

Chapter 3

Labor Productivity and Comparative Advantage: The Ricardian Model

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Preview

- Opportunity costs and comparative advantage
- Production possibilities
- Relative supply and relative demand
- Trade possibilities and gains from trade
- Wages and trade
- Misconceptions about comparative advantage
- Transportation costs and non-traded goods
- Empirical evidence

3-2

Introduction

- The Ricardian model (chapter 3) says differences in *productivity of labor* between countries cause productive differences, leading to gains from trade.
 - ♦ Differences in productivity are usually explained by differences in *technology*.
- The Heckscher-Ohlin model (chapter 4) says differences in *labor, labor skills, physical capital and land* between countries cause productive differences, leading to gains from trade.

3-3

Ricardian Model Assumptions

1. Two countries: domestic and foreign.
2. Two goods: wine and cheese.
3. Labor is the only resource needed for production.
4. Labor productivity is constant.
5. Labor productivity varies across countries due to differences in technology.
6. The supply of labor in each country is constant.
7. Labor markets are competitive.
8. Workers are mobile across sectors.

3-4

Unit Labor Requirement

- A **unit labor requirement** is the number of hours of labor required to produce one unit of output.
 - ♦ a_{LW} is the unit labor requirement for wine in the domestic country. For example, if $a_{LW} = 4$, then it takes 4 hours of labor to produce one gallon of wine in the domestic country.
 - ♦ a_{LC} is the unit labor requirement for cheese in the domestic country. For example, if $a_{LC} = 1$, then it takes 1 hour of labor to produce one pound of cheese in the domestic country.
 - ♦ A high unit labor requirement means low labor productivity.
- Denote the labor supply in the domestic country as L .

3-5

Opportunity Costs

- Suppose a limited number of workers produce either wine or cheese.
- Producing more of one good requires producing less of the other.
- The **opportunity cost** of producing a pound of cheese is the amount of wine not produced.
- The opportunity cost of producing a gallon of wine is the amount of cheese not produced.

3-6

Comparative Advantage

- A country has a **comparative advantage** in producing a good if the opportunity cost of producing that good is lower in the country than in other countries.
- A country will always have comparative advantage in something and thus will always have something to export.

3-7

Comparative Advantage

- Suppose that the domestic country has a comparative advantage in cheese production: its opportunity cost of producing cheese is lower than in the foreign country.

$$a_{LC}/a_{LW} < a^*_{LC}/a^*_{LW}$$

When the domestic country increases cheese production, it reduces wine production less than the foreign country does because the domestic unit labor requirement of cheese production is low compared to that of wine production.

3-8

Comparative Advantage

- Domestic country has an **absolute advantage** in producing cheese if $a_{LC} < a^*_{LC}$
 - ♦ needs less labor to produce a pound of cheese than foreign country:
 - ♦ unit labor requirement for cheese production is lower than in the foreign country.
 - ♦ more efficient in producing cheese.
- Domestic country has an absolute advantage in producing wine if $a_{LW} < a^*_{LW}$.

3-9

Comparative Advantage

- Even a country that is the most (or least) efficient producer of all goods still can benefit from trade.
 - ♦ Even a (rich, developed) country with an absolute advantage in both goods will have a comparative advantage in only one good — the good where its absolute advantage is larger.
 - ♦ Even a (poor, developing) country with an absolute disadvantage in both goods will have a comparative advantage in producing something — the good where its absolute disadvantage is smaller.

3-10

Numerical Example

Unit labor requirements (hours)		
	Cheese (pounds)	Wine (gallons)
Domestic	$a_{LC} = 1$	$a_{LW} = 4$
Foreign	$a^*_{LC} = 3$	$a^*_{LW} = 2$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{a_{LC}}{a_{LW}} < \frac{a^*_{LC}}{a^*_{LW}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

3-11

Opportunity Cost Example

- To produce an additional pound of cheese requires a_{LC} hours of work.
- Each hour devoted to cheese production could have been used to produce a certain amount of wine instead, equal to
 - 1 hour/(a_{LW} hours/gallon of wine) = $(1/a_{LW})$ gallons of wine
- If 1 hour of labor is moved to cheese production, that additional hour of labor could have produced 1 hour/(4 hours/gallon of wine) = 1/4 gallons of wine.

3-12

Production Possibilities Frontier

- The **production possibility frontier** (PPF) of an economy shows the *maximum* amount of a goods that can be produced for a fixed amount of resources.
- If Q_C represents the quantity of cheese produced and Q_W represents the quantity of wine produced, then the production possibility frontier of the domestic economy has the equation:

$$a_{LC}Q_C + a_{LW}Q_W = L$$

Total amount of labor resources

Labor required for each unit of cheese production

Total units of cheese production

Labor required for each unit of wine production

Total units of wine production

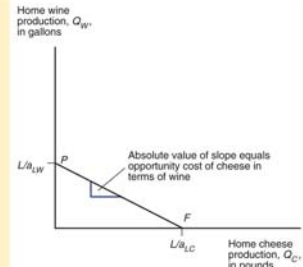
3-13

Production Possibilities Frontier

Figure 3-1

Home's Production Possibility Frontier

The line PPF shows the maximum amount of cheese Home can produce given any production of wine, and vice versa.



