

Chapter 1 : Product Standards, Exports and Employment An Analytical Study

*Product Standards, Exports and Employment: An Analytical Study (Contributions to Economics) [Rajat Acharyya] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Through the process of globalization, the trade dependence and int- dependence of the developing countries have increased phenomenally than ever before.*

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Jobs Supported by Export Destination Infographic In this report, we present estimates of the number of jobs supported by exports to specific country and regional destinations. **Jobs Supported by Product and Industry Infographic** This report uses an input-output approach to evaluate the jobs supported by exports throughout the supply chain for the most recent year that industry data was available. First, we look at the jobs supported within an industry by exports that are produced in that industry or by the use of the output of that industry as an input into a product that is exported. Second, we look at the jobs supported by the export of a product across all industries that produce the export or that supply inputs used in the production of the export. In , we find that as a group manufacturing industries have the highest share, 26 percent, of their employment supported by exports. We further find that although 59 percent of all export supported jobs are supported by the export of goods, 68 percent of all export-supported jobs are within service industries. Finally, we find that for every job within manufacturing supported by the export of manufactured products there is also a job supported in service industries by the export of those manufactured products. **Infographic In , majority-owned U.** In addition to these direct jobs, foreign direct investment FDI contributes to a number of indirect jobs. We find that in addition to 6. **Other Employment Publications International Trade and Local Transportation Employment , March** This paper examines how the expansion of international trade can significantly increase the level of employment in the transportation sector using an econometric model that quantifies the effect of U. The expansion of U. This positive contribution of U. This Economic Brief attempts to improve projections, provide transparency in making the projections, and provides revised estimates for and The revised estimates of jobs supported by exports are 8. That is, the value fell slightly from to because of the recession and softness in export prices. **Weekly Earnings in Export-Intensive U. Services Industries , March** This paper analyzes the weekly earnings of workers in the U. It estimates the premium in labor earnings in U. The calculations combine worker-level data on weekly earnings, educational attainment, occupational categories, and other demographic characteristics from the Current Population Survey with industry-level data on U. It estimates that workers in export-intensive services industries earn 15 to 20 percent more than comparable workers in other industries. **July** This paper uses an econometric model to estimate the impact of exporting on the earnings of U. It examines a sample of the recent earnings of nearly 60, U. **Employment Changes in U. The Impact of Sugar Prices , February** This paper focuses on employment issues in food manufacturing including confectionery , cane refining, and related industries. In particular, the paper examines whether U.

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This book makes an analytical study of implications of the new set of non-tariff barriers that are forthcoming on the exports of the developing countries in the disguise of quality regulations and environmental standards. It argues that in the present era of globalization, with technological.

Rajat Acharyya Abstract Through the process of globalization, trade dependence and interdependence of the developing countries have increased phenomenally than ever before. The characteristic of this late twentieth-century globalization process has been the new technological revolution that has led to a high rate of world exports of electronics and other high-technology products. This has marginalized most of the developing countries exporting largely the low quality and low value-addition manufacturing and primary products, barring a few exceptions like China, India and Mexico. The fruits of globalization have, therefore, been unevenly distributed so far across the developed and the developing countries. Moreover, whatever little growth in exports of medium technology products has been achieved by a few of them, is largely driven by outsourcing of low value-addition and lower-stage of activities by the foreign multinationals. Outsourcing of software services, rather than development of software packages, in India and assembly line for automobiles in Mexico are the two glaring examples. These activities may have boosted the total exports of these countries, but they have failed to generate any feedback effect on the rest of the economy in terms of skill formation, increase in overall productivity level and product diversification. The possibility of achieving significant export growth by the developing countries has further been constrained by the quality regulations and environmental standards that are often in place on the imports by the advanced industrialized countries. These non-tariff barriers, the new face of protectionism in the twenty-first century, has forced the developing countries to alter their production structures and technology with far reaching implications for income distribution and employment opportunities. These developments reveal a paradox of export-led growth and poverty reduction. To generate strong linkages and dynamic effects with rest of the economy, and to meet the challenges posed by the new set of regulations and standards, the developing countries must enhance their product quality and specialize in high value-addition activities. But this raises the demand for capital, both human and physical, and displaces unskilled labour in the process. As a consequence, not only income inequality may be on the rise, as has already been observed in many parts of the developing world, but increased unemployment among the large number of unskilled workers is also on the card. All these contribute to weaken the positive impact of export growth on poverty alleviation. This book makes an analytical study of these issues. With the new technological revolution in the West and new set of non-tariff barriers forthcoming on the exports of the developing countries, the export-led development strategy has now quite a different set of requirements and implications than it had ever before. It now requires a good understanding of why developing countries are historically the producers of low-quality and dirty goods and the policy implications thereof. At the same time it is to be understood to what extent changes in the production structures brought about by the quality regulations and environmental standards displace unskilled workers who have almost no alternative employment opportunities. These are the tasks that have been set out in this book. Suggested Citation Acharyya, Rajat,

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