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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Gender Series Volume IX: Women Empowerment, 2017–2022

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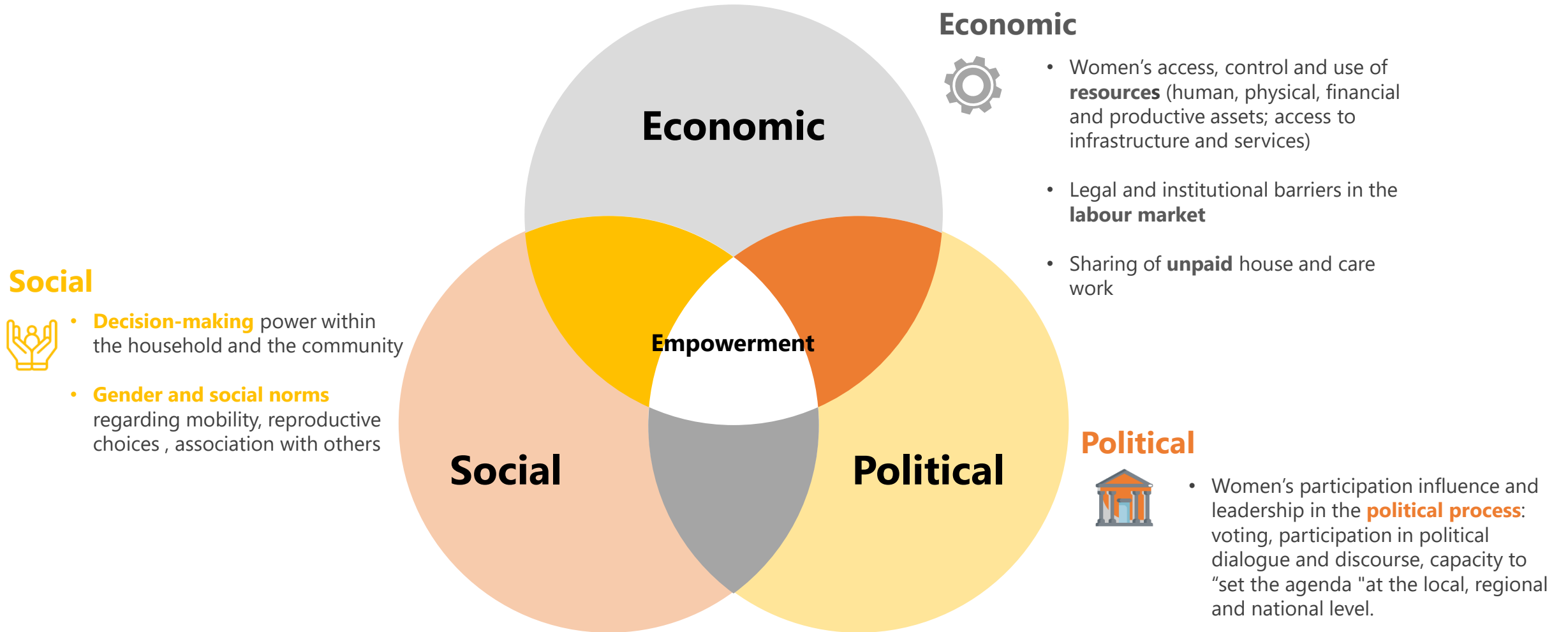
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ABOUT THE GENDER SERIES VOLUME IX AND ITS OBJECTIVES

-  Provides analysis relating to gender disparities, trends and patterns in women empowerment as well as an in-depth analysis of economic, social and political domains to ascertain progress toward gender equality
-  Analysis in women empowerment over the past 5 years
-  Data sources: Survey and administrative data sources
-  Legislative framework and international agreements promoting women empowerment :
RSA constitution, National Development Plan, SDGs, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

Framework for Women Empowerment



The **South African**

population in 2022
is estimated at ...



60,6
Million



up by **640 074** (*annual rate of growth 1,06%*)
from 2021 estimates

Source: MYPE 2022

Approximately 51,1% (31,0 million) of the population is female.

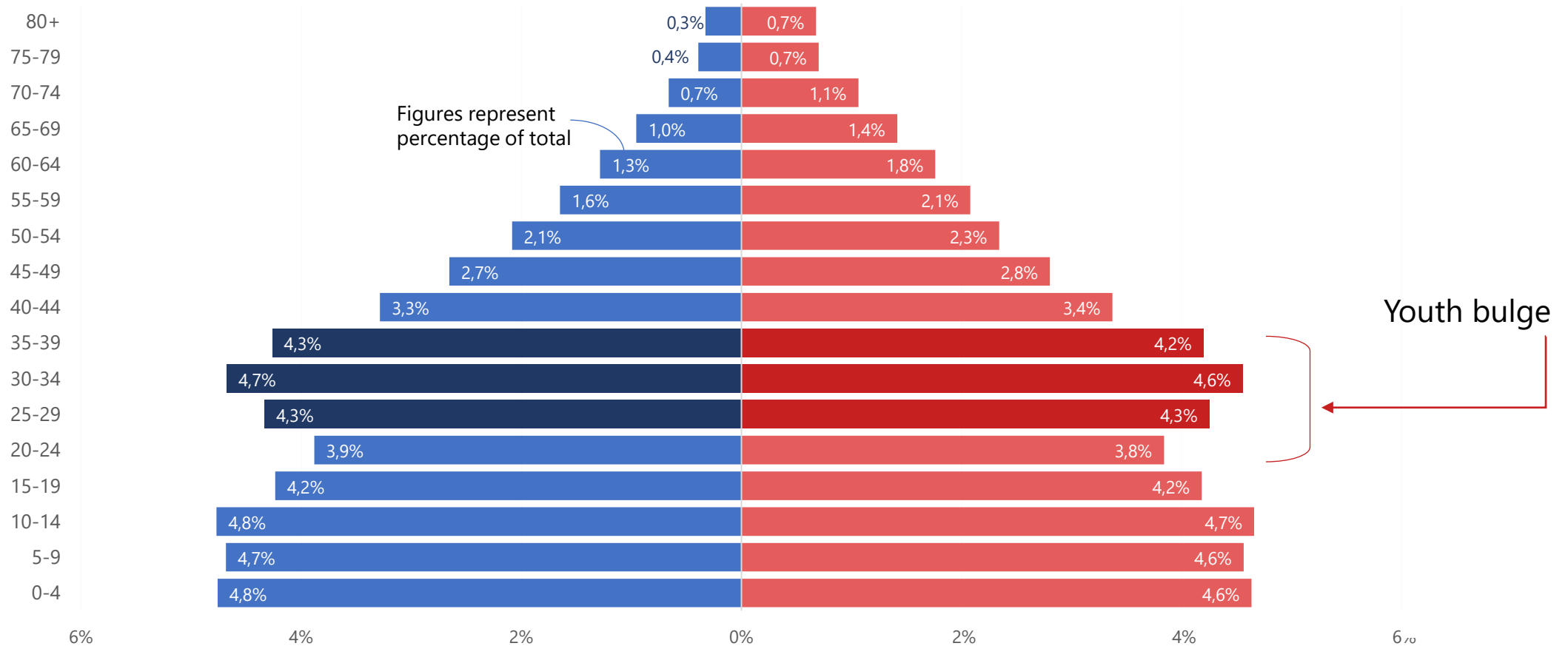
South Africa's population by sex, 2022



Source: MYPE 2022

South Africa has a youthful population, with a significant youth bulge aged 25-39

