

GENDER DIVIDENDS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

BOTSWANA, MAURITIUS, NAMIBIA, SWAZILAND AND SOUTH
AFRICA

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July 26, 2018

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THIS RESEARCH IS MADE POSSIBLE BY
COUNTING WOMEN'S WORK,
A MULTI-COUNTRY RESEARCH PROJECT
FUNDED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC),
AND THE
WILLIAM AND FLORA HEWLETT FOUNDATION

The Five Countries

Methodology and Data

Results

Conclusion

THE FIVE COUNTRIES

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Indicator	BWA	MUS	NAM	SWZ	ZAF
GDP p.c. (constant 2011 PPP \$)	15 807	20 293	9 542	7 739	12 295
Female LFPR, ages 15+ (%)	65.6	45.1	58.5	42.7	47.8
Male LFPR, ages 15+ (%)	78.4	72.7	65.2	67.2	62.0
Urbanisation rate (%)	58.0	39.4	48.6	21.3	65.8
Access to electricity (%)	60.7	98.8	51.8	65.8	84.2
Population (millions)	2.29	1.26	2.53	1.37	56.72
Population growth (annual %)	1.8	0.1	2.2	1.8	1.2
Total fertility rate	2.73	1.40	3.42	3.08	2.46
Youth dep. ratio (% of WAP)	48.6	26.0	61.4	62.3	44.1
Elderly dep. ratio (% of WAP)	6.1	15.5	5.9	5.3	8.1
Poverty rate, \$1.90/day PPP (%)	18.2	0.5	22.6	42.0	18.9
Poverty rate, \$3.20/day PPP (%)	37.1	3.2	47.0	64.4	37.6
Gini coefficient	60.5	35.8	61.0	51.5	63.0

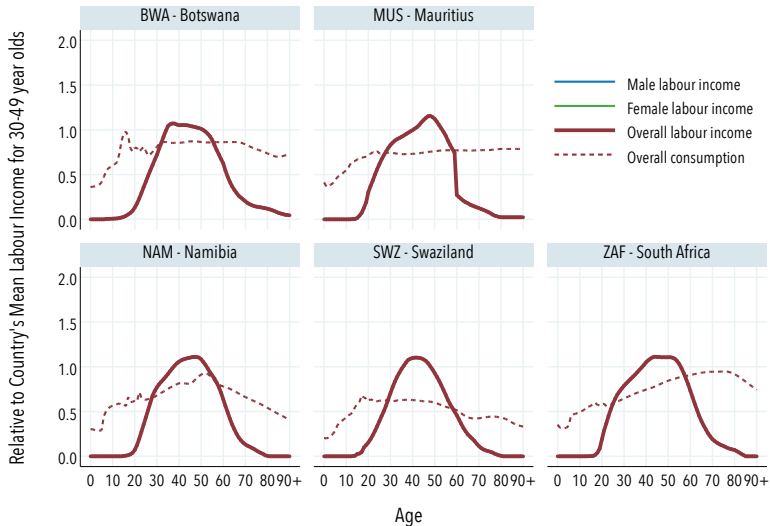
METHODOLOGY AND DATA

- Follow standard NTTA methodology
- Third-party criterion to identify productive activities, 15 major groups
- Production: from time spent by each respondent on each activity, calculate mean time for each sex at each age for each activity (incl. zeros)
- Consumption: Allocate 'production' of non-market services to 'consumers' within and outside the household
- Specialist replacement wage to value time

