



Disruption in the Workplace and at the Ballot Box: Globalization, Superstars, and New Work

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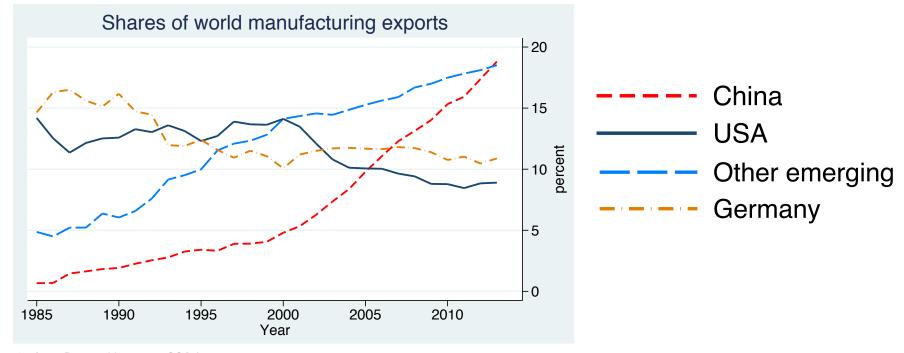
- 1. The 'China Shock' is it over?
- 2. At the Nexus of Globalization and Technical Change: The Role of 'Superstar Firms'
- 3. The Work of the Future

The 'China Shock' – Is it Over?



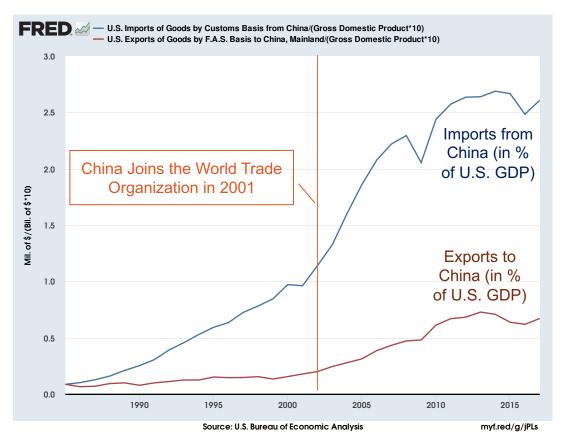


China's Share of World Manufacturing Exports Rose from <1% in 1985 to ~20% in 2014, to >20% Today



Autor, Dorn, Hanson 2016

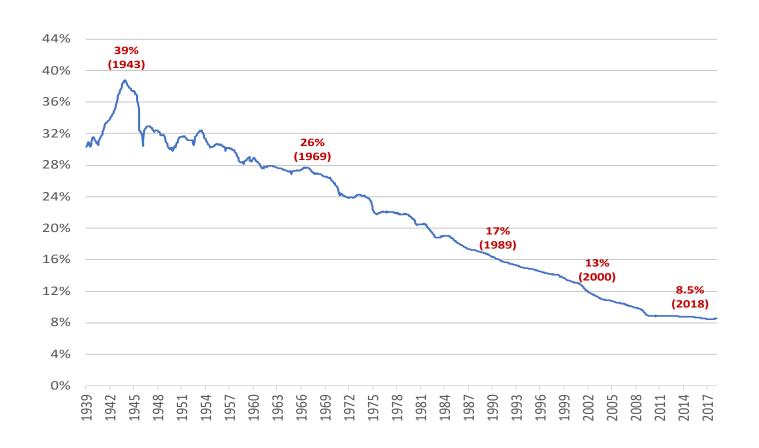
The China Import Surge: Imports from Exports to China as a Percentage of U.S. GDP, 1985 – 2018



