

# Recoverability from Input-Output Data

Foundation of Empirical Multisectoral Analysis

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October 25, 2019

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# Introduction

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# Motivation

- Theoretical Multisectoral Analysis: non-aggregated technical coefficients in physical unit.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, l = (l_1, \dots, l_n)$$

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- Empirical Studies: aggregated and nominal data

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- Capital-reverse and reswitching: wage-profit frontier (e.g., Han & Schefold, 2006, CJE)

...

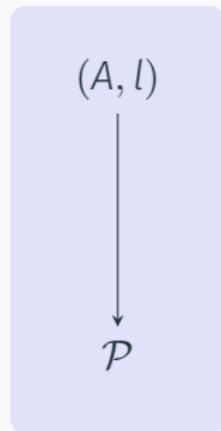
## Mehtods

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# Framework

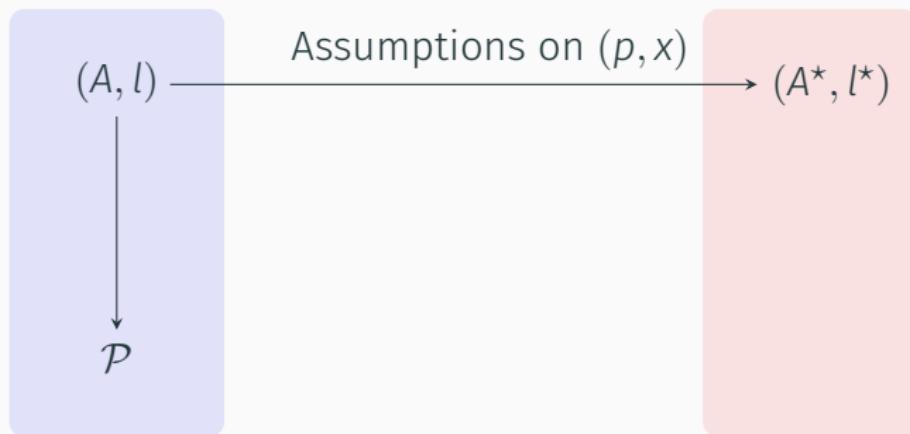
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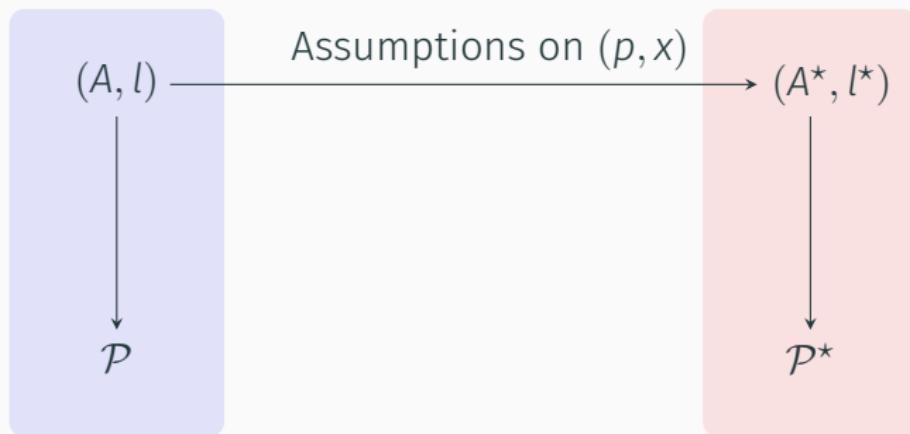
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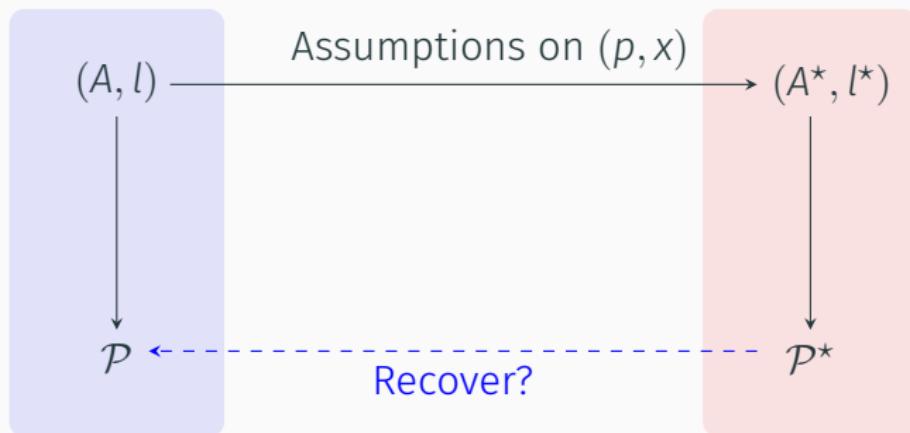
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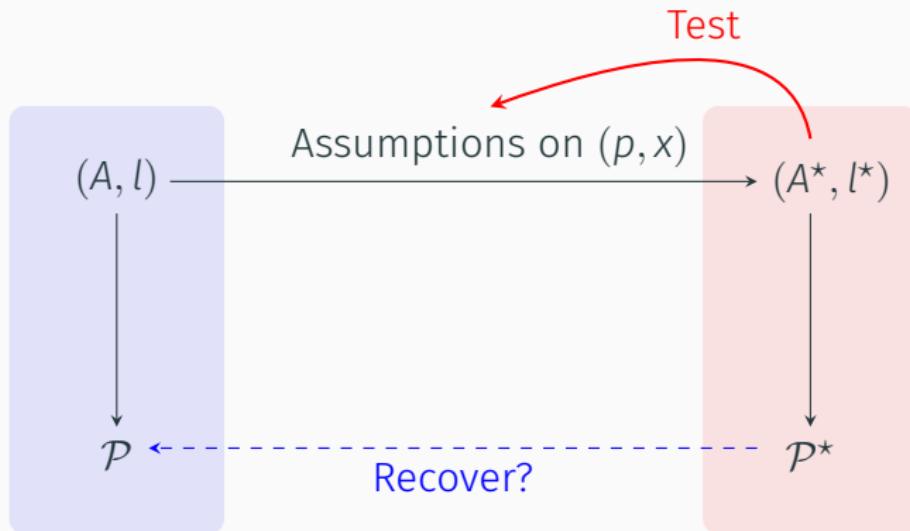
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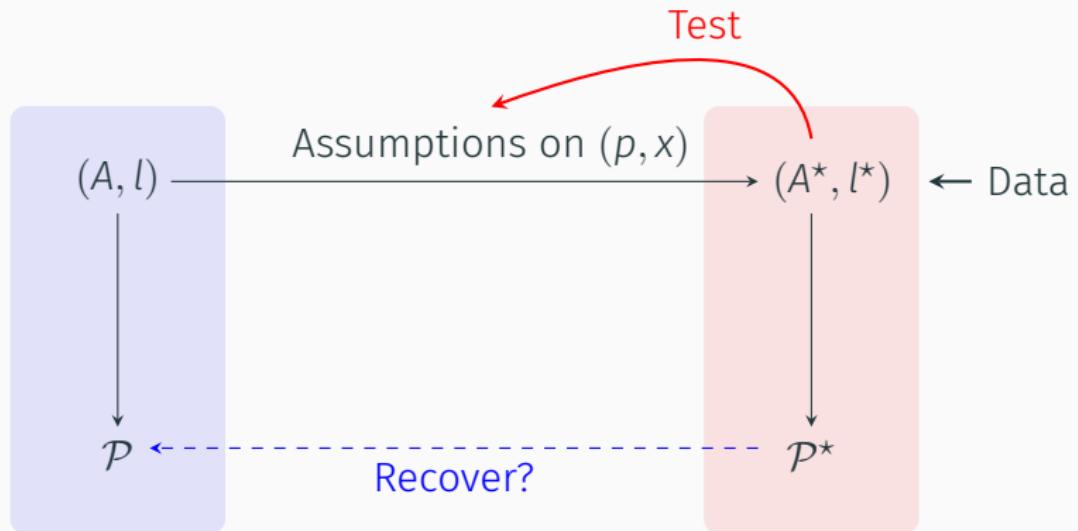
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- Wage-profit frontier with reference to consumption bundle  $b$ :

$$w(r; b) = \frac{1}{(1 + r)l[I - (1 + r)A]^{-1}b}$$

## Non-aggregated Nominal System

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Let  $p$  be the vector of prices and  $\hat{p} = \text{diag}\{p\}$ . Denote the nominal coefficients by  $(A^n, l^n)$ .

