



UNITED NATIONS
9TH GLOBAL FORUM
ON GENDER STATISTICS
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stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Gender Statistics in SA

Desiree Manamela

Chief Director: Labour Statistics

Statistics South Africa

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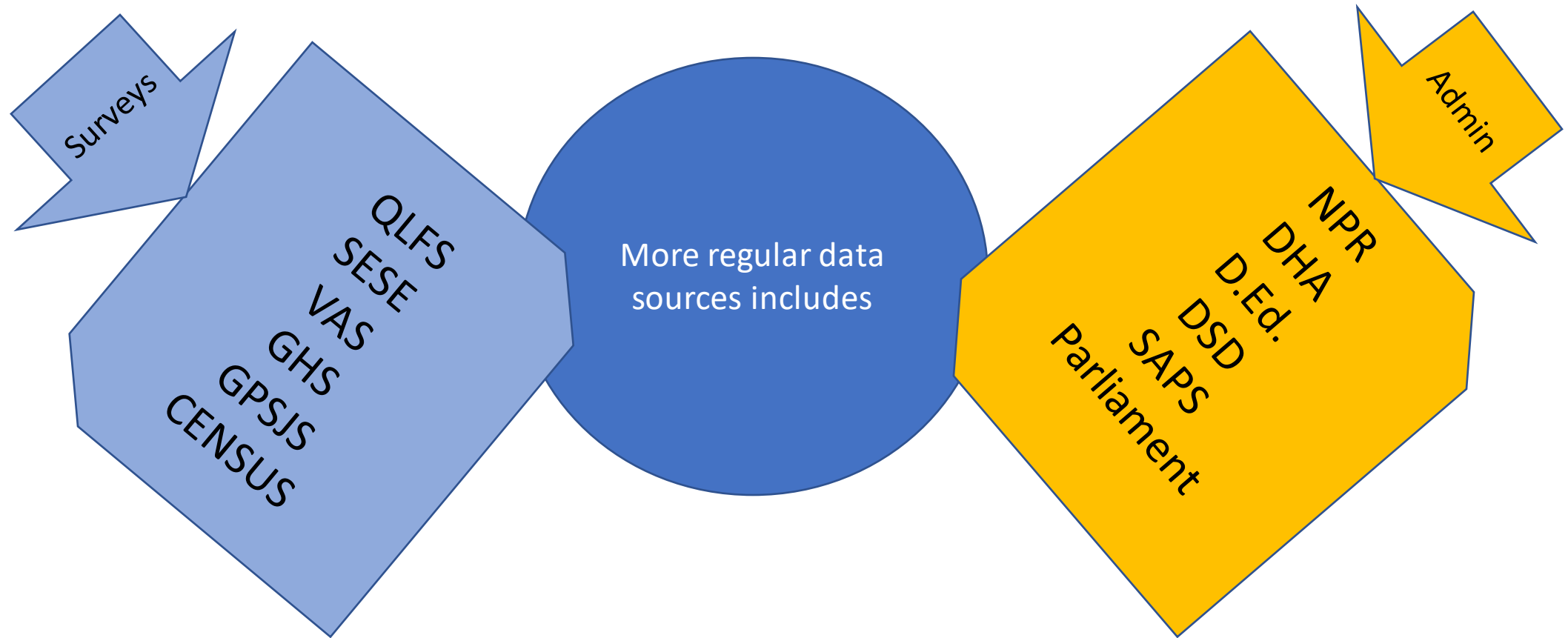


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- Stats SA is the main producer of gender data and statistical publications
- There is strong management support for its continued production and dissemination.
- Dedicated gender unit since 1998 which has been expanded to include marginalized groups statistics
- Additionally, Stats SA routinely produces sex disaggregated data, and some gender specific reports, e.g. QLFS, PIS, Census.

More regular data sources of gender statistics



- **Time Use Survey (TUS)**

To measure and analyze time spent from day to day by different individuals

- 1st introduce in 2000, 2010...
- Lack of funds
- Possible approaches to be piloted
- To have this on a more sustainable basis
- Learn from other countries, ILO

