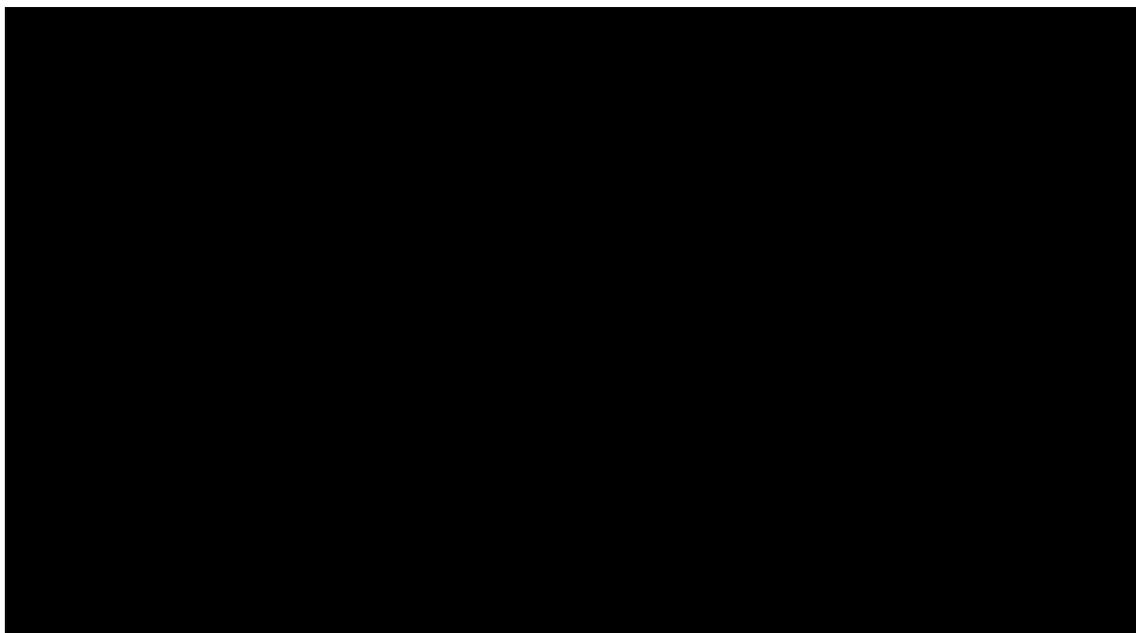




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**C. Both Dr. Murphy's and My Conduct Regression Analyses Demonstrate the Feasibility of the Regression Approach**

109. The analyses described in this report are performed for the purpose of demonstrating the availability of proof and statistical methodologies common to members of the All-Employee Class and the Technical Employee Class capable of showing that all or nearly all members of each class suffered suppressed compensation due to the agreements, and capable of quantifying that harm. I understand that discovery has not yet been completed and that further evidence might emerge that is relevant to my analysis. I reserve the right to consider any such evidence and its impact, if any, on the analysis I have proposed.

**V. Conclusion**

110. I therefore conclude that common proof, in the form of documents, data, economic theory, and statistical methodologies, is capable of demonstrating that the agreements artificially suppressed compensation of all or nearly all members of the All-Employee Class and Technical Employee Class. I conclude further that reliable

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econometric methods are capable of computing the total amount of salary suppression caused by the agreements to Members of the All-Employee Class and Technical Employee Class.



