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Workers without Borders
Ines Wagner
Published in print: 2018 Published Online: May 2019
Item type: book

This book addresses the complexities of transnational posted work through three key topics. First, it examines how the de-territorialization of national models and employment relations systems opens up exit options for management, enabling them to use the regulatory framework creatively and at a disadvantage for workers. Second, it discusses how re-territorialization, or resistance, is possible within these spaces. Third, the book analyzes the contours of the new structure for employment relations that emerges within the pan-European labor market and its implications for worker voice, regulatory enforcement, and management power. The research presented in this book is based on a qualitative and multilevel case study approach. It examines how posted workers and actors involved in the posting relationship actually utilize and experience the European posting framework by focusing on the experiences of transnational posted workers. This distinguishes the book from macro- and national-focused approaches in comparative political economy and industrial relations by zooming in on the workplace dynamics in a transnational setting. The window to how posted workers experience intra-EU mobility is Germany and the two sectors where posting is most prevalent: the construction and meat slaughtering industries.

Regulating sex for sale
Jo Phoenix (ed.)
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: March 2012
Item type: book

Recent years have seen a ‘quiet revolution’ in the way that the sex industry is regulated and governed. The consensus around what the problems of prostitution are has broken down and in its place a plethora
of contradictory themes has emerged. This book examines the total package of reforms and proposals that have been introduced in this area since May 2000. It provides a detailed analysis and critical reflection on the processes, assumptions, and contradictions shaping the UK's emerging prostitution policy. What are the unintended consequences of recent policies and how do they impact on the populations that they regulate? Do they contain any possibility for radical intervention and/or new ways of governing prostitution? The book describes the impact these policies have on indoor sex workers, street-based sex workers, young people, men, and those with drug-misuse issues. It also looks at the assumptions made by policy makers about the various constituencies affected, including the communities in which sex work takes place. The book addresses the contradictions in current policy on prostitution in England and Wales.

Changing labour markets, welfare policies and citizenship
Jørgen Goul Andersen and Per H. Jensen (eds)
Published in print: 2002 Published Online: March 2012
Item type: book

This book readdresses the question of how full citizenship may be preserved and developed in the face of enduring labour market pressures. The book clarifies the relationship between changing labour markets, welfare policies and citizenship, discusses possible ways in which the spill-over effect from labour market marginality to loss of citizenship can be prevented, specifies this problem in relation to the young, older people, men and women and immigrants, offers theoretical and conceptual definitions of citizenship as a new, alternative approach to empirical analyses of labour market marginalisation and its consequences, and highlights the lessons to be learned from differing approaches in European countries.

Designing Prostitution Policy
Hendrik Wagenaar, Helga Amesberger, and Sietske Altink
Published in print: 2017 Published Online: September 2017
Item type: book

This is one of the few books that explicitly focuses on the formulation, process and outcomes of prostitution policy. While the debate on prostitution focuses on broad regulatory regimes, the central premise of this book is that the outcomes of prostitution policy are in fact
determined by local policy making. The book provides a detailed analysis of the challenges and pitfalls of designing and implementing prostitution policy in Austria and the Netherlands, with a focus on the major cities in these countries. The analysis shows that prostitution policy is challenged by the stigma attached to prostitution, the moral contestation around prostitution, the paradoxes of migration, as well as the inherent lack of data about prostitution. Locally we found that processes of regulatory drift and agency capture reversed originally progressive policy goals to result in a repressive form of regulation aimed at controlling and rolling back prostitution. These processes were strongly shaped by a dominant neo-abolitionist discourse that conflated prostitution with trafficking. Neo-abolitionist inspired regulation had the effect of ignoring the considerable labour exploitation in the domain of prostitution and contributed to the erosion of sex workers’ human rights. The authors propose to replace ‘fighting trafficking’ by ‘fighting exploitation’ to establish improved working conditions and labour rights for sex workers. Drawing on experiences from around the world, the authors argue for collaborative policymaking as a strategy for an effective and humane prostitution policy. That implies entering into a dialogue with, and the inclusion of, sex workers advocacy organizations in the formulation and implementation of prostitution policy.

Rights, Not Interests
James A. Gross

Published in print: 2017 Published Online: September 2018
Item type: book

This book makes four important contributions to our understanding of U.S. labor law and policy. First, given my previous three volume study of the work of the NLRB, this book is able to discuss the Board’s path under Chairmen Gould, Truesdale, Battista and Liebman in historical context. Second, this book demonstrates the consequences of applying different and conflicting values to real world issues of labor law. Third, the book’s inward assessment of U.S. labor law and policy using international human rights principles as standards for judgment constitutes new perspectives on old issues. These new perspectives challenge the commonly held view among practitioners and academics that workers’ organizing and collective bargaining are merely tests of economic power by adversarial interest groups exercising commercial rights not human rights. Finally, rather than joining those writing obituaries for the Act and the NLRB, this book maintains, despite the unrelenting pounding of hostile forces, that the core of the Act remains a solid foundation for the realization of
workers’ rights—but calls for a new more creative vision because more is needed than merely fine tuning for marginal adjustments.