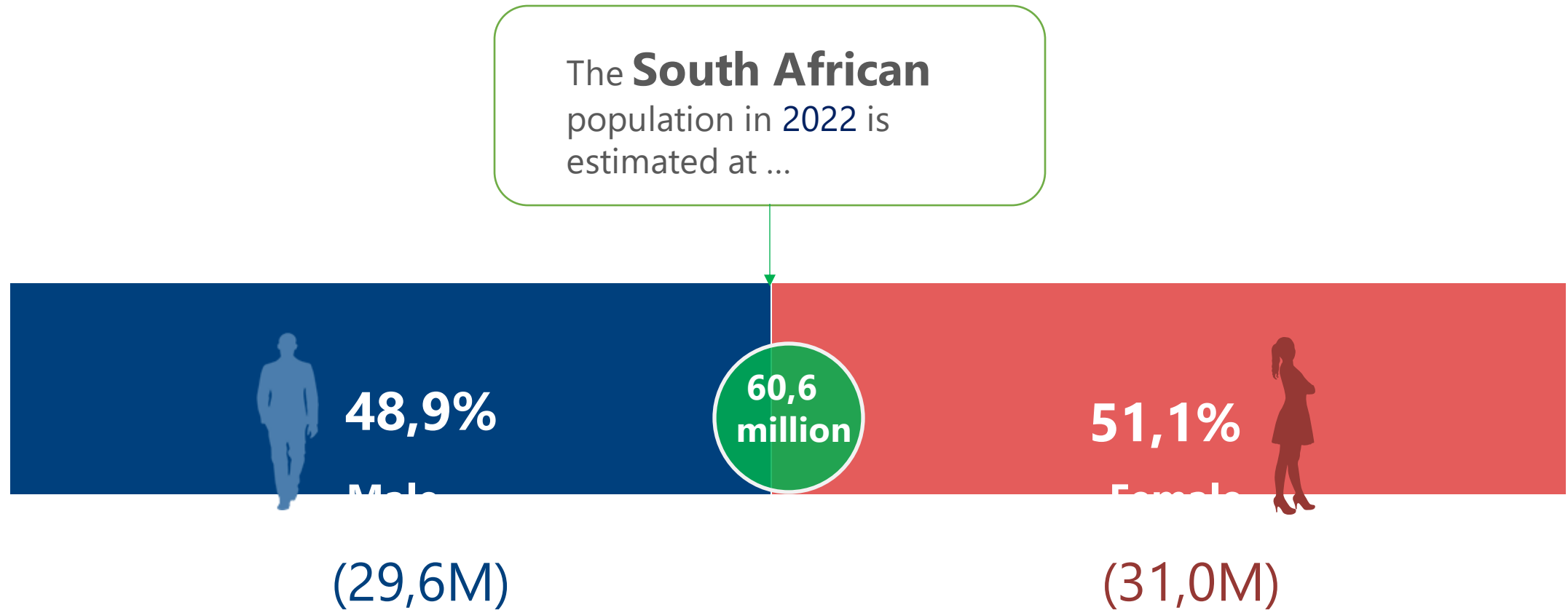
- **South African Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS)** (National Department of Health and the South African Medical Research Council)

- About health matters and gender based violence (more accurate) source
- Last in 2016 and
- Will be done with other line ministries responsible for health -DH

Key statistics comparing the situation of women and men in SA

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

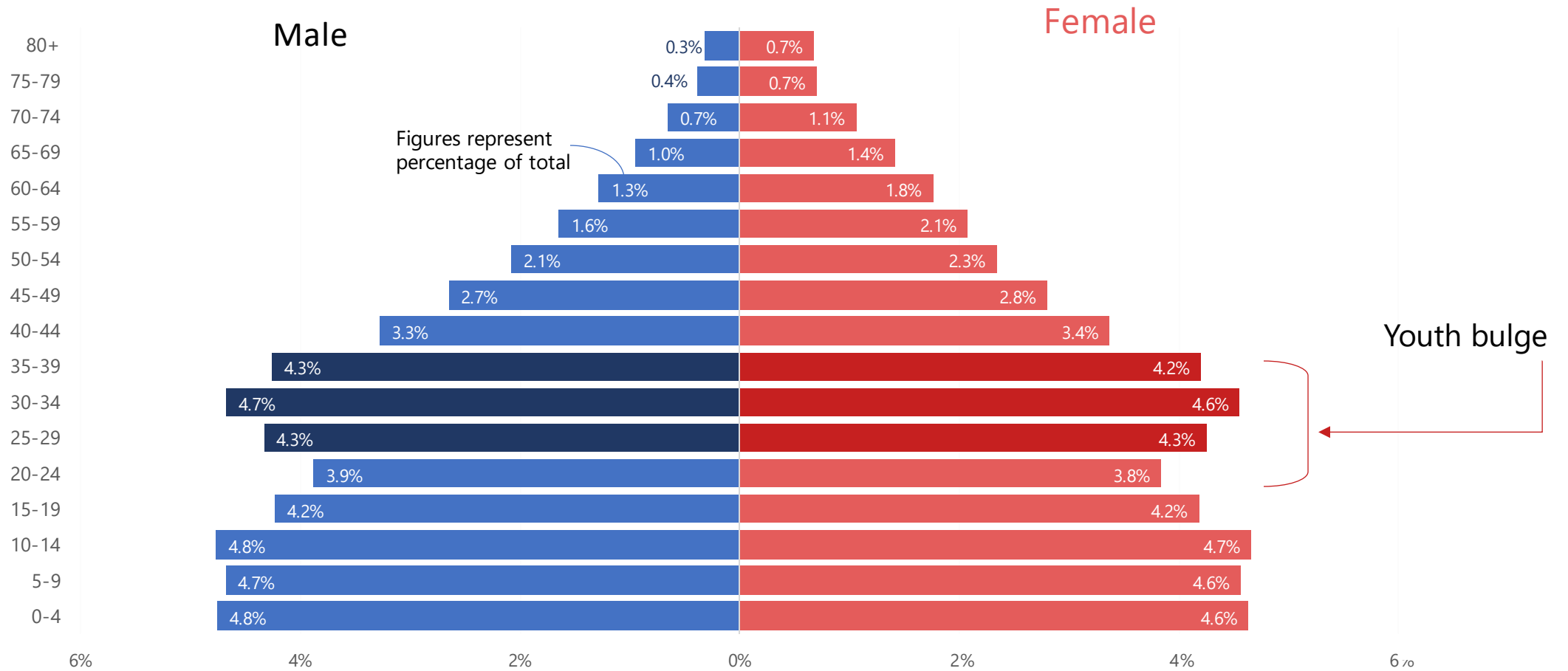
South Africa's population by sex, 2022



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

Political Empowerment

- South Africa has made significant progress in the representation of women across Government.
- 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.**
- **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

