

# Data Lab 3

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## *I. Baseline results*

**Equilibrium relative price.** The equilibrium relative price ( $P_M/P_A$ ) is 0.8338, indicating that manufactured (M) goods are relatively cheaper than agriculture (A) goods in the baseline equilibrium.

**Wages.** In the Home country, the wage ( $w_H$ ) is 0.6251. In the Foreign country, the wage ( $w_F$ ) is 0.4375. Home has a higher wage due to its greater factor endowments ( $K_H=4.0$  vs  $K_F=2.0$  for capital, and  $T_H=3.0$  vs  $T_F=1.0$  for land).

**Labor allocations.** In the Home country, M employed 2.29 workers (45.8% of labor) and A employed 2.71 workers (54.2% of labor). In the Foreign country, M employed 2.80 workers (56.0% of labor) and A employed 2.20 workers (44.0% of labor). Foreign allocates more labor to M despite having less capital, due to the equilibrium price structure.

**Outputs.** In the Home country, the M output ( $Y_{H,M}$ ) is 2.86 units whereas the A output ( $Y_{H,A}$ ) is 2.82 units. In the Foreign country, M output ( $Y_{F,M}$ ) is 2.45 units whereas the A output ( $Y_{F,A}$ ) is 1.61.

**Baseline observations.** Given that both countries have identical demand shares ( $\alpha = 0.5$  for A) and incomes are determined by production, Home has an absolute advantage in both goods but a comparative advantage in A. However, with the equilibrium price  $P_M/P_A = 0.8338$ , the Foreign country specializes more in M (56% of labor vs Home's 46%), suggesting Foreign may export M while Home exports A.

After shock analysis on next page →

## II. *After shock (a 20% increase in M productivity) results*

**New equilibrium price & productivity changes.** The new equilibrium price ( $p^* = \text{new } P_M/P_A$ ) decreases from 0.8338 to 0.6948 (a 16.67% decline). The productivity increase in M shifts the relative supply curve rightward, creating excess supply of M goods and requiring a lower relative price to clear the market. M productivity ( $Z_M$ ) increases from 1.0 to 1.2 in both countries. A productivity ( $Z_A$ ) remains at 1.0.

**Labor allocations.** In the Home country, M employed 2.29 workers, whereas A employed 2.71 workers. In the Foreign country, M employed 2.80 workers, whereas A employed 2.20 workers. Despite higher productivity, equilibrium price adjustments offset incentives for labor reallocation, keeping distribution stable.

**New outputs.** In the Home country, M increases from 2.86  $\rightarrow$  3.44 units (+20.0%), whereas A remains unchanged at 2.82. In the Foreign country, M: increases from 2.45  $\rightarrow$  2.94 (+20.0%), whereas A remains unchanged at 1.61. M output rises proportionally with productivity, while A remains unchanged.

**Relative world production & prices.** The relative world production ( $Y_M/Y_A$ ) increases from 1.199  $\rightarrow$  1.439 (+20.0%). Relative price ( $P_M/P_A$ ): decrease from 0.8338  $\rightarrow$  0.6948 (−16.67%). Supply increases drive down relative price to restore equilibrium.

**Real wages & welfare.** Real wages in terms of A ( $w/P_A$ ) remain unchanged (Home: 0.6251, Foreign: 0.4375). Comparatively, real wages in terms of M ( $w/P_M$ ) saw an increase from 0.7497  $\rightarrow$  0.8996 (+20.0%) in the Home country and 0.5247  $\rightarrow$  0.6296 (+20.0%) in the Foreign country.

**After shock observations.** Both countries experience welfare gains following a 20% rise in  $Z_M$ . Higher M productivity shifts relative supply rightward, lowering the relative price  $P_M/P_A$ . With wages in A-units remaining constant, real wages in M ( $w/P_M$ ) rise 20%, boosting purchasing power for M goods while  $w/P_A$  remains unchanged. Productivity gains pass through to consumers via lower prices, yielding economy-wide welfare improvements through market adjustment.

Figures on next page  $\rightarrow$

III. Figures