SA age structure by 5 year age groups, 2022



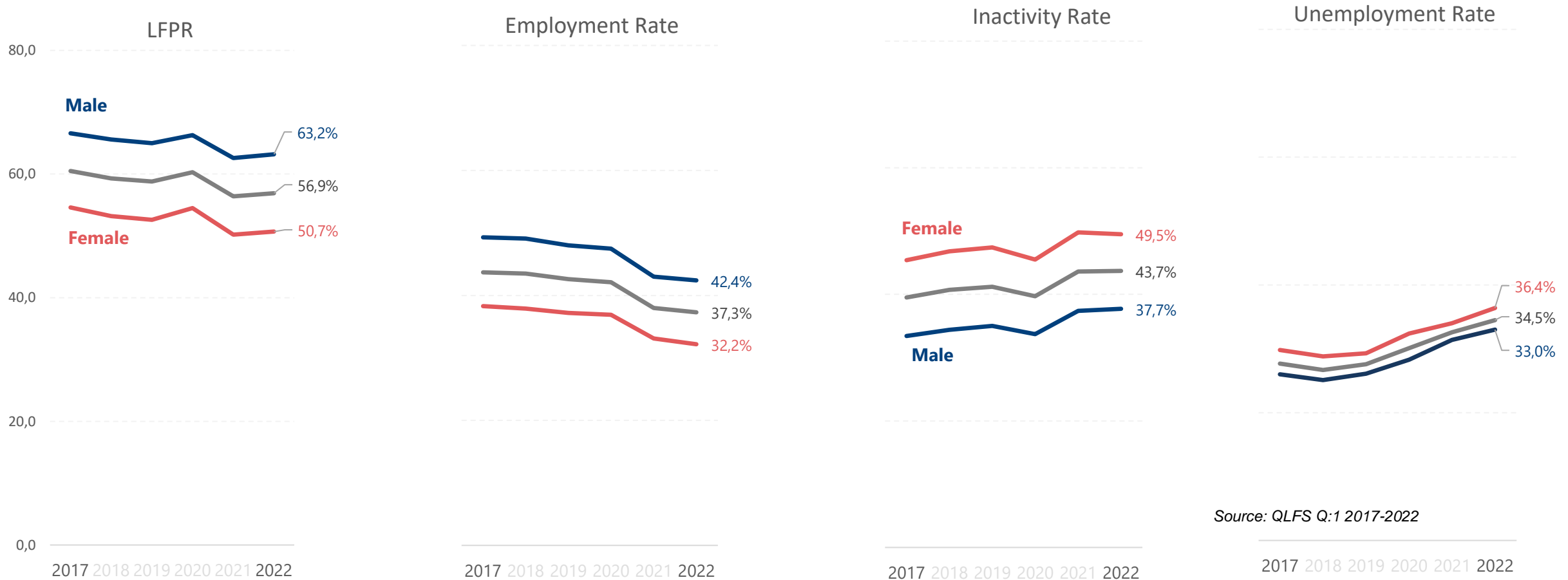
Source: MYPE 2022

A stack of approximately 15 South African 20-cent coins is positioned in the center-left of the frame. The coins are silver-colored and have 'SARB RS' embossed on their edges. They are resting on a 200 Rand banknote, which is partially visible and slightly out of focus. The background consists of other banknotes in various colors (green, blue, orange) and is also blurred. The overall image conveys a sense of money and finance.

Economic Empowerment

Males Labour Force Participation Rates and Employment rates are consistently higher than **females**, while inactivity rates and unemployment rates show the opposite trend.

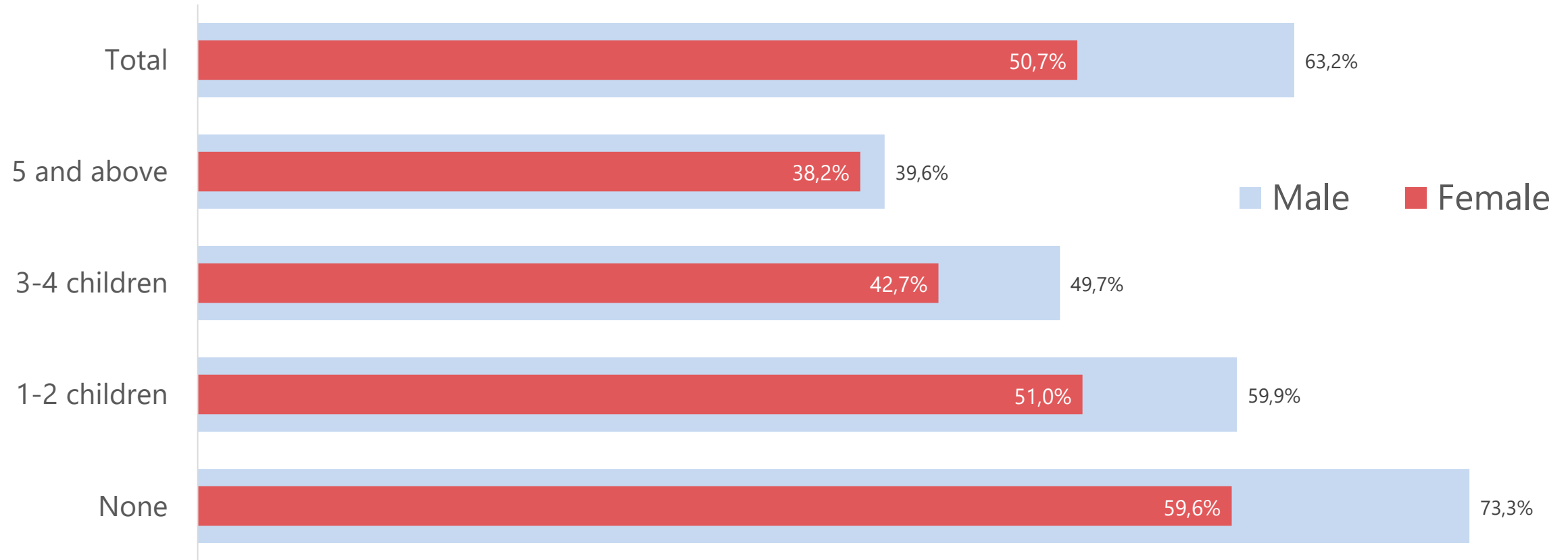
Labour force indicators by sex, 2017 - 2022



Source: QLFS Q:1 2017-2022

Participation rates were higher where there were no children in the household

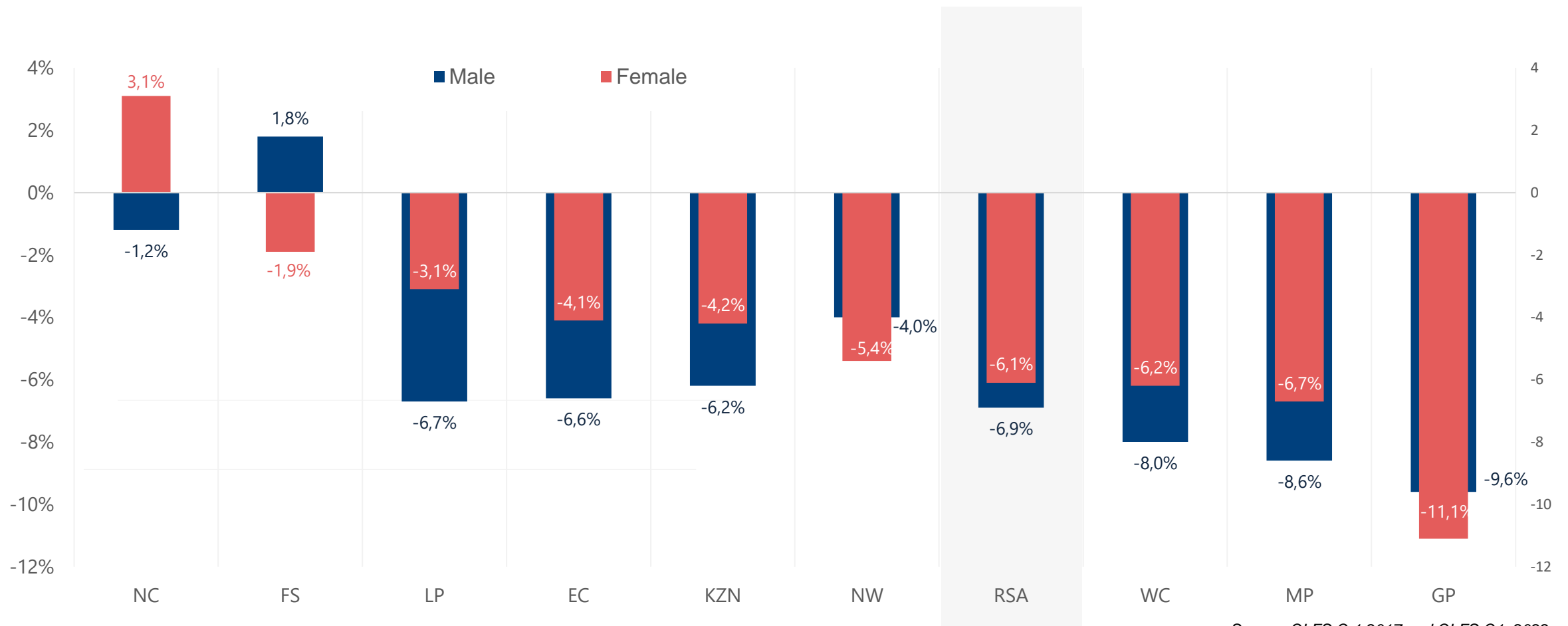
Labour force participation rate by sex and presence of children 2022



Source: QLFS Q:1 2017 and QLFS Q1: 2022

National employment rates declined by 6,9 percentage points for males and 6,1 percentage points for females. Noticeable decrease in employment rates of males and females was in Gauteng.