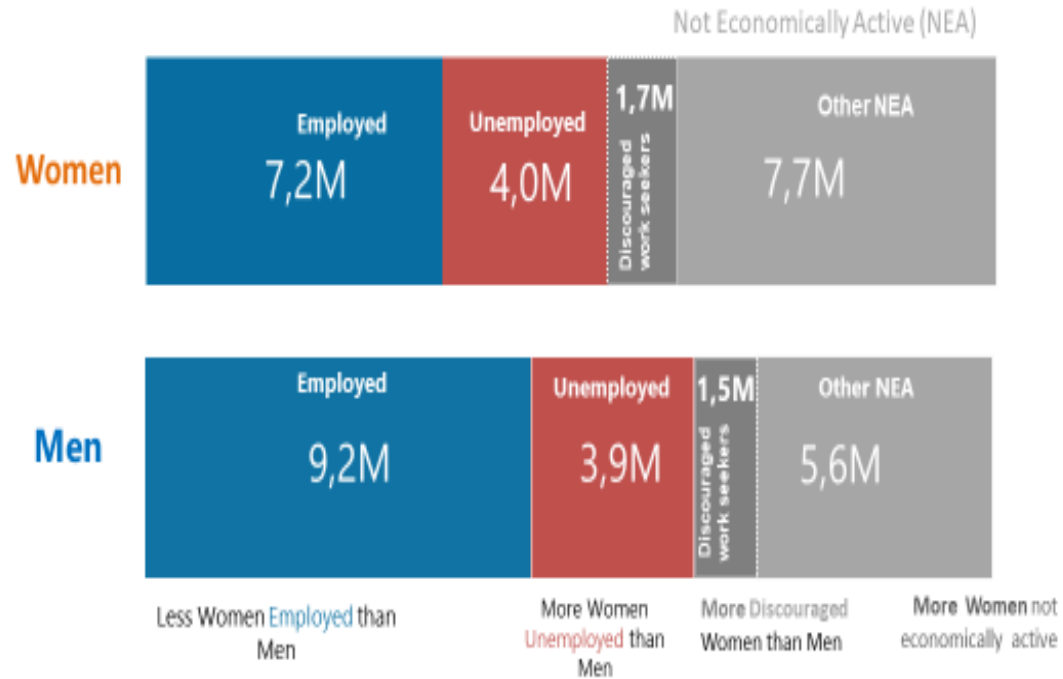


Economic Empowerment

In spite of these gains in terms of women's representation as political office bearers, women have not yet reached the desired level of economic participation and empowerment.

