Factor intensities and factor substitution in general equilibrium: A Comment

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Title: ‘Factor intensities and factor substitution in general equilibrium: A Comment’
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Abstract: Jones and Easton (1983) analyzed how commodity prices affect factor prices in
the three-factor two-good general equilibrium trade model. These relationships
determine whether ’a strong Rybczynski result’ holds or not. In subsection 5.2.4., they
found that the set of three equations holds for ‘the economy-wide substitution’ under the
assumption of ‘perfect complementarity’. And they applied this to their analysis. In the
following, I demonstrate that this is impossible, hence their proof is not plausible. In
subsection 5.2.5., they analyzed similarly. But their proof is not plausible, either.

Keywords: three-factor two-good model; general equilibrium; Rybczynski result;
economy-wide substitution; perfect complementarity.

1. Introduction

Jones and Easton (1983) (hereinafter JE) (p77) explored the question in the
three-factor two-good neoclassical model which Batra and Casas (1976) (hereinafter BC)
explored: ‘How do changes in relative commodity prices (at constant [factor]
endowments) affect all factor prices?’ Here, the commodity prices are exogenous, and
factor prices are endogenous (see BC (p23)). In a review of their article, I find that JE
made an error in their proof which renders it implausible.

JE (p67) stated, ‘As is well understood in these models, commodity prices and
factor prices are related in a manner that finds its dual counter-part in the factor
endowment-commodity output relationships.’ These relationships determine whether ‘a
strong Rybczynski result’ (to use Thompson's terminology, 1985, p617) holds or not. On
the duality, see also BC (p36, eq. (31)·(33)).

For example, in subsection 5.2.4 (p90), JE found that the set of three equations
holds for ‘the economy-wide substitution’ (hereinafter EWS) under the assumption of
‘perfect complementarity’ between extreme factors. On this, see eq. (1) shown below. In
applying this to their analysis, they showed how commodity prices affected factor prices.

Thompson (1985) subsequently confirmed JE’s discussion. In a summary of the
article, Thompson (1985, p617) suggests that, BC ‘claim a strong Rybczynski result
[ which holds for a two-factor, two-good model] stated in terms of extreme factors is also
found in the three-factor model. Suzuki (1983) and Jones and Easton (1983) point out,
as is done here, that a strong Rybczynski result is not necessary.’

In this paper, I return to JE’s original article, finding that element of their proof is questionable. In section 4 in this article, we derive the important inequality among ‘aggregate substitution’ from the assumption of production functions. From this, in section 5, we get important relationship among EWS, which I find, is not consistent with eq. (1) shown below. In section 6, I also comment on subsection 5.2.5 (pp91-92) in JE which analyzed similarly. It is useful to use the Allen--partial elasticity of substitution (hereinafter AES) in my analysis.

According to Suzuki (1983, p141), BC contended in Theorem 6 (p34) that ‘if commodity 1 is relatively capital intensive and commodity 2 is relatively labor intensive, an increase in the supply of labor increases the output of commodity 2 and reduces the output of commodity 1.’ This is what ‘a strong Rybczynski result’ implies.

2. Definition of EWS

JE (p74) defined the parameter $E_{ij}^k$ as follows,

\[ E_{ij}^k \equiv \frac{\partial a_{ij}}{\partial w_k} \cdot \frac{w_k}{a_{ij}}, \quad [i, k=1, 2, 3, j=1, 2]. \]

where $a_{ij}$ denotes the input of factor i required to produce a unit of output in the jth sector (or input output coefficient); $w_k$ is the return earned by factor k. On the definition of these symbols, see JE (p68-69).

They stated, ‘The sign of $E_{ij}^k$ reflects the substitution or complementarity relationship between factors i and k. Of course ‘own’ substitution terms, $E_{ij}^i$, must all be negative.’ And they stated that if factors i and k are substitutes (resp. complements), $E_{ij}^k$ is positive (resp. negative).

