

#### **OUTSOURCING ECONOMICS**

Outsourcing Economics has a double meaning. First, it is a book about the economics of outsourcing. Second, it examines the way that economists have understood globalization as a pure market phenomenon, and as a result have "outsourced" the explanation of world economic forces to other disciplines. Markets are embedded in a set of institutions – labor, government, corporate, civil society, and household - that mold the power asymmetries that influence the distribution of the gains from globalization. In this book, William Milberg and Deborah Winkler propose an institutional theory of trade and development starting with the growth of global value chains - international networks of production that have restructured the global economy and its governance over the past twenty-five years. They find that expanded offshoring leads to a lower labor share of income in the United States and to greater economic insecurity in industrialized countries that lack institutions supporting workers. They also find that offshoring allows firms to reduce domestic investment and focus on finance and short-run stock movements. Economic development has become synonymous with "upgrading" in global value chains, but this is not sufficient for improved wages or labor standards, raising obstacles to sustained economic development for many emerging economies.

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# **Outsourcing Economics**

# Global Value Chains in Capitalist Development

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For Sylvie, Eva, and Natalie – WM

For my parents – DW





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# List of Variables

A Sector, good A

a Labor coefficient

AC Autonomous capitalists' consumption

AS Asset specificity B Sector, good B

C Costs

c Country dimension

 $C_{\Pi}$  Marginal propensity to consume out of profit income

D Demand

DEV Developing countries

 $D_i$  Unobserved time-constant fixed sector effect  $D_t$  Unobserved cross-sector fixed year effect

*E* Exchange rate

EPL Employment protection legislation

EX Exports

FIN FinancializationG Government spending

*H* Hierarchy

HHI Herfindahl-Hirschman Index

I Private investment

*i* Sector dimension, product type

IM Imports

j/J Non-energy input

K Capital

*k* Capital intensity = capital divided by output or value added

*k*<sup>equip</sup> Capital intensity of equipment and software

*k*<sup>struc</sup> Capital intensity of structures

L Labor

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XX	List of Variables
$L^D$	Demand for labor
_ LBP	Labor bargaining power
LMP	Spending on labor market programs / gross domestic product
LP	Labor productivity = value added / employment
LS	Labor share = compensation of employees / value added
M	Market
m	Markup
MP	Import prices
OSE	Energy offshoring intensity = imported energy inputs / total
	inputs
OSG	Goods offshoring intensity = manufacturing imports from low- and middle-income countries / total manufacturing imports
OSJ	Offshoring intensity of input $j = \text{imported inputs } j / \text{total}$ non-energy inputs
OSM	Materials offshoring intensity = imported material inputs / total
OSIVI	non-energy inputs
OSS	Services offshoring intensity = imported service inputs / total
033	non-energy inputs
P	Output price, good price
$P^{\text{inp}}$	Intermediate input price
$\overline{\overline{P}}$	Average price
PS	Profit share = $1-LS$
9	Consumption
$\stackrel{q}{R}$	Interest rate
r	Rental rate on capital
ROE	Return on equity
RULC	Relative unit labor costs
$S_w$	Savings out of wage income
T	Technology shifter, technological progress
t	Time dimension
$T^K$	Capital-augmenting technological progress
$T^L$	Labor-augmenting technological progress
TR	Tax revenue
U	Utility
и	Average prime costs
UND	Union density = number of union members / number of workers
URB_LT	Unemployment replacement benefit (long-term)
$URB\_ST$	Unemployment replacement benefit (short-term)
ν	Share of inputs produced abroad



# List of Variables xxi

VA	Value added
W	World
w	Wage rate
WI	Wage income
X	Hybrid
Y	Output, income
$Y^D$	Demand for output
Z	"Upgrading ratio" = growth in value added / growth in exports
$\varepsilon$	Random error term
П	Total profits
$\sigma$	Elasticity of substitution





#### List of Abbreviations

B. Billion

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
BEC Broad economic categories
CAGR Compound annual growth rate

CEO Chief executive officer

CEPR Centre for Economic Policy Research
DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

EOI Export-oriented industrialization

EPI Economic Policy Institute

EPL Employment protection legislation

EPZ Export processing zone EU European Union

FDI Foreign direct investment

GB Gigabyte

GDP Gross domestic product GPN Global production network

GVA Gross value added GVC Global value chain

HHI Herfindahl-Hirschman index

H-O Heckscher-Ohlin

H-O-W Heckscher-Ohlin-Wood

ICC International Chamber of Commerce

ICT Information and communication technology

ILO International Labour Office IMF International Monetary Fund

ISI Import substitution industrialization

ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification

IT Information technology

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xxiv List of Abbreviations

LMICs Low- and middle-income countries

NBER National Bureau of Economic Research

n.e.s. Not elsewhere specified

NIE New International Economics

M. Million

M&A Merger and acquisition
MNC Multinational corporation

OECD Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development

OLS Ordinary Least Squares

OPEC Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

PhD Doctor of Philosophy
R&D Research and development
ROE Return on equity

ROFA Return on foreign assets SEZ Special economic zone

SITC Standard International Trade Classification

U.K. United Kingdom UN United Nations

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

U.S. United States

VSI Vertically specialized industrialization

WTO World Trade Organization

\$ U.S. Dollar



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