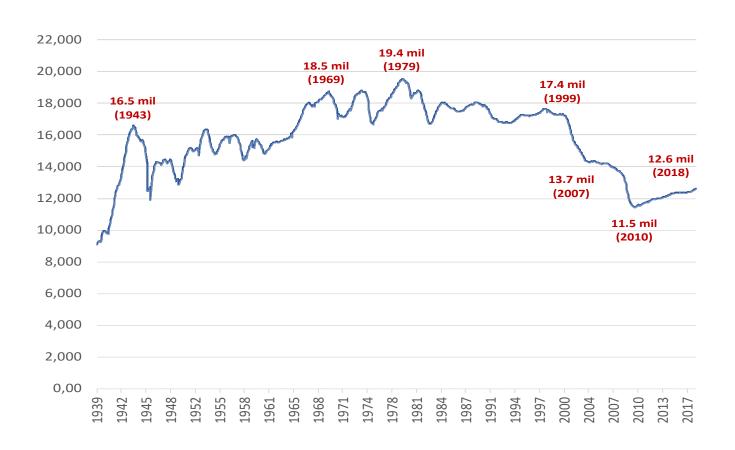
China's exports to U.S:
 From 0.25% of GDP
 to 2.5% of GDP

China's imports from U.S:
 From 0.25% of GDP
 to 0.6% of GDP

A Long Decline: The Share of U.S. Employment in Manufacturing, 1939 – 2018



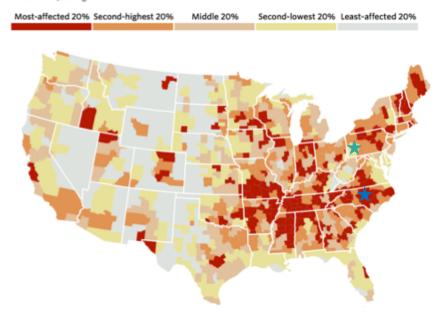
But the 2000s Were Different: U.S. Manufacturing Emp Fell by 22% Between 1999 - 2007, by 34% Between 1999 - 2010



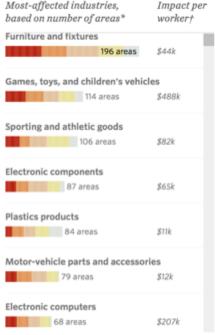
Manufacturing Employment is Regionally Concentrated Darker Colors Indicate Greater China Trade Exposure

Most-affected areas of the U.S.

Colors show which areas were most affected by China's rise, based on the increase in Chinese imports per worker in each area from 1990 to 2007. Hovering over each area on the map will show a demographic breakdown of that area, below, and its most-affected industries, at right.



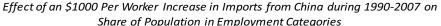
Most-affected industries

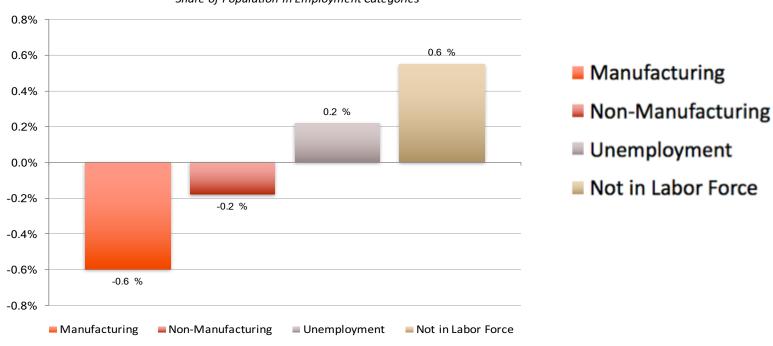


Regional variation

- Gives rise to 'geographic experiments'
- Consider
 Pittsburgh, PA
 vs.
 High Point, NC

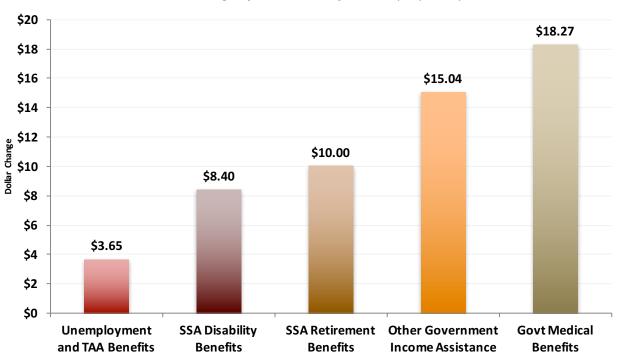
Loss of Manufacturing Employment Not Primarily Offset by Rising Non-Manufacturing Employment





