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Gains and gaps

Perceptions and experiences of gender in Africa



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Introduction

Gender equality is a focal point as well as a cross-cutting principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2019). Designated as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 5 in its own right, it is targeted in many of the other SDGs as well, underlining the agenda's clear statement that development can only succeed if its benefits are enjoyed equally by women and men. The agenda calls for equality in women's access to education and health care, in ownership and control over resources, and in women's engagement with new information and communications technologies (ICTs).



Advocates can trace both the distance traveled and the long road ahead to achieve gender-equality commitments under the SDGs in Africa. Women's education and work opportunities, decision-making power in the household, and Internet access have all increased, but gains are often modest and inconsistent across countries, and do not always succeed in closing gender gaps. With regard to labour-force participation, for example, African women's gains between 1990 and 2018 reduced the gender gap by 6 percentage points – but still left an 18-point disadvantage compared to men (ILOSTAT, 2019). A World Bank (2019) review of “a decade of reform” of legal rights affecting women's prospects as entrepreneurs and employees cited sub-Saharan Africa as one of the most improved regions, but still found that its countries give women fewer than half the legal rights they afford men.

Women and girls also face discrimination and even violence within their own households. They may lack control over household resources – sometimes even their own earnings (Ortiz-Ospina & Roser, 2018). Meanwhile, domestic violence has been recognized not just as a private concern but as a public health issue; global statistics show that one in five women and girls experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner within the past 12 months, and around one in three can expect to experience such abuse during their lifetimes (UN Women, 2018; 2019).

Access to modern technologies is often hailed as a way for individuals and societies to make rapid advances, leapfrogging over impediments associated with more traditional forms of information, transport, and communication technologies. But if women do not gain better-than-equal access to these technologies, there is a danger that gender gaps will actually widen, rather than narrow. Internet use is 12 percentage points lower among women than among men worldwide, and the gap is even wider in the least developed countries (UN General Assembly, 2018; UN Broadband Commission, 2018). And while the digital gender divide has narrowed in many regions since 2013, it has widened in the least developed (including many African) countries (World Wide Web Foundation, 2016, 2018).

All of these challenges face women across Africa. That is why Afrobarometer collaborated with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation during its Round 7 surveys (2016-2018) to include a special module of questions on gender equality. Do people support equality? Do they think their countries are achieving it? Can we map out the shape, size, and direction of gender gaps in women's rights and opportunities? And how do publics evaluate their own governments' performance on this issue? This report provides a comprehensive overview of the results from this effort. The findings can serve as a valuable data source for SDG tracking and for strategizing about how to tackle the many gaps that remain.

To preview the results, we find that although there are substantial cross-country differences, African societies are generally supportive of women's equality in principle, report considerable success in achieving equality in practice, and tend to applaud government performance in promoting rights and opportunities for women.

However, when we measure gaps in specific sectors – educational achievement, labour-force participation and employment, control over household assets and resources, and access to technology – the picture is considerably less rosy. Gaps persist across all of these sectors, including quite large ones in some countries. And in some cases, the evidence indicates that gaps are widening rather than narrowing. Women's absolute position – for

example, with respect to levels of education and access to ICTs – has often improved, sometimes substantially. But this progress should not obscure the fact that women still lag behind men on almost all indicators, in almost all countries.



Afrobarometer survey

Afrobarometer heads a pan-African, nonpartisan research network that conducts public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, economic conditions, and related issues across Africa. Seven rounds of surveys have been completed in up to 38 countries between 1999 and 2018. Round 8 surveys are planned in at least 35 countries in 2019/2020. Interested readers may follow our releases, including our Pan-Africa Profiles series of cross-country analyses, at #VoicesAfrica and sign up for our distribution list at www.afrobarometer.org.

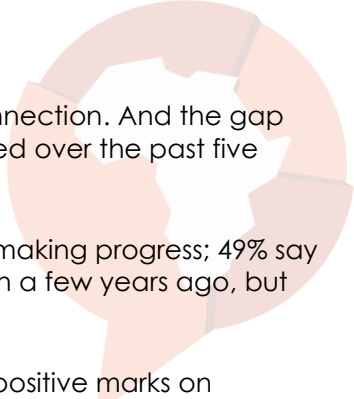
Afrobarometer conducts face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice with nationally representative samples that yield country-level results with margins of error of +/-2 to +/-3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.

This Pan-Africa Profile relies on data from 45,823 interviews completed in 34 countries between September 2016 and September 2018 (see Appendix Table A.1 for a list of countries and fieldwork dates). The countries covered are home to almost 80% of the continent's population. The data are weighted to ensure nationally representative samples. When reporting multi-country findings such as regional or Africa-wide averages, all countries are weighted equally (rather than in proportion to population size).

For a list of published dispatches on gender-related perceptions in specific countries, please see Appendix Table A.2.

Key findings

- Africans share at least some of the SDG ambitions to create more equal societies. Across 34 countries, substantial majorities support women's right to run for political office (71%) and to own and inherit land (72%).
- They are less committed, however, to full economic equality: A much slimmer majority (53%) favour equal access to paying jobs for women, compared to 42% who believe men should have preference.
- And even a woman's fundamental right to physical safety has less-than-universal support: More than one in four Africans (28%) – including 24% of women – still see wife-beating as justifiable. In Gabon and Liberia, seven in 10 citizens share this view.
- While most Africans say girls and boys now have equal access to education, significant gender gaps in educational achievement remain. Even among the youngest cohort, more women than men have no formal education, and more men than women have post-primary schooling.
- Large majorities also say that women have achieved equal access to jobs. But women are less likely to participate in the labour market (55% vs. 67% of men), and among those who do, women are more likely to be unemployed (52% vs. 39%).
- About one in eight women (12%) say they experienced discrimination based on their gender during the past year. One in three (32%) Liberian women report this experience.
- Women lag behind men in ownership of assets and are substantially less likely to have decision-making power over household resources.

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- Women also trail men on indicators of digital access and connection. And the gap may be widening: Although women's Internet use has doubled over the past five years, the gender gap in regular Internet use has increased.
 - Africans are divided on the question of whether women are making progress; 49% say equal opportunities and treatment for women are better than a few years ago, but almost as many say they are the same (31%) or worse (19%).
 - Nonetheless, almost two-thirds (64%) give their governments positive marks on promoting equal rights. There is, in short, some disconnect between popular satisfaction with equality performance and significant – and sometimes growing – gaps in actual achievement.

Gender equality in principle: Should women have equal rights?

We begin by exploring the extent to which the ambitions of ordinary Africans with regard to women's rights and equality are in sync with the goals embedded in the SDGs. Goal 5 calls on governments to "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Specific targets include calls to end discrimination against women and girls (5.1), eliminate violence against women (5.2), ensure equal opportunities for women's leadership (5.5), and give women equal rights to economic resources (5.A) and technologies (5.B).

Do ordinary Africans support these goals? Or are they being imposed by their governments or outsiders on an unwilling populace? How much support for women's political, economic, and social equality do we find? The answer, to some extent, is that "it depends."