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## Results: Labor Value

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### Proposition

Given the technique  $(A, l)$  and the nominal data  $(A^n, l^n)$  with prices  $\hat{p}$ , we have

$$v^n = v\hat{p}^{-1} = (v_1/p_1, \dots, v_n/p_n)$$

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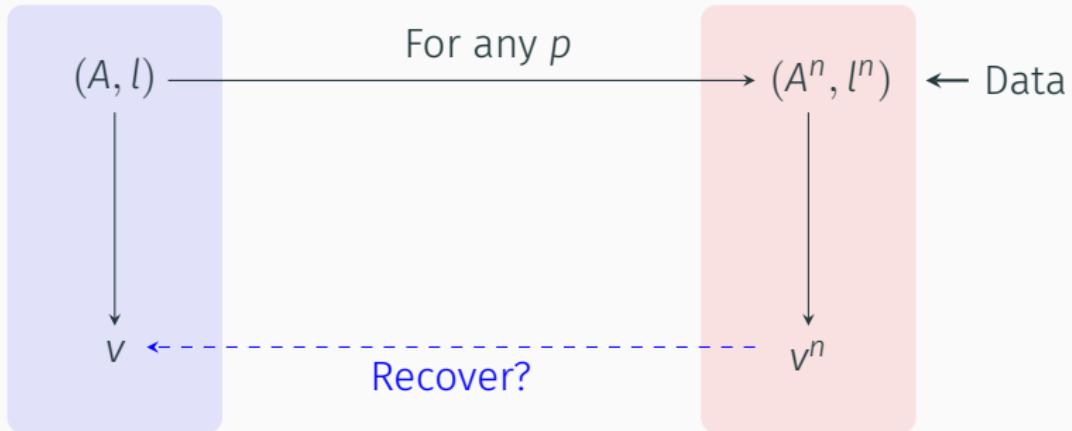
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- What is the labor value in  $\$x_i^n$  of good  $i$ ?  $x_i^n v_i^n$

