

Crimes against women in South Africa, an analysis of the phenomenon of GBV and femicide

An overview of the prevalence of crimes against women in the country and the conditions that exacerbate GBV leading to femicide.

Stats SA







Sustainable Development Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by 2030

Target

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation





DEFINITIONS OF FEMICIDE

Femicide is generally understood to involve intentional murder of women because they are women.

 Femicide is usually perpetrated by men, but sometimes female family members may be involved.

Most cases of femicide are committed by partners or ex-partners, and involve ongoing abuse in the

home, threats or intimidation, sexual violence or situations where women have less power or fewer resources than their partner.

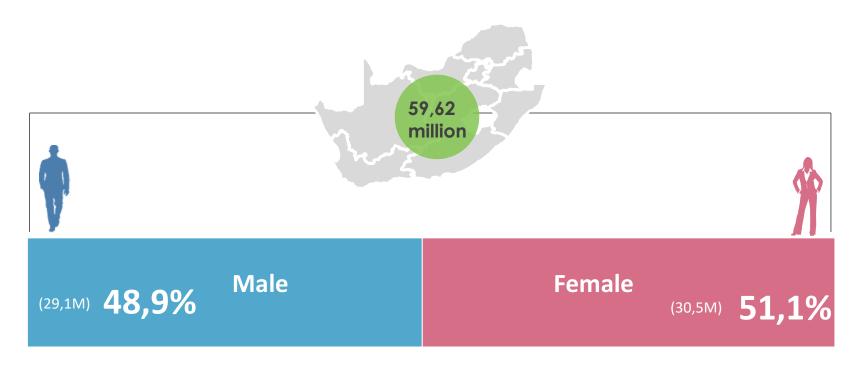
Source: Understanding and addressing violence against women, https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77421/WHO_RHR_12.38_eng.pdf;jsessionid=3CB8AE9E80879B540E0A6DF5888BEF5F?sequence=1





Approximately 51,1% (30,5 million) of the population of South Africa is female.

South Africa's population, mid-2020







EC has the highest proportion of elderly (60+) at 11,4%whilst Gauteng has the highest proportion of Youth and Adults (15-59)

Population by age category and province, 2020





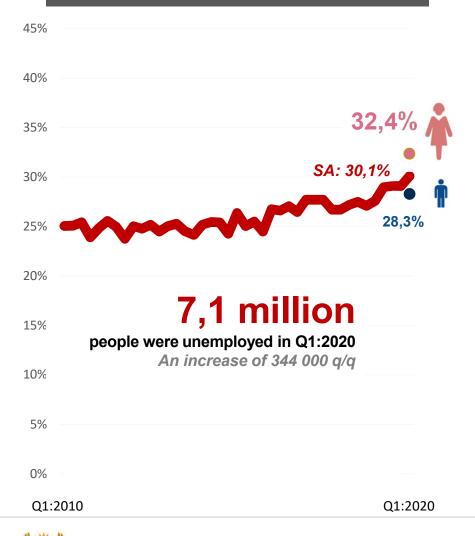




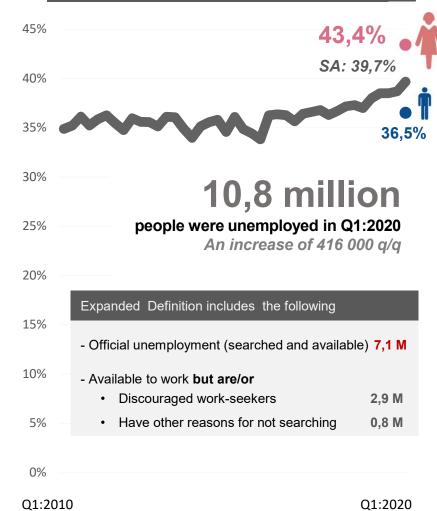


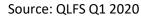


Official Unemployment Rate 30,1% (+1,0 % Point Change Q/Q)



Expanded Unemployment Rate 39,7% (+1,0 % Point Change Q/Q)



