

COMPETING WITH THE DRAGON

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE EFFECTS OF CHINESE TRADE COMPETITION IN 17 SECTORS ACROSS 18 OECD COUNTRIES



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China's manufacturing exports grew enormously

- Distributive effects given a large volume of low-skilled labour
- Globalisation generally is not found to drive wage inequality (Huber & Stephens 2014), but:
 - No specific focus on China
 - Neglect of sectoral differences in exposure
 - Indirect effects through foreign export markets ignored
- Autor *et al.* (2013; 2015): wage and employment effects for low-skilled manufacturing workers in US
- Balsvik et al. (2015): employment effects in Norway



China's influence on wage inequality

- Complementing knowledge on determinants of wage inequality (Rueda & Pontusson 2000; Pontusson *et al.* 2002; Oliver 2008; Martin & Swank 2012; Oesch 2013)
- Focus on China, using sectors as units of analysis, and taking into account competition in foreign export markets
- Assessment for 18 OECD countries with diverse political and economic institutions
- Complementary to deindustrialisation literature (Rehm 2009; Wren 2013; Dancygier & Walter 2015)



Trade competition with China

- Will lead to lower labour demand low-skilled in OECD countries due to:
 - Substitution away from local production to China
 - Increased competition in foreign markets
- Positive effects high-skilled due to increased productivity (Melitz 2003; Bloom *et al.* 2012)

Measuring trade competition



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2)
$$\sum_{p} \left(\frac{Exports_{ijpt}}{Exports_{ijt}} \times \frac{(Chinese \ exports_{ipt} - Exports_{ijpt})}{Total \ exports_{ipt}} \right)$$



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China's role is rapidly expanding





Dependent variables (EU-KLEMS)

- Relative sectoral employment size
- Share hours worked and wage bill low and high-skilled

Control variables

- Sectoral:
 - Total excluding Chinese imports (OECD STAN)
 - ICT capital compensation (EU-KLEMS)
- Country:
 - Bargaining coverage and coordination (ICTWSS)
 - EPL (OECD)
 - Left government (Comparative Political Dataset)



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Estimation method

- Non-stationary annual time-series
- Error correction model (De Boef & Keele 2008)

(3)
$$\Delta y_{ijt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 y_{ijt-1} + \beta_0 \Delta x_{ijt} + \beta_1 x_{ijt-1} + \beta_2 z_{it-1} + \varepsilon_{ijt}$$

- Panel-specific AR(1) error term and panel-corrected standard errors
- 17 sectors in 18 countries between 1990-2007



		Δ Relative	ΔShare	ΔShare
		employment	hours worked	hours worked
		size	low-skilled	high-skilled
Chinaga importa	Δ	-0.177	7.317	2.513
Chinese imports	(t-1)	-0.259**	-4.612*	-0.631
Chinese exports	Δ	-0.141**	0.060	0.111
competition	(t-1)	0.001	-0.782**	0.596***
	Δ	0.001	0.167**	0.054
Total imports	(t-1)	-0.003**	0.008	0.018
Taskaslasi	Δ	-0.048	2.605	-0.091
Technology	(t-1)	-0.012	-3.114***	3.073***
Value added	Δ	0.028***	0.070	0.101
	(t-1)	0.004	0.009	0.194***
Bargaining coverage	(t-1)		-0.007	0.001
Bargaining coordination	(t-1)		-0.136**	0.022
Left government	(t-1)		0.001	0.000
EPL	(t-1)		0.436***	-0.103*
Unemployment rate	(t-1)		-0.028**	0.002
GDP per capita	(t-1)		0.023***	-0.005
Lagged dependent	(t-1)	-0.026***	-0.012**	0.009
		0.007	4 04 4***	0.000
Constant		0.007	-1.014^^^	0.262
N		4270	3777	3777
Adjusted R2		0.120	0.180	0.080



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		∆ Wage bill	Δ Wage bill
		share low-	share high-
		skilled	skilled
Chinaca importe	Δ	3.130	6.414
Chinese imports	(t-1)	-2.592	-0.908
Chinese exports	Δ	1.647	-0.673
competition	(t-1)	-0.773***	0.537*
Total imports	Δ	0.183***	0.023
Total imports	(t-1)	0.026	0.022
Tachnology	Δ	2.990	0.025
Technology	(t-1)	-2.472***	3.540**
	Δ	0.124	0.050
value added	(t-1)	0.025	0.168*
Bargaining coverage	(t-1)	-0.005	0.000
Bargaining coordination	(t-1)	-0.147***	0.026
Left government	(t-1)	0.001	-0.001
EPL	(t-1)	0.461***	-0.110
Unemployment rate	(t-1)	-0.025**	0.008
GDP per capita	(t-1)	0.024***	-0.002
Lagged dependent variable	(t-1)	-0.019***	0.004
Constant		-1.195***	0.439
Ν		3777	3777
Adjusted R2		0.210	0.060



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Dragon with distributive consequences

- Chinese trade competition affects both total size and distribution
- Low-skilled manufacturing workers bear the brunt
- Findings hold for 18 OECD countries with diverse labour market institutions

Implications

- Underestimation distributive effects of trade competition when export competition is ignored
- Chinese and total imports are not the same

Appendix



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Sectoral definitions

ISIC code	Full name
AtB	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
С	Mining and Quarrying
D	Total Manufacturing
15t16	Food products, Beverages and Tobacco
17t19	Textiles, Textile Products, Leather and Footwear
20	Wood and Products of Wood and Cork
21t22	Pulp, Paper, Paper Products, Printing and Publishing
23t25	Chemical, Rubber, Plastics and Fuel Products
23	Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel
24	Chemicals and Chemical Products
25	Rubber and Plastics Products
26	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products
27t28	Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal Products
29	Machinery and Equipment, not elsewhere classified
30t33	Electrical and Optical Equipment
34t35	Transport Equipment
36t37	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified; Recycling