Induced Rise in Public Transfer Benefits – But Mostly Not Unemployment and Trade Adjustment Assistance

Effect of an \$1000 Per Worker Increase in Imports from China during 1990-2007 on Dollar Change of Annual Transfer Receipts per Capita



Is the 'China Shock' Over – Three Answers

1. Yes!

- Manufacturing employment has stabilized, and is perhaps rebounding
- Employment reallocating towards non-manufacturing
- Legacy industries closed no longer at risk
- Many large firms shifted business models: from making stuff to designing stuff and offshoring production

Is the 'China Shock' Over – Three Answers

2. No: Trade war's underway!

- China aggressively moving up the value chain
- Examples: Electric cars, aircraft, power generation, networking equipment, artificial intelligence

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

By Lingling Wei in Beijing and Bob Davis

Sept. 26, 2018 10:27 a.m. ET



Is the 'China Shock' Over – Three Answers

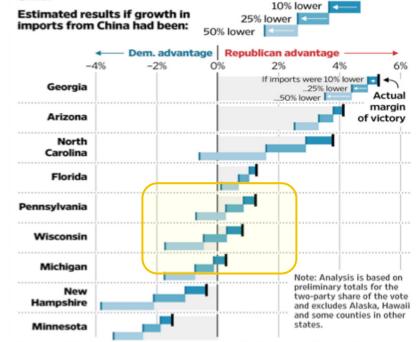
3. No! Economic disruption leads to political disruption

The 'China Shock' tipped the election to Donald Trump in Michigan, Wisconsin, & Pennsylvania

[Autor, Dorn, Hanson, Majlesi, 2016]

Game Changer

Economists estimate that results in key swing states would have been different if those states hadn't been hit as hard by rising imports from China.



Sources: David Autor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; David Dorn of the University of Zurich; Gordon Hanson of the University of California, San Diego; Kaveh Majlesi of Lund University

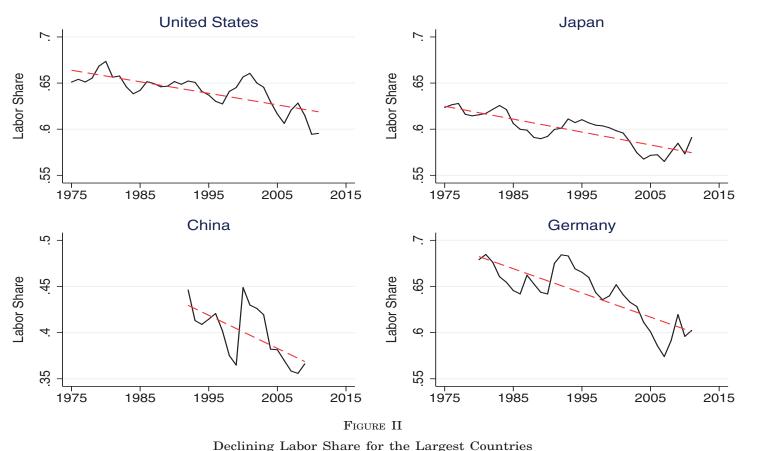
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