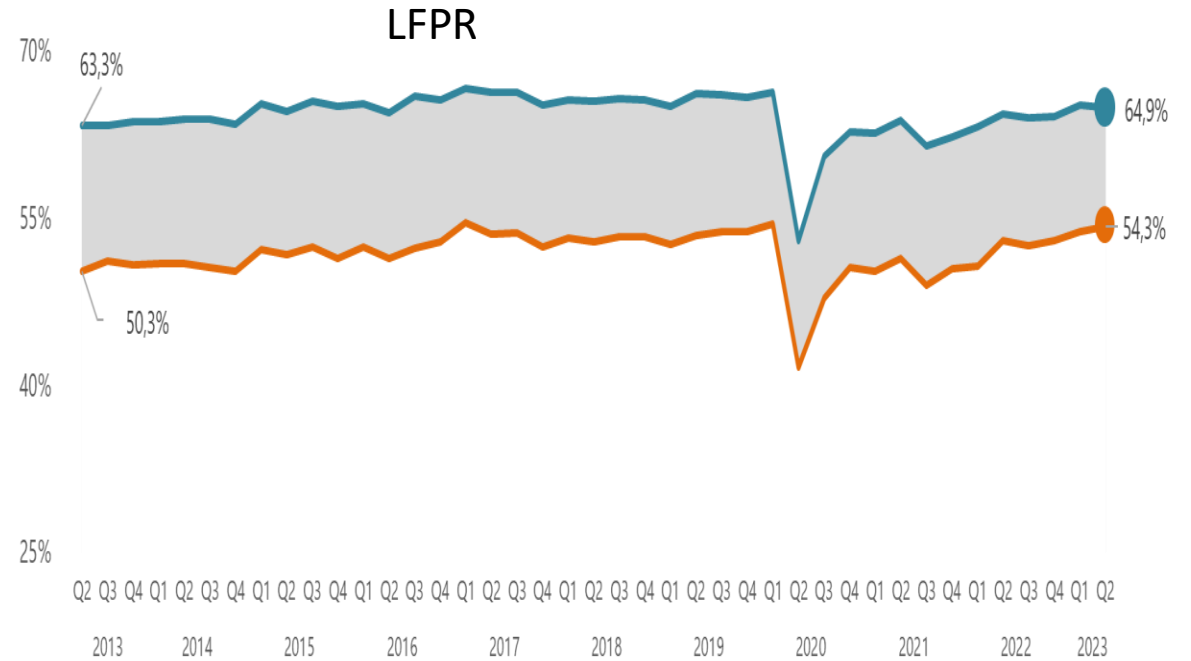
Economic empowerment

There were **2 million less women** employed in Q2:2023 than men



Source: QLFS Q2:2023

85%

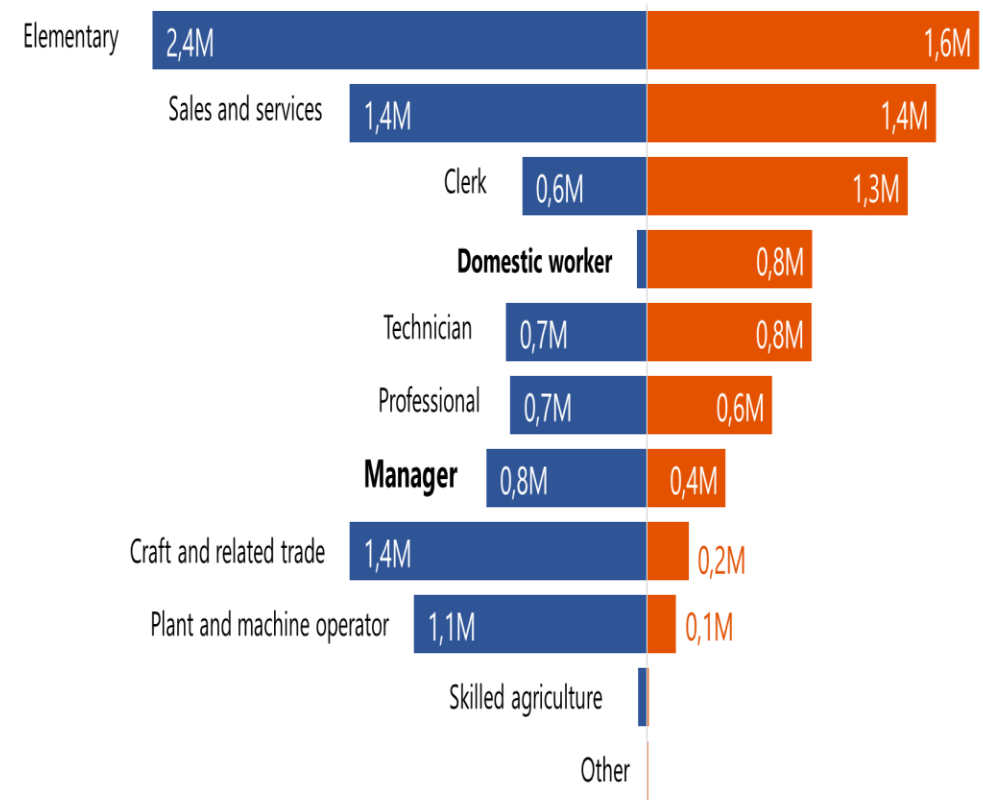
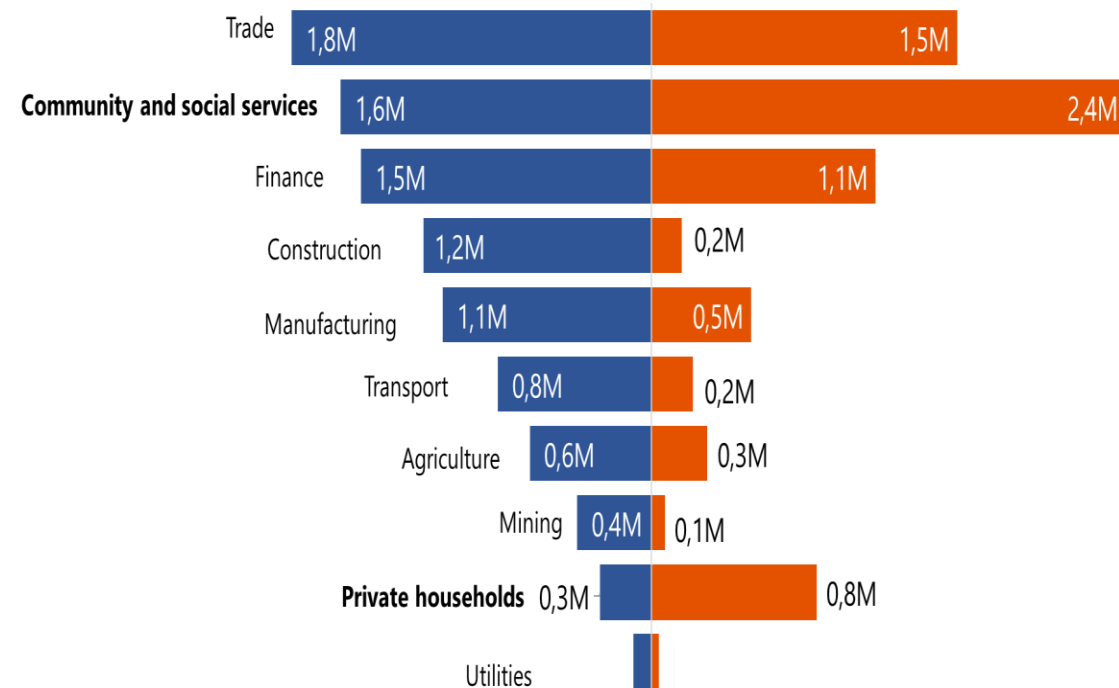


