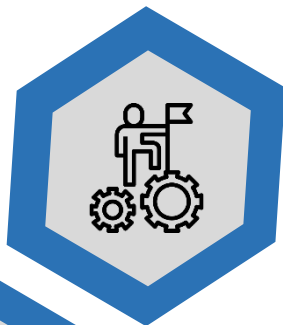




Gender Series Volume IV: Economic Empowerment, 2001–2017

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General
27 September 2018

ABOUT THIS REPORT



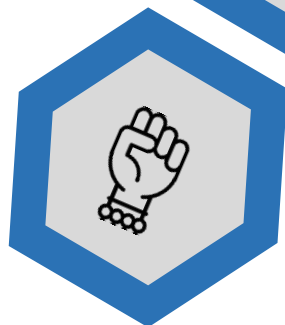
Provides analysis relating to gender disparities in economic empowerment



Analysis in economic empowerment over the past 16-17 years to ascertain progress made towards gender equality



Data sources: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, March 2001, Q1: 2008, Q1: 2017; GHS 2002, 2009 and 2017 and administrative data sources



RSA constitution, National Development Plan, Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (2000), Employment Equity Act (1998); Beijing Platform of Action, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT



Both women and men



The power to make and act on economic decisions

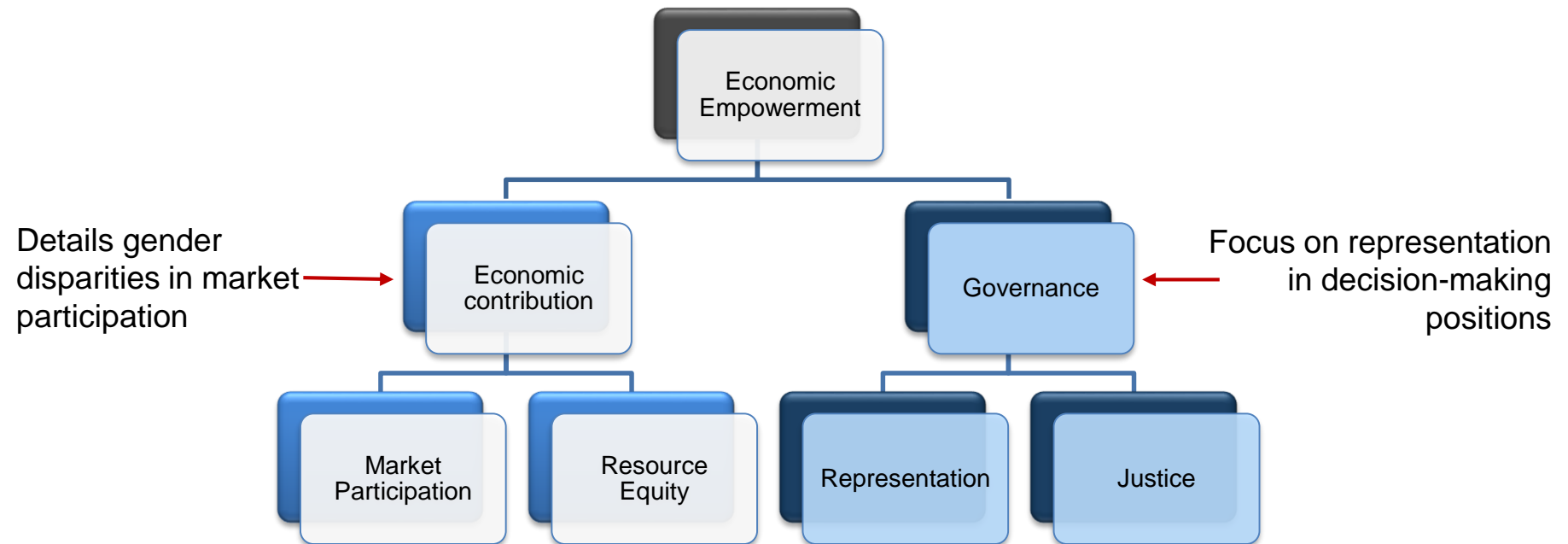


Considered one of the most powerful tools that can be used to reduce poverty, achieve and advance the rights of women



Representation in decision-making positions is key for inclusive planning

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT



Source: World Bank

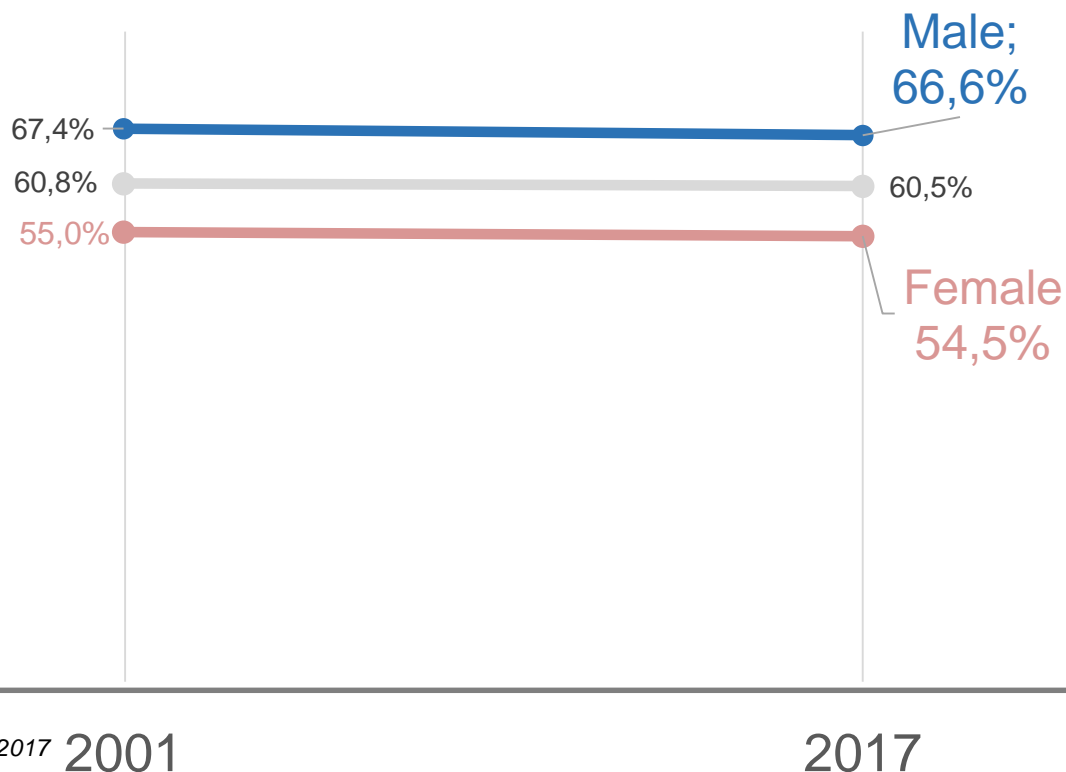


Economic Contribution

MALES AND FEMALES PARTICIPATED AT LOWER RATES IN 2017 THAN IN 2001.

The gap between male and female participation rates was slightly lower in 2017 (12,1 percentage points)

Labour force participation rate by sex (2001 and 2017)



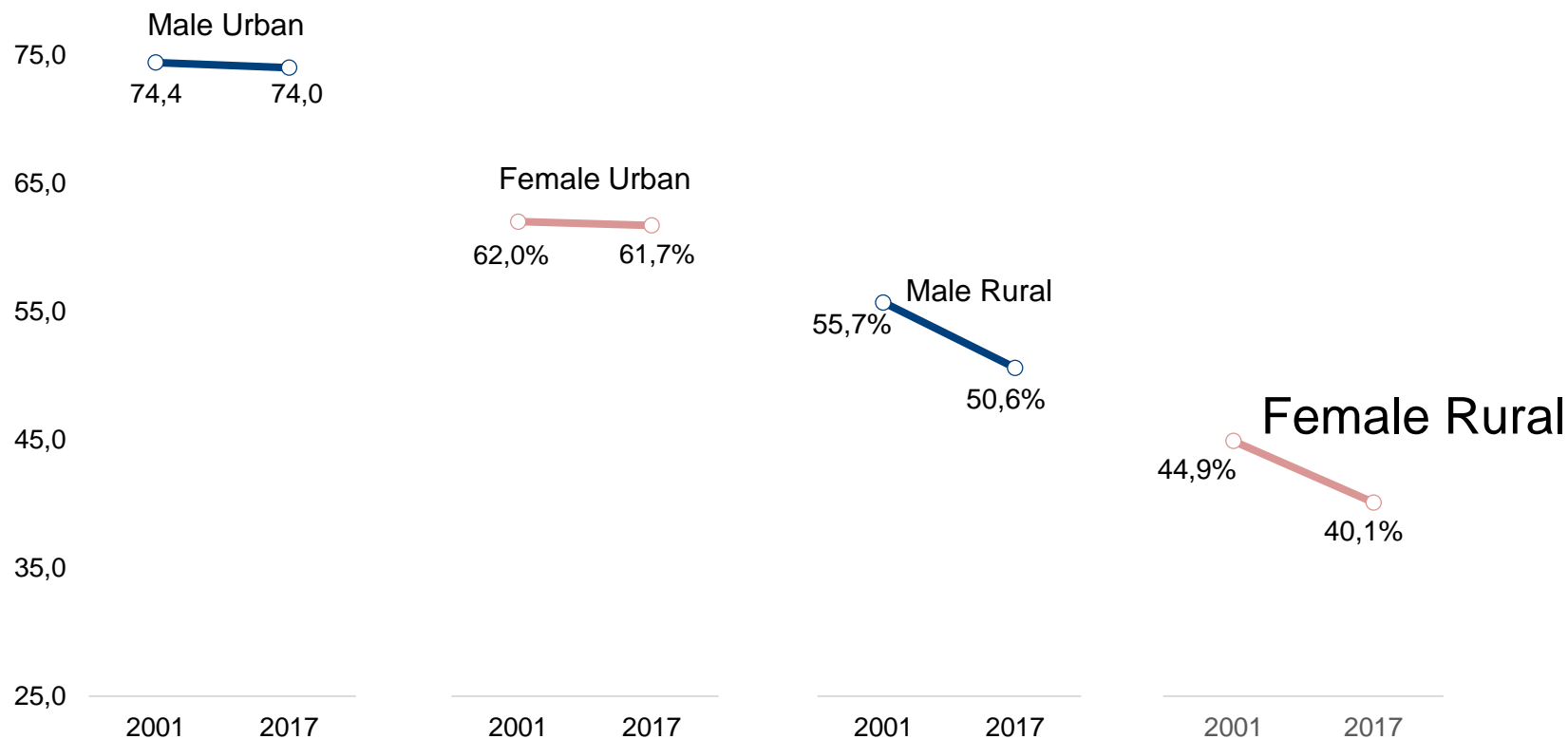
Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