2. At the Nexus of Globalization and Technical Change: The Role of 'Superstar Firms'



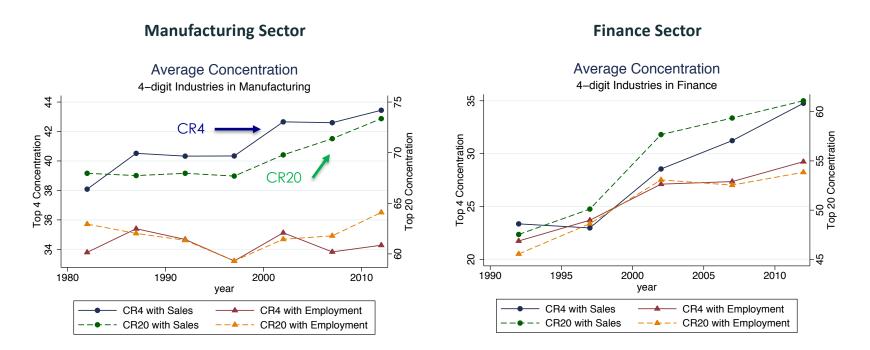


Falling Labor Share of Corporate Sector Value-Added Evident in Many Countries



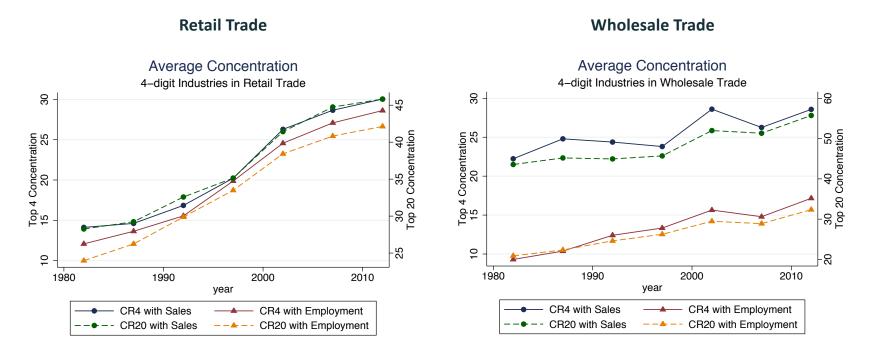
Karabarbounis and Neiman, 2014

Rising Concentration: Manufacturing and Finance



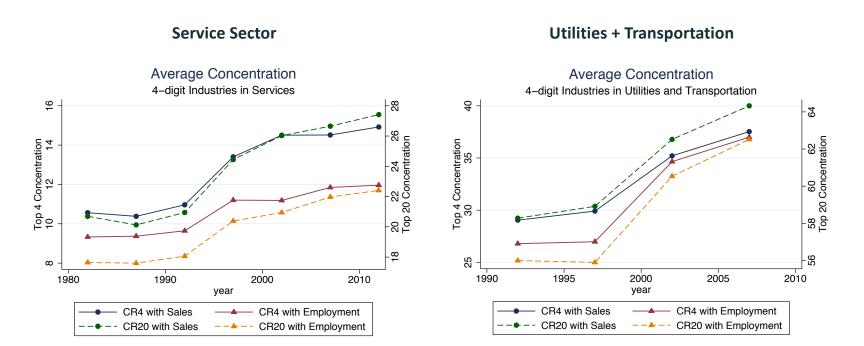
Notes: Weighted average of 4 digit industries within each large sector. Manufacturing: 388 inds; Finance: 31.

Rising Concentration: Retail and Wholesale Trade



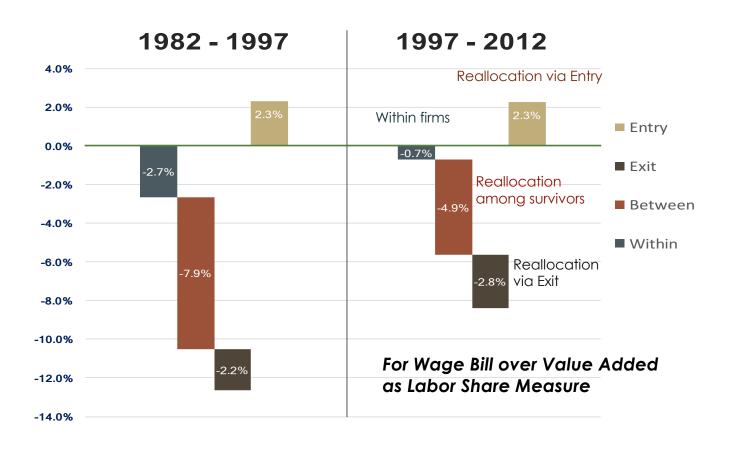
Notes: Weighted average of 4 digit industries within each large sector. Retail: 58; Wholesale: 56.

