### SC 2217 TRAVEL WATTERS

DR SAHANA GHOSH - sahana.ghosh@nus.edu.sg







# TRANSNATIONAL MIGRANT LABOR MARKETS

WEEK 5





And how does it link with ransnational labor migration?

#### Globalization

Interconnection of markets, political systems, and cultures

Interdependence of national economies, sociocultural worlds, social stratification

Rapid increase in the movement of capital, people, goods

Reorganization of time and space through new dynamics of distance & intimacy





### GLOBALIZATION AND TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION

- Conomies have industrialized and urbanized, huge demand for workers in manufacturing and construction
- With growing economies, increased
   articipation of women in labor force in such countries leading to demand for domestic workers
- Aging populations + economic growth social shift in accepting outsourced carework and greater purchasing power
- Fir travel booms
- \*Frowing consumer markets and aspirations everywhere



### EXAMPLE: CONNECTION & INTERDEPENDENCE

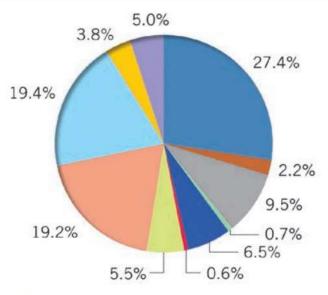
#### International division of labor

X

### Racial division of reproductive labor

Rhacel Parrenas, Servants of Globalization

Distribution of migrant domestic workers, by broad subregion 2013 (percentages)

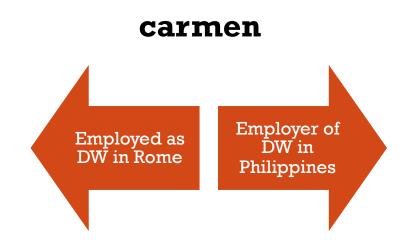


- Arab States
- Central and Western Asia
- Eastern Asia
- Eastern Europe
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Northern Africa
- Northern America
- Northern, Southern and Western Europe
- South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific
- Southern Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa



### HOW ARE CONNECTED LABOR MARKETS FORMED?

- Patriarchy x capitalism
- omestic care work chains
- →Labor hierarchies under global capitalism intersects
  with distinct contexts of gender inequality
- Gendered system of transnational capitalism
- →Reproducing inequalities of nationality, race, class







## "Migrant labor markets" seem big, abstract structures — can they be influenced or changed?



States and private brokers/agencies are working to CREATE certain kinds of demand and certain kinds of supply



### MULTILATERAL PERSPECTIVE

States and brokers are positioning workers in an occupationally segmented migratory order across multiple origin & destination countries

lemand & supply mutually constituted across countries



#### ANDY CHANG ON INDONESIA-TAIWAN

Indonesian female migrants are highly coveted in carework (domestic workers, elderly care) in Taiwan (and across competing destinations)

Indonesian male migrants have to pay to find jobs in Taiwanese factories, they are not preferred workers being labelled unskilled

HOW CAN WE UNDERSTAND THIS GENDER/OCCUPATIONAL

SEGMENTATION IN TRANSNATIONAL MIGRANT LABOR MARKETS?



### CREATING VALUE IN INDONESIAN CAREWORKERS



- State ertification of training by recruitment agencies
- State regulation of migration costs brokers barred from charging fees to migrants, employer pays sponsor fees so reduced leverage
- Organizing supply by creating "export value"
- Organizing demand by controlling limited migrant pool – competing destinations



#### HANDS OFF RE: MALE MIGRANT WORK

Historical reasons – late to the party

Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines have invested in training programs and secured their nationals' hold on global manufacturing jobs (Taiwan, South Korea etc.)

- Ideological male migrants not viewed as vulnerable, thus don't need special state care & regulatory protections
- Screening mechanisms Brokers have power to screen & recruit migrants uneven quality
- No leverage in origin hierarchy migration costly (high fees borne by migrants)
- Segmented labor market race to the bottom by agents (poor jobs, low wages, wage theft, no protections)



### TRANSNATIONAL WEBS BEHIND INDIVIDUALS





https://iomx.iom.int/resources/safemigration/videos/bangladesh-migrant-workerssingapore-video-5