2001

2017

NOTICEABLE DECREASES IN PARTICIPATION RATES OF MALES AND FEMALES RESIDING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS BETWEEN 2001 AND 2017. *The biggest decrease was observed amongst males (5,6 percentage points) and females living in rural areas (4,8 percentage points)*

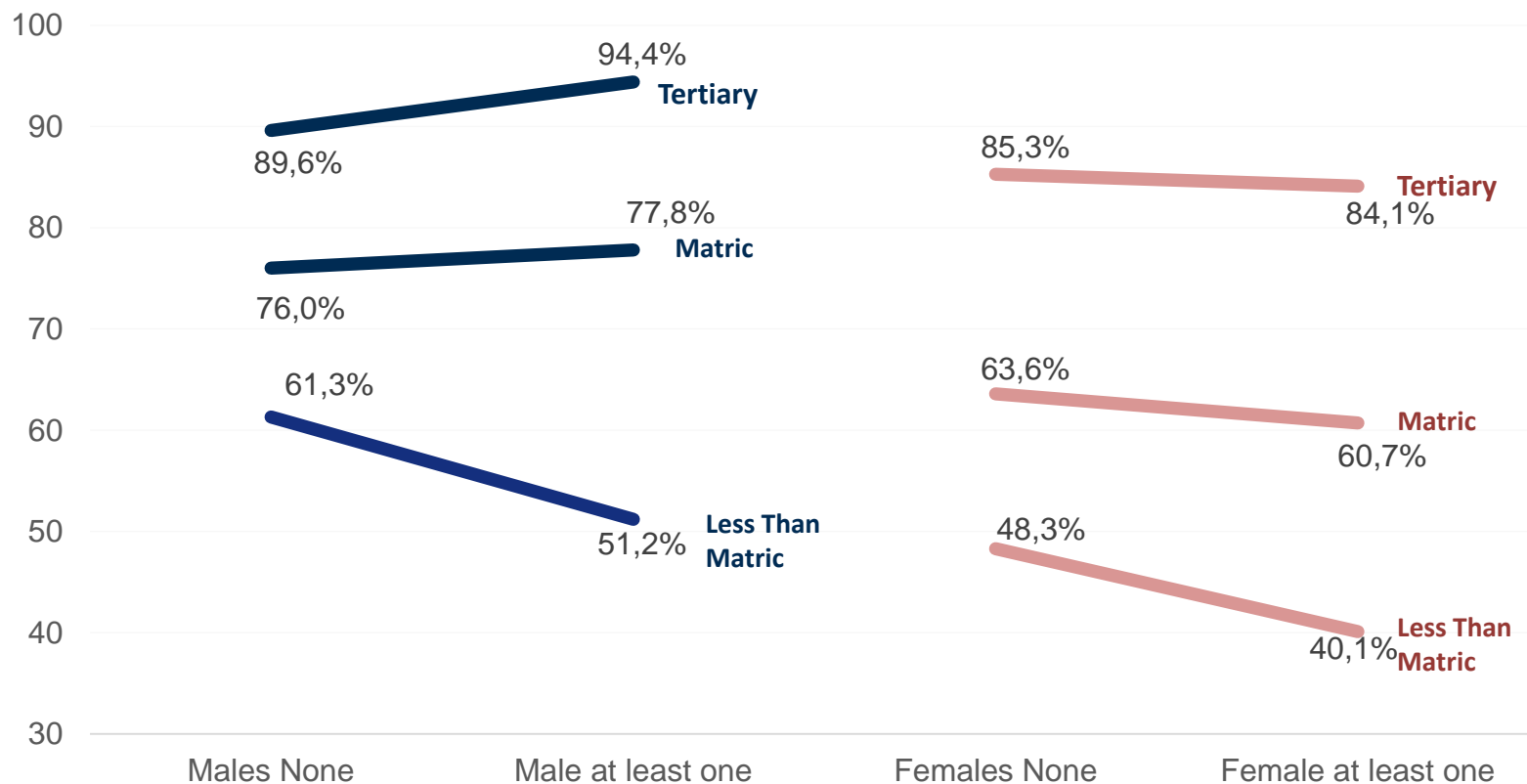
Geographical breakdown of labour force participation



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LINKED TO HIGHER LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE PRESENCE OF MINOR CHILDREN.

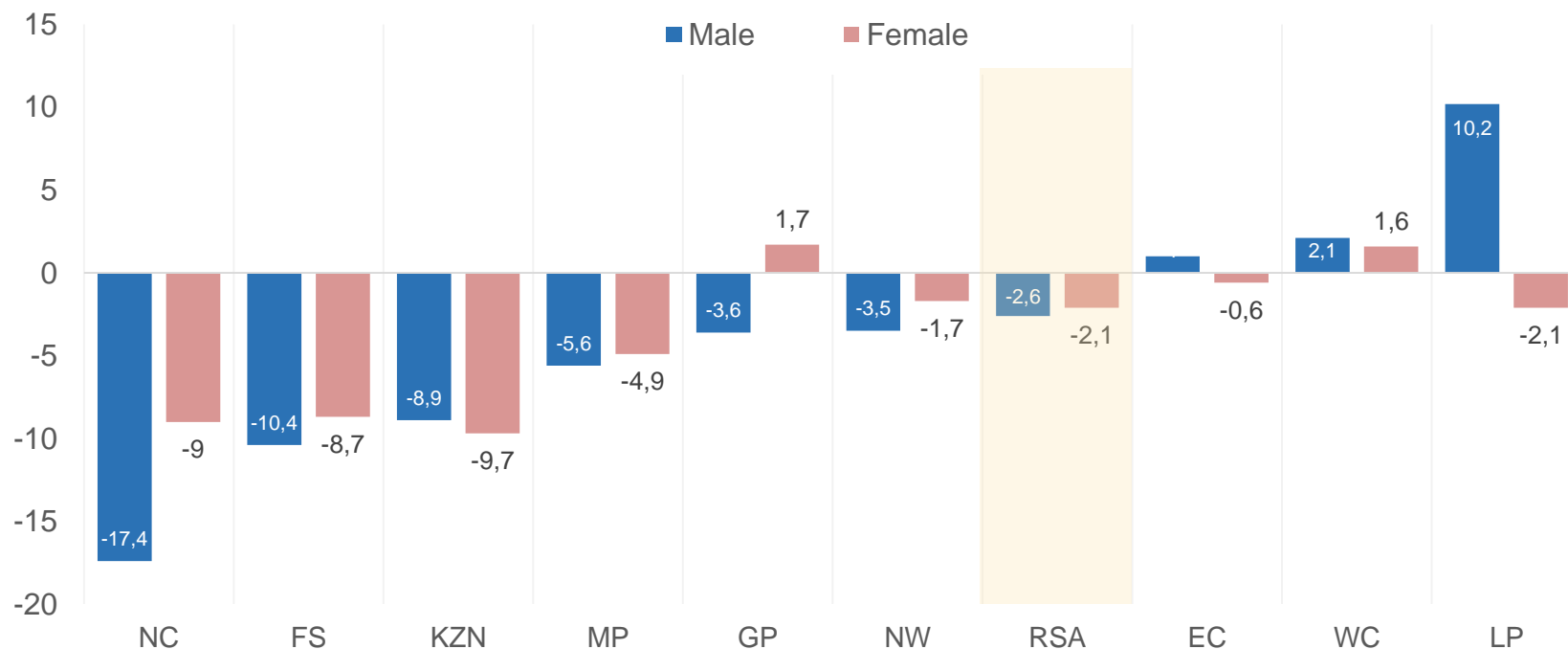
Labour force participation rate by presence of minor children



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN THE EMPLOYMENT RATE OF FEMALES IN GAUTENG AND THE WESTERN CAPE. *National employment rates declined by 2,6 percentage points for males and 2,1 percentage points for females.*