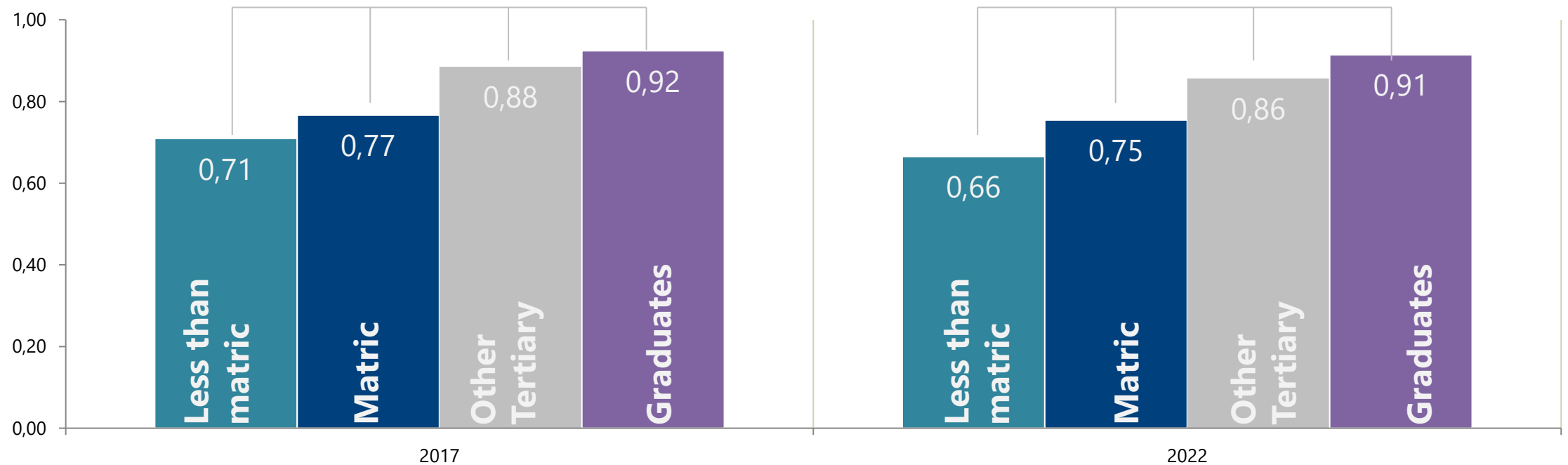
Percentage change in Employment rate by province and sex, 2017-2022



Source: QLFS Q:1 2017 and QLFS Q1: 2022

The **gender gap** between male and female **graduates remained relatively stable** over the 5-year reference period (0,92 in 2017 and 0,91 in 2022), **favouring males**.

Gender parity ratio of employment rates by educational attainment



Source: QLFS Q:1 2017 and QLFS Q1: 2022

Working for households as domestic workers was more common among females than males. **There was a 4,7 percentage point increase for women in skilled agriculture.**

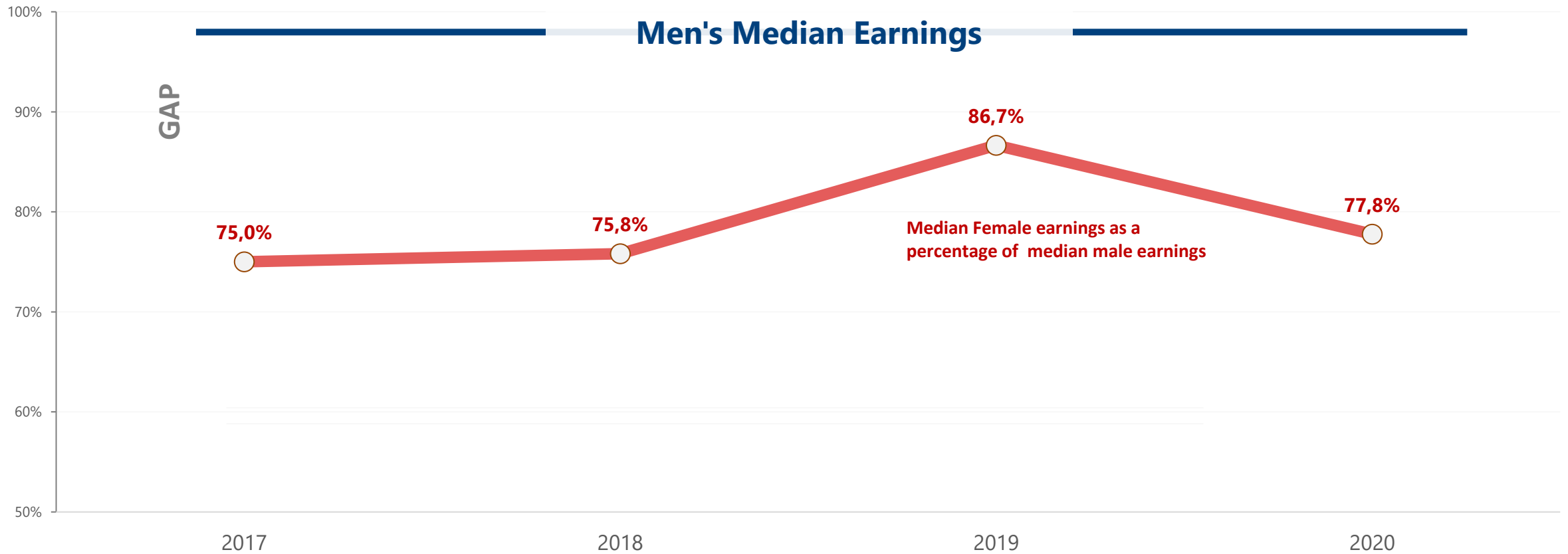
Share of females by occupation, 2017 and 2022

Source: QLFS Q:1 2017 and QLFS Q1: 2022



In 2020, women's median monthly earnings were 77,8% of men's median monthly earnings

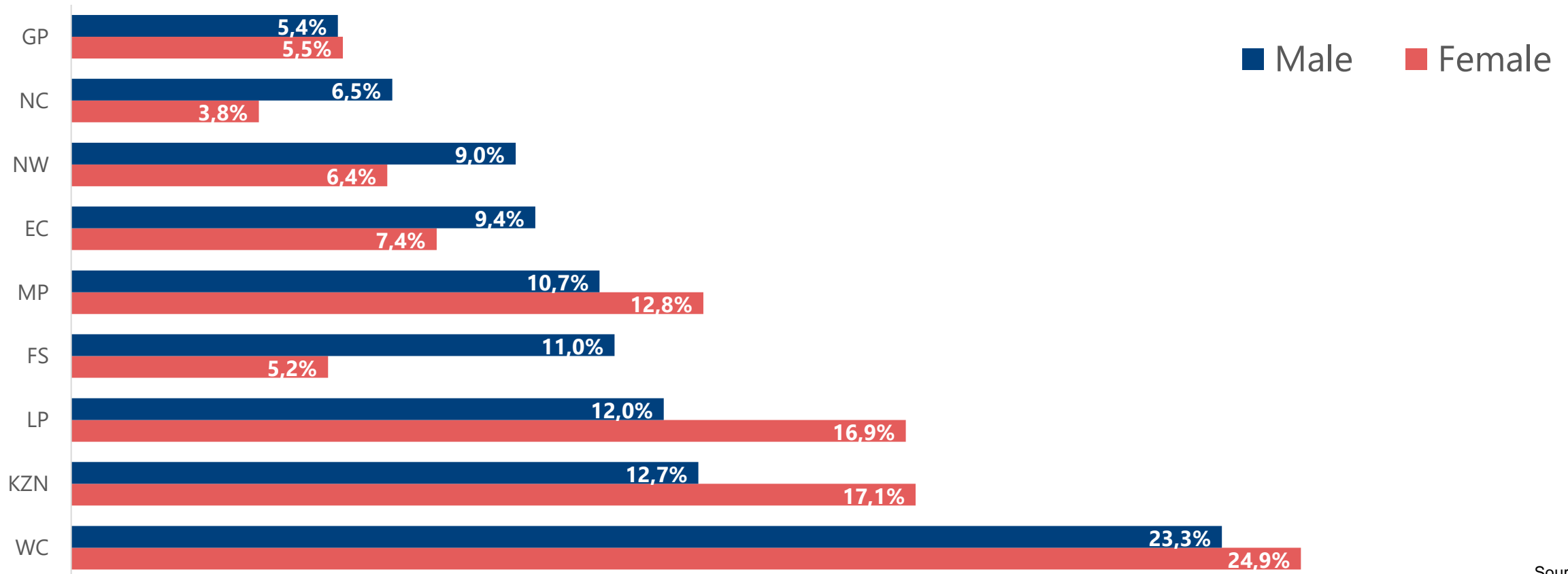
Median Female earnings as a percentage of median male earnings, 2017 - 2020



Source: Labour Market Dynamics 2017 - 2020

Approximately a quarter of commercial farm employees were employed in Western Cape.