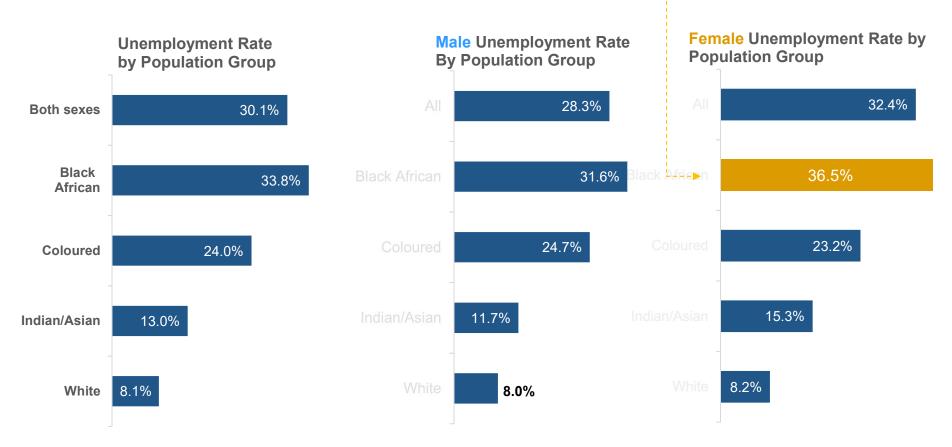






Black African women are the most vulnerable with an unemployment rate of over 30%.



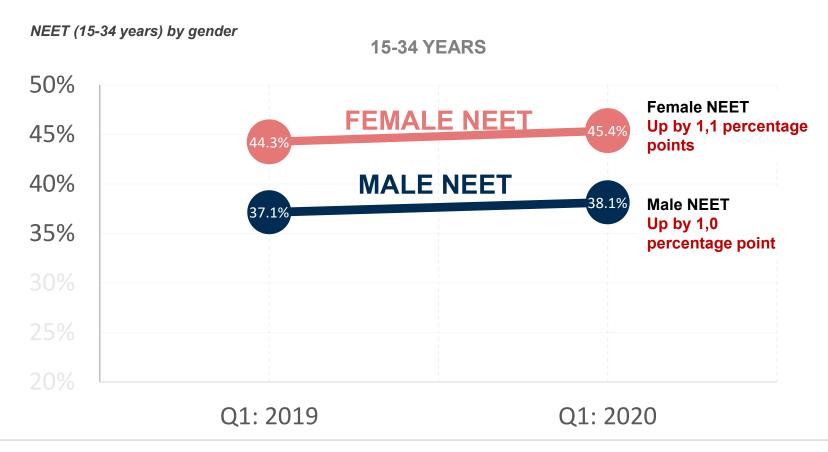




Source: QLFS Q1 2020



In both Q1: 2019 and Q1: 2020, more than four in every ten young females (15-34) were not in employment, education or training (NEET). Over 8,5 million (41,7%) out of 20,4 million young people aged 15-34 years were NEET.







Upper-Bound Poverty Line

R1227







Threshold of relative deprivation below which people cannot afford the minimum desired lifestyle by most South Africans

Lower-Bound Poverty Line

R810







Austere threshold below which one has to choose between food and important non-food items

Food Poverty Line

R561



Threshold of absolute deprivation. The amount of money required to purchase the minimum required daily energy intake

* Based on April 2019 prices

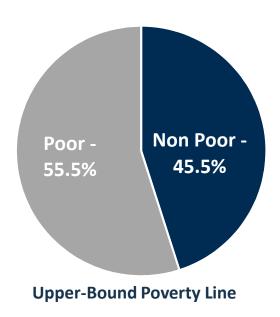
stats sa

Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Source: National Poverty Lines



