

Bigger is better: Increasing Returns to Scale and Trade

Instructor: David Jinkins

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- ▶ Last Time: The Standard Model
 - ▶ Model
 - ▶ Focus on PPF and Demand
 - ▶ Leave production details unspecified
 - ▶ More careful about Demand
 - ▶ Growth
 - ▶ Export-biased growth is bad
 - ▶ Import-biased growth is good
 - ▶ Theoretically possible to be hurt by growth
 - ▶ Tariffs and subsidies
 - ▶ Tariffs on import good improve terms of trade
 - ▶ Export subsidy worsens terms of trade
 - ▶ Effect on welfare qualified
 - ▶ International lending

- ▶ This time: Increasing Returns to Scale
 - ▶ Krugman: External Economies
 - ▶ Larger industries have lower cost
 - ▶ Drives industries to concentrate
 - ▶ A reason for trade
 - ▶ Implications of external economies
 - ▶ Historical Accident
 - ▶ Money on the table
 - ▶ Infant industries
 - ▶ Melitz and Krugman: Internal Economies
 - ▶ Larger firms have lower cost
 - ▶ Each firm a different product or variety
 - ▶ Consumers like a mix
 - ▶ Reason for trade: more (and cheaper) varieties
 - ▶ Applications
 - ▶ Dumping
 - ▶ Outsourcing
 - ▶ FDI

- ▶ But first a review!

► End review!

Chapter 7: External Economies

- ▶ A trade model quite different from those earlier
 - ▶ Technology depends upon scale and experience
 - ▶ Best to concentrate production in one location
 - ▶ Drives countries to specialize, *even if ex-ante identical!*
- ▶ Idea: Larger industries have lower costs
 - ▶ knowledge spillovers due to informal interaction
 - ▶ Specialized Labor market pooling
 - ▶ Specialized suppliers
- ▶ Room for helpful government policy
 - ▶ Historical accident: Industries can be in the 'wrong' country
 - ▶ There can be equilibrium losses from trade!
 - ▶ 'Infant' Industries may need early protection from competition

Returns to Scale

even if countries are ex-ante identical!

- ▶ IKEA furniture
 - ▶ One person: All day to assemble a flipping dresser
 - ▶ Two people: Two hours for a dresser
 - ▶ Ten people: Can assemble 5 dressers in an hour
 - ▶ Factory of fifty people: Can assemble 400 dressers in eight hours
- ▶ How many hours per dresser?

External vs Internal Increasing Returns

- ▶ Firms or locations?
 - ▶ If increasing returns happen within an industry and firm, what would the economy look like?
 - ▶ If increasing returns happen within an industry and location, what would the economy look like?
- ▶ First: increasing returns within industry and location
 - ▶ Firms are very small, no affect on aggregate production
 - ▶ The more the industry produces, the lower are average costs
 - ▶ Good model for Silicon Valley startups

Decreasing marginal product of labor?

- ▶ Specific factors, HO – increase labor, fix capital, decreasing returns to labor
- ▶ Now we want increasing returns – what is the argument?
 - ▶ Specialized suppliers
 - ▶ Labor market pooling
 - ▶ Knowledge spillovers

Specialized suppliers

- ▶ Production can require very specific inputs
- ▶ Maybe:
 - ▶ Specialized tool for cleaning button making machines
 - ▶ High quality polymers for production of CPU's
 - ▶ Chemicals used in pharmaceutical research
- ▶ If industry is clusters, suppliers likely to cluster as well
- ▶ Costly to open new firm in completely different location

Labor market pooling

- ▶ We have been treating labor as costlessly mobile (equal wages)
- ▶ Now let's make it totally impossible for labor to move between locations
 - ▶ Suppose we have two universities, one in Aarhus and one in Copenhagen
 - ▶ Suppose we have 100 economists, 50 in Aarhus and 50 in Copenhagen
- ▶ Now suppose that the two universities are hit by demand shocks
 - ▶ Enrollment is high at Aarhus university sometimes, need more economists
 - ▶ Enrollment is low at Aarhus university sometimes, need fewer economists
- ▶ If the two universities were in the same location, sometimes when Aarhus university needs fewer economists, Copenhagen university would need more
 - ▶ Better for both universities, who need labor, and economists, who need jobs
 - ▶ (or is it?)

