

Swaziland

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	260,507	254,811	2017
Total population over 15	465,996	469,934	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	389	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	50.4	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	65.2	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	55.9	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	88	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	28.8	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	52.2	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	51	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	93.53%	96.02%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	87.44%	87.5%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	79.79%	79.44%	2014
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	66.25%	65.8%	2014
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	5.19%	5.47%	2013

** All data from unesco institute of statistics, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 18.4%
- Female students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2006) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 8.6%
- Female teachers in primary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 70.8%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 47.5%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 55.2%

Swaziland

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 63.6%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 39.7%
- 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): 36.66%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 6

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 1%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 7%
- 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 Swaziland

Health

Swaziland has the highest HIV prevalence in the world, with 28.8% of their adult population living with HIV (AVERT, 2016).

Approximately one-third (33 per cent) of HIV infected pregnant women in Swaziland do not have access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services. As a result, HIV prevalence among pregnant women has steadily increased in the country since 1992 from 3.9% to 37% in 2013 (WHO, 2014; AVERT, 2016).

After implementation of PMTCT services in 2014/15, UNAIDS reported that 95% of pregnant women living with HIV received antiretroviral treatment. In the same year, less than 500 children (aged 0-14 years) were newly infected with HIV, compared to 1600 in 2010 (AVERT, 2016).

Education

A UNGEI report on Swaziland notes that “although there are more female teachers than males, there are more male head teachers; this absence of female role models in leadership positions may impact girls’ perceptions of their own abilities” (UNGEI, n.d.).

A 2015 report by UNICEF notes that current literacy rates for the country stand above 90%. However, the same report also points out that one of the key issues to be addressed by the

Swaziland

Ministry beyond 2015 will be to develop specific literacy and numeracy proficiency standards, which may then inform assessments undertaken during the national census surveys (UNICEF, 2015, p. 62).

Economy

Approximately 31% of the population in Swaziland is employed, with 40% of males and 24% females employed. Most women are found in the informal sector, mainly in micro-enterprises and in agricultural and food production sectors; participation of women in non-agricultural wage employment remains low (WHO, 2014).

Governance

Women's representation in Swaziland remains low; representation has fluctuated from about 8% in the 7th parliament (1998 - 2003) to 20% in the 8th parliament (2003 - 2008) and then declined to about 14.5% in the 9th parliament (2008 - 2013) and a slight decline to 14% in the current parliament (2014 - 2018) (UN Swaziland, n.d.).

Human Rights

Around 12% of women aged 15-49 years are in a polygamous marriage. Females getting married at a younger age is also fairly common; 9% of women now aged 20-49 were married by the time they were 18, and 1.3% were married by the age of 15 (AVERT, 2016).

Swaziland SDG Progress Profile

- Swaziland is currently ranked 116th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 107th.
- Swaziland has ranked 148th in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 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): 11.3 (significant challenges remain)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 93.5 (significant challenges remain)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 84.7 (major challenges must be overcome)

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 (%): 6.2 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 109.7 (SDG threshold met)

Swaziland

- Female labor force participation (% male): Insufficient data
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 22.7 (significant challenges remain)

Violence and abuse are major concerns affecting women and children. Approximately one in three females experienced some form of sexual violence as a child and one in four females experienced physical violence as a child (UDAF, 2015).

Swaziland

References

- AVERT (December 2016). "HIV and AIDS in Swaziland." Retrieved from <https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub-saharan-africa/swaziland>
- Bertelsmann Stiftung (2016). *Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards (2016)*. Retrieved from http://www.sdgindex.org/assets/files/sdg_index_and_dashboards_indicator_profiles.pdf
- CIA. (2017). The World Factbook: Country profiles. Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sl.html>
- UDAF (September 2015). "Swaziland United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020." Retrieved from https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Swaziland_DPDCPSWZ3_UNDAF_2016-2020_March_5_2015.pdf
- UNESCO Institute of Statistics. (2015). *Education*. Retrieved from <http://data.uis.unesco.org>
- UNESCO (2017). *UNESCO Institute of Statistics*. Retrieved from <http://uis.unesco.org/>
- UN Data (2017). *Swaziland*. Retrieved from <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Swaziland>
- UNDP (2015). *Human Development Data (1990-2015)*. Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>
- UNDP (2016). *Africa Human Development Report 2016: Accelerating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa*. New York, NY. Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hdr/2016-africa-human-development-report/>
- UNICEF (2016a). "The State of the World's Children 2016." Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/sowc/>
- United Nations Statistics (2017). *SDG Indicators*. Retrieved from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=8.10.2>
- UN Swaziland (n.d.). "Gender Equality and Equity." Retrieved from <http://sz.one.un.org/content/unct/swaziland/en/home/about-the-country/gender-equality-and-equity.html>

Swaziland

United States Department of State. (2016). *Swaziland 2016 Human Rights Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265520.pdf>

UN Women (2016). *Global Database on Violence Against Women: Swaziland*. Retrieved from <http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/africa/swaziland>

World Bank (2017). *Databank (Labour Force Participation)*. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.MA.ZS>

World Economic Forum. (2013). *The Global Gender Gap Report 2013*. Retrieved from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf

World Economic Forum. (2016). *The Global Gender Gap Report 2016*. Retrieved from <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=RWA>

World Health Organisation (2014). "Swaziland: Analytical summary - Maternal and Newborn Health." Retrieved from http://www.aho.afro.who.int/profiles_information/index.php/Swaziland:Analytical_summary_-_Maternal_and_newborn_health

World Health Organisation (2016). *World Health Statistics 2016: Monitoring Health for the SDGs*. Retrieved from http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/

World Health Organisation (2017). *Global Health Observatory Data Repository*. Retrieved from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.22500?lang=en>