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**Swazi Women
Sociocultural and Economic
Considerations
March - May 1989**

Final Report

Prepared by:
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Executive Summary

This study describes and analyzes the changing role and status of Swazi women, investigating the social, cultural, and economic factors that affect the position of Swazi women with regard to their full participation in the process of economic development. The role of women is still regarded as that of being a wife and mother, and her home is considered to be her sphere of activity.

Chapter III examines the traditional role of the Swazi woman and pinpoints the basis of her power in decision-making and resource allocation at the homestead level.

Chapter IV deals with the status of the women as affected by domestic responsibilities, marriage law, education, training, and employment and other income-generating activities. Marriage laws are biased against women. The laws place the woman in a state of perpetual minority in which she must depend on her husband's consent to undertake business ventures or to acquire title to property. Domestic responsibilities, coupled with seasonal agricultural activities, leave women with little time for other activities.

Chapter V is a study of women's nonagricultural economic activities, such as making handicrafts, hawking, and peddling and selling at market [Changes OK?]. These are entrepreneurial activities that require no land ownership and give the women an opportunity to generate their production assets. The women control their income, become less dependent on their husbands, and increase their strength at decision-making. In the informal sector, women are engaged in economic activities that fit within their domestic work schedule.

Chapter VI summarizes the findings of the study, pointing out areas that constrain and areas that can facilitate women's participation in economic activities.

Chapter VIII's appendixes provide available statistical data on women from various government ministries and departments. Information on women is not centrally organized and readily available, especially to donor agencies intending to assist women in development.

Summary and Conclusions

The salient points of this report are listed below in the manner outlined in the scope of work.

1. The Soclocultural and Economic Setting

- a. In a marriage by civil rites where the husband's marital power has not been excluded by the prenuptial contract, the woman must have her husband's consent to undertake business ventures and to acquire titled property. On Swazi Nation land, women also require male representation to obtain the right of usufruct. This situation calls for a revision of the country's laws, something that must be done by the Swazis themselves.
- b. The average Swazi woman has five or six children. Caring for children and performing other domestic responsibilities are time-consuming and leave mothers with little time for other activities and self-improvement.

- c. Many women have little education [Changes OK?]. As a result, many are unemployed, and those who are employed are unskilled or domestic workers. This keeps their actual earnings lower than that of men.
- d. The high rate of teenage pregnancies keeps women from getting adequate education and perpetuates the cycle of unskilled, low-paid, and unemployed women.
- e. Social and moral objections impede the use of modern methods of contraception. Thus many women cannot control the number of children they want to have.
- f. With working husbands absent from home, women are decision-makers and manage households.
- g. The number of female-headed households in which women are the sole providers for themselves and their children is growing. These women are mainly widows, divorcees, and unwed mothers.

2. Comparison of Swazi Women to Women In Botswana and Lesotho

Because of time constraints and insufficient data, it has not been possible to compare the position of Swazi women to that of women in Botswana and Lesotho.

3. Statistical Data Collection on Swazi Women

- a. Sources of all available data on Swazi women are listed in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 includes the specific areas in which data have been collected: demography, health, education, the judiciary, and employment and wages.
- b. Overall, statistical data on women in Swaziland have not been collected systematically at the national level. Available data are scattered in the reports of the different government ministries and departments, and even these are not comprehensive enough:
 - (i) No statistics are available on women in agriculture.
 - (ii) Education statistics are comparatively better, but school dropouts are not gender-specific.
 - (iii) Immunization tables in health statistics are not gender specific.
 - (iv) Mental health attendances and admissions by region are not gender specific.
 - (v) No statistical data are available on the marital status of women.
 - (vi) The informal sector is treated as marginal in the wages and employment report. Data on this sector, unlike that on the private and public sectors, are not broken down by activity or gender. Very little information exists on the informal sector, and the accuracy of what does exist is doubtful. The high level of unemployment in the formal sector leaves the informal sector as the alternative for employment.

Recommendation

The poor state of statistical data on women in Swaziland warrants an organized central agency as a depository and resource center. Statistics on all aspects of women's activities must be collected systematically if women are to be integrated fully in the process of development. The information is vital, because as it is analyzed, discrepancies between men and women become clearer, and problems of women are more readily identifiable. The data are useful for planning programs and for implementing projects, as well as soliciting for assistance from donor agencies.

It is recommended that A.I.D. [USAID/Swaziland?] offer assistance in collecting comprehensive statistical data on women. Assistance may be given to the Central Statistics Office or such other institutions as the University Research Unit or other nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) that focus on women's issues.

4. How the Government Uses Statistical Data in Planning

a. Education

- (i) Compares total school enrollment on a yearly basis, identifying trends and changes in enrollment in order to plan for building schools, expanding school facilities to accommodate more pupils, and upgrading certain schools.
- (ii) Compares teaching staff on a yearly basis at national and district levels. Identifies unqualified teachers who need in-service training or study leave for full-time training to upgrade their skills.
- (iii) Monitors the pupil-teacher ratio, which is considered high, but gradually decreasing. Has determined that more teachers are needed to lessen the ratio, which often requires expansion of existing schools or construction of new buildings.
- (iv) Studies repetition rates, and, if they are high, identifies problems and attempts solutions.
- (v) Dropouts are not disaggregated on the basis of gender. This is important, particularly because of the high rate of teenage pregnancies. [How is this a use of data?]
- (vi) Neither the Annual Statistical Bulletin or National Population Census include information about how many females are enrolled in what courses. Such data are necessary in order to measure women's real earning power and level of participation in the country's economy, and to identify what positions are open for skilled women. The productive use of human resources, male and female, is the key factor in development. [How is this a use of data?]

b. Health

The Ministry of Health uses statistical data as feedback to the planning process, to identify health trends at regional and national levels, and to be constantly aware and alert for outbreaks of epidemics. The Ministry of Health deals with data that are specific to its own needs and goals. The information is assimilated by a

biostatistician who is a specialist on health statistics [Changes OK?]. Coupled with other factors, health statistics are vital to strategically locating health facilities.

c. Economic Planning and Statistics

The Department of Economic Planning and Statistics is central to all government ministries. The Central Statistics Office gathers and tabulates data on all aspects of national importance to development to reflect the socioeconomic state and trends and the country's relationship with neighboring and international markets in particular.

When specific development projects are planned, the Department of Economic Planning [Caps correct?] requests that the Central Statistical Office carry out sample surveys.

5. Accuracy of Disaggregated Data

- a. Production/Income. Data on women hawkers and peddlers are not totally accurate because many women share licenses. The practice is illegal and women refrain from giving information.
- b. Women do not state their true income because they fear taxation.

6. Areas That Need Improvement In Data Collection on Women at National Level

- a. The Ministry of Agriculture has no statistical data on women farmers. The ministry is presently setting up a committee that will look into providing a statistician, among other issues.
- b. Information on the number of females enrolled at the university and the kinds of courses they pursue is lacking at the national level.
- c. In the data on women and children ever born (1976 Census) all the important variables were used but the marital status was not indicated. Marital status is a crucial variable in identifying the cause of the high birth rate in Swaziland. It is difficult to know whether married women bear many children or that more children are born out of wedlock, or both. Since polygamy [polygyny?] is still the norm of the majority of the Swazi, it may be important to indicate this variable.
- d. In education, statistics on dropouts should be gender specific.
- e. Data on cases tried by the High and Subordinate Courts as well as by the Swazi National Courts need to be gender specific.
- f. Mental health treatment by region should be gender specific.
- g. Data on the informal sector should be gender specific and broken down by activity and other variables as is done for the public and private sectors.
- h. Statistics on the total female population involved in informal employment, particularly vendors, peddlers, traders, and knitting and sewing producers, are not available at the national level, yet these women hold trading licenses. In some government offices the registration books are not properly kept. The Customs Department has no special records that show the number of hawkers and peddlers who trade between Swaziland, South Africa, and Mozambique.

The government's attention needs to be drawn to this omission in its statistical records at the national level. Without pertinent data it is difficult for government and donor agencies to assist this sector of the economy. It is recommended that A.I.D. [USAID/Swaziland?] request that the Swazi Government:

- (i) Keep proper records that reflect gender on traders.
- (ii) Design a special customs form to reflect hawkers and traders and reflect gender.
- (iii) Include this statistical data in reports at the national level.

7. Women's Nonfarm Primary Economic Activities

In nonfarm economic activities, women are either producers or retailers.

Producers

- a. In rural areas in particular, women produce a range of woven products from local grasses and sisal fibers. Where raw material is not available, it is purchased either from individuals or from the Manzini Market.
- b. Three women are in the business of sewing school uniforms, church uniforms, and fashion. These women hold trading licenses. Others sew privately in their homes as orders come in and hold no licenses.

Retailers

The retailing requires a license for which a fee is paid. Licenses are renewable and can be changed from one activity to another. Licensed economic activities include hawking, peddling, vending, general dealing, selling groceries, running shops, butchering, hammer mills, herbalist/chemists, tea room/restaurants, green grocers, driving schools, hair dressing salons, and retail of packaged traditional beer.

License Fees

- The hawkers' fee is E30.00 per year or E20.00 half-yearly. A vehicle is required for hawking, and for each vehicle or carrier in excess of one used in the business, an additional fee of E10.00 is paid.
- Peddlers pay E10.00 yearly or E6.00 half-yearly.
- Butchers (retail) pay E75.00 per year in the general business area and E25.00 in rural areas.
- General dealers pay E75.00 in the business area and E50.00 in rural areas.
- Licenses for restaurants and refreshment/tea rooms cost E30.00 per year.
- Grocery licenses cost E50.00 in the business area and E15.00 in rural areas.
- Produce and handiwork vendors pay E5.00 for produce within Swaziland and E1.00 on a monthly basis.
- Imported handiwork and produce licenses are E20.00 yearly or E3.00 monthly.
- Green Grocers pay E75.00 per year.
- Funeral undertakers pay E20.00 per year. There is one woman funeral undertaker in Hlathikhulu.

- *Hammer millers:* Milling for sale, E100.00 per year; and milling for customers, E5.00.
- *Hairdressing salon* licenses cost E10.00 per year.
- *Driving instructor* licenses cost E50.00 per year.

Hawkers, peddlers, vendors, and owners of all businesses located on Swazi Nation land must be members of the Commercial Amadoda before they can get licenses. This requirement is a constraint for many women, who feel there is too much control on possible economic activities.

Trading licenses are issued at the regional level in the District Commissioners' offices and in the subdistricts. It was not possible to collect information on registered traders from the Manzini, Mbabane, and Siteki offices because of time constraints. All kinds of trading licenses are entered into one record book and gender is not specified. More time is needed to collect comprehensive statistical data.

Our data on women in the retail business indicate that most women are peddlers (792), then hawkers (275), [makers?] of produce and handiwork (197), and street vendors (185), but this is only for Pigg's Peak, Mankayane, and Hlathikhulu.

Government Policies That Women See as Constraints to Their Activities

- (i) Hawkers and peddlers complain of the high customs duties charged at the border posts. The fees paid are seen as a loss of profit.
- (ii) The women also resent the fact that they must hold licenses in their activities and feel that the fees charged are also a loss of income.
- (iii) Vendors also do not want to have to be licensed for their activities.
- (iv) The vendors who occupy stalls in the markets controlled by town councils in urban areas complain that rent is high, their daily earnings are low because they are confined to their stalls, and if they take to the street and door-to-door vending, police arrest them and confiscate their produce.

8. Women as Agents of Change

Swazi women are known to have been more receptive to forces of social change. It was a Queen Mother who introduced beads and cloth as items of dress. Similarly, it was under the guidance of a Queen Mother that the Swazi military and national structure were centralized. Women were more responsive to Christianity than men. The long-existing Zenzele associations are evidence of women's response to social and economic changes. In community development projects, more women participate than men, not because the men are generally away, but because women are eager to improve their quality of life and that of their children and by inference, the quality of life of the nation. Women are responsible for the socialization of children from an early age, and are thus in a better position to import new values and attitudes to their children.

The women's propensity to explore new avenues to generate income is in part a temporary solution to the unemployment problem facing the country. Many retired professional women actively participate in the hawkers' business.

Women show a potential to organize themselves. There are numerous women's organizations and associations--formal and informal, secular and religious, registered and unregistered--in urban, periurban, and rural areas. These organizations should be tapped for development purposes. Generally, the women have identified their needs and decided on their goals. Very little information on women's organizations exists, and a study on this subject is vital if women are to be fully integrated in the socioeconomic development of the country.

Recommendation

It is recommended that USAID assist in carrying out a study on women's associations and organizations that will serve as a guideline for planning and offering assistance to women in development projects.

Chapter I

The Position of Swazi Women in the New Sociocultural and Economic Setting

Introduction

This study describes and analyzes the position of women in Swaziland's changing sociocultural and economic setting, attempting to identify the extent to which women participate and contribute to the economy of Swaziland. It identifies the sociocultural constraints that keep women from becoming fully integrated into the economy, as well as those factors that facilitate women's role in development activities. The main areas of focus include marriage and children, women's domestic role, education, health, children's health, and position in wage employment and other income-generating activities.

Changes

New commodities have been added to the Swazi lifestyle in both rural and urban areas. The Swazi now look beyond the homestead and household to satisfy their new and basic needs. Modernization created new differentiated sociocultural and economic structures and institutions that provide specialized services [OK?]. Formal education, health services, employment opportunities, and religious services are outside the sphere of the homestead or household. In and around urban and industrial centers, fuel and water are supplied by public services. In the rural areas, more than 39,000 people have access to clean potable water under the Rural Water Supply project. This has reduced the drudgery of collecting water for women.

Industrialization, the use of improved technology, and commercialization of production processes, together with mass education and training as development activities, have drawn people into some kind of employment. Men and women—adults and young people—migrate from rural areas to centers of economic activity for employment. However, the economic benefits of development are distributed unevenly among the different social strata as new principles of social stratification interact with traditional ones.

Signs of change are visible throughout the country. Conceptual categories are used to distinguish the country into urban, periurban, rural, and semirural areas. Settlements are clustered in administrative [districts?], industrial and company towns, and estates [Changes OK?] as well as in resettled rural areas. Royal homesteads have always had other homesteads clustered around them [Changes OK?]. Homesteads are still scattered in rural areas. Architectural styles reflect different degrees of cultural adaptation, the socioeconomic status of the people and the changing social relationships.

The relatively good road system and passenger bus service have increased the mobility of the population within the country and neighboring countries. The local radio station, television station (accessible to a few), and daily newspapers form a powerful cultural component for disseminating information, providing entertainment, and imparting new ideas, values, and attitudes or reinforcing old ones.

The traditional political system (the dual monarchy and chieftainship) interact with the modern parliamentary system, which is based on the Westminster style. Modern government structures have been adopted while

chieftaincies have been integrated under the *Tinkhundla* system for purposes of parliamentary elections and development activities.

Various religious denominations proliferate in the country. Some are old; others are new. Sometimes these new denominations are short-lived if they were a response to certain social stresses, but the traditional religious system, based on ancestral spirits, a family lineage basis, and support by traditional healers, persists among the educated and noneducated Christian and non-Christian Swazi. The king is still held as the national priest who intercedes with the royal ancestral spirits on behalf of the nation in times of difficulty and performs the drama of kingship, the *Ncwala*, annually.

It is in the context of these broad sociocultural and economic changes that the role and status of Swazi women is investigated. Traditional beliefs, attitudes, and values interact with modern ones, reinforcing each other, excluding one or the other, or creating conflict. Table I-1 summarizes the status of women in Swaziland [OK?].

Table I-1

Women's Status In Swaziland

Population: 712,131 (1986 Census)

Area: 17,364 sq. km

Females: 366,870

1. Female life expectancy is about 49 years.
 2. 146 girls per thousand die before their fifth birthday.
 3. No statistics are available on marital status.
 4. Women bear 5 or 6 children on average.
 5. Sixteen percent of women use contraceptives.
 6. About 71 percent of girls of school age are in school.
 7. 47.2 percent of secondary school teachers are women.
 8. 3.9 percent women are in the paid labor force [3.9 percent of women are in the labor force or 3.9 percent of the labor force is women?].
 9. 7.7 percent women are self-employed.
 10. Women aged 15 to 44 years have a higher literacy rate than men: the literacy gap is 6.7 percent.
 11. About 0.24 percent women are professionals.
 12. Four women hold seats in parliament (out of a total of 74 parliamentaries).
 13. 25 percent *single-person households are female.*
 55 percent of the women in single-person households are younger than 35 years old.
 84 percent are employed.
 14. Nationally, 39 percent of households are headed by females.
-

Chapter II

Statistical Data on the Status of Women

Demographic and Economic Characteristics

I. Rural/Urban Population

- 23 percent of the population is urban.
- 77 percent of the population is rural.

Urban Population

- 52 percent of the urban population is male.
- 48 percent of the urban population is female.

Sex Ratio

- There are 106 urban males to every 100 females.

Rural Population

- 47 percent of the rural population is male.
- 53 percent of the rural population is female.

Sex Ratio

- Swaziland has a low sex ratio; for every 100 females there are 89 males.

Among urban areas, the Lubombo region has a very high sex ratio of 129 percent [129% of what? What is the ratio of women to men?], probably because more men than women work and stay in most companies.

II. Worker—Nonworker Population (12 or more years old) in Swaziland

Table 7 indicates that a very small fraction, 28 percent of the total population 12 years and above, is working.

III. Women and Literacy: National

64 percent [of women?] in Swaziland are literate.

Gender gap: Differential literacy for men and women measures the gap between literacy rates for men and women aged 15 to 44 years.

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
15 to 44	94,356	112,794	207,150 [total was 277,150 in original]

Literacy gap: 6.7%

IV. Women and Education

1. *University Enrollment* indicates the number of all women enrolled in a university as a percentage of all women aged 20 to 24.

Total [female?] university enrollment:	4,060
Total number of females aged 20 to 24:	34,050
Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 enrolled in university:	11.9%

60 percent (1,236) university degree holders are Swazi.
40 percent (807) are non-Swazi.

Source: 1986 Population Census

2. *Women Secondary School Teachers* indicates the percentage of all secondary school teachers who are women.

Total secondary school teachers:	1,760
Total women secondary school teachers:	831
Percentage:	<u>47.2</u>

3. *Primary and Secondary School Enrollment* indicates the number of girls in primary and secondary school as a percentage of all girls of primary and secondary school age.

Total girls in primary and secondary school:	85,802
Total girls of primary and secondary school age:	133,872
Primary and secondary school enrollment:	64.09%

V. Women and Employment

Employed Women measures the number of women who are working for pay as percentage of all adult women aged 15 years and over.

Total adult women aged 15 or older:	243,324
Total number of women employed:	9,402
Percentage of employed women:	3.9%

Sources: Wages and Employment 1986
Population Census 1986

VI. Women and Professional Work

Professional Women measures the number of women in professional, technical, managerial, and administrative occupations as a percentage of all women aged 15 years and over.

Total number of professional women:	603
Percentage of women who are professionals:	0.24%

VII. Women and Self-Employment

Self-Employed Women measures the percent of women aged 15 years or older who appear as self-employed in official statistics, whether they work in agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, or a profession [such as?], or whether or not they hire employees.

Total number of self-employed women:	18,655
Percentage of women who are self-employed:	7.7%

Gender gap: Women's share of the paid labor force

Average Earnings

Private sector:	E217.70
Public sector:	E533.30

Source: Population Census 1986
Population Census 1976

Health Status of Swazi Women

Female Infant-Child Mortality is the percentage of girls born who die before their fifth birthday.

Infant and child mortality is around 146 per 1,000 live births for females and 165 per 1,000 for males.

Female Mortality-Child-Bearing Years is the percentage of all women aged 15 who will die before they reach the age of 45, based on current age-specific death rates for women.

Female mortality in the child-bearing years is 2.36 percent.

Female Life Expectancy at birth is 49 years (males 43 years).

Gender Gap: Female/male differential expectancy is the difference in years between female and male life expectancy at birth.

