

2019 PEP Special General Meeting

TYPE - GENDER ANALYSIS • SEPTEMBER 4 • WEDNESDAY

G Gender
Analysis

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9:00am - 10:30am	G	The economy as a gendered structure <i>Speakers / Presenters: Marzia Fontana</i>	Capitainerie 2
11:00am - 12:30pm	G	Engendering economic theory and application <i>Speakers / Presenters: Dileni Gunewardena</i>	Capitainerie 2
2:00pm - 3:30pm	G	Gender Analysis: Macro/CGE (MPIA) session 1 <i>Speakers / Presenters: Marzia Fontana</i>	Capitainerie 1
2:00pm - 3:30pm	G	Gender Analysis: Micro (PMMA) session 1 <i>Speakers / Presenters: Dileni Gunewardena</i>	Capitainerie 2
4:00pm - 5:30pm	G	Gender Analysis: Macro/CGE (MPIA) session 2 <i>Speakers / Presenters: Marzia Fontana</i>	Capitainerie 1
4:00pm - 5:30pm	G	Gender Analysis: Micro (PMMA) session 2 <i>Speakers / Presenters: Dileni Gunewardena</i>	Capitainerie 2

1. The economy as a gendered structure

This session will first introduce the concept of the economy as gendered structure by drawing attention to the unequal distribution of work and resources between women and men, in both paid and unpaid sectors.

Empirical evidence from various sources will be used to corroborate points made. The session will review a selection of cross-country data, largely drawing on recent UN Women and ILO reports, and then present a case study of Vietnam. The case study will be used to illustrate the sort of statistics and indicators that are required to build the gender picture of a specific economy. Building such a picture is an important first step for any ex-ante gender impact assessment of fiscal policies (such as public investment), trade policies and other macro-level policies to foster inclusive growth.

At the end of this session, participants should be able to: (1) Apply data and indicators to highlight the gender features of an economy; and (2) Use insights from the gender statistical picture of an economy to identify bottlenecks and set policy priorities to reduce gender and other inequalities.

Reading suggestions:

Elson, D. and M. Fontana (2019) "Conceptualizing Gender-Equitable Inclusive Growth" Chapter 1 in Elson, D. and A. Seth (eds) *Gender equality and inclusive growth: economic policies to achieve sustainable development* New York: UN Women

Link to the whole report <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2019/gender-equality-and-inclusive-growth-en.pdf?la=en&vs=3753>

UN Women (2016) "The Vietnamese Economy as a gendered structure" Chapter 2 in UN Women *Towards Gender Equality in Viet Nam: Making Inclusive Growth Work for Women* Hanoi: UN Women.

Link to the whole report

http://www.un.org.vn/en/publications/doc_details/504-the-study-towards-gender-equality-in-viet-nam-making-inclusive-growth-work-for-women.html

Useful sources of gender statistics:

UN Women (2015) *Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights*, New York: UN Women

UN Women (2019) *Progress of the World's Women 2019-2020: Families in a Changing World*, New York: UN Women

(both reports available at www.progress.unwomen.org)

ILO (2019) *A quantum leap for gender equality: for a better future of work for all*, Geneva: ILO

Available at https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_674831/lang--en/index.htm

2. Engendering economic theory and application

The session will focus on the different constraints and choices that men and women face, using a microeconomic perspective. It will explore how socially constructed gender roles permeate economic institutions and influence microeconomics models. Starting from economic models of the household, it will show how the gender division of labor, and time devoted to unpaid work in the household, restricts women's choices especially that between paid and non-market work. It shows how such constrained choice can lead to low female labor force participation and disproportionate representation of women in informal work or in on-farm employment.

It will critically analyze the unitary model of the household and briefly review the theoretical and empirical literature regarding alternative collective household models, using these models to explore power dynamics within the household, in a variety of settings, including women and men's work in agriculture and nonfarm employment. The session also explores gender earnings gaps and skills and education gaps and the endogeneity of investment in education, training and skills.

The session will briefly explain the economic analysis of how identity is formed and review the empirical literature on whether men and women exhibit different behavior in negotiation, competitiveness, risk-taking and altruism. It will also examine the evidence for sources of any differences and potential policy implications. It will explore theories of discrimination, as well as economic and spatial mobility.

