

# Technology and Trade: Accelerating Change in America

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*Older and Out of Work: Jobs and Social Insurance for a Changing Economy*  
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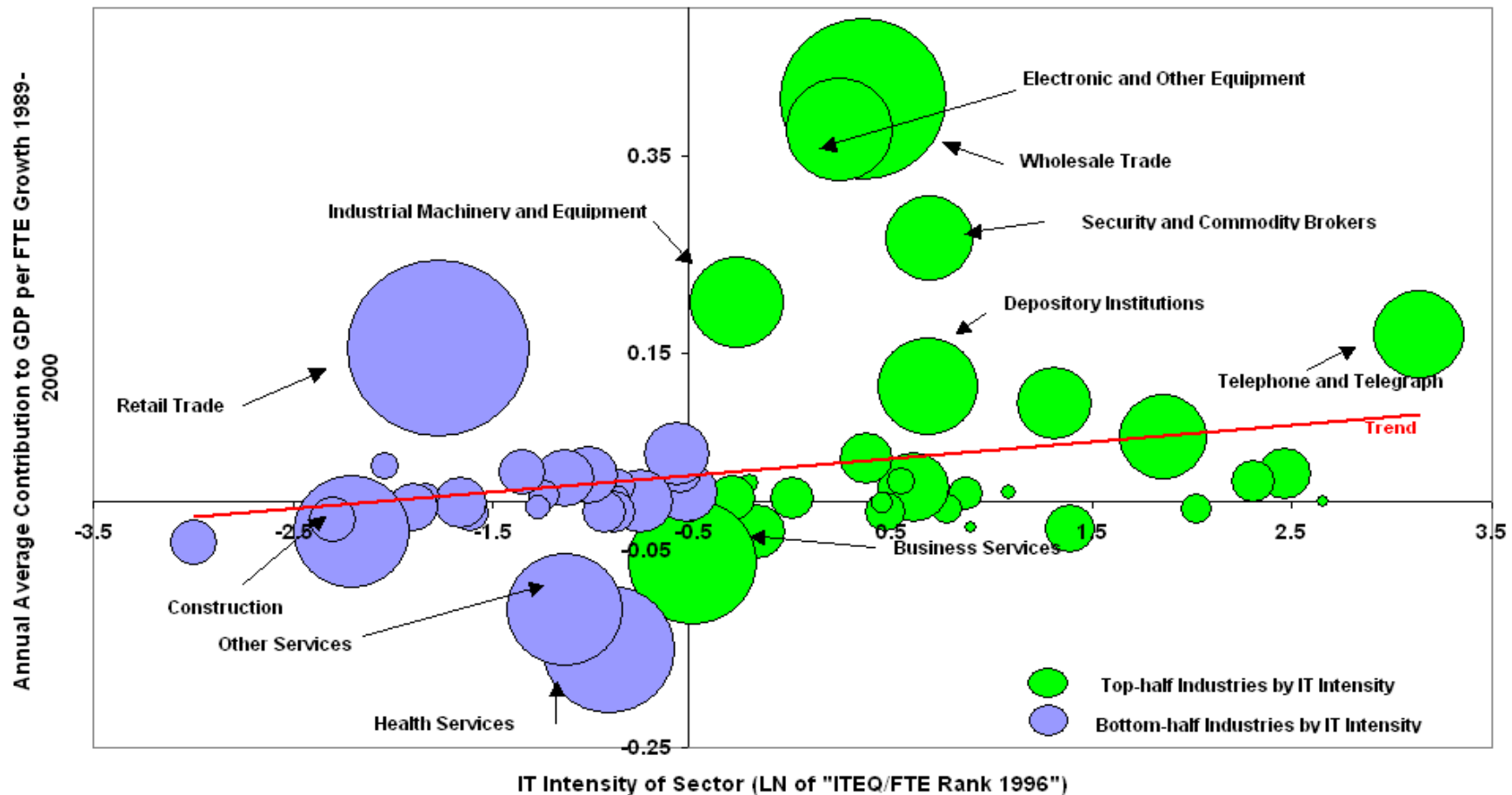
# Technology & Trade:

## *Globalization in a petri dish*

- **Fast pace of change**
  - In technology, in geography of production and spending, and in types of job skills needed.
- **Strong synergies**
  - Technological change & global sourcing go hand-in-hand. Having one means having the other.
- **The policy challenge**
  - Global sourcing pushes out the economic frontier. If policy does not support adjustment, economy foregoes potential gains.

# IT and productivity growth:

*Uneven diffusion means new opportunities*



*The more IT intensive sectors contribute more to productivity growth.  
Leading and lagging sectors both are services.  
Leading sectors—already networked, common software 'platform'.  
Lagging sectors—diverse firm sizes, complex relationships, regulations.*

# IT Globalization & the US Economy

*How much larger is the pie?*

## Sources of price decline

1. US innovation is key:  
*Technology accts for 70-90 % of price declines*
2. Also global mktplace:  
*regression estimate that 10-30 % additional price decline from global production & global markets*