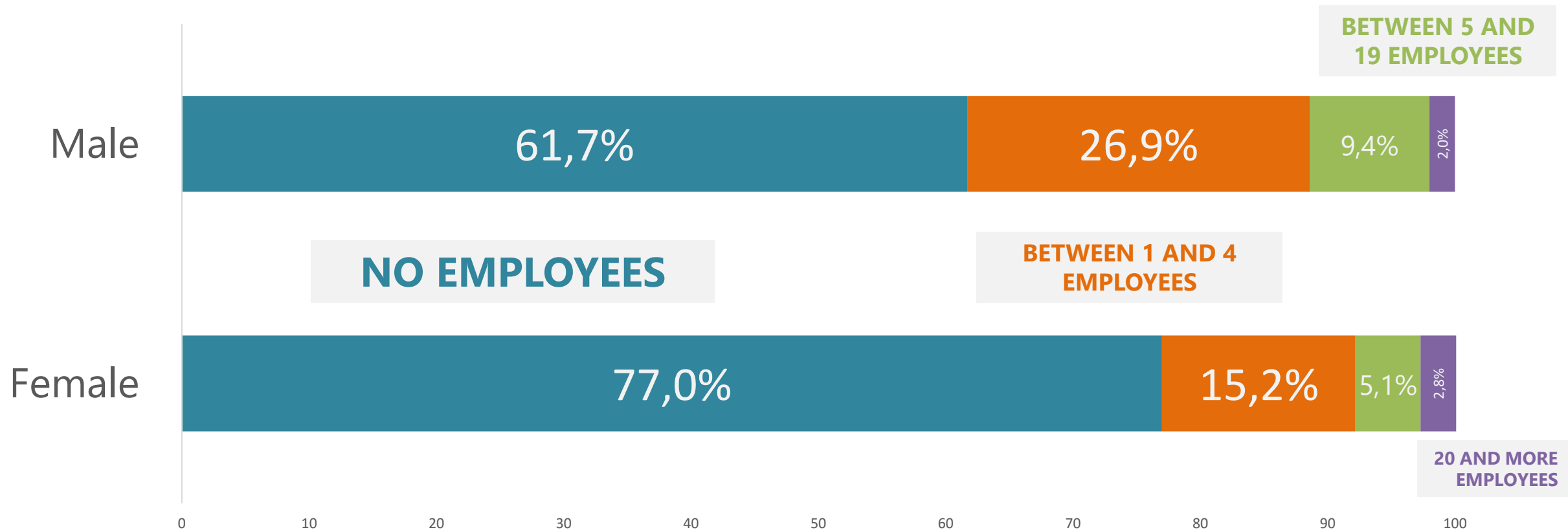
Percentage of individuals employed in commercial farms by sex, 2018



Source: CoCA 2018

A higher proportion of males were employers, while females were more likely to be own account workers

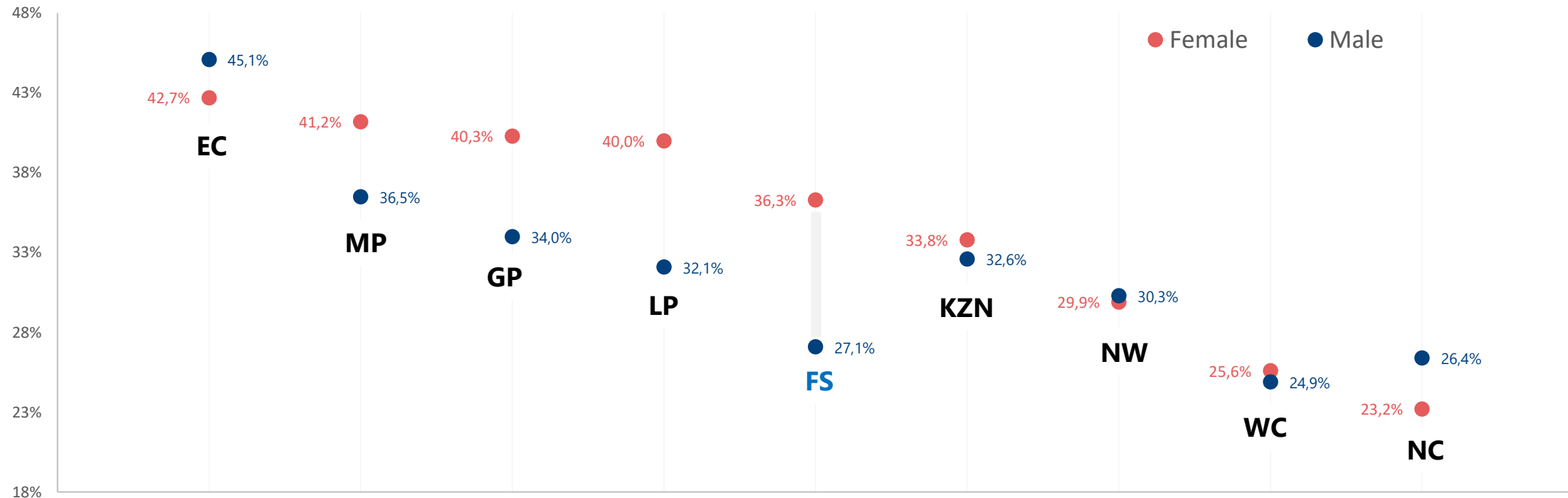
Employers and own-account workers by sex and number of employees, 2022



Source: QLFS Q:1 2017 and QLFS Q1: 2022

Eastern Cape had highest unemployment rates for males and females in 2022. In General Females have higher unemployment rates, **with FS showing the largest Gender Gap**

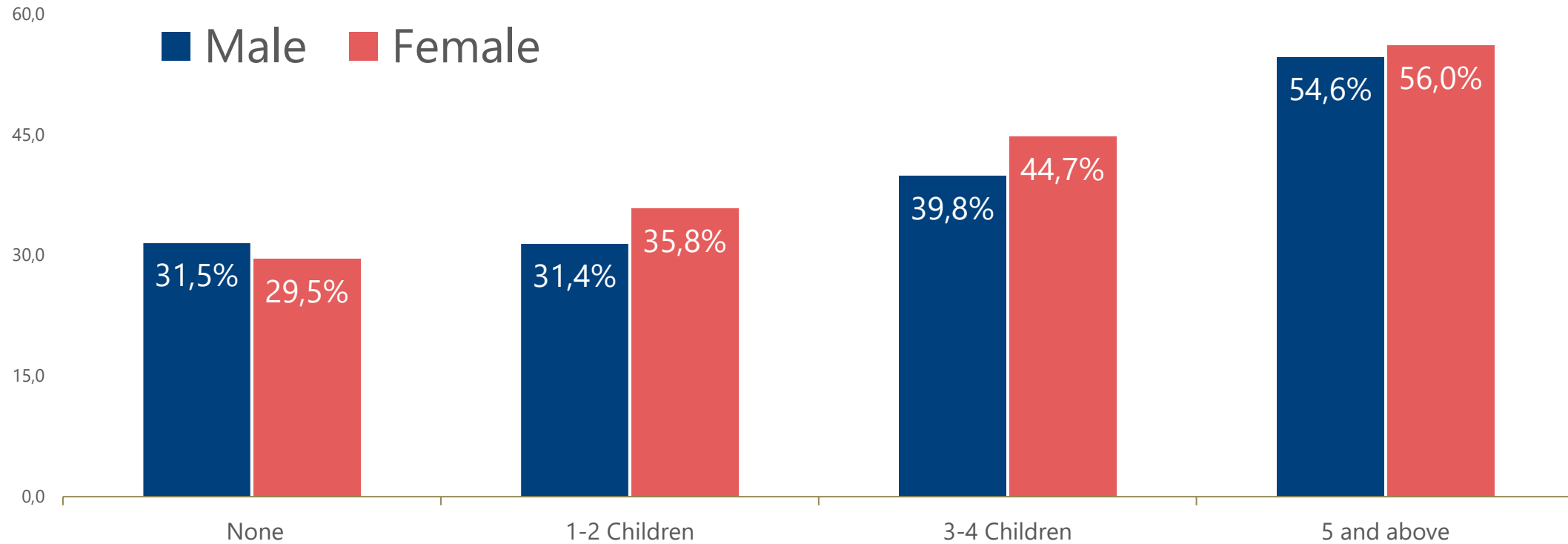
Provincial unemployment rate by sex, 2022



Source: QLFS Q1: 2022

Females with children in their households were **more likely to be unemployed** than males.
Unemployment for females increased with the number of children present.