Knowledge Spillovers

- ▶ Close to my heart
 - ▶ Academics spread citations when they move across departments
 - ▶ Can't resist showing you a couple of pictures from my paper
- ▶ People spread ideas informally and face-to-face
 - ▶ The business cliché that water-cooler discussions are more important than formal meetings
 - ▶ Recently Yahoo called all telecommuters back
- ▶ Why are industries clustered within cities?
 - ▶ Labor market pooling and suppliers can't really explain it
 - ▶ Vernon Hendersen finds that Ad agencies need to be within 300 meters to gain from external economies

Pause

- ▶ We have explained why expect increasing returns at industry-location level
- ▶ Next
 - ▶ Setup
 - ▶ Supply, demand, and equilibrium
 - ▶ Autarchy and trade

- ▶ To start, simplest possible model
 - ▶ One country
 - ▶ One good
 - ▶ One factor: Labor
 - ▶ *External* increasing returns to scale
 - ▶ That is: industry/location scale economies

The firm's problem

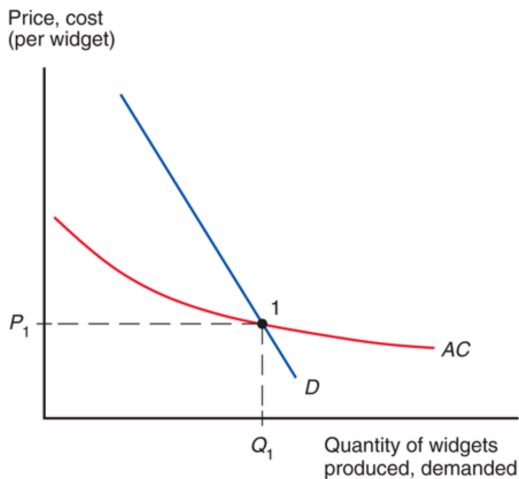
- ▶ Firms are really tiny
- ▶ They think they do not affect industry wages
- ▶ In equilibrium, zero-profits again
- ▶ What is the equilibrium wage?

Equilibrium supply and demand

- ▶ We have been equating relative supply and relative demand
- ▶ Nothing relative here, we only have one good
- ▶ Now we are going to equate average cost and demand
- ▶ Why does avg. cost have to equal price in equilibrium?
- ▶ Hint: Labor gets everything in this model

Equilibrium supply and demand

- ▶ Last piece: Average cost is falling due to external economies of scale



- ▶ Where does demand curve come from?

Pause

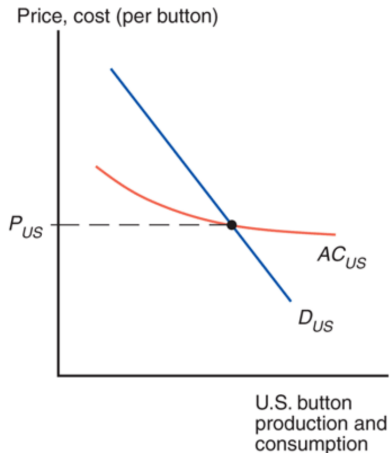
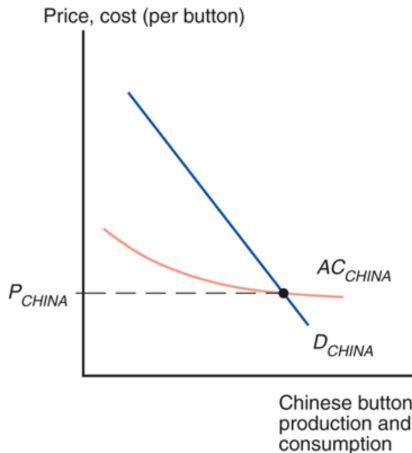
- ▶ Simple $1 \times 1 \times 1$ model
- ▶ Now add second country
- ▶ How does trade affect price?

Trade and External Economies

- ▶ Two countries: China and US
- ▶ Two goods: Buttons and Not-Buttons
- ▶ One factor: Labor
- ▶ External economies of scale

No button trade

- ▶ Each country makes its own buttons (and not-buttons)



Allow button trade

- ▶ Opening to trade
 - ▶ China can undercut all American button makers
 - ▶ True even if very little Labor in American button making
 - ▶ Increasing marginal product of labor (unlike other models)
 - ▶ China makes all the buttons
- ▶ Scale economies
 - ▶ Cost of producing buttons in China goes down
 - ▶ Cost of producing buttons in US goes up
 - ▶ Cheaper buttons everywhere!
 - ▶ What about real wages of Chinese workers?
 - ▶ What about real wages of American workers?

Allow button trade