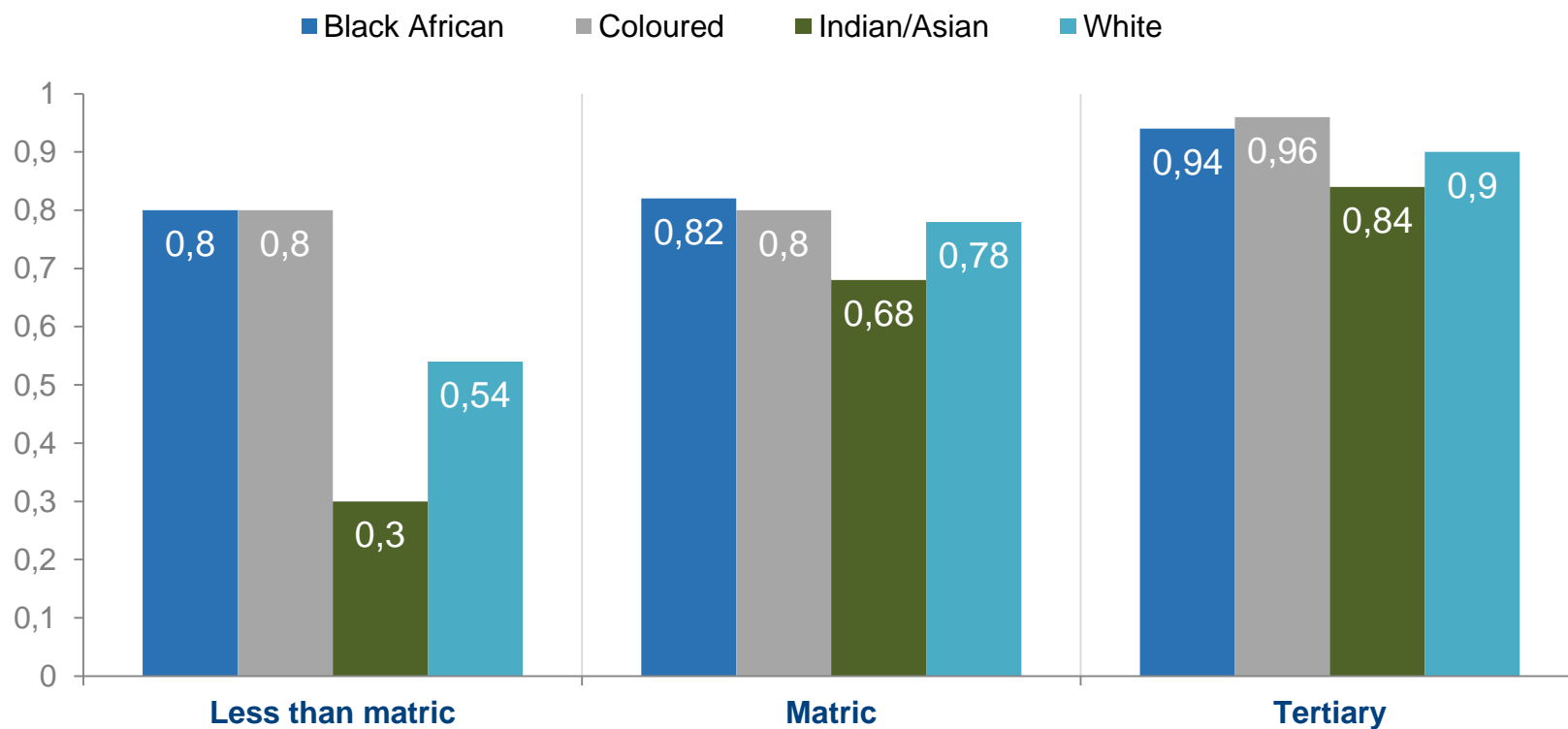
Change in Employment rate by province and gender, 2001-2017



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

THE GENDER GAP NARROWED FROM 0,88 TO 0,92 AMONGST MALES AND FEMALE GRADUATES OVER THE 16-YEAR PERIOD.

*Gender parity of employment rate
by population group and
educational attainment*

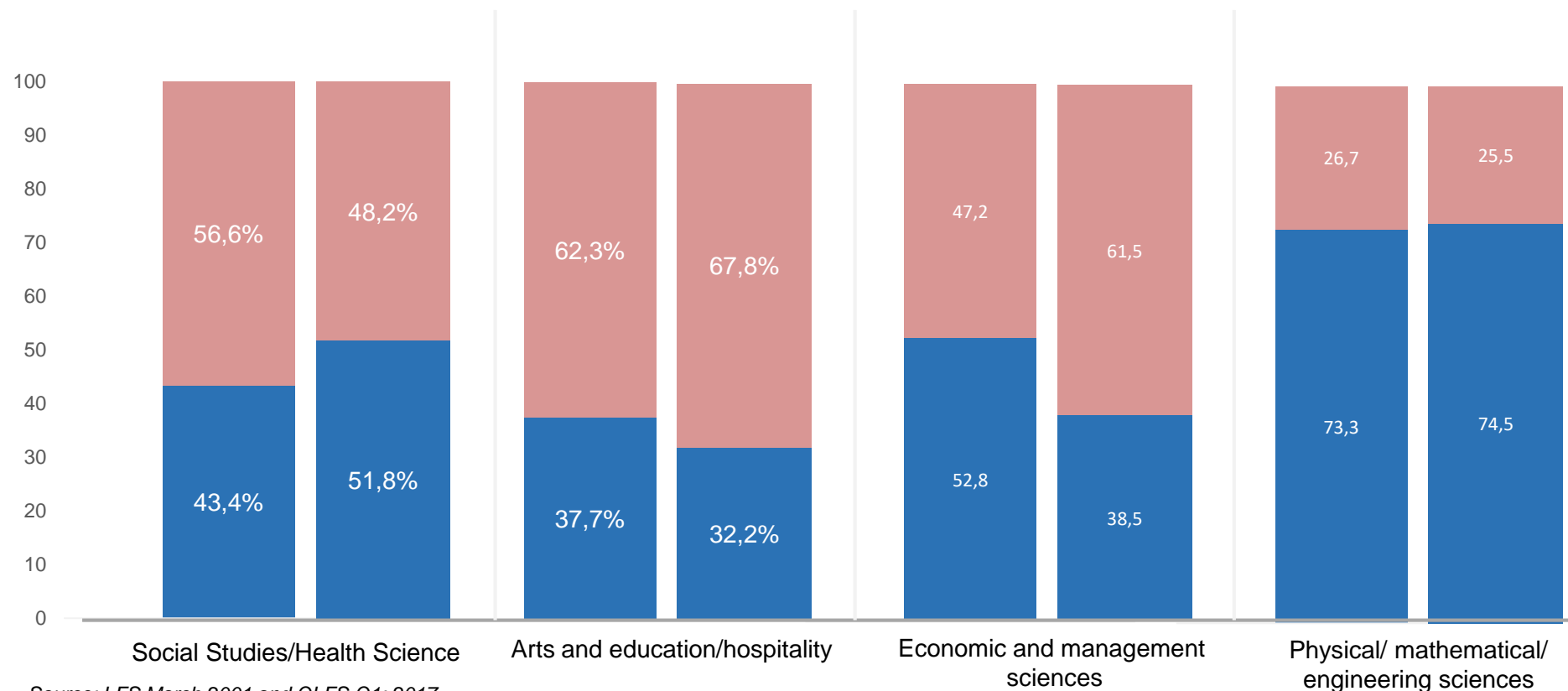


Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

IN 2001 AND 2017, MOST EMPLOYED GRADUATES WHO HAD QUALIFIED IN ARTS AND EDUCATION/HOSPITALITY, WERE FEMALE. *Employed graduates who had qualified in the Physical/mathematical/engineering sciences were mostly male.*

Share in employment by field of study, 2001 and 2017

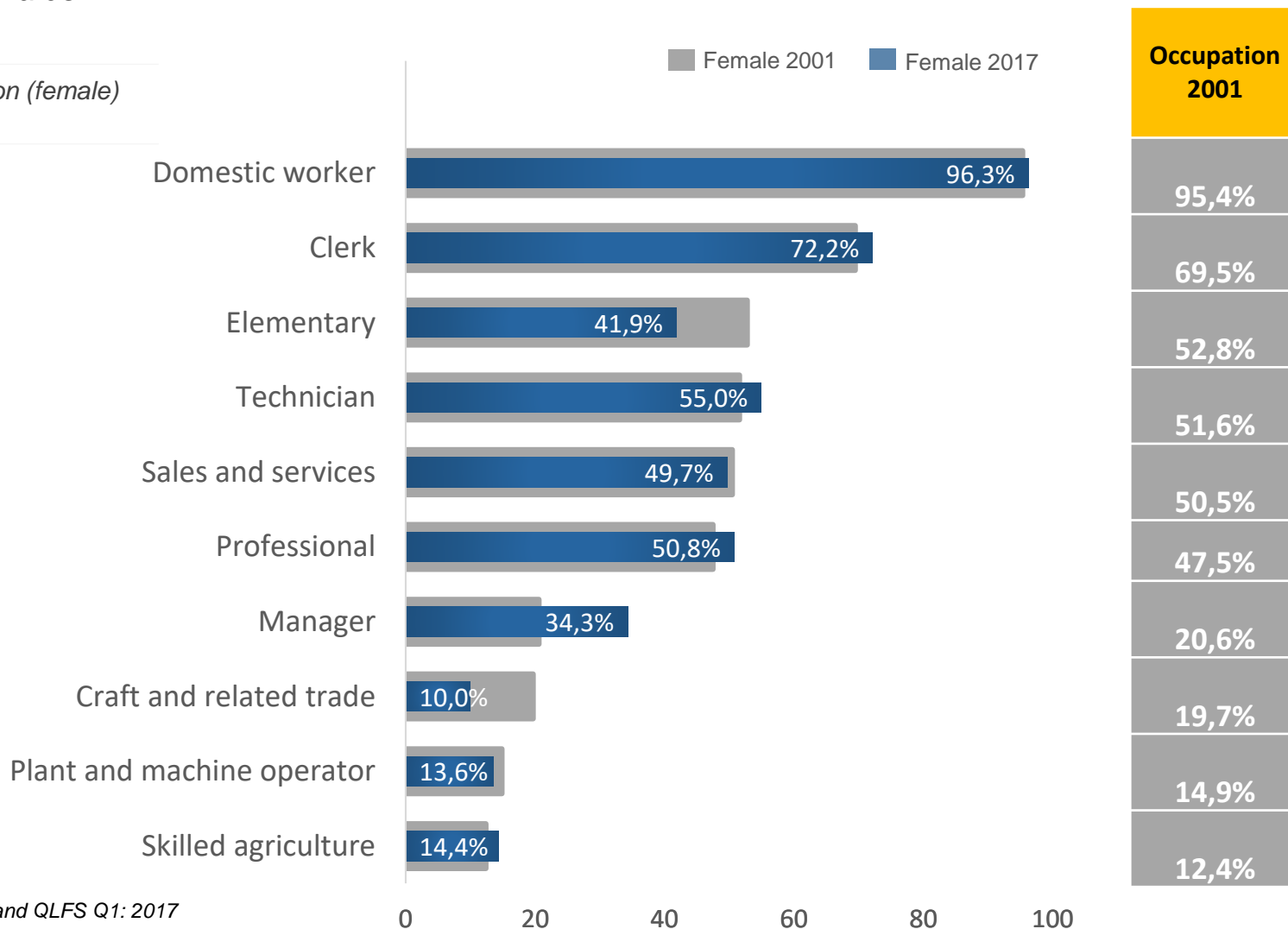
Female Male



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

THERE WAS A 13,7 PERCENTAGE POINT INCREASE FOR WOMEN HOLDING MANAGERIAL POSITIONS. *Working for households as domestic workers was more common among females than males*