At the end of this session, participants should be able to (1) define what having a gender perspective means and identify common pitfalls and misconceptions regarding what a gender perspective is (2) identify gaps or male bias in existing economic theories and models (3) identify and explain how incorporating a gender perspective enriches theories and empirical analyses of labor supply, migration, discrimination, credit and entrepreneurship, and (4) identify the difference between policies that are gender-blind versus those that are gender neutral.

Reading and viewing suggestions:

World Bank. 2012. World Development Report 2012 Overview: Gender Equality and Development. World Bank. Available online at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4391>

The Big Question: Why is there still a gender wage gap? Capital Ideas at Chicago Booth Review on Youtube with Marianne Bertrand and Waverly Deutsch <https://binged.it/2KVJrmi>

Related further reading:

Bertrand, Marianne. 2011. Handbook of Labor Economics Vol. 4, "New Perspectives on Gender". Available for download at https://cepr.org/sites/default/files/events/papers/796_BERTRAND%20-%20New%20Perspectives%20on%20Gender.pdf

3. MPIA separate sessions 1 and 2

This is a non-technical session that discusses the extent to which existing CGE models incorporate a gender lens and proposes ways forward. It will involve examining:

- a. The range of gender relevant policy simulations that can be explored with a CGE model;
- b. Key gender ingredients a CGE model must have in order to adequately answer gender-aware questions;
- c. Various approaches and policy emphasis adopted in gender-aware CGE models that have been constructed in the last 20 years;
- d. CGE model refinements needed to address emerging policy questions related to gender-equitable inclusive growth (e.g. public spending priorities/investment in physical and social infrastructure/care provision/etc.).

At the end of this session, participants will: (1) be familiar with different approaches for integrating gender features into a CGE model; (2) be able to critically assess strengths and weaknesses of existing gender-aware CGE models.

Reading suggestion:

Fontana, M. (2014) "Gender in economy-wide modelling" Chapter 8 in Rai, S. and Waylen, G. (eds) *New Frontiers in Feminist Political Economy* London: Routledge

(Should be available to download on the web, otherwise I can provide a pdf document of a pre-print draft)

4. PMMA separate sessions 1 and 2

A non-technical session that builds on session 2, it aims to cover good practices in incorporating gender perspectives in development microeconomics. The session will present a few good/influential research papers that incorporate a gender perspective. Topics covered may include: gender and agricultural productivity (on microeconomic models of the household), labor supply in relation to non-farm employment and financial inclusion and entrepreneurship. At the end of this session, participants will (1) be familiar with ways in which economists have constructed theories and models that incorporate gender well and (4) be exposed to methods and tools that enable them to incorporate gender into specific models that they use.

Reading suggestions:

Doss CR. Women and agricultural productivity: Reframing the Issues. Dev Policy Rev. 2018, 36:35–50. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12243> (Open access, downloadable free)

Related video of Beyond Gender Myths seminar by Agnes Quisumbing, 2013 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FsYATWiXIZw>

Video of IFPRI's gender research on food policy, Beijing +20 by Agnes Quisumbing <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aLHasyuf1oM>

Alderman, Harold; Hoddinott, John; Haddad, Lawrence; and Udry, Christopher R. 2003. Gender differentials in farm productivity: Implications for household efficiency and agricultural policy. In Household decisions, gender, and development: a synthesis of recent research. Quisumbing, Agnes R., ed. Chapter 8. Pp. 61-66. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/129655>

Bardasi, Elena, C. Mark Blackden and Juan Carlos Guzman. 2007. Gender, Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness in Africa. Chapter 1.4 Available for download at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/253905706_Gender_Entrepreneurship_and_Competitiveness_in_Africa

Related further reading:

Rijkers, Bob and Rita Costa. 2012. Gender and Rural Non-farm Entrepreneurship. World Development. 40(12):2411-2426

Also available as

Rijkers, Bob and Rita Costa. 2011. Gender and Rural Non-farm Entrepreneurship. Policy Research Working Paper 6066. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/164421468325151270/pdf/WPS6066.pdf>