Define GLOBALIZATION

- Anything that lowers the costs of international transactions.
- Includes transactions in goods, services, factors of production, financial assets.

Key Forms of International Integration

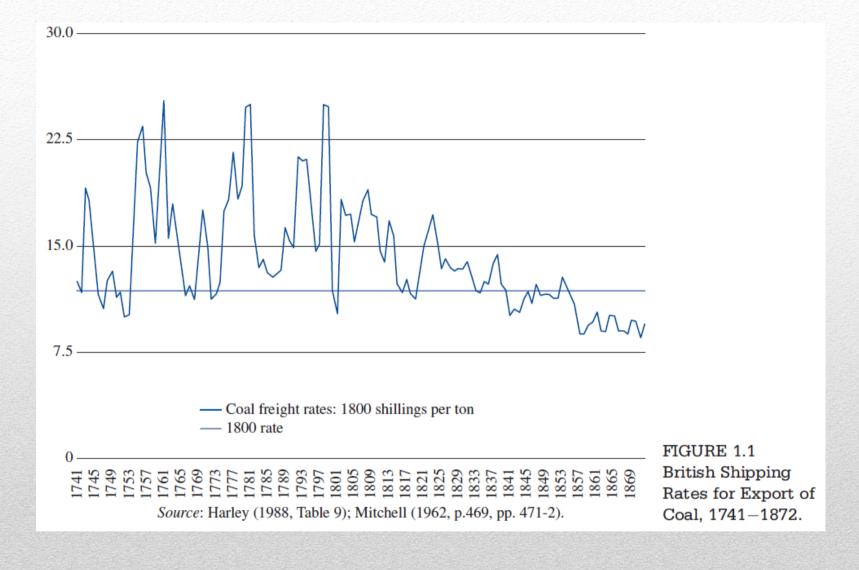
- Rise in trade flows.
- Convergence of international prices.
- Foreign portfolio investment.
- Foreign direct investment (FDI).
- Migrant labor
- Immigration
- Offshoring (aka "outsourcing")

In other words...

- Integration of goods/services markets.
- Integration of financial markets
- Integration of factor markets (capital plus labor)

Two huge waves of globalization

- 19th century (possibly centered on 1820's)
- 20th century (after 1970)



20th Century Drivers of Globalization

- GATT/WTO multilateral reductions in trade barriers beginning with end of WWII (undoing early-century tariffs).
- Loosening of immigration restrictions imposed early in century.
- Further improvements in communications; internet, etc.

20th Century Evidence

- Rising trade flows.
- Rising importance of FDI.
- Rising share of foreign-born in US labor force.



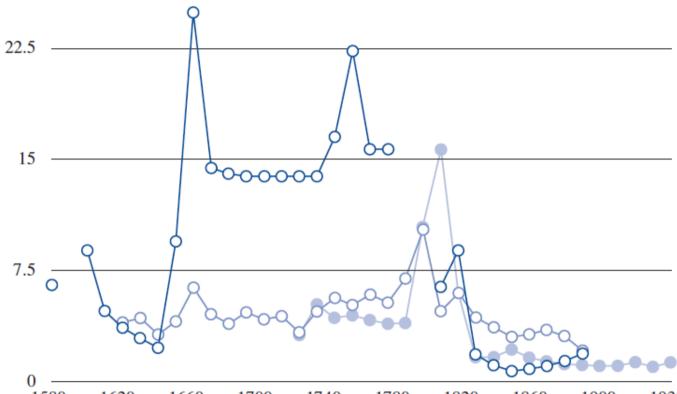
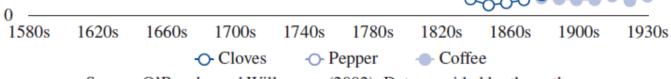


FIGURE 1.2 Spice and Coffee Markups: Amsterdam vs. Southeast Asia, 1580–1939.



Source: O'Rourke and Willamson (2002). Data provided by the authors.