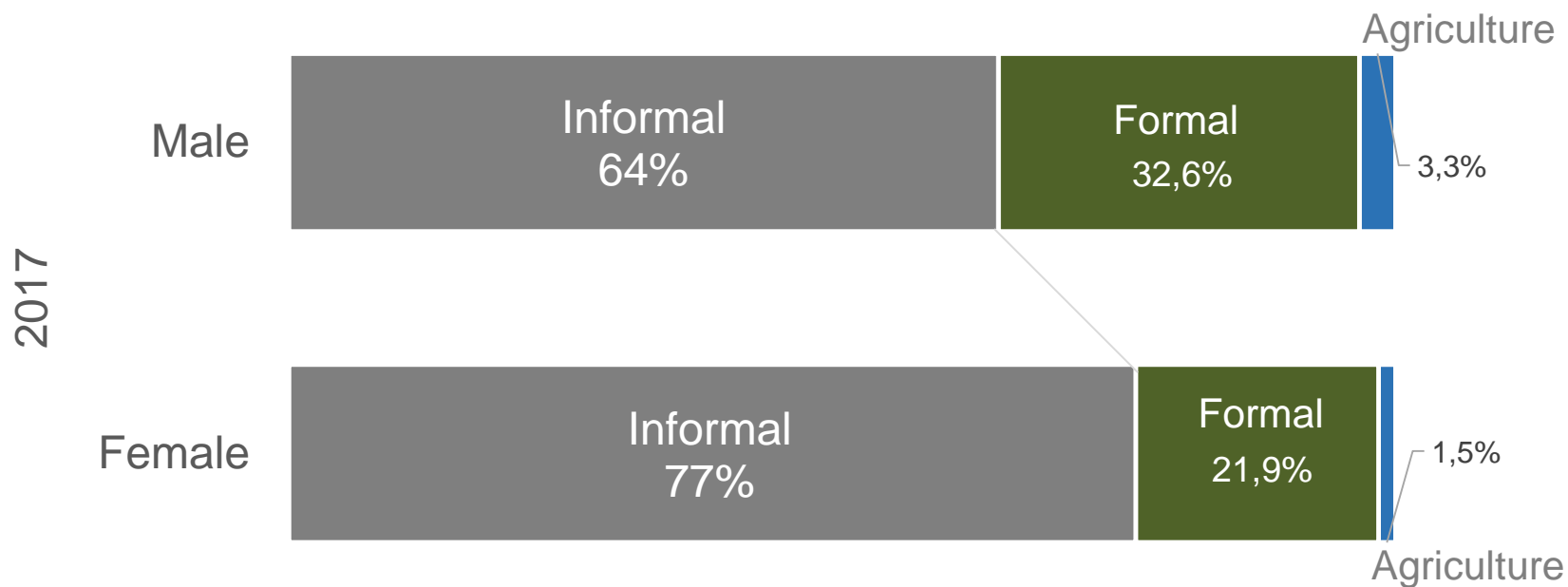
Share in occupation (female)
2001-2017



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

THREE IN FOUR FEMALES OPERATED BUSINESSES IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR.

Employers and own-account workers by sector, 2017

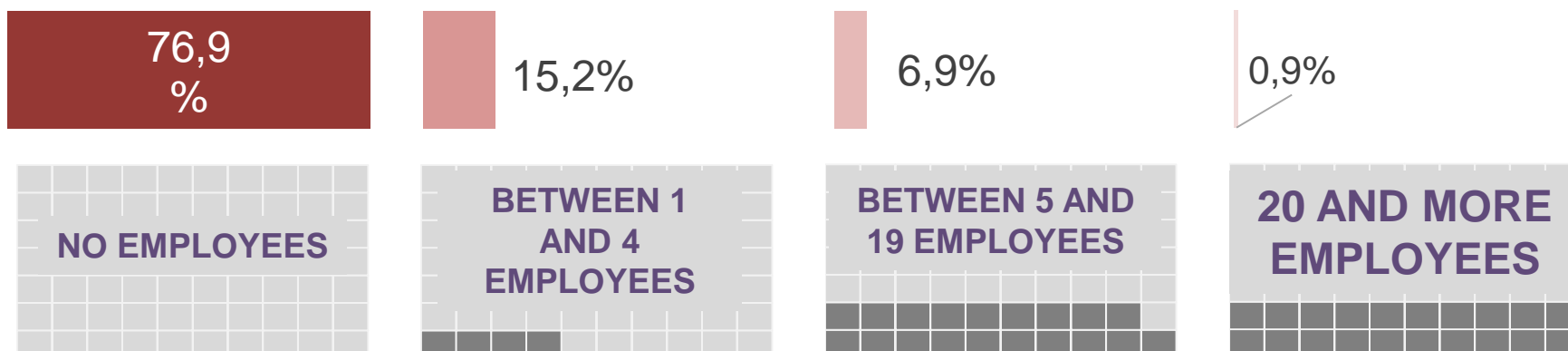


Source: QLFS Q1: 2017

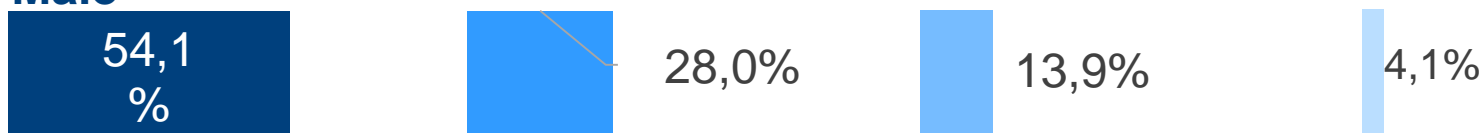
A HIGHER PROPORTION OF MALES WERE EMPLOYERS, WHILE FEMALES WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS

Employers and own-account workers by number of employees

Female



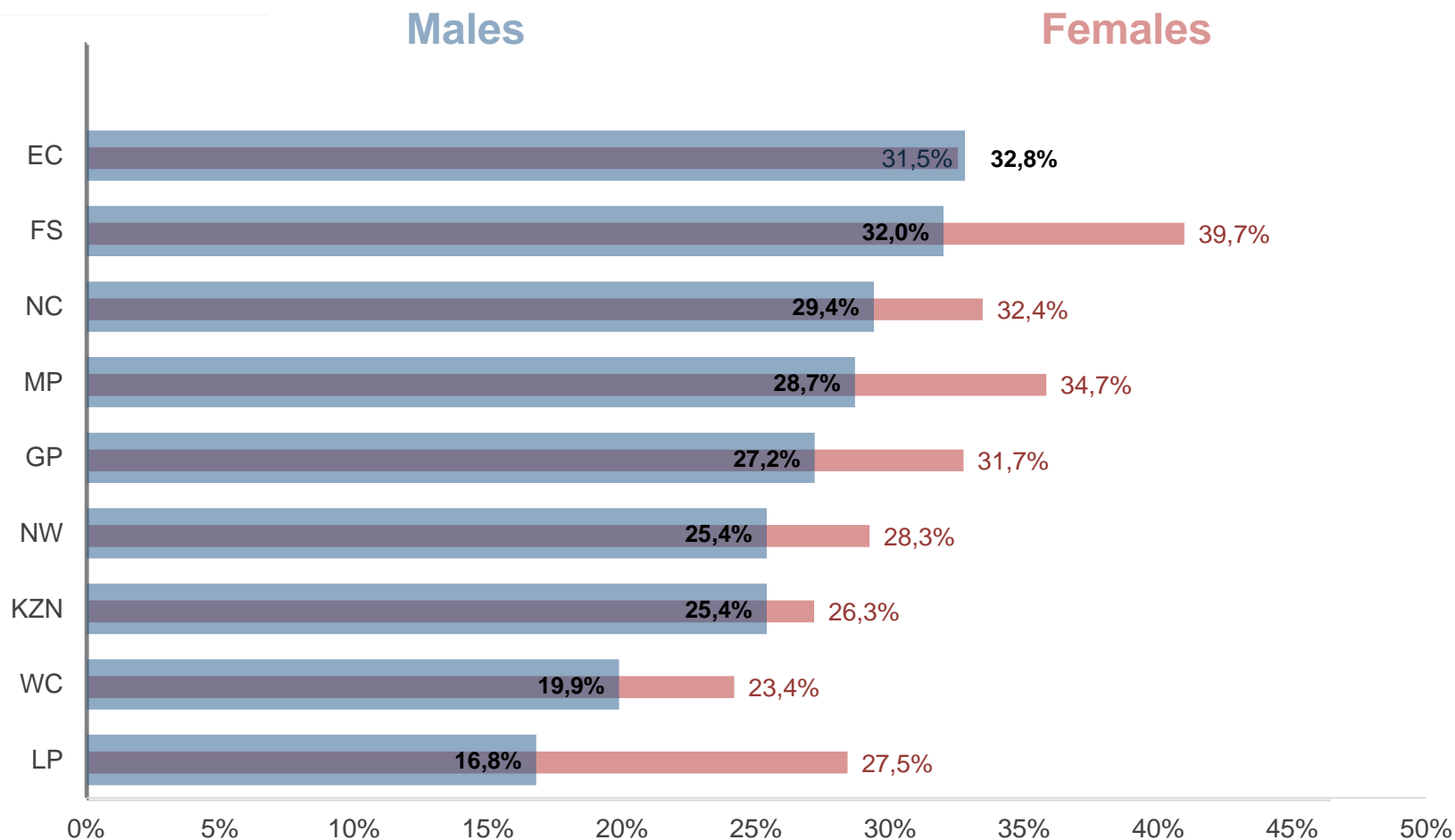
Male



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES WERE HIGHER FOR FEMALES THAN MALES IN 2017