Next, JE (p75) continued, ‘Clearly, the substitution terms in the two industries are always averaged together. With this in mind we define the term $\sigma_{ij}^k$ to denote the economy-wide substitution [or EWS] towards or away from the use of factor i when the kth factor becomes more expensive, under the assumption that each industry's output is kept constant:

\[ \sigma_{ij}^k \equiv \lambda_{ii} E_{ii}^k + \lambda_{ij} E_{ij}^k, \quad [i, k=1, 2, 3], \]

where $\lambda_{ij}$ refers to the fraction of the total supply of factor i used in the jth industry, (Thus, $\lambda_{ij} \equiv x_{ai}/V_i$). On this, see JE (p70) and BC (1976, p23): $x_j$ is the output of commodity j; $V_i$ the factor endowments of factor i. On the definition of these symbols, see
Replace $E_{ij}^k$, $\sigma_i^k$ respectively with $e_{ij}^h, g_{ih}$ for ease of notation:

$$g_{ih} = \sum_j \lambda_{ij}^h, \quad i, h = T, K, L,$$

where $T$ is the land; $K$ capital; $L$ labor. Of course, $E_{ij}^i < 0$ implies that $\sigma_i^i < 0$ and $g_{ii} < 0$.

3. ‘Perfect complementarity’ and its implication derived in subsection 5.2.4.

In subsection 5.2.4 (p90), JE stated,

‘First we assume that the two extreme factors [factors 1 and 2] are perfect complements in the sense that any factor price change does not alter the ratio of the intensities of their use ($\sigma_1^k = \sigma_2^k [k = 1, 2, 3]$).’

On the definition of extreme factors (and middle factor to be mentioned later), see JE (p68). Here, for them, ‘perfect complementarity’ implies $\sigma_1^k = \sigma_2^k$. This implies that

$$g_{Th} = g_{Kh}, \quad h = T, K, L \leftrightarrow g_{TT} = g_{KT}, g_{TK} = g_{KK}, g_{TL} = g_{KL}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

In other words, they found that the set of three equations holds for EWS under the assumption of ‘perfect complementarity’.

Next, they used this set to prove how commodity prices affect factor prices. JE (p91) continued, ‘Here, regardless of factor intensities, perfect complementarity between extreme factors drives their returns far apart, leaving the middle ground for $\hat{w}_i$:

$$\hat{w}_i > \hat{p}_1 > \hat{w}_3 > \hat{p}_2 > \hat{w}_2.$$

where $p_j$ is the price of commodity $j$; a hat (\(^\hat{\cdot}\)) over a variable denotes a relative change (Thus $\hat{x} \equiv dx/x$). On the definition of these symbols, see JE (p71). Of course, they assumed that $\hat{p}_1 > \hat{p}_2$.

Replace $\hat{w}_i^k, \quad k = 1, 2, 3$ with $\hat{w}_i, \quad i = T, K, L$:

$$\hat{w}_i > \hat{p}_1 > \hat{w}_L > \hat{p}_2 > \hat{w}_K.$$

4. Important inequality among ‘aggregate substitution’

Thompson (1985, p618) stated, ‘Aggregate substitution between factors $h$ and $k$
is expressed by the substitution term $s_{kh} = \sum_j x_j \partial a_{kj} / \partial w_h \ [, \ k, h=1, 2, 3]$. The 3 X 3 matrix of substitution terms is symmetric and negative semidefinite. A result of cost minimizing behavior is $\sum_i s_{hi} w_i = 0$, for every factor $h \ [, \ h=1, 2, 3]$. For definition of these symbols, it is similar to that in this paper.

But his explanation seems questionable. The ‘cost minimizing behavior’ implies $\sum_i \theta_{ij} a_{ij} = 0, j=1, 2$ (or $\sum_i w_i da_{ij} = 0$). On this, see JE (p73, eq. (9)), BC (p24, n5). But without using this, we can derive Thompson’s result, $\sum_i s_{hi} w_i = 0$. Probably, we should prove it below.

From the definition of parameter $v^h_i$, we obtain

$$\partial a_{ij} / \partial w_h = v^h_i a_{ij} / w_h, \ i, h=T, K, L, j=1, 2,$$

where $v^h_i = \partial log a_{ij} / \partial log w_h = \theta_{ij} \sigma^h_i$; $\sigma^h_i$ is the AES between the $i$th and the $h$th factors in the $j$th industry; $\theta_{ij}$ is the distributive share of factor $h$ in the $j$th sector. For additional definition of these symbols, see Sato and Koizumi (1973, pp47-49), BC (1976, p24). Note that JE did not mention AES. Do not confuse $\sigma^h_i$ with $\sigma^i_h$.