Gender gap is 6 years.

Source: Population Census 1976.

Chapter III

The Traditional Role of the Swazi Woman

The Homestead

The traditional Swazi homestead, called *umuti*, is a physical residential unit built on land allocated to a married man by the chief from the area under the chief's jurisdiction. According to custom, no woman, married or single, can acquire rights to land without being represented by male kin. Swazi land is controlled and inherited by males. After marriage, a woman leaves her father's homestead to reside at her husband's homestead. In the politicojural domain, men are dominant and a homestead is referred to by the clan name of its headman (for example, *kaDlamini*, the homestead of Mr. Dlamini).

Key Structures in a Homestead

The key structures in a homestead are the *sibaya* (cattle byre) a symbol of wealth, the *indlunkhulu* (great ancestral hut), and the *lilawu* (bachelor's quarters). These are constructed in that order in a new homestead. Homesteads of insignificant men tend to have no cattle. Men have complete freedom of access to the cattle byre, while women have limited access because cattle are the inherited wealth of the headman's lineage, and are associated with ancestral spirits. [Changes O.K.]

Livestock

In the past, wealth in cattle was a scarce resource, acquired mainly through bridewealth and used for bridewealth [O.K.] by men. Women did not inherit or own cattle except in rare instances. For example, a wealthy man would give his daughter an animal or two (called *umgano*) at her marriage as a sign of his economic status. This animal was publicly displayed by the bridal party at some stage in the wedding ceremony, and it and its offspring were the exclusive property of the married woman. Women did own smaller animals, such as chickens and goats, and some women bartered goats for a cow. In this way they could acquire cattle and have exclusive control over their wealth. However, opportunities for this were limited.

Distribution of Cattle in a Polygynous [Polygynous?] Homestead

In a polygynous homestead, each wife's domestic unit is allocated a certain number of cattle for its exclusive use, although all cattle are kept in one cattle byre. A wife's children get their milk from the stock allocated to that wife, and sons [use the cattle from their mother's stock for?] bridewealth when they marry. Animals [cows?] for sacrificial offering to ancestral spirits on behalf of the domestic unit are taken from that unit's herd. However, the husband, not the wives, has exclusive control over the herds. After many years of marriage, a woman may be given an animal, called *liphakelo*, that enables her to partake of milk at her marital home. Milk is taboo to married women at their husband's home. After the husband's death, the *liphakelo* is insurance for the wife and her children.

The distribution of the bridewealth cattle of married daughters defines social relationships within the homestead. Bridewealth from the marriage of the first daughter goes to the *indlunkhulu*, except one called *insulamnyembeti* (wiper of tears), which goes to the first daughter's mother. Bridewealth

cattle of other daughters, except that of the youngest or last daughter, which goes to the youngest son, are added to the herd of the wife's domestic unit whether she is alive or dead for the exclusive use of her sons. [Changes O.K.?)

The Indlunkhulu

The *indlunkhulu* is built facing the cattle byre and is "associated with the headman's lineage and decorated with skulls of cattle sacrificed to the ancestors" (Kuper, H., 1947:38). It is the first hut to be constructed after the cattle byre in a new homestead.

The *inkhosikati yemuti* (chief woman of the homestead) is in charge of the *indlunkhulu*. She is the mother of the headman, the link between him and his fathers [O.K.?). If she is dead, a "classificatory mother" (the first wife of the headman or a wife of the same clan as the mother) is substituted. [Changes OK?) She, too, is called "mother" and assumes the duties of the real mother. Ordinarily the great hut is taboo to wives, since it is the sanctuary of the husband's male ancestors, who they must *hlonipha* (avoid and respect). "The importance of the mother and her control in all matters affecting the homestead, is an outstanding feature of Swazi family and national life" (Kuper, H., 1947:38-39). The mother oversees the equitable distribution of resources and time among the different houses of her son or sons, fair treatment, and resolution of conflicts.

The mother also holds the same important position in a monogamous [monogynous?] homestead. By being associated with *indlunkhulu*, the mother is connected with the religious system and ritual that sanction authority in Swazi society. Age and seniority are other principles of social differentiation and ranking.

The mother also is important in succession and inheritance. A man succeeds to the position of his dead father and inherits family wealth through his mother. Swazi say "*Inkhosi yiNkhosi ngenina*" (a ruler is ruler by his mother) or "*Inkhosi ayibekwa kubekwa unina*" (a ruler (male) is not chosen, the mother is chosen and installed). Swazi men succeed to positions of power, authority, and wealth by virtue of the position of their mothers. In a polygynous homestead, the wife of highest rank is chosen to be the chief wife of the homestead.

Women are fully represented in the family council responsible for selecting the heir. "The father's full sisters and oldest daughter, and the oldest full sister of the deceased, are also allowed on this council. The mother of the dead man has a special position; in the case of the king's mother, she is said to 'stand for all the people'—a lone and powerful influence" (Kuper, H., 1947:89-90).

In a monogamous [monogynous?] homestead, the wife and her eldest son automatically take charge when the headman dies.

The Young Bride's Apprenticeship

A new bride is apprenticed to the mother of her husband or "headman" for about a year. The mother teaches her the ways of behavior in the new home and her socially expected status and role as a married woman. The life of a new bride is hedged with many behavioral avoidances and taboos, many of which are gradually relaxed over time. After the transition period, she is allocated her own huts and yard, privately enclosed and described as her unit or place (for example, *kalaFakudze*, the unit or place of the daughter of *Fakudze*).

"Here, a woman and very young children in her care live and eat" (Kuper, H. 1947:39). To the children it is *ketfu*, our place; to her it is *kami*, my place or unit. In a polygynous homestead there are as many domestic units as there are wives. Each wife has absolute control over her unit, which is the Swazi household for production and wife's management [What does the last part of this sentence mean?]. A growing daughter builds her *intsanga* (girl's hut) near her mother's huts and there receives a recognized lover. "A married son also often builds his huts near to his mother who is in charge of his young wives" (Kuper, H., 1947:39).

Marginality of Married Women

In tracing descent, Swazi put more emphasis on the male line. A married woman always bears the clan name of her father's lineage, and is always addressed and referred to as a daughter (for example, *laFakudze*, daughter of Mr. Fakudze). In this respect, married women are perceived always as outsiders and as potential sources of conflict that threaten the unity of the man's group; often, cases of social conflict are [grounds for suspicion of witchcraft?]. [Changes O.K.]

Women Diviners

Although the profession of traditional healers is dominated by males, some women are herbalists and diviners. Girls are rarely taught medicines by their fathers. A woman who is curious about medicines may be suspected of sorcery, and domestic responsibilities make it difficult for a woman to practice medicine. During a seance, a woman diviner is inspired, and has control over her husband and all other inhabitants of the homestead [She has control only during a seance?]. A woman diviner brings her homestead prestige and wealth, but her husband pays one animal to her parents to control her earnings, over which she otherwise has absolute control.

Women Unify and Divide

In a polygynous homestead, wives both unify and divide. The children of each wife are united as siblings but divided with respect to the children of other wives. The wives' domestic units are a potential line of fission.

"The plan of the polygamous homestead, with its clear demarcation of each married woman and her children, facilitates subdivision into local groups. Subdivision is said to prevent quarrels between cowives and half-brothers; to give more space from which to select good land for cultivation; and to extend a headman's prestige over a wide area." (Kuper, H., 1947:39).

The mother of the homestead is the unifying force of all the divisions. The *indlunkhulu* is the neutral zone for all family members. It is where all conflicts and disputes are settled, and other important secular and religious family matters are discussed. When a homestead has been subdivided, the "section of the homestead where the "mother" lives is known as *umphakatsi* (capital); it alone has the real *indlunkhulu*" (Kuper, H., 1947:39). The separated group becomes economically independent but remains ritually dependent on the capital. Hence, while wives unify their children, they are also a potential line of fission and constantly threaten the unity of the lineage in polygamy [polygyny?].

Division of Labor

The Swazi believe that women are physically weak and men are physically strong. Men are leaders in the fight and council. Certain tasks are considered "male" and others "female." Only a few activities can be done by either sex. "To those activities in which one or the other sex has a monopoly based on psycho-physical attributes, Swazi attach judgments of value. The work of man is superior to that of woman. It is therefore not the type of work, or its productivity value, but the sex of the works that gives rating to labor" (Kuper, H., 1947:140).

The Dual Monarchy

The important secular and ritual role of the "mother" in the homestead is mirrored in the position and function of the *Ndlovukazi* (Queen Mother) in the dual monarchy. Kuper stated that between "the *Ngwenyama* [King?] and the *Ndlovukazi* there is a delicate balance of powers, legal, economic, and ritual ... In all activities they should assist and advise each other, for he is *Inkosi* [Inkhosi?] and she is also *Inkosi*. Together they are spoken of as twins, and when one dies the other must be more strongly fortified than for any other national or personal loss." (Kuper, H., 1947:55).

The important position of the "mother" in Swazi society evolved during the violent war period of state formation. "Somnjalose Simelane, who was the first queen mother to exercise these powers, is supposed to have done so to check the growing arbitrariness of *Ndvunguye* (her husband) and *Sobhuza* (her son), and it was in recognition of her services that these powers were later institutionalized" (Bonner, Phillip, 1983:25).

Conclusion

This chapter has described the important status and role of the "mother" in the traditional system. The Swazi mother was not a perpetual minor as currently envisaged, but controlled affairs at the domestic level. A Swazi wife could own cattle and other small animals, as well as being allocated cattle for her domestic unit. The mother was important in ancestral rituals and as a bearer of children, and she was vital to the existence and continuity of her husband's lineage. In polygyny, the heir-holder succeeded to the position of his dead father and inherited wealth through his mother, who held a senior rank above other wives. Swazi married women controlled the domestic sphere and their membership was limited to kinship groups. Men, on the other hand, were warriors associated with the wild and the political sphere. Their membership in age-group regiments cut across kinship ties and integrated them at a national level. This influenced Swazi attitudes on the division of labor based on sex—men's work was regarded as superior to women's work because men challenged the wild nature and fought battles while women were confined to the less hazardous domestic environment.

Chapter IV

The Current Position of Swazi Women

Introduction

Swazi tradition accords women a position of strength and power at the domestic level, a position echoed by that of the Queen Mother in the dual monarchy [Changes O.K.?]. At present, women are considered minors who are subordinate to the control of men, and many women have submitted to this un-Swazi role. The minor status of women resulted from the influence of the law of marriage in the Roman Dutch Common Law and Christian religious teachings, which propound the subordination of women to men. Such religious teachings continue to counteract any efforts to improve the present status of women as dependents of men.

At present, Swazi men see women as wives and mothers, subordinate to their control. This has implications for the role of women in development, because women are no longer confined to the domestic activities, but are also active participants and beneficiaries in the money economy. Their networks and memberships now extend beyond kinship ties.

While there have been improvements in the economic position of women, sociocultural constraints limit women's full participation in the country's economy. The major constraints lie in marriage laws, the control and distribution of Swazi Nation land by men, and the number of children, domestic activities, and the amount of free time women have.

A. Marriage Laws: Control of Wealth

The Roman Dutch Common Law operates together with Swazi law and custom, which applies only to indigenous Swazi. The two marriage systems often conflict, but sometimes reinforce each other, to the disadvantage of women.

The marital power accorded to husbands by Roman Dutch Common Law is of crucial importance to married women with regard to development. The husband has power over the property of his wife. He administers their joint estate if the marriage is in community of property, or out of community of property and marital power is not excluded. In such cases, the wife cannot make loans without the husband's consent; neither can she be the sole owner of the business. She cannot freely use wealth or property as collateral. She cannot acquire property as an individual, or even obtain a travel document or passport without his consent. This law puts women in a position of perpetual minority status and is a major constraint to their ability to obtain loans with financial institutions for business undertakings.

Swazi men equate money with wealth in cattle and as a result want to control the money earned by their wives. Many claim that because they paid bridewealth, they are entitled to any wealth the wife accumulates. However, bridewealth cattle only give the husband exclusive rights over the wife's sexual powers and legitimize the children, giving them their full rights in their father's lineage.

As described earlier, in Swazi custom a wife exclusively owns and controls her own cattle if they were given by her father, or if she acquires her own cattle by exchanging smaller animals, such as goats. The case of a woman diviner demonstrates ownership and control of wealth by the woman even better [How?]. Because being a diviner is a profession beyond the social expectations of a

married woman as wife and mother, the husband pays an animal to her parents in order to establish his right to control her earnings [Changes O.K.?]. [If Swazi women are to participate fully in the Swazi economy,?] it is important that they explore the details of their rights to acquisition, ownership, and control of their wealth.

B. Control of Swazi Nation Land

Land is traditionally controlled by men. Married and unmarried women cannot be allocated land for any purpose without male representation on Nation land. Married women cannot purchase property on Crown land without their husband's consent, but unmarried women can. The control of Swazi Nation land by men is the only basis of their power left, and it is doubtful that they will relinquish it. This poses a problem for women who want to establish small businesses in rural areas. Traditional authority needs to be made aware of the negative consequences of this law on economic development, and be persuaded to at least make exceptions in cases of development (for example, grant rights of usufruct).

C. Women and Children

The study found that many of the women interviewed in the rural areas were married to polygamists [polygynists?], and most women had more than six children. The high birth rate is a phenomenon of great concern in Swaziland, where available resources cannot meet demands.

The responsibility of nurturing, caring for, and bringing up children is a strenuous burden for women, many of whom have limited resources and receive inadequate or no help from their husbands. In addition to their own children, many mothers look after their daughters' or sons' children born out of wedlock, while the parents work away from home. Most mothers are responsible for paying the high costs of their children's education, as well as medical expenses. All the women interviewed stated that they engaged in income-generating activities because they needed the money for household commodities and for the education of their children.

Women in rural areas have little time to devote to other activities. They are tied down to household responsibilities and also to agricultural activities. The issue of grandmothers looking after their grandchildren does not free them for other activities, even in their later lives. With most children going to school, most mothers receive little assistance from the children, except during the holidays.

D. Day Care Child Centers

In most urban areas, day care child centers have been established to ease the burden for working mothers. Many women take advantage of the opportunity. It is the government's aim to "encourage communities and private organizations to undertake and participate in the preschool program."

E. Women and Education and Training

Education is one of the important forces for change in women's lives. It influences their ability to care for their children and themselves, their control over child-bearing, their earning power, and their chances for paid employment.

In earlier days, the Swazi preferred to educate boys rather than girls. The attitude has changed. The education statistics show that boys still outnumber

girls in schools but the gap is narrow. Now it is just as well to educate both boys and girls so that they can be economically independent and self-supporting in their adult lives. Many parents claim that daughters give more financial assistance to them than sons do.

Limited education or lack of it has kept many women in rural areas from wage employment, for they have no marketable skills. Those employed are generally laborers and others in the semiskilled categories. All the women believe that education increases opportunities for a better life.

Teenage pregnancies are a major social concern. Many girls drop out of school because they are pregnant. Because they have to earn an income to support their children, very few are able to return, and so they swell the ranks of women with little education and few skills.

In cases where an unwed mother has children by different fathers, the men offer little or no assistance to the mother, because she may spend the money on her other children as well. Although help can be sought from the Department of Social Welfare [Caps O.K.?], only a few women use the services—mainly those in or near urban centers. Many women are either ignorant of or afraid to approach social welfare officers.

F. Adult and Nonformal Education

A number of institutions in Swaziland offer adult and nonformal education. Some are directed at acquisition of skills and others at academic pursuits. Government policy on education encourages acquisition and upgrading of existing skills and academic levels. However, many women with families cannot avail themselves of these opportunities because of time constraints.

Large numbers of women take the opportunity to learn skills that help them to earn income, especially skills in handicraft production, sewing, and knitting.

G. Women and Migration

According to the 1986 population census, 23 percent of the population is urban and 77 percent is rural. Of the urban population, 48 percent is female and 52 percent is male. The sex ratio is 100 females to 106 males. The gender gap is narrow, which shows that women have migrated from rural areas to urban areas almost at the same rate as men. However, it cannot be ascertained whether the migration is permanent or temporary. Wage employment and educational purposes have drawn people from the rural areas to urban centers on both a permanent and a temporary basis. A shortage of housing has been one of the problems in urban areas. When women migrate to urban areas they have to find their own accommodation.

In urban areas, women form new alliances on a nonkinship basis with friends, workmates, and [people they have met in?] secular or religious associations. For work purposes, many young women rent flats or rooms, sometimes sharing, or live with relatives. According to the 1985 National Income and Expenditure Survey, 25 percent of the people in single-person households are female; 55 percent of these are under 35, and 84 percent are employed. The average age is 36.7 years, the average cash income is E167.80 per month, and average cash expenditure is E174.13 per month. The survey further shows that single-person households comprised 13.7 percent of all national households; 31.5 percent are in urban areas and 10 percent are in rural areas [OK?]. Females living independently is an urban phenomenon in Swaziland. It is a change in the lives of women, and a break from a tradition that young women could not even

temporarily set up independent households. Some single women have even bought property and built houses. Statistics on this development are not available.

Women not only migrate within Swaziland but also to South Africa, mainly for wage employment. They migrate to other countries abroad mainly for further higher education. Table IV-I shows the number of Swazi women in South Africa and other countries by age group.

Table IV-1
Swazi Females in South Africa and
Other Countries

Age Group	South Africa	Other Countries
15-19	690	57
20-34	2,937	302
34-49	1,475	139
50-64	526	33
65+	178	12
Not Stated	190	26
Total	<u>5,996</u>	<u>569</u>

Since the statistical data do not indicate marital status, we can safely assume that most females in the single-person households are unmarried [Why can this be assumed?]. They are probably more likely to be unwed mothers and a few married professional women who have been transferred for work purposes, and thus separated from their families. This commonly occurs in the nursing and teaching professions. Similarly, in the rural areas the 10 percent of single-person households largely apply to these same professions.

H. Women and Employment

The general attitude of most educated and noneducated men toward the role of women is still conservative. For most men, the woman's place is at home, caring for children and husbands. Although attitudes toward work are slowly changing, the pattern of employment largely reflects sex differentiation. Overall, women predominate in those job categories that are traditionally regarded as female; this is reinforced by the educational system, which prepares them for those kinds of jobs.

Women predominate in the nursing profession, as teachers in the primary schools, and in secretarial jobs. Although women are gradually invading what used to be male territory, they are underrepresented. In the police force, women were initially only employed as secretaries and only recently are they trained in all aspects of police work. A few have risen to senior positions.

In wage employment, the status of women is largely dependent on their educational skills. In 1986, 53.2 percent of the people in the technical and professional category were women [Correct?]. However, a closer analysis indicates that women dominate and outnumber men in social, medical, and other services. [Do men dominate elsewhere?]

Skilled and semiskilled manual workers' categories refer to trades, such as construction, engineering, truck driving [OK?], trained industrial work, and

cooking. Except for cooks, the other occupations are regarded as "for males only." Semiskilled jobs include such trades as construction and engineering, which are considered fit for males. Women are employed only in office work and cleaning. In the unskilled category, where one would expect a balance or a narrow gap between the sexes, the gap is wide, probably because of a preference for male labor when jobs are limited.

Women play an insignificant role in the administrative and managerial cadre. In 1985, for example, there were only 271 women to 1,410 men in the private sector and 149 women to 937 men in the public sector. Swazis consider administration and management to be out of the domestic sphere, and therefore part of the men's domain. Statistics show that men resent being under the administration of women. A few inroads have been made, but they are insignificant. Because administration is equated to sitting in councils, exclusion and underrepresentation of women is expected to continue much longer in this category.

I. Political Representation

Women are underrepresented even in Parliament. At present, only 1 of the 22 senators is a woman, and only 3 of the 52 members of the House of Assembly are women [3 women and 52 men or 3 women out of 52 members?]. No women's issues are raised for debate even by those women. The male members often raise petty issues concerning women wearing pants, makeup, and perm hairstyles. The more fundamental issues of physical abuse of women by men, assaults and rape, and desertion of women and children, which are reported often in newspapers, are never mentioned. Women's issues are not the concern of the present parliament.