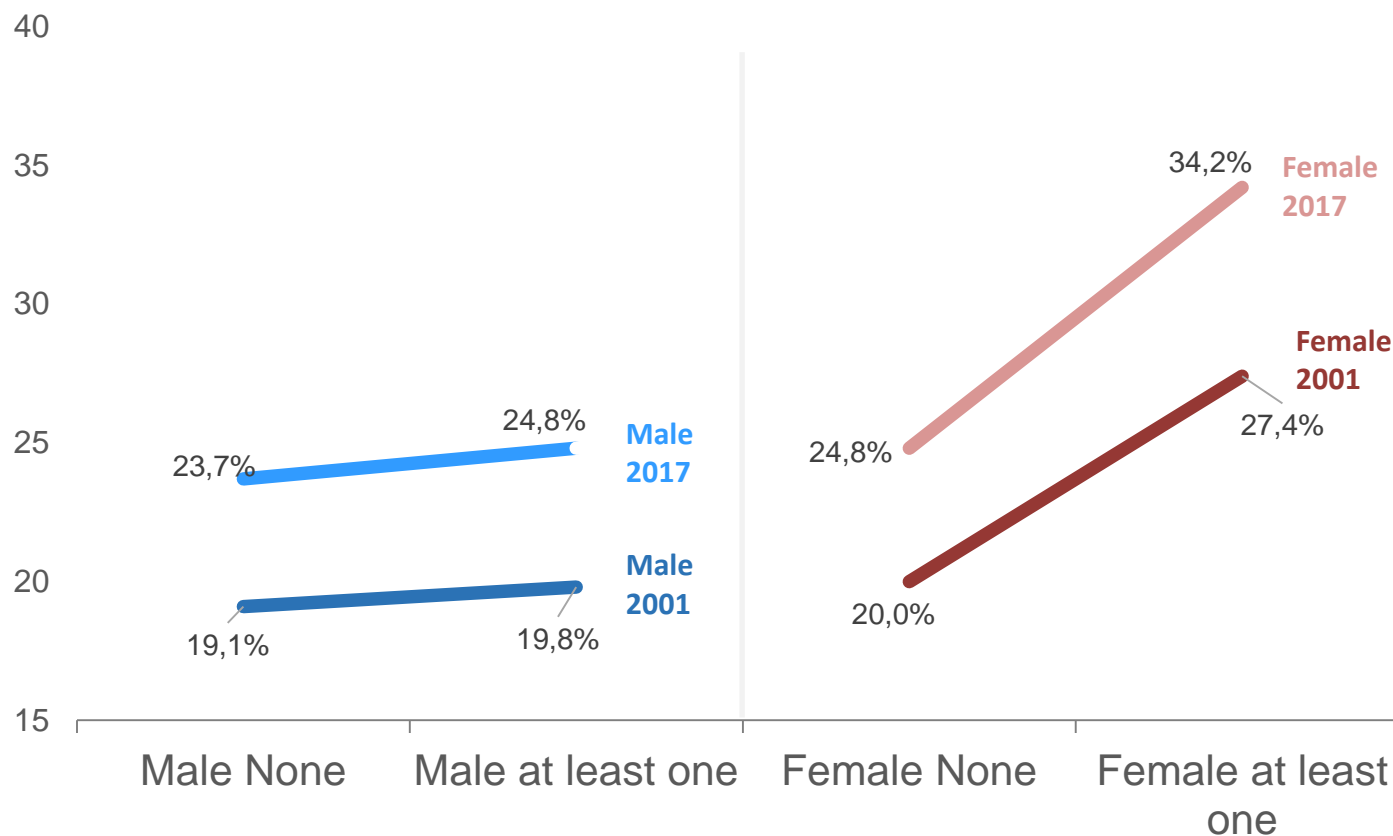
Provincial unemployment rate



Source: QLFS Q1: 2017

FEMALES WITH MINOR CHILDREN IN THEIR HOUSEHOLDS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE UNEMPLOYED THAN MALES. *Between 2001 and 2017, the gender parity ratio for unemployed males and females with or without minor children, remained virtually unchanged*

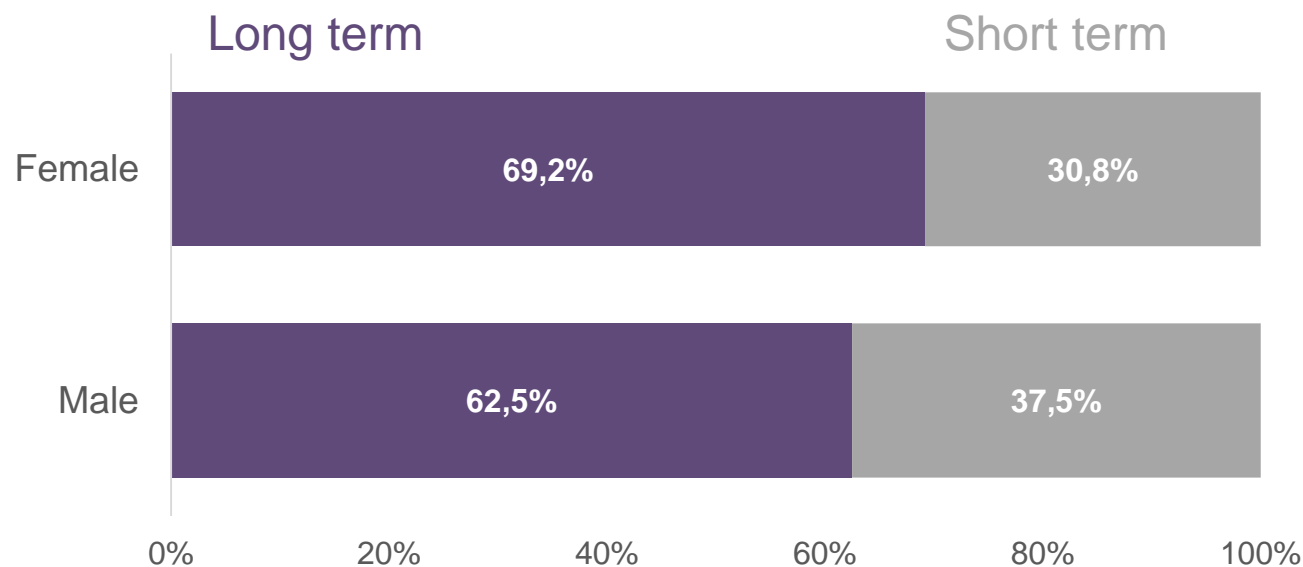
Unemployment by presence of minor children



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

FEMALES WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE IN LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT IN 2017 THAN THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS.

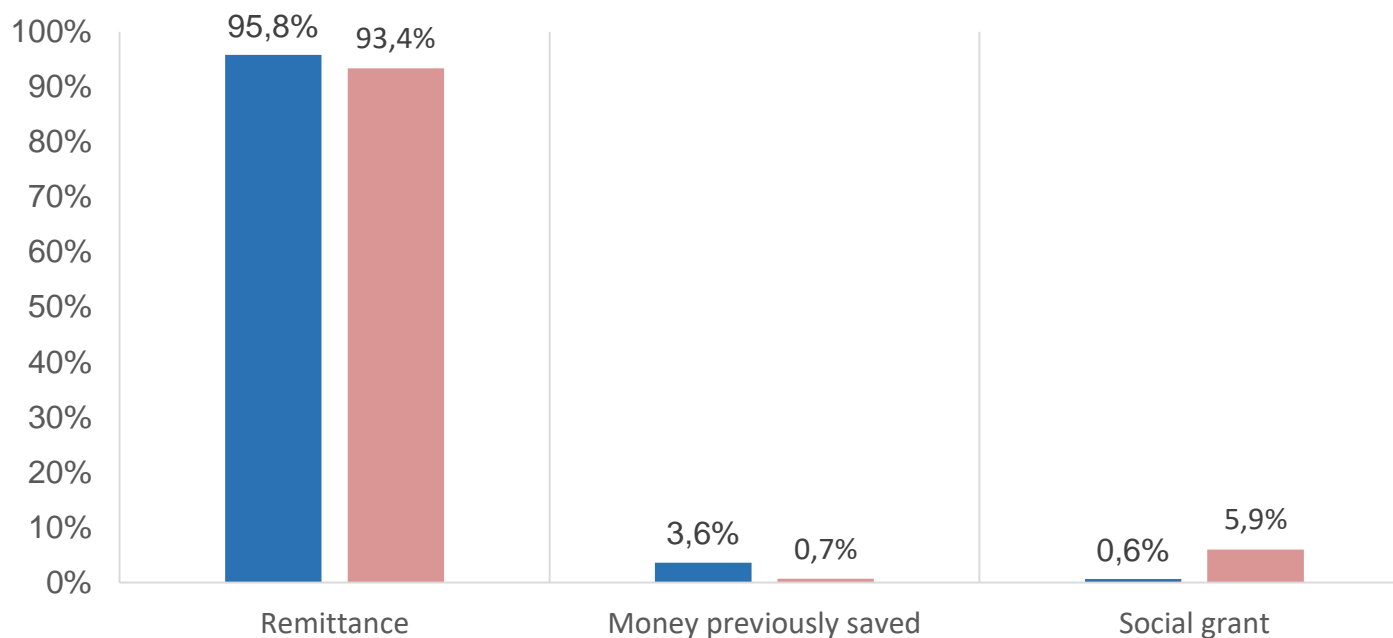
Duration of unemployment by gender, 2017



Source: QLFS Q1:2017

BETWEEN 2001 AND 2017, OVER 90% OF UNEMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES RELIED ON REMITTANCES FOR THEIR SURVIVAL. 5,9% of females relied on social grants as a means of survival.