- ❖ Only **54,3%** of **women** of working age in South Africa **participate in the labour force** either as employed or looking for work

Source: QLFS Q2:2023

Employment

Women were more likely to be employed in **Private households and Community & Social services** than **men**



Women are more likely to be employed in **domestic work occupations** than men. There are twice as many **men (0,8 million)** in **managerial occupations** than **women (0,4 million)**

Source: QLFS Q2:2023

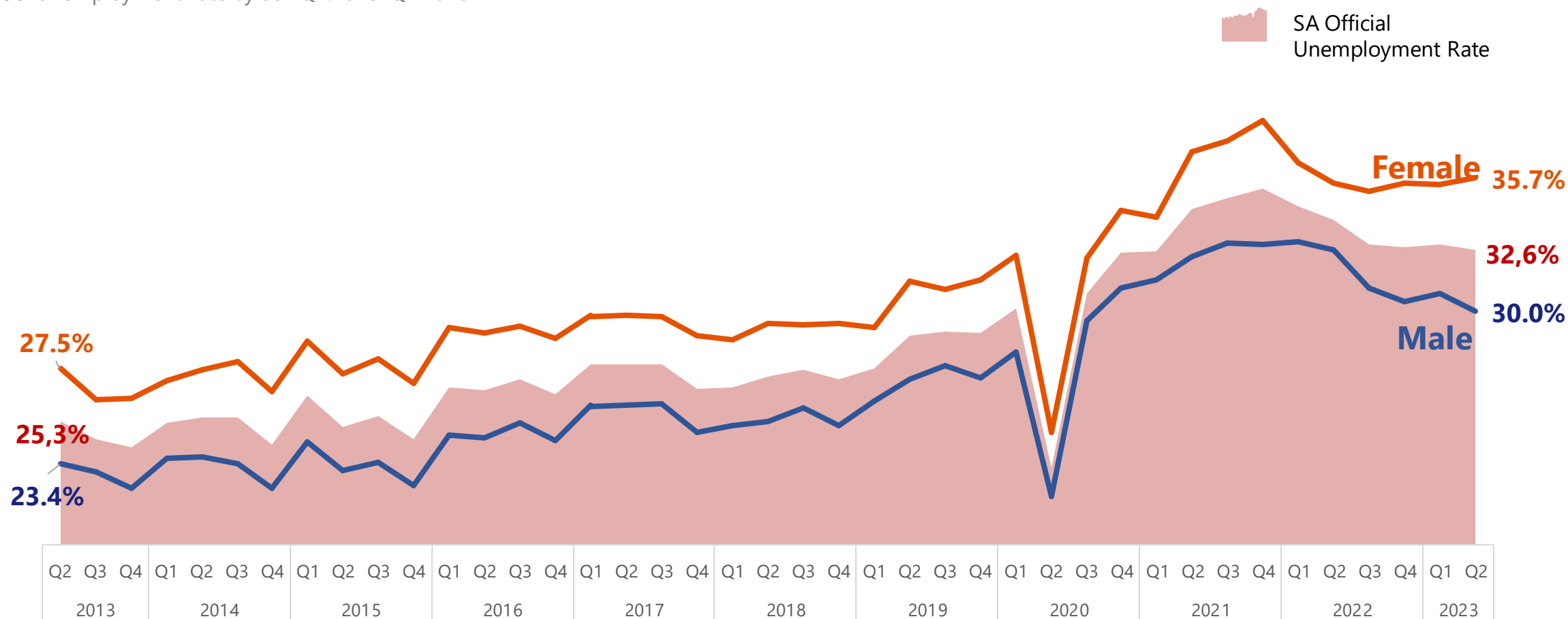
Employment

- Males (56,2%) occupy most senior management positions (SMS) in the public sector. A similar trend was noted among the middle management positions (MMS) (54,0%). Source: DPSA, 2018–2021
- **Females** were more likely to be **unpaid household member**, A higher proportion of males were employers.

Source: QLFS Q2:2023

Over the past ten years, the **unemployment** rate for **women** has been higher than for men. The female unemployment rate increased from 27,5% in Q2:2013 to **35,7% in Q2:2023**.

