



## The ILO Turin Centre's facilities

Located in an attractive park on the banks of the River Po, the Centre's campus provides a congenial environment in which to live and study.

- It contains 21 pavilions with fully equipped modern classrooms, conference halls and meeting rooms fitted out for multilingual simultaneous interpretation, a computer laboratory, and a computerized documentation centre linked to various data banks.

The campus has 287 study/bedrooms, all with private bathrooms, telephones and cable television. It also has:

- a reception desk open 24 hours a day;

- a restaurant, a self-service canteen and a coffee lounge, all catering for international dietary needs;
- a bank;
- a travel agency;
- a laundry service;
- a post office;
- an internet point;
- a recreation room;
- facilities for outdoor and indoor sports;
- an infirmary.

Social events are regularly held both on and off campus, so that participants from different cultural backgrounds can make the most of the stimulating international climate.

## For further information, please contact

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# Summer School on Labour Economics for Development

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# Summer School on Labour Economics for Development



## Rationale

In its efforts to promote decent work throughout the world, the ILO emphasizes the importance of comprehensive and coherent policies for creating more and better jobs. Its Global Employment Agenda sets forth a vision of how to create growth and jobs and how labour market policies could help create more and better jobs.

This Agenda acknowledges that there are fundamental differences between labour markets in developing and developed countries. Labour markets in developing countries tend to be characterized by a rapidly growing labour force and low levels of unemployment but high levels of underemployment. The vast majority of workers are in the urban informal and rural economies. As a consequence, labour productivity is low, resulting in insufficient wages and high rates of working poverty. In contrast, the main problems facing advanced economies are high open unemployment, ageing populations and precarious jobs.

Such differences were also evident during the global financial crisis of 2007-2009. Although the crisis hit advanced economies faster, reflected in rising unemployment, the lack of social protection and hence automatic stabilizers meant that the downturn had far-reaching implications for developing countries in terms of joblessness and poverty. At the same time, there has been tremendous diversity in how labour markets have been affected. This reflects differences in institutions, pre-existing challenges and the ability of governments to respond to the crisis with stimulus packages and other policy measures. The ILO's Global Jobs Pact recognizes the need for a comprehensive response to the crisis. Basic differences are also evident in the organization and governance of labour markets. In the absence of any structure in labour supply (people seeking work) and labour demand (private and public job offers), the role of labour market policies and institutions is very different than it is in advanced economies. Wage-setting institutions, minimum wages, labour market policies and employment services all require some form of collective organization of supply and demand, which is often absent in developing countries, or exists only in the small formal segment of their economies. For this reason, policies that address qualitative mismatches (e.g. training or public employment services) are unlikely to be effective.

Recent evidence shows that despite technical and fiscal constraints, developing countries are formulating and implementing a range of labour market institutions and policies that often differ from those relied on in OECD countries. For example, in terms of active labour market

policies, developing countries are implementing such schemes as employment guarantees (India) to support the unemployed and underemployed.

However, despite much research and policy discourse in recent years, big questions remain about applying labour economics to a developing-country context. In particular, is standard labour economics (labour supply/labour demand curve regulated by the price of labour) appropriate for analysing the labour market problems of developing countries? How can labour market policies, which usually assume that one can influence supply and demand for better job matches, be effective in developing countries? Is the discussion of the disincentive effect of unemployment benefits or the impact of "rigid" employment protection legislation on job creation relevant? How can policies and institutions help countries respond to crises?

The Summer School on Labour Economics for Development, organized jointly by the ILO Employment Sector and the ILO International Training Centre, establishes a platform for debate and knowledge-sharing on these issues.



## Course Objectives

The immediate objective is to provide participants with a sound understanding of the key labour market challenges in developing countries and the role of labour market policies and institutions in their economies, including policy responses to the global job crisis.

The longer-term objective is to contribute to the adoption of more effective labour market and employment policies in developing countries through the design of effective strategies, including labour market regulations, institutions and policies.



## The Course

The one-week course will combine traditional lectures by experts and practitioners from the ILO and other international organizations with group work on current labour market challenges. Trainees will be invited to participate actively during the sessions, in order to stimulate the sharing of experience. Participatory sessions will analyse employment-related challenges and try to come up with proposals for policies and programmes. This will be done with assistance from tutors.

The course will start on Monday July 4 at 1:45 pm and will end on Friday July 8 at 12:30 pm.



## Target Audience

Senior labour market researchers, policy analysts and advisers who are actively involved in labour market policy in developing countries.



## Language

The course will be held in English and French (simultaneous interpretation will be provided). A good command of either English or French is therefore essential.



## Costs

The fee for the one-week course is 2,000 euros per participant. The fee includes **tuition costs (1,040 euros)**, training materials, and other conference costs, as well as **subsistence costs (960 euros)**, i.e. full board and lodging at the Turin Centre's campus, transfer to and from Turin airport, laundry, minor medical care and insurance, and socio-cultural activities.

The ILO will have a limited number of fellowships to award which may cover part or all of the participation costs.

If eligible, early applicants will be given priority. Please enquire early!

Participants are responsible for obtaining all necessary visas to enter the Schengen area.



## Course Description

The course will have six modules:

### Module 1: Macroeconomics for growth and employment

This module will examine the impact of capital and product markets on the labour market. It will examine competing models of growth and employment, such as the classical, neoclassical and Keynesian models, to derive policy implications for better labour market outcomes.

### Module 2: The global jobs crisis

This module will discuss the employment challenges posed by the global financial crisis and how the crisis has affected national labour markets in developing countries. It will provide a platform for debate on country experiences and policy responses, focusing on lessons learned.

### Module 3: Labour markets and development

This module will discuss the preliminary findings of the ILO-World Bank policy inventory, and analyse the policy measures taken to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the labour market. It will also highlight effects of recent austerity measures on labour markets.

### Module 4: Quantifying labour markets

In this module, participants will be given an introduction to quantifying labour markets, covering such issues as measuring informality, tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, and the importance of labour market information systems.

### Module 5: Labour market mobility

This module will explore recent changes in labour markets in developing countries from a dynamic perspective. It will focus on global labour market disequilibrium and labour migration.

### Module 6: Labour market policies and institutions

Labour market policies and institutions play an important role in both rich and poor countries, although their impact may be quite different depending on the level of development and the quality of governance. The module will review the importance of labour market regulations, institutions and policies for labour market functioning, the controversies and the question of "what works where?"



## Application and Contacts

To apply, e-mail or fax the attached application form together with a confirmation letter from your sponsor. The deadline for applications is 30 May 2011. Early application is strongly recommended because admission is competitive, space is limited, and the time taken to process Schengen visa applications can be long. Acceptance is provisional, pending evidence of full financial sponsorship and approval by the course team.