Political leadership, jobs, and land

A substantial majority of Africans agree that women should have the same chance as men to be elected to political office. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of men and more than three-quarters (76%) of women support this view (Figure 1). Across 31 countries where this question has been asked since Afrobarometer Round 5 (2011/2013), support for women's leadership has held relatively steady over time (Figure 2).

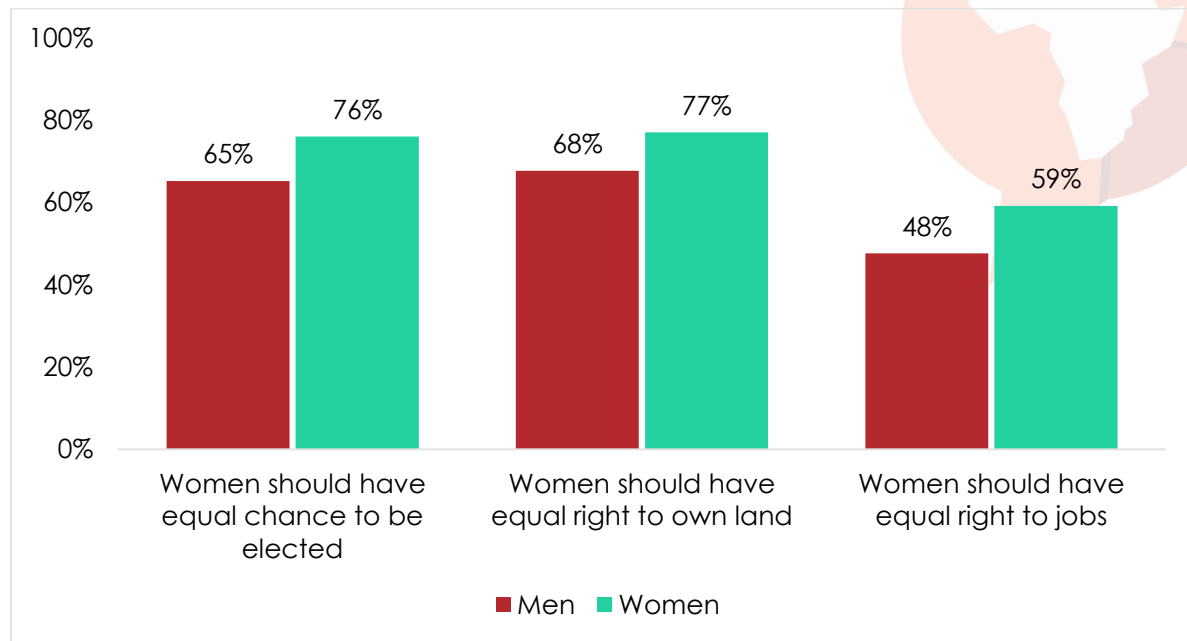
Regarding access to the critical economic asset of land, respondents express similar levels of support for the proposition that women should have the same ownership and inheritance rights as men (68% among men, 77% among women). Considering the predominance of inheritance practices in many communities that historically favoured men, this widespread support for equality is notable.

However, when it comes to access to an even more coveted economic asset – jobs – support for women's equality wavers. Men are evenly divided: 48% favour women having equal rights to jobs, but 48% are against. And even among women, the majority supporting women's equal access to jobs is significantly smaller (59%).

Countries vary widely on this issue, both in overall levels of support, and in the size of the gap between men and women (Figure 3). Average support for equality tops out at more than two-thirds (69%) in Cabo Verde and Botswana but drops to less than one in three (31%) in Mozambique. The gaps between men and women are widest in Nigeria (22 percentage points), Cameroon (21 points), Lesotho (19 points), Senegal (18 points), and Morocco (17 points).

In contrast, only a 4-point gap separates men and women in Mozambique, and a 2-point gap in Mali, but both countries have some of the lowest levels of support for women's equality (i.e. men and women are nearly equally *unsupportive* of women's equal access to jobs).

Figure 1: Support for women's equality | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked:

Which of the following statements is closest to your view? (% who "agree" or "agree very strongly" with Statement 2)

Statement 1: Men make better political leaders than women, and should be elected rather than women.

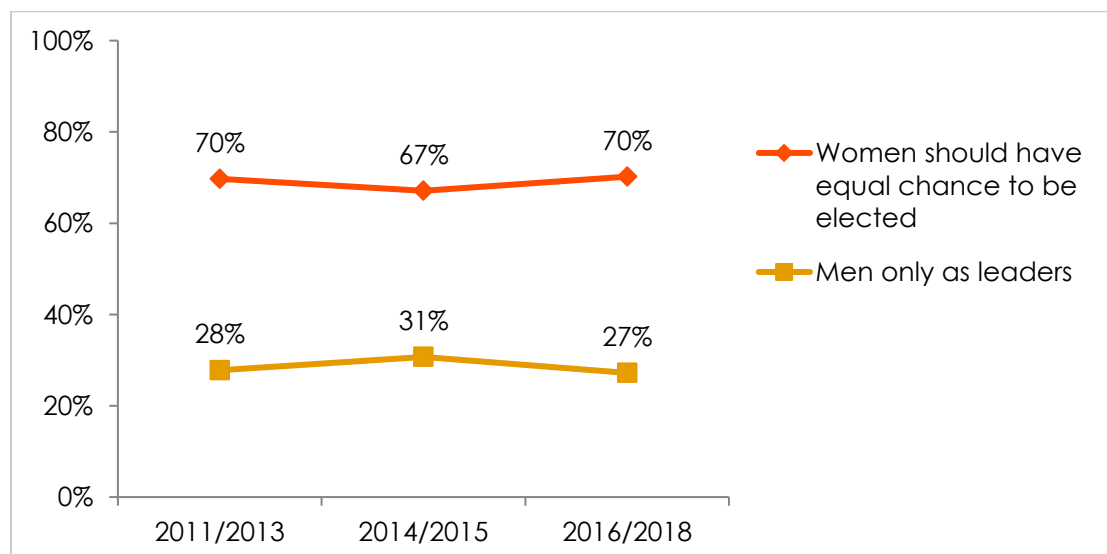
Statement 2: Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree:

Women should have the same rights as men to own and inherit land. (% who "agree" or "agree very strongly")

When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. (% who "disagree" or "disagree very strongly")

Figure 2: Should women have same chance as men to be elected? | 31 countries | 2011-2018