3-14

Production Possibilities Frontier

- PPF in labor constraint form:

$$a_{LC}Q_C + a_{LW}Q_W = L$$

- Cheese endpoint of PPF: if produce only cheese, $\bar{Q}_C = \frac{L}{a_{LC}}$ when $Q_W = 0$.
- Wine endpoint of PPF: if produce only wine, $\bar{Q}_W = \frac{L}{a_{LW}}$ when $Q_C = 0$.

3-15

Production Possibilities Frontier

- PPF in slope-intercept form:

$$Q_W = L/a_{LW} - (a_{LC}/a_{LW})Q_C$$

- Slope of PPF equals $-(a_{LC}/a_{LW})$
 - Constant, so PPF is a straight line.
- The opportunity cost of cheese production is:
 - The quantity of wine production given up a_{LC}/a_{LW}
 - Equal to the absolute value of the slope of the PPF

3-16

Example 3.1 Home PPF

- In the home country, producing one pound of cheese requires one unit of labor, and producing one gallon of wine requires four units of labor. Home has a labor supply of 600.

- Find and graph the Home PPF.

$$a_{LC}Q_C + a_{LW}Q_W = L$$

$$Q_C + 4Q_W = 600$$

$$Q_W = 150 - \frac{1}{4}Q_C$$

3-17

Example 3.1 Home PPF

- What is the most cheese Home can produce?

$$\bar{Q}_C = \frac{L}{a_{LC}} = \frac{600}{1} = 600$$

- What is the most wine Home can produce?

$$\bar{Q}_W = \frac{L}{a_{LW}} = \frac{600}{4} = 150$$

3-18

Example 3.1 Home PPF

- What is the opportunity cost of cheese production for Home?

$$\frac{a_{LC}}{a_{LW}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

- Where does it appear in the PPF equation?
 - ♦ *Absolute value of the slope*

3-19

Example 3.1 Home PPF



3-20

Exercise 3.1 US PPF

- In the United States, producing one unit of cheese requires 1 unit of labor, while producing one unit of wine requires 2 units of labor. US labor supply is 100.
- Find and graph the US PPF.
- Determine the US maximum cheese production.
- Determine the US maximum wine production.
- Find the US opportunity cost of cheese in terms of wine.
- Where does it appear in the equation describing the production possibilities frontier?

3-21

Exercise Solutions 3.1 US PPF

- In the United States, producing one unit of cheese requires 1 unit of labor, while producing one unit of wine requires 2 units of labor. US labor supply is 100.
- Find and graph the US PPF.

$$a_{LC}Q_C + a_{LW}Q_W = L$$

$$Q_C + 2Q_W = 100$$

$$Q_W = 50 - \frac{1}{2}Q_C$$

3-22

Exercise Solutions 3.1 US PPF

- Determine the US maximum cheese production.

$$\bar{Q}_C = \frac{L}{a_{LC}} = \frac{100}{1} = 100$$

- Determine the US maximum wine production.

$$\bar{Q}_W = 50$$

3-23

Exercise Solutions 3.1 US PPF

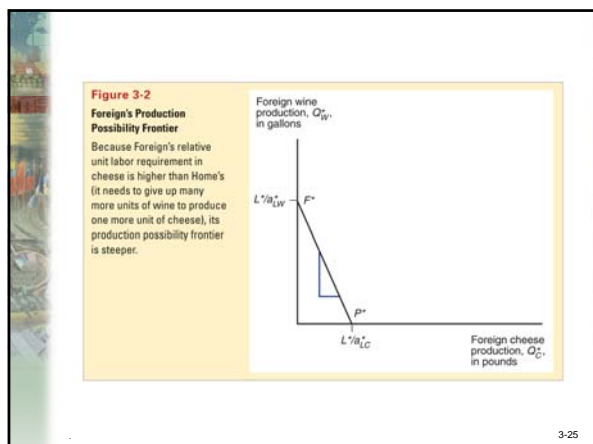
- Find the US opportunity cost of cheese in terms of wine.

$$\frac{a_{LC}}{a_{LW}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- Where does it appear in the equation describing the production possibilities frontier?