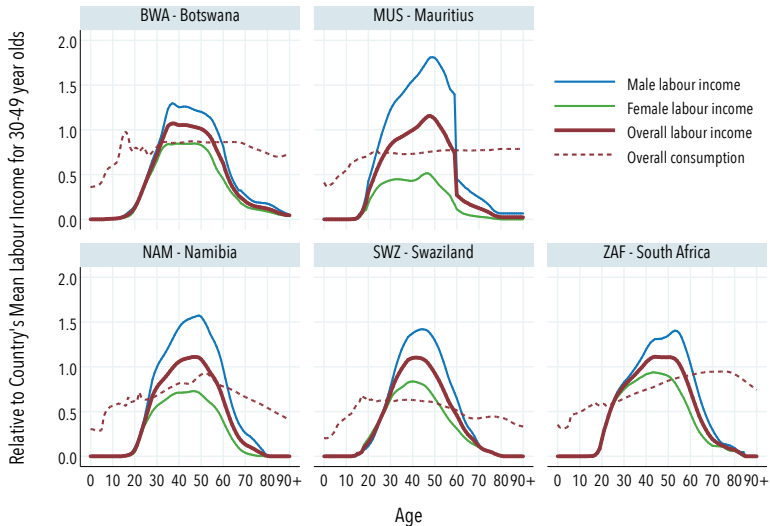
	BWA	MUS	NAM	SWZ	ZAF
Data year	2010	2003	2012	2011	2010
NTA by sex	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NTTA by sex	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
24 Hour Diary	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
Respondent age	-	10+	-	-	10+
Respondents per HH	-	All	-	-	<=2
Specialist wages	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
Primary/secondary	-	No	-	-	No

RESULTS

LABOUR INCOME & CONSUMPTION BY GENDER



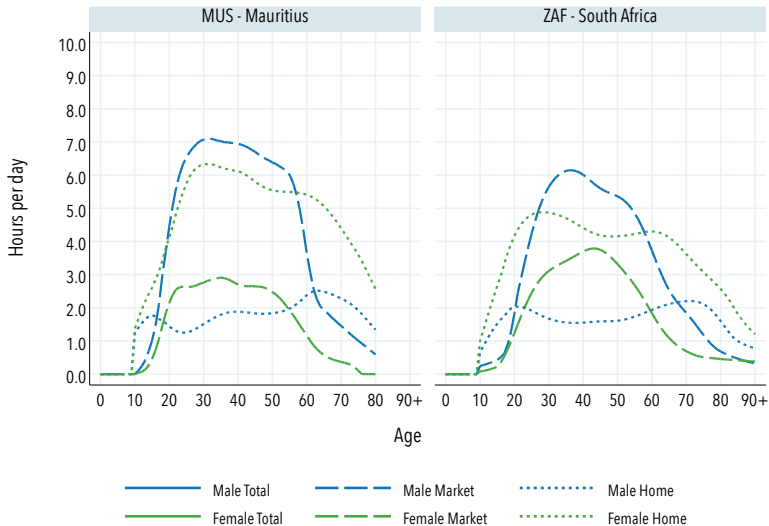
LABOUR INCOME & CONSUMPTION BY GENDER



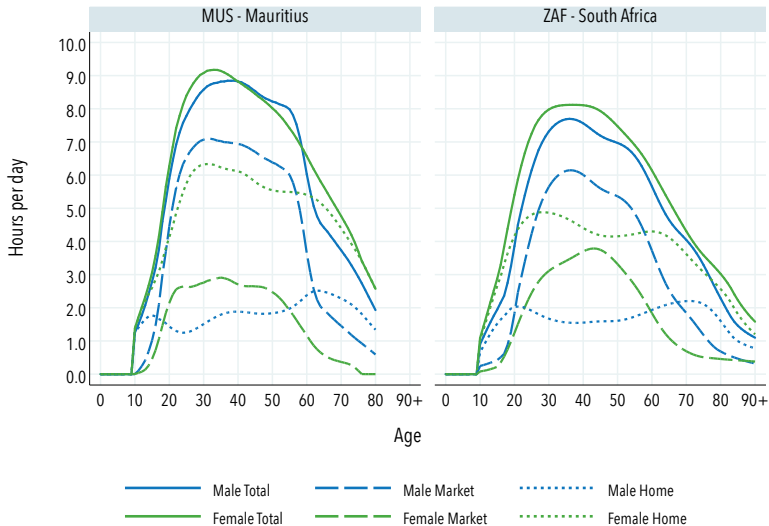
PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION (TIME) BY GENDER



