In-Progress Annotated Bibliography*

Alex Cooper

May 4, 2013

References

[1] Daron Acemoglu and David Autor. Skills, Tasks and Technologies: Implications for Employment and Earnings. In David Card and Orley Ashenfelter, editors, *Handbook of labor economics, Volume 4, Part B*, volume Volume 4,, chapter 12, pages 1043–1171. Elsevier, 2011.

[2] Daron Acemoglu and Fabrizio Zilbotti. Productivity Differences. *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper Series*, No. 6879, 1999.

[3] David Autor. The polarization of job opportunities in the US labor market: Implications for employment and earnings. Technical report, Center for American Progress and The Hamilton Project, 2010.

> Data: MORG in CPS; March CPS, microdata. Income deflated by personal consumption deflator (PCE); microdata.

[4] David H. Autor. The task approach to labor markets: an overview. *Journal for Labour Market Research*, pages 1–15, 2013.

> The "task approach" (ALM) presents an alternative to the canonical production function approach to labour markets. It separates the tasks performed by labour and technology, allowing substitutions between factors. Task: unit of work. Skill: worker's stock of capabilities. The task-assignment model allocates high (H), medium (M) and low (L) skilled inputs on a unit interval. Computerisation, due to decr in cost of computing power, in routine tasks displaces the H/M and M/L boundary. Wage of M decreases, wage of H and L increase due to q-complementarity. Major in data limitations. Key: changing composition of tasks within jobs. Subject to continual optimisation. More recent literature considers actual tasks in jobs through surveys. Also, endogenous task choice not considered by literature; should not assume assignment to skills are predetermined. Further, orthogonal category: "offshorability." Skills data available: http://web.mit.edu/dautor/www

[5] David H Autor, Lawrence F Katz, and Melissa S Kearney. The Polarization of the U.S. Labor Market. *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper Series*, No. 11986, 2006.

> Top part of wage distribution has grown steadily since 1980s. Bottom tail grew, but stagnated in the 1990s. Middle part of wage distribution fell in 1990s. Propose model of computers substituting "routine" tasks. C-D production function with 3 types of labour: abstract, routine and manual; non-college educated labour performs the second two types. Computer capital, which gets cheaper, displaces workers in the routine labour category. Routine workers self-select out, into manual labour. Data sources: 1. Hours-weighted wage data from US Current Population Survey (CPS) May samples 1973-78 2. Merged Outgoing Rotation Group (MORG) samples 1979-2004 3. 1980, 1990, 2000 Census Integrated Public Use

*This file was auto-generated from the BibTeX library in `Polarization.bib`.

Microsample (IPUMS) (–¿ percentiles from employment data) 4. Occupation code mappings for 1980-¿1990-¿2000 (Meyer & Osborne 2005) 5. Proxied skills/quality with initial wages/educational levels 6. CPS data: 3-digit census occupations, employment growth by industry-gender-education

[6] David H Autor, Lawrence F Katz, and Melissa S Kearney. Trends in US wage inequality: Revising the revisionists. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 90(2):300–323, 2008.

[7] David H Autor, Frank Levy, and Richard J Murnane. The skill content of recent technological change: An empirical exploration. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 118(4):1279–1333, 2003.

[8] Paul Beaudry, David A Green, and Benjamin M Sand. The Great Reversal in the Demand for Skill and Cognitive Tasks. Working Paper 18901, National Bureau of Economic Research, March 2013.

[9] E Brynjolfsson and A McAfee. Race against the machine: How the digital revolution is accelerating innovation, driving productivity, and irreversibly transforming employment and the economy. *Amazon Digital Services*, 2011.

[10] Mark Cully. More or less skilled workforce?: changes in the occupational composition of employment, 1993 to 1999. 1999.

Data: ASCO II, which includes tasks, and ABS cat. no. 6203.0. ABS developed two-way mapping; 1996 census maps to both. Insufficient detail in census returns. Finds, contrary to international evidence, that Austalia does not experience skill bias. Posits growth in both areas.

[11] Mark Cully. The Cleaner, the Waiter, the Computer Operator: Job Change, 1986-2001. *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, 28(3):141–162, 2002.

[12] Peter Dawkins, Paul Gregg, and Rosanna Scutella. Employment Polarisation in Australia*. *Economic Record*, 81(255):336–350, December 2005.

[13] Yvonne Dunlop and Peter Sheehan. Technology, skills and the changing nature of work. *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, 24(4):317–332, 1998.

[14] Alexis Esposto. Skill: An elusive and ambiguous concept in labour market studies. *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, 34(1):100–124, 2008.

[15] Alexis Esposto. Upskilling and polarisation in the Australian labour market: a simple analysis. *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, 37(2):191–216, 2012.

Follows Cully 1999 Data: ASCO I & II; ABS survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership (EEBTUM). Annual supplement to monthly LFS; since 1988. Compatibility: 1989 data obtained at 4-digit level, re-coded for ASCO II. Increase in managerial ASCO group, intermediate group. 1. Upskilling found; different PT & FT. MPT deskilling, FMPT upskilling. 2. (This is all at the aggregate level; cohort effects?)

[16] Alexis Esposto and Malcolm Abbott. A Look at the Long-term Accumulation of Human Capital and Knowledge Intensity of Work in Australia. *Economic Papers: A journal of applied economics and policy*, 30(3):414–430, September 2011.

[17] Alexis Esposto and Andrea Garing. The Worker Activities of Australian Employees. *Economic Papers: A journal of applied economics and policy*, 31(3):346–358, September 2012.

Data: Census, ASCO (I&II), O*NET Activity intensity in Aust jobs: FT/PT, M/F, wrt GWA ("generalised worker activities.") Map O*NET¡-¿ASCO; determine job complexity. Calculated weighted GWA intensity index for 9 areas, from 42 O*NET descriptors ("WA"). Worker intensity (complexity) grew over last 35 years for FT, esp. FT women. Comparison of 9 areas for {M,F}x{PT,FT} for 1971-2006. FT less physical work. Clear trend for FT women moving into management; PT men to manual labor.

[18] Alexis Esposto, Andrea Garing, Anne Langworthy, and Rebecca Feldmann. Skills Intensity: A Human Capital Approach to Understanding the Development of Regions. *International Review of Business Research Papers*, 8(4):80–93, 2012.

[19] Alexis S Esposto. Dimensions of Earnings Inequality in Australia. 2005.

[20] Sergio Firpo, Nicole Fortin, and Thomas Lemieux. Occupational tasks and changes in the wage structure. 2011.

[21] Maarten Goos and Alan Manning. Lousy and Lovely Jobs: The Rising Polarization of Work in Britain. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 89(1):118–133, February 2007.

[22] Maarten Goos, Alan Manning, and Anna Salomons. Job Polarization in Europe. *American Economic Review*, 99(2):58–63, May 2009.

[23] Maarten Goos, Alan Manning, and Anna Salomons. Explaining job polarization in Europe: the roles of technology, globalization and institutions. Technical report, 2010.

[24] Dominique Goux and Eric Maurin. The Decline in Demand for Unskilled Labor: An Empirical Analysis Method and Its Application to France. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 82(4):596–607, November 2000.

[25] Michael Keating. The Labour Market and Inequality. *Australian Economic Review*, 36(4):374–396, December 2003.

[26] Frank Levy and Richard J Murnane. *The new division of labor: how computers change the way we work*. Princeton University Press; New York, 2004.

[27] Mark Wooden. The Changing Skill Composition of Labour Demand. *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, 26(3):191–198, 2000.