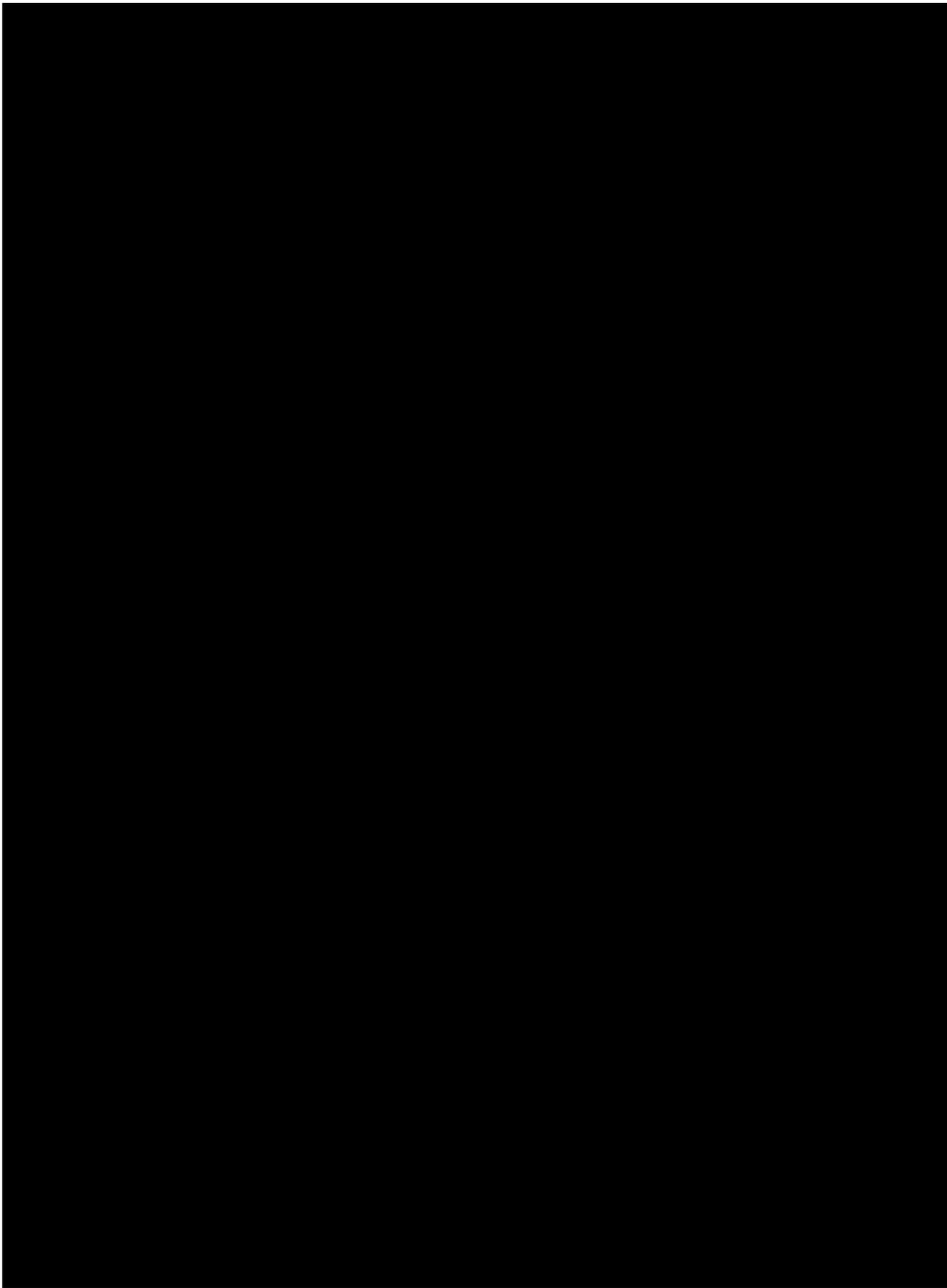
Edward E. Leamer, Ph.D.

