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“Essays in International Trade”

This thesis includes three self-contained chapters analyzing broad issues related to the field of international trade. *Chapter 1* examines the causal effect of offshoring and exporting on workers' wages and employment transitions. We find that high-skilled workers enjoy significant wage gains from an increase in offshoring, while the wages of low-skilled workers fall. Conditional on skill intensity, wage gains are largest for occupations that intensively use language and social science skills. We track the outcomes for workers after a job spell and find that workers displaced from offshoring firms suffer greater wage losses than workers displaced for other reasons.

Chapter 2 measures the foreign value added content of firm-level exports. We find that firm heterogeneity within narrowly defined industries is important for estimating the true level of foreign value added in total and bilateral exports. We also document that foreign owned firm's account for a particularly high fraction of foreign value added in manufacturing exports.

Chapter 3 investigates how Brazilian exporters responded to the economic crisis in Argentina in 2001-02. The empirical findings show that the smallest exporters exited exporting to Argentina entirely, while the largest firms adjusted primarily by exporting less of their continuing varieties, and to some extent by contracting their product range. We also find that Brazilian firms increased their export sales relatively more in the rest of the world, suggesting that firms substituted exports sales between markets in response to the Argentine crisis.