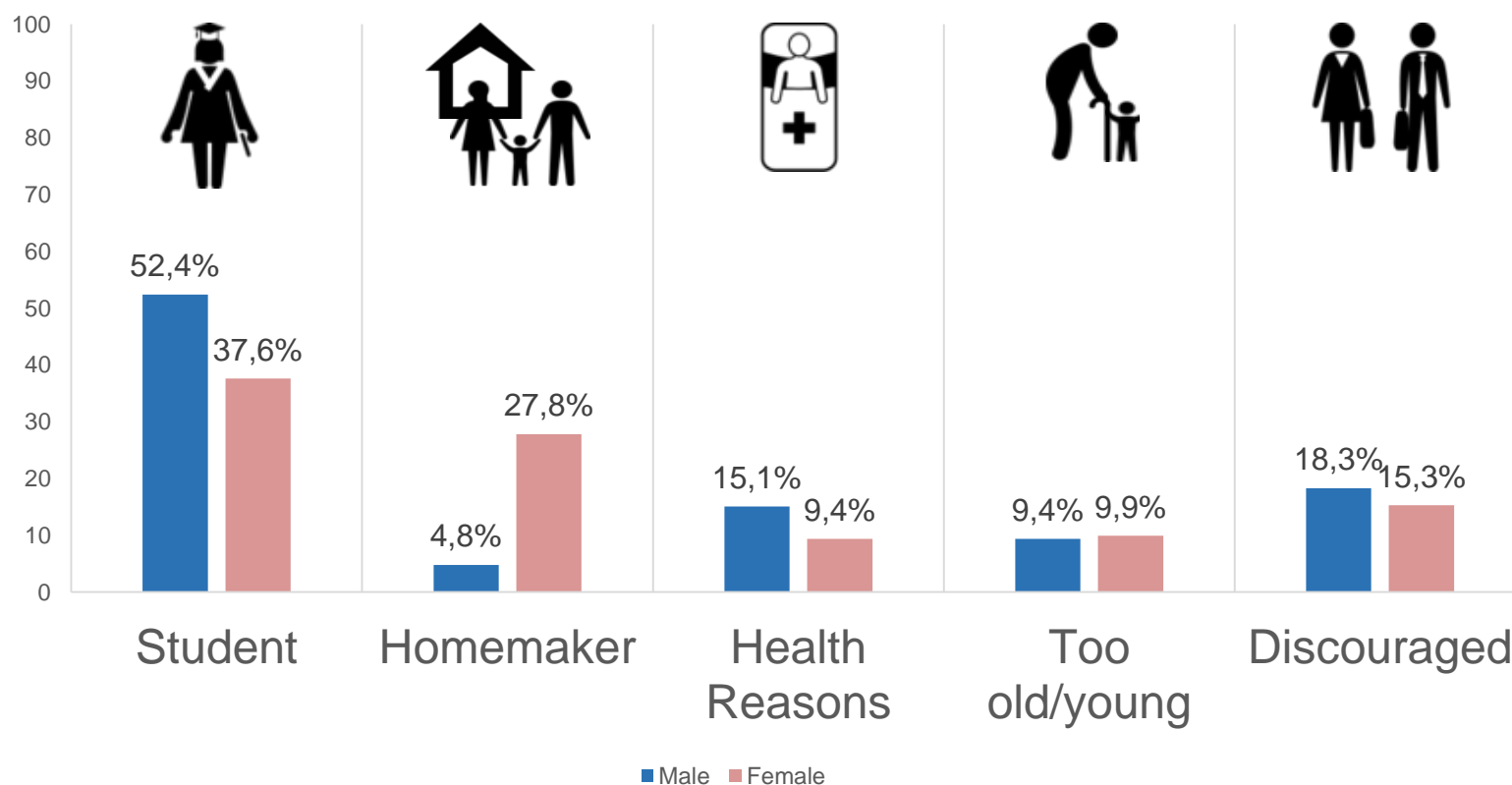
Means of survival of unemployed persons, 2017



Source: QLFS Q1:2017

ALMOST A THIRD OF FEMALES RATED HOME MAKING AS REASONS FOR INACTIVITY. *Discouragement was the second-most cited reason for inactivity amongst males.*

Reasons for inactivity by sex, 2017

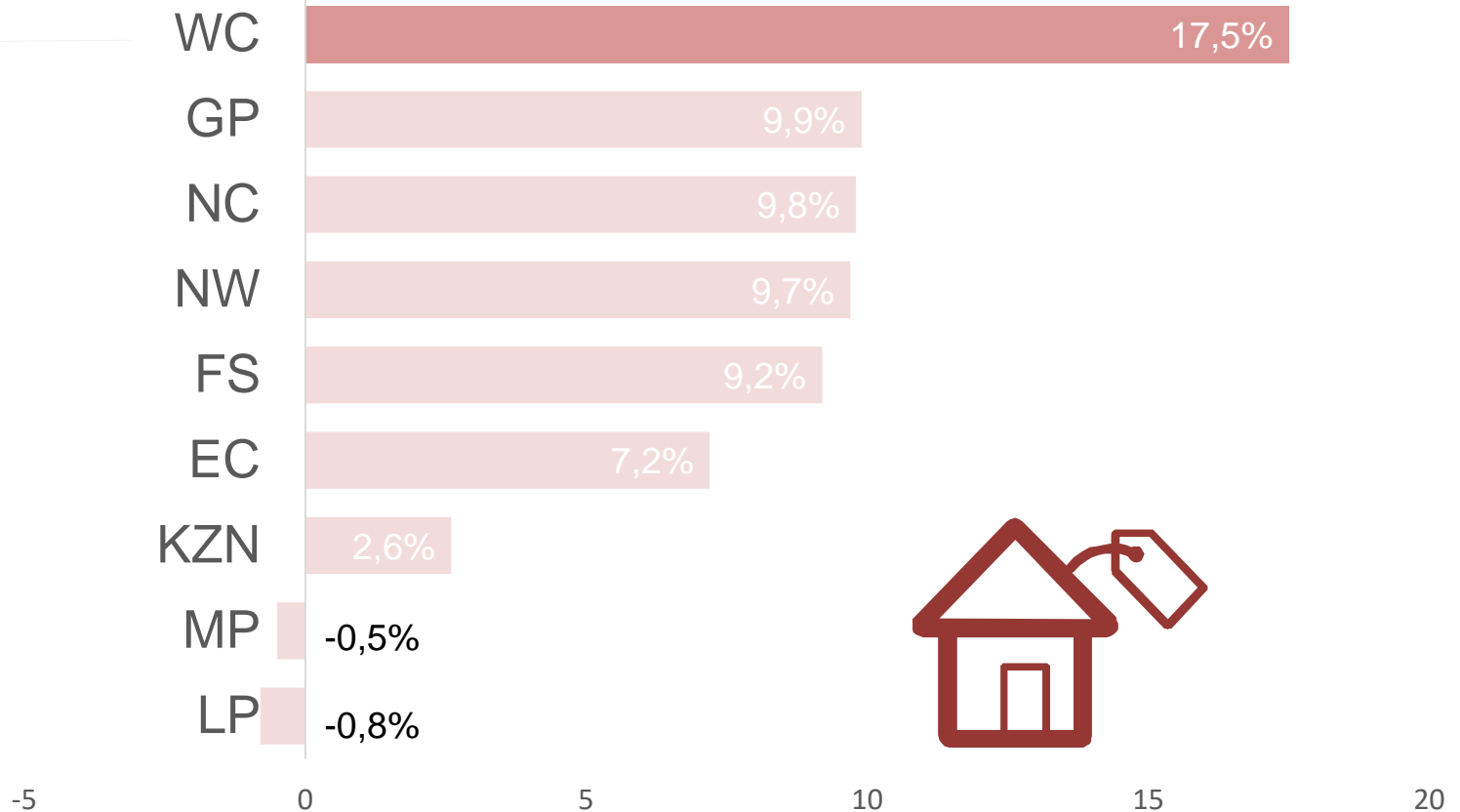


Source: QLFS Q1: 2017

Resource Equity

WESTERN CAPE FEMALE HOUSEHOLD HEADS EXPERIENCED BIGGEST CHANGES IN RECEIPT OF GOVERNMENT HOUSING SUBSIDIES BETWEEN 2002 AND 2017

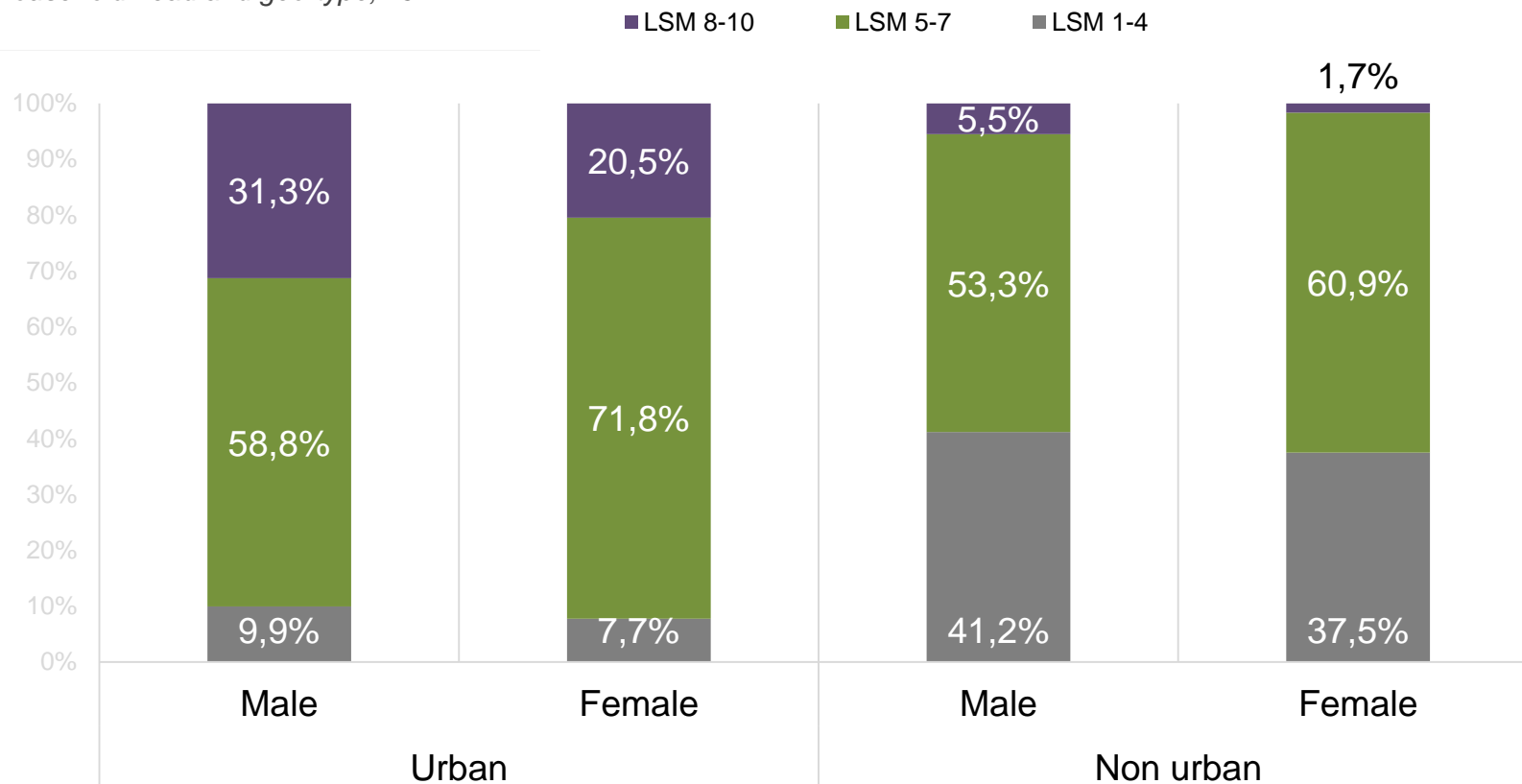
Percentage point change of female households heads that benefited from government housing subsidy by province, 2002 and 2017



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2017

THE SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEARLY A THIRD OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY MALES RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS WAS CONSIDERED HIGH, COMPARED TO A FIFTH OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES.