Rising Concentration: Services and Utilities + Transport

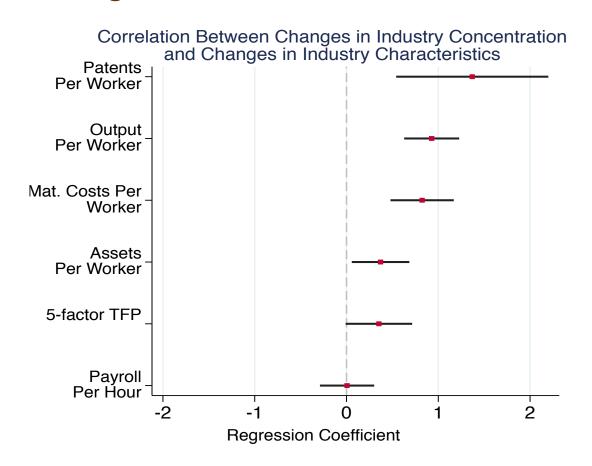


Notes: Weighted average of 4 digit industries within each large sector. Services: 95; Utilities & Transport: 48.

Decomposition for U.S. Manufacturing: The Role of Firms in the Fall in Labor's Share of Value-Added



Not Simply 'Fat and Mean' – Concentrating Industries Show Larger Increase in Innovation, Productivity

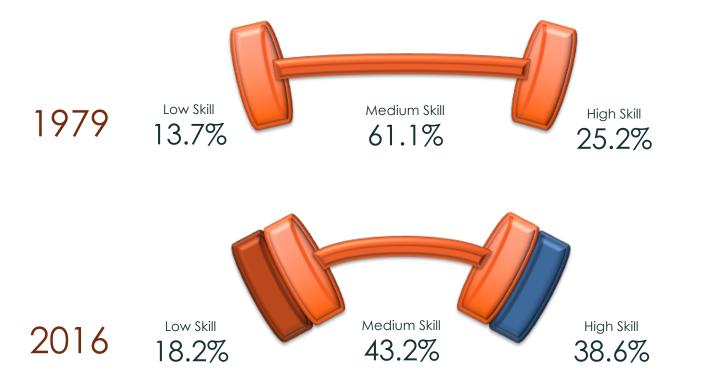


3. The Work of the Future: Three Perspectives





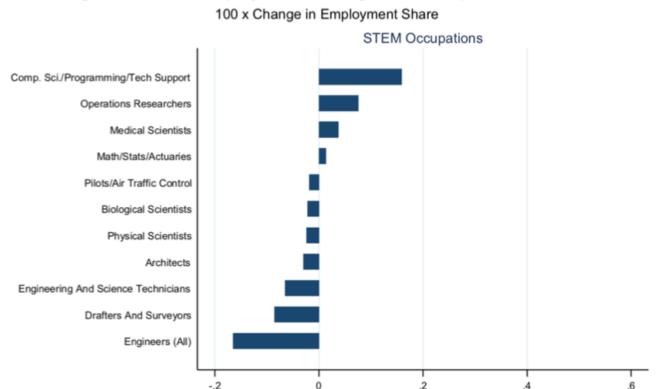
Biased Technical Change → Shrinking Middle: The 'Barbell' Labor Market (AKA Job Polarization)



Tuzemen and Willis 2013 Autor and Dorn 2013

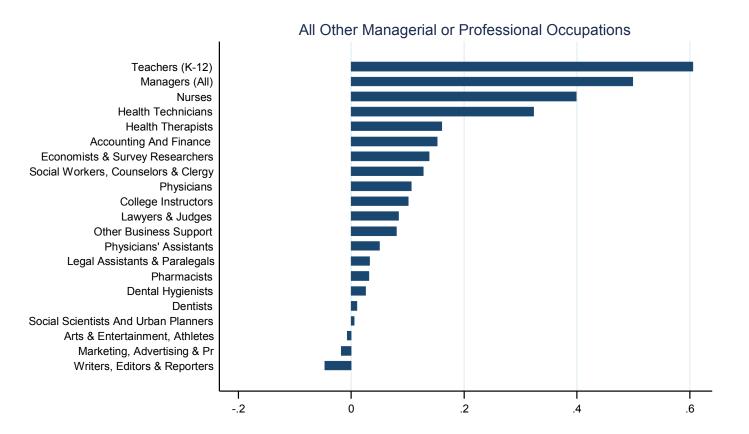
New Jobs are Not Primarily Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)!