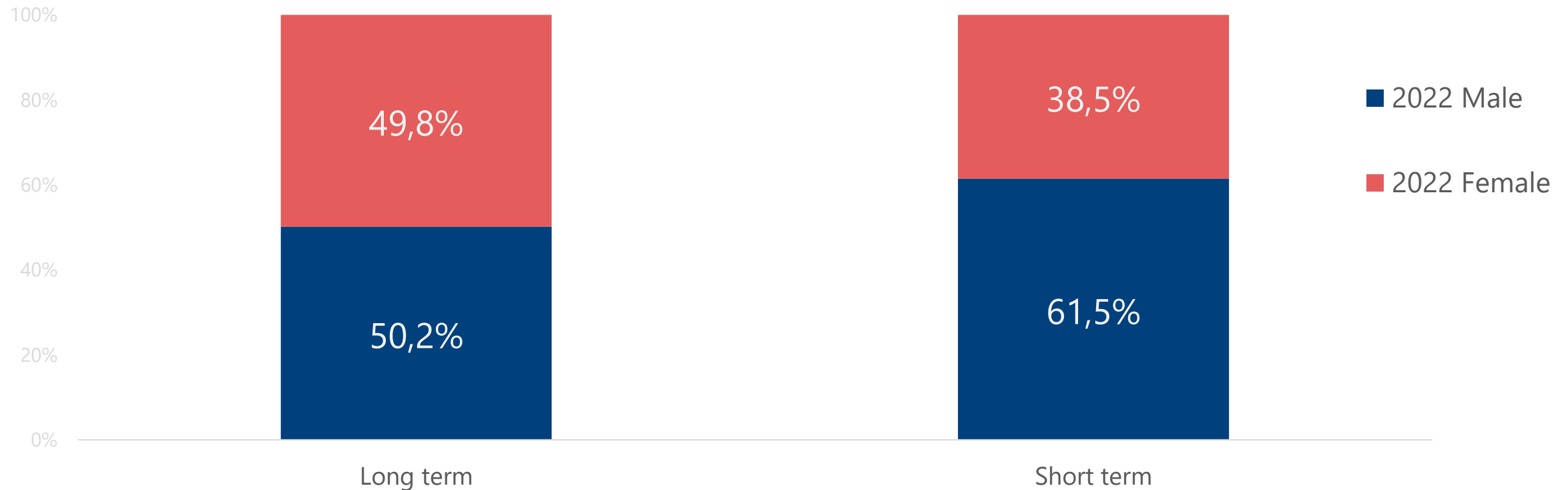
Unemployment by sex and presence of children, 2022



Source: QLFS Q:1 2017 and QLFS Q1: 2022

Males were more likely to be in short-term unemployment (61,5%) than their female counterparts (38,5%). Males and females experienced long-term unemployment equally.

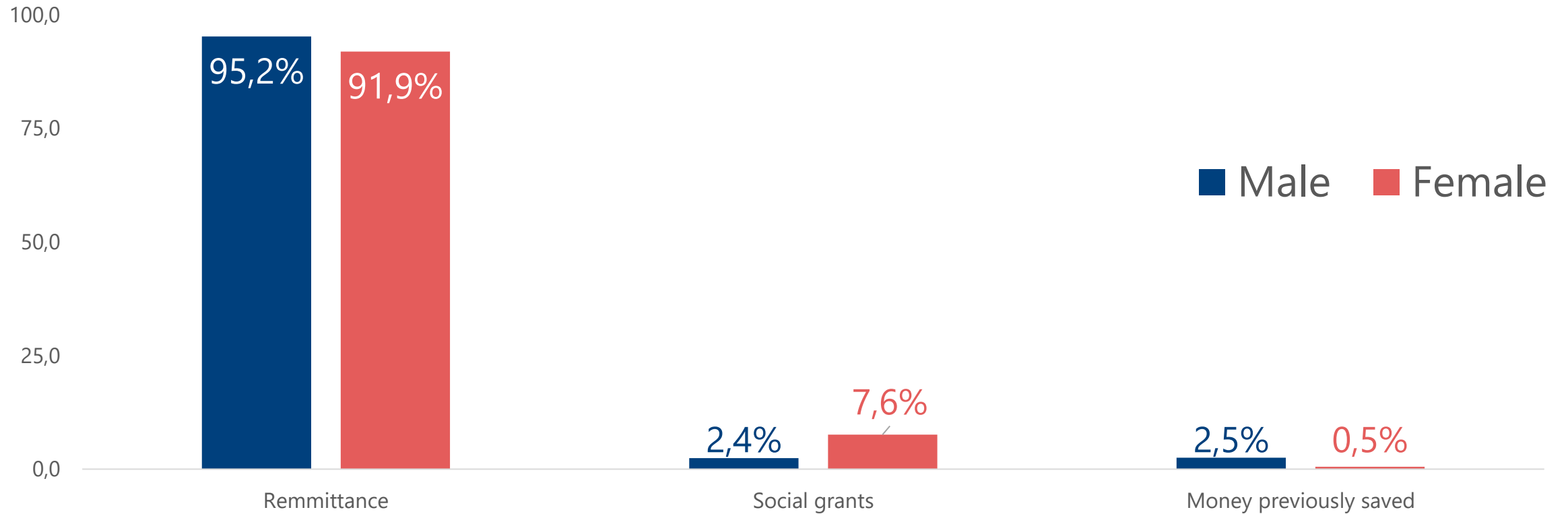
Duration of unemployment by sex, 2022



Source: QLFS Q1:2017

Between 2017 and 2022, over 90% of unemployed males and females relied on remittances for their survival. In 2022, 7,6% of females relied on social grants as a means of survival.

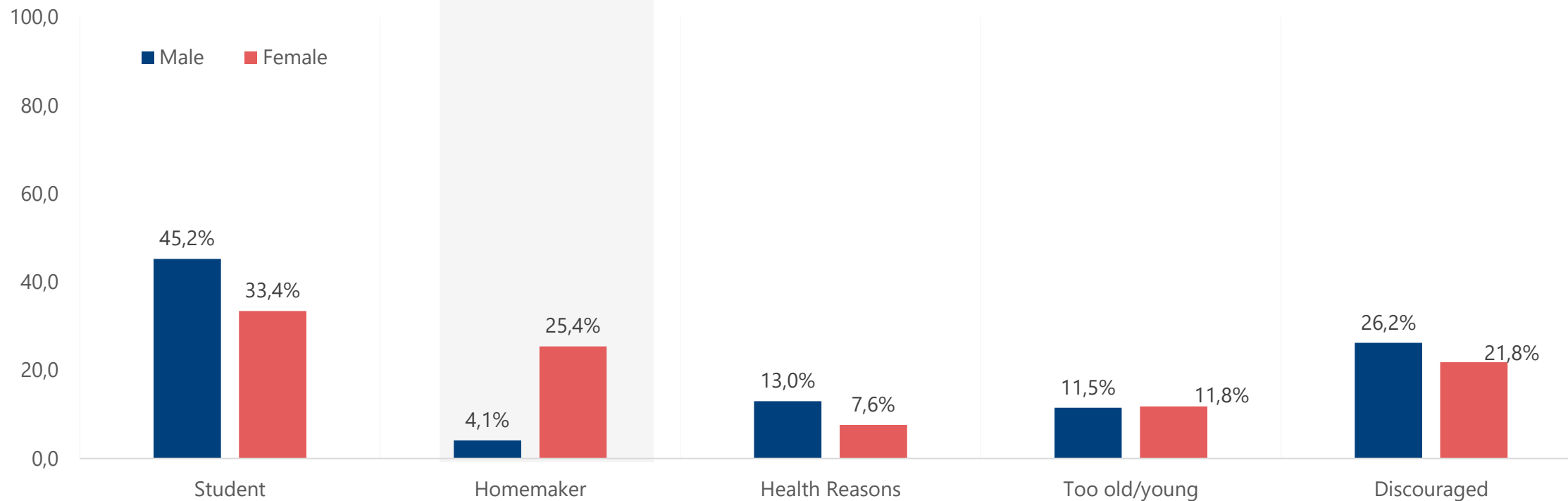
Means of survival of unemployed persons by sex, 2022



Source: QLFS Q1:2022

Approximately a quarter of females rated being a home maker as a reason for inactivity. Discouragement and being a student was higher amongst males than females .