♦ *Absolute value of the slope*

3-24



Example 3.2 Foreign PPF

- In the foreign country, producing one pound of cheese requires three units of labor, and producing one gallon of wine requires two units of labor. Foreign has a labor supply of 600.
- Find and graph the Foreign PPF.

$$a_{LC}^* Q_C^* + a_{LW}^* Q_W^* = L^*$$

$$3Q_C^* + 2Q_W^* = 600$$

$$Q_W^* = 300 - \frac{3}{2}Q_C^*$$

3-26

Example 3.2 Foreign PPF

- What is the most cheese Foreign can produce?

$$\bar{Q}_C^* = \frac{L^*}{a_{LC}^*} = \frac{600}{3} = 200$$
- What is the most wine Foreign can produce?

$$\bar{Q}_W^* = \frac{L^*}{a_{LW}^*} = \frac{600}{2} = 300$$

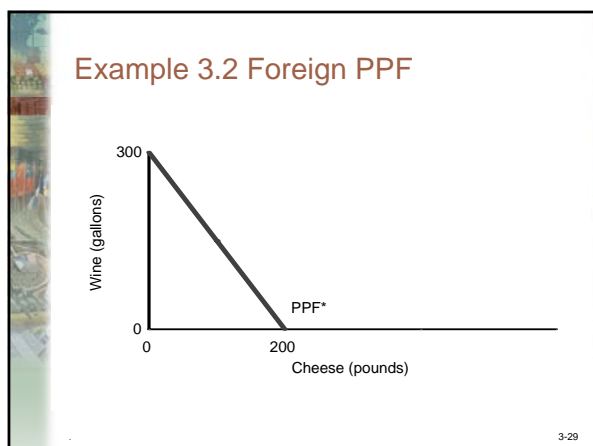
3-27

Example 3.2 Foreign PPF

- What is the opportunity cost of cheese production for Foreign?

$$\frac{a_{LC}^*}{a_{LW}^*} = \frac{3}{2}$$
- Compare the slopes of the Home and Foreign PPFs. Which is flatter and why?
 - Home PPF is flatter than Foreign as Home has the smaller opportunity cost of cheese $1/4 < 3/2$.

3-28



Exercise 3.2 Japan PPF

- In Japan, producing one unit of cheese requires 6 units of labor, while producing one unit of wine requires 3 units of labor. Japan's labor supply is 300.
- Find and graph Japan's PPF.
- Determine Japan's maximum cheese production.
- Determine Japan's maximum wine production.
- Find Japan's opportunity cost of cheese in terms of wine.
- Compare the slopes of US and Japan PPFs.

3-30

Exercise Solutions 3.2 Japan PPF

- In Japan, producing one unit of cheese requires 6 units of labor, while producing one unit of wine requires 3 units of labor. Japan's labor supply is 300.

- Find and graph Japan's PPF.

$$a_{LC}^* Q_C^* + a_{LW}^* Q_W^* = L^*$$

$$6Q_C^* + 3Q_W^* = 300$$

$$Q_W^* = 100 - 2Q_C^*$$

3-31

Exercise Solutions 3.2 Japan PPF

- Determine Japan's maximum cheese production.

$$\bar{Q}_C^* = \frac{L^*}{a_{LC}^*} = \frac{300}{6} = 50$$

- Determine Japan's maximum wine production.

$$\bar{Q}_W^* = 100$$

3-32

Exercise Solutions 3.2 Japan PPF

- Find Japan's opportunity cost of cheese in terms of wine.

$$\frac{a_{LC}^*}{a_{LW}^*} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

- Compare the slopes of US and Japan PPFs.

US PPF is flatter due to US's lower opportunity cost of cheese in terms of wine compared to Japan $\frac{1}{2} < 2$.

3-33

Production, Prices and Wages

- Let P_C be the price of cheese and P_W be the price of wine.
- Wage equals value of the marginal product of labor
 - Wages of cheese makers equal the market value of the cheese produced: $w_C = P_C/a_{LC}$
 - Wages of wine makers equal the market value of the wine produced: $w_W = P_W/a_{LW}$
- Workers are attracted to whichever industry pays a higher wage.

3-34

Production, Prices and Wages

- If $P_C/a_{LC} > P_W/a_{LW}$, workers will make only cheese.
 - The economy will specialize in cheese production if the price of cheese relative to the price of wine exceeds the opportunity cost of producing cheese.
- If $P_C/a_{LC} < P_W/a_{LW}$, workers will make only wine.
 - The economy will specialize in wine production if the price of wine relative to the price of cheese exceeds the opportunity cost of producing wine.

3-35

Production, Prices and Wages

- If the domestic country wants to consume both wine and cheese (in the absence of international trade), relative prices must adjust so that wages are equal in the wine and cheese industries.
 - When the relative price of a good equals the opportunity cost of producing that good $P_C/P_W = a_{LC}/a_{LW}$, wages are equal across sectors $w_C = w_W$.