Money-metric Poverty headcounts in 2015

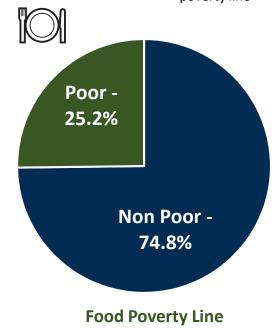


Provides an unambiguous threshold of relative deprivation below which people cannot afford the minimum lifestyle desired by most South Africans



Provides an austere threshold below which one has to *choose between food* and important non-food items

In 2015, more than a quarter of the population were living below the food poverty line

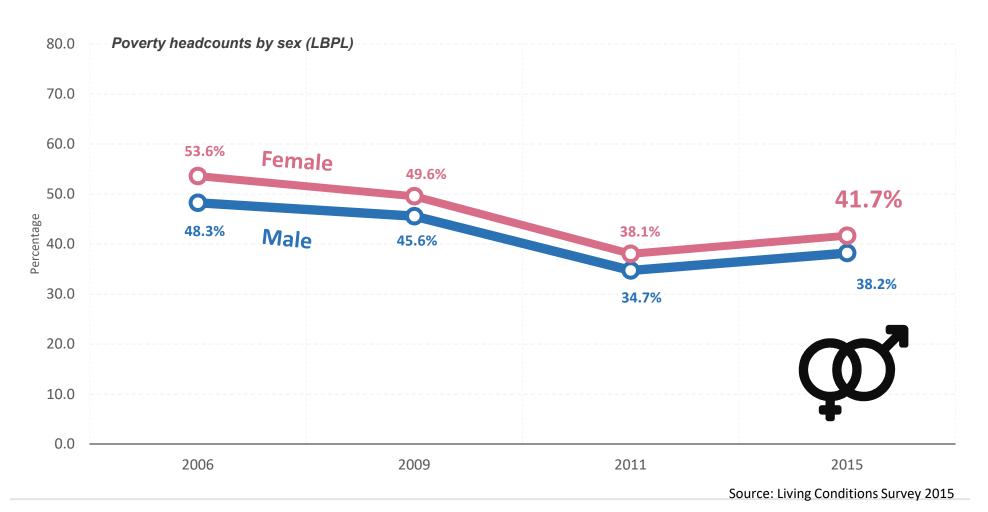


Is the Rand value below which individuals are *unable to purchase or consume enough food* to supply them with minimum per-capita-per-day energy requirement for good health



Source: Living Conditions Survey

Females remain more disadvantaged than males consistently recording a higher headcount, gap and severity measures at each point in time; however, the difference between the sexes is narrowing.

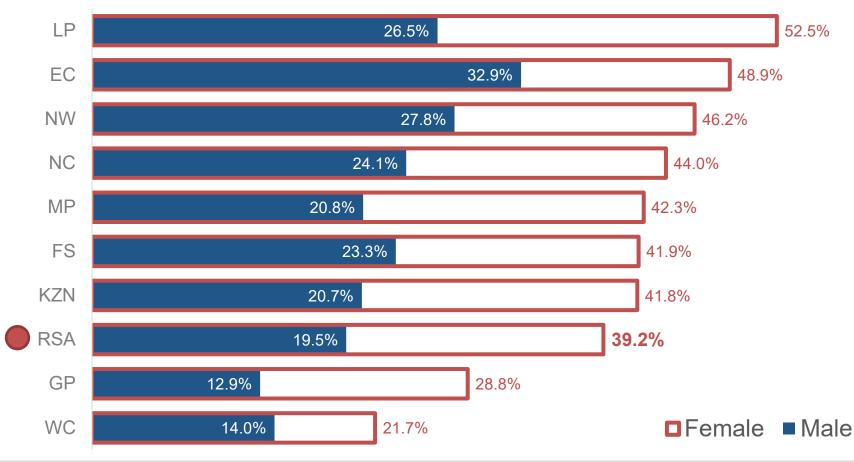






39,2% of female-headed households in SA do not have an employed household member.