Women are excluded altogether from the local chief's councils and *tinkhundla* committees. This situation is not even in conformity with the dual monarchy wherein the Queen Mother has her own council and decides on important issues.

J. Why Women Work

Women need money for their domestic needs and to bring up their children. Many want to improve their homes and standard of living. Many married women receive little or no financial assistance from their husbands. The husbands may be unemployed, spend most of their time drinking, or may have deserted. Some women are the sole support of themselves and their children. But women also desire and want to assert themselves and be independent of men as mature adults and to achieve self-fulfillment. These goals are hindered by discrimination based on sex and attitudes toward women.

Conclusions

The homestead is no longer the sole unit of production for subsistence. Most of life's basic commodities are obtainable in the market economy. The Roman Dutch Common Law and Christian teachings relegate women to a minority position, and together with the control of Swazi Nation land by men, deliberately exclude women from owning land. This handicaps women entrepreneurs who may want to establish their own businesses. Other striking phenomena of social change are the high prevalence of teenage pregnancies and female-headed households, especially in urban and periurban areas, particularly those of unwed mothers. Early pregnancies keep most women in a low educational category and consequently in a low economic class. Women's domestic burdens limit the free time they have for self-improvement even when opportunities are available.

Chapter V

The Informal Sector

In the Employment and Wages Report, informal employment includes self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, Swazi small traders, and workers on private homesteads. In this study, a sample survey was made of women's income-generating activities. These included market women who sell fruit, vegetables, and food; handicraft producers in selected established markets; handicraft producers in rural areas; and hawkers, peddlers, and vendors who specialize in selling new or second-hand clothing, bed linen, cosmetics, and even crockery and cutlery.

The figures in table V-1 show the size of the informal sector and its overall contribution to the country's economy as given in the Employment and Wages Report.

Table V-1

Informal Employment as a Percentage of Estimated Total Employment
in the Monetary Sector

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Informal employment						
Self-employed	756	867	1,197	1,116	1,296	1,139
Unpaid Family Workers	431	540	597	557	377	397
Small Swazi Traders	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700
Private Homesteads	7,496	7,706	7,945	8,191	8,445	8,707
Total	10,883	11,413	12,139	12,364	12,718	12,943
Percentage						
Informal Employment						
Self-employed	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3
Unpaid Family Workers	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Small Swazi Traders	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0
Private Homesteads	8.3	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.7
Total	12.0	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.9	14.5
Annual Change (%)						
Informal Employment		4.9	6.4	1.9	2.9	1.8

Source: Wages & Employment Report: 1986
Central Statistics Office, Mbabane, Swaziland

A. Handicraft Producers

Rural women are engaged in income-generating activities of different kinds. These include weaving grass and sisal, sewing, knitting, crocheting and tatting, making traditional pottery, batik, and tie dye.

Torn between domestic responsibilities, different phases of agricultural activities (primarily for subsistence), and the need for cash income, rural women carry out income-generating activities that are flexible and fit into their work activities. What is produced depends on the type of skills that the women have, the materials readily available for production (from the environment or at the market), and the type of products demanded by the market.

The women need "quick" cash for "soap and salt," as they put it (that is, for indispensable needs). Some need the money to pay school fees, to cover fares and health costs at clinics or hospitals, and clothing for their children. Others claim that the income supplements the meager allowances they receive from their husbands or that they cannot ask their husbands for money for every need that arises. For some widows and unmarried teenage mothers, income-generating activities are their sole source of support. Whatever reasons given for engaging in income-generating activities, the money earned gives the women power and control over their lives. They decide on what and how to spend the money and thereby assert their independence and dignity. The women interviewed all stated that the husband had no say or control over their money and that the women refused to give money to their husbands when they requested it.

Social Background

The educational level of the rural women engaged in income-generating activities differs. Some have none, some are graduates of the Sebenta literacy institute, and others have differing levels of primary and secondary school education. Most are married with husbands working away from home. Others live with their husbands--generally cotton farmers or shop owners. The children of the women interviewed are young or adults who are either working or married and have left home. If the women are not supporting their own children, they care for their daughters' or sons' children. They are mothers and grandmothers. Some young women are unmarried mothers who live at home, and there are widows who support themselves. The women's ages range from 15 to more than 50.

Women Handicraft Producers

There are three broad categories of women handicraft producers: individuals, Zenzele "Do It Yourself for Yourself" Associations and other organized or co-operative groups, and women employed in private enterprises.

Production

Grass weaving: The income-generating activities of rural women are diversified and include articles made from local grasses and sisal fibers, including doormats, sleeping mats, laundry baskets, waste paper baskets, shopping bags, handbags, cat baskets, table mats, planters, curtains, log baskets, sisal fruit baskets, and many others. Beadwork is limited to Swazi necklaces and necklaces of beads and seeds. A few women produce traditional clay pots. The products are sold in local markets in the major towns (especially Mbabane and Manzini), to hawkers who retail in the Republic of South Africa (RSA), and to occasional individual buyers in Piggs Peak, the Indingilizhi Gallery in Mbabane, Tishweshwe near Malkerns, and Mantenga Crafts. Mantenga serves as a local tourist market and mainly exports Swazi handicrafts to overseas countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Canada. It is a government export outlet working together with the Ministry of Commerce.

Sewing and knitting: Sewing and knitting school uniforms has become a major income-generating activity for women in the urban centers and in rural areas. Production is done either by individuals or groups of women who have standing contracts with schools. The contract relationship assures the women of a steady market and income. Some individuals crochet and tat for markets in the country and in the RSA.

Spinning and weaving: A few private enterprises employ women in spinning and weaving. Rosecraft in the Shiselweni District produces yardage and mohair products, garments, and home decoration items and employs more than 70 women. In the Hhohho district in Piggs Peak, Coral Stephens specializes in mohair curtains and carpets and employs 250 women. Phumalanga Swaziland Tapestries at Motjane produces mohair tapestries and employs more than 70 women. Mantenga Crafts employs 23 women at the Mantenga premises and 10 at the Bethany Centre. The Swaziland Tapestries at Sidwashini near Mbabane employs 50 women.

Batik and Tie Dye: Batik and tie dye are done mainly by women in the United Nations Women in Development Projects at Nt fonjeni and Siphofaneni, but as other previous studies have observed, the quality is inferior and cannot compete in markets outside the country.

Basketweaving and Mantenga Crafts: The women interviewed in this study are all rural women who produce sisal fruit baskets and sell them to Mantenga Crafts. Mantenga purchases from 34 rural-based women's groups countrywide. These groups presently have 985 members. The figures fluctuate as women drop out and new members join. Most women in these groups are members of the long-established countrywide women's associations known as Zenzele (Do It Yourself for Yourself). The majority of the women are between 25 and 50 and married with family responsibilities. There are a few young married and unmarried mothers among them.

Production and purchases: Women in these groups produce sisal fruit baskets specifically geared for the Mantenga Crafts market outlet, which sells primarily to foreign markets, the RSA, and countries overseas.

Mantenga Crafts has arrangements to buy handicrafts from different groups of women in the different regions on a monthly basis. The women meet at their regular place on the day that the group or association holds its weekly or monthly meeting.

Tables V-2 and V-3 show the total handicrafts purchased by Mantenga Crafts from 1985 to 1988 by region and an analysis of their purchases.

Table V-2

Purchases of Rural-based Handicrafts

	Hhohho	Manzini	Lubombo	Shiselweni	Total
1985-1986	12,129	2,914	5,273	1,803	22,119
1986-1987	29,231	29,231	15,792	6,373	63,716
1987-1988	41,356	13,248	16,844	10,150	81,598
Total	82,716	45,393	37,909	18,326	18,326

Note: Purchases reflect not only rural buying trips made by Mantenga Crafts but also when producers come to Mantenga because transport was not available, roads were too bad for vehicles, production was insufficient to warrant journey, or producers needed money. Purchases made at Manzini market are not included.

Table V-3

Analysis of Purchases 1987-1988

Product	Hhohho	Manzini	Lubombo	Shiselweni	Total
Sisal Baskets	16,266	10,223	14,735	9,246	50,470
Wood Bowls	9,200	-	-	-	9,200
Clay Pots	924	-	-	904	1,728
Other	15,066	3,025	2,109	-	20,200

Note: Others includes the following:

Grass: Brooms, brushes, egg cups, dolls, bins, wastepaper baskets, shopping bags, handbags, cat baskets, napkin rings, sleeping mats, table mats, purses, hats, potholders, planters, bracelets, curtains, log baskets.

Wood: Carved: birds, boxes, animals, walking sticks, truncheons, spoons, forks, salad servers, porridge stirrers, cars, aeroplanes, helicopters, masks.

Beads: Necklaces of beads and seeds, ligcebesha.

Clay: Sculptures, animals, chicken vases.

Stone: Eggs, animals, ashtrays, heads.

Wire: Cars.

Table V-3 shows that more sisal baskets were purchased (50,470) than any other handicraft. Few clay pots, a more specialized form of artwork that involves a lot of effort and time, were produced.

The category of "others," of which 20,200 items were purchased in 1987, includes various innovative items, which the women made using the traditional materials of grasses and sisal fiber. These items meet the taste of modern life. They include wastepaper baskets, table mats, purses, potholders, and curtains.

Quality of Baskets

Mantenga Crafts exports 45 percent of the baskets to overseas markets; 5 percent are specially exported to galleries and individuals. Twenty-five percent are sold at wholesale price locally and to the RSA, 15 percent are sold at retail price in Swaziland, and 10 percent are rejects sold at bought price.

The quality of the products, aesthetics, and innovative designs are among Mantenga's main concerns. Products of exceptionally high quality are demanded in order to satisfy the competitive foreign markets. The baskets are graded from excellent to poor for each individual group in each district. Higher quality products mean a higher income for the women. Tables V-4 and V-5 are a summary of the grades in all districts by numbers of women in each group and percentage in each district.

Table V-4a

Summary of Grades

District	Total	E	G	A	F	P
Shiselweni	147	4	52	65	6	20
Hhohho	406	10	63	254	34	45
Manzini	135	3	28	44	60	0
Lubombo	280	12	64	168	4	32
Total	968	29	207	531	104	97

Table V-4b

Percentage in Each District

District	E	G	A	F	P
Shiselweni	2.7	35.4	44.2	4.1	13.6
Hhohho	2.5	15.5	62.6	8.4	11.1
Manzini	2.2	20.7	32.6	44.4	-
Lubomobo	4.3	22.9	60.0	1.4	11.4
Percentage of Total Producers	3.0	21.4	54.9	10.9	10.0

Table V-4c

Sales Pattern of Production

Type of Sale	Percentage
Special Export/Galleries	5%
Overseas Export	45%
Wholesale (SWD & RSA)	25%
Retail (SWD)	15%
Rejects (Sold at bought prices)	10%

Table V-5

Grading and Numbers of Existing Groups
By Group in Each District

Product: Sisal Baskets

Summary of Groups
March 1989

Note: Excellent = E
 Good = G
 Average = A
 Fair = F
 Poor = P

Shiselweni

Name	Listed Number	Number Attended	New-comers	Number Baskets	Value	Improve Grades	Lower Grades	Static				
								E	G	A	F	P
Nkwenya	34	16	5	53	226.50	5	2	-	4	-	-	-
Nyanyali	46	32	6	92	350.50	17	2	-	3	4	-	-
S.R.D.A.	11	3	-	6	22.00	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nkwalini	30	7	1	21	95.00	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Salema	3	3	3	14	70.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sibovu	3	3	3	4	16.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maseyisini	2	1	-	2	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makhwelela	35	11	-	31	118.00	3	1	-	5	2	-	-
Total	164	76	18	223	906.00	31	6	0	13	7	0	0

Only 46.3 percent of producers produced; of these 11 percent were newcomers.

	Classification of Baskets					Total
	E	G	A	F	P	
Number of Baskets	3	57	97	43	23	223
Percentage	1.34%	25.56%	43.49%	19.28%	10.31%	

Average Cost E 4
 Average Number Per Producer 3

Earnings (Average E12)

Actual	Over E40	Over E30	E20-E30	E10-E20	Under E10	Total
	1	4	9	21	41	76
	1.31%	5.26%	11.84%	27.63%	53.94%	

Mileage 278 kms @ 45C.P.KM. 125.10
 Food Allowance 10.00
 Salaries 70.00
Total **205.10**
 Cost Markup 22.63%

Manzini

Name	Listed Number	Number Attended	New-comers	Number Baskets	Value	Improve Grades	Lower Grades	Static				
								E	G	A	F	P
Antioch	7	5	3	5	24.50	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Bhekinkosi	5	3	-	7	32.00	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Cana	25*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Ekupha-kameni	16*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Lukitsi	15	8	2	15	75.00	2	2	1	10	-	-	-
Lutfotja	2	2	-	9	30.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maliyaduma	21	8	3	18	56.50	-	1	1	15	1	-	-
Siyendle	39*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
Total	130	26	8	54	218.00	7	3	2	66	2	44	0

* Unable to service these groups due to lack of training funds.

Only 20 percent of producers produced; of these 6.6 percent were newcomers.

	Classification of Baskets					Total
	E	G	A	F	P	
Number of Baskets	13	32	9	-	-	54
Percentage	24%	59%	17%	-	-	

Average Cost E 4
Average Number Per Producer 2

Earnings (Average E8.38)

Actual	Over E40	Over E30	E20-E30	E10-E20	Under E10	Total
	-	-	1	8	17	26
	-	-	19%	31%	65%	

Mileage 130 kms @ 45C.P.KM. 58.50
Food Allowance 15.00
Salaries 70.00

Total 143.50

Cost Markup 65.82%

Lubombo

Name	Listed Number	Number Attended	New-comers	Number Baskets	Value	Improve Grades	Lower Grades	Static				
								E	G	A	F	P
Duze	52	11	2	31	126.00	6	-	1	8	27	8	
Malindza	26*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	1	
Madlerya	55	8	4	26	92.00	-	1	3	8	34	10	
Maphat-sinduku	27*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	4	3
Mkhweli	27	4	1	18	80.00	-	-	1	10	15	-	-
Phonjwane	32	11	3	23	98.00	-	-	3	4	20	-	5
Elulakeni	9	2	-	4	20.50	-	-	-	4	2	-	3
Gucuka	9	7	3	19	64.00	-	-	1	4	3	-	1
Sinceni	8	8	3	28	119.00	-	-	-	5	3	-	1
Sithobela	43	13	2	42	161.50	3	-	3	14	22	-	3
Themba	24	16	4	32	121.50	3	-	3	10	8	-	-
Total	312	80	22	223	882.50	12	1	15	77	169	4	35

* Not visited; D.H.O. said "not ready."

Only 25.6 percent of producers produced; of these 7 percent were newcomers.

	Classification of Baskets					Total
	E	G	A	F	P	
Number of Baskets	26	130	52	-	15	223
Percentage	11.65%	58.29%	23.31%	-	6.72%	

Average Cost E 4
 Average Number Per Producer 3

Earnings (Average E11)

Actual	Over E40	Over E30	E20-E30	E10-E20	Under E10	Total
	-	3	8	33	36	80
	-	3.75%	10%	41.25%	45%	

	E
Mileage 398 kms @ 54C.P.KM.	179.10
Food Allowance	30.00
Salaries	<u>140.00</u>
Total	349.10

Cost Markup 39.55%

Hhohho

Name	Listed Number	Number Attended	New-comers	Number Baskets	Value	Improve Grades	Lower Grades	Static				
								E	G	A	F	P
Malamlela*	62	5	-	11	48.50	-	-	1	7	54	-	-
Dvokolwako*	83	7	-	26	170.50	-	-	1	10	64	-	8
Zandondo*	150	21	-	41	220.00	-	-	6	19	130	-	5
Mliba*	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imbulu*	17	7	-	21	98.00	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Total	346	40	0	99	537	0	0	8	36	265	0	13

* Visit coincided with exceptional rainfall, which caused very low attendance. Only 25.6 percent of producers produced; of these 7 percent were newcomers.

	Classification of Baskets					Total
	E	G	A	F	P	
Number of Baskets	13	70	8	-	8	99
Percentage	13%	78%	8%	-	8%	

Average Cost E 5.40
 Average Number Per Producer 2.5

Earnings (Average E5.50)

Actual	Over E40	Over E30	E20-E30	E10-E20	Under E10	Total
	4	3	-	20	13	40
	10%	7.5%	-	50%	32.5%	

Mileage 208 kms @ 45C.P.KM. 93.60
 Food Allowance 15.00
 Salaries 70.00

Total
 178.60

Cost Markup 33.25%

The percentage of total producers shows that out of 968 sisal basket producers only 3 percent have excellent skills, while 21.4 percent have good skills and 54.9 percent have average skills. There is a definite need for upgrading of production skills so that the women can produce high-quality, marketable goods.

Mantenga Crafts is not the only market for rural women handicraft producers. Swazi women and men hawkers purchase directly from rural women producers on the regular weekly market days at the Manzini market or from homesteads.

Minibuses carry substantial loads of grass and sisal handicrafts to retail in the major cities in the RSA, as far as Cape Town and in the black townships and homelands. Swazi women hawkers have explored and exploit an extensive market network in the RSA. The women handicraft retailers also inform their producers what their market demands are. Many more rural women handicraft producers use retail outlets other than Mantenga, mainly on an individual basis.

Many women are not regular producers of handicrafts, but produce only when there is a pressing need for cash. Producers for Mantenga have peak and low seasons governed by the agricultural cycle. During the ploughing, weeding, and harvesting periods, production tends to be low; after the major farming activities have been done, production increases.

B. Hawkers and Peddlers

A sizeable number of Swazi women hawkers and peddlers ply between Swaziland and the major cities and towns in the RSA, mainly Johannesburg and Durban, although lately some go as far as Cape Town. There is also trading between Swaziland and Mozambique, through the Lomahasha border post.

Transport: The heavy traffic is well served by a large fleet of scheduled buses, minibuses, and private transport. Before regular transport was available, women traveled by bus and train via Breyten or Piet Retief. Large buses have a capacity of 70 passengers seated, while the minibuses carry 15. Zeeman's Bus Service, for example, goes to Durban on a weekly basis and to Johannesburg two or three times a month. At peak times (the first and last week of the month) four big buses make the trip, together carrying 280 passengers. The lightest traffic is usually during the third week of the month. Most minibuses make two trips a week. Minibuses charge E25.00 round trip and big buses charge E35.00.

Licenses: Hawkers and peddlers are licensed by the Revenue Regional Administrator's offices. The hawkers' license costs E30.00 per year, or E20.00 half yearly. They are charged E10.00 per year for each vehicle or carrier in excess of one used in the business of a hawker. Peddlers are charged E10.00 yearly and E6.00 half yearly.

To obtain the license, a hawker submits an application to the revenue office. These applications are subsequently advertised in the daily newspapers for notice under Trading Licenses, specifying the date and time of the meeting. At these meetings, the decision is made whether to grant or reject the application. Upon expiration, an application can be renewed, amended, transferred, or canceled.

The Swazi Commercial Amadoda (SCA) is instrumental in licensing and locating businesses on Swazi Nation land and has regional branches. It requires that hawkers and peddlers become members of this organization. The membership fee is E25.00. The SCA is represented at the meeting where applications are

considered. When the business is granted, the business is registered under a special name.

A number of these business names are very telling of the women's condition and attitude towards present-day life. They are names such as *Sizanani* (help one another); *Siphamandla* (give us strength); *Thembelihle* (good hope); and *Mahamba Bethengisa* (we go selling).

Zone of operation: Hawkers' and peddlers' licenses delimit the region within which a person can operate. Licenses issued in the Manzini region can only be used in that region. However, in practice, women exceed their boundaries in pursuit of remunerative markets. Competition is intense in these economic activities.