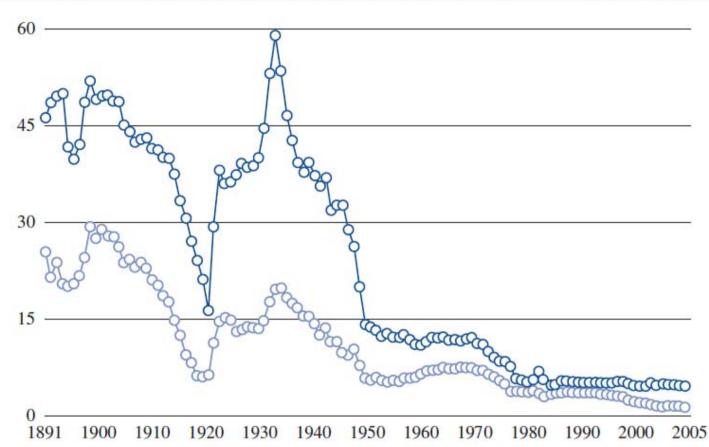


FIGURE 1.3 Average U.S. Tariffs, 1891–2005.

-O- Revenue as percentage of dutiable imports

-O- Revenue as percentage of total imports

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) (2006).

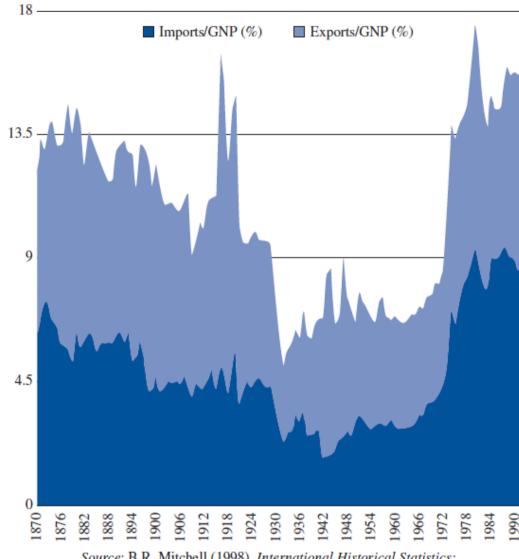
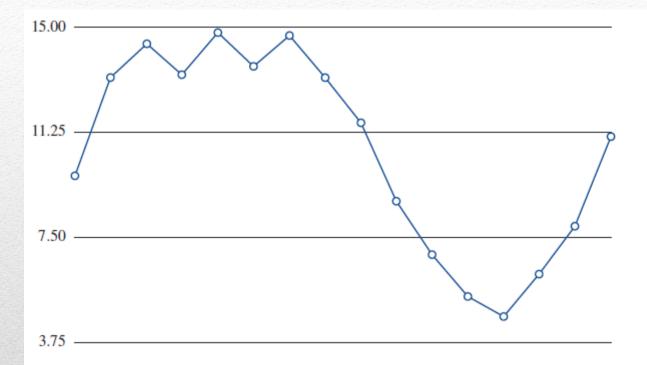


FIGURE 1.4 U.S. Trade Volume, 1870-1993 (as % of GNP).

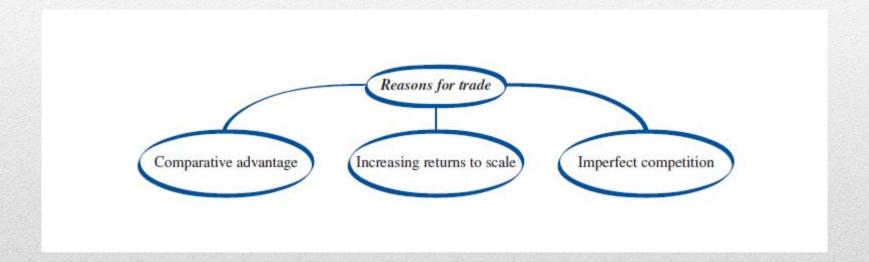
Source: B.R. Mitchell (1998), International Historical Statistics: The Americas, 1750–1993. New York, NY: Macmillan Reference.

U.S. Trade flows, 1793-1993 (% of GNP).



0 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 Source: Gibson and Lennon (1999) and Malone et al., (2003).

FIGURE 1.5 Foreign-born Fraction of U.S. Population, 1850–1990.



Where we are