What can we learn about policy innovation?
Maria Petmesidou and María C. González Menéndez (eds)
in Youth Employment: Style Handbook

This chapter focuses on the institutional structures and processes that facilitate or hinder policy learning and innovation with respect to effective measures for school-to-work (STW) transitions. The salience of youth employment problems in many European countries has brought the need to develop effective measures of STW transitions to the top of the EU agenda. Indeed, it has generated EU initiatives for integrated policies addressing youth at risk and has accelerated mutual learning, policy transfer, and experimentation within and across countries. Experimentation with proactive youth employment measures is facilitated by a mode of policy governance that supports (regional/local) partnerships and networks of public services, professional bodies and education/training providers, employers, youth associations, and other stakeholders. As such, policy entrepreneurs play a significant role in promoting policy learning and transfer.

The Slow Build
Rachel Weber

Is overbuilding really so bad? Are overbuilt cities more or less interesting, more or less economically and environmentally sustainable? Who benefits from these whirlwinds of construction, and who gets stuck with the costs of uncoordinated physical growth? The last chapter lays out the costs and benefits presented by fast and excessive physical growth. Concluding that the potential for environmental degradation, macroeconomic instability, and public expense are high enough to warrant regulation, it proposes policy solutions that could slow the circuits of capital and alter the professional practices described in earlier
chapters. The public sector can administer incentives or apply regulatory friction to (1) increase the cost of new construction; (2) lower the expected return from new construction; or (3) extend the time horizons of developer-investors. Such growth controls target both the symptom (overbuilding) as well as two of its causes (the financial instruments that lead to excessive leverage and the professional practices that privilege new construction). Efforts in the area of monetary policy (raising interest rates), tax policy (rescheduling depreciation allowances), or historic preservation (requiring developers to submit reuse plans) would force the industry to better calibrate spatial expansions to underlying demand and could inhibit future waves of speculative overbuilding.

Labour Market Policies in the Era of Pervasive Austerity
Sotiria Theodoropoulou (ed.)

This book investigates whether, and if so how, the patterns of change of labour market policies in EU member states have altered since the emergence in 2010 of reinforced pressures on public spending (‘fiscal austerity’). More specifically, the book explores, through national case studies, whether retrenchment or expansion have taken place; whether there has been a shift in the logic of activation policies; and how retrenchment and expansion of protection have been distributed across the well-protected and the less well-protected labour market populations. Looking at the big European picture, do we see a convergence or a divergence in labour market policy trends and outputs? Can we identify different patterns of change across member states? Last but not least, we ask whether there has been a divergence or convergence in labour market insecurity that can be associated with the ongoing policy changes and macroeconomic conditions.

Disabled people, work and welfare
Chris Grover and Linda Piggott (eds)

This book focuses on policies, primarily in the United Kingdom, which are designed to facilitate the participation of disabled people in wage work. The book takes a critical approach to these policies by examining three main issues. First, the way in which eligibility rules and assessment
procedures increasingly mean disabled people have responsibility for their own financial support as the legitimacy of their benefit receipt is questioned. Second, the book examines policies that are supposed to support disabled people into paid work. Problems with the supply side focus of policies upon employability are highlighted, as are those associated with demand side interventions in labour markets where the fear is that disabled workers will be less productive than other workers. The market-based nature of provision to ‘support’ people into wage work is highlighted as being particularly disadvantageous to disabled people. Third, the book examines the nature of ‘work’ in the agenda to get more disabled people into paid employment. It questions the narrow definition of work and productivity that frame policies, and which pose a challenge to disabled people as they are based on norms of productive capacity to which they are often unable to conform. Alternative ways of understanding and valuing the contribution that disabled people make are considered. The book argues that the focus upon increasing the participation of disabled people in wage work is problematic for the core demands of the disabled people movement, is counter to the social model of disability and means many disabled people face an increasingly precarious financial future.

