

Number	Title	Author	Link	Description
Working Paper 2017/1	The myth of a green economy and green jobs: what strategy for labour?, ISER Working Paper, no. 2017/1	Cottle, Eddie	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10962/59500">http://hdl.handle.net/10962/59500</a>	This paper seeks to analyse the policy position of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) to that of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in relation to the green economy and green jobs. It is argued that the ITUC position is consistent with the paradigm of the UNEP that the source of the ecological and jobs crisis lays within the problem of a lack of investment in appropriate alternative technologies and not that of capital accumulation and the nature of material production itself. It is further argued that both the ITUC and the UNEP's paradigm is flawed on the basis of an assumption that technological efficiencies based upon alternative technologies will reduce the carbon footprint of countries. On the contrary this paper argues that the ITUC and UNEP failed to locate their perspective on a historical understanding of the contradiction of technological efficiencies as part of capital accumulation itself and the continuous expansion of production and secondly, that alternative energy production is still reliant of fossil fuels which will not lead to a reduction of

				greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, this paper argues that the ITUC does not have an alternative position as the notion of the 'Just Transition' is trapped within the existing social democratic, sustainable development paradigm which is committed to a system of capitalist growth. The paper argues that the only viable alternative is for labour to develop and struggle for an alternative eco-socialist society.
Working Paper 2017/2	Spatial differences in stunting and household agricultural production in South Africa:(re)-examining the links using national panel survey data, ISER Working Paper, no. 2017/2	Otterbach, Steffen, Rogan, Michael	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10962/59522">http://hdl.handle.net/10962/59522</a>	One explanation for the increasing prevalence of stunting in South Africa over the past 15 years while other development indicators have improved is that Big Food retail chains have been contributing to a low quality diet across the country, particularly in poor urban households. We thus use nationally representative longitudinal data (2008–2014) to trace 6 years of stunting's evolution among South African children, adolescents, and young adults aged 0–19, with particular attention to how the prevalence of under-nutrition differs between urban and rural areas and how the drivers of poor nutrition vary spatially. The results of our random-effects logistic regressions on the nutritional impact of household

				<p>agricultural production suggest that, conditional on household income, subsistence farming is associated with a lower probability of stunting. Even more important, although under-nutrition retains a strong spatial component, once observable differences in living standards are controlled for, the higher tendency for children in deep rural households to suffer from (severe) stunting reverses.</p>
<p>Working Paper 2017/3</p>	<p>Inequality, social comparisons and minimum income aspirations: Evidence from South Africa, ISEER Working Paper, no. 2017/3</p>	<p>Posel, Dorrit, Rogan, Michael</p>	<p><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10962/59510">http://hdl.handle.net/10962/59510</a></p>	<p>We investigate the formation of minimum income aspirations in South Africa, a country with high rates of poverty together with very high and rising rates of inequality. A number of empirical studies in both developed and developing countries have shown that income aspirations increase with the individual's own income and with the income of others in their community, relationships which are explained by processes of adaptation through habituation and social comparison. However, the relationship between income aspirations and inequality has received far less empirical attention. We analyse the minimum income question (MIQ) asked in nationally representative household survey from 2008/2009 to test for evidence of aspirations failure among the</p>

				poor in South Africa, and to investigate whether high levels of local inequality dampen or stimulate minimum income aspirations, and particularly among those living in poverty.
Working Paper 2018/1	A cohort analysis of subjective wellbeing and ageing: heading towards a midlife crisis, ISER Working Paper, no. 2018/1	Otterbach, Steffen, Sousa-Poza, Alfonso, Moller, Valerie	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10962/65401">http://hdl.handle.net/10962/65401</a>	In this paper, we analyse how different domains of subjective wellbeing evolve within seven years in three different cohorts born 10 years apart. On average, general life satisfaction – as well as satisfaction with leisure time, social contacts and friends, and family – declines substantially between the ages of 15 and 44, with the most significant decrease taking place at a young age (early 20s). Nevertheless, trajectories among the three cohorts differ markedly, indicating that, ceteris paribus, responses on subjective wellbeing differ greatly between cohorts born just a decade apart. The results further indicate that the two older cohorts assess family life and social contacts more favourably than the youngest cohort.