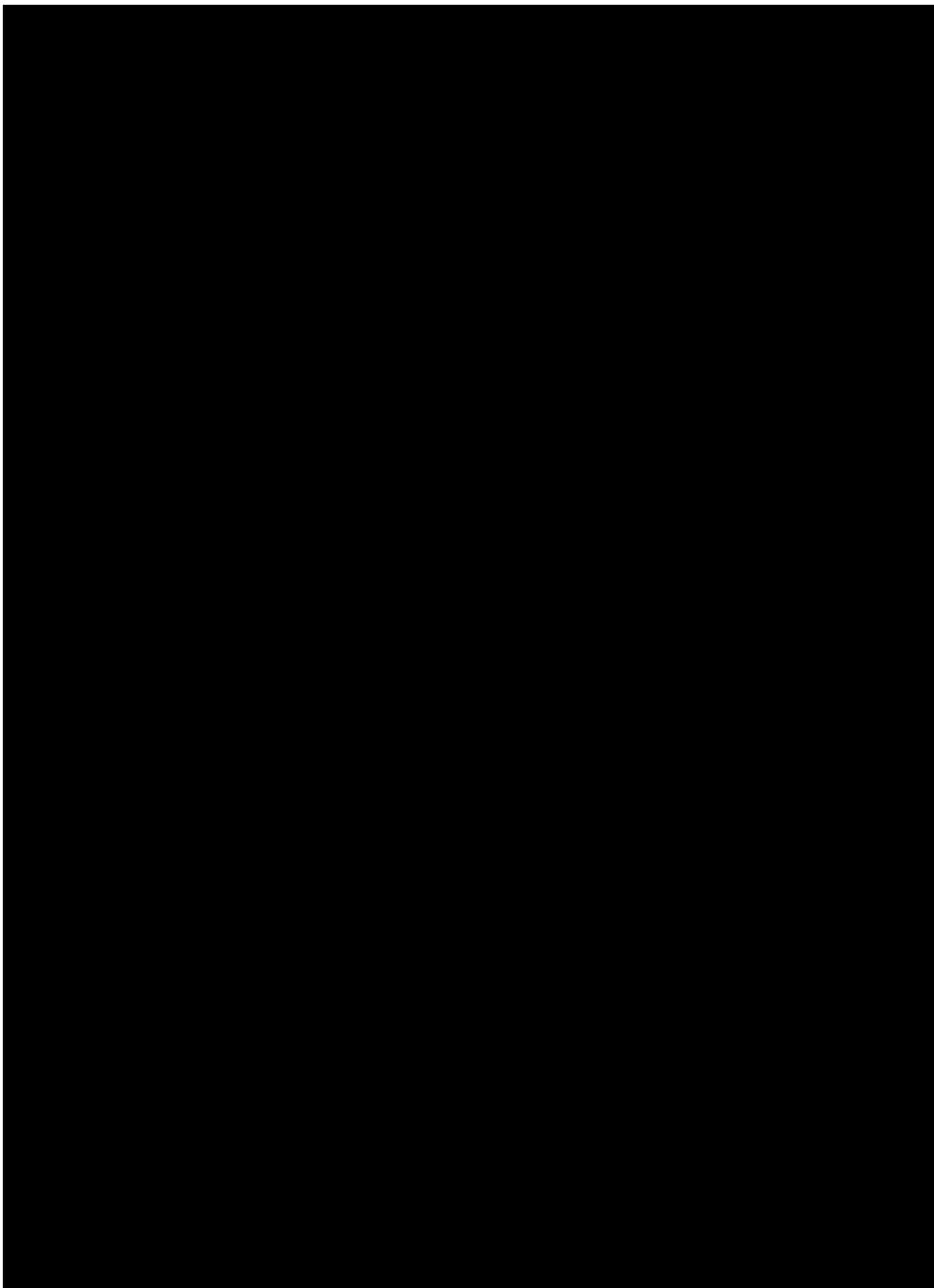
December 10, 2012

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12/10/2012

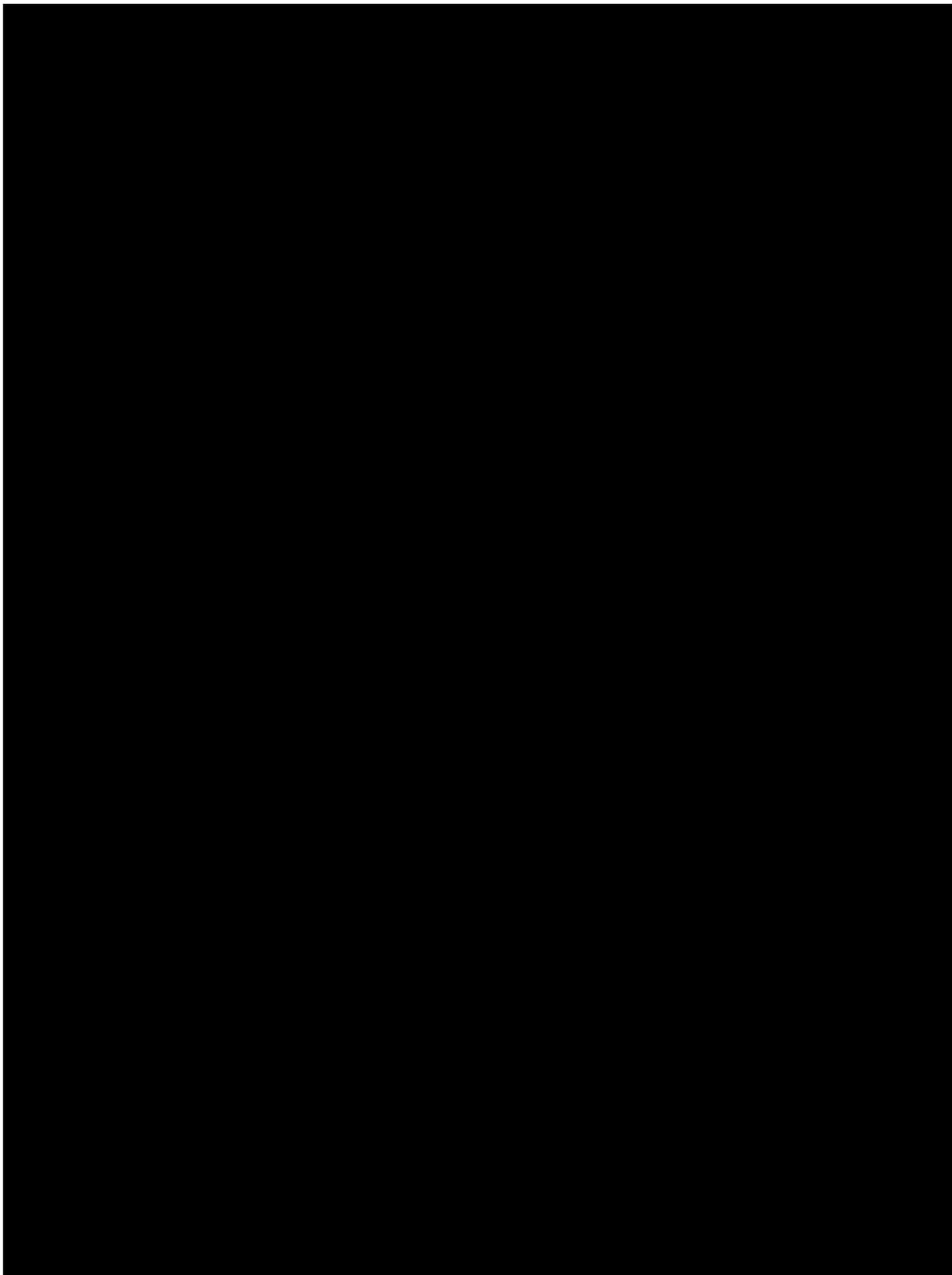






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**Exhibit 1**  
**List of Additional Materials Relied Upon**

**Pleadings and Orders****Date**

Defendants' Notice of Motion and Motion to Strike the Report of Dr. Edward E. Leamer	11/12/12
Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification	11/12/12

**Declarations**

Burmeister, Steven	11/12/12
Galy, Chris	11/09/12
Maupin, Michelle	11/12/12
McAdams, Lori	11/12/12
McKell, Danny	11/12/12
Morris, Donna	11/09/12
Vijungco, Jeff	11/09/12
Wagner, Frank	11/09/12

**Depositions and Exhibits****Date**

Leamer, Edward	10/26/12
Murphy, Kevin M.	12/03/12
Zissimos, Pamela	11/13/12

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**Exhibit 1**  
**List of Additional Materials Relied Upon**

**Expert Reports****Date**

Expert Report of Edward E. Leamer, PhD	10/01/12
Expert Report of Professor Kevin M. Murphy, PhD	11/12/12

**Publicly Available Materials**

Angrist, J. D. and J. Pischke, Mostly Harmless Econometrics, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2009, Chapter 8.2.