Introduction
Jacqueline O’Reilly, Mark Smith, Tiziana Nazio, and Clémentine Moyart (eds) in Youth Employment: Style Handbook

Published in print: 2018 Published Online: May 2019
DOI: 10.1332/policypress/9781447350347.003.0001
Item type: chapter

This introductory chapter provides an overview of youth unemployment. In countries hit hardest by the Great Recession of 2008, young people have faced some of the largest obstacles in finding stable employment, or any kind of employment. Even in countries with a better performance record of getting young people into work, there were still significant pockets of youth — categorised as not in employment, education, or training (NEETs) — who struggled to make successful and sustainable transitions into employment. This was not altogether a new feature of European labour markets, but the Great Recession exacerbated problems, and in some case reversed previous successes. The chapter then presents five distinctive characteristics of the current phase of youth unemployment relating to the consequences of increased labour market flexibility, skills mismatch, new patterns of migration and family legacies, as well as an increasing role for EU policy.
This chapter discusses the attitudes and aspirations of young people themselves. First, it considers whether being employed, being jobless, or having a temporary contract affect young people's attitudes to trust and trustworthiness. Those who have managed to find good jobs, along with those who choose not to participate in the labour market or education, are more trusting than students, while the unemployed and above all those who find themselves in precarious employment are the least trusting of all. Young people — whether employed or not — also showed strong signs of solidarity with those who did not have jobs. The chapter then assesses young people's work values, arguing that generational differences in attitudes to work are a myth. It also looks at emerging policy lessons from research on youth attitudes and values.

Skills and education mismatch

Seamus McGuinness (ed.)

This chapter addresses three key aspects of young people's lives: the nature of human capital development in third-level institutions; transitions from education to work; and the relative exposure to employment mismatch and separation in employment. Young people are more likely to become unemployed but are also more likely to move from unemployment to employment. With respect to the individual characteristics that influenced labour market transitions, higher levels of schooling were a key factor affecting the likelihood of exiting unemployment to enter employment. The result suggests that young people's relative exposure to job loss is particularly high during recession. In terms of within-employment mismatch, the evidence indicates that while overeducation rates in Europe are converging upwards over time, the general pattern of overeducation is linked across many countries, suggesting that the phenomenon responds in a similar
way to external shocks and, consequently, is likely to also react in similar ways to appropriate policy interventions.

Family matters
Tiziana Nazio and András Gámos (eds)
in Youth Employment: Style Handbook

This chapter studies how family legacies affect young people's strategies and decisions around finding work and moving into independent living. Where one comes from has always affected young people's job opportunities and paths out of school. These effects are becoming increasingly polarised both within and across European societies along a variety of dimensions that cannot simply be read off in terms of ethnicity, class, gender, the original nationality of one's parents, or even the society that young people from different backgrounds find themselves in. Understanding the long-term implications of these social divisions is central to knowing which kinds of policy interventions might be most effective in addressing current levels of youth unemployment. The chapter then looks at what happens to young people who leave home and/or set up their own families, and whether the recent recession has increased the risk of them returning to their parental home.

Conclusion
Jo Phoenix

This chapter addresses a number of questions on prostitution policy and its reform generally. It provides answers to the problem of how to critique or engage with policy in a field where the key signifier (that is, prostitution) is one which is both highly contested and, as argued in the Introduction, capable of signifying almost any type of social anxiety about sex, danger, violence, and community destruction. The chapter discusses the second dominant theme that arises from this volume, which is 'evidence'. It notes that this issue is not unique to prostitution-policy reform and has been a theme in critical engagement with New
Labour's policy making for a number of years – especially in relation to criminal-justice policy. The chapter explores the final theme to arise from this book, which is the relationship between ‘policy’ or ‘regulation’ and ‘the problem’ of prostitution.

Work and citizenship: unemployment and unemployment policies in Denmark, 1980–2000
Jørgen Goul Andersen

This chapter discusses changing welfare policies in Denmark. It provides an overview of (un)employment policies in Denmark during the 1980s and 1990s from the changing conceptions of citizenship. The Danish experience is interesting from a comparative perspective because Denmark was among the first countries to recover significantly from persistent mass employment without sacrificing an unusually high-income quality. From the citizenship perspective, work is not equal to social integration. The main concern from the citizenship perspective was to avoid exclusion from full participation in the social and political life. It was only in the late 1970s that priority was given to protecting the economic and social rights of the unemployed. However, since the economic upswing, Denmark has moved from a state of ‘ultimate universalism’ to a strongly activation-oriented welfare regime with an emphasis on the right and duty to work, as work is considered as the only source of full and true citizenship. In addition to discussing the welfare policies of Denmark, the chapter also discusses the advantages and the pitfalls of this development from the social protection to activation within the citizenship perspective.