Households without and employed household member by sex of household head, 2018

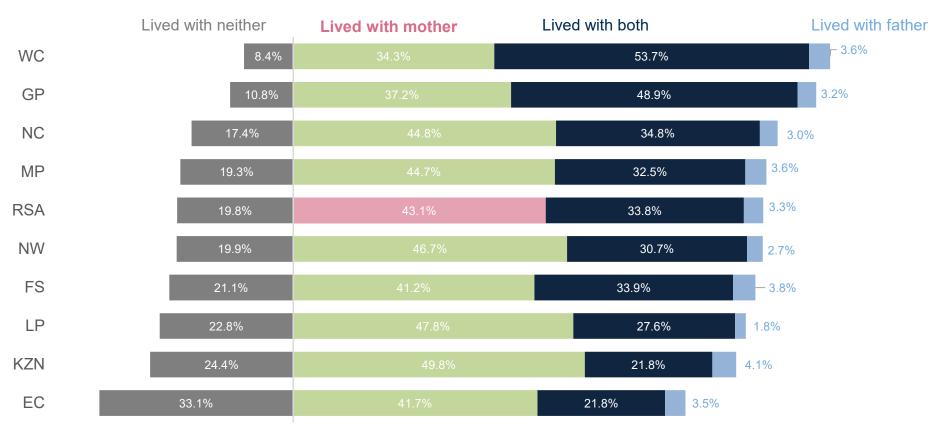






Nationally, 43% of children lived with mothers only, while one third(33,8%) lived with both parents.

Percentage of children living arrangements, 2018









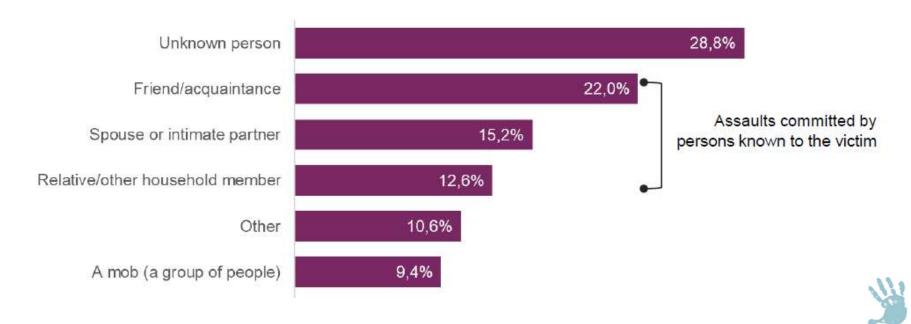






Almost 50% of the assaults were committed by someone close such as a friend or acquaintance (22%), a spouse or intimate partner (15%), a relative or other household member (13%). About 29% of the assaults were committed by unknown persons.

Percentage of assaults committed by a specified perpetrator, 2018/19



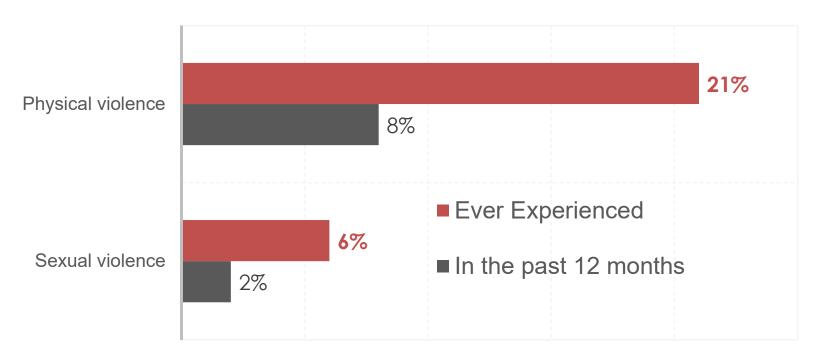
Source: Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19





One in five (21%) partnered women has experienced physical violence by a partner (Ever Experienced)