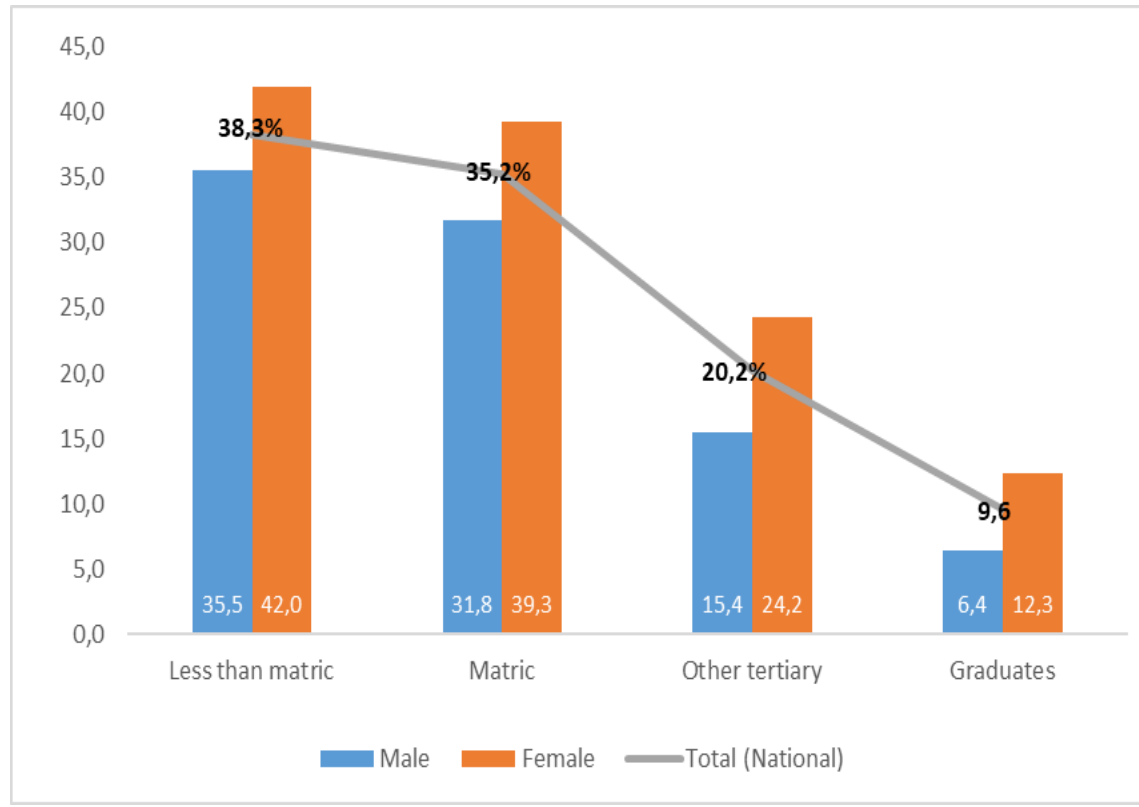
Official unemployment rate by sex Q2:2013-Q2 2023



Source: QLFS Q2:2023

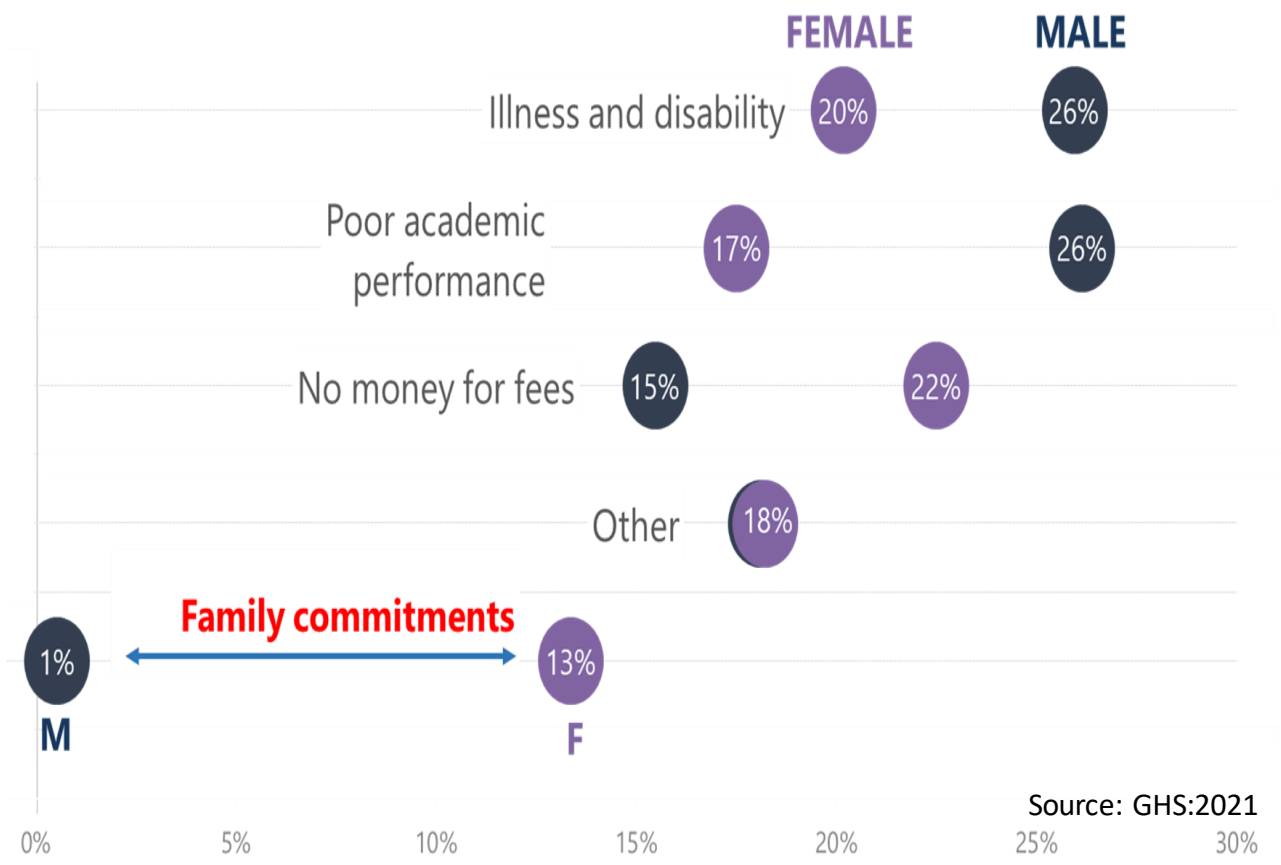
Females have a higher **unemployment rate** as compared to males irrespective of their level of education and remain higher than the national average.