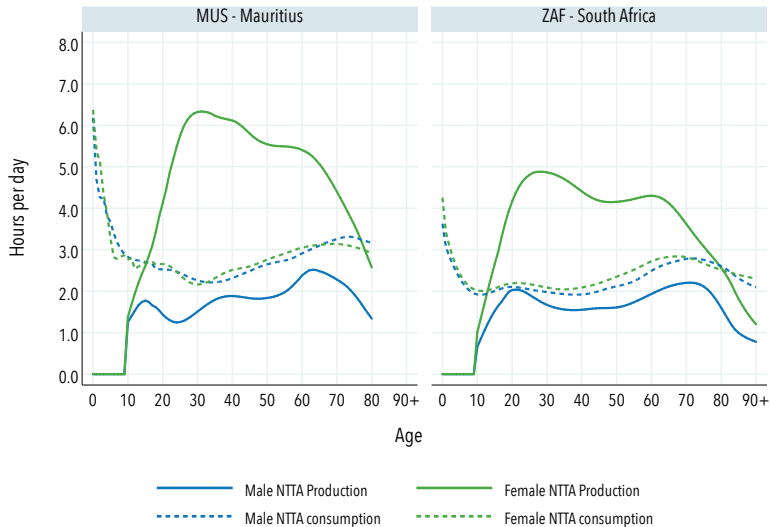
PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION (TIME) BY GENDER



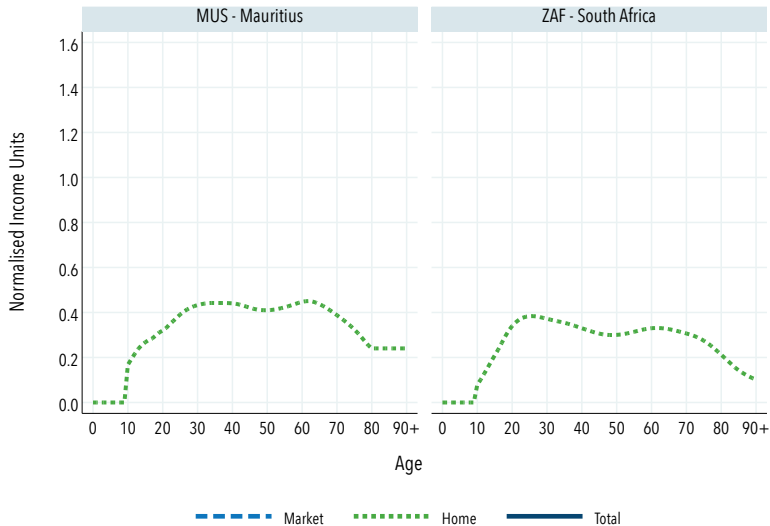
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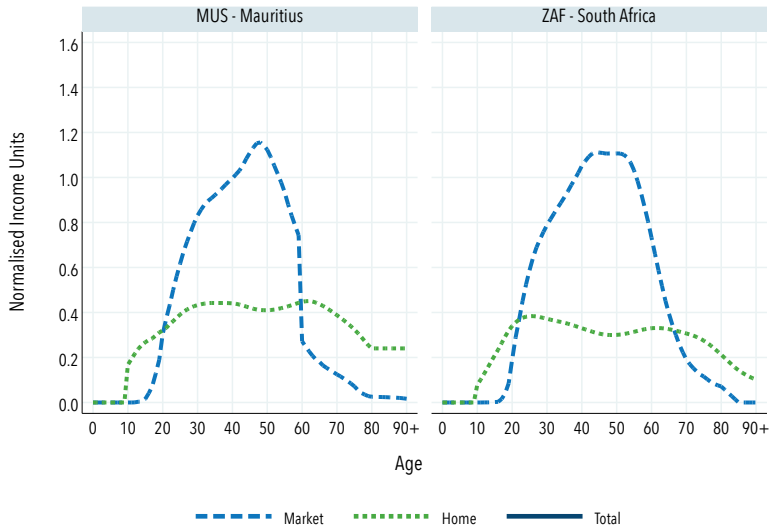
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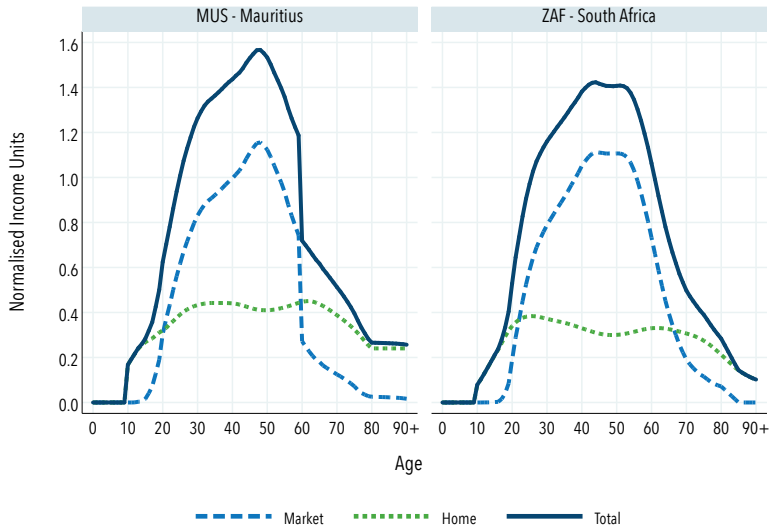
TOTAL PRODUCTION BY GENDER