Change in Relative Employment for Cognitive Occupations, 2000-2012



Source: Deming, "The Growing Importance of Social Skills in the Labor Market, 2018

Many Growing Occupations Virtuously Combine Interpersonal and Technical Skills (2000 - '12)



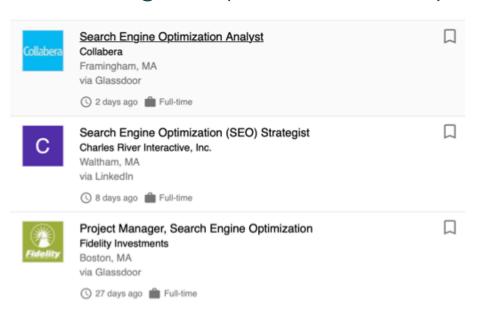
Source: Deming, "The Growing Importance of Social Skills in the Labor Market, 2018

Invention of New Work

- 1. Frontier jobs
- 2. Wealth work
- 3. Last mile jobs

'Frontier Jobs' – New Technologies Demand New Skills and Expertise

Search Engine Optimization Analysts

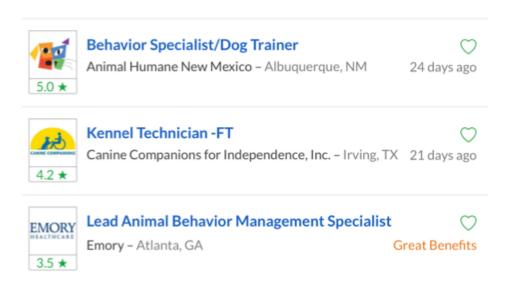


'Frontier Jobs'

- Robot integrators
- Cloud computing specialists
- Autonomous vehicle programmers
- Biomedical engineers
- Radiation therapists

'Wealth Work'– Jobs Created by Rising Incomes

Job Postings: Animal Psychologist

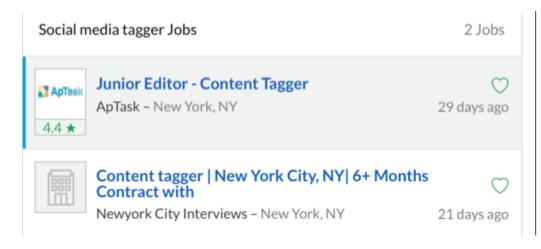


'Wealth Work'

- Body piercer
- Horse exerciser
- Indoor landscapergardener
- Pet crematory worker
- Oyster preparer

'Last Mile Jobs' – Supporting the Machine

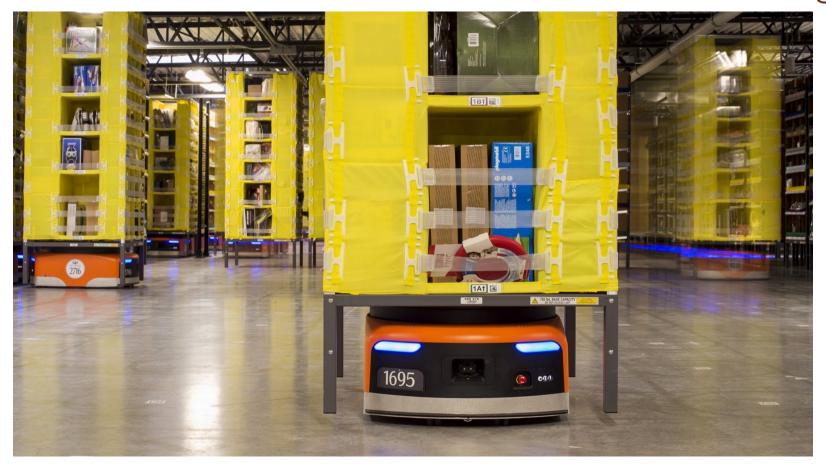
Social Media Content Tagger



'Last Mile' Jobs

- Image tagger
- Adult content filterer
- Photo verification agent
- Amazon 'M-Turker'

Environmental Control: Amazon/Kiva Order Fulfillment – Robotic Drive Units Move Shelves to Workers for Picking



Amazon/Kiva-Worker Interaction – Guided by Laser Pointer, Human 'Pick Worker' Picks Items for Shipping



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