Unemployment rate (%) by sex and education , Q2:2023



Source: QLFS:Q2:2023

Top male reasons for not attending school was **poor academic performance**, with large gender disparity in **family commitment** as a reason for not attending school

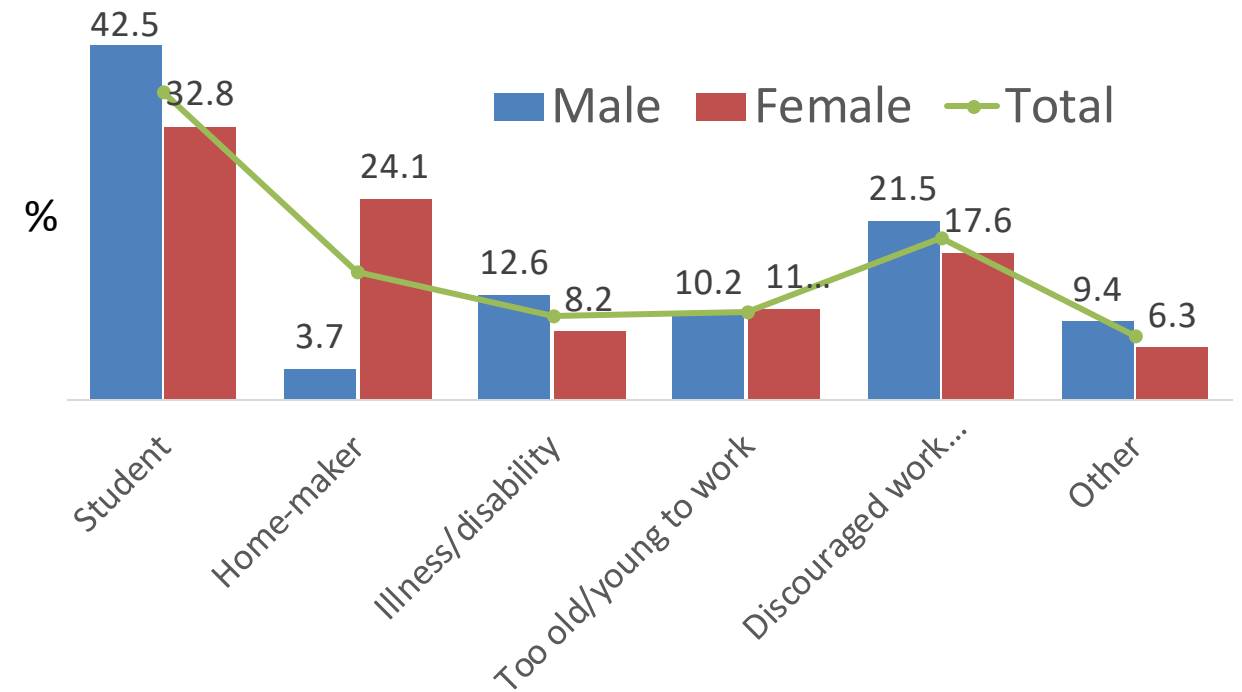
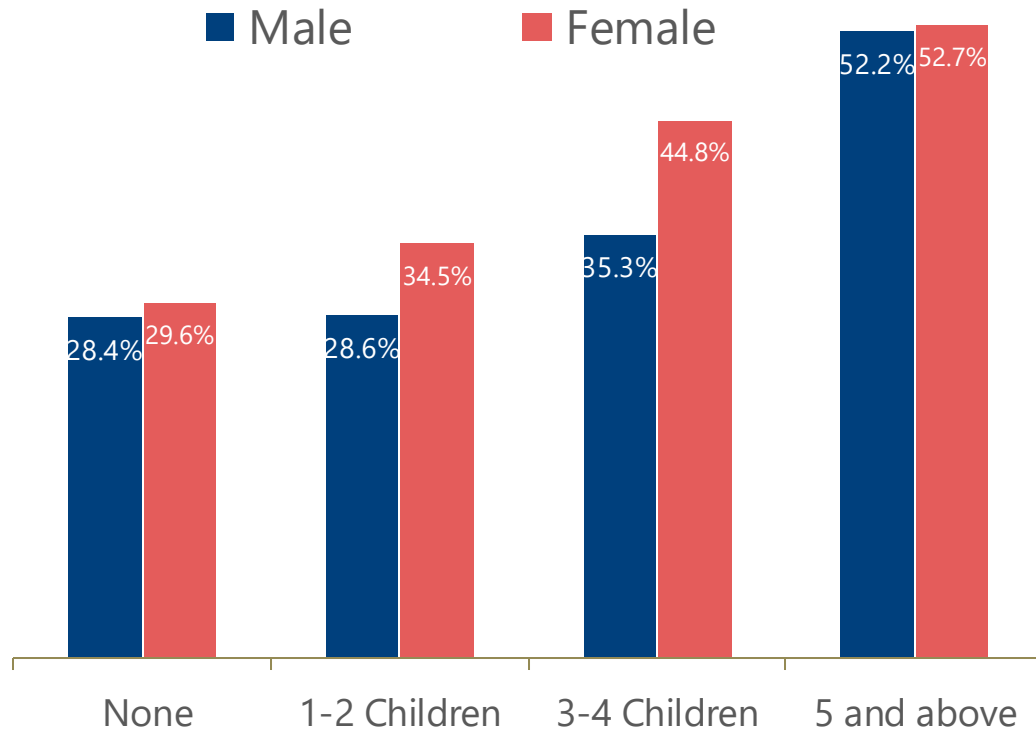


Source: GHS:2021

Females with children in their households were **more likely to be unemployed** than males.

