



Catherine L. Mann (Brandeis University)

Catherine L. Mann is Professor of International Economics and Finance at Brandeis University and a Senior Fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics in Washington. Previously, she served in policymaking institutions in Washington, including as Assistant Director in the International Finance Division at the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, Senior International Economist at the President's Council of Economic Advisors at the White House, and on the staff of the Chief Economist at the World Bank.

Prior to her policy development and analysis role in Professor Mann taught for 10 years as adjunct professor of management at the Owen School of Management at Vanderbilt University and two years at the Johns Hopkins Nitze School for Advanced International Studies, among other university courses. She graduated from Harvard University and completed her PhD in Economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor Mann's work focuses on two related topics: information technology in global markets and the US trade deficit and US dollar. She has authored and co-authored several books and numerous articles in both areas of research. She also directs a project funded by the Ford Foundation to support collaborative research comparing Asian and Latin American countries on how technology affects entrepreneurship, government, education and skills, and financial intermediation.

**"Globalization and Technological Change in Professional Services"
Xiaokai Yang Memorial Lecture**

The forces of globalization and technical change have hit the services frontier. Just like manufactured products, professional services can be fragmented into a global value chain, facilitated by information technology. What are the implications for productivity growth and labour markets of such information technology intensive and globalised services? What are key differences between manufactured products and professional services that might make globalization of services different from globalization of goods? Do these differences point to a new set of concerns for policymakers? A look at US data starts the analysis and discussion.