Creswell, J. W., and V. L. Plano Clark, Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research, SAGE Publication: 2007, Chapter 6.

Creswell, J. W., Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, SAGE Publication: 2009, Chapter 9.

Di Maria, C. H., and S. Metzler, "Internal Wage Structure and Bank Performance in Productivity in the Financial Services Sector," *The European Money and Finance Forum Vienna* (2009), Chapter 9.

Fehr, E., L. Goette and C. Zehnder, "A Behavioral Account of the Labor Market: The Role of Fairness Concerns," *Annual Review of Economics*, (2009).

Gerhart, M., G. Milkovich and J. Newman, Compensation, New York: McGraw-Hill Irwin, 2011, Chapter 3.

Hamermesh, D.S., "Interdependence in the labour market," *Economica*, (1975).

Isaac, J. E., "Performance related pay: The importance of fairness," *Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (June 2001).

Kahneman, D., Thinking, Fast and Slow, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2011.

Levine, D. I., "Fairness, markets, and ability to pay: Evidence from compensation executives," *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 83, No. 5 (December 1993).

Machin, S. and A. Manning, "A test of competitive labor market theory: the wage structure among elder care assistants in the South of England," *ILRReview*, Vol. 57, No. 3 (April 2004).

**Exhibit 1**  
**List of Additional Materials Relied Upon**

Piore, M. J., "Qualitative Research: Does It Fit In Economics?," *European Management Review* , (2006) 3, 17-23.  
Rees, A. "The Role of Fairness in Wage Determination," *Journal of Labor Economics* , 1993, Vol. 11, No. 1, pt. 1.  
Stiglitz, J., "Information and the Change in the Paradigm in Economics," *The American Economic Review* , Vol. 92, No. 3 (June 2002).  
  
"The Prize in Economic Sciences 2012," Nobelprize.org., December 10, 2012,  
[http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/economics/laureates/2012/](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economics/laureates/2012/).  
"The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2002," Nobelprize.org., December 10, 2012,  
[http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/economics/laureates/2002/](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economics/laureates/2002/).

**Documents**

Adobe

ADOBE\_002764 - ADOBE\_002765  
ADOBE\_008098 - ADOBE\_008099  
ADOBE\_008398 - ADOBE\_008399  
ADOBE\_008692 - ADOBE\_008693  
ADOBE\_009327  
ADOBE\_016608 - ADOBE\_016655

Apple

231APPLE010841 - 231APPLE010843  
231APPLE055294 - 231APPLE055305  
231APPLE056385 - 231APPLE056386

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**Exhibit 1**  
**List of Additional Materials Relied Upon**

231APPLE081072 - 231APPLE081075  
231APPLE094041 - 231APPLE094067

Google

GOOG-HIGH TECH-00009270 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00009276  
GOOG-HIGH TECH-00009454 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00009458  
GOOG-HIGH TECH-00036370 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00036461  
GOOG-HIGH TECH-00038253 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00038274  
GOOG-HIGH TECH-00194984 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00194985  
GOOG-HIGH TECH-00195005 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00195007  
GOOG-HIGH TECH-00195364 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00195365  
GOOG-HIGH TECH-00210276 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00210276  
GOOG-HIGH TECH-00233026 - GOOG-HIGH TECH-00233057

Intel

76512DOC000025 - 76512DOC000026  
76512DOC000926 - 76512DOC000943  
76526DOC000714  
76582DOC000902 - 76582DOC000922  
76616DOC005974 - 76616DOC005981

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**Exhibit 1**  
**List of Additional Materials Relied Upon**

Intuit

INTUIT\_003008 - INTUIT\_003011

Lucasfilm

LUCAS00004721 - LUCAS00004753

LUCAS00035991 - LUCAS00035992

LUCAS00036013 - LUCAS00036014

Pixar

PIX00009271 - PIX00009272

PIX00023020 - PIX00023021