

Gender Based Labour Income Dynamics across 34 economic Sectors in South Africa: A Consequence of Kusile and Medupi Infrastructure Investment Programme

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Abstract

Noting the country's commitment to infrastructure development, the study focused on the gender dimension of labour market on electricity infrastructure development with reference to on "Kusile" and "Medupi" Power Plants. Applying SAM-Based Model, South African economy has been disaggregated into 34 industries which shows the difference on income levels by gender and the findings shows a clear picture of the unequal gender-pay gap in South Africa. At the construction phase of "Kusile" and "Medupi", all sectors supported employment for males compared to females except two industries which are community, social & personal service and trade which consequently resulting in high income for males compared to females. The findings show that at both the construction and operational phase, in mining and agriculture males continues to largely earn more than women. Though in various industries females earn more than females, it is evident that this is as a result of government policy intervention on women empowerment in the construction sector.

Keywords: Gender, Income, Labour, Infrastructure and Social Accounting Matrix.

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European Journal of Economics, Law and Social Sciences ISSN 2519-1284 (print) ISSN 2510-0429 (online)

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