

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910819971903321
Titolo	Sewing success? : employment, wages and poverty following the end of the multi-fibre arrangement // editors, Gladys Lopez Acevedo, Raymond Robertson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, DC, : World Bank, c2012
ISBN	1-280-07374-8 9786613520111 0-8213-8973-4
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	pages cm
Collana	Directions in development
Altri autori (Persone)	Lopez AcevedoGladys RobertsonRaymond <1969->
Disciplina	331.7/6770091724
Soggetti	Import quotas - Developing countries Textile industry - Developing countries Developing countries Economic conditions
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.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Acknowledgments; About the Authors; Abbreviations; Overview; PART 1 Employment, Wages, and Poverty after the End of the MFA; Chapter 1 Introduction; Apparel as a Key Sector; The Importance of the MFA/ATC; Choosing the Focus Countries; The Link between Apparel and Poverty (Motivating the Choice of Variables); Tables; 1.1 Years of Education by Sector; 1.2 Average Log Wages by Sector; 1.3a Percentage of Working Poor by Sector; 1.3b Poverty Rates by Sector; Structure of the Book; Notes; References; Chapter 2 Theoretical Foundation and Empirical Approach Modeling Global Apparel Production DecisionsFigures; 2.1 Log Change in Global Apparel Exports and Log Apparel Wages; 2.1 Determinants of Change in Apparel Exports, before versus after the MFA/ATC; Empirical Strategy; 2.2 Employment Effects; Data; 2.2 Data Sources; Notes; References; Chapter 3 Developments in the Global Apparel Industry after the MFA Phaseout; Introduction; Structure of the Apparel Industry; 3.1 Apparel's Share of Total Merchandise Exports, 1990, 2000, 2004, and 2008; 3.1 Apparel Supply and Value Chain; 3.2 Top 10 Apparel and

Textile Exporters to World by 2008 Values

3.2 Types of Lead Firms in Apparel Global Value Chains Regulatory Context; 3.3 Functional Capabilities and Country Examples; 3.4

Summary of Major Preferential Market Access Schemes; Implications of the MFA Phaseout; 3.3 Average Unit Values of U.S. Apparel Imports, 1995-2008; 3.4 Average Unit Values of EU-15 Apparel Imports, 1995-2008; 3.5 Top 15 Apparel-Exporting Economies, 1995, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2008; 3.5 Percentage Change in Apparel Exports between 2004 and 2008, Top 15 and Case Study Countries and Selected Economies

3.6 Top 15 U.S. Apparel Importer Economies, 1995, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2008; 3.7 Top 15 EU-15 Apparel Importer Economies, 1995, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2008; 3.6 Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) for

Apparel Imports to the United States and the EU-15; Overview of Case Study Countries; 3.7 Country Cases: Change in Export Value, Market Share, and Employment, 2004-08; 3.8 Significance of Apparel Industry and Employment; 3.9 Industry Characteristics and Upgrading (Functional and Supply Chain); 3.10 Export Diversification and Unit Values; 3.11 Market Access Preferences

3.12 Policies in the Context of the MFA Phaseout; 3.8 Factors Affecting Post-MFA Competitiveness: Country Comparison; Conclusions; Notes; References; Chapter 4 Success and Upgrading after the End of the MFA; Introduction; Industry Evolution, Policies, and Post-MFA Development; 4.1 Export Dynamics; Empirical Results; 4.2 Female Share in Textile and Apparel Industry Employment; 4.3 Firm Outcomes; 4.1 Number of Plants in Formal and Informal Textile and Apparel Sectors in India; 4.2 Total Employment in Formal and Informal Textile and Apparel Sectors in India

4.3 Female Share in Industry Employment in Formal and Informal Textile and Apparel Sectors in India

Sommario/riassunto

The end of the MFA was followed by rising apparel exports, falling prices, and a reallocation of production and employment between countries. There were also significant changes within countries. The first main finding of this report is that export and employment patterns after the MFA/ATC did not necessarily match predictions. While many predicted that production would shift to low-wage countries, this book shows that only 13 percent of variation in export changes post-MFA can be explained by the differences in wage levels. Second, changes in exports are usually, but not always, good indicato