

TRADE-OFF BETWEEN LABOR MARKET AND DOMESTIC MARKET IN SENEGAL

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Observations

- 58.2% of the Senegalese population are at working age, and one-half are woman (RGPHAE 2013)
- 49.5% of the population at working age are not in the work force
- 43.8% of those not in the work force are women occupied at home
- Labor-force participation is significantly lower for women (33.4%) than for men (69.0 %) for men
- Women are a key factor in efforts to boost the economy in Senegal

Brief review of literature

- Kuznets (1944) and Clark (1958) pointed out that the non- inclusion of domestic income generated by productive household activity underestimates the national income (Chadeau 1992)
- Boserup (1983) stated that GDP is not sufficient to compare the level of income and therefore well being, especially in under-developed countries
- Stiglitz (2009) advocates widening income measures to non-market activities

Methodology

National Time Transfer Account (NTTA) methodology was used to measure the time spent on domestic activities

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Methodology

When data are available by age

- Same variable as NTA

Two methods when data are available for households:

- **Econometric regression or iteration**

Education consumption when an indicator of schooling is available

$$X_j = \sum_a \alpha(a)E_j(a) + \sum_a \beta(a)NE_j(a) + \varepsilon_j$$

According to sex g

$$X_j = \sum_a \sum_g \alpha(a, g)E_j(a, g) + \sum_a \sum_g \beta(a, g)NE_j(a, g) + \varepsilon_j$$

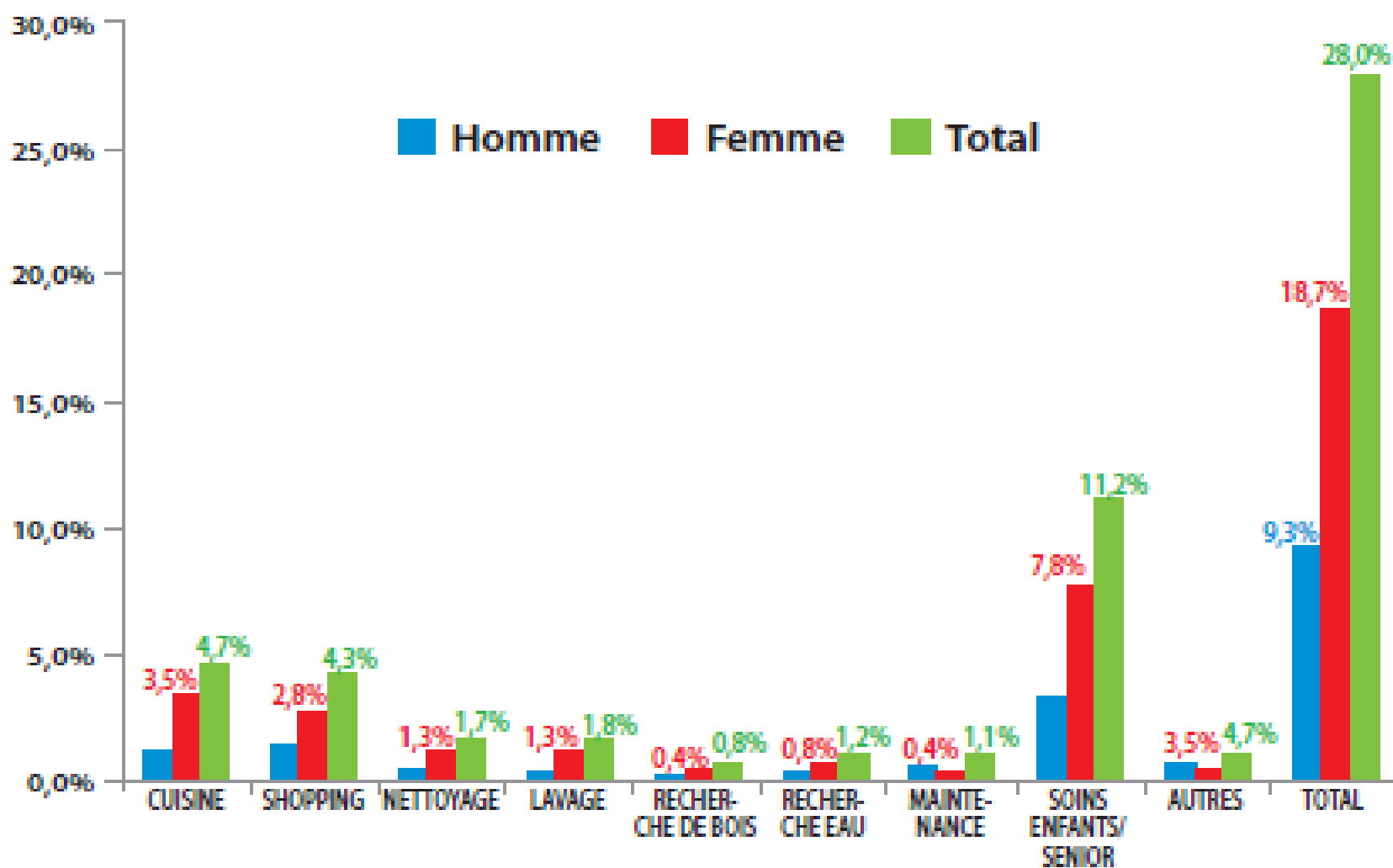
- **Age-relative parts** (equivalent weight for adult consumption); same weights used for men and women of the same age

