

### Papua New Guinea

#### General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	1,173,034	1,131,387	2017
Total population over 15	2,294,812	2,192,084	2017

*\* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

#### Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	215	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	37.4	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	61.8	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	52.5	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	53	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	0.8	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	65	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	69.5	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

#### Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	60.13%	60.13%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	65.06%	61.77%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	89.18%	82.61%	2012
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	45.77%	34.56%	2012
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	No Data	No Data	2015

*\* ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education: Insufficient data
- Female students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs: Insufficient data
- Female teachers in primary education (2001) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 39%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 42.2%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (1999) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 19.8%

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### Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 71.0%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 69.6%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): N/A

### Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 3

### Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 2%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 21%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data

## Gender and Development Trends in Papua New Guinea

### Health

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has some of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world. However, maternal mortality rates (MMR) are steadily decreasing: in 1990, the MMR was 470 per 100,000 live births. In 2015, this had decreased to 215 per 100,000 (World Health Organisation, 2015).

More than 60% of childbirths in PNG occur outside of formal health facilities. Only 24% of women in the country use modern family planning methods (World Health Organisation Western Pacific Region, 2017).

### Education

There is little information relating to women's literacy in PNG. A 2010 report by the Papua New Guinea Department of Education, noted that "access to education is more difficult for women who are illiterate and illiteracy rate among women in PNG is 60%. The government anticipates achieving 70% enrolment for girls by 2014. Over the years, girls' gross enrolment rate has improved and now it is set at 47%" (p.14).

As approximately 85 percent of the population live in isolated rural areas, it is difficult for the government to provide suitable infrastructure to improve the current situation (Government of Papua New Guinea, 2011).

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### Economy

Women are half as likely as men to hold a job with regular wages in the formal sector, in PNG—24 % of women hold such jobs, compared with 40 % for men (International Finance Corporation, 2017). This may be largely attributed to the view of women's role in society as mothers and caregivers.

### Governance

In 2011, the United Nations Development Programme began a program to advance women's representation in decision making processes in Papua New Guinea. As a result, PNG has experienced a 300% increase of elected women in the national Parliament (3 women elected compared to 1 previously elected) (UNDP, 2012).

As of 2016, there were five female judges in the national and supreme courts and the Chief Magistrate was a woman (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

### Human Rights

As of 2015, PNG was one of the most dangerous places in the world to be a woman. In a 2013 survey, 80 % of men in one province admitted perpetrating physical and/or sexual violence against a partner (U.S. Department of State, 2016). The U.S. Department of State Human Rights Report (2016) for PNG notes that there is unresponsiveness on the part of authorities to complaints of sexual or intimate-partner violence (p. 16)

## Papua New Guinea SDG Progress Profile

- Papua New Guinea was not included in the 2016 SDG Index and Dashboards due to insufficient data. According to a 2016 report (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2016), the data from Papua New Guinea was missing 29% of the values needed to be ranked, and therefore was not included in any indicator data (Annex 2, p. 39)

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