Replace $s_{kh}$ with $s_{ih}$: $s_{ih} = \sum_j x_j \partial a_{ij} / \partial w_h, \ i, h=T, K, L$. Rewrite this equation:

$$s_{ih} = \sum_j x_j v^h_i a_{ij} / w_h, \ i, h=T, K, L. \quad (2)$$

Because each $a_{ij}$ function is homogeneous of degree zero (see BC (p33)):

$$\sum_h v^h_i = \sum_h \theta_{ij} \sigma^h_i = 0, i=T, K, L, j=1, 2.$$

From the above:

$$\sum_h s_{ih} w_i = 0, i=T, K, L. \quad (3)$$

This is equivalent to Thompson’s result. AES’s are symmetric in the sense that $\sigma^h_i = \sigma^i_h$. And according to BC (p33), ‘Given the assumption that production functions are strictly quasi-concave and linearly homogeneous,’ $\sigma^i_h < 0$. The former implies that $s_{ih} = s_{hi}$, namely, aggregate substitutions are symmetric. And the latter implies that $v^h_i < 0$, hence $s_{ii} < 0$.

Next, we analyze $s_{LL}$ in a way similar to that which BC (p33) used in analyzing AES ($\sigma^i_L$). Delete $s_{TL}, s_{KL}$ from eq. (3):

$$s_{LL} = \frac{1}{(w_L)^2} \{wT (wT + wKSTK) + wK (wT SKT + wKSKK)\}.$$
Transform that

\[ s_{II} = x \cdot Ax, \]

where \( x \) is the vector, \( A \) the matrix, and \( x \cdot Ax \) the inner product. That is,

\[ x = \begin{bmatrix} w_k \\ w_l \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} s_{KK} & s_{KT} \\ s_{TK} & s_{TT} \end{bmatrix}. \]

Quote a passage from BC (p33): ‘the quadratic form on the right-hand side of the expression above must be negative definite. This in turn implies that’

\[ |A| = s_{KK} s_{TT} - s_{KT} s_{KT} > 0, \quad (4) \]

where \( |A| \) is the determinant.

5. Important relationship among EWS

From eq. (2):

\[ s_{ih} = \sum_j \lambda_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} V_j/w_h = g_{ih} V_j/w_h, \quad i, h = T, K, L. \quad (5) \]

This equation shows how aggregate substitution and EWS are related. From this, \( g_{ih} \) is not symmetric. Namely, \( g_{ih} \neq g_{hi}, \quad i \neq h \) in general. Substitute eq. (5) into eq. (4):

\[ g_{KK} g_{TT} - g_{KT} g_{KT} > 0. \quad (6) \]

If we compare inequality (6) with eq. (1), we find that the latter is not consistent with the former. That is, if eq. (1) holds, L.H.S. of eq. (6) equals zero. Hence, the JE’s result is impossible. Specifically, they failed to explain what ‘perfect complementarity’ implies. In sum, their proof is not plausible.

6. Comment on subsection 5.2.5

In subsection 5.2.5 (p91), JE analyzed similarly to subsection 5.2.4. They stated, ‘Now let an extreme factor, say factor 2, become a perfect complement with middle factor 3….In the basic definition for \( \xi_1 \) replace \( a_3^1 \) by \( a_2^1 \) since factors 2 and 3 are now assumed perfect complements.’ That is, they derived \( a_3^1 = a_2^1 \). Apparently, in their context, they derived the equation \( a_3^k = a_2^k, \quad k=1, 2, 3 \). This implies that
\[ g_{hk}=g_{kh}, \; h=T, K, L \leftrightarrow g_{LT}=g_{KT}, \; g_{LK}=g_{KL}, \; g_{LL}=g_{KL}. \]  \( (7) \)

However, by analogy from eq. (6), we derive

\[ g_{KK}g_{LL}-g_{LK}g_{KL}>0. \]  \( (8) \)

If we compare inequality (8) with eq. (7), we find that the latter is not consistent with the former. Hence, the JE’s result is impossible. In sum, their proof is not plausible.

7. Conclusion

In subsection 5.2.4, JE examined how commodity prices affected factor prices in the three-factor two-good model using the fact that eq. (1) holds for EWS under the assumption of ‘perfect complementarity’, in their proof. This element, I find, is impossible, which renders the proof implausible. In subsection 5.2.5, they analyzed similarly. But their proof is not plausible, either.

They failed to notice the important relationship among EWS as shown in eq. (6) which I derived from the assumptions for the production functions. Their fellow researchers, including Thompson (1985), did not catch this oversight. We are now left to search for a new sufficient condition for ‘a strong Rybczynski result’ to hold (or not to hold).

References:


