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- 171 **The manufacturing–services dynamic in economic development**
David KUCERA and Leanne RONCOLATO

This article addresses the debate on services-led growth in which services are variously portrayed as a substitute for or as a leading or lagging complement to manufacturing. Following a survey of related empirical studies, it applies growth decomposition methods to data for 18 countries in Asia and Latin America for 1980–2005, focusing on manufacturing and services that make intensive use of information and communication technology. By grouping the countries into four categories according to aggregate labour productivity and employment growth, the authors seek to identify common structural characteristics of better and worse performing countries. They also consider the viability of the services-led growth path in India in particular.

KEYWORDS: ECONOMIC GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT CREATION, MANUFACTURING, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, SURVEY.

- 201 **Technology, offshoring and the task content of occupations in the United Kingdom**
Semih AKÇOMAK, Suzanne KOK and Hugo ROJAS-ROMAGOSA

The authors analyse change in employment levels and in the task content of occupations, both within occupations (i.e. at the intensive margin) and between occupations (i.e. at the extensive margin) in the United Kingdom over the period 1997–2006 using data from the national Skills Survey, which has comparable within-occupation task data for three waves: 1997, 2001 and 2006. They find that within-occupation task content changed significantly, and that the magnitude of change was similar to that found at the extensive margin. Their econometric results

suggest that these intensive-margin shifts can be explained by technological improvements but not by offshoring.

KEYWORDS: JOB ANALYSIS, OCCUPATION, TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, ECONOMETRICS, OUTSOURCING, UK.

231 **ICTs and labour productivity growth in sub-Saharan Africa**
Evelyn WAMBOYE, Abel ADEKOLA and Bruno SERGI

This article investigates the effect of various information and communication technologies (ICTs) on labour productivity growth, using a sample of 43 sub-Saharan African countries. The authors' findings show significant increasing returns for labour productivity growth from fixed-telephone and mobile-cellular penetration, confirming the presence of network effects. Specifically, doubling the current proliferation rate of fixed and mobile-cellular telephones increases labour productivity growth by approximately 0.12–0.15 per cent, and 0.05 per cent, respectively. Furthermore, the results point to financial inclusion as one of the possible channels through which mobile-cellular subscriptions affect labour productivity growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

KEYWORDS: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA.

253 **Long-term employment intensity of sectoral output growth in Tunisia**
Seifallah SASSI and Mohamed GOAIED

This article examines the long-term ability of Tunisian industries to generate employment opportunities. Using a panel data set of 15 industries over 1983–2010, the authors estimate their long-run output–employment elasticities, using the “mean group” estimator. They argue that economic policy should target the most labour-intensive industries, particularly service industries and export manufacturing industries. After demonstrating the inability of the mining industry to absorb labour, the authors highlight the long-run jobless growth in the hotel, bar and restaurant industry and suggest that future investment in this industry will yield no results and that future tourism policy should focus rather on para-tourism activities.

KEYWORDS: EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, INPUT OUTPUT ANALYSIS, SERVICE SECTOR, INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, TUNISIA.

265 **Measuring employment vulnerability in Europe**
Rémi BAZILLIER, Cristina BOBOC and Oana CALAVREZO

Two of the most notable trends in labour markets in Europe are the rise in the number of atypical job contracts (e.g. fixed-term contracts and temporary work) and the increase in job turnover. The concept of “employment vulnerability” can be used to describe these trends, which weaken the employer–employee relationship. In this article, the authors measure this employment vulnerability, for individual European countries, by creating two indices – an “employer-related vulnerability index” and a “job-related vulnerability index” – which are then aggregated to form an overall employment vulnerability index.

KEYWORDS: PRECARIOUS EMPLOYMENT, JOB INSECURITY, MEASUREMENT, EU COUNTRIES.

SPECIAL FEATURE: PERSPECTIVES ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR OF MIGRANTS

283 **The rights of migrant workers: Economics, politics and ethics**
Martin RUHS

The labour immigration policies of high-income countries are characterized by trade-offs between openness to admitting migrant workers and some of the rights granted to migrants after admission. This empirical observation lies at the heart of the author's 2013 book, *The price of rights: Regulating international labor migration*. In this article, he reviews its main findings, arguments and policy implications and responds to a critical review of the book that was published in the *International Labour Review* in 2015. He concludes with a plea for more open debate on the linkages between migrant rights, labour migration and development among national and international organizations concerned with these issues.

KEYWORDS: MIGRANT WORKER, WORKERS RIGHTS, LABOUR MIGRATION, MIGRATION POLICY.

297 **The impact of remittances from Canada's seasonal workers programme on Mexican farms**

Lidia CARVAJAL GUTIÉRREZ and Thomas G. JOHNSON

Based on a survey of participants in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program, the authors' three-stage least squares estimation of a simultaneous equation model finds that migrants' remittances enhance on-farm investments in Mexico, which, in turn, increase farm income. Remittances are also found to have a positive influence on non-farm income in Mexico, by giving respondents the possibility of starting a new business and diversifying their investments. These results support the hypothesis underlying the "new economics of labour migration" that remittances contribute to economic development by relaxing the credit constraint on the investment function of family farms.

KEYWORDS: LABOUR MIGRATION, REMITTANCES, MIGRANT WORKER, AGRICULTURAL WORKER, MEXICAN, CANADA.

315 **Employer attitudes towards refugee immigrants: Findings from a Swedish survey** Per LUNDBORG and Per SKEDINGER

Based on a large-scale survey of Swedish firms, the authors identify significant heterogeneity in their attitudes towards refugee hiring, job performance, wage setting and discrimination, though experience of employing refugees reduces negative attitudes. Firms' reasons for discontinuing their employment of refugees are not related to discrimination by staff or customers, but rather to refugees' sub-optimal job performance. While the majority of firms do not regard the collectively agreed minimum wages as an important obstacle to the hiring of refugees, firms with a large share of refugees on the payroll report that reducing those wage rates would enhance employment substantially.

KEYWORDS: MANAGEMENT ATTITUDE, MIGRANT WORKER, REFUGEE, WORK PERFORMANCE, WAGE DETERMINATION, SURVEY, SWEDEN.

Corrigendum

339 Corrigendum to: "Distribution effects of the minimum wage in four Latin American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. 155, No. 1, pp. 97–131 (March 2016)

Corrigendum to: "Non-compliance with minimum wage laws in Latin America: The importance of institutional factors", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. 155, No. 1, pp. 133–156 (March 2016)