Sources of data

- ESPS II Monitoring survey of poverty, 2011
- Module 2 relative to domestic activities

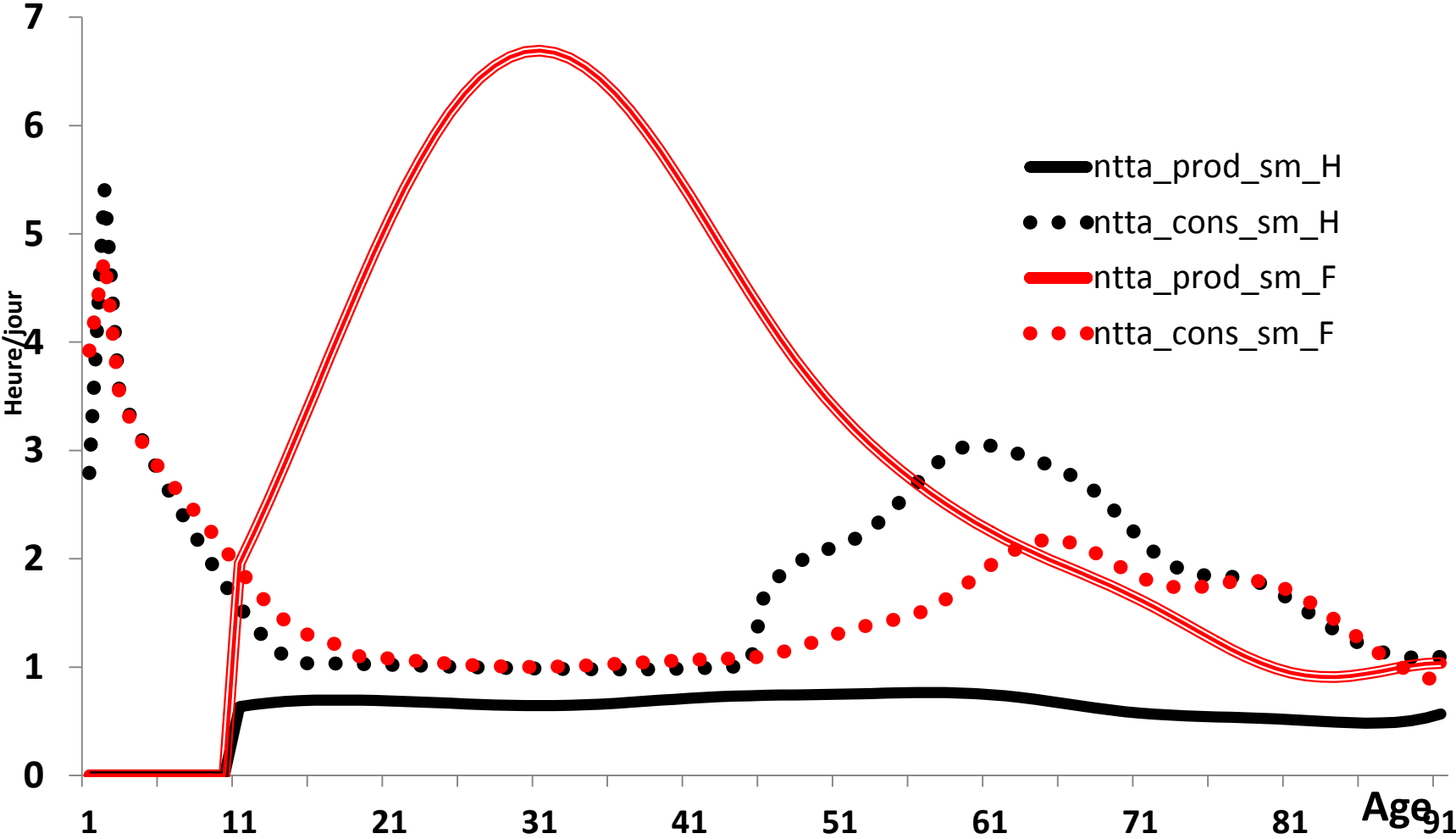
Results

Domestic work as % of GDP by major activities

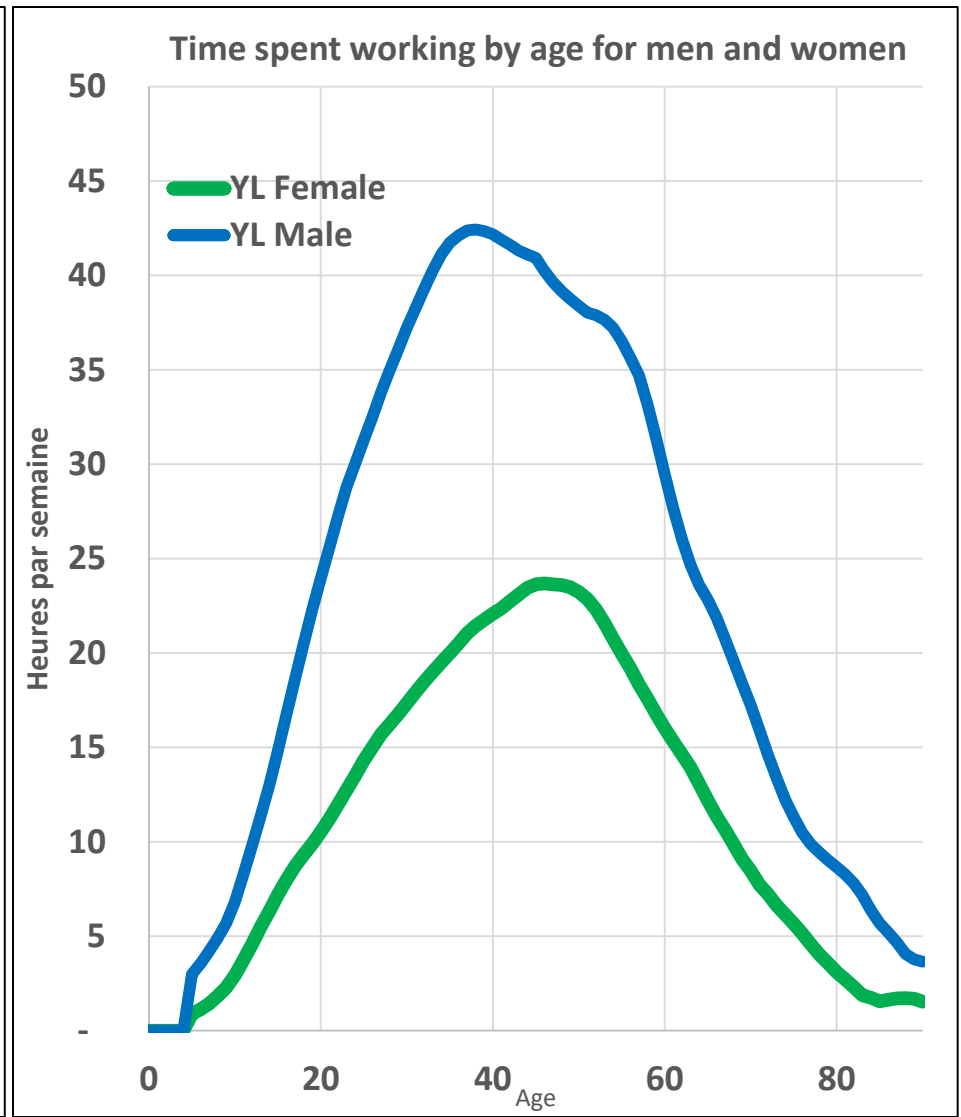