3-36

Relative Supply and Relative Demand

- Without trade, relative price of a good equals the opportunity cost of producing that good.
 - Autarky relative prices reveal comparative advantage – Home has a lower autarky relative price of cheese due to having the lower opportunity cost of producing cheese.

$$\left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^A = \frac{a_{LC}}{a_{LW}} < \frac{a_{LC}^*}{a_{LW}^*} = \left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^{A^*}$$

3-37

Relative Supply and Relative Demand

- To see how all countries can benefit from trade, we calculate relative prices when trade exists.
- The free trade relative price of cheese to wine adjusts to make world relative supply of cheese to wine equal world relative demand of cheese to wine.

$$RD = RS$$

3-38

Relative Supply and Relative Demand

- World relative supply** of cheese to wine is the quantity of cheese supplied by all countries relative to the quantity of wine supplied by all countries at each relative price of cheese to wine. $RS = (Q_C + Q_C^*) / (Q_W + Q_W^*)$
 - Usually increases as the relative price of cheese increases, but will have a special “step” shape in this model.

3-39

Relative Supply

- If the relative price of cheese to wine were to fall below Home’s opportunity cost $P_C/P_W < a_{LC}/a_{LW} < a_{LC}^*/a_{LW}^*$
 - Both countries would produce only wine,
 - No cheese would be produced anywhere,
 - Cannot be an equilibrium

3-40

Relative Supply

- When the relative price of cheese to wine equals Home’s opportunity cost, $P_C/P_W = a_{LC}/a_{LW} < a_{LC}^*/a_{LW}^*$
 - Domestic workers indifferent between producing wine or cheese,
 - Foreign workers produce only wine.

3-41

Relative Supply

- When the relative price of cheese is strictly in between the two opportunity costs $a_{LC}/a_{LW} < P_C/P_W < a_{LC}^*/a_{LW}^*$
 - Domestic workers produce only cheese,
 - Foreign workers produce only wine.

3-42

Relative Supply

- When the relative price of cheese to wine equals Foreign's opportunity cost $a_{LC}/a_{LW} < a^*_{LC}/a^*_{LW} = P_C/P_W$
 - ◆ Foreign workers indifferent between producing wine or cheese,
 - ◆ Domestic workers produce only cheese.

3-43

Relative Supply

- If the relative price of cheese to wine were to rise above Foreign's opportunity cost $a_{LC}/a_{LW} < a^*_{LC}/a^*_{LW} < P_C/P_W$
 - ◆ Both countries would produce only cheese,
 - ◆ No wine would be produced anywhere,
 - ◆ Cannot be an equilibrium.

3-44

Relative Supply

- **Complete specialization relative supply** is the value of world relative supply when each country produces only its comparative advantage good.

$$\tilde{RS} \equiv \frac{\bar{Q}_C}{Q_W^*} = \frac{L/a_{LC}}{L^*/a^*_{LW}}$$

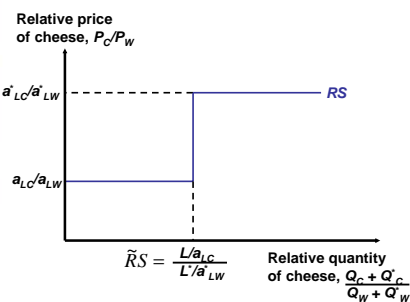
3-45

Relative Supply

- World relative supply is a step function:
 - ◆ First step a_{LC}/a_{LW} is Home opportunity cost of cheese
 - ◆ Second step a^*_{LC}/a^*_{LW} is Foreign opportunity cost of cheese
 - ◆ Jump occurs at complete specialization relative supply

3-46

Relative Supply



3-47

Relative Demand

- **World relative demand** of cheese to wine is the quantity of cheese demanded in all countries relative to the quantity of wine demanded in all countries at each relative price of cheese to wine $RD = (D_C + D_C^*) / (D_W + D_W^*)$.
 - ◆ Usually consumers purchase less cheese and more wine as relative price of cheese to wine rises, so the relative quantity of cheese demanded falls.

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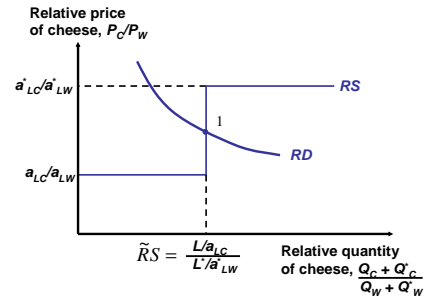
Relative Demand

- A common specification for relative demand is to make relative demand for cheese to wine proportional to inverse of relative price of cheese to wine.

$$RD = \frac{P_W}{P_C} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)}$$

3-49

Relative Supply and Relative Demand



3-50

Relative Supply and Relative Demand

- With common equilibrium along jump (such as #1), free trade relative price of cheese is *strictly* in between the two opportunity costs

$$\frac{a_{LC}}{a_{LW}} < \frac{P_C}{P_W} < \frac{a_{LC}^*}{a_{LW}^*}$$

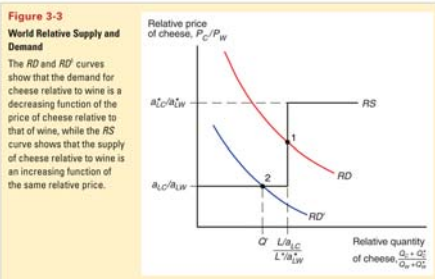
3-51

Relative Supply and Relative Demand

- However, depending on strength of relative demand for cheese, an equilibrium can occur along either step, such as #2.
- Free trade relative price of cheese may equal Home or Foreign opportunity costs.