Official records: All license applications, whether rejected or granted, are recorded, but the recording system is very poor in certain regions (such as Piggs Peak). In other regions, the records are generally done well. However, items such as sex and age are not indicated. One deduces gender from knowing what names are female or male. Marital status is sometimes indicated by Mr., Mrs., or Miss. Again, this is not systematic.

License sharing: Hawking and peddling are lucrative and competitive activities. More women have been attracted to it, but many others are not in a position to acquire the license. Often they cannot afford to go through the red tape or to incur the initial costs involved, so they share the license with a friend or relative. Special arrangements are made. Either the second user helps to sell some of the goods of the license owner or takes turns making trips for purchasing goods. Such an arrangement is of mutual benefit when one party cannot make the trip because of other family commitments. This is also a money-saving mechanism. Repeated trips cost more, but alternative trips are a saving on the bus fare and other incidental expenses. Sharing of licenses makes it difficult to maintain accurate figures of all the women involved. Two to five women may unofficially share one license. Other women, when pressed for money, may occasionally ask a friend to buy her goods to sell.

Hawkers and peddlers may work either full-time or part-time. However, the activities are such that they can be adjusted to the women's other domestic responsibilities. Nonetheless, it exerts additional stress.

Nature of Goods

The women purchase various items, mainly soft goods, including clothing, bed linen, crockery and cutlery, certain foodstuffs, and even plastic containers. Most of the purchasing is from wholesalers, and manufacturing firms and stores where these are offered at a lower cost than in Swaziland. The quantities bought depend on how much the individual intends to spend. Other women specialize in the purchase of secondhand clothing from various centers, particularly church missions, Indian shops, and from individuals. This is quite an active network.

Categories of Hawkers and Peddlers

1. Some women go to purchase goods, return, and retail in centers of economic activities and in rural areas. Buses leave in the late afternoons to cross the borders and reach their destinations late at night. Passengers spend the rest of the night in the buses and in the morning use local transport to make their purchases. Most buses are said to leave at about noon for the return trip, limiting purchasing. Such overnight trips do

not keep the women away from home too long. The time limit also compels the women to know and focus only on key suppliers.

2. *Importers/Exporters*

There are women who purchase local handicraft products to retail in the RSA. On their return trip, they purchase goods to retail in Swaziland. These have special arrangements for accommodation in the RSA. Their trips are fortnightly or monthly. Some stay with relatives, others stay with friends. In other instances, a group of five to ten women may rent an apartment and share rental costs. One group of ten women rents an apartment in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, where they can sell their goods within clearly demarcated zones.

3. *Sale of Goods and Pricing*

Items such as cosmetics are priced lower than in local retail shops. The retail price of clothing is in many cases given by the wholesalers. The women now are generally aware that bus fare and taxes are part of the cost of purchase of goods, and that their profit must absorb this cost.

Small items go fast, and are sold on a cash basis. They bring in quick money. Major items, such as clothing and bed linen, are sold on credit, and the down payment is about one third of the retail price and the customer gets 2 or 3 months to pay. The money is collected on or immediately after pay day. Most hawkers are astute. They know when and about what time customers get paid. Then they are around to do their collection (*kukoleka*, from collect). They keep small notebooks for recording.

The profits realized can be substantial for them. Although Swazi tend to be secretive about money matters, some say that goods purchased for E300.00 will retail for more than E700.00. This is the minimal sum. The more entrepreneurial women spend more than E1,000.00 in purchases. They say it is cheaper to spend more in one trip than to make many trips for small purchases.

The credit arrangement is mutually beneficial to the customer and the retailer. The customer is not under too great a pressure to pay and can accommodate other needs in his or her monthly budget. The retailer is assured of her money and will not have unsold items. There are customers who default now and again, but the women have ways of getting their money. Further, the retailer, after "collecting" day, has enough money to make more purchases.

The women know that the market is good at the end of the month and during certain seasons. When seasonal workers are employed in such places as Makerns canning factory, the sugar companies, Big Bend, and Mhlume [Correct?], the size of the market increases, and the women increase their volume of goods, although with new women coming into the market, the competition is getting tougher. There is also more demand for certain goods around the Christmas and Easter seasons and important national holidays.

4. *Fashion*

Johannesburg and Durban are the major fashion centers. The women actually introduce the latest fashions on the market even in rural areas. Insistence on fashion and quality is one of their mechanisms for selling.

Customers also want to be seen to be with the latest style in fashion, both in their dress and household items.

5. *Bargaining*

Bargaining is an effective tool used by customers when purchasing expensive items, although retailers often set their prices a little higher to allow for reducing during bargaining without incurring a loss. Bargaining has become a very active form of social relationship.

Other results of women's involvement in hawking and peddling are the new networks and social contacts created. All the activity that goes on is not strictly business. People chat on a friendly basis and discuss issues of concern. Information is shared with a wider group. New friends and sometimes enemies are made. There are jealousies and good wishes. Women sit near their friends on the buses, share their food, and do their shopping together. If overnight accommodation is with friends in the location, the network is extended by relatives bringing in others. Women gain insight as to how others live in the big cities. Although it is exhausting, the women find traveling a sort of leisure, and it also gives them a sense of greater importance in comparison to the women who have not been out of the country.

6. *Taxation and Evasion*

At the border posts on their re-entry trip the women pay taxes on their goods. They fill out a special form declaring goods and stating their value, and are required to produce accompanying receipts. This they resent. It is a financial loss for them. On purchasing goods, they pay the GST [spell out], for most wholesalers refuse to recognize their licenses. That adds to their cost of goods.

Women evade customs charges by undervaluing their goods and hiding receipts, claiming they are lost. They hide smaller items in various places, even on their body. According to most of them, it is a fun game of hide-and-seek. They also try to bribe customs officials to avoid declaring goods and their value, although the Chief Customs Officer is now enforcing stricter measures. The women make arrangements so that if a hawker's permit is demanded from one without it, the one without can point to a permit holder and state that the goods are hers, and the nonpermit holder is merely accompanying her.

The Customs Department does not keep records of the women's activities. Women complete the same form used by big industries; these forms are destroyed after a period of about 6 months.

7. *Bartering*

Hawkers actively barter in RSA and Mozambique. In most markets in major towns there are women who sell used clothing in open-air spaces. In Siteki, each woman pays 40c rental fee a day, and business is at a standstill on rainy days and rather unpleasant on hot days.

The clothing items range from children's to adult's, both female and male. Clothing is acquired through bartering and sold for cash. Swazi women exchange their crochet work and other household decorative items for used clothing in Johannesburg and Durban.

RSA Markets: A regular bus service (in Siteki) goes to Durban once a month (the last week of the month). It spends two nights there. The women use local transport to travel to the township and other locations, and go from door to door to exchange their crochet items for used clothing. Many spend the nights in the bus, others with friends or relatives.

The bus fare to Durban is between E25.00 and E30.00, and the bus load capacity is 70 seated passengers. The buses normally carry a full load. Their regularly scheduled trip is announced over the radio, often a week prior to date of departure. The announcement includes the round-trip fare, all stops where passengers board, and arrival and departure times.

Swaziland-Mozambique: Bartering between Mozambique and Swaziland is heavy, mainly because of the bad economic situation facing Mozambique. The phenomenon may come to an end should the economic situation improve.

Bartering takes place in the old town of Namaacha, on the Mozambican side of the border between the two countries. It is within walking distance of the Lomahasha border post.

Swazi women cross the border daily with goods needed by Mozambicans. The demand is presently for plastic shoes and other items of clothing, especially underwear. These are exchanged for handicrafts (mainly grass baskets and bags, hats, and mats) and carved artifacts (mostly masks). The volume of Mozambican products is very sizeable, as shown in Table V-6.

Table V-6

Mozambican Goods

1989	Baskets	Grass Hats	Grass Mats	Carvings/Masks
January	14,150	-	7	945
February	15,684	11	11	1,812
March	18,052	60	14	1,684
April	4,795*	-	-	620

*Note: Because of Easter season, trade volume is low during April. A similar trend is said to apply to the Christmas season.

For the month of March to April 6, 1989, a total of 1,446 Swazi women traders went through the border to Namaacha to barter. (March total 1,164; April 1-6 total 282). The figures are taken from official Customs records from Lomahasha.

The Mozambican handicrafts and carvings are sold in the RSA, and the Swazi market absorbs a very small percentage.

Swazi women traders who carry out business in Mozambique complain of the high customs charges. They pay export and import charges on both sides of the border. However, this does not deter them from trading, for they still make a profit. The value of the rand and lilangeni is much higher than that of the Mozambican metican, and so more items are can be purchased. At the Lomahasha border, women also attempt to evade taxes,

mainly by hiding some of the goods. This is possible principally with cloth. Where handicraft items are counted, any excess is confiscated if there has been undercounting.

Statistics on the total women population involved in the hawkers and peddlers' trade are not available at the national level. The government has not taken any interest in this regard. The Chief Customs Officer stated that this has not been their interest, other than making sure that customs duties were collected for government revenue. However, upon request, it would be possible to design a special form to be completed by this category of women traders to include all required data on women. Such a form would give better estimated figures.

However, even with such an arrangement, the statistical figures will not necessarily be totally accurate because of license-sharing. Overall, the women find the requirement of licenses and heavy customs duties and taxes levied to be a burden and constraint to their activities.

Government records show that the total contribution of women hawkers in monetary terms to government revenue is proportionately high. Information on the women's contribution to Customs revenue at the border is confidential. At the Lomahasha border, where they keep better records on handicraft activities for the Ministry of Agriculture, it was said that for 200 grass baskets, the Swaziland Customs Section collected E527.29.

Considering that the women make such a sizeable contribution to government revenue, the government may not be easily inclined to cancel license requirements for this sector of women. These requirements keep many other women from active participation and swell the ranks of the economically inactive population by limiting opportunities for employment. Many women employ helping hands in trading as a way of expanding their business. These are other women, or girls and boys who are not in school and are not employed.

The women's propensity to explore new avenues to generate income is in part a temporary solution to the unemployment problem facing the country. Many retired professional women actively participate in the hawkers' business.

Some women hawkers and peddlers have formed themselves into self-help associations called *luholiswano*. Each woman in the group contributes a fixed sum, generally E20-E50, and the total sum is given to one of them. This contribution scheme rotates with each woman receiving a turn. Such contribution schemes may be on a weekly or monthly basis. For smaller contributions, it is on a daily basis.

Activities of this nature indicate the women's potential to organize themselves. In Mhlume, for example, the women decided on what the money should be spent on. They purchased household equipment (furniture and linen) and are presently each purchasing building materials to build themselves better houses. Such women have a sense of what they need and a capacity make efforts to help themselves. Table V-7 shows the women's primary activities in the informal sector.

Table V-7

Informal Sector: Women's Primary Activities

	Hawkers	Peddlers	Produce & Handwork	Hammer Mills	Grocery	General Dealer	Street Vendor	Hair Salon	Garage	Filling Station	Dry Cleaner	Butchery	Driving Instructor	Restau- rant	Imvelo Beer
Piggs Peak	92	248	146	17	28	5	4	5	4	14	9	3	7	6	10
Mankayane	65	240	41	-	3	8	165	9	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Hlatikulu	118	304	10	10	36	7	16	6	2	7	2	3	3	4	6
Total	275	792	197	27	67	20	185	20	6	21	11	8	12	11	17
Grand Total	1,464														

Source: District Commissioner's Records, April 1989

- Piggs Peak
- Hlatikulu
- Mankayane

C. Established Marketplaces

Established marketplaces are found in all towns and other centers of economic activity, and at strategic junctions along major bus routes throughout the country. Numerous fragile structures serve as market stalls at key bus stops in rural areas. However, for government purposes, a market is defined as "those for which stall licenses have been issued, and those for which no licenses have been issued but which exist for the selling of produce" (Survey of Markets in Swaziland: Central Statistics Office 1975). By 1983, additional market structures had been added and in some cases new stalls built.

Table V-8 shows the established markets in Swaziland by district.

Table V-8
Number of Stalls and Number of Sellers
by District

Market/ District	Covered Stalls		Uncovered Stalls	
	No. of stalls	No. of Sellers	No. of stalls	No. of sellers
<u>Hhohho</u>				
1. Enkaba-Handicraft	30	34	-	-
2. Oshoek-Handicraft	43	58	32	32
3. Mahlanya	133	133	14	14
4. Motshane	48	50	-	-
5. Havelock	53	53	-	-
6. Piggs Peak	46	46	-	-
7. Mbabane-Handicraft	38	52	-	-
8. Mbabane	94	130	-	-
Total	564	5,676	46+	46
<u>Manzini</u>				
1. Manzini	129	129	8	8
2. Luve	36	36	-	-
Total	165	165	202	8
<u>Lubombo</u>				
1. Siteki	72	72	-	-
2. Big Bend	6	6	17	17
3. Sipofaneni	52	52	-	-
4. Mhlume	21	21	-	-
5. Tshaneni	22	22	-	-
Total	173	173	17	17
<u>Shiselweni</u>				
1. Hlatikulu	55	55	-	-
2. Nhlangano	56	56	-	-
3. Mankayane	52	52	-	-
Total	163	163	0	0
Grand Total	1,065	6,177	219	71

Source: Feasibility Study, Central Market, Mbabane.

The 1987 final draft report Feasibility Study, Central Market, Mbabane, showed total markets as follows:

Total number of markets	22
Total number of covered stalls	1,550
Total number of open stalls	<u>71</u>
Total stalls	1,621

The markets surveyed in this study include Mbabane, Msunduza, Mahlanya, Piggs Peak, Mankayane, Lobamba, Simunye, Siteki, Big Bend, Hlatikulu, Bhunya, and Lomahasha. Table V-9 shows the markets surveyed, number of stalls, total women sellers in stalls and uncovered stalls.

Table V-9
Market Women by District

Market/ District	Vegetable Sellers	Covered Stalls		Secondhand Clothing Sellers
		No. of Tables	Handicraft Sellers	
<u>Hhohho</u>				
Mahlanya	230	180	-	5
Motshane	42	60	12	-
Mbabane	180	150	18	7
Msunduzi	64	80	6	-
Lobamba	12	210	4	-
Piggs Peak	40	50	-	2
Total	568	730	40	14
<u>Manzini</u>				
Manzini	140	160	13	12
Luve	44	60	3	-
Bhunya	74	80	4	13
Total	258	300	20	25
<u>Lubombo</u>				
Siteki	34	60	-	6
Big Bend	78	50	2	-
Sipofaneni	43	70	1	-
Mhlume	34	50	3	4
Lomahasha	8	8	-	-
Total	197	238	6	10
<u>Shiselweni</u>				
Nhlangano	170	120	11	5
Mankayane	58	72	4	7
Hlatikulu	56	70	12	9
Total	284	262	27	21
Grand Total	1,307	1,530	93	70

Note: The number of women selling at a market on each day varies. Some women are absent on certain days. Some markets keep records of membership.

Produce Sold In Markets

Most markets concentrate on the sale of fruit and vegetables. However, in the main towns, Mbabane, Manzini and Nhlanguano, the sale of handicrafts is equally important because of tourists. Food catering for a large proportion of the working class and the busy passenger traffic is another major aspect in busy towns. Food catering service in the major towns now faces competition, however, from those butcheries that sell porridge and have facilities to roast meat for their customers.

Food caterers at the markets have one advantage over butcheries in that many of them have definite customers who purchase on credit (*kubhuka*, one's name written in the book) and pay at the end of the month. The market food caterers also provide a slight variety of foods, including some seasonal Swazi dishes. The food served includes porridge, rice, maize, and rice with beef or chicken stew and/or vegetables, and fried fish. Some women serve tea and buns, fat cakes, or bread. In most markets, the women bring the food already cooked from their homes and heat it over primus stoves before serving. A specialty for most Swazi is sour curdled milk, *emasi*, available mostly in summer when cows give a higher yield in milk. The *emasi* is purchased from nearby dairy farms, or the women get it from regular suppliers, often from the lowveld.

Seasonal foods include boiled fresh peanuts, boiled or roasted jugo beans, fresh corn, fresh corn bread, and sweet potatoes. These items are also sold uncooked. Various Swazi leafy vegetables are sold according to season, usually in the summer.

Source of Produce

The central wholesale vegetable market at Nokwane under the National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMB) is one of the major suppliers of fresh fruit and vegetables to markets. Nearly 50 percent of fresh produce comes from South Africa and the rest from Swazi small-farm producers. Vegetable producers who are near the markets may sometimes also sell directly to the public.

How Produce Reaches the Markets

1. Wholesale vegetable producers deliver their produce in bulk directly to the market, often very early in the morning.
2. Most distributors are men with vans or trucks (Mahlanya has four women distributors) who purchase fresh produce at wholesale prices from Nokwane Central Market to supply to other markets.
3. Individual women make direct purchases from the central market, using the available bus system.
4. To lessen the cost of transport, groups of women club together to pay for a hired vehicle.
5. The Central Market also hires out vehicles to a sizable group of women to take their goods back with them to the more distant areas, such as Siteki, Nhlanguano, Big Bend, and Piggs Peak, including Mbabane. Such groups usually use the regular bus service to get to the market.

The Strategic Location of Markets

Most major markets—Siteki, Nhlanguano, and Hlatikulu—are located at or near the bus rank, the bus passengers being the targeted market. The Manzini market lost a large proportion of its customers when the bus rank was moved to its present location, very distant from the market. In all these bus centers, there are vehicles for hire, and taxi services. Being directly at the bus rank, buses are easily available for transport for individual women.

6. There are still traders who purchase produce directly from producers in the Republic of South Africa and supply the markets.

D. Activities of Market Women

A number of women are full-time market sellers who have no other source of incomes. The part-time sellers tend to be in the older age group (40 to 50).

1. Assistance in Selling

Most women are assisted by their children or children of relatives who live with them. Children assist after school hours and especially during school vacation. Some women with no young children employ other children, especially those not in school.

The advantage of child assistance is that the children can run next to the buses selling to the passengers. Sellers wait in the stalls for customers to come and buy.

Most women have established marketing relationships. If for some reason or other one seller is not present when a customer needs service, a friend sells for her. This is also the way in which women take their days off. Since the competition is high and everybody sells the same produce, assistance is between close friends. A number of women have regular days on which they are off.

2. Organization

The market sellers have a committee with a chairperson, vice chairperson, treasurer, and secretary. There are two or three committee members. The committees meet on a regular basis to discuss matters affecting all members. These pertain to the general running of the market, cleanliness, and the collecting of fees.

3. Membership

Members rent stalls and nonmembers occupy the open space. A daily fee of 40c a day is collected from all nonmembers.

The markets in the urban areas are under the administration of the local town council, which employs a market supervisor. This is the case in Mbabane and Manzini. In Siteki, Mankayane, Nhlanguano, and Piggs Peak, the markets are under the supervision of the Regional Administrator's office.

4. Informal Clubs

A small number of women (5 or 6) form a club called *luholiswano*. Each member contributes E5 or E10 and the total sum is given to each member in turn. This may be on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis.

At the Mahlanya market, one group contributes E10.00 on a daily basis. The member receiving this sum is assured of income of E50.00 on the day of her turn. In Mhlume it is E5.00 per day from 10 members. This kind of money helps the woman to meet the expenses of any pressing domestic needs she has.

5. *Cooperation and Competition*

Whenever possible, women cooperate to increase productivity incomes and to reduce costs of raw materials and transportation. Market women, some peddlers, and hawkers organize themselves (formally and informally) into clubs, associations, and organizations for higher yields. Most of the sisal basketmakers who sell to Mantenga are members of the long established and countrywide Zenzele (do it yourself for yourself) associations. Zenzele associations are multipurpose; handicraft production is only one aspect. Markets have committees that are responsible for the general smooth running of the market from day to day. The informal clubs referred to as *luholiswano* (pay one another) indicate existing social relationships at the microlevel and the spirit of cooperation. Pitched against each other, these clubs are also competitive in their efforts to achieve maximum profits.

Some hawkers and peddlers have similar clubs. Added to these is the license-sharing by a group of women, which is also indicative of cooperation.