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OPTIONS FOR BOOSTING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

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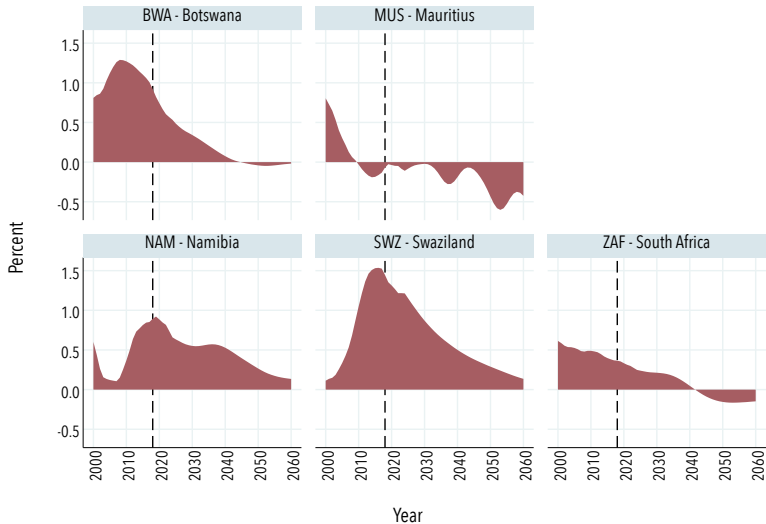
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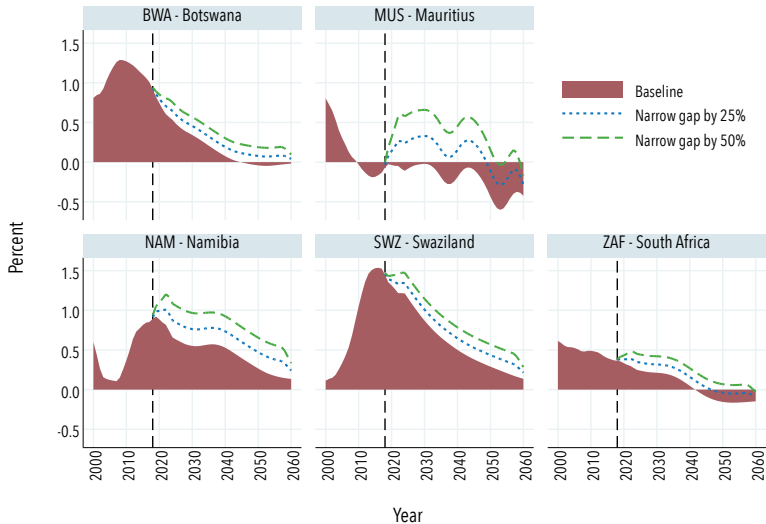
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- Three questions:
 1. What is the impact of convergence in gender-specific labour income?
 2. What does the non-market demographic dividend look like?
 3. How might non-market demographic dividend impact on the market demographic dividend?