3-52

Relative Supply and Relative Demand



3-53

Example 3.3 Relative Supply and Demand

- Recall under complete specialization according to comparative advantage, Home produces 600 pounds of cheese and no wine.
- Foreign produces 300 gallons of wine and no cheese.
- Home's opportunity cost of cheese is 1/4, and Foreign's is 3/2.

3-54

Example 3.3 Relative Supply and Demand

- What relative price of cheese to wine is required to have Home produce both cheese and wine (Home autarky price)?

$$\left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^A = \frac{a_{LC}}{a_{LW}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

3-55

Example 3.3 Relative Supply and Demand

- What relative price of cheese to wine is required to have Foreign produce both cheese and wine (Foreign autarky price)?

$$\left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^{A^*} = \frac{a_{LC}^*}{a_{LW}^*} = \frac{3}{2}$$

3-56

Example 3.3 Relative Supply and Demand

- What is the world relative supply of cheese to wine if each country specializes in its comparative advantage good?

$$\tilde{RS} \equiv \frac{\bar{Q}_C}{\bar{Q}_W} = \frac{600}{300} = 2$$

3-57

Example 3.3 Relative Supply and Demand

- Construct and graph world relative supply and relative demand $RD = P_W/P_C$.

P_C/P_W	$RD = P_W/P_C$	RS
1/4	4	0..2
1/2	2	2
3/2	2/3	2..∞

3-58

Example 3.3 Relative Supply and Demand

- What is the world relative price of cheese to wine under free trade?

$$\frac{P_C}{P_W} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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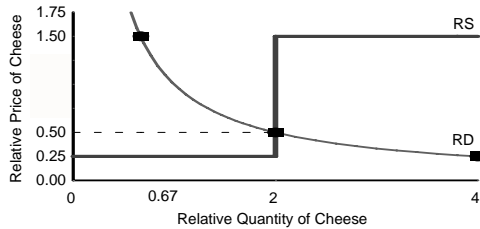
Example 3.3 Relative Supply and Demand

- How does the world relative price of cheese compare to what existed in autarky in each country?
 - The free trade relative price of cheese to wine is higher than Home autarky price and lower than Foreign autarky price

$$\frac{3}{2} = \left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^{A^*} > \frac{P_C}{P_W} = \frac{1}{2} > \left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^A = \frac{1}{4}$$

3-60

Example 3.3 Relative Supply and Demand



3-61

Exercise 3.3 World Equilibrium

- Find the relative price of cheese to wine required to have the United States produce both cheese and wine.
- Find the relative price of cheese to wine required to have Japan produce both cheese and wine.
- Find the world relative supply of cheese to wine if both countries specialize in their comparative advantage good.

3-62

Exercise 3.3 World Equilibrium

- Construct and graph world relative supply and demand $RD = P_W/P_C$.
- Find the equilibrium relative price of cheese to wine under free trade.
- Compare the free trade relative price of cheese to each country's autarky relative price.

3-63

Exercise Solutions 3.3 World Equilibrium

- Find the relative price of cheese to wine required to have the United States produce both cheese and wine.

$$\left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^A = \frac{a_{LC}}{a_{LW}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3-64

Exercise Solutions 3.3 World Equilibrium

- Find the relative price of cheese to wine required to have Japan produce both cheese and wine.

$$\left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^{A^*} = \frac{a_{LC}^*}{a_{LW}^*} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

3-65

Exercise Solutions 3.3 World Equilibrium

- Find the world relative supply of cheese to wine if both countries specialize in their comparative advantage good.

$$\bar{RS} \equiv \frac{\bar{Q}_C}{\bar{Q}_W} = \frac{100}{100} = 1$$

3-66

Exercise Solutions 3.3 World Equilibrium

- Construct and graph world relative supply and demand $RD = P_W/P_C$.

P_C/P_W	$RD = P_W/P_C$	RS
1/2	2	0..1
1	1	1
2	1/2	1.. ∞

3-67

Exercise Solutions 3.3 World Equilibrium

- Find the equilibrium relative price of cheese to wine under free trade.

$$\frac{P_C}{P_W} = 1$$

3-68

Exercise Solutions 3.3 World Equilibrium

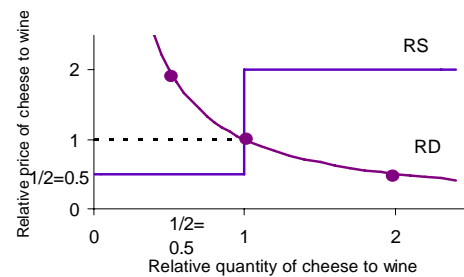
- Compare the free trade relative price of cheese to each country's autarky relative price.

