1. Record Nr. UNINA9910813423903321

Titolo Globalization, wages, and the quality of jobs: five country studies //

Raymond Robertson ... [et al.], editors

Pubbl/distr/stampa Washington DC,: World Bank, c2009

ISBN 1-282-25970-9

9786612259708 0-8213-7955-0

Edizione [1st ed.]

Descrizione fisica xvii, 282 pages : illustrations ; ; 26 cm

Altri autori (Persone) RobertsonRaymond <1969->

Disciplina 331.1209172/4

Soggetti Labor market - Developing countries

Labor - Social aspects - Developing countries

International trade - Social aspects
Developing countries Commerce

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Note generali Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index.

Nota di contenuto Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Contributors; Abbreviations; 1.

Overview: The Promises and Perils of Globalization; Figure 1.1 The Development Path (Time Series); Figure 1.2 The Development Path (Cross Section); Figure 1.3 National Income and Fatal Injuries; Box 1.1 Why Textiles and Apparel Matter: A Brief History of the MFA; 2. A Review of the Globalization Literature: Implications for Employment, Wages, and Labor Standards; 3. Globalization and Working Conditions: A Framework for Country Studies; Box 3.1 Quantities or Prices?; Box 3.2

Export Studies Find Mixed Effects

Box 3.3 FDI Studies Generate Conflicting Results Box 3.4 An Example Comparing Trade, Migration, and FDI on Absolute Wages; Box 3.5 Wage Inequality; Box 3.6 Globalization and Nonwage Working Conditions; Box 3.7 Example: Short-Run, Industry-Specific Wages; Figure 3.1 Effects of FDI in Low-Income Countries; Figure 3.2 Effects of Rising Export Opportunities in Low-Income Countries; Box 3.8 Example:

Medium-Run Effects, Wage Inequality; Figure 3.3 The Effects on Manufacturing of an Increase in Relative Labor Demand; 4.

Globalization and Working Conditions: Evidence from Cambodia

Figure 4.1 Trade as Percentage of GDP Box 4.1 Evolution of Cambodian Trade Policy; Figure 4.2 FDI in Cambodia as Percentage of GDP; Figure 4.3 FDI Stock by Sector through 2005; Table 4.1 Merchandise Trade in Cambodia, 1996-2005; Figure 4.4 Structure of Employment, 1993-04; Table 4.2 Fundamental ILO Conventions Ratified by Cambodia; Table 4.3 Evolution of the Garment Industry in Cambodia; Box 4.2 About Better Factories Cambodia; Figure 4.5 Trade Unions and Strikes in the Cambodian Garment Industry; Figure 4.6 Trade Unions and Trade Union Membership in the Hotel Industry, 2002-05

Table 4.4 Hotel Industry in Cambodia Figure 4.7 Educational Distribution in Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, 2003-04; Table 4.5 Survey Demographic Characteristics; Table 4.6 Monthly Wage Differentials without and with Demographic Characteristics; Table 4.7 Inter-industry Differences in Hours Worked; Table 4.8 Hourly Wage Differentials without and with Demographic Characteristics; Table 4.9 Accidents by Industry: 5. The Effects of Globalization on Working Conditions: El Salvador, 1995-2005; Figure 5.1 Tariff Revenue, 1990-2006; Table 5.1 El Salvador's Free Trade Agreements Figure 5.2 Exports and Imports of Goods, 1990-2006 Figure 5.3 Composition of Exports and Imports, 1990-2006; Table 5.2 FDI Stocks in El Salvador by Country of Origin, 1996-2006; Table 5.3 FDI Stocks in El Salvador by Industry, 1997-2005; Figure 5.4 Remittances, 1991-2006; Figure 5.5 Evolution of Real Wages in the Tradable Sector, 1991-2004; Figure 5.6 Evolution of Real Wages in the Nontradable Sector. 1991-2004; Table 5.4 ILO Conventions Ratified by El Salvador; Table 5.5 Sample Characteristics for Employed Workers; Table 5.6 Industry **Employment Shares**

Table 5.7 Share of Women's Employment by Industry, and Average Years of Education by Gender

Sommario/riassunto

Since the early 1990's, most developing economies have become more integrated with the world's economy. Trade and foreign investment barriers have been progressively lifted and international trade agreements signed. These reforms have led to important changes in the structures of these economies. The labor markets have adjusted to these major changes, and workers were required to adapt to them in one way or another.In 2006, the Social Protection Unit of the World Bank launched an important research program to understand the impact that these profound structural changes have had on workers in