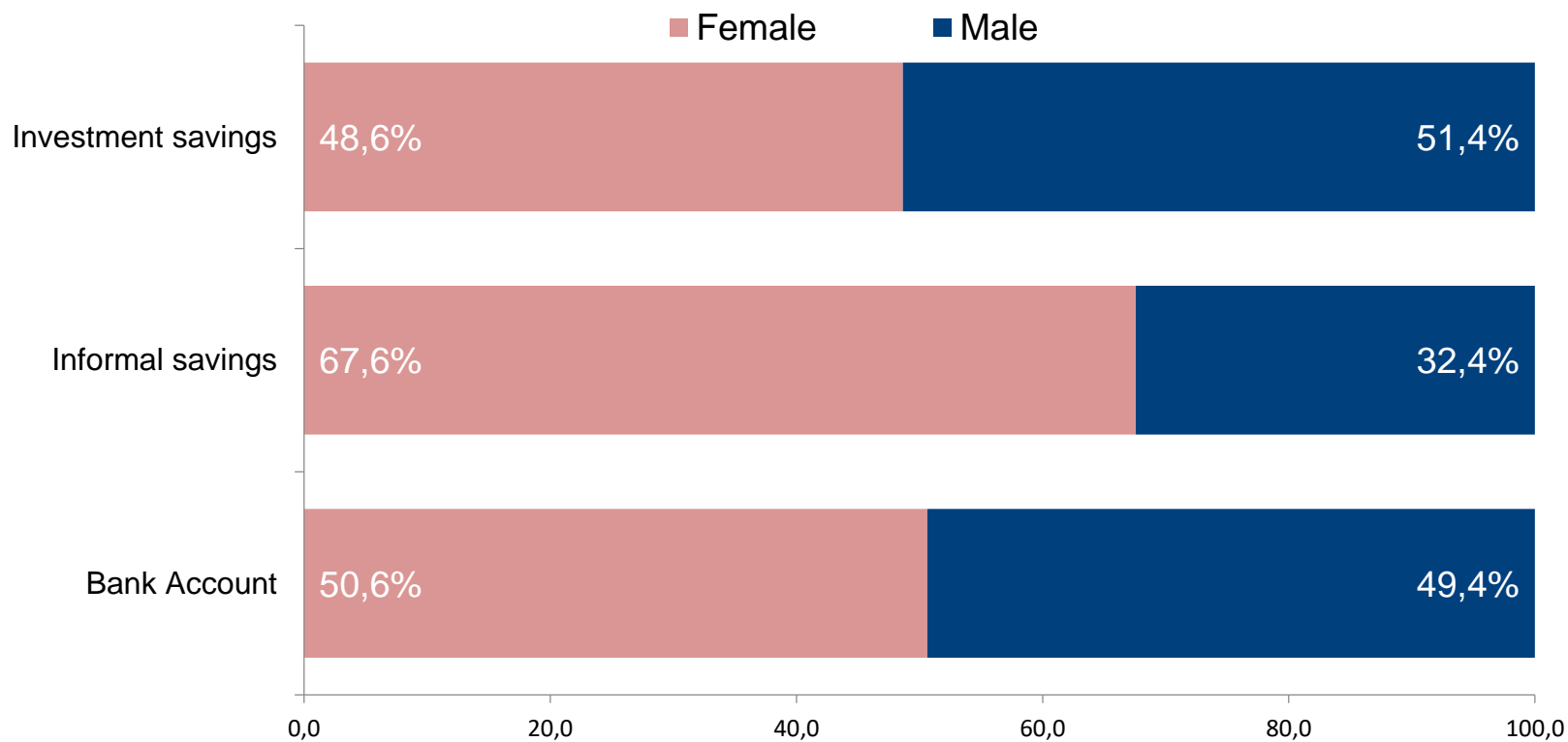
Living standards measure by sex of household head and geo-type, 2017



Source: GHS, 2017

TWO THIRDS OF INVESTORS IN INFORMAL SAVINGS LIKE STOKVELS WERE FEMALE (67,6%) IN 2017

*Exclusive/ joint ownership of
financial assets, 2017*



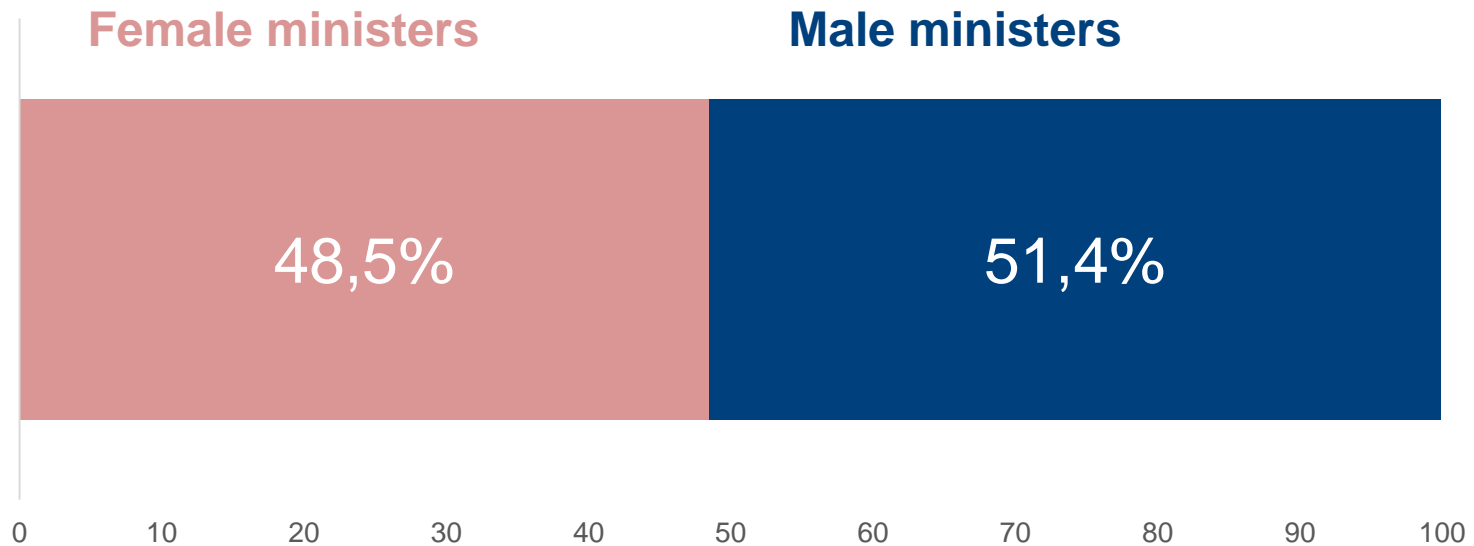
Source: QLFS Q1: 2017



Governance

GENDER PARITY HAS ALMOST BEEN ACHIEVED FOR MINISTERIAL POSITIONS.

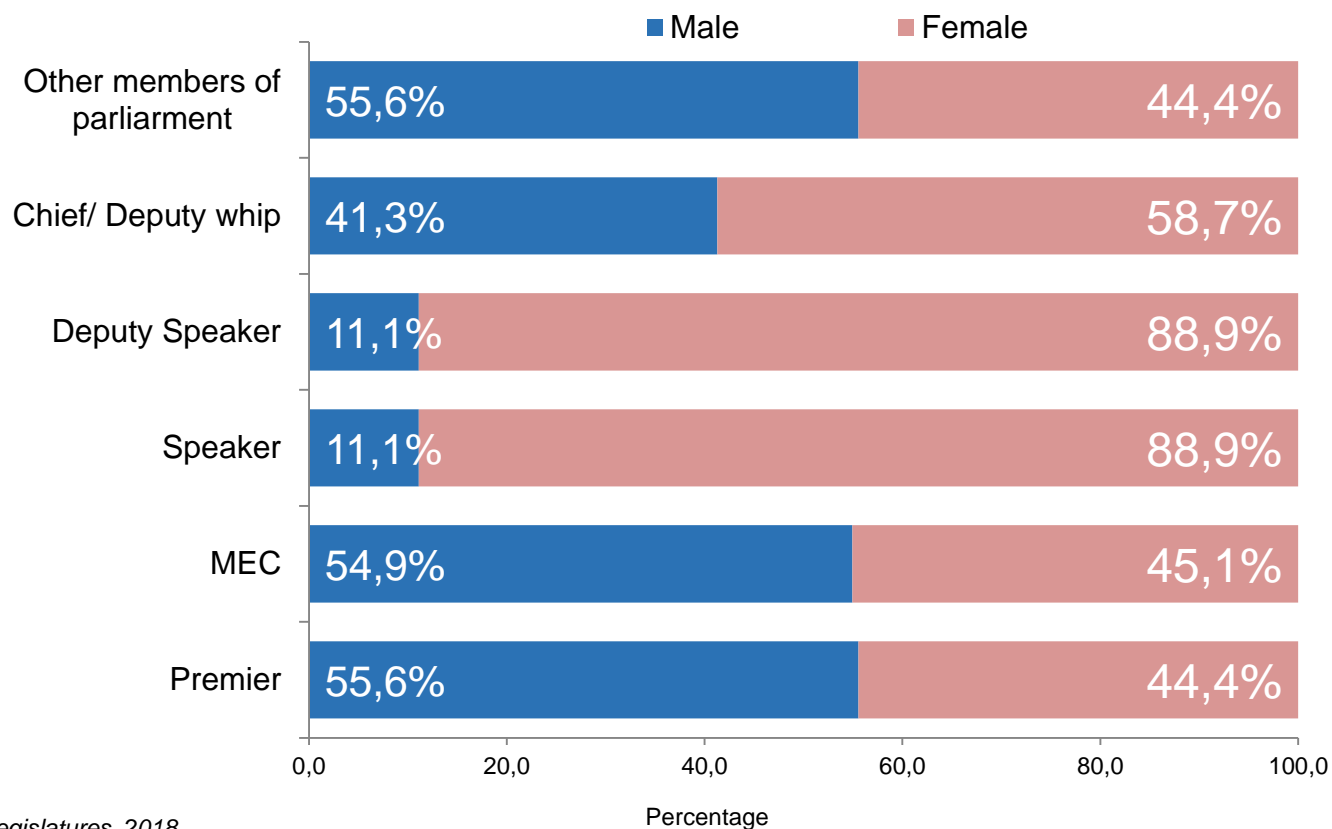
*Decision making positions in
government, 2017*