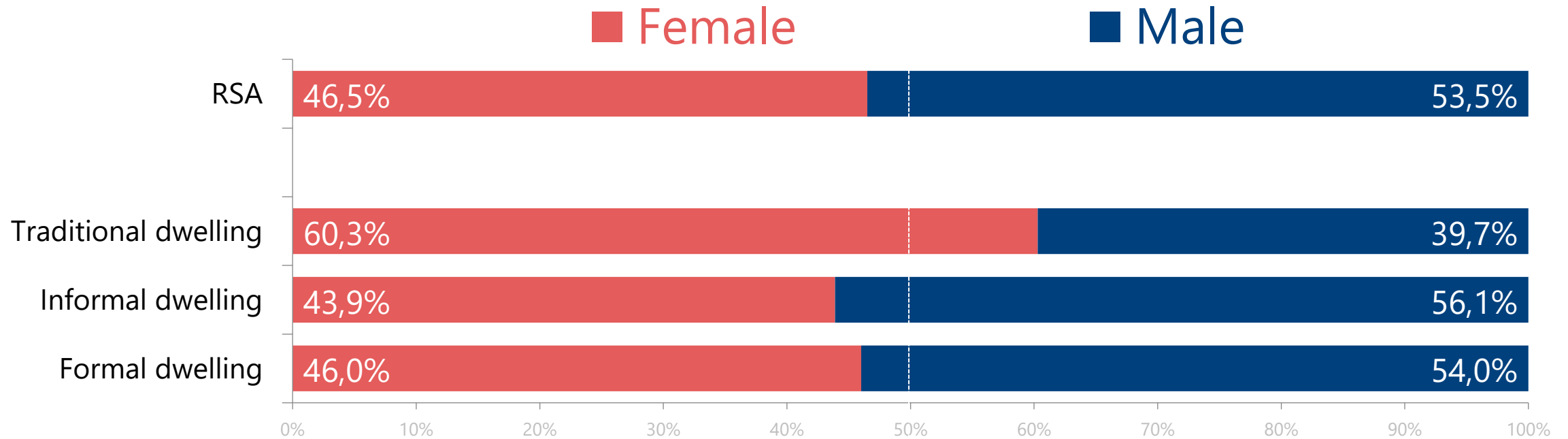
Reasons for inactivity by sex, 2022



Source: QLFS Q1: 2022

Over half (53,5%) of households headed by males owned their dwellings in 2021. The proportion of female headed households who own traditional homes was higher than that of their male counterparts.

Dwelling ownership by type of dwelling and sex of household head, 2021



Source: GHS 2021

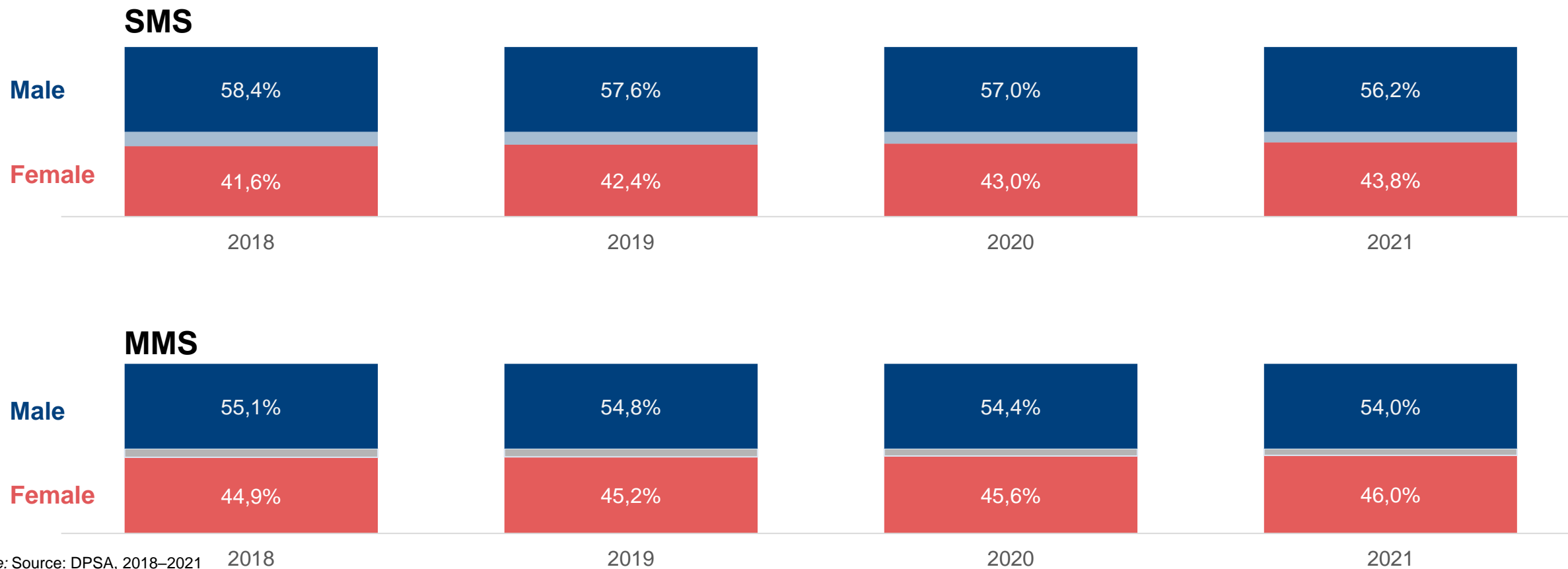
A group of people, including a woman in the foreground, are holding a large banner. The banner has the words 'WE ARE FREE' written on it in large, bold, black letters. The background is slightly blurred, showing more people and what appears to be an outdoor setting.

Social Empowerment



Males occupy most senior management positions (SMS) in the public sector. A similar trend was noted among the middle management positions (MMS).

Percentage distribution of females in senior (SMS) and middle (MMS) management positions in the public sector by sex , 2018 - 2021



Source: Source: DPSA, 2018–2021

2018

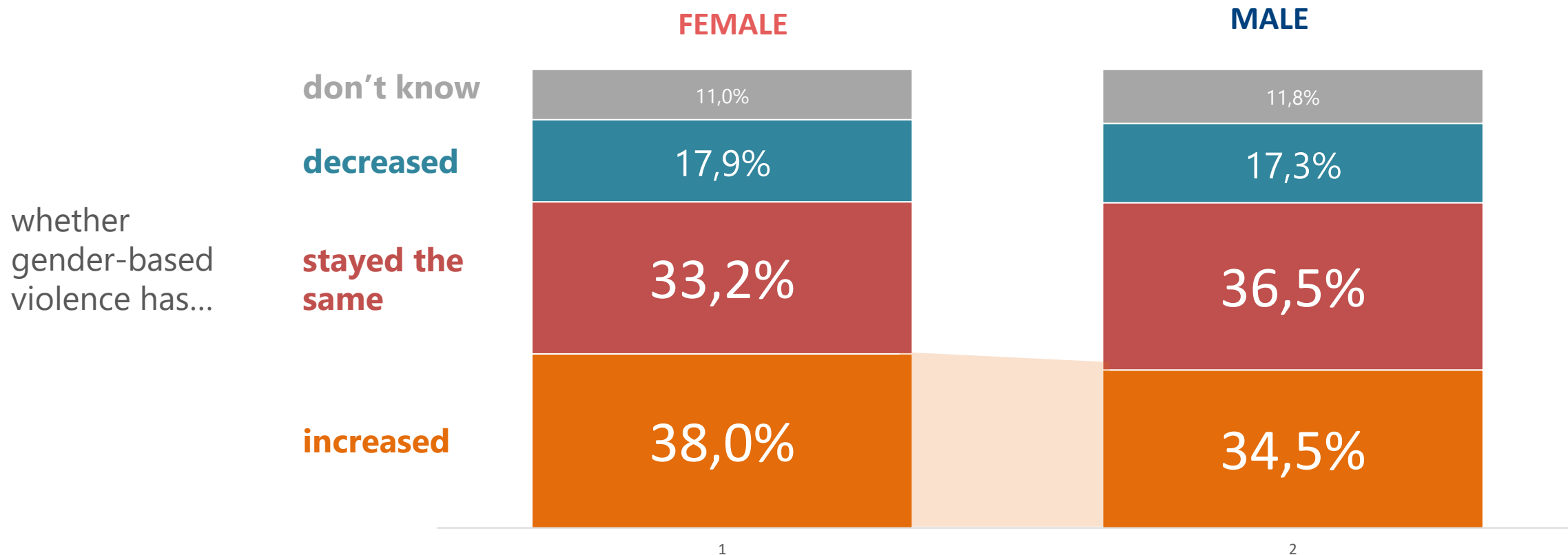
2019

2020

2021

A larger proportion of females are of the opinion that gender-based violence has increased in their areas