Experience of violence by any partner, women 18+ years



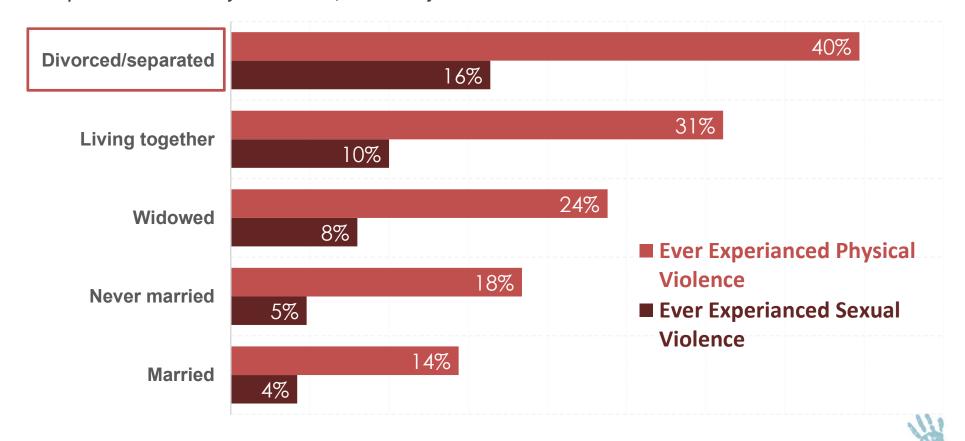
Source: SADHS 2016





Women who are divorced or separated were more likely than other women to have experienced physical violence or sexual violence (Ever Experienced)

Experience of Violence by Marital Status, women 18+ years



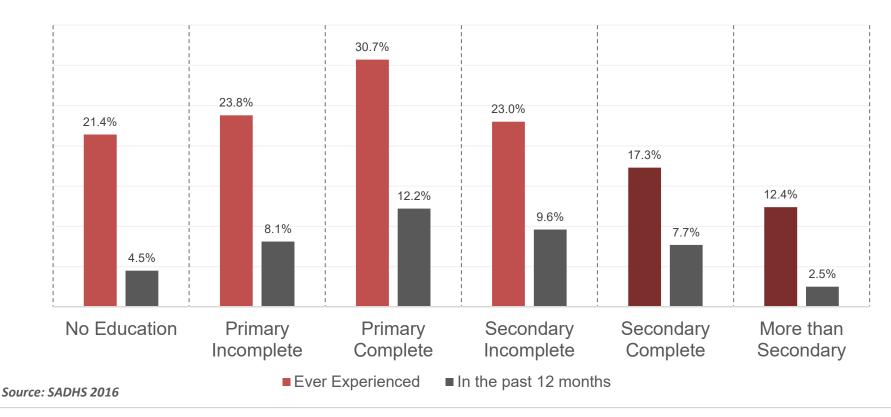
Source: SADHS 2016





The prevalence of physical violence was greater among less-educated women than those with secondary education or higher.

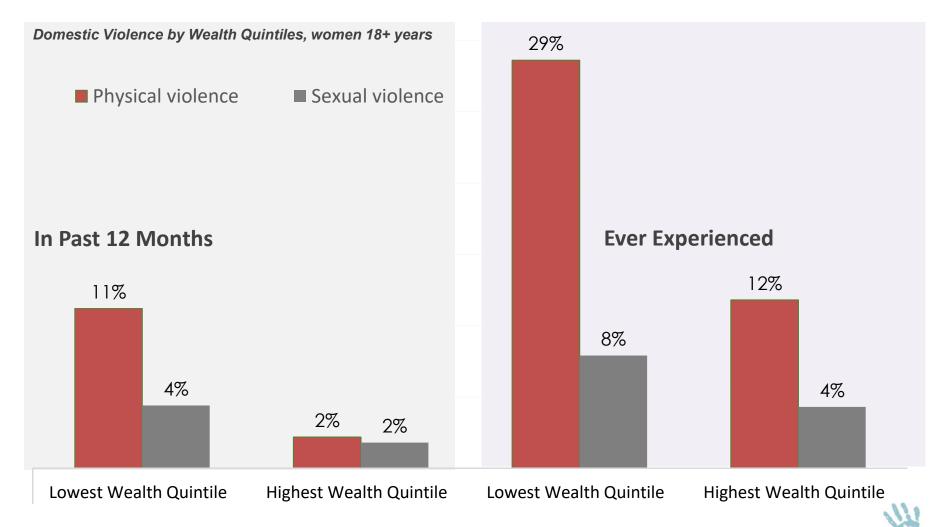
Experience of physical violence by any partner, women 18+ years by educational attainment







The prevalence of physical and sexual violence decreased with the wealth quintile.