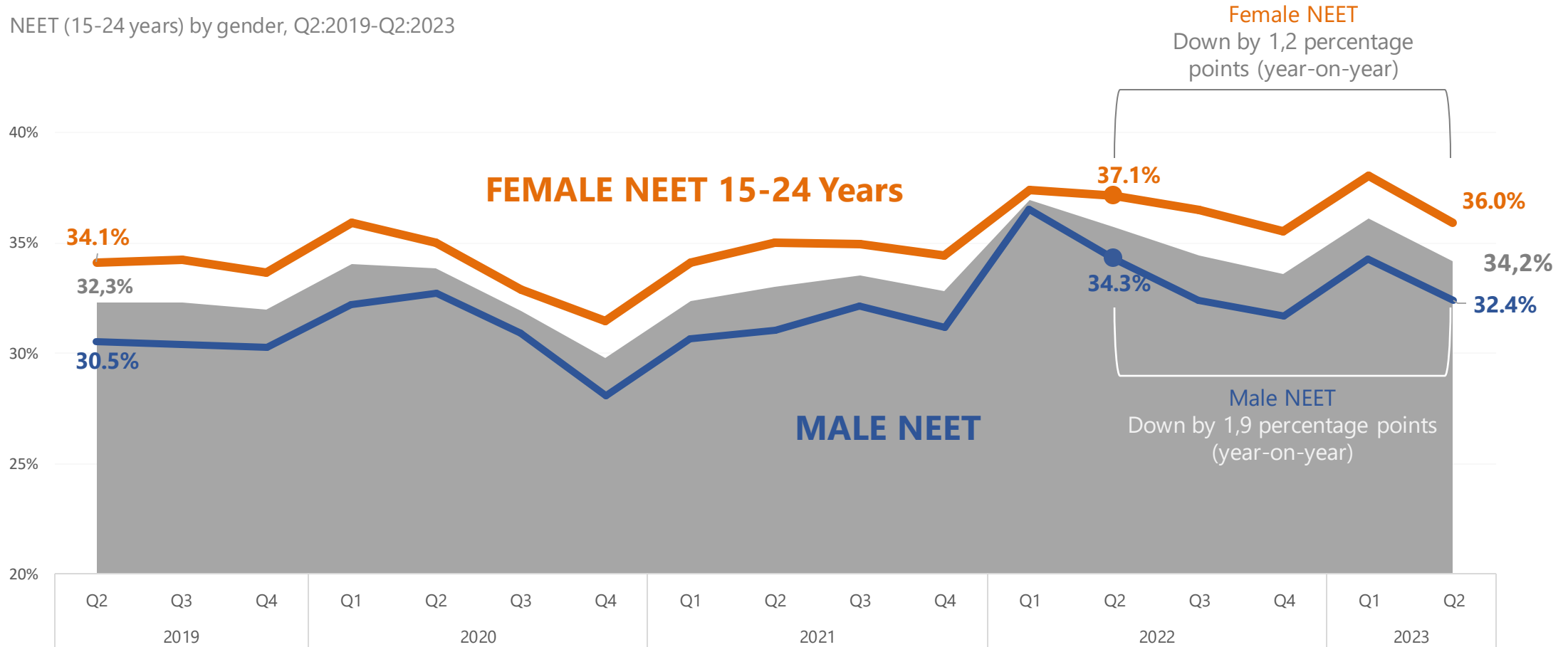
Unemployment for females increased with the number of children present.
 Unemployment by sex and presence of children, Q2:2023

Approximately a **quarter of females** rated being a **home maker** as a reason for inactivity. Discouragement, being a student and illness/disability were highest amongst males than females



Source: QLFS Q2: 2023

36,0% of young females aged 15-24 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET) in Q2: 2023. This is a 1,2 percentage points decrease compared to Q2: 2022



Source: QLFS Q2:2023

Key challenges and opportunities in data collection and analysis

Key challenges

- No available data on LGBTQIA+
 - Ongoing research
- Strengthening Gender mainstreaming in all our surveys.
 - Work closely with DWYPD
 - AND participate in international fora
- Introduce a regular and sustainable TUS module
 - Work with ILO and UN
 - Has introduced a survey in 2010
- More innovative ways of collecting more gender based data

Opportunities

- Even as the official supplier of statistics in South Africa, Stats SA cannot produce all data required to measure gender-related indicators.
 - *forge strong working relationships between the various gender data producers as well as between users and producers*
- International best practices and harmonisation of concepts and definitions
- Research on the inclusion on our surveys to include the LGBTQIA+ communities

Thank you



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