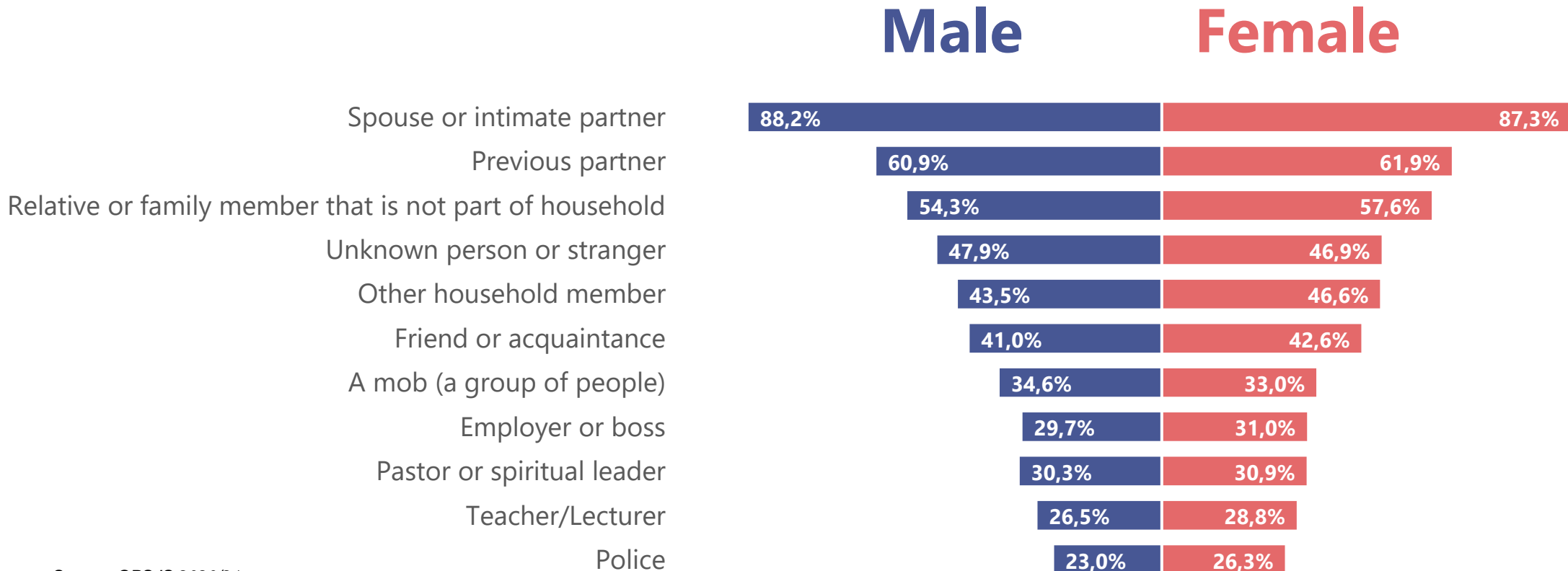
Perceptions by whether gender-based violence has increased, decreased or remained the same in their area by sex, 2020/21



Source: GPSJS 2020/21

Both males (88,2%) and females (87,3%) think that the **spouse or intimate partners commit the most acts of gender-based violence.**

Individual perceptions by whom they think commit the most acts of gender-based violence by sex, 2020/21



Source: GPSJS 2020/21



Political Empowerment

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

Gender Series Volume IX: Women Empowerment, 2017–2022

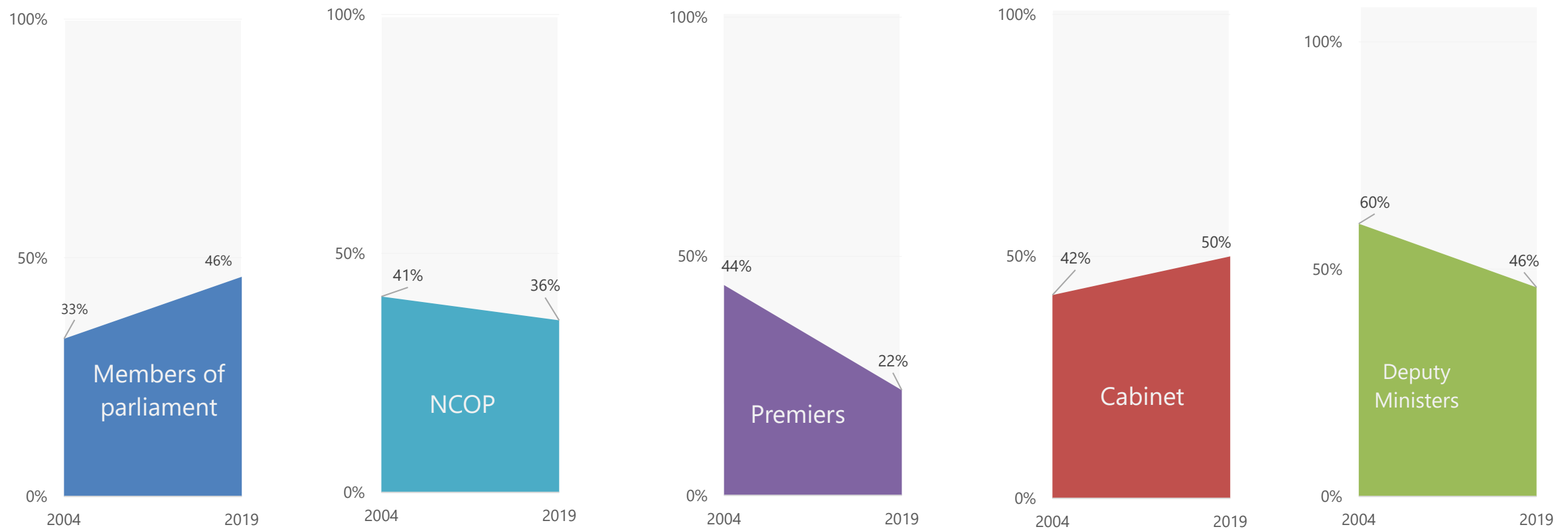


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South Africa experienced an increase in the proportion of seats held by females in parliament, from 33,0% in 2004 to 46,0% in 2019. **Cabinet achieved parity in 2019.**

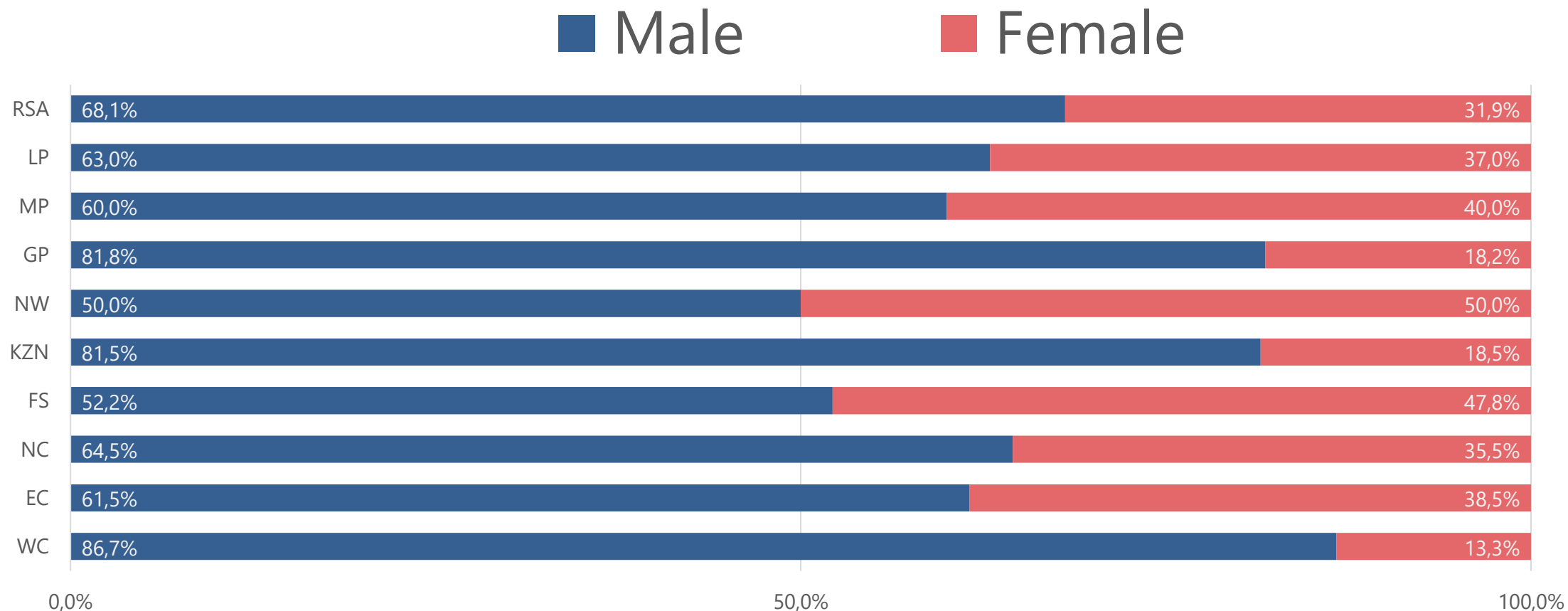
Percentage of females in political positions, 2004-2019