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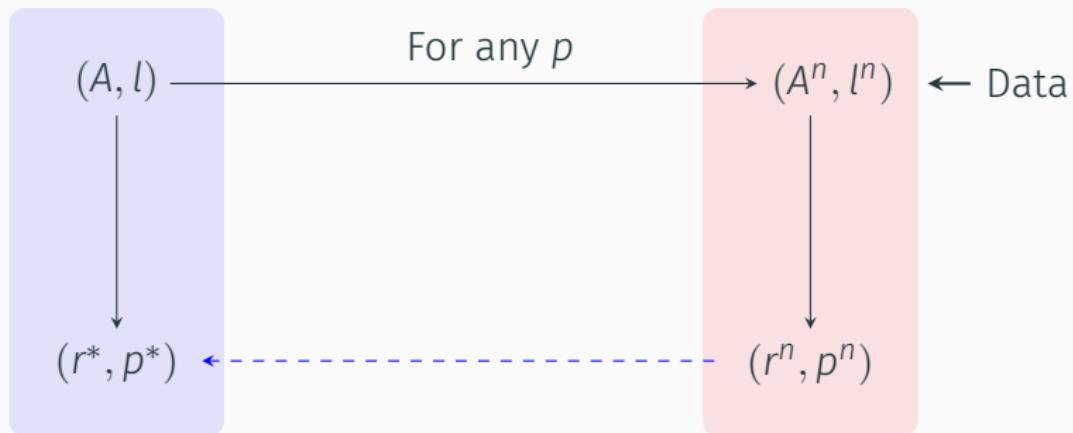
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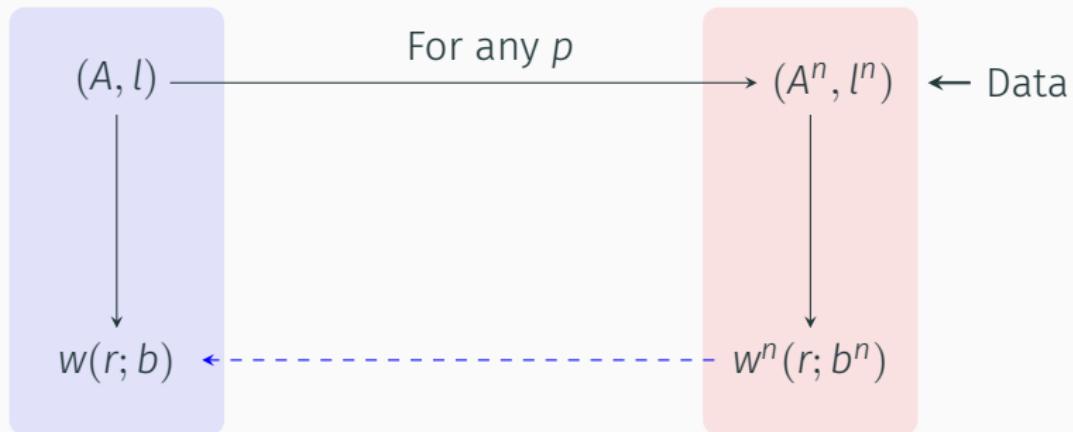
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- The uniform rate of profit can be recovered no matter what the actual prices are.

## Results: Wage-Profit Frontier

Define the following function

$$w^n(r; b^n) = \frac{1}{(1+r)^n [I - (1+r)A^n]^{-1} b^n}$$



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### Summary

With the nonaggregate nominal system, we could recover almost everything no matter what the actual prices are.

## Aggregated Nominal System

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To aggregate the data, we need both the prices and output levels, and the composition of each sectors.

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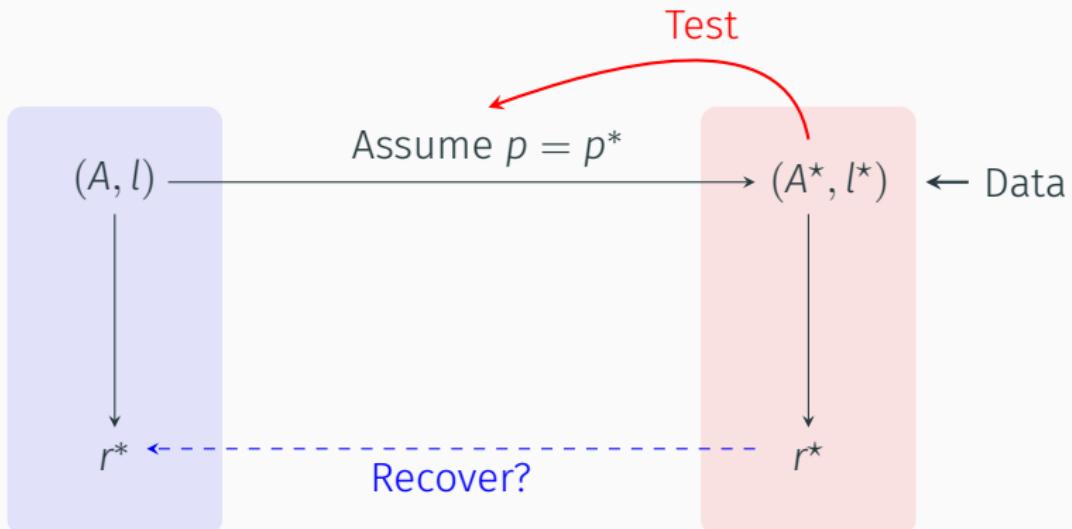
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NOT correct to interpret  $A^*$  as the nonaggregated nominal system with composite commodities.

