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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; About the Authors; Executive Summary; Abbreviations; Part I; 1. Introduction and Road Map; The context for work in East Asia Pacific; Figures; 1.1 Countries in East Asia Pacific have sustained higher levels of global integration longer than other developing regions; 1.2 East Asia's high growth has been relatively stable; 1.3 East Asia Pacific's share in world output and growth has risen rapidly; 1.4 East Asia Pacific did not experience large contractions in employment during the crisis; 1.5 Growth in earnings slowed down during the crisis 1.6 Unemployment remained low during the crisis 1.7 Recovery has been slow; Has growth in East Asia Pacific been "" jobless""?; 1.8 Domestic demand is becoming more important to growth in East Asian economies; 1.9 East Asia Pacific faces much higher disaster risks than elsewhere, and it bears the largest share of global losses; 1.10 Few economies rose from low to high income, but among those that did, most are in East Asia Pacific; 1.11 The simple correlation between growth and employment is weak; Road map to the report; 1.12 Growth creates more employment in services than in other sectors

Tables 1.1 Growth has had a positive impact on employment since 2001; 1.13 The WDR 2013 presents conceptual tools used to structure the arguments of this report; Note; References; 2. The Demand for and Supply of Labor and Human Capital; The demand for work: A profile from firm surveys; 2.1 The share of employment in small and medium enterprises varies substantially across countries; 2.2 Micro, small, and medium enterprises employ a large fraction of the labor force; 2.3 Mature firms account for most employment in East Asia Pacific A profile of the labor force in East Asia Pacific: Who is working and where? 2.4 Small and medium enterprises account for most employment creation in East Asia Pacific; 2.5 Young firms create more than half of new employment; 2.6 Most new firms in middle-income East Asian economies do not expect to increase employment; 2.7 Falling fertility is driving rapid population aging in many East Asia Pacific economies; 2.8 The population is aging faster in East Asia Pacific than in other regions 2.9 The labor force in East Asia Pacific relative to the rest of the world is still very rural, participation in labor markets is high, particularly of women, and open unemployment is low 2.10 Access to schooling and educational attainment have increased substantially in most East Asia Pacific economies; 2.11 Many people are working in the primary sector and are not dependent on wage employment; 2.12 Dependent wage employment is not the dominant form of economic engagement in East Asia Pacific 2.13 The distribution of working people by type of engagement has been fairly stable over time in Indonesia and the Philippines

Sommario/riassunto

The unprecedented progress of East Asia Pacific is a triumph of working people. Countries that were low-income a generation ago successfully integrated into the global value chain, exploiting their labor-cost advantage. In 1990, the region held about one-third of the world's labor force. Leveraging this comparative advantage, the share of global GDP of emerging economies in East Asia Pacific grew from 7 percent in 1992 to 17 percent in 2011. Yet the region now finds itself at a critical juncture. Work and its contribution to growth and well-being can no longer be taken for granted. Labor's