Some women in the informal sector diversify their economic activities. A woman may have a market stall and also sell soft goods away from the market, or be a seamstress at home. Women are also known to be involved in cultivating and selling dagga [what is dagga?], an illegal activity.

In Manzini, a group of hawkers owns two minibuses, one for their own use, and the other for hire to hawkers going to South Africa. When they are not using their vehicle, it too is hired out. Profits are distributed on shareholder basis.

While there is competition and sometimes petty jealousies among women, they have a capacity for being organized. This potential must be tapped for purposes of development. Women in the low-income group tend to organize themselves for functional purposes, and not for voluntary services. They do not have the time. In urban and industrial areas, the better educated women are sometimes members of voluntary associations. For rural women, there is no leisure time, which explains the general absence of culture and entertainment clubs. Women retailers, such as hawkers, peddlers, and vendors, tend to be more aggressive and businesslike, while the sisal basket producers are homemakers and tend to be docile. The retailers have found alternative ways of coping with family responsibilities, such as employing young girls to assist with the selling of goods and housework.

6. *Women as Agents of Change*

Swazi women are known to have been more receptive to forces of social change. It was a queen mother who introduced beads and cloth as items of dress. Similarly, it was under the guidance of a queen mother that the Swazi military and national structures were centralized. Women were more responsive to Christianity than men. The long-existing Zenzele associations are evidence of women's response to social and economic changes. More women than men participate in community development

projects, not because the men are generally away, but because women are eager to improve their quality of life and that of their children and by inference, the quality of life of the nation.

Women are responsible for the socialization of children from an early age, and are thus in a better position to impart new values and attitudes to their children.

Table V-10 shows the socioeconomic characteristics of market women.

Table V-10

Market Women Interviewed
Socioeconomic Characteristics

Age Years	Education Level	Marital Status	Number of Children	Market Activities	Net or Gross
39	-	Divorced	2	Fruits and vegetables	E3.00
43	Grade 2	Living in union	1	Fruits	E5.00
29	Form 2	Never Married	-	Fruits	E12.00
39	Form 1	Married - husband	7	Fruits and vegetables	E11.00
42	Std 4	Widowed	3	Fruits and vegetables	E10.00
47	Std 3	Married - husband	2	Fruits and vegetables	E4.00
51	-	Widowed	4	Fruits	E1.50
28	Std 5	Single - unmarried	3	Cosmetics	E50.00
34	Form 1	Divorced	1	Fruits and vegetables	E12.00
33	Form 1	Divorced	1	Fruits and vegetables	E2.00
44	Form 4	Married - husband	4	Fruits and vegetables	E2.00
54	Grade 2	Living in union	11	Vegetables	E4.00
38	Std 3	Widowed	11	Fruits and vegetables	E7.00
35	Std 1	Married - husband	7	Fruits and vegetables	E4.00
68	Std 6	Divorced	6	Fruits and vegetables	E1.70
36	Std 6	Living in union	4	Fruits and vegetables	E3.00
40	-	Married - husband	7	Fruits and vegetables	E9.00
30	Form 1	Widowed	-	Fruits and vegetables	E13.00
33	Std 5	Single - unmarried	2	Fruits and vegetables	E15.00
48	-	Divorced	3	Fruits and vegetables	E20.00
31	Form 2	Single - unmarried	1	Fruits and vegetables	E3.00
42	Std 2	Married - husband	3	Onions and potatoes	E6.00
45	Grade 2	Widowed	2	Fruits	E5.00
38	Form 2	Married - husband	5	Cosmetics	E40.00
51	Std 2	Widowed	9	Vegetables	E10.00
43	Std 4	Divorced	4	Fruits and vegetables	E4.00
29	Std 1	Single - unmarried	1	Cosmetics	E70.00
37	Grade 2	Married - husband	1	Cosmetics	E24.00

Table V-11
Interviewees: WID

Market/District	Vegetable Participants Sellers		Handicraft Sellers		Secondhand Clothing Sellers	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
<u>Hhohho</u>						
Mbabane	11	3	2	6	2	2
Mahlanya	24	9	1	-	2	-
Lobamba	4	1	1	3	-	-
Msunduzi	9	3	-	2	-	-
Total	48	16	4	11	4	2
<u>Manzini</u>						
Luve	6	-	1	2	-	-
Bhunya	9	-	1	3	3	-
Total	15	-	2	5	3	-
<u>Lubombo</u>						
Siteki	10	-	2	-	-	-
Big Bend	4	-	1	1	1	-
Mhlume	3	-	-	-	2	-
Total	17	-	3	1	3	-
<u>Shiselweni</u>						
Hlatikulu	4	-	3	2	4	1
Nhlangano	15	-	10	5	1	3
Mankayane	3	-	1	2	3	-
Total	22	-	14	9	8	4
Grand Total	102	16	23	26	18	6

Chapter VI

Summary Findings on the Position of Swazi Women Constraints to Women's Full Participation in Non-Farm Economic Activities

The major and general constraints to women's full participation in nonfarm economic activities are to be found in marriage laws by civil rites, the number of children women have, domestic responsibilities, level of education and training, and the amount of free time women have at their disposal.

1. Marriage Laws

The Roman Dutch Common Law of marriage keeps the woman in a state of perpetual minority. The woman is legally bound to obtain her husband's consent to make loans or acquire titled property. Women cannot freely enter into business ventures. While the prenuptial contract excludes the husband's marital power, Swazi men generally resist it, and many women do not fully understand its implications which are advantageous to them.

The "country's laws should be reviewed to allow women to go into business without marital hindrances" and ... noted that a lot of women in the country had the potential to establish their own small enterprises, but frequently failed because husbands refuse to grant permission" (Swazi Observer: May 19th, 1989. Statement by Senator Ephraem Magagula).

This is the first time that the issue of marriage laws as they apply to women are a constraint to economic development has been publicly articulated, especially by a man. It is hoped that the call for the revision of marriage laws will be carried further to parliament. Unless Swazi women are accorded equal legal status as men, their participation in economic development and their chances of self-improvement will remain limited.

2. Property and Assets

The lack of title to property and other assets that can be used as collateral when applying for loans in financial institutions keep women from getting sufficient working capital.

Some banks have special arrangements for giving loans to working married women who have their salary directly deposited to the bank. The repayment installments are then deducted from the salary. More banks should be encouraged to offer this service to married women.

Such an arrangement excludes those women who do not have savings accounts. Women in general need to be encouraged to keep savings accounts. In applying to set up small businesses on Swazi Nation land, Swazi Commercial Amadoda, which controls the setting up of such business, requires evidence of sufficient working capital.

3. Traditional Authority and Control of Swazi Nation Land

Swazi Nation land is controlled by Chiefs and men in their council. Married women cannot be allocated land without being represented by a male kin.

Traditional authority needs enlightening on the economic benefits to their areas of relaxing this law. Changing the way in which land is allocated should be made part of their development package.

4. Women and Children and Time Constraints

The average number of children per woman is 6.5. In actual figures our study found that women in the rural areas have 10 to 12 children. Values toward the number of children a woman bears are mixed. Some women bear more children in an attempt to balance the children's sexes. Other women feel that by bearing more children they fulfill their marital obligation and bring prestige to their husbands.

Caring for children is time-consuming and leaves mothers with little time for other activities.

5. Children of Children

The children of teenagers and subsequent children born out of wedlock are generally left with their maternal grandmothers and in a few instances left with the paternal grandmothers (12 percent in rural areas, 10 percent in periurban areas). This increases the number of children women have to care for and further limits the free time she could devote to other activities. Even if her own children are grown up, the woman is kept in a vicious circle of constantly looking after children. Even married working mothers send their children to grandmothers when they cannot find someone to look after the children when they are at work. Day care centers have come as a solution but most are in urban areas and the costs are prohibitive to women in the lower income brackets.

6. Education

Many women have a low educational level. Some dropped out of school early because of pregnancy, others because their parents could not afford the high costs of education. These women lack professional skills and cannot move upward socially. Very few women can utilize resources to acquire skills or to upgrade their academic qualifications, because of time constraints and poverty. The trend is that there will always be more women in the low income category and women's lower educational attainment keeps women's actual earnings lower than that of men.

7. Decisionmaking

As most husbands are away from home for a greater part of the time, women not only manage the household, but are decisionmakers in matters affecting the household.

8. Income

Women's decisionmaking input is related to the income a woman earns. Greater dependency on a husband for support accounts for greater male domination.

9. Range of Jobs

The range of jobs open to women is narrower than that for men. Professional Swazi women predominate in those professions traditionally labeled for females.

10. Organizations

Women have the capacity to organize themselves into informal clubs, associations, and other secular and religious organizations. The sisal basketmakers interviewed are members of local Zenzele Associations. Market women and hawkers form themselves into informal clubs (*luholiswano*, paying each other). Superficially, women hawkers appear to operate independently but they have an organized network for purchasing and retailing.

11. Agricultural Cycle

The production level of the sisal basketmakers fluctuates with the agricultural cycle. Fewer baskets are produced during the planting, hoeing, and harvesting seasons. This reduces the amount of cash income a woman earns. It also poses a problem for the market outlet, which cannot meet the demands of the baskets ordered. Failure to meet orders may result in a loss of markets.

Recommendations

Most of the constraints that affect women's full participation in economic activities are a result of deeply entrenched laws and attitudes. The acceptability of innovations among the Swazis depends to a large extent on changing the attitudes of the leaders, without threatening their position of power. Kuper's observation and conclusion arrived at in the early 1930's are still largely applicable in 1989. She stated that:

"Like all people, Swazis need strong incentives of prestige or utility to accept innovations that will affect deeply-entrenched attitudes and behaviour. Because the leaders hold their position by pedigree, they need not, and frequently do not, encourage innovations unless their own prestige is enhanced" (Kuper, H., 1947:139).

The leadership training that has been conducted by SWAMDAP has made inroads in this regard, not only focusing on traditional leaders exclusively, but also on modern leaders at all levels of the social strata, including men and women, adults and youths.

The recent seminar for parliamentarians on population issues was a step in the right direction. Such approaches are vital for the success of development programs. Social values and attitudes die hard, but they do change.

1. It is recommended that USAID continue to support leadership training workshops to include discussions on the laws and cultural attitudes that constrain women's greater participation in economic activities.
2. Parliamentarians resolved and "dedicated themselves to legislation, to education and to advancing programs that will improve the status of women through increased education and employment opportunities."

3. USAID could assist by holding similar seminars or workshops not only for parliamentarians but also those who are actively interested in and involved in improving the status of women, and women at all levels need to be made aware of their actual position so that they can work for change.

4. *Male Attitudes Toward Modern Contraception*

In general, Swazi men have had a negative attitude towards the use of modern contraceptive methods, and many married women cannot use them without their husbands' permission. The campaign for increased use of modern contraceptive methods is directed at reducing the country's high birth rate, which at present stands at 50.8 per 100 of population. When women can control childbearing, their domestic workload is reduced, and they have more time to engage in other activities. A woman's health status is also much better. Inability to control childbearing can increase women's vulnerability and dependence in marriage. Unwed mothers and abandoned married women have little or no income from the fathers of their children.

In order to raise the status of Swazi women, the campaign for increased use of modern contraceptives needs to be supported. Coupled with it should be a drive for women to attain higher educational levels and training. The 1976 National Census indicates that women with higher education levels have fewer children and those with a lower educational level bear more children.

5. The results of the skills grading of the Mantenga Crafts sisal basket producers show that few have excellent and good skills for high-quality production. As a result, Mantenga Crafts gets too few high-quality baskets for overseas export markets, and cannot meet the orders of customers overseas. More assistance is still needed in upgrading skills of the sisal basketmakers. SWAMDAP through Home Economics has held workshops on skills upgrading. This should be continued.
6. The sisal basketmakers lack creativity and originality in design. An expert to conduct workshops for the women's groups would be helpful. Assistance in this respect would raise standards.

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Chapter VII
Appendixes

Appendix 1 Sources of Existing Statistical Data on Women

I. Health (Swaziland Population Census Analytical Report)

Fertility, Mortality, and Population Growth

A. Mortality

1. Infant and Child Mortality

The data on infant and child mortality indicate:

- a. Proportions of children dying, by age of mother and by age of group.
- b. Probability of surviving from birth to a given age.

District Tables show:

- a. Proportions of children dying, by age group of mother.
- b. Other mortality differentials are:
 - (i) Data on children ever born
 - (ii) Number surviving, by age of mother and by mother's education
 - (iii) By region and by water supply
- c. Selected life tables measure for the Districts indicates:
 - (i) Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
 - (ii) Life expectancy at birth
 - (iii) Life expectancy at age 25
 - (iv) Proportions of children dying, by mother's age and education

2. Adult Mortality

- a. Data indicate proportions of people with parents still living, by age group and sex.
- b. Estimates of female adult mortality by 10-year age groups showing probability of:
 - (i) Surviving from age 25
 - (ii) Life expectancy
- c. Proportion of females with:
 - (i) Surviving mother
 - (ii) Surviving father
- d. Estimates of male adult mortality from proportions of fathers alive, showing:
 - (i) Probability of surviving from age 33.5
 - (ii) Life expectancy

Note: The present system of birth and death registration in Swaziland is not designed to provide valid statistics from which the national birth and death rates can be obtained. Data on fertility and mortality must therefore be collected either as part of the national census operation or by means of a specially designed sample survey.

3. *National Mortality Figures*

Abridged Model Life Tables for Swaziland are by 5-year age groups and sex and show:

- a. Probability of dying
- b. Age-specific mortality rate
- c. Life expectancy

Fertility

The topic is divided into current fertility, age-specific fertility, and lifetime fertility at:

- (i) National level
- (ii) By Districts

a. *Current Fertility*

Tables under this heading show:

- The distribution of resident African women, by age group, date of last birth (last 12 months, 13-24 months, more than 24 months), survival of the child, and District.
- The distribution of resident African women bearing children during the last 12 months, by age group, number of children ever born, and District.
- The distribution of resident African women bearing children in the last 24 months, by age group, month of occurrence, and District.
- Current fertility rates by age and birth order.

b. *Age-Specific Fertility*

This indicates total fertility rate (that is, rates and relative rates by age group).

c. *Lifetime Fertility*

Shows the numbers of children living at home, living elsewhere, and dead.

Sources of Errors in Data Collection

Faulty statistics on current births: Appreciable numbers of births in last 12 months were reported for women over 50, and the age-specific fertility rate of women aged 45-49 was implausibly high because of the following:

- (i) Overestimation of ages of women.
- (ii) Births attributed not to true mothers but to grandmothers looking after the children.
- (iii) Underreporting the number of children ever born.

B. *Health*

Detailed analytical, statistical, and disaggregated data by the Ministry of Health appears in the Annual Statistical Bulletin but not in the Ministry's Annual Report.

1. *Curative Statistical Data*

a. *Inpatient*

These data indicate diagnosis and status at discharges for government and private hospitals on a yearly basis. From these can be gleaned the diagnoses specific to women.

1. Total female genital diseases
2. Total abortions
3. Total obstetric disorders
4. Total deliveries
5. Total perinatal conditions to age group

The data are according to age group.

Distribution. Overall statistical data on diagnosis and status at discharges are not gender specific, making it difficult to infer what illnesses females are prone to in the different age groups and assess their overall health status.

b. *Outpatient*

These data are by:

- (i) Diagnosis for each region
- (ii) Comparative diagnosis tables over a 3-year period

They also indicate total figures on first attendances and re-attendances, showing degree of utilization of services.

2. *Preventive Statistical Data*

There are data, not gender specific, on:

- a. Immunization given at clinics by dose and age.
- b. Nutritional surveillance of children attending maternal and child health clinics.
- c. Antenatal attendances by region are not gender specific but indicate ratio of attendances and re-attendances.

3. *Mental Health*

Statistical data from the mental hospital are:

- a. Comparative over a 10-year period according to sex, admissions, discharges, escapes, and deaths.
- b. Annual admission statistics by sex and diagnosis.
- c. Patient composition by bed state occupancy in November each year.
 - Gender specific
 - Compared over a 3-year period
- d. The mental health out- and inpatient statistics for four districts are comparative over a 4-year period but are not gender specific.

4. *Family Spacing Statistical Data*

Indicate:

- a. First acceptors
- b. Re-attendances

in the four regions.

II. Education

Gender-specific data in education are found in the following types of tables.

A. Pupils/Students

1. Primary/secondary school enrollment and type of school.
2. Number of all pupils receiving primary/secondary education, by age distribution, sex, and grade.
3. Age distribution of repeaters/re-starters/transfers in all primary/secondary schools, by grade and sex of pupil.
4. Number of all newcomers receiving primary/secondary education, by age distribution, sex, grade/form.
5. Age distribution of all pupils, including repeating pupils in primary and secondary school, by type of school, sex, and grade/form (type of school; that is, government, government-aided, or private).
 - a. Note: Tables of all the above categories are further broken down by District: Hhohho, Manzini, Lubombo, and Shiselweni.
 - b. Rate of school dropouts is not disaggregated on basis of sex, although it should be so that researchers can determine why women drop out of school.
 - c. Gender-specific comparative statistical data on number of primary and secondary schools, over a 9-year period, are found in the Annual Statistical Bulletin published by the Central Statistics Office.
 - d. The Annual Statistical Bulletin contains the table that shows pupils and teachers, by qualification distributed according to type of schools.

B. Teachers

1. Primary/secondary school teaching staff by qualification and status of teacher (that is, sex, marital status).

Note: District tables on primary/secondary teaching staff are not gender specific.

2. Secondary/high school teachers distributed by age groups, sex, and qualification.

Source: Education Statistics: Annual Bulletin of the Ministry of Education published by the Central Statistics Office.

C. Teacher Training

Comparative gender-specific statistical data over a 5-year period. Secondary and primary teacher certificate and home economics primary upgrading on enrollment in teacher training is tabled in the Annual Statistical Bulletin published by the Central Statistics Office.

Higher Education

Included under higher education are the university, teacher training colleges, and technical and artisan training. The statistical data provided are comparative over a 5-year period, not gender specific for university courses, but gender specific for the teacher training and technical and artisan training.

Gender-specific statistical data for university education can be obtained from the National Population Census publication by Central Statistics. These data are also according to 5-year age groups and by year of study.

Neither the Annual Statistical Bulletin nor the National Population Census contain information as to how many females are enrolled in what courses. Such data would be necessary in order to measure women's real earning power and level of participation in the country's economy. The productive use of human resources, male and female, is the key factor in development.

How Government Uses Data

1. Compares total school enrollment on a yearly basis, identifying trends and changes (increases or decreases) in enrollment in order to plan for building schools, expanding school facilities to accommodate more pupils, and upgrading certain schools.
2. Compares teaching staff on a yearly basis at national and District levels and qualification. Identifies unqualified teachers who need in-service training or study leave for full-time training to upgrade their skills.
3. Monitors the pupil/teacher ratio, which is considered high, but gradually decreasing as more teachers are hired. Lessening the high teacher/pupil ratio often requires expansion of existing schools or construction of new buildings [Changes OK?].
4. Studies repetition rates, and if they are high, identifies problems and attempts solutions.
5. Dropouts not disaggregated on basis of sex, although they should be. [How is this a use of data?]
6. Age distribution of all pupils, including repeating pupils in primary and secondary schools, by type of school, sex, and grade (type of school; that is, government, government-aided, and private). [How is this a use of data?]

Regional distribution by district data in all above categories is also all given by district: Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni, and Lubombo.

III. Employment

The Central Statistical Office publishes the Employment and Wages Report annually. Employment is in three major categories: the public sector, the private sector, and the informal sector.

Gender-specific statistical data, comparative over a 5-year period, appear in both the private and the public sector under the following headings:

1. Numbers in Employment and the Wage Bill by Sector and by Sex
2. Employment by Citizenship, Sex, and Level of Skill (excluding Agriculture) Swazi Citizens
3. Average Earnings in Industry by Level of Skill and Sex
4. Industry Wage Bill for June by Sex (E'0000)
5. Employment by Sex and by Industry:
I Numbers II Percentage
6. Table for Current Year: Employment by Industry, Occupational Skill, and Sex
7. Informal Employment is neglected. It receives no detailed analytic tabulation as is traditionally done for the public and private sectors.