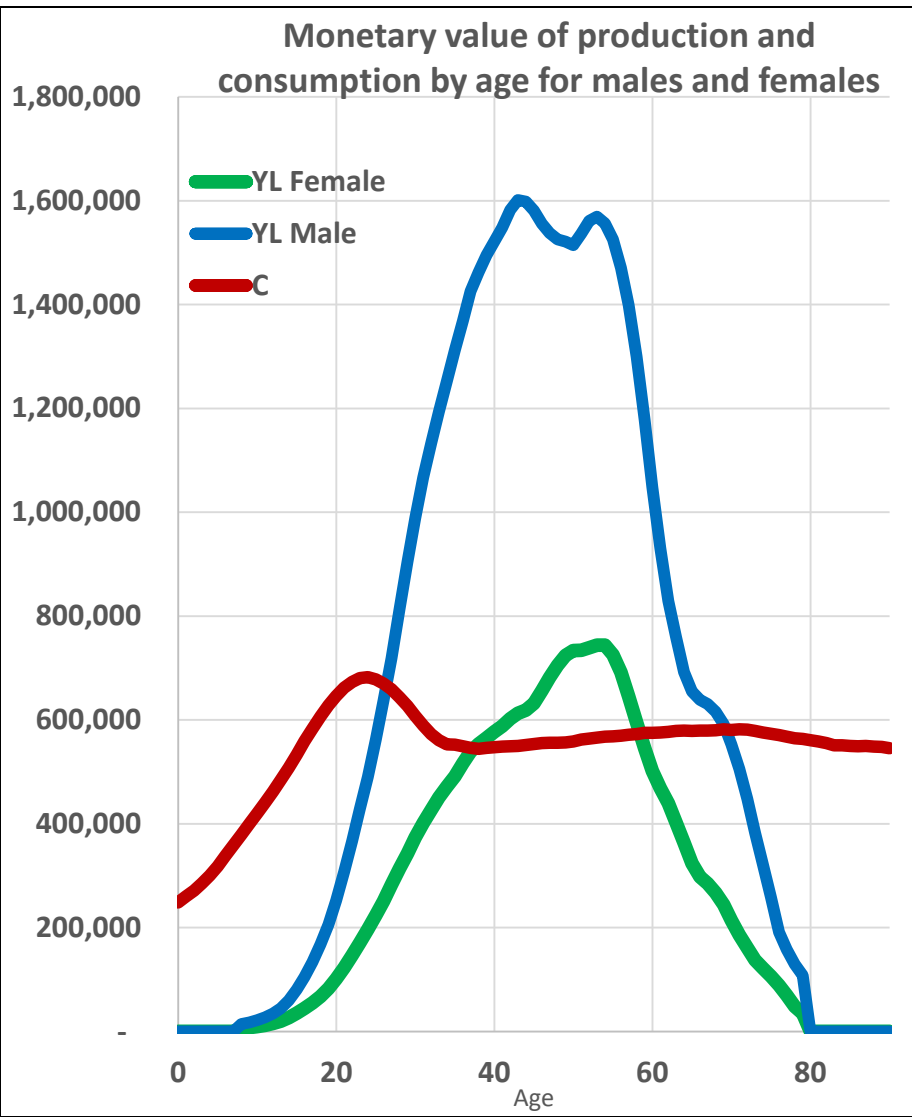


Results

Domestic work production: averages 3 hours/day for women and 30 minutes/day for men: Production and consumption of domestic work in Senegal by time



Results: Gender inequality in the labor market



Implications

- These results highlight the existence of an implied arbitration in households for domestic work and paid work
- Reallocation of time between domestic work and labor-market work