Sources: Cabinet South Africa, GCIS, 2017

44,4% OF PREMIERS HEADING PROVINCES IN SOUTH AFRICA WERE FEMALE IN 2018.

Composition of provincial legislatures, 2018

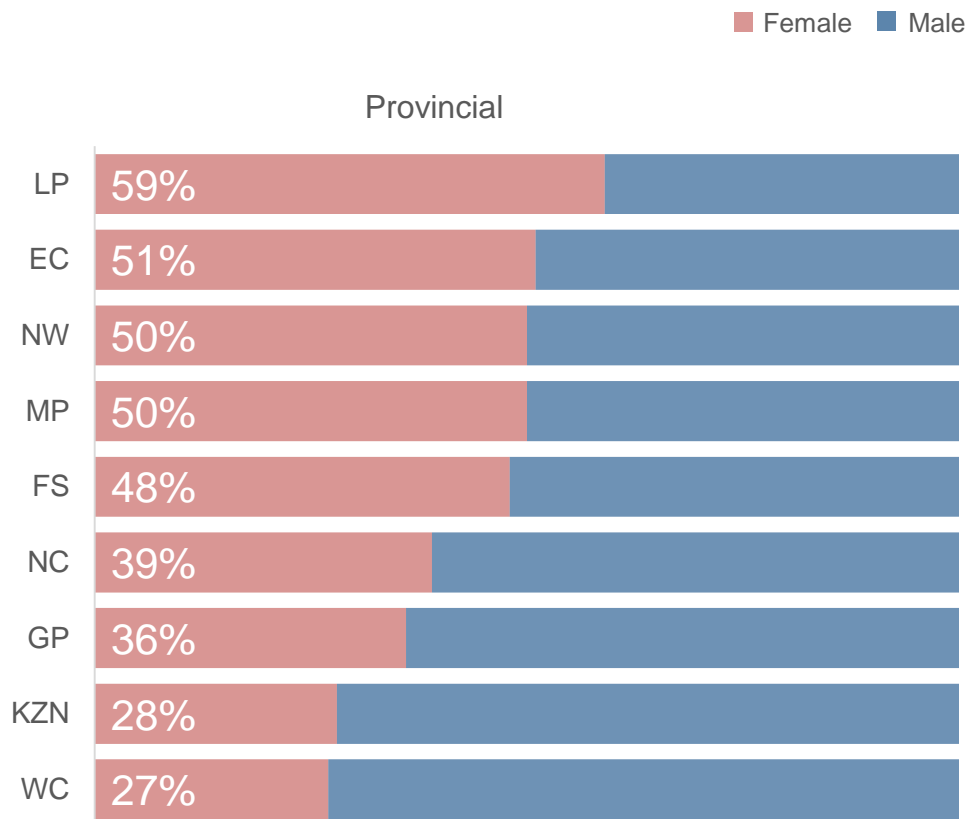
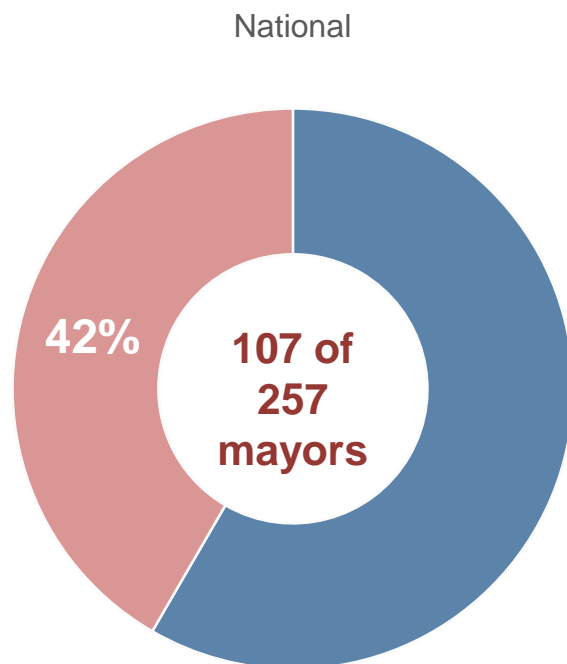


Source: Provincial legislatures, 2018

FOUR IN EVERY TEN MAYORS ARE WOMEN.

Appointments were equally distributed in Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape and North West, while wide gaps were observed in Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal

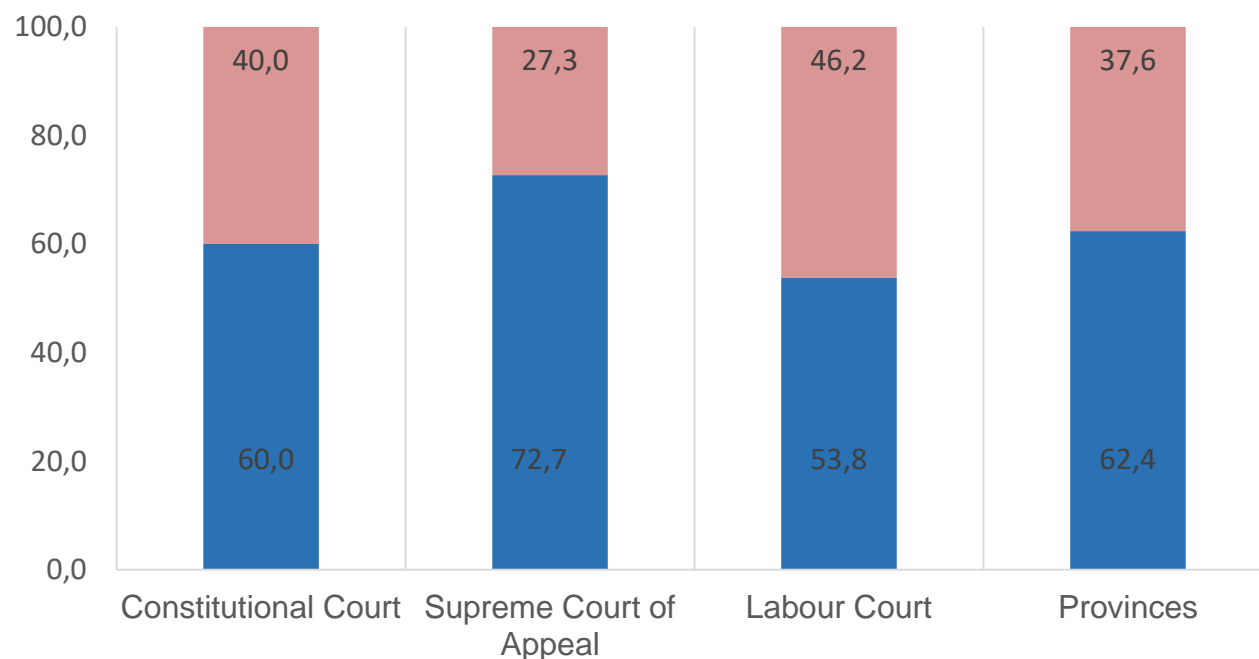
Percentage of municipal mayors who are female, 2017



Source: Non-financial census of municipalities, 2017

THERE IS LOW REPRESENTATION OF FEMALES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN JUSTICE SYSTEM. *Less than a third (27,3%) of employed supreme court judges or advocates were female.*

South African Court judges and advocates by sex, 2017



Source: Department of Justice, October 2017

RECAP

Economic
Empowerment,
2001–2017

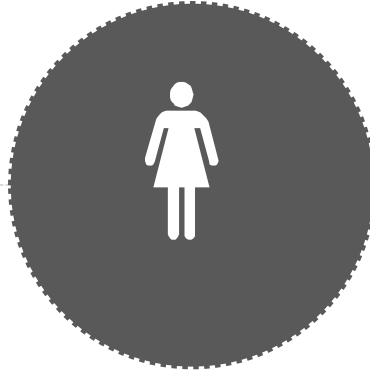
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Males participate at **higher rates**. Highest female participation rates found in:

- Lived in urban areas
- Highest between **35-44 years** (80,2%)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WOMEN



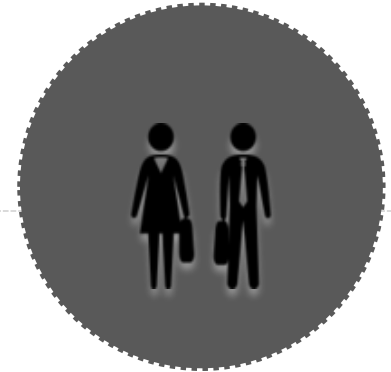
Unemployment generally **increase** poverty. Unemployment rate higher for women than for men.

GENDER PARITY IN DWELLING OWNERSHIP



Between 2002 and 2017, higher percentage of female headed households received government housing subsidies

GOVERNANCE



Good gender equity progress on ministerial positions and provincial legislature. Equity at municipal level is still problematic.

THANK YOU