# Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: 

## Policy Developments and Indicators 2003

## Overview

Swaziland faces a number of population-related challenges. In the past decade, Swaziland has experienced a rapid increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence. Today, it is one of the five most-affected countries in the world. Nearly one half of all young people aged 20 to 24 are HIV-positive. Teenage fertility is another significant problem, with over one half of female students dropping out of high school due to pregnancy. Girls' enrolment in school has also been declining as a result of gender inequality in Swazi society. Under the dual form of government (which consists of both modern and traditional institutions), women have low status. This requires them to secure the consent of either a husband or parent in order to access family planning services, including contraception.

The Government, in collaboration with UNFPA, seeks to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and teenage fertility by increasing contraceptive prevalence and the number of youth-friendly reproductive health services. To this end, a UN grant was awarded to Swaziland in 2000 to develop regional capacity in adolescent reproductive health, targeting girls and boys aged 10 to 24 . The Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS), a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, provides information, education and counselling services to youth and adults. FLAS has also conducted valuable sociocultural research on male attitudes toward contraception, the onset of sexual activity in teenagers, and the legal and policy barriers to family planning services

One of Swaziland's key achievements has been the development of gender awareness materials and training for staff and policy makers in an effort to increase female enrolment in schools. The Government is also taking important steps towards the integration of population and family life education into school curricula.

## Statistics

## POPULATION

| Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male | 468.4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female | 479.4 |
| Population Growth Rate, Per Cent | 2.0 |
| Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population | 35.6 |
| Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population | 14.0 |
| Urban Population, Per Cent | 27.1 |
| Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth | 1.03 |
| Women 15-49, Thousands | 228.0 |
| Women 15-49, Per Cent | 47.6 |
| Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49 | 4.80 |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, | Cent 17.2 |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Ce | $\triangle 19.9$ |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR) | - $\triangle 370$ |
| MMR, Lower Bound | - $\triangle 130$ |
| MMR, Upper Bound | - $\triangle 900$ |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births | - $\triangle 86.9$ |
| Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total | - $\triangle 171$ |
| Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female | - $\triangle$ na |
| Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male | - $\triangle$ na |
| Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years | - $\triangle 50.8$ |
| Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years | - $\triangle 52.2$ |
| Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years | - $\triangle 49.3$ |
| Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent | 5.7 |

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes
Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

| Date | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Cost | 5.49 | 6.54 | 7.99 |

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health


## SOCIO-ECONOMIC \& HEALTH

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, } & 4,492 \\ \text { International Dollars }\end{array}$
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent 2.6

Income Group per World Bank Classification Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent $\quad$ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent na na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent 55
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score) na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male 19
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female 21
Primary School Enrolment, Gross \% of School Age Population, Male © 121
Primary School Enrolment, Gross \% of School Age Population, Female 128
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age 56
Population, Male
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age 55 Population, Female
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent na

## ICPD Goals MDG Indicators

## ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24 20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20 81.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male 29.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female 26.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female © 31.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female 47.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male O 12.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male 18.3

## GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total 61.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male 82.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female 42.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands 8.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent 6.3

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

| Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive <br> Age 2000-2015, Thousands | 25.7 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive <br> Age 2000-2015, Per Cent | 11.5 |
| Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent | na |
| Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent | na |
| Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent | na |
| Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands | na |

## INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

| Urban | na |
| :--- | :---: |
| Rural | na |
| No Education/Primary | na |
| Highest Level of Education | na |
| Provincial Low | na |
| Provincial High | na |
| Poorest | na |
| Richest | na |

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:
Urban
Rural
No Education/Primary
Highest Level of Education
Provincial Low
Provincial High
Poorest
Richest
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:
Urban
Rural
Poorest
Richest

## Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent

No Education/Primary, Per Cent na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent
Provincial Low, Per Cent
Provincial High, Per Cent
Poorest, Per Cent

## Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent
Rural, Per Cent
No Education/Primary, Per Cent
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent na
Provincial Low, Per Cent
Provincial High, Per Cent

## Urban, Per Cent

Rural, Per Cent
No Education/Primary, Per Cent

## Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

naHighest Level of Education, Per Cent
Provincial Low, Per Cent na
Provincial High, Per Cent na
Poorest, Per Cent na

## Richest, Per Cent na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:
Urban, Per Cent
Rural, Per Cent ..... na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent ..... na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent ..... na
Provincial Low, Per Cent ..... na
Provincial High, Per Cent ..... na
Poorest, Per Cent ..... na
Richest, Per Cent ..... na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:Urban, Per Centna
Rural, Per Cent ..... na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent ..... na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent ..... na
Provincial Low, Per Cent ..... na
na

Provincial High, Per Cent

Richest, Per Cent