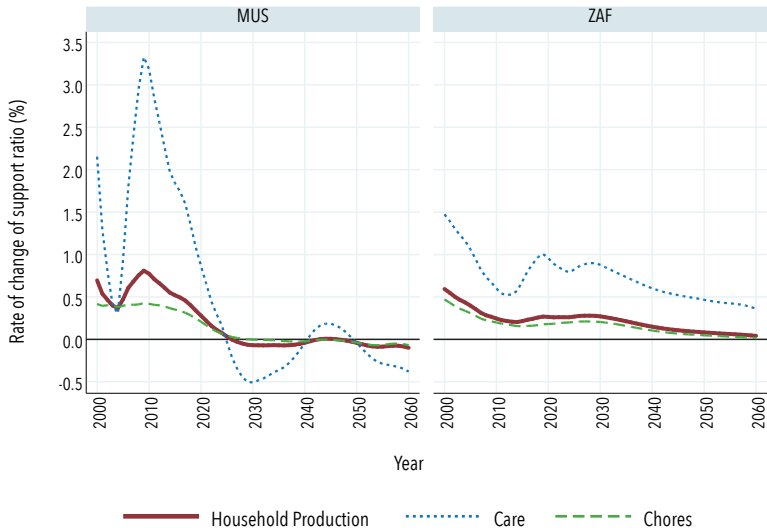
I. CONVERGENCE IN GENDER-SPECIFIC LABOUR INCOMES



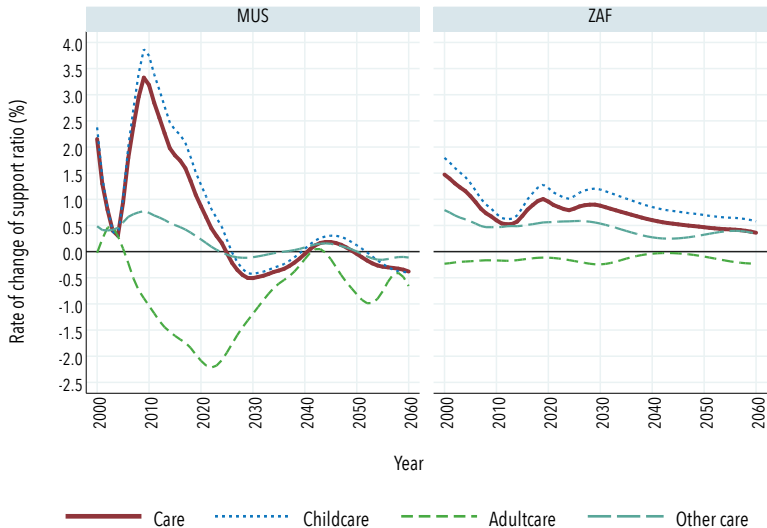
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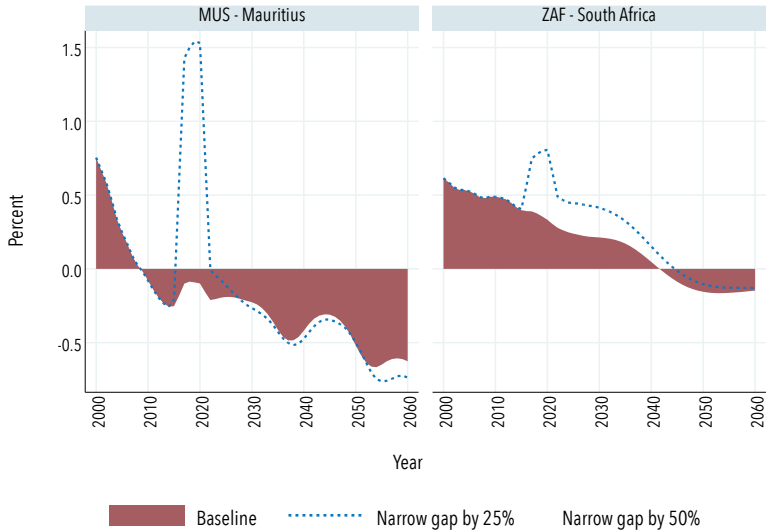
II. THE NON-MARKET DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND



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III. INTERACTION BETWEEN MARKET AND NON-MARKET DIVIDENDS



CONCLUSION

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- There are significant gender differences in labour income in all five countries, but particularly in Mauritius and Namibia
 - In Mauritius and SA, this is reflected in gender specialisation in productive activities
 - Women spend more time in productive activities than men at all ages in SA, and at most ages in Mauritius
- Narrowing the gap between male and female labour income profiles significantly boosts the dividend in all five countries. In Mauritius, the negative dividend is turned positive
- Mauritius has experienced a strong time dividend over the past 20 years, as due to falling 'demand' for childcare. This will turn negative, though, as the 'demand' for adultcare surges. In SA, the time dividend is positive but much more muted due to a more slowly changing population structure

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