There is no gender specification, and under private sector, the categories are self-employed, unpaid family workers, small Swazi traders, and employment by private homesteads. There is no breaking down of the types of activities that are pursued, nor any indication of the type of skills these require. Lately the informal sector has been a separate entity *from the private sector*.

Only the following broad categories are indicated: Self-employed, unpaid family workers, small Swazi traders, and private homesteads. Detailed statistical data by level of skill; educational attainment; and by sex, age, and geographic distribution need to be carried out and included in the Employment and Wages Report. Though the informal sector appears to contribute marginally (for example, Ratio in Report) to the economy, surveys may indicate that the economic and cash contribution is more than that reflected by the figures in the Wages and Employment Report.

Without pertinent statistical information, how does government plan assistance in such sectors as handicrafts production?

IV. Migration

Temporary absentees (that is, migrant workers) are tabled by:

- Age distribution of each sex
 - Sex ratios (males per 100 females)
 - By 5-year groups of the reported absentees
1. Percentage Age Distributors and Sex Ratios by Age Group of Reported Absentees
 2. Age Sex Distribution of Absentees
 3. Comparative Numbers of Absentees Reported in 1966 and 1976 Census by Sex and District
 4. Absentees by Industry District and Sex (figures for females not shown because too negligible)
 5. Corrected and Graduated Age-Sex Distribution of Absentees (homestead particulars for rural development pattern)

V. Judicial Statistical Data

Data on the judiciary includes Criminal.

A. *Cases tried by:*

1. High and Subordinate Courts
2. Swazi National Courts

and indicates the nature of offense and whether charged or convicted.

B. *Number of Prisoners*

There is comparative statistical data on the prison population over a 5-year period, indicating:

1. Persons in prison on December 31
2. Daily average prison population

The data also show the age groups and sex and length of the prison sentence.

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin compiled from Reports of Commissioner of Prisons.

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin

Appendix 2

A. Population: Rural/Urban Classification

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Table A-1

Percentage Population Urban and Rural by Region and Sex Ratio
for Each Region and for the Country: 1986

Region	Urban Population		Rural Population		Country	
	Percentage F	Sex Ratio M	Percentage F	Sex Ratio M	Percentage F	Sex Ratio M
Hhohho	28	100	72	84	100	88
Manzini	31	99	69	86	100	90
Shiselweni	4	101	96	82	100	83
Lubombo	26	129	74	89	100	98
Country	23	107	77	85	100	89

Source: Highlights Population Census 1986

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Table A-2

Population By Sex, Age, and Rural/Urban Classification: 1986 - Swaziland

Age	Rural			Urban			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
00 - 04	49,481	50,652	100,133	10,542	10,894	21,436	121,569
05 - 09	45,100	45,691	90,791	8,205	8,919	17,124	107,915
10 - 14	38,929	38,607	77,536	7,125	8,328	15,453	92,989
15 - 19	28,368	29,180	57,548	8,104	10,022	18,126	75,674
20 - 24	14,849	24,043	38,892	9,487	10,007	19,494	58,386
25 - 29	11,073	19,438	30,511	8,467	8,073	16,540	47,051
30 - 34	9,061	14,448	23,509	6,776	5,408	12,184	35,693
35 - 39	8,102	12,851	20,953	5,941	4,176	10,117	31,070
40 - 44	6,653	10,376	17,029	4,572	2,963	7,535	24,564
45 - 49	7,397	9,301	16,698	3,986	2,090	6,076	22,774
50 - 54	5,550	6,677	12,227	2,669	1,256	3,925	16,152
55 - 59	4,434	4,989	9,423	1,564	814	2,378	11,801
60 - 64	3,434	4,558	7,992	834	604	1,438	9,430
65 - 69	2,859	4,177	7,036	506	426	932	7,968
70 - 74	2,323	3,165	5,488	266	276	542	6,030
75 - 79	1,322	1,848	3,170	151	182	333	3,503
80+	1,907	3,326	5,233	166	235	401	5,634
Not Stated	801	1,110	1,911	575	368	943	2,854
Total	241,643	284,437	526,080	79,936	75,041	154,977	681,057

Table A-3

Population By Sex, Age, and Rural/Urban Classification: 1986 - Hhohho Region

Age	Rural			Urban			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
00 - 04	12,434	12,829	25,263	3,511	3,622	7,133	32,396
05 - 09	11,113	11,365	22,478	2,833	2,977	5,810	28,288
10 - 14	9,439	9,287	18,726	2,364	2,806	5,170	23,896
15 - 19	6,688	6,929	13,617	2,275	3,135	5,410	19,027
20 - 24	3,505	5,951	9,456	2,658	3,134	5,792	15,248
25 - 29	2,744	4,849	7,593	2,369	2,636	5,005	12,598
30 - 34	2,162	3,622	5,784	2,071	1,921	3,992	9,776
35 - 39	1,957	3,316	5,273	1,881	1,419	3,300	8,573
40 - 44	1,613	2,551	4,164	1,441	1,013	2,454	6,618
45 - 49	1,736	2,308	4,044	1,269	719	1,988	6,032
50 - 54	1,396	1,588	2,984	880	444	1,324	4,308
55 - 59	1,074	1,167	2,241	516	291	807	3,048
60 - 64	828	1,129	1,957	303	213	516	2,473
65 - 69	651	951	1,602	164	140	304	1,906
70 - 74	600	799	1,399	78	111	189	1,588
75 - 79	386	469	855	58	68	126	981
80+	504	800	1,304	59	75	134	1,438
Not Stated	170	213	383	207	146	353	736
Total	59,000	70,123	129,123	24,937	24,870	49,807	178,930

Table A-4

Population By Sex, Age, and Rural/Urban Classification: 1986 - Manzini Region

Age	Rural			Urban			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
00 - 04	12,455	12,711	25,166	3,853	4,025	7,878	33,044
05 - 09	11,597	11,461	23,058	3,037	3,404	6,441	29,499
10 - 14	10,196	9,989	20,185	2,747	3,333	6,080	26,265
15 - 19	7,510	7,465	14,975	3,105	4,139	7,244	22,219
20 - 24	3,925	5,858	9,783	3,530	4,016	7,546	17,329
25 - 29	2,698	4,628	7,326	2,944	3,078	6,022	13,348
30 - 34	2,174	3,620	5,794	2,398	2,065	4,463	10,257
35 - 39	1,914	3,179	5,093	2,070	1,546	3,716	8,809
40 - 44	1,685	2,760	4,445	1,632	1,233	2,865	7,310
45 - 49	1,843	2,399	4,242	1,476	862	2,338	6,580
50 - 54	1,425	1,817	3,242	977	524	1,501	4,743
55 - 59	1,084	1,339	2,423	582	339	921	3,344
60 - 64	895	1,180	2,075	332	290	622	2,697
65 - 69	714	1,116	1,830	215	183	398	2,228
70 - 74	548	729	1,277	116	117	233	1,510
75 - 79	315	516	831	55	86	141	972
80+	458	908	1,366	62	117	179	1,545
Not Stated	232	328	560	199	138	337	897
Total	61,668	72,003	133,671	29,330	29,595	58,925	192,596

Table A-5

Population By Sex, Age, and Rural/Urban Classification: 1986 - Shiselweni Region

Age	Rural			Urban			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
00 - 04	13,789	14,245	28,034	429	452	881	28,915
05 - 09	12,807	12,953	25,760	336	348	684	26,444
10 - 14	11,526	11,568	23,094	310	354	664	23,758
15 - 19	8,212	8,892	17,104	334	400	734	17,838
20 - 24	3,914	6,795	10,709	347	381	728	11,437
25 - 29	2,733	5,432	8,165	364	371	735	8,900
30 - 34	2,390	4,006	6,396	277	235	512	6,908
35 - 39	2,094	3,523	5,617	242	151	393	6,010
40 - 44	1,704	2,911	4,615	153	117	270	4,885
45 - 49	1,941	2,584	4,525	108	95	203	4,728
50 - 54	1,441	1,970	3,411	77	70	147	3,558
55 - 59	1,333	1,496	2,829	54	32	86	2,915
60 - 64	1,000	1,338	2,338	31	28	59	2,397
65 - 69	871	1,290	2,161	24	25	49	2,210
70 - 74	689	1,084	1,773	16	15	31	1,804
75 - 79	318	528	846	8	11	19	865
80+	547	1,020	1,567	11	5	16	1,583
Not Stated	163	228	391	4	19	23	414
Total	67,472	81,863	149,335	3,125	3,109	6,234	155,569

Table A-6

Population By Sex, Age, and Rural/Urban Classification: 1986 - Lubombo Region

Age	Rural			Urban			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
00 - 04	10,803	10,867	21,670	2,749	2,795	5,544	27,214
05 - 09	9,583	9,912	19,495	1,999	2,190	4,189	23,684
10 - 14	7,768	7,763	15,531	1,704	1,835	3,539	19,070
15 - 19	5,958	5,894	11,852	2,390	2,348	4,738	16,590
20 - 24	3,505	5,439	8,944	2,952	2,476	5,428	14,372
25 - 29	2,898	4,529	7,427	2,790	1,988	4,778	12,205
30 - 34	2,335	3,200	5,535	2,030	1,187	3,217	8,752
35 - 39	2,137	2,833	4,970	1,748	960	2,708	7,678
40 - 44	1,651	2,154	3,805	1,346	600	1,946	5,751
45 - 49	1,877	2,010	3,887	1,133	414	1,547	5,434
50 - 54	1,288	1,302	2,590	735	218	953	3,543
55 - 59	943	987	1,930	412	152	564	2,494
60 - 64	711	911	1,622	168	75	243	1,865
65 - 69	617	820	1,437	103	78	181	1,618
70 - 74	486	553	1,039	56	33	89	1,128
75 - 79	303	335	638	30	17	47	685
80+	398	598	996	34	38	72	1,068
Not Stated	236	341	577	165	65	230	867
Total	53,497	60,448	113,945	22,544	17,469	40,013	153,958

B. Migration

Table B-1

Swazis Outside Swaziland by Age, Sex and Countries of Destination: 1986 - Swaziland

Age Group	Males In		Females In		Both Sexes In		Total
	South Africa	Other Countries	South Africa	Other Countries	South Africa	Other Countries	
00 - 04	142	28	163	23	305	51	356
05 - 06?	227	27	244	23	471	50	521
10 - 14	288	42	331	35	619	77	696
15 - 19	1,356	67	690	57	2,046	124	2,170
20 - 34	13,398	531	2,937	302	16,335	833	17,168
35 - 49	4,872	260	1,478	139	6,350	399	6,749
50 - 64	1,308	68	526	33	1,834	101	1,935
65+	327	22	178	12	505	34	539
Not Stated	678	41	190	26	868	67	935
Total	22,596	1,086	6,737	650	29,333	1,736	31,069

C. Literacy

15

Table C-1

Population Aged 5+ by Sex, Age, Administrative Region and Literacy: 1986 - Swaziland

Age Group	Males				Females				Both Sexes			
	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total
05 - 09	18,655	34,586	64	53,305	20,527	34,037	46	54,610	39,182	68,623	110	107,915
10 - 14	31,105	8,894	55	40,054	39,478	7,402	35	46,915	76,603	16,296	90	92,989
15 - 19	30,876	5,577	19	36,472	34,269	4,904	29	39,202	65,145	10,481	48	75,674
20 - 24	19,614	4,701	21	24,336	27,436	6,590	24	34,050	47,050	11,291	45	58,386
25 - 29	15,098	4,430	12	19,540	20,191	7,301	13	27,505	3,529	111,731	25	115,285
30 - 34	11,740	4,086	11	15,837	13,488	6,361	7	19,856	25,228	10,447	18	35,693
35 - 39	9,846	4,187	10	14,043	10,358	6,660	12	17,030	20,201	10,847	22	31,070
40 - 44	7,182	4,033	10	11,225	7,055	6,276	8	13,339	14,237	10,309	18	24,564
45 - 49	6,395	4,977	11	11,383	5,147	6,241	3	11,391	11,542	11,218	14	22,774
50 - 54	4,182	4,034	3	8,219	3,272	4,657	4	7,933	7,454	8,691	7	16,152
55 - 59	2,709	3,282	7	5,998	2,072	3,724	7	5,803	4,781	7,006	14	11,801
60 - 64	1,667	2,599	2	4,268	1,532	3,628	4	5,164	3,199	6,227	6	9,432
65+	2,680	6,816	4	9,500	2,230	11,394	11	13,635	4,910	18,210	15	23,135
Not Stated	589	591	196	1,376	545	829	104	1,478	1,134	1,420	300	2,854
Total	162,330	92,793	425	255,556	187,600	110,004	307	297,911	324,195	302,797	732	627,724

Table C-2

Table 4:2 Population Aged 5+ by Sex, Age, Administrative Region and Literacy: 1986 - Hhohho Region

Age Group	Males				Females				Both Sexes			
	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total
05 - 09	4,575	9,365	6	13,946	4,993	9,348	1	14,342	9,568	18,713	7	28,288
10 - 14	9,431	2,366	6	11,803	10,044	2,045	4	12,093	19,475	4,411	10	23,896
15 - 19	7,776	1,182	5	8,963	8,753	1,309	2	10,064	16,529	2,491	7	19,027
20 - 24	5,263	896	4	6,163	7,314	1,768	3	9,085	12,577	2,664	7	15,248
25 - 29	4,108	1,003	2	5,113	5,499	1,983	3	7,485	9,607	2,986	5	12,598
30 - 34	3,374	857	2	4,233	3,760	1,782	1	5,543	7,134	2,639	3	9,776
35 - 39	2,902	935	1	3,838	2,808	1,925	2	4,735	5,710	2,860	3	8,573
40 - 44	2,096	955	3	3,054	1,854	1,718	0	3,572	3,942	2,673	3	6,618
45 - 49	1,800	1,203	2	3,005	1,342	1,684	1	3,027	3,142	287	3	3,432
50 - 54	1,237	1,039	0	2,276	791	1,239	2	2,032	2,028	2,278	2	4,308
55 - 59	727	862	1	1,590	525	932	1	1,458	1,252	1,794	2	3,048
60 - 64	454	676	1	1,131	381	961	0	1,342	835	1,637	1	2,473
65+	673	1,833	0	2,506	535	2,877	1	3,413	1,208	4,710	1	5,919
Not Stated	143	104	130	377	141	153	65	359	284	257	195	736
Total	44,559	23,276	163	67,998	48,740	29,724	86	78,550	93,291	50,400	249	143,940

Table C-3

Table 4:3 Population Aged 5+ by Sex, Age, Administrative Region and Literacy: 1986 - Manzini Region

Age Group	Males				Females				Both Sexes			
	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total
05 - 09	5,956	8,671	7	14,634	6,522	8,334	9	14,865	12,478	17,005	16	29,499
10 - 14	11,196	1,736	11	12,943	11,883	1,424	15	13,322	23,079	3,160	26	26,265
15 - 19	9,656	953	6	10,615	10,802	789	13	11,604	20,458	1,742	19	22,219
20 - 24	6,626	821	8	7,455	8,762	1,105	7	9,874	15,388	1,926	15	17,329
25 - 29	4,867	769	6	5,642	6,382	1,318	6	7,706	11,249	2,087	12	13,348
30 - 34	3,758	809	5	4,572	4,368	1,313	4	5,685	8,126	2,122	9	10,257
35 - 39	3,177	802	5	3,984	3,509	1,312	4	4,825	6,686	2,114	9	8,809
40 - 44	2,440	870	7	3,317	2,463	1,526	4	3,993	4,903	2,396	11	7,310
45 - 49	2,183	1,134	2	3,319	1,801	1,460	0	3,261	3,984	2,594	2	6,580
50 - 54	1,453	946	3	2,402	1,146	1,194	1	2,341	2,599	2,140	4	4,743
55 - 59	926	738	2	1,666	730	946	2	1,678	1,656	1,684	4	3,344
60 - 64	537	690	0	1,227	532	935	3	1,470	1,069	1,625	3	2,697
65+	832	1649	2	2,483	697	3068	7	3,772	1,529	4,717	9	6,255
Not Stated	243	159	24	426	220	233	13	466	463	392	42	897
Total	53,850	20,747	88	74,685	59,817	24,957	88	84,862	113,667	45,704	181	159,552

Table C-4

Table 4:4 Population Aged 5+ by Sex, Age, Administrative Region and Literacy: 1986 - Shiselweni Region

Age Group	Males				Females				Both Sexes			
	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total
05 - 09	4,397	8,713	33	13,143	4,817	8,466	18	13,301	9,214	17,179	51	26,444
10 - 14	9,649	2,158	29	11,836	10,324	1,591	7	11,922	19,973	3,749	36	23,758
15 - 19	7,437	1,104	5	8,546	8,407	875	10	9,292	15,844	1,979	15	17,838
20 - 24	3,459	800	2	4,261	6,058	1,110	8	7,176	9,517	1,910	10	11,437
25 - 29	2,380	715	2	3,097	4,515	1,286	2	5,803	6,895	2,001	4	8,900
30 - 34	1,898	766	3	2,667	3,032	1,209	0	4,241	4,930	1,975	3	6,908
35 - 39	1,523	812	1	2,336	2,343	1,326	5	3,674	3,866	2,138	6	6,010
40 - 44	1,064	793	0	1,857	1,698	1,329	1	3,028	2,762	2,122	1	4,885
45 - 49	1,049	998	2	2,049	1,261	1,416	2	2,679	2,310	2,414	4	4,728
50 - 54	688	830	0	1,518	927	1,113	0	2,040	1,615	1,943	0	3,558
55 - 59	574	811	2	1,387	508	958	2	1,468	1,142	1,769	4	2,915
60 - 64	400	630	1	1,031	452	913	1	1,366	852	1,543	2	2,397
65+	727	1755	2	2,484	715	3261	2	3,978	1,442	5,016	4	6,462
Not Stated	72	88	7	167	79	158	10	247	151	246	17	414
Total	35,317	20,973	89	56,379	45,136	25,011	68	70,215	80,513	45,984	157	126,654

Table C-5

Table 4:5 Population Aged 5+ by Sex, Age, Administrative Region and Literacy: 1986 - Lubombo Region

Age Group	Males				Females				Both Sexes			
	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total
05 - 09	3,727	7,837	18	11,582	4,195	7,889	18	12,102	7,922	15,726	36	23,684
10 - 14	6,829	2,634	9	9,472	7,247	2,342	9	9,598	14,076	4,976	13	19,070
15 - 19	6,007	2,338	3	8,348	6,307	1,931	4	8,242	12,314	4,269	7	16,593
20 - 24	4,266	2,184	7	6,457	5,302	2,607	6	7,915	9,568	4,791	13	14,372
25 - 29	3,743	1,943	2	5,688	3,795	2,720	2	6,517	7,538	4,663	4	12,205
30 - 34	2,710	1,654	1	4,365	2,328	2,057	2	4,387	5,038	3,711	3	8,752
35 - 39	2,244	1,638	3	3,885	1,695	2,097	1	3,793	3,939	3,735	4	7,678
40 - 44	1,582	1,415	0	2,997	1,048	1,703	3	2,754	2,630	3,118	3	5,751
45 - 49	1,363	1,642	5	3,010	743	1,681	0	2,424	2,106	3,323	3	5,434
50 - 54	804	1,219	0	2,023	408	1,111	1	1,520	1,212	2,330	1	3,543
55 - 59	482	871	2	1,355	249	888	2	1,139	731	1,759	4	2,494
60 - 64	276	603	0	879	167	819	0	986	443	1,422	1	1,868
65+	448	1,579	0	2,027	283	2,188	1	2,472	731	3,767	1	4,499
Not Stated	131	240	30	401	105	285	16	406	236	525	45	807
Total	34,612	27,797	80	62,489	33,872	30,318	65	64,255	68,484	58,115	145	126,744

D. Average Monthly Wages

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Table D-1

Real and Money Wages Analyzed by
Sex of Worker and Sector 1977 and 1982

Sector/Sex	1977	1982	Average Annual Growth Rate (1977-1982)
<u>Private Sector</u>			
- Male Workers			
- Average Monthly Wage	125	243	18.9%
- Money Wage Index	100	194	-
- Real Wage Index	100	100	-
- Female Workers			
- Average Monthly Wage	79	165	21.8%
- Money Wage Index	100	209	-
- Real Wage Index	100	108	-
<u>Public Sector</u>			
- Male Workers			
- Average Monthly Wage	138	275	19.9%
- Money Wage Index	100	199	-
- Real Wage Index	100	103	-
- Female Workers			
- Average Monthly Wage	130	286	24.0%
- Money Wage Index	100	220	-
- Real Wage Index	100	113	-

Source: Central Statistical Office, 'Employment and Wages' (From 4th National Development Plan 1983/84, 1987/88)

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E. Health Status

43

Mortality

2.1 Infant and Child Mortality

Table E-1

Table XIX.1 Proportion of Children Dying by Age Group of Mother

Age Group	Proportions Dying	
	Swaziland 1976	Swaziland 1966
15 - 19	0.1681	0.1723
20 - 24	0.1908	0.1979
25 - 29	0.1975	0.2121
30 - 34	0.2130	0.2262
35 - 39	0.2239	0.2423
40 - 44	0.2478	0.2705
45 - 49	0.2635	0.2890
50 - 54	0.2944	0.3151
55 - 59	0.3233	0.3196
60 - 64	0.3523	0.3419

Note: An improvement in mortality indicated by all figures up to age 54. The figures for the last two age groups are considered unreliable, for most of the children of women aged over 50 would have occurred long in the past.