- The free trade relative price of cheese to wine is higher than US autarky price and lower than Japan's autarky price.

$$2 = \left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^{A^*} > \frac{P_C}{P_W} = 1 > \left(\frac{P_C}{P_W}\right)^A = \frac{1}{2}$$

3-69

Exercise Solutions World RD & RS



3-70

World Production Efficiency

- World production is efficient if it is not possible to increase the world production of cheese without reducing the world production of wine.
 - Free trade equilibrium is efficient as at least one country specializes in its comparative advantage good
 - Autarky is not - neither specialized

3-71

Gains From Trade

- Gains from trade come from specializing in production that use resources most efficiently (comparative advantage good), and using the income generated from that production to buy the goods and services that countries desire.

3-72

Gains From Trade

- Domestic workers earn a higher income from cheese production because the relative price of cheese increases with trade.
- Foreign workers earn a higher income from wine production because the relative price of cheese decreases with trade (making cheese cheaper) and the relative price of wine increases with trade.

3-73

Gains From Trade

- Think of trade as an indirect method of production or a new technology that converts cheese into wine or vice versa.
- Without trade, a country has to allocate resources to produce all of the goods that it wants to consume (autarky).
- With trade, a country can specialize its production and trade the products for the goods that it wants to consume.
- Allowing trade expands consumption possibilities beyond production possibilities.

3-74

Gains from Trade

- *If* international trade leads to a relative price of cheese to wine that differs from Home's autarky price, then Home gains from trade.
- Similarly, *if* international trade leads to a relative price of cheese to wine that differs from Foreign's autarky price, then Foreign gains from trade.

3-75

Gains from Trade

- Typically both countries gain from trade.
- Possible for one of the countries to not gain.
 - ◆ If so, other country gains even more.
- At least one country always gains since there are gains at the world level.
- If gain from trade, TPF outside PPF.

3-76

Trade Possibilities Frontier

- The **trade possibilities frontier** (TPF) of an economy shows the *maximum* amount of a goods that can be consumed by trading the optimal production bundle at world prices under free trade.

3-77

Trade Possibilities Frontier

- If D_C represents the quantity of cheese consumed and D_W represents the quantity of wine consumed, then the trade possibility frontier of the domestic economy has the equation:

$$P_C D_C + P_W D_W = P_C Q_C + P_W Q_W$$

3-78

Trade Possibilities Frontier

- Assuming complete specialization in cheese, Home trade possibilities frontier in income-expenditure form simplifies to

$$\frac{P_C}{P_W} D_C + D_W = \frac{P_C}{P_W} \bar{Q}_C$$

3-79

Trade Possibilities Frontier

- Assuming complete specialization in wine, Foreign trade possibilities frontier in income-expenditure form simplifies to

$$\frac{P_C}{P_W} D_C^* + D_W^* = \bar{Q}_W^*$$

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Trade Possibilities Frontiers

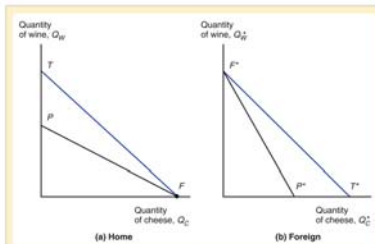


Figure 3-4
Trade Expands Consumption Possibilities
International trade allows Home and Foreign to consume anywhere within the colored lines, which lie outside the countries' production possibility frontiers.

3-81

Example 3.4 Home and Foreign TPF

- Recall Home produces 600 pounds of cheese and no wine.
- Foreign produces 300 gallons of wine and no cheese.
- The free trade world relative price of cheese is $P_C/P_W = 1/2$.

3-82

Example 3.4 Home and Foreign TPF

- Find and graph the Home TPF.

$$\frac{P_C}{P_W} D_C + D_W = \frac{P_C}{P_W} \bar{Q}_C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} D_C + D_W = \frac{1}{2} (600) = 300$$

$$D_W = 300 - \frac{1}{2} D_C$$

3-83

Example 3.4 Home and Foreign TPF

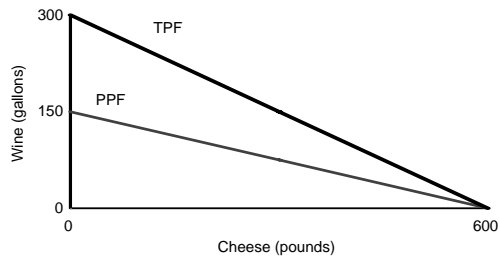
- Find Home's maximum consumption of cheese and maximum consumption of wine.

$$\bar{D}_C = 600, \bar{D}_W = 300$$

- What is the slope of the Home TPF and its interpretation?
 - Absolute value of slope is free trade relative price
 - To consume one pound of cheese, give up 1/2 gallon of wine on the world market

3-84

Example 3.4 Home and Foreign TPF



3-85

Example 3.4 Home and Foreign TPF

- Find and graph the Foreign TPF.

$$\frac{P_C}{P_W} D_C^* + D_W^* = \bar{Q}_W^*$$

$$\frac{1}{2} D_C^* + D_W^* = 300$$

$$D_W^* = 300 - \frac{1}{2} D_C^*$$

3-86

Example 3.4 Home and Foreign TPF

- Find Foreign's maximum consumption of cheese and maximum consumption of wine.