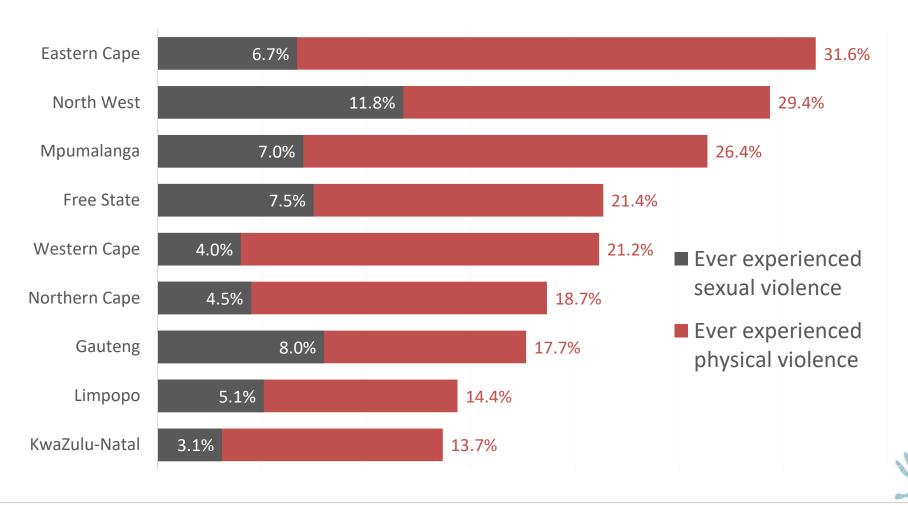
Source: SADHS 2016





Ever- experience of partner violence is highest in the EC for physical violence while NW had highest rates of sexual violence ever experienced

Experience of physical violence by any partner, women 18+ years by province







A larger proportion of females felt unsafe walking alone at night in their neighbourhoods compared to males.

Feelings of safety when walking alone in areas Males Females of residence when it is dark, by gender Very Unsafe A Bit Unsafe **Fairly Safe Very Safe**

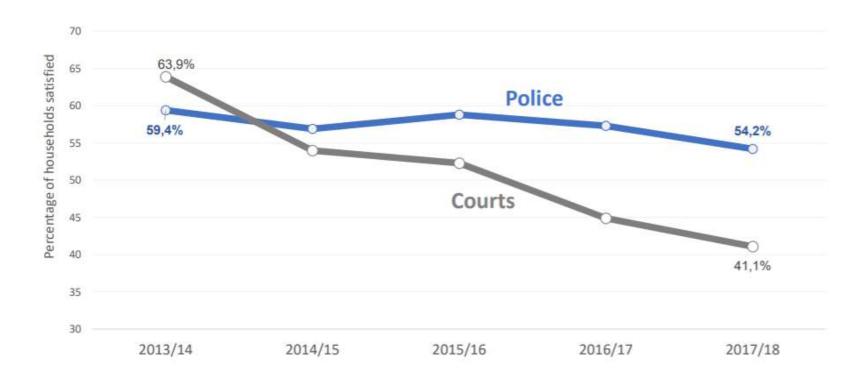
Source: Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19





WIDENING GULF IN HOUSEHOLDS SATISFACTION BETWEEN POLICE SERVICES AND HOW COURTS GENERALLY DEAL WITH PERPETRATORS OF CRIME

Percentage of households satisfied with the police or the courts



Source: VOCS 2017/18





Thank You