Source: Swaziland Census Population 1976 (P80)

Table E-2

R6. Family Spacing Data for 1985

Method	Region				Total
	Hhohho	Lubombo	Manzini	Shiselweni	
<u>First Acceptors</u>					
Pill	1,220	868	1,600	538	4,226
IUD	299	89	258	68	714
Injection	289	228	828	59	1,404
Condom	329	149	815	82	1,375
Other	427	63	515	92	1,097
Total	2,564	1,397	4,016	839	8,816
<u>Re-Attendances</u>					
Pill	4,332	2,852	6,198	1,977	15,359
IUD	962	90	893	246	2,191
Injection	993	348	2,195	228	3,764
Condom	375	118	358	53	904
Other	58	6	19	7	90
Total	6,720	3,414	9,663	2,511	22,308
<u>Total First Acceptors and Re-Attendances</u>					
Pill	5,552	3,720	7,798	2,515	19,585
IUD	1,261	179	1,151	314	2,905
Injection	1,282	576	3,023	287	5,168
Condom	704	263	1,173	135	2,275
Condom	485	69	538	101	1,193
Total	9,284	4,807	13,683	3,352	31,126

Source: Ministry of Health

Table E-3

R6. Family Spacing Data for 1984

Method	Region				Total
	Hhohho	Lubombo	Manzini	Shiselweni	
<u>First Acceptors</u>					
Pill	1,172	696	1,852	659	4,379
IUD	218	67	377	135	797
Injection	167	51	484	69	771
Condom	261	120	467	86	934
Other	545	69	505	107	1,226
Total	2,363	1,003	3,685	1,056	8,107
<u>Re-Attendances</u>					
Pill	3,555	2,072	5,650	2,202	13,479
IUD	320	84	917	290	2,111
Injection	520	97	962	181	1,760
Condom	332	76	284	84	776
Other	36	14	37	22	109
Total	5,263	2,343	7,850	2,779	18,235
<u>Total First Acceptors and Re-Attendances</u>					
Pill	4,727	2,768	7,502	2,861	17,858
IUD	1,038	151	1,294	425	2,908
Injection	687	148	1,446	250	2,531
Condom	593	196	751	170	1,710
Other	581	83	541	129	1,334
Total	7,626	3,346	11,534	3,835	26,341

Source: Ministry of Health

Table E-4

R4. Antenatal Attendances by Region for 1986

Method	Region				Total
	Rhohho	Lubombo	Manzini	Shiselweni	
First Attendances	11,494	6,797	14,615	6,234	39,140
Re-attendances	24,969	21,011	21,454	20,380	87,814
Referrals	1,091	825	883	2,045	4,844
Ratio: Re-attendances/ Attendances	2:2	3:1	1:5	3:3	2:2
Number of Reports Received From Health Facilities	335	315	539	245	1,434

Source: Ministry of Health

Table E-5

R4. Antenatal Attendances by Region for 1984

Method	Region				Total
	Hhohho	Lubombo	Manzini	Shiselweni	
First Attendances	9,753	5,467	9,074	7,157	31,451
Re-attendances	21,370	14,759	21,022	19,527	76,678
Referrals	920	580	1,117	2,064	4,681
Ratio: Re-attendances/ Attendances	2:2	2:7	2:3	2:7	2:4
Number of Reports Received from Health Facilities	245	236	411	240	1,132

Source: Ministry of Health

Table E-6

R1a Admissions to Government, Mission, and Private Hospitals by Age, Diagnosis, and Status at Discharge for 1985

Diagnosis	Discharges by Age						Total Disch	Deaths by Age						Total Dths	Grand Total
	<1	1-4	5-14	15-44	45+	Unkn		<1	1-4	5-14	15-44	45+	Unkn		
Breast Diseases	-	-	-	24	1	18	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	43
Peritoneal Inflammation	-	-	3	369	8	176	556	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	557
Salpingitis	-	-	-	28	3	15	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	46
Uterine Inflammation	-	-	-	44	1	13	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	58
Uterovaginal Prolapse	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
Menstrual Disorders	-	-	2	63	2	39	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	106
Female Infertility	-	-	-	48	-	13	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	61
Other Female Genital Dis	-	-	-	90	6	35	131	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	132
Total Female Diseases	0	0	5	668	21	309	1,003	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1,005
Total Abortion	-	-	7	745	5	345	1,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1,102
Childbirth Hemorrhage	-	-	-	201	2	84	287	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	288
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	-	-	-	17	-	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22
Obstructed Labor	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3
Complication of Puerperium	-	-	-	23	-	18	41	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	44
False Labor	-	-	1	252	1	110	364	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	365
Other Obstetric Disorders	-	-	2	197	1	73	273	-	-	-	5	-	2	7	280
Total Obstetric Disorders	0	0	3	692	4	291	990	0	0	0	8	1	3	12	1,002
Normal Delivery	-	-	17	5,960	16	2,998	8,991	-	-	-	5	-	3	8	8,999
Born Before Arrival	-	-	2	168	-	112	282	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	285
Vacuum Delivery	-	-	1	112	-	53	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	166
Breech Delivery	-	-	1	88	1	20	110	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	111
Caesarian Section	-	-	2	514	1	275	792	-	-	-	4	-	1	5	797
Delivery Unknown Type	-	-	1	159	1	98	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	259
Total Deliveries	0	0	24	7,001	19	3,556	10,600	0	0	0	13	0	4	17	10,617
Maternal Conditions															
Affecting Fetus	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	34
Obstetric Complications	3	-	-	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Fetal Immaturity	103	1	-	-	-	-	104	21	-	-	-	-	1	22	126
Birth Trauma	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
Hypoxia Birth Asphyxia	5	-	-	9	-	4	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	19
Fetal Hemolytic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Neonatal Jaundice	19	-	-	-	-	1	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	21
Neonatal Tetanus	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	-	-	3	16	28
Other Perinatal Conditions	18	1	-	2	-	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	24
Total Perinatal Conditions	194	2	0	13	1	5	215	39	0	0	1	0	5	45	260

Source: Statistical Bulletin: 1986

Table E-7

R2. Nutrition Surveillance of Children Attending Maternal
and Child Health Clinics in 1986

Method	Region				Total
	Hhohho	Lubombo	Manzini	Shiselweni	
	0 - 11 Months				
Total Attendances	36,182	40,317	36,818	35,249	148,566
Number under weight	1,843	1,239	1,373	1,250	5,705
Percent under weight	5.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.8
	12 - 13 Months				
Total Attendances	18,384	20,882	23,608	21,075	83,949
Number under weight	2,360	1,201	1,373	1,627	6,561
Percent under weight	12.8	5.8	5.8	7.7	7.8
	24 - 59 Months				
Total Attendances	21,230	16,691	22,845	19,710	80,476
Number under weight	2,643	1,062	1,315	1,412	6,432
Percent under weight	12.4	6.4	5.8	7.2	8.0
Number of reports received	442	295	621	361	1,719

Source: Ministry of Health

Table E-8

R2. Nutrition Surveillance of Children Attending Maternal
and Child Health Clinics in 1984

Method	Region				Total
	Hhohho	Lubombo	Manzini	Shiselweni	
0 - 11 Months					
Total Attendances	28,601	27,074	28,457	29,617	113,749
Number under weight	965	744	1840	1443	4,992
Percent under weight	3.4	3.7	6.5	4.9	4.4
12 - 13 Months					
Total Attendances	17,591	16,663	16,564	17,344	68,162
Number under weight	1,001	742	1,390	1,150	4,283
Percent under weight	5.7	4.5	8.4	6.4	6.3
24 - 59 Months					
Total Attendances	19,185	17,987	17,587	21,271	76,030
Number under weight	1,001	764	1,539	856	4,160
Percent under weight	5.2	4.2	8.8	4.0	5.5
Number of reports received	406	228	477	314	1,425

Source: Ministry of Health

Table E-9

R1b. Immunizations Given at Clinics by Dose and Age for 1986

Antigen	0 - 11 Months	12 - 23 Months	24 - 59 Months	5+ Years	Total
BCG	22,545	1,440	1,427	908	26,320
DPT 1	24,916	2,587	410	60	27,973
DPT 2	24,458	2,699	419	48	27,624
DPT 3	22,675	3,441	791	42	26,949
DPT B	-	-	-	-	0
Polio 1	25,003	2,479	1,565	428	29,475
Polio 2	24,659	2,722	1,337	439	29,157
Measles	19,929	3,943	2,371	796	27,039
Tetanus	448	377	792	30,444	32,061
DT	683	470	7,085	9,133	17,371
Cholera	-	-	-	-	0

Note: In total, 1,780 reports were received from the clinics.

Source: Ministry of Health

Table E-10

Rlb. Immunizations Given at Clinics by Dose and Age for 1984

Antigen	0 - 11 Months	12 - 23 Months	24 - 59 Months	5+ Years	Total
BCG	24,361	1,336	720	420	26,837
DPT 1	21,076	2,261	655	157	24,149
DPT 2	19,512	2,652	829	98	23,091
DPT 3	16,933	3,396	1,304	117	21,750
DPT B	0	6,384	1,440	91	7,915
Polio 1	20,681	2,123	723	82	23,609
Polio 2	19,343	2,616	923	38	22,920
Polio 3	16,493	2,848	1,125	50	20,516
Measles	14,972	4,110	1,356	419	20,857
Tetanus	0	0	0	25,967	25,967
DT	430	664	2,856	3,802	7,752
Cholera	-	-	-	1,361	1,361

Note: In total, 1,477 reports were received from the clinics.

Source: Ministry of Health

Table E-11

Annual Statistics 1986 Matsapa Mental Hospital Patient
Composition by Bed State Occupancy
in November Each Year

Patient	1984		1985		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Female</u>						
Acute	33	66	36	65.5	33	66
Chronic	17	34	19	34.5	17	34
Total	50	100	55	100	50	100
<u>Male</u>						
Acute	65	72.1	63	70	80	82.5
Chronic	25	27.8	27	30	17	17.5
Total	90	99.9	90	100	97	100

Note: Chronic means in hospital over one year.

Source: Matsapa Mental Hospital

Table E-12

R56. Annual Statistics 1986 Matsapa Mental Hospital
Admissions by Sex and Diagnosis

ICD Code	Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total
290	Dementia			
	Senile	4	4	8
	Alcoholic	1	-	1
291 & 292	Alcoholic & Drug (Cannabis) Psychosis			
	Acute	116	15	131
	Chronic	53	-	53
293	Epilepsy + Psychosis + Alcoholism	22	1	23
295	Schizophrenia			
	- Uncomplicated	95	63	158
	+ Alcoholism	20	9	29
296	Affective Psychosis, Manic			
	- Uncomplicated	16	4	20
	+ Alcoholism	13	1	14
298	Affective Psychosis, Depressed			
	- Uncomplicated	36	30	66
	+ Alcoholism	12	3	15
298	Acute Psychotic Stress	1	-	1
	Reaction Uncomplicated	31	20	51
	+ Alcoholism	4	2	6
	Personality Disorder	2	-	2
318	Mental Retardation			
	Puerperal Psychosis	7		7
	Infective Psychosis	5	3	8
	Total	438	155	593
	Total Involving Alcohol	233	31	264

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Table E-13
R5a. Matsapa Government Mental Hospital 1975-1986

Year	Sex	Admissions	Discharges	Escapes	Deaths
1975	Males	263	194	5	11
	Females	97	88	2	6
	Total	360	282	7	17
1976	Males	222	211	13	14
	Females	109	111	1	9+
	Total	331	322	14	23
1977	Males	216	149	13	3
	Females	116	63	4	8
	Total	332	212	17	11
1978	Males	225	120	30	11
	Females	105	95	6	5
	Total	330	215	36	16
1979	Males	227	205	36	7
	Females	123	79	5	0
	Total	350	284	41	7
1980	Males	288	258	38	5
	Females	165	149	7	6
	Total	453	407	45	11
1981	Males	303	243	22	4
	Females	138	128	3	9
	Total	441	371	25	13
1982	Males	347	261	27	6
	Females	170	117	9	4
	Total	517	378	36	10
1983	Males	343	163	76	1
	Females	151	81	7	3
	Total	494	244	83	4
1984	Males	383	296	71	4
	Females	173	156	19	2
	Total	555+	452	90	6
1985	Males	440	261	147	6
	Females	186	150	27	5
	Total	626	411	174	11
1986	Males	427	245	121	6
	Females	172	130	28	6
	Total	599	375	149	12

Source: Matsapa Mental Hospital

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Table E-14

R8. Mental Health Outpatient and Inpatient Statistics
for Four Regions 1982 - 1985

Region	Attendances and Admissions			
	1982	1983	1984	1985
Hhohho				
Outpatient	460	560	1,132	2,180
Inpatient	-	96	127	120
Manzini				
Outpatient	1,159	1,540	1,749	1,914
Inpatient	-	205	212	212
Lubombo				
Outpatient	186	304	330	640
Inpatient	-	85	112	86
Shiselweni				
Outpatient	744	1,020	1,326	2,500
Inpatient	-	86	87	112
Total				
Outpatient	2,549	3,424	4,537	7,234
Inpatient	517	494	560	626

Source: Matsapa Mental Hospital

Table E-15

National Income & Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Persons by Age, by Sex, by Level of Education, by Urban/Rural

National

Age Group	No Education	Primary	Secondary	High School	Training	Not Stated	Total
00 - 14	61,752	131,552	2,216	139	-	-	195,659
15 - 19	8,350	37,105	20,553	2,761	167	-	68,936
20 - 24	10,621	21,810	13,223	5,869	660	-	52,183
25 - 34	18,257	34,306	10,969	6,428	3,677	-	73,637
35 - 44	18,410	21,981	4,146	1,879	2,088	-	48,504
45 - 54	19,300	15,176	1,907	569	680	-	37,632
55 - 64	13,621	6,778	518	91	380	-	21,388
Over 64	16,208	4,672	59	107	329	-	21,375
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	166,519	273,380	53,591	17,843	7,981	-	519,314

Females National

Age Group	No Education	Primary	Secondary	High School	Training	Not Stated	Total
00 - 14	28,133	64,916	1,375	42	-	-	94,466
15 - 19	4,312	17,906	12,128	1,468	53	-	35,867
20 - 24	6,981	14,464	8,469	2,908	456	-	33,278
25 - 34	11,508	22,250	5,988	2,457	2,016	-	44,219
35 - 44	12,038	13,074	1,869	762	863	-	28,606
45 - 54	10,739	8,181	556	264	177	-	19,917
55 - 64	7,542	3,083	164	4	266	-	11,059
Over 64	9,409	2,305	7	19	271	-	12,011
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	90,662	146,179	30,556	7,924	4,102	-	279,423

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Table E-15 (continued)

National Income & Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Persons by Age, by Sex, by Level of Education, by Urban/Rural

Females Urban

Age Group	No Education	Primary	Secondary	High School	Training	Not Stated	Total
00 - 14	2,043	8,087	571	-	-	-	10,701
15 - 19	133	1,601	2,132	663	-	-	4,529
20 - 24	154	1,078	1,534	902	196	-	3,864
25 - 34	362	2,388	1,989	1,311	1,003	-	7,053
35 - 44	477	1,614	818	559	387	-	3,855
45 - 54	594	982	180	99	98	-	1,953
55 - 64	470	347	64	4	39	-	924
Over 64	464	158	7	19	34	-	682
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	4,697	16,255	7,295	3,557	1,757	0	33,561

Females Rural

Age Group	No Education	Primary	Secondary	High School	Training	Not Stated	Total
00 - 14	26,090	56,829	804	42	-	-	83,765
15 - 19	4,179	16,305	9,996	805	53	-	31,338
20 - 24	6,827	13,386	6,935	2,006	260	-	29,414
25 - 34	11,146	19,862	3,999	1,146	1,013	-	37,166
35 - 44	11,561	11,460	1,051	203	476	-	24,751
45 - 54	10,145	7,199	376	165	79	-	17,964
55 - 64	7,072	2,736	100	-	227	-	10,135
Over 64	8,945	2,147	-	-	237	-	11,329
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	85,965	129,924	23,261	4,367	2,345	0	245,862

Table E-16

National Income & Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Income Recipients by Sex, by Age Group, by Activity, by Urban/Rural

National

Age Group	Paid Employed	Self Employed	Other	Not Stated	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	5,591	2,048	19,991	-	27,630
20 - 24	12,702	2,855	19,991	-	35,548
25 - 34	28,519	8,597	18,380	-	55,496
35 - 44	17,986	8,208	11,934	-	38,128
45 - 54	10,409	8,663	11,870	-	30,942
55 - 64	3,742	5,105	8,597	-	17,444
65 and above	1,938	3,751	10,410	-	16,099
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	80,887	39,227	101,173	0	221,287

Females National

Age Group	Paid Employed	Self Employed	Other	Not Stated	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	2,276	1,549	11,550	-	15,375
20 - 24	5,492	2,348	12,841	-	20,681
25 - 34	11,069	6,169	15,151	-	32,389
35 - 44	5,284	5,681	9,496	-	20,461
45 - 54	1,870	5,123	8,044	-	15,037
55 - 64	622	2,299	5,856	-	8,777
65 and above	285	1,946	5,883	-	8,114
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26,898	25,115	68,821	0	120,834

Table E-16 (continued)

National Income & Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Income Recipients by Sex, by Age Group, by Activity, by Urban/Rural

Females National

Age Group	Paid Employed	Self Employed	Other	Not Stated	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	446	8	780	-	1,234
20 - 24	1,163	97	669	-	1,929
25 - 34	4,023	337	891	-	5,251
35 - 44	1,675	634	427	-	2,736
45 - 54	640	395	452	-	1,487
55 - 64	57	133	326	-	516
65 and above	15	80	347	-	442
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,019	1,684	3,892	0	13,595

Females Rural

Age Group	Paid Employed	Self Employed	Other	Not Stated	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	1,830	1,541	10,770	-	14,141
20 - 24	4,329	2,251	12,172	-	18,752
25 - 34	7,046	5,832	14,260	-	27,138
35 - 44	3,609	5,047	9,062	-	17,718
45 - 54	1,230	4,728	7,592	-	13,550
55 - 64	565	2,166	5,530	-	8,261
65 and above	270	1,866	5,536	-	7,672
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18,879	23,431	64,922	0	107,232