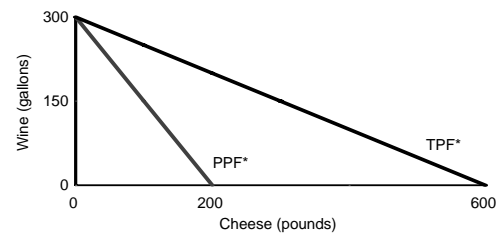
$$\bar{D}_C^* = 600, \bar{D}_W^* = 300$$

- Compare the slope of Home's and Foreign's TPFs.

- The same because the countries face the same free trade relative price of cheese.

3-87

Example 3.4 Home and Foreign TPF



3-88

Exercise 3.4 US and Japan TPF

- Find and graph the US TPF.
- Determine US maximum cheese consumption and US maximum wine consumption.
- Find the slope of the US TPF.
- What does the slope of the US TPF represent?

3-89

Exercise 3.4 US and Japan TPF

- Find and graph Japan's TPF.
- Determine Japan's maximum cheese consumption and maximum wine consumption.
- Find the slope of Japan's TPF.
- Compare the slopes of US and Japan TPFs.

3-90

Exercise Solutions 3.4 US & Japan TPF

- Find and graph the US TPF.

$$\frac{P_C}{P_W} D_C + D_W = \frac{P_C}{P_W} \bar{Q}_C$$

$$D_C + D_W = 100$$

$$D_W = 100 - D_C$$

3-91

Exercise Solutions 3.4 US & Japan TPF

- Determine US maximum cheese consumption and US maximum wine consumption.

$$\bar{D}_C = 100, \bar{D}_W = 100$$

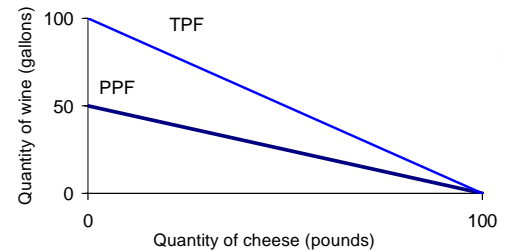
3-92

Exercise Solutions 3.4 US & Japan TPF

- Find the slope of the US TPF.
 - Slope is -1.
- What does the slope of the US TPF represent?
 - Absolute value of slope is free trade relative price – give up one gallon of wine to buy one pound of cheese on world market.

3-93

Exercise Solutions US PPF & TPF



3-94

Exercise Solutions 3.4 US & Japan TPF

- Find and graph Japan's TPF.

$$\frac{P_C}{P_W} D_C^* + D_W^* = \bar{Q}_W^*$$

$$D_C^* + D_W^* = 100$$

$$D_W^* = 100 - D_C^*$$

3-95

Exercise Solutions 3.4 US & Japan TPF

- Determine Japan's maximum cheese consumption and maximum wine consumption.

$$\bar{D}_C^* = 100, \bar{D}_W^* = 100$$

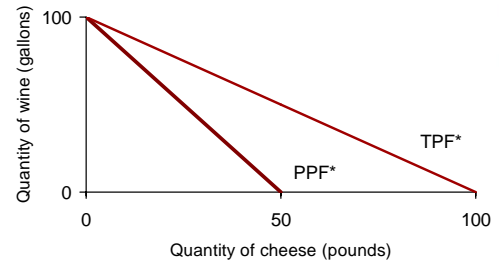
3-96

Exercise Solutions 3.4 US & Japan TPF

- Find the slope of Japan's TPF.
 - ◆ *Slope is -1.*
- Compare the slopes of US and Japan TPFs.
 - ◆ *The same because the countries face the same free trade relative price of cheese.*

3-97

Exercise Solutions Japan PPF & TPF



3-98

Trade Pattern

- The **trade pattern** indicates the direction of trade; description of which countries import and export which goods.
- Each country exports its comparative advantage good.
 - ◆ Home exports cheese and imports wine.
 - ◆ Foreign exports wine and imports cheese.