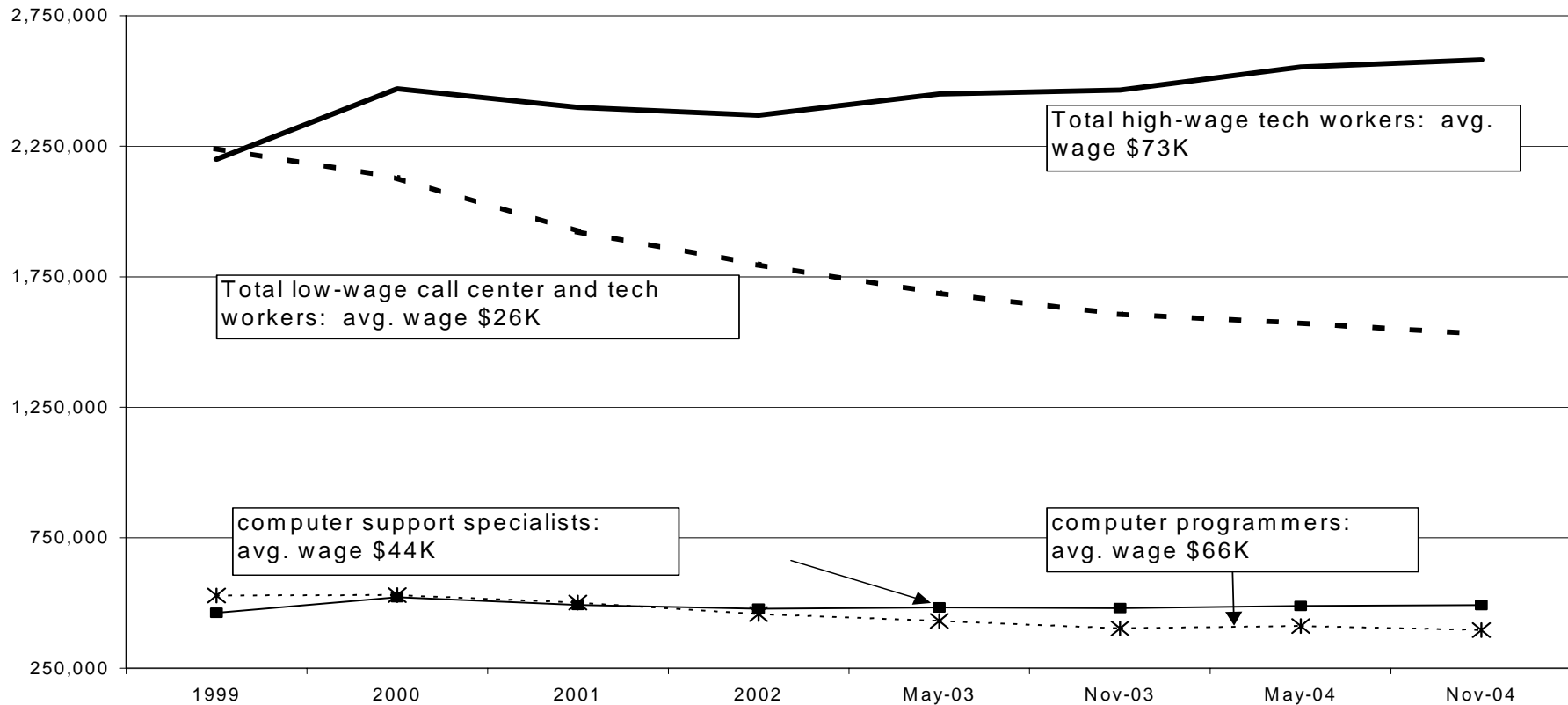
*How important is 10-30% additional price decline from globalization?*

## Logic of macro gains

- .... IT price decline => IT purchase  
*Diffused IT investment through US due to price elas. of demand > 1.0*
- .... IT investment => transformation  
*capital deepening, but also new workplace practices, new products*
- .... Transformation => productivity  
*IT accounts for more than 1/2 of increased productivity growth '90s,*
- ... 10-30% more price decline?  
*GDP growth 0.3 /yr higher (95-2000)  
..adds up to more than 1/4 \$ trillion*

# Trade, Technology, and Jobs

## *Cyclical exposure & structural change*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CES data and National Occupational and Employment and Wage Estimates

*Diffusion of IT into whole economy exposes these workers to business cycle, trade, and technology risks*

*Low-wage in real trouble—from trade & technology*

*Increased 'codification' puts some high-wage at risk (programming)*

*Increased jobs at middle & high-wage demand integrative & analytical skills*

# Policy Implications

*Not trade policy, but rather labor policy*

- **Transition policies for permanently displaced workers**
  - Wage insurance and training credits
- **Movement/flexibility policies to mitigate costs of adjustment**
  - Affordable health portability; pension portability
- **Human capital investment tax credit**
  - Entry & up-skilling policies within a career-ladder
  - Firms & community colleges work together

# Human-Capital Invest. Tax Credit

*Invest in people for a competitive economy*

- **ITC instrument fits ‘classic’ economics case of market imperfections:**
- **Free-riders, spillovers, incomplete information**
  - Free-riders: Firms worry about trained people quitting so do not train enough
  - Spillovers: Nation benefits from training but not enough done
  - Incomplete information: Individuals do not know what jobs to do (and schools by themselves don’t either)
- **These ‘market imperfections’ are the rationale for the R&D tax credit & accelerated depreciation / investment tax credit**
  - In a knowledge economy, ITC should extend to **people-as-asset.**

# Human-Capital Invest. Tax Credit

- **How would it work?**

- Firm is the locus for the tax credit, assists in developing job and internship matches, but recycles the money to educational institutions, thus augmenting their funding too

- **How much will it cost?**

- Compared to what?: R&D and capital investment tax credits estimated to reduce tax receipts by approx. \$25 B and \$50B respectively to 2010.  
(CBO March 2004 baseline)

- **What's the benefit?**

- The next wave of productivity growth (as software and services are integrated by lagging sectors)
- An internationally competitive knowledge economy founded on its people-assets



Presentation drawn from

# Accelerating the Globalization of America: The Role for Information Technology

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