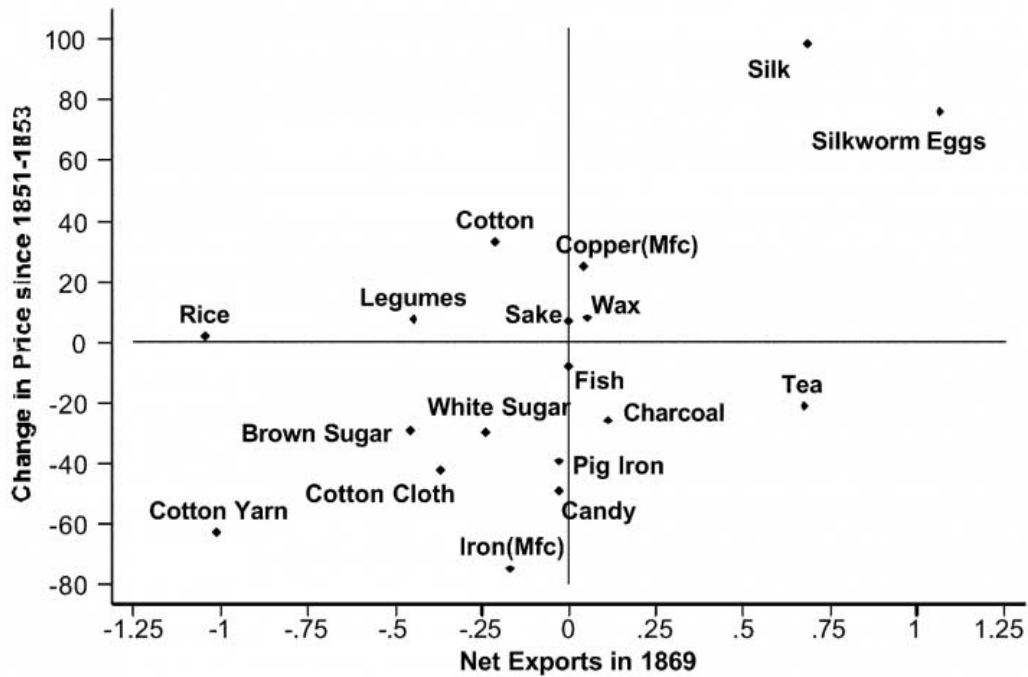


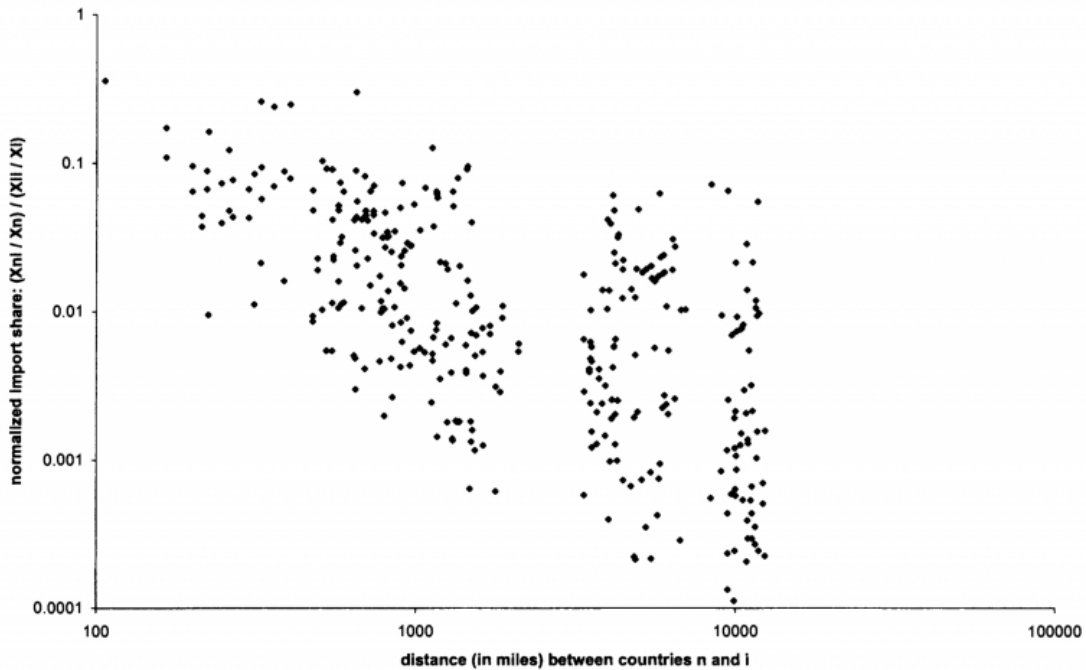
<https://ourworldindata.org/>

Net exports and price changes for 1869, Japan – Figure 4 in Bernhofen and Brown



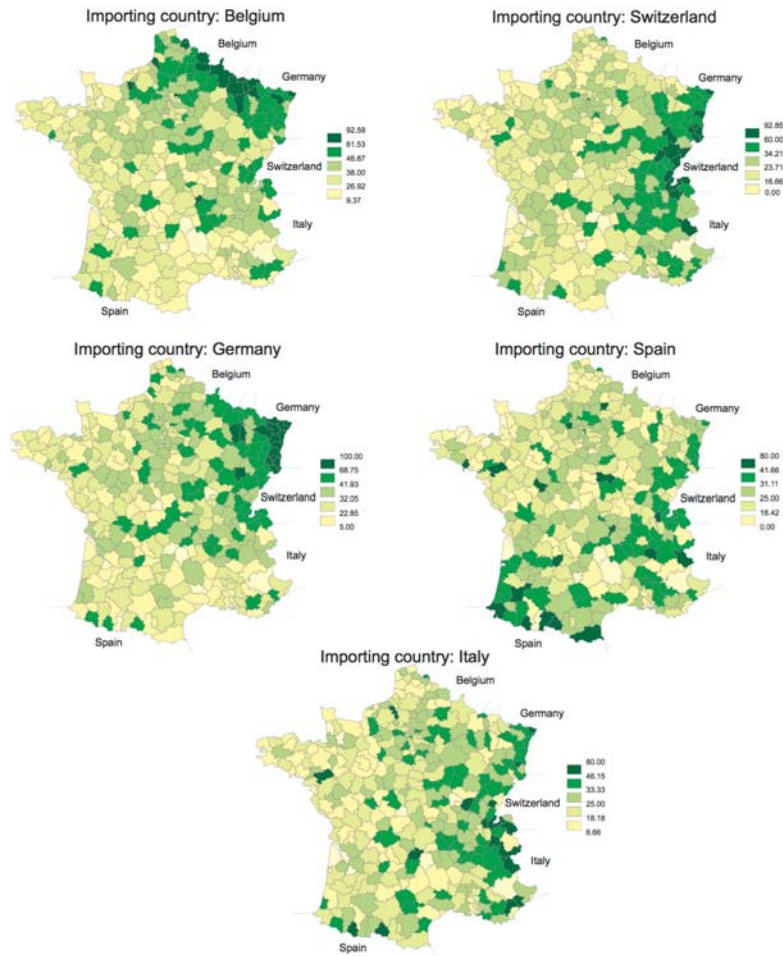
Bernhofen, D., & Brown, J. (2004). A Direct Test of the Theory of Comparative Advantage: The Case of Japan. *Journal of Political Economy*, 112(1), 48-67. doi:1. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/379944> doi:1

Distance matters: Import share versus distance, country pairs for a set of 19 OECD countries, 1990 – Figure 1 in Eaton and Kortum (2002)



"The fact that trade diminishes with distance is also corroborated by data of trade intensity within countries. The following visualization shows, through a series of maps, the geographic distribution of French firms that export to France's neighboring countries. The colors reflect the percentage of firms which export to each specific country. As we can see, the share of firms exporting to each of the corresponding neighbors is largest close to the border. The authors also show in the paper that this pattern holds for the value of individual-firm exports – trade value decreases with distance to the border."

Percentage of firms which export in France, by importing country, 1992 – Figure 2 in Crozet and Koenig (2010)



### Distribution

Change in manufacturing employment by commuting zones in the US, 1990-2007 – Figure 2b in Autor, Dorn and Hanson (2013)

The source is David, H., Dorn, D., & Hanson, G. H. (2013). The China syndrome: Local labor market effects of import competition in the United States. *The American Economic Review*, 103(6), 2121-2168.

The source notes: Total number of commuting zones (CZs) = 722. These are added variable plots, controlling for the start of period share of employment in manufacturing industries. Regression models are weighted by start of period CZ share of national population