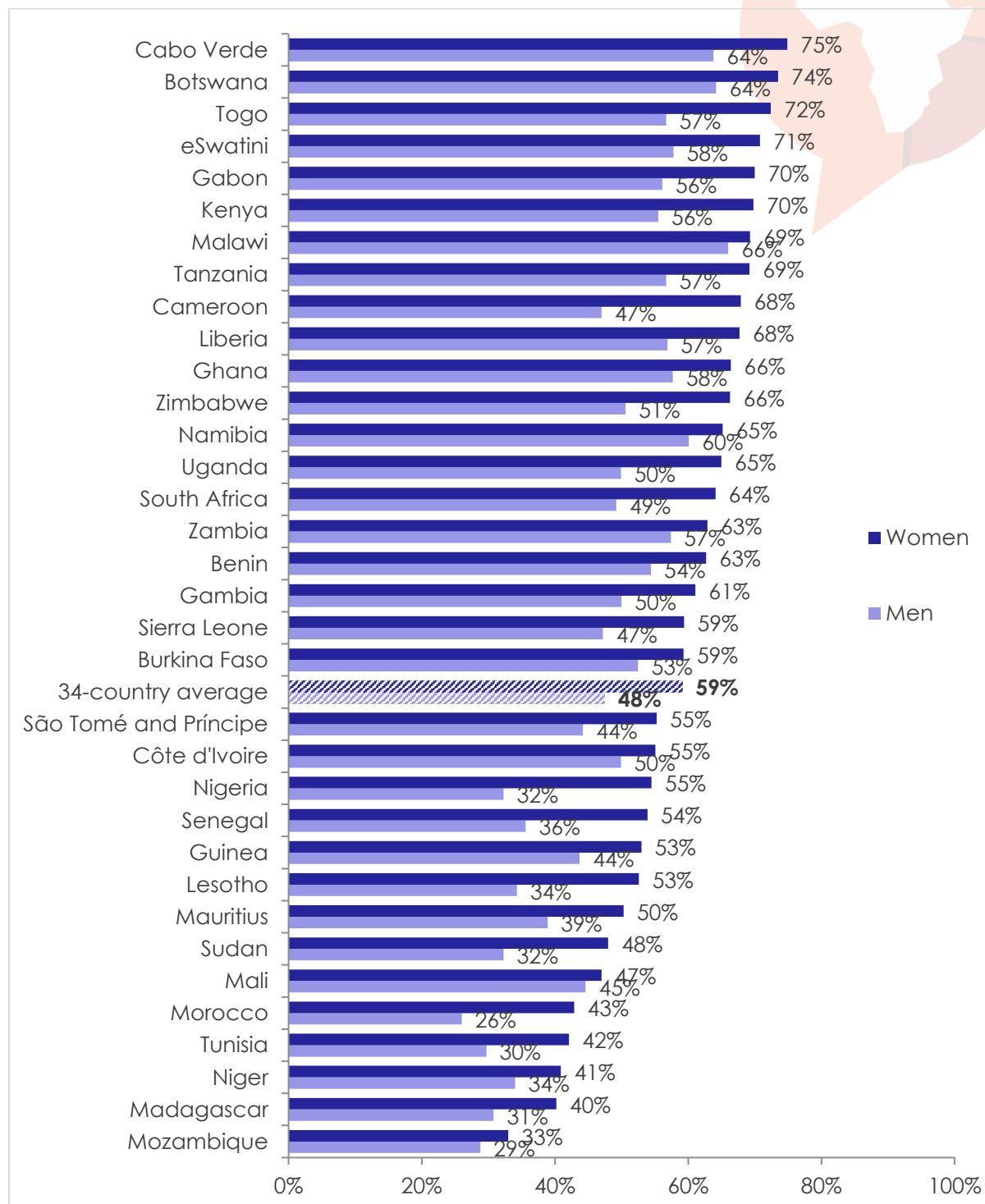
Respondents were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Statement 1: Men make better political leaders than women, and should be elected rather than women.

Statement 2: Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.

(% who "agree" or "agree very strongly" with each statement)

Figure 3: Women should have equal right to jobs | 34 countries | 2016/2018

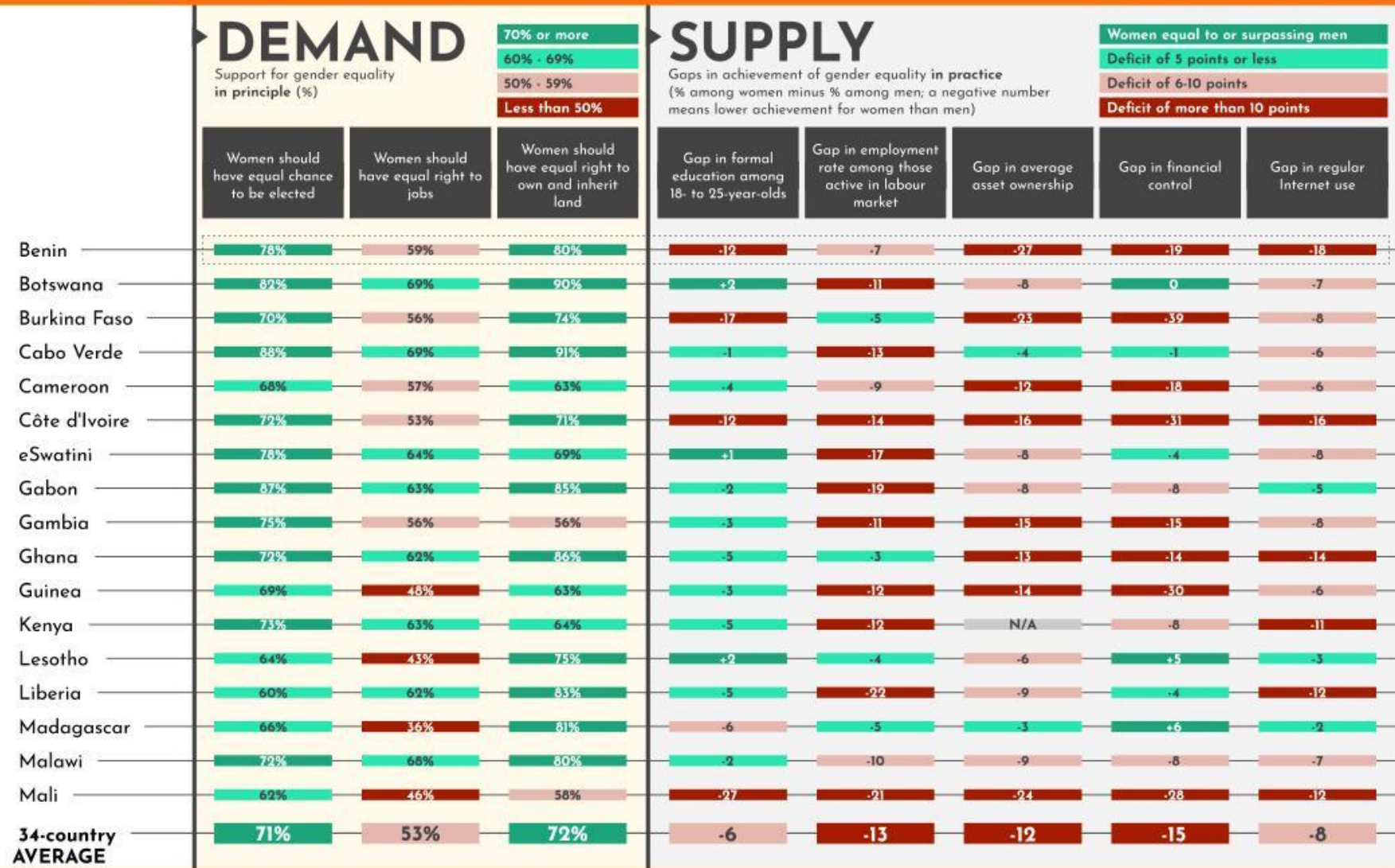


Respondents were asked: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. (% who “disagree” or “strongly disagree”)

We can rank countries according to the proportion of the population that backs each of these three indicators of support for equality (see graphic on pages 6-7, “Demand” columns on the left). Cells colored dark red (indicating less than 50% support for equality) or light red (support between 50% and 59%) immediately signal how much shakier women’s equal right to a job is, in terms of popular backing, compared to their rights to be elected and to own and inherit land.

