

South Africa

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	7,718,511	7,667,830	2017
Total population over 15	19,171,176	19,743,187	2017

** All data from cia, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	138	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	32	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	46.5	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	37.3	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	94	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	19.2	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	61.6	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	64.6	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	98.7%	99.4%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	95.83%	93.43%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	99.72%	97.27%	2014
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	98.82%	111.52%	2014
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	15.7%	23.31%	2014

** 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 (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 79%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 54.8%
- Female teachers in tertiary education: Insufficient data

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 59.8%

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- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 46.1%
- 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): 77.32%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 42

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 1%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 6%
- 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 South Africa

Health

South Africa has the largest antiretroviral treatment (ART) programme in the world, to combat HIV/AIDS. These efforts have been largely financed from its own domestic resources and the country now invests more than \$1.5 billion annually to run its HIV and AIDS programmes (AVERT, 2017).

In February 2014, South Africa rolled out a new set of family planning and contraception guidelines, including expanded contraception *options* for women. The government aimed to link the spread of HIV/AIDS with family planning, and highlight the needs of vulnerable groups within the health sector, including women living with HIV, migrants, sex workers, and same-sex couples (Republic of South Africa, 2014).

Education

A 2015 report by the South African government, reflects that women constitute the majority of enrolments in post-secondary vocational education and training. Between 2010 and 2013, enrolments rose from 50.3% to 57.9% (Republic of South Africa, 2015, p. 34).

The same report notes that in secondary vocational education and training, in contrast, females constitute a minority of enrolments, at 6.9% in 2013 (Republic of South Africa, 2015, p. 34).

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Economy

Census figures indicate that in 2010 an estimated 51% of women within the country were active contributors to South Africa's GDP (ONE, 2015).

There has been significant employment growth for South African women holding higher-level degrees. By 2015, degree-holders accounted for 8.1% of total employment and matriculants accounted for 30.8% (Republic of South Africa, 2015, p.57).

Governance

South Africa has seen a rise in the number of women holding political office since 1994; after the 2014 general elections, women occupied 43% of Cabinet posts, 46% of Deputy Minister Positions, and 41% of parliamentary seats (ONE, 2015).

Human Rights

South Africa is characterised by strong legislation and policies on gender equality, but this does not always diffuse to the local level. Rape - including spousal rape - is illegal in South Africa, but remains a serious and pervasive problem. According to police statistics, approximately 150 women and girls per day reported rape to police (U.S. Department of State, 2016). Between 40% to 50% of men disclose having ever perpetrated physical partner violence (UNFPA South Africa, 2016).

South Africa SDG Progress Profile

- South Africa is currently ranked 99th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 118rd.
- South Africa has ranked 119th in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

South Africa has amongst the highest per capita income on average, but also has some of the highest income Gini-coefficients, at 63.1.

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): 13.6 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 98.9 (SDG threshold met)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 89.6 (major challenges must be overcome)

According to a UNICEF South Africa report (n.d.), the nation spends a bigger share of its gross domestic product on education than any other country in Africa. However, performance levels are lower than in many other countries in the region. Around 27% of public schools do not have running water, 78 per cent are without libraries and 78% do not

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have computers. There is limited provision for preschool and special education (UNICEF South Africa, n.d.).

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 (%): 42 (SDG threshold met)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 95.6 (SDG threshold met)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 76.3 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 16.9 (SDG threshold met)

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