# Preliminary Result

## Theorem

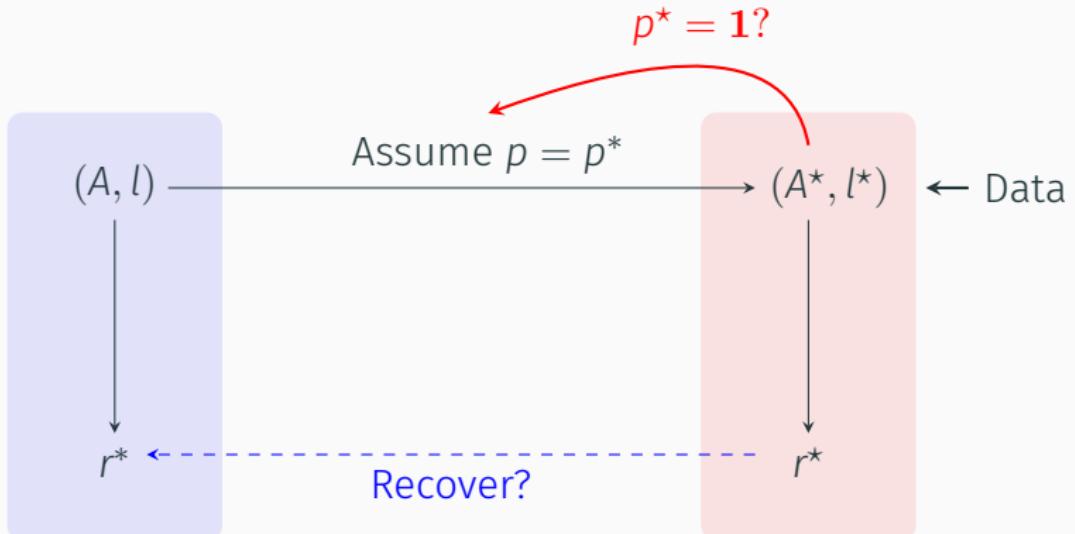
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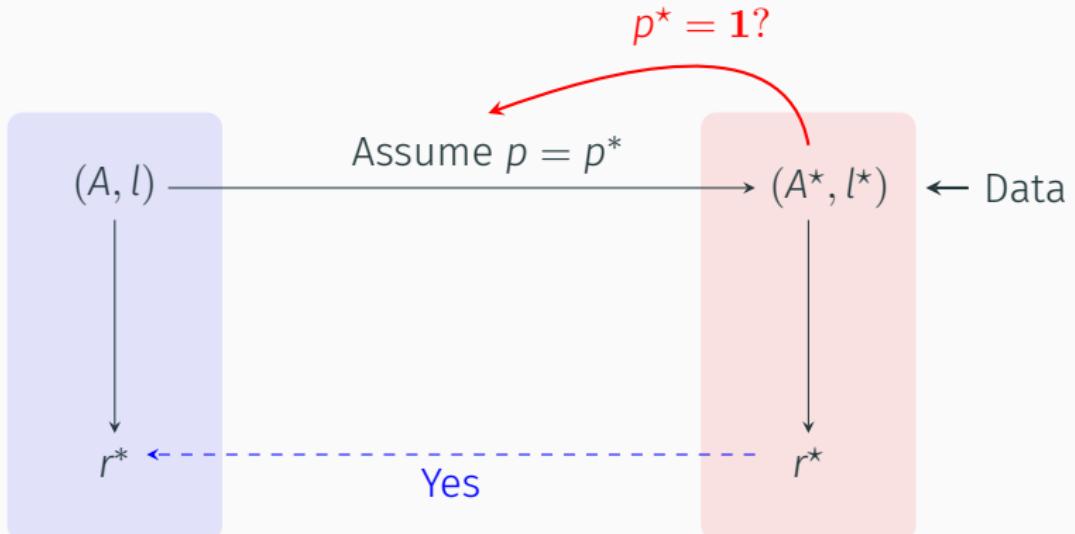
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Questions?

# References

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-  Froehlich, N. (2013). Labour Values, Prices of Production and the Missing Equalisation Tendency of Profit Rates: Evidence from the German Economy. *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 37(5), 1107–1126.
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