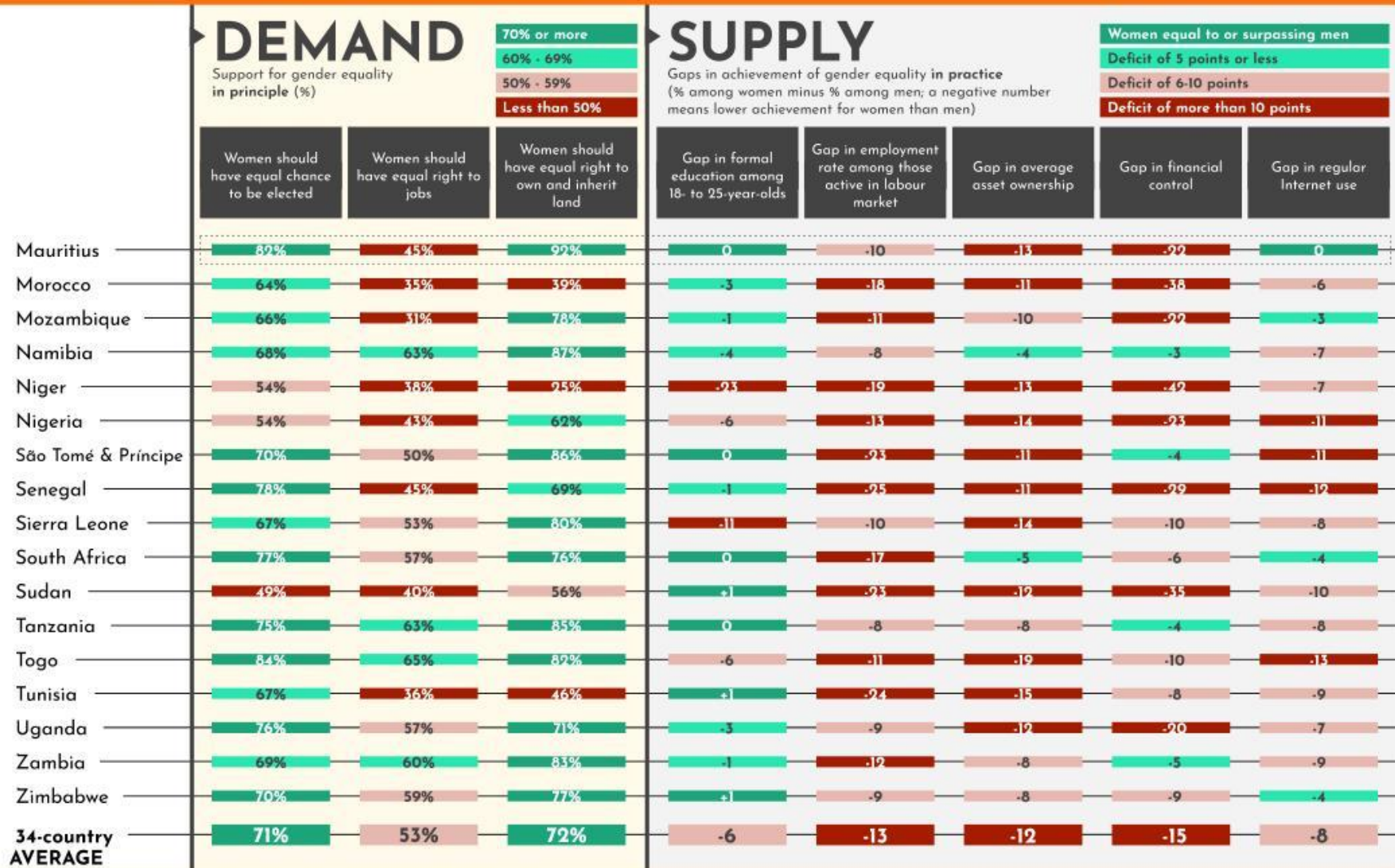
Gender equality: Demand vs. supply

34 African countries 2016/2018



Gender equality: Demand vs. supply (cont.)

34 African countries 2016/2018



We can also identify differences among countries. While no country scores a “dark green” rating of 70% or greater support for all three types of equality, 12 record support of 60% or more across the board: Botswana, Cabo Verde, eSwatini, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Togo, and Zambia.

In contrast, four countries score less than 50% support (dark red) for two of the three indicators of equality, including all three of the North African countries surveyed in Round 7: Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia, joined by Niger. The general lack of support for women's equality in North Africa is consistent with findings from earlier survey rounds (Wambua, 2017; Chingwete, Richmond, & Alpin, 2014).

Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, and Senegal stand out because they score among the highest levels of support for equality on at least one indicator and among the lowest on another. For example, Mauritians are strong on women's right to stand for elected office (82%) and to own and inherit land (92%), but relatively weak on women's equal access to jobs (45%).

In the home

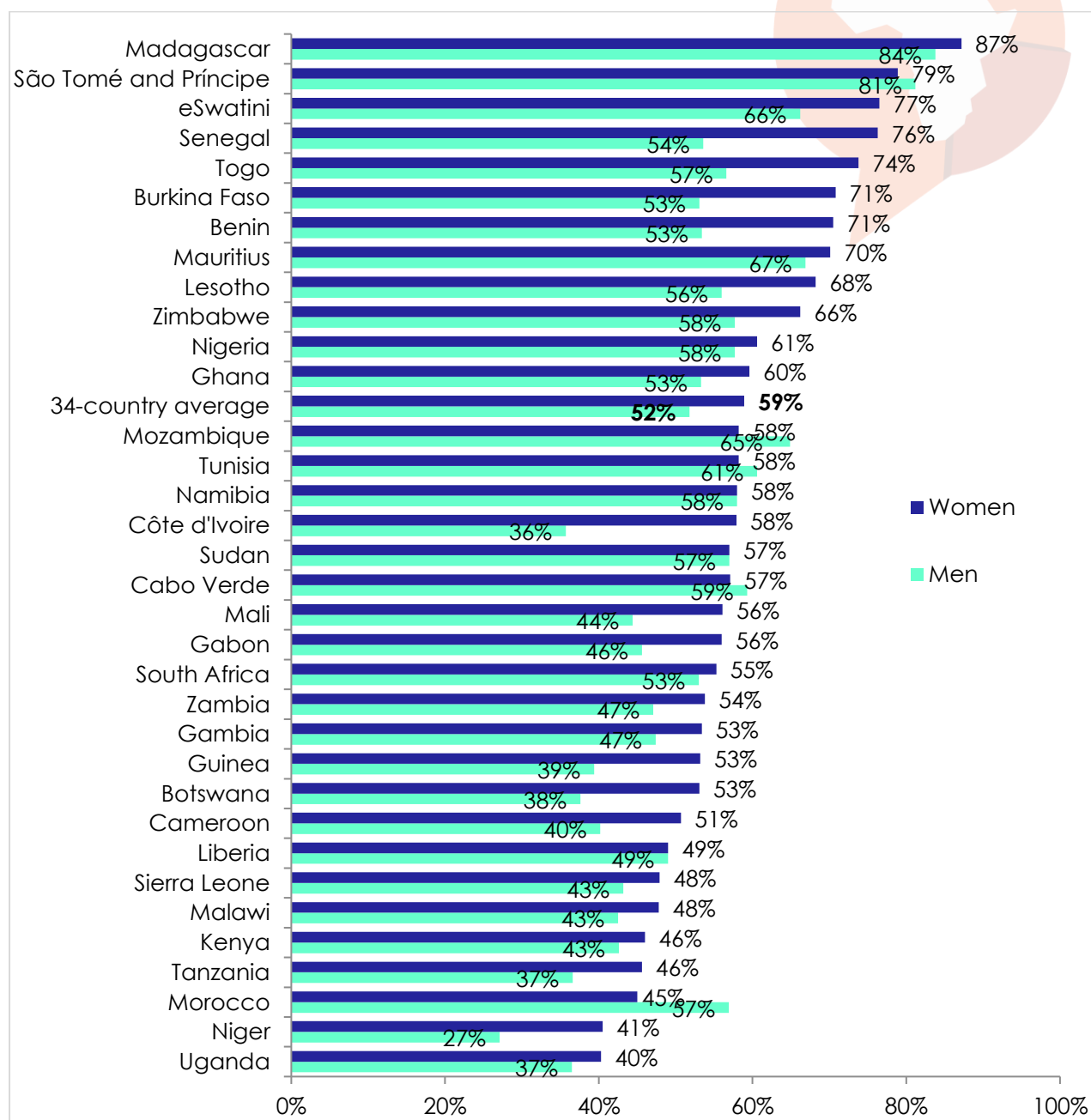
What about gender norms within the household? Are expectations about the division of labour and responsibilities, especially with regard to caring for children, also shifting? Afrobarometer asked respondents whether it is better for a family if a woman, rather than a man, takes on “the main responsibility for taking care of the home and children.” Across 34 countries, a majority (55%) say it is, and women are more inclined to agree than men (59% vs. 52%) (Figure 4). Madagascar, where 87% of women and 84% of men support this notion, reveals overwhelming support for traditional gender roles in the household. Fewer than half as many agree in Niger (34%), Uganda (38%), and Tanzania (41%).

The widely varying gender gaps across countries are particularly notable on this question. In some countries, women are far more likely than men to believe they should have primary responsibility for the home and children: The gap is 22 percentage points in Senegal (76% agreement among women, 54% among men) and Côte d'Ivoire (58% vs. 36%). In Morocco, on the other hand, men are more likely to support this view than women by a 12-point margin (57% among men, 45% among women), a reversal that occurs in just a handful of countries.



Traditional gender roles in caring for household and children still have widespread support across Africa. (Photo ©Alfotokunst |Dreamstime.com)

Figure 4: Women should care for home and children | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: *In general, it is better for a family if a woman has the main responsibility for taking care of the home and children rather than a man.* (% who “agree” or “strongly agree”)

Physical safety

Finally, we turn to the question of support for women’s rights and equality on a much different issue: their physical integrity and security.

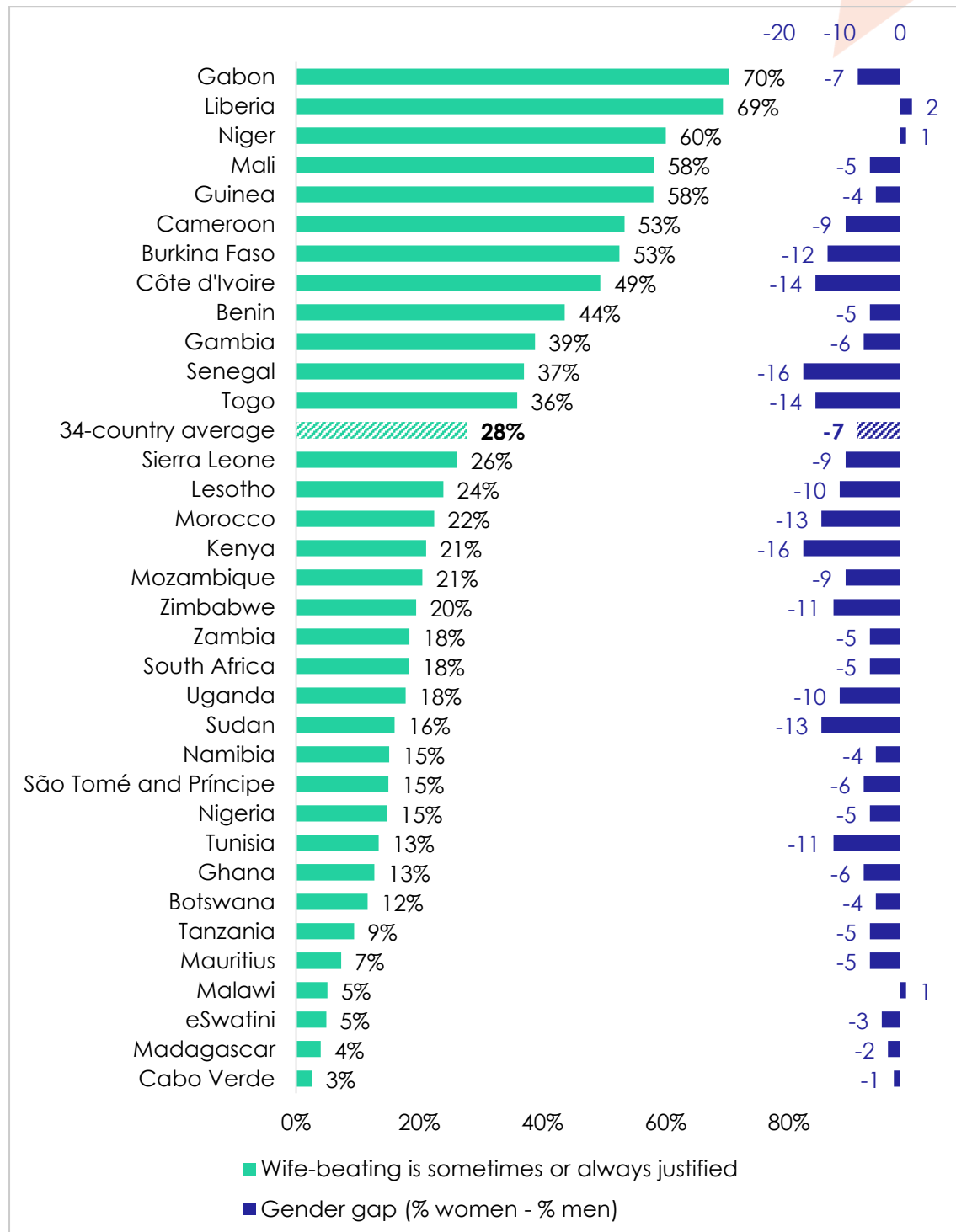
SDG Target 5.2 calls for “eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres,” but for too many African women, the experience of violence is still a reality. Women are not only exposed to violence in public spaces; sometimes the greatest threat lies within their households. Afrobarometer data give an insight into cultural attitudes that may shape this experience.

At least in principle, Africans express relatively strong aversion to domestic violence: A sizeable majority (71%) say it is “never justified” for a man to beat his wife. However, more

than one in four (28%) still see wife-beating as “sometimes” or “always” justified, including nearly one in four women (24%) and almost one in three men (31%).

But tolerance for violence against women is far higher in some countries, reaching an astonishing seven in 10 citizens in Gabon (70%) and Liberia (69%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Justified for men to beat their wives | % by country and gender gap
| 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, sometimes be justified, or never be justified: For a man to beat his wife? (Bars on the left show % who say “sometimes justified” or “always justified”; bars on the right show the proportion of women minus the proportion of men who give these responses.)

Majorities also see domestic violence as an acceptable practice in Niger (60%), Mali (58%), Guinea (58%), Cameroon (53%), and Burkina Faso (53%). In contrast, no more than one in 20 respondents in Cabo Verde, Madagascar, eSwatini, and Malawi are willing to countenance domestic violence. In Central Africa (46%) and West Africa (40%),¹ acceptance of domestic violence is more than twice as common as in the continent's North (17%), East (16%), and Southern (14%) regions.

Tolerance for wife-beating is no mere vestige of a dying norm: Young adults are slightly more likely than their elders to consider it justified (29% among those aged 18-35, vs. 25%-27% among those aged 36 and older). But education may play a helpful role, as acceptance drops from 41% among respondents with no formal schooling to 23%-25% among those with primary, secondary, or post-secondary education.

In most countries, women are less likely than men to consider wife-beating justified, including double-digit gaps in 11 countries, led by Senegal and Kenya (16 percentage points each) and Côte d'Ivoire and Togo (14 points each). But in Liberia and Niger, women and men differ little in their high levels of acceptance of violence against women.

In the sections that follow, we will consider the degree to which we observe gender equality in practice in the areas of education, employment, security, access to and control over assets and resources (including land), and access to information and communications technologies. In the final section of the report, we will review citizens' evaluations of government performance in promoting opportunities and equality for women.

Equality in education: Perceptions and experiences

Education is a critical building block for quality of life, and SDG4, calling for governments to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education," references the centrality of equal access for girls and boys, women and men, throughout. Target 4.5 places special emphasis on equality with a call to eliminate all gender disparities in education by 2030. To what degree have African countries attained equality of both access and achievement with regard to education? The findings are mixed, but many Africans appear to think that their countries are doing better than education statistics suggest.

When asked whether girls and boys "have equal opportunities to get an education," an overwhelming 91% of respondents across 34 countries report that they do. Agreement falls below 80% in only two countries, Mozambique (77%) and Malawi (75%) (not shown). Moreover, men and women are generally in unison on this issue, both in aggregate and at the country level.

Other data from Afrobarometer confirm, however, that significant gender gaps still exist with regard to actual educational achievement. Almost one-quarter (23%) of the women interviewed in Round 7 have no formal education, compared to 17% of men (Figure 6). The gap widens to as much as 25 percentage points in Benin (50% of women vs. 25% of men with no



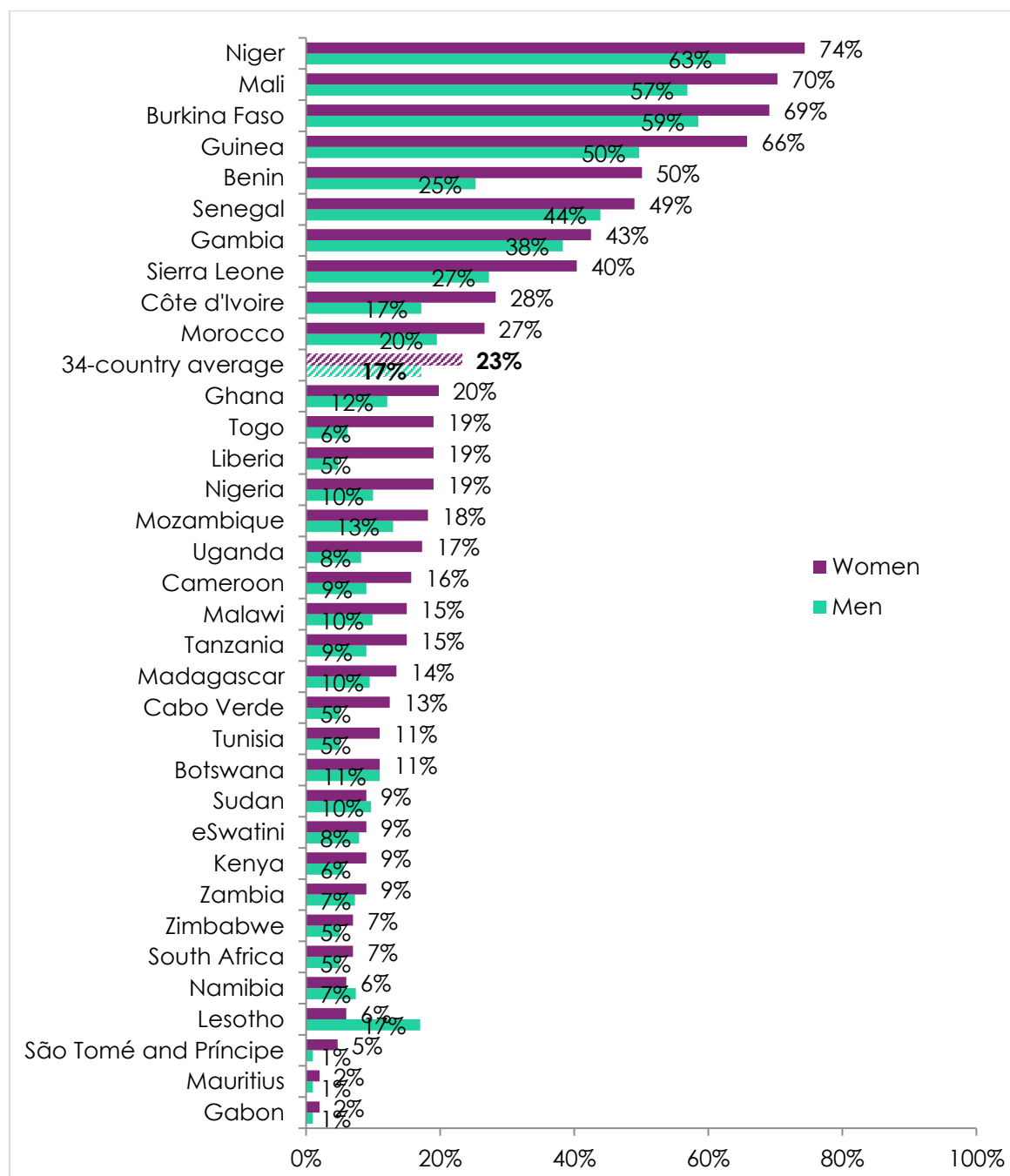
Most Africans say girls and boys have the same chance to go to school, but gender gaps in educational attainment persist. (©Monkey Business Images | Dreamstime.com)

¹ Regions: North Africa (Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia), Central Africa (Cameroon, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe), Southern Africa (Botswana, eSwatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe), East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda), West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)

education), followed by Guinea at 16 points (66% vs. 50%) and Liberia at 14 points (19% vs. 5%). But these differences also make it clear that gender (in)equality can occur at both very low and very high levels of overall achievement. The gap in Senegal, for example, is relatively small (5 points), but this is because large numbers of both women and men lack formal education (49% and 44%, respectively).

Nine countries achieve approximate parity by this measure (a gap of 2 percentage points or less): Botswana, eSwatini, Gabon, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Lesotho is the only country where men are significantly less likely to have attended school (17% with no formal education, compared to 6% of women), because many boys and young men are sent to the mountains to herd livestock while their sisters go to school.

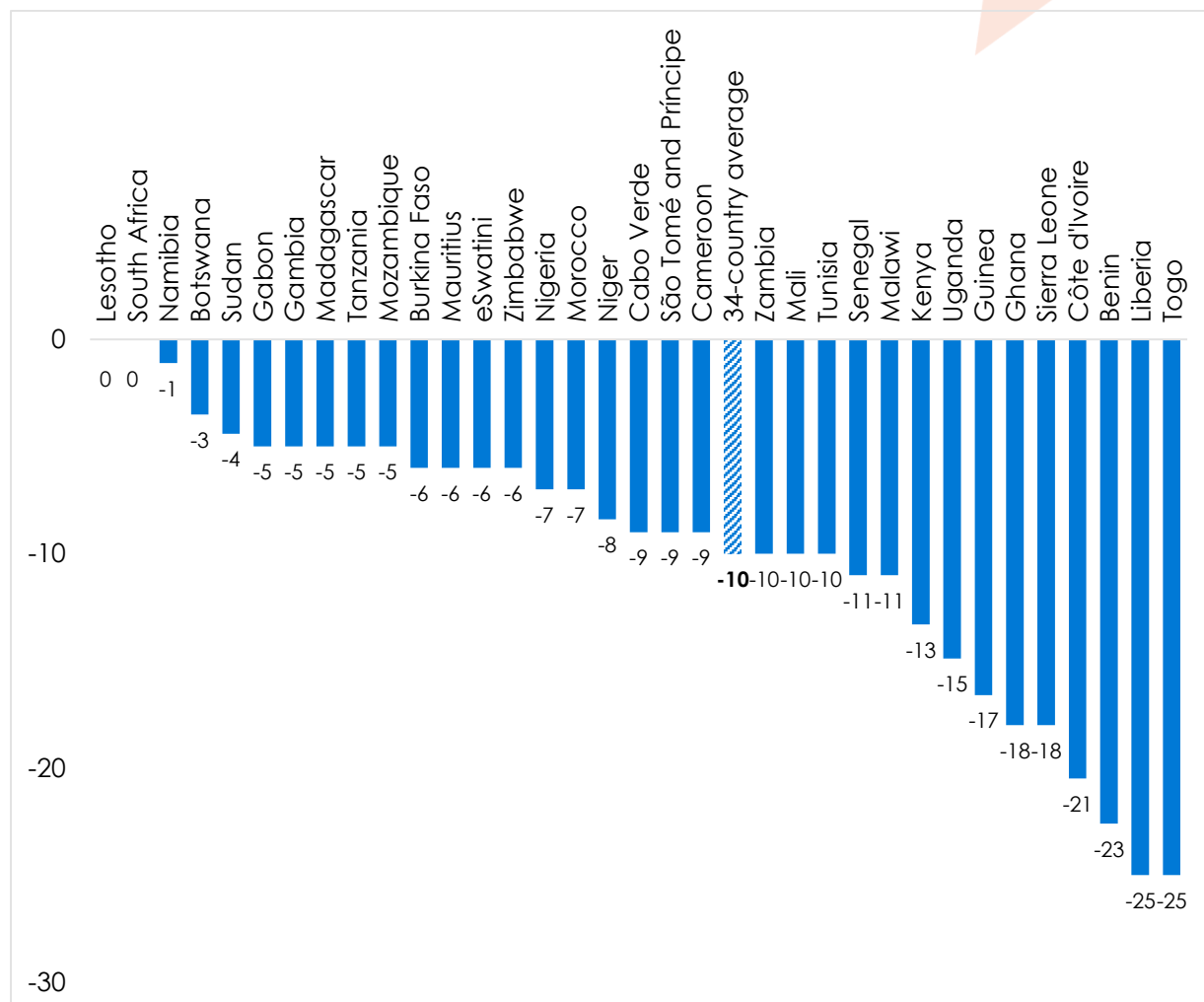
Figure 6: Lack of formal education, by gender | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: What is your highest level of education? (% with no formal education)

Overall, an even wider gap is evident at higher education levels, where 10 percentage points separate the proportions of men (57%) and women (47%) who have had secondary or tertiary education (Figure 7). A gap exists in all countries except Namibia (where the 1-point difference is not statistically significant), South Africa, and Lesotho, and reaches more than 20 percentage points in Togo, Liberia, Benin, and Côte d'Ivoire.

Figure 7: Gender gap in post-primary education (percentage points) | 34 countries | 2016/2018

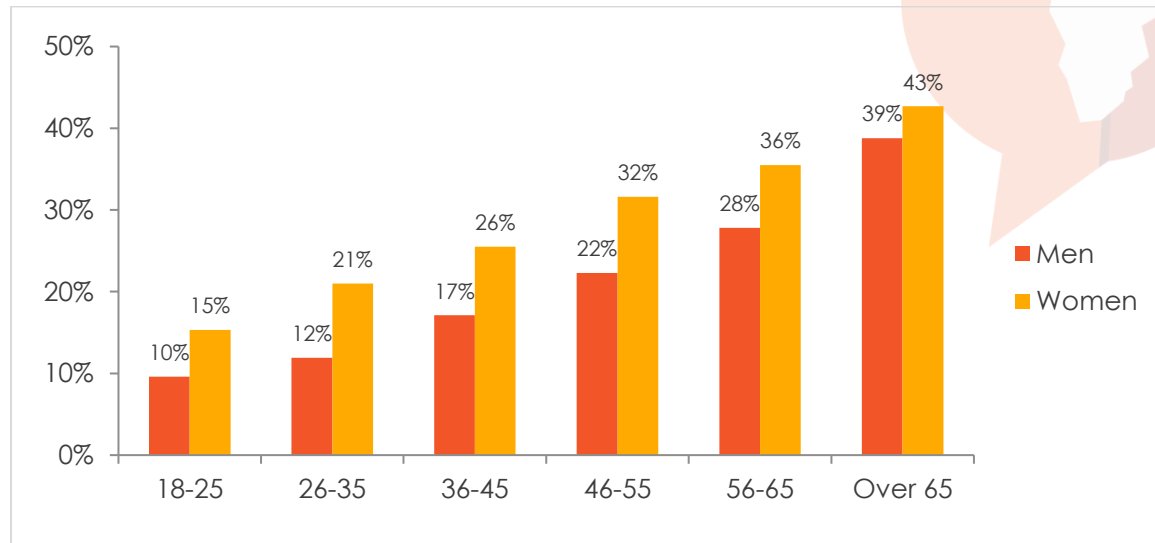


Respondents were asked: What is your highest level of education? (percentage-point difference between men and women in proportions reporting secondary or post-secondary education)

To track the extent to which countries are making progress over time in closing the education gap, we can compare gaps across age cohorts. This comparison reveals that alongside substantial improvements in access to education for populations as a whole, there have been at least modest improvements in gender parity (Figure 8). Among the youngest cohort, those aged 18-25, there is a 5-percentage-point gap between the numbers of men and women with no formal education, compared to 8- to 10-point differences for the next four age groups – each of which attains significantly lower overall educational achievement. Only among those over age 65 is there a lower gap, but at enormously lower overall levels of educational achievement.

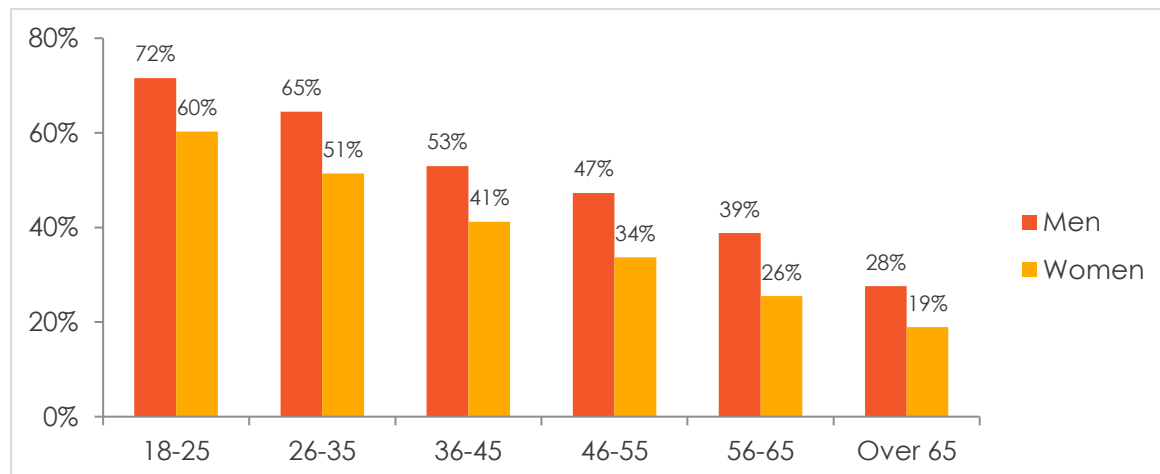
Average attainment is highest among those aged 18-25 years – 72% of men and 60% of women with at least secondary schooling – but at 12 percentage points, the gender gap is actually marginally wider among youth than among the pool of respondents as a whole (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Lack of formal education, by gender and age cohort | 34 countries
| 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: What is your highest level of education? (% with no formal education)

Figure 9: Post-primary education, by gender and age cohort | 34 countries
| 2016/2018



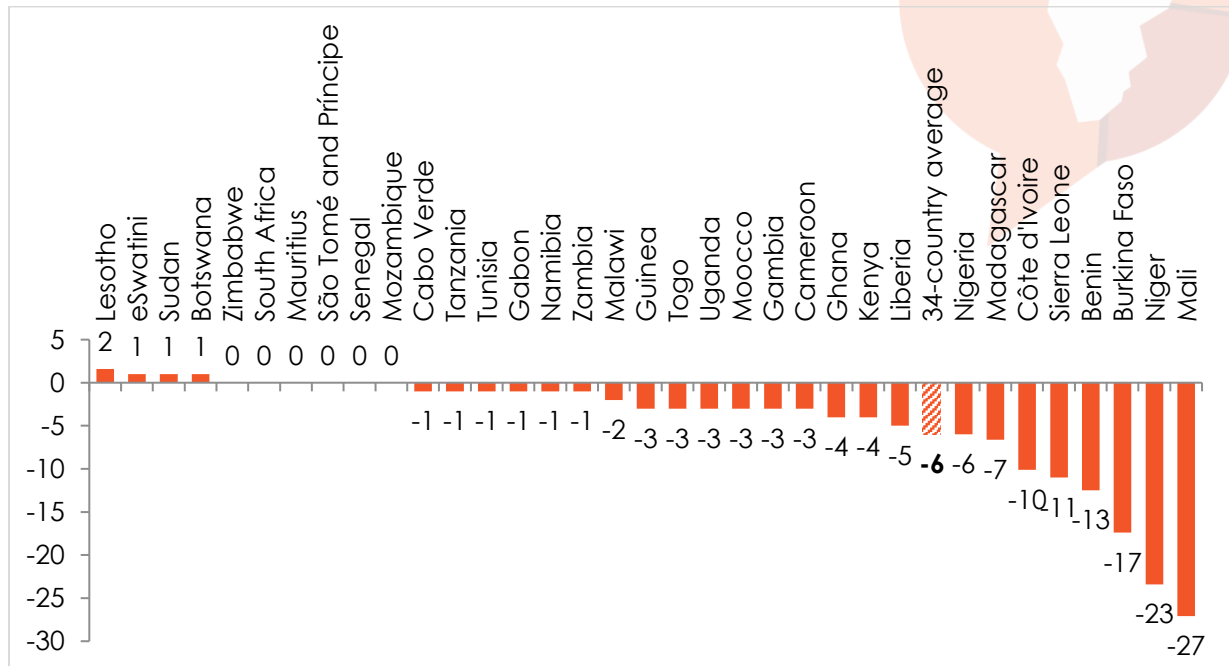
Respondents were asked: What is your highest level of education? (% with secondary or post-secondary education)

Notably, 17 countries have succeeded in reducing the gender gap among the youngest cohort to insignificant levels (less than +/-2 percentage points) (Figure 10). This success stands in sharp contrast to the still very poor record on equality in countries such as Mali (27-point deficit for women), Niger (23 points), Burkina Faso (17 points), and Benin (13 points).

These country-level findings on the distribution of gender gaps among the youngest cohort are confirmed by education statistics reported by the United Nations. There is a strong correlation between Afrobarometer's measure and both the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) measure of gender parity in primary and secondary education (Figure 11) (Pearson's $r = -.538$, significant at .01 level) (available at https://gem-report-2017.unesco.org/en/chapter/gender_monitoring_participation-and-completion/) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report on gaps between mean years of schooling for men and for women (Pearson's $r = .590$, significant at .01 level) (available at <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/data>). Both UNESCO and UNDP provide extensive data on progress over time on these respective indicators.