New institutional forms of welfare production: some implications for citizenship
Willem Trommel and Bert de Vroom
New policies may start as mere efforts to raise the efficiency of welfare production in reaction to changing labour market conditions, however, these types of reforms may have moral implications in the long run. This chapter focuses on the unintended effects of policy change. It discusses the numerous reforms that have been implemented in the Dutch social security system. It focuses on the ways in which policy changes restrict the level of social protection. However, the actual welfare state changes are not primarily a matter of more or less social rights. More important is the radical change in the institutional production of welfare, especially in the ways in which citizens, organisations and state agencies are involved in the actual realisation of welfare. The chapter argues for an institutional approach to welfare state reform that concentrates on changes in institutional logic of welfare production. In the third and fourth sections of the chapter the process of institutional reforms which aimed to control and discipline the behaviour of clients, firms and administrative agencies, organisational structures and policy programmes are analysed and examined. This process of change was aimed at creating a more efficient system of welfare production without damaging the level of social protection. This process is termed as the ‘Dutch miracle’, however, whether this miracle has actually been realised remains to be seen. In the analysis of this chapter, the level of the protection has remained in tact, however, as the institutional logic of welfare production has changed, new ideas on social rights and duties of citizens have emerged. This poses a question on how the new institutional forms of welfare production have generated new normative ideas on social rights and duties and what this means for the concept of social citizenship. These questions form the focus of the fifth section.

Introduction
Hendrik Wagenaar, Helga Amesberger, and Sietske Altink

in Designing Prostitution Policy: Intention and Reality in Regulating the Sex Trade

The introduction describes the historical involvement of the state in the regulation of prostitution. It introduces the concept of public policy and its neglect in the academic literature on prostitution. We argue that the literature avoids a systematic discussion of public policy by focusing on a host of other factors that shape prostitution in society, such as large extraneous influences, broad (national) policy regimes, international human rights governance, discourse, broad shifts in governmentality.
Instead, it is the concerted actions of national and local policy makers in designing regulation that shape the different manifestations of prostitution: the places where it is practised, the type of prostitution that is prevalent in a society, and the position and rights of sex workers. The chapter describes the three goals of the book: to provide an overview and critique of how prostitution policy has been analysed; to provide a policy analytical approach that both recognizes the particular challenges of the field and applies the concepts and tools of public policy analysis; and to provide suggestions for how policy-makers can move forward in establishing a fairer and more humane policy.

Making Sweatshops
Ellen IsraelRosen

Published in print: 2002 Published Online: March 2012
Publisher: University of California Press DOI: 10.1525/california/9780520233362.001.0001

Offering an historical analysis of the globalization of the U.S. apparel industry, this book focuses on the reemergence of sweatshops in the United States and the growth of new ones abroad. It probes the shifts in trade policy and global economics that have spawned momentous changes in the international apparel and textile trade. It also asks whether the process of globalization can be promoted in ways that blend industrialization and economic development in both poor and rich countries with concerns for social and economic justice—especially for the women who toil in the industry's low-wage sites around the world. It looks closely at the role trade policy has played in globalization in this industry. It traces the history of current policies toward the textile and apparel trade to cold war politics and the reconstruction of the Pacific Rim economies after World War II. The narrative takes us through the rise of protectionism and the subsequent dismantling of trade protection during the Reagan era to the passage of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the continued push for trade accords through the WTO. Going beyond purely economic factors, this valuable study elaborates the full historical and political context in which the globalization of textiles and apparel has taken place. It then takes a critical look at the promises of prosperity, both in the U.S. and in developing countries, made by advocates for the global expansion of these industries. It offers evidence to suggest that this process may inevitably create new and more extreme forms of poverty.
All public policy faces general and domain-specific challenges. General challenges are key tasks, such as mobilising support for an agenda, or transforming policy goals into policy design, that need to be adhered to to realize a policy. In addition we distinguish five domain-specific challenges in prostitution. These are: The pervasive stigma and the urge to control and restrict prostitution that follows from that. Prostitution is morality politics, which results in an ideologically charged, emotive debate about prostitution and a tendency toward symbolic politics. Prostitution policy gets mixed up with immigration policy. Precise, reliable data on prostitution are generally unavailable. And, local policy making is essential for understanding the process and outcomes of prostitution policy. Local policy often deviates from, and is more repressive than national policy making. In our analysis we use concepts and theories of the policymaking process as formulated in the academic policy literature. But above all, by putting the domain-specific challenges central in describing and analysing prostitution policy, we consistently reason from the perspective of the elected official and public administrator.

The local governance of prostitution: regulatory drift and implementation capture

In this chapter we discuss the implementation of prostitution policy in Austria and the Netherlands. It introduces three key analytic concepts: policy implementation, policy design and policy instruments. Both Austria and the Netherlands initially had pragmatic, and in the case of the latter, progressive, national laws. Through analysis of the design and
instruments by which these laws were put into effect at the local level, we observed a gradual change towards a more punitive, regressive approach. In the Netherlands this occurred through a process of regulatory drift, a gradual change in the focus and goals of a policy as the result of a succession of small decisions at the implementation level, without any formal decision at higher levels of political authority. In Vienna the mechanism was agency capture, the appropriation of the implementation process by one agency, the police, that imposes its own goals and operating procedures on the policy process. In both cases, the implementation process was driven by a logic of combatting trafficking that led to ever more intrusive measures to incapacitate and control an opponent that was perceived as powerful and devious.