3-99

Three Possible Equilibria

1. Free trade relative price can equal Home autarky relative price
 - ◆ Home produces both goods, Foreign only wine
 - ◆ Foreign gains, Home does not
2. Free trade relative price can equal Foreign autarky relative price
 - ◆ Foreign produces both goods, Home only cheese
 - ◆ Home gains, Foreign does not

3-100

Three Possible Equilibria

3. Free trade relative price can be strictly in between autarky relative prices
 - ◆ Home produces only cheese, Foreign only wine (complete specialization according to comparative advantage)
 - ◆ Both Home and Foreign gain
- Home always exports cheese, Foreign always exports wine.

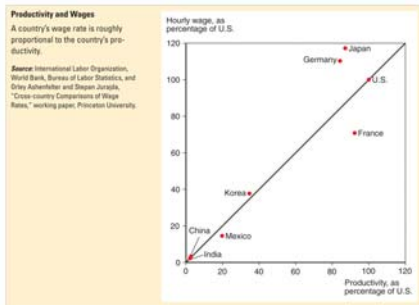
3-101

Relative Wages

- **Relative wages** are the wages of the domestic country relative to the wages in the foreign country.
- Productivity (technological) differences determine wage differences in the Ricardian model.
 - ◆ A country with absolute advantage in producing a good will enjoy a higher wage in that industry after trade.
- Both countries have a *cost advantage* in production.
 - ◆ The cost of high wages can be offset by high productivity.
 - ◆ The cost of low productivity can be offset by low wages.

3-102

Do Wages Reflect Productivity?



3-103

Do Wages Reflect Productivity?

- Other evidence shows that wages rise as productivity rises.
 - ♦ In 2000, South Korea's labor productivity was 35% of the US level and its average wages were about 38% of US average wages.
 - ♦ After the Korean War, South Korea was one of the poorest countries in the world, and its labor productivity was very low. In 1975, average wages in South Korea were still only 5% of US average wages.

3-104

Common Misconceptions

1. Free trade is beneficial only if a country is more productive than foreign countries.
 - ♦ Even an unproductive country benefits from free trade.
 - ♦ The benefits of free trade do not depend on absolute advantage, rather they depend on comparative advantage: specializing in industries that use resources *most* efficiently.

3-105

Common Misconceptions

2. Free trade with countries that pay low wages hurts high wage countries.
 - ♦ Not unfair competition: low wages reflect low productivity so production costs might not be low.
 - ♦ Consumers benefit because they can purchase goods more cheaply (more wine in exchange for cheese).
 - ♦ Producers/workers benefit by earning a higher income (by using resources more efficiently and through higher prices/wages).

3-106

Common Misconceptions

3. Free trade exploits less productive countries.
 - ♦ While labor standards in some countries are less than exemplary compared to Western standards, they are so with or without trade.
 - ♦ Deeper poverty and exploitation may result without exports.
 - ♦ Consumers benefit from free trade by having access to cheaply (efficiently) produced goods.
 - ♦ Producers/workers benefit from having higher profits/wages—higher compared to the alternative.

3-107

Transportation Costs and Non-traded Goods

- The production specialization predicted by the Ricardian model rarely happens:
 1. More than one factor of production reduces the tendency of specialization (chapter 4)
 2. Protectionism (chapter 8)
 3. Transportation costs reduce or prevent trade, which may cause each country to produce the same good or service

3-108

Transportation Costs and Non-traded Goods

- Non-traded goods and services (e.g., haircuts and auto repairs) exist due to high transportation costs.
 - ◆ Countries tend to spend a large fraction of national income on non-traded goods and services.
 - ◆ This fact has implications for the gravity model and for models that consider how income transfers across countries affect trade.

3-109

Empirical Evidence

- Do countries export those goods in which their productivity is relatively high?
- The ratio of US to British exports in 1951 compared to the ratio of US to British labor productivity in 26 manufacturing industries suggests yes.
- At this time the US had an absolute advantage in *all* 26 industries, yet the ratio of exports was low in the least productive sectors of the US.

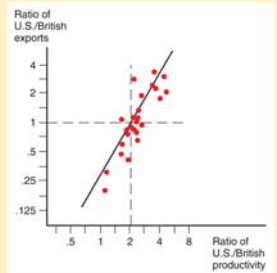
3-110

Empirical Evidence

Figure 3-6

Productivity and Exports

A comparative study showed that U.S. exports were high relative to British exports in industries in which the United States had high relative labor productivity. Each dot represents a different industry.



3-111

Summary

1. A country has a comparative advantage in producing a good if the opportunity cost of producing that good is lower in the country than it is in other countries.
 - ◆ A country with a comparative advantage in producing a good uses its resources most efficiently when it produces that good compared to producing other goods.

3-112

Summary

2. When countries trade, the relative price of the exported good rises, income for workers rises and imported goods are less expensive for consumers.
3. Trade is predicted to benefit both high productivity and low productivity countries, although trade may change the distribution of income within countries.

3-113

Summary

3. High productivity or low wages give countries a cost advantage that allow them to produce efficiently.
4. Although empirical evidence supports trade based on comparative advantage, transportation costs and other factors prevent complete specialization in production.

3-114