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