## Does Skill Abundance Still Matter?

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April 2025

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- my discussion: intuition + one big question

## A simple empirical framework

Multi-sector Eaton and Kortum (2002) w/ two skill types...

$$\lambda_{ijst} \equiv \frac{X_{ijst}}{X_{jst}} = \frac{(c_{ist}\tau_{ijst})^{-\theta}}{\sum_{\ell} (c_{\ell st}\tau_{\ell jst})^{-\theta}}$$
$$\ln c_{ist} = \alpha_{st}^H \ln \left(\frac{w_{it}^H}{w_{it}^L}\right) + \ln w_{it}^L$$
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$$\lambda_{ijst} = \exp\left\{\beta \left[\alpha_{st}^{H} \ln\left(\frac{H_{it}}{L_{it}}\right)\right] + \eta_{ijt} + \eta_{jst}\right\} + \varepsilon_{ijst}$$

where...

$$\beta \equiv \theta \gamma$$

$$\eta_{ijt} \equiv -\theta \ln w_{it}^L - \theta \ln \tau_{ijt}$$

$$\eta_{jst} \equiv -\theta \ln \tau_{jst} - \ln \left( \sum_{\ell} (c_{\ell st} \tau_{\ell jst})^{-\theta} \right)$$

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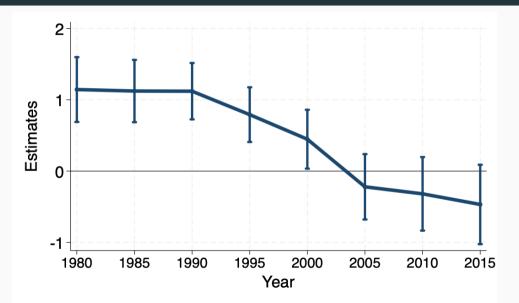
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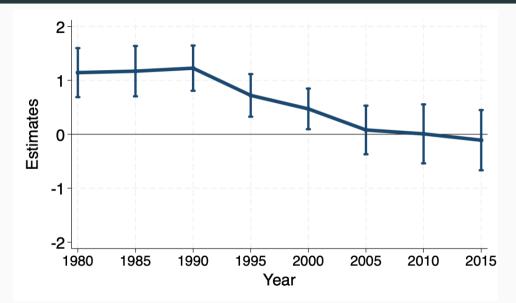
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What if we estimate w/ time-varying  $\beta_t$ ?

## The key figure...



## $\ldots$ and key robustness check: Use $lpha_{s,1980}^H \ln{(H_{i,1980}/L_{i,1980})}$



## What could be going on?

- ullet fundamentally, time-varying  $eta_t$  means. . .
  - time-varying trade elasticity  $\theta_t$  ( $\rightarrow$  don't ever consider this)
  - ullet time-varying elasticity of skill premia w.r.t. skill abundance  $\gamma_t$ , or
  - ullet time-varying secret third thing  $\underline{\phantom{a}}_t$
- ullet robustness check o result can't just be about  $lpha_{st}^H \ln(H_{it}/L_{it})$ , but a bit odd to consider
- counterfactuals follow specification of this robustness check (but  $t_0 \equiv 1995$ )

## How automation could generate declining $eta_t$

Amend: Multi-sector EK + tasks (Acemoglu and Restrepo, 2021; Grossman and Rossi-Hansberg, 2008)

$$\beta_t = \left(1 - \alpha_{Rt}^H \Gamma_t^A\right) \, \theta \, \gamma_t$$

- ullet  $lpha_{Bt}^H \equiv$  value-added share of high-skill in robot production
- ullet  $\Gamma_t^A \equiv$  automation share (assumed *constant* across i,s)
- ullet  $\gamma_t \equiv$  elasticity of skill premia w.r.t. skill abundance, but that's now a GE object

So, an increase in  $\Gamma_t^A$  (simulated in cftl) decreases  $\beta_t$  thru two channels:

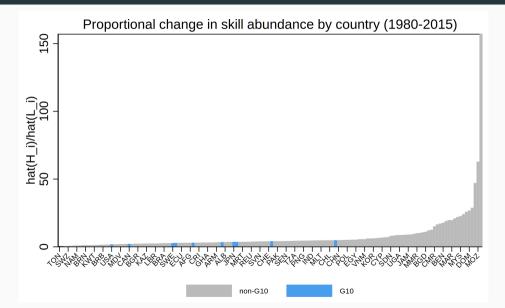
- ullet directly thru no-longer-secret third term  $\left(1-lpha_{Rt}^H\Gamma_t^A
  ight)$
- ullet indirectly by lowering  $\gamma_t$ , as  $\uparrow \Gamma^A_t$  drives up the skill premium but H/L is fixed

 $\ldots$  and skill abundance pops up in new spot  $\to$  please add the proofs!

## A simpler story? Converging skill abundance

- ullet What are we ultimately trying to explain? Given  $\{X_{ijs,0}\}$ , predict  $\{\hat{X}_{ijs,t}\}$
- Could use  $\{\beta_t, H_{i0}/L_{i0}\}$ , like this paper, but why not  $\{\beta, \hat{H}_{it}/\hat{L}_{it}\}$ ?
  - main empirical specification uses  $\{\beta_t, \hat{H}_{it}/\hat{L}_{it}\}$ , but counterfactuals hold H/L fixed
  - ullet still, these changes are implicit in  $\Delta\eta_{jst}$  thru multilateral resistance term
  - ullet if we feed  $\hat{H}_{it}/\hat{L}_{it}$  into automation-amended model, what happens?
- Trade is fundamentally about heterogeneity → if skill abundance is converging, then its
  role in determining trade patterns should diminish
  - Not apples-to-apples with paper's story, but maybe simpler
- In a paper re: evolution of comparative advantage w/ source = factor abundance, seems odd to mostly ignore evolution of said factor abundance

# Plotting long differences $\hat{H}_i/\hat{L}_i$ (1980–2015)



## Recap

- Does skill abundance still matter for determining the pattern of trade?
- Not so much! And the rise of automation can explain why...
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### Thanks!

References

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