

Taxes and Unemployment: Collective Bargaining and Efficiency Wage Models / 302 pages / 2002 / Laszlo Goerke / 9780792374404 / Springer Science & Business Media, 2002

Taxes (tariffs, direct taxes and indirect taxes) and real oil prices were initially included as instruments for price competitiveness. Taxes are, in some union models, also considered potential wage push factors since workers may seek compensation through higher wages to cover the deterioration of their real disposable income in response to higher taxes (Goerke, 2002). Bruno and Sachs (1985) argue that real oil prices are important wage push factors because of their effect on the cost of living. ... Collective bargaining restores efficiency when the bargained wage is independent of employment; conditions that we characterise. Publications of HSE. Books. Minimum Wages, Collective Bargaining and Economic Development in Asia and Europe. A Labour Perspective. HSE University. There are also signs that minimum wage hikes lead to higher unemployment in the general population, but the effect is small. Our analysis also suggests that higher minimum wages lead to an increase in the share of workers employed in the informal sector. Added: Apr 24, 2013. The debate between competitive and efficiency wage models (EWMs) points to different interpretations of the relationship between wages and unemployment and implications for the role of macroeconomic and industrial policies. The plan of this paper is as follows: Sections I and II set the theoretical background for our analysis. Linking collective bargaining and social policy in a novel way, Mares opens new perspectives on the politics of Social Pacts during the 1990s." Wolfgang Streeck, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies. Aa. Central bank independence, centralization of wage bargaining, inflation and unemployment " Theory and some evidence." European Economic Review 43(7): 1395-434. Cukierman, A., Webb, S., and Neyapti, B.. 1992.