Source: Gender links, 2019.

Three in every ten mayors are women. Appointments were equally distributed in North West, while wide gaps were observed in Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal

Percentage of municipal mayors who are female, 2021

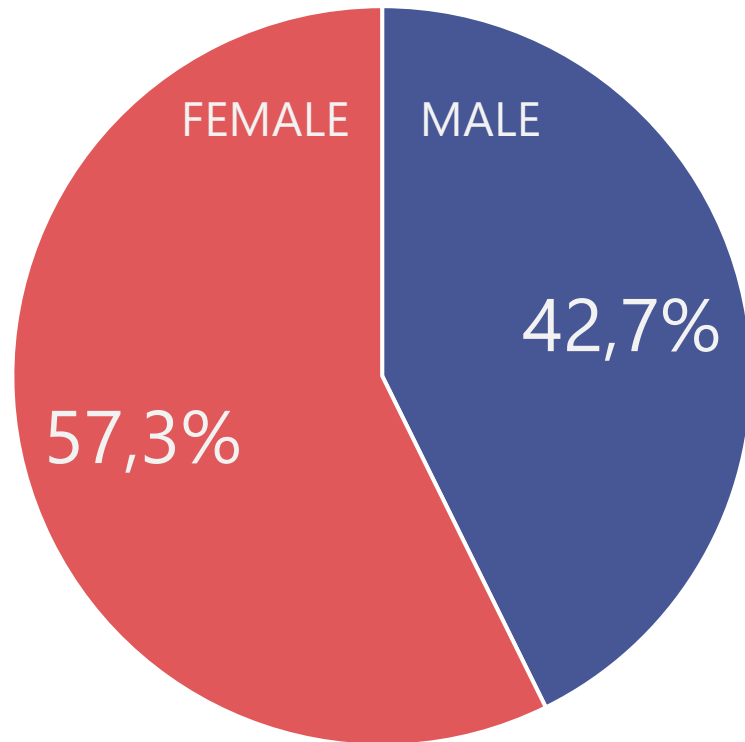


Source: Non-financial census of municipalities, 2021

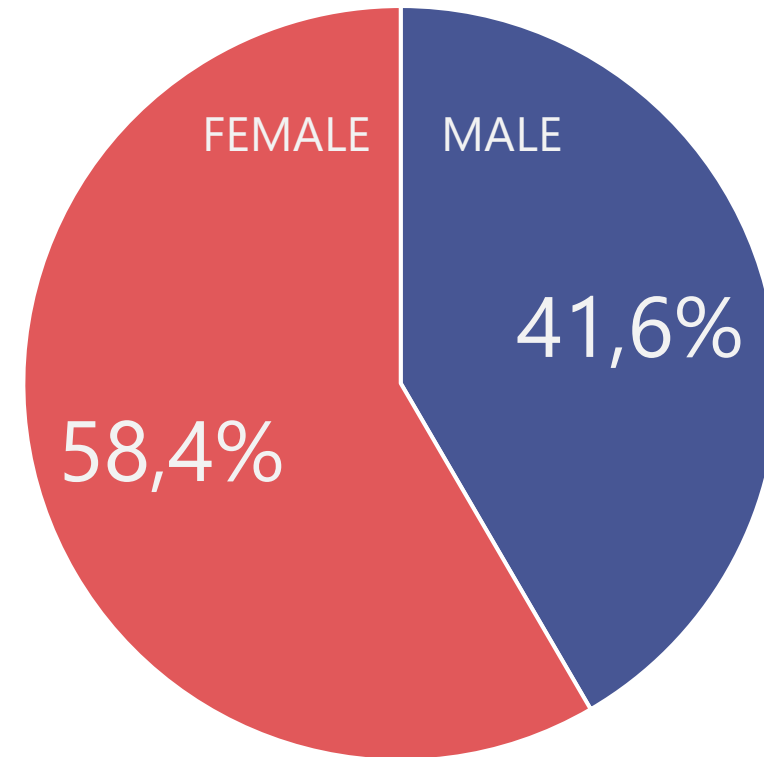
The National and municipal elections **voter turnout was highest among females.**

Percentage share of voter turnout by sex, 2019 and 2021

2019 **National** elections



2021 **Municipal** elections



Source: IEC, 2021

RECAP

Economic: Labour force participation

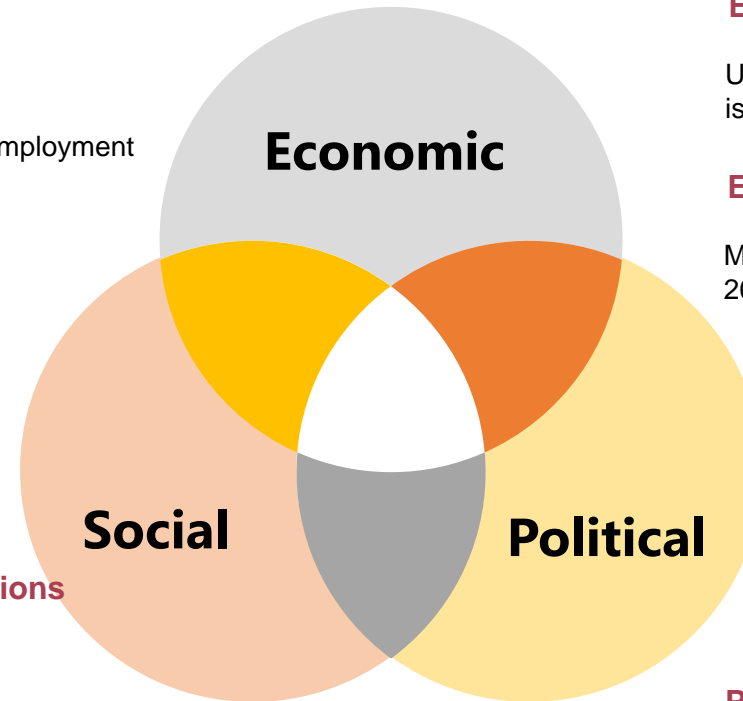
Males participate at higher rates than females. Employment rates declined for both males and females

Economic: Unemployment in women

Unemployment generally increases poverty. Unemployment rate is higher for women than for men.

Economic: Resource equity

Median earnings of females were less than male median earnings. Between 2017 and 2022, higher percentage of male headed households owned dwellings.



Social domain: Women in decision making positions

SMS and MMS Positions more likely to be males

Political: Women in decision making positions

Gender equity progress on ministerial and parliament positions. Equity at municipal level is still problematic.

Social norms: Perceptions on GBV

Females are of the opinion that GBV increased. Both males and females think that a partner commit acts of GBV.

NOW IN THE FIELD

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN

CENSUS 2022

- Geospatial Information Frame
- Quarterly Labour Force Survey (Collected quarterly)
- General Household Survey (January – December 2022)
- Domestic Tourism Survey (January – December 2022)
- Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (April 2022 - March 2023)
- Consumer Price Index



Upcoming Survey
Income and Expenditure Survey for 12 months (November 2022 – November 2023)



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Ndzi hela kwala!



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