1. **What value does a gender analysis add to the study of the global political economy?**
* Gendered perspectives reveal new topics and power relations(p. 199)
	+ Gender differs from sex (social, ideological construction vs. Biological differences) (p. 198)
	+ Gender shapes production, distribution, and consumption within and between states
	+ Conventional IPE perspectives (Liberal, Marxist, Realist) all gender blind
* Changing patterns of women’s employment (pp. 203-205) add to understanding of other changes in production and global division of labour
	+ Women central to global productions e.g. 90 percent of employees in EPZs in garment and electronics assembly are women (Box 7.3; pp. 215-216)
	+ Growth of women’s workforce participation takes place alongside growing casualization of work (p. 204)
	+ Feminization of employment not restricted to women
	+ Sex work (including pornography) and domestic services increasingly globalized. Costs borne by women and children (pp. 212-214)
	+ Sometimes conflictual employment relations created between women of different countries
* Neoliberal reforms have deeply gendered impacts
	+ Caring functions increasingly privatized and downloaded to women rather than being offered by state (p. 211)
	+ Happening in both developing and developed states
* Gender equality is major challenge for contemporary global governance (p. 311)
	+ Gender blind development policies have been shown to fail
	+ Increased attention to education and employment opportunities for girls and women by international organisations