Table E-17

National Income & Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Households by Education and Sex of Household Head
by Total Monthly Income of Household, by Urban/Rural

National

Education of House- hold Head	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
None									
Primary									
Secondary									
High School									
Training									
Not Stated									
Total									

Females National

Education of House- hold Head	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
None	7,012	3,972	2,473	3,986	2,078	836	745	450	21,552
Primary	3,581	3,358	3,037	3,503	2,136	907	683	842	18,047
Secondary	319	283	425	262	303	299	356	151	2,398
High School	63	14	80	173	287	118	272	186	1,193
Training	62	88	48	222	432	135	529	156	1,672
Not Stated	51	26	-	38	-	-	53	-	168
Total	11,088	7,741	6,063	8,184	5,236	2,295	2,638	1,785	45,030

Table E-17 (continued)

National Income and Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Households by Education and Sex of Household Head
by Total Monthly Income of Household, by Urban/RuralFemales Urban

Education of Household Head	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
None	177	121	110	291	60	78	91	21	949
Primary	407	311	219	456	127	163	92	199	1,974
Secondary	87	79	147	177	165	29	89	111	884
High School Training	-	14	80	117	53	75	146	152	637
Not Stated	20	9	11	9	168	77	286	64	644
	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Total	691	534	567	1,050	573	422	719	547	5,103

Females Rural

Education of Household Head	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
None	6,835	3,851	2,363	3,695	2,018	758	654	429	20,603
Primary	3,174	3,047	2,818	3,047	2,009	744	591	643	16,073
Secondary	232	204	278	85	138	270	267	40	1,514
High School Training	63	-	-	56	234	43	126	34	556
Not Stated	42	79	37	213	264	58	243	92	1,028
	51	26	-	38	-	-	38	-	153
Total	10,397	7,207	5,496	7,134	4,663	1,873	1,919	1,238	39,927

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Table E-18

National Income and Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Households by Age and by Sex of Household Head
by Household Total Income in Cash and Kind, by Urban/Rural

National

Education of House- hold Head	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
Under 15	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
15 - 19	712	99	90	60	351	29	-	-	1,341
20 - 24	1,209	1,751	643	850	905	338	191	107	5,994
25 - 34	4,533	3,823	3,326	4,914	3,158	3,012	3,084	2,157	28,007
35 - 44	3,955	3,188	2,623	5,250	4,551	1,510	2,577	2,355	26,009
45 - 54	4,126	2,577	3,282	4,290	3,073	2,606	2,120	2,107	24,181
55 - 64	2,669	2,368	1,723	3,119	1,704	880	1,145	1,683	15,291
Over 64	3,372	1,908	1,859	2,776	1,234	1,477	1,066	882	14,574
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	20,605	15,714	13,546	21,259	14,976	9,852	10,183	9,291	115,426

Females National

Education of House- hold Head	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	354	16	7	60	18	29	-	-	484
20 - 24	744	825	198	418	446	180	115	72	2,998
25 - 34	2,815	2,090	1,550	1,916	1,697	468	626	367	11,529
35 - 44	2,370	1,504	1,532	2,001	915	551	732	296	9,901
45 - 54	1,916	1,147	1,174	1,600	968	485	437	427	8,154
55 - 64	1,388	1,131	714	1,134	627	257	450	477	6,178
Over 64	1,501	1,028	888	1,055	565	325	278	146	5,786
Total	11,088	7,741	6,063	8,184	5,236	2,295	2,638	1,785	45,030

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Table E-18 (continued)

National Income and Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Households by Age & by Sex of Household Head
by Household Total Income in Cash and Kind, by Urban/Rural

Females Urban

Education of House- hold Heau	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	19
20 - 24	8	23	21	26	38	15	54	32	217
25 - 34	342	181	206	400	295	234	227	138	2,023
35 - 44	143	129	210	266	86	71	213	107	1,225
45 - 54	140	113	75	156	101	34	86	106	811
55 - 64	23	34	33	162	21	-	48	151	472
Over 64	23	54	15	40	32	68	91	13	336
Not Stated									
Total	691	534	567	1,050	573	422	719	547	5,103

Females Rural

Education of House- hold Head	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	342	16	-	60	18	29	-	-	465
20 - 24	736	802	177	392	408	165	61	40	2,781
25 - 34	2,473	1,909	1,344	1,516	1,402	234	399	229	9,506
35 - 44	2,227	1,375	1,322	1,735	829	480	519	189	8,676
45 - 54	1,776	1,034	1,099	1,444	847	451	351	321	7,323
55 - 64	1,365	1,097	681	972	606	257	402	326	5,706
Over 64	1,478	974	873	1,015	533	257	187	133	5,450
Total	10,397	7,207	5,496	7,134	4,643	1,873	1,919	1,238	39,907

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Table E-19

National Income and Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Households by Economic Activity Status of Head of Household,
by Household Total Income in Cash and Kind, by Urban/Rural

National

Activity of Head of Household	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
Paid Employed	2,646	4,878	4,929	8,856	9,650	6,665	6,720	5,693	50,037
Other Employed	4,063	3,141	2,915	4,261	2,132	1,145	1,645	2,178	21,480
Not Employed	13,896	7,695	5,702	8,142	3,194	2,042	1,846	1,420	43,937
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	20,605	15,714	13,546	21,259	14,976	9,852	10,211	9,291	115,454

Females National

Activity of Head of Household	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
Paid Employed	948	1,075	1,204	1,847	2,500	548	1,147	576	9,845
Other Employed	2,226	1,618	1,331	1,992	925	478	432	568	9,570
Not Employed	7,914	5,048	3,528	4,345	1,811	1,269	1,059	641	25,615
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	11,088	7,741	6,063	8,184	5,236	2,295	2,638	1,785	45,030

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Table E-19 (continued)

National Income and Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Households by Economic Activity Status of Head of Household,
by Household Total Income in Cash and Kind, by Urban/RuralFemales Urban

Activity of Head of Household	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
Paid Employed	452	169	348	631	429	217	552	335	3,133
Other Employed	70	167	145	111	46	81	55	50	725
Not Employed	169	198	74	308	98	124	112	162	1,245
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	691	534	567	1,050	573	422	719	547	5,103

Females Rural

Activity of Head of Household	Income Under E100	E100 to E149	E150 to E199	E200 to E299	E300 to E399	E400 to E499	E500 to E749	E750 and Above	Total
Paid Employed	496	906	856	1216	2071	331	595	241	6,712
Other Employed	2,156	1,451	1,186	1,881	879	397	377	518	8,845
Not Employed	7,745	4,850	3,454	4,037	1,713	1,145	947	479	24,370
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	10,397	7,207	5,496	7,134	4,663	1,873	1,919	1,238	39,927

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Table E-20

National Income and Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Income Recipients by Sex, by Age, by Education, by Urban/Rural

National

Age Group	No Education	Primary	Secondary	High School	Training	Not Stated	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	3,267	15,352	8,135	770	106	-	27,630
20 - 24	5,367	14,718	8,381	3,600	418	-	32,484
25 - 34	12,918	25,563	8,066	5,495	3,402	-	55,444
35 - 44	13,050	17,977	3,479	1,591	1,955	-	38,052
45 - 54	15,522	12,474	1,731	517	624	-	30,868
55 - 64	10,607	5,947	423	91	300	-	17,368
Over 64	11,876	3,861	53	62	181	-	16,033
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	72,607	95,892	30,268	12,126	6,986	0	217,879

Females National

Age Group	No Education	Primary	Secondary	High School	Training	Not Stated	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	1,707	8,197	4,920	498	53	-	15,375
20 - 24	3,274	10,141	5,166	1,731	343	-	20,655
25 - 34	8,025	16,637	3,888	1,975	1,817	-	32,342
35 - 44	7,635	10,034	1,415	546	793	-	20,423
45 - 54	8,107	6,035	442	228	151	-	14,963
55 - 64	5,658	2,743	105	4	191	-	8,701
Over 64	6,155	1,808	7	8	123	-	8,101
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	40,561	55,595	15,943	4,990	3,471	0	120,560

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Table E-20 (continued)

National Income and Expenditure Survey: 1985

Number of Income Recipients by Sex, by Age, by Education, by Urban/Rural

Females Urban

Age Group	No Education	Primary	Secondary	High School	Training	Not Stated	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	83	532	428	191	-	-	1,234
20 - 24	82	680	606	440	121	-	1,929
25 - 34	188	1,640	1,450	1,066	898	-	5,242
35 - 44	346	1,122	574	377	317	-	2,736
45 - 54	535	661	147	72	72	-	1,487
55 - 64	256	212	5	4	39	-	516
Over 64	270	134	7	8	23	-	442
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	1,760	4,981	3,217	2,158	1,470	0	13,586

Females Rural

Age Group	No Education	Primary	Secondary	High School	Training	Not Stated	Total
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
15 - 19	1,624	7,665	4,492	307	53	-	14,141
20 - 24	3,192	9,461	4,560	1,291	222	-	18,726
25 - 34	7,837	14,997	2,438	909	919	-	27,100
35 - 44	7,289	8,912	841	169	476	-	17,687
45 - 54	7,572	5,374	295	156	79	-	13,476
55 - 64	5,402	2,531	100	-	152	-	8,185
Over 64	5,885	1,674	-	-	100	-	7,659
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	38,801	50,614	12,726	2,832	2,001	0	106,974

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Table E-21

National Income & Expenditure Survey: 1985
Average Values by Sex of Household Head, by Urban/Rural

National

Item	Male-Headed Households				Female-Headed Households				Grand Total
	Age Under 35	35 to 44	45 and Above	Total Males	Age Under 35	35 to 44	45 and Above	Total Females	
Unweighted Household	711.00	595.00	1020.00	2,326.00	512.00	350.00	614.00	1,476.00	3,802.00
Weighted Household	22,294.00	16,930.00	31,154.00	70,378.00	16,390.00	9,716.00	18,942.00	45,048.00	115,426.00
Males	2.02	2.79	3.31	2.78	1.54	2.76	2.82	2.34	2.61
Females	1.60	2.54	3.38	2.62	2.63	3.63	4.16	3.49	2.96
Total	3.62	5.33	6.70	5.40	4.17	6.39	6.98	5.83	5.57
Under 15	1.57	2.66	2.99	2.46	2.51	3.73	3.59	3.23	2.76
15 - 34	1.84	1.22	1.78	1.67	1.50	1.55	2.01	1.72	1.69
35 - 64	0.19	1.40	1.51	1.07	0.15	1.08	1.06	0.74	0.94
Over 64	0.02	0.05	0.40	0.20	0.01	0.03	0.33	0.15	0.18
Employed	1.20	1.33	1.18	1.22	0.67	0.81	0.88	0.79	1.05
Other	2.42	4.03	5.52	4.18	3.50	5.58	6.12	5.05	4.52
Age of Household Head	28.63	40.61	59.03	44.97	28.21	40.71	60.30	44.40	44.75
Cash Income	293.15	321.71	267.58	288.70	166.79	163.44	171.18	167.91	241.56
Total Income	366.15	415.85	375.74	382.36	242.79	237.59	267.57	252.09	331.52
Cash Expenditure	259.02	283.16	248.79	260.31	173.51	198.47	171.01	177.84	228.12
Cash Expenditure									
Food and Drink	57.49	74.72	79.36	71.32	54.83	69.72	65.08	62.35	67.82
Alcohol and Tobacco	5.34	5.75	6.72	6.05	3.31	5.23	5.40	4.60	5.49
Clothing and Footwear	22.04	17.08	19.67	19.80	17.11	17.68	16.09	16.80	18.63
Rent, Fuel and Power	30.31	14.47	15.41	19.91	14.13	7.16	5.98	9.20	15.73
Furniture and Household Equipment	51.05	47.67	36.27	43.70	33.07	42.69	33.69	35.41	40.46
Medical and Health	4.32	9.45	8.20	7.27	3.32	3.81	2.74	3.18	5.67
Transport and Commun.	26.37	49.94	31.21	34.18	17.86	19.01	18.88	18.54	28.08
Recreation, Entertain., Education, & Culture	12.88	12.02	11.81	12.20	7.52	9.29	7.08	7.71	10.45
Other	49.22	52.06	40.13	45.88	22.36	23.88	16.07	20.05	35.80
Total	259.02	283.16	248.78	260.31	173.51	198.47	171.01	177.84	228.13

Table E-21 (continued)

National Income & Expenditure Survey: 1985
Average Values by Sex of Household Head, by Urban/Rural

Urban

Item	Male-Headed Households				Female-Headed Households				Grand Total
	Age Under 35	35 to 44	45 and Above	Total Males	Age Under 35	35 to 44	45 and Above	Total Females	
Unweighted Household	451.00	314.00	258.00	1,023.00	171.00	96.00	102.00	369.00	1,392.00
Weighted Household	6,577.00	4,510.00	3,525.00	14,612.00	2,363.00	1,236.00	1,504.00	5,103.00	19,715.00
Males	1.57	1.97	2.71	1.97	0.73	1.56	2.42	1.43	1.83
Females	1.06	1.79	2.88	1.73	2.29	2.95	3.14	2.70	1.98
Total	2.63	3.76	5.59	3.70	3.02	4.51	5.56	4.13	3.81
Age below 15	0.87	1.54	2.15	1.39	1.43	2.07	2.24	1.83	1.50
15 - 34	1.64	0.88	1.64	1.41	1.48	1.38	2.07	1.63	1.46
35 - 64	0.12	1.33	1.56	0.85	0.10	1.05	1.02	0.60	0.78
65 & Above	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.07	0.06
Employed	1.30	1.46	1.51	1.40	1.18	1.24	1.28	1.22	1.35
Other	1.33	2.31	4.08	2.30	1.84	3.27	4.30	2.91	2.46
Age of Household Head	28.95	40.42	56.11	39.04	28.68	40.78	57.47	40.09	39.31
Cash Income	415.28	545.51	476.70	470.29	322.08	277.90	356.61	321.56	431.80
Total Income	474.57	621.38	577.41	544.70	351.75	334.73	456.70	378.56	501.69
Cash Expenditure	294.22	416.40	496.41	380.71	270.52	362.31	252.47	287.44	356.56
Cash Expenditure									
Food and Drink	70.44	105.54	126.78	94.86	80.67	88.69	91.84	85.91	92.54
Alcohol and Tobacco	7.42	7.99	11.14	8.49	2.93	5.64	5.38	4.31	7.41
Clothing and Footwear	32.54	33.31	35.78	33.56	28.83	29.09	20.59	26.46	31.72
Rent, Fuel and Power	26.12	33.69	52.82	34.90	37.59	31.15	22.59	31.61	34.05
Furniture and Household Equipment	55.58	48.23	71.02	57.03	38.73	48.17	48.77	43.98	53.65
Medical and Health	3.16	3.93	12.98	5.77	5.08	7.39	3.11	5.06	5.58
Transport and Commun.	31.03	86.82	64.02	56.21	32.83	59.29	25.20	36.99	51.24
Recreation, Entertainment, Education, & Culture	15.53	23.39	40.17	23.90	19.45	36.97	10.91	21.18	23.19
Other	52.40	73.50	81.69	65.98	24.42	55.93	24.08	31.95	57.17
Total	294.22	416.40	496.40	380.70	270.53	362.32	252.47	287.45	356.55

Table E-21 (continued)

National Income & Expenditure Survey: 1985
Average Values by Sex of Household Head, by Urban/Rural

Rural

Item	Male-Headed Households				Female-Headed Households				Grand Total
	Under 35	35 to 44	45 and Above	Total Males	Age Under 35	35 to 44	45 and Above	Total Females	
Unweighted Household	260.00	281.00	762.00	1,303.00	341.00	254.00	512.00	1,107.00	2,410.00
Weighted Households	15,717.00	12,420.00	27,629.00	55,776.00	14,027.00	8,480.00	17,438.00	39,945.00	95,721.00
Males	2.21	3.09	3.38	2.99	1.68	2.94	2.86	2.46	2.77
Females	1.83	2.82	3.45	2.85	2.69	3.72	4.25	3.59	3.16
Total	4.04	5.91	6.84	5.84	4.37	6.66	7.11	6.05	5.93
Age below 15	1.87	3.06	3.10	2.75	2.70	3.97	3.71	3.41	3.02
15 - 34	1.93	1.35	1.80	1.74	1.50	1.57	2.00	1.74	1.74
35 - 64	0.21	1.43	1.50	1.12	0.16	1.09	1.07	0.75	0.97
65 & Above	0.02	0.06	0.43	0.23	0.01	0.03	0.33	0.16	0.20
Employed	1.16	1.28	1.14	1.18	0.59	0.75	0.85	0.74	0.99
Other	2.88	4.65	5.70	4.68	3.78	5.91	6.28	5.32	4.95
Age of Household Head	28.50	40.68	59.40	46.52	28.13	40.69	60.54	44.95	45.87
Cash Income	242.04	240.45	240.90	241.12	140.63	146.75	155.18	148.28	202.38
Total Income	320.78	341.22	350.02	339.82	224.43	223.44	251.26	235.93	296.46
Cash Expenditure	244.29	234.78	217.20	228.75	157.17	174.59	163.98	163.84	201.66
Cash Expenditure									
Food and Drink	52.07	63.53	73.31	65.14	50.48	66.95	62.77	59.34	62.72
Alcohol and Tobacco	4.47	4.94	6.16	5.41	3.38	5.17	5.40	4.64	5.09
Clothing and Footwear	17.65	11.19	17.62	16.19	15.14	16.02	15.70	15.57	15.93
Rent, Fuel and Power	32.07	7.49	10.64	15.98	10.18	3.66	4.55	6.34	11.95
Furniture and Household Equipment	49.16	47.47	31.84	40.20	32.11	41.90	32.39	34.31	37.74
Medical and Health	4.81	11.45	7.59	7.66	3.02	3.29	2.71	2.94	5.69
Transport and Commun.	24.42	36.54	27.03	28.41	15.34	13.14	18.33	16.18	23.31
Recreation, Entertainment Education, & Culture	11.77	7.89	8.20	9.14	5.50	5.26	6.74	5.99	7.82
Other	47.88	44.27	34.82	40.61	22.02	19.21	15.38	18.53	31.39
Total	244.30	234.77	217.21	228.74	157.17	174.60	163.97	163.84	201.64

Attachment A

LABAT-ANDERSON Incorporated
Contract Number 89-037-6400
Ms. Teresa Thoko Ginindza
Swaziland Maps Women In Development Study
Scope of Work

General: This scope of work is for a study of the role of women in development in Swaziland as part of the Manual for Action in the Private Sector MAPS process being conducted in Swaziland. The study is being undertaken in view of the Agency for International Development's concerns on women in development WID issues and will contribute to development of USAID/Swaziland's development strategy exercise now under way.

Specific: The WID study contractor will:

1. Describe the sociocultural and economic setting in which women in Swaziland find themselves today, identifying key changes in the position of Swazi women within the last 10 years, and assessing the impact of and identifying reasons for these changes.
2. Provide statistical data, if available, on the position of Swazi women as compared to women in Botswana and Lesotho.
3. Indicate what statistical data exist at the national level and the sources of these data, such as the National Census or Five Year Plan, and indicate how these data are used by the Government in planning.
4. Provide data on how gender affects key variables in terms of such factors as income productivity, education, and food self-provisioning.
5. Review the appropriateness and accuracy of national disaggregated data on women for key areas and subsectors as follows: agriculture, education, health, and nutrition; and productivity/income, heads-of-household, and food self-provisioning.
6. Identify where changes are needed to improve data collection on women at the national level.
7. Update information on primary economic activities in which women are engaged, identifying key constraints faced by Swazi women in improving their economic status and Government policies that affect/prohibit participation in nonfarm economic activities.
8. Examine the role of women as major agents of change in society and the economy.
9. Summarize the findings of items 1 through 8 above and recommend what, if any, actions donors can take to alleviate the identified constraints faced by women in Swazi society.