Gender Country Profile

Botswana

General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population under 15</td>
<td>364,807</td>
<td>350,888</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population over 15</td>
<td>759,943</td>
<td>733,570</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Variable</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>2016 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UN Statistics, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UN Statistics, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by a skilled health professional</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>WHO, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>WHO, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy for men</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>2016 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy for women</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>2016 est.</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Variable</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24</td>
<td>96.14%</td>
<td>99.51%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate, ages 15+</td>
<td>87.22%</td>
<td>89.21%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net enrolment rate in primary education</td>
<td>16.97%</td>
<td>16.85%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education</td>
<td>79.13%</td>
<td>83.64%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education</td>
<td>23.25%</td>
<td>31.83%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015)): 74.9%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 52.7%
Botswana

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 81%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 74%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): 59.82%

Decision-Making


Human Rights

- Girls married before 15: Insufficient data
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 5%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime: Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime: Insufficient data

Gender and Development Trends in Botswana

Health

In 2014, the HIV incidence for Botswana reached a low of 1.35% (Republic of Botswana, 2014).

96% of Botswana’s population have safe drinking water. Only 63% of the population use improved sanitation facilities (UNICEF, 2015).

Education

Although Botswana has high primary school enrolment rates, dropout rates are high, and completion rates are lower than in other upper middle-income countries. Passing rates for secondary school remain low (UNICEF, 2015).

The same UNICEF report notes a gender inequality dimension to educational progress in Botswana and that girls are more likely to drop out of school and less likely to find employment than their male counterparts (UNICEF, 2015).

85.1% of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education – compared to 86.7% of their male counterparts (Human Development Report, 2016, p. 5).

Economy

Economic growth in Botswana has been pro-poor; between 2002/03 and 2009/10, the
proportion of the population living on less than $1.90(USD) per day, has declined from 29.8% to 18.2% (World Bank, 2017b).

Botswana ranks sixth in the world for gender parity in economic participation and opportunity, according to the World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Report (2016).

34.7% of Botswana’s landholders are female (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, 2017). In 2015 FAO commissioned a gender assessment for the agriculture and rural sector in Botswana, aiming to establish an equal status for men and women in agriculture and rural development (United Nations Botswana Gender Scorecard Review Report, 2016).

**Governance**

In Botswana, 9.5% of Parliamentary seats are held by women. The Global Gender Gap Report 2013 indicates that only 16% of firms in Botswana have female top managers (World Economic Forum, 2013, p. 144).

**Human Rights**

A 2012 study indicated that a high proportion of men (44%) in Botswana have admitted to perpetrating violence against women (UNFPA, 2012).

**Botswana SDG Progress Profile**

- Botswana is currently ranked 80th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 70th.
- Botswana has ranked 108th in the UN’s 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).
- Botswana is one of seven African states in the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG); it therefore plays a key role in defining the scope of the SDGs (UNICEF, 2015).

**SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels.** (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 12.5 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 96 (SDG threshold met)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 90.3 (significant challenges remain)

Though Botswana’s school enrolment rate is high (particularly at the primary level), it remains behind other middle-income nations in terms of student learning outcomes, particularly in mathematics and science. Gender gaps in literacy remain, as do
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Botswana

Socioeconomic divides in educational access (World Bank, 2014).

Botswana’s government has invested heavily in its tertiary education system. However, these investments have not been matched by a growth in the job market (UNICEF, 2015).

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.
(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 9.5 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 95.8 (SDG threshold met)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 79.8 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 25 (significant challenges remain)

A 2015 report by UNICEF notes that although Botswana’s HIV/AIDS rates have stabilised, the chances of infection increase as adolescents move into adulthood. Causes of this phenomenon are said to include: “Decreasing levels of condom use; low levels of comprehensive knowledge of HIV; high rates of multiple partner relationships among males; and inter-generational and transactional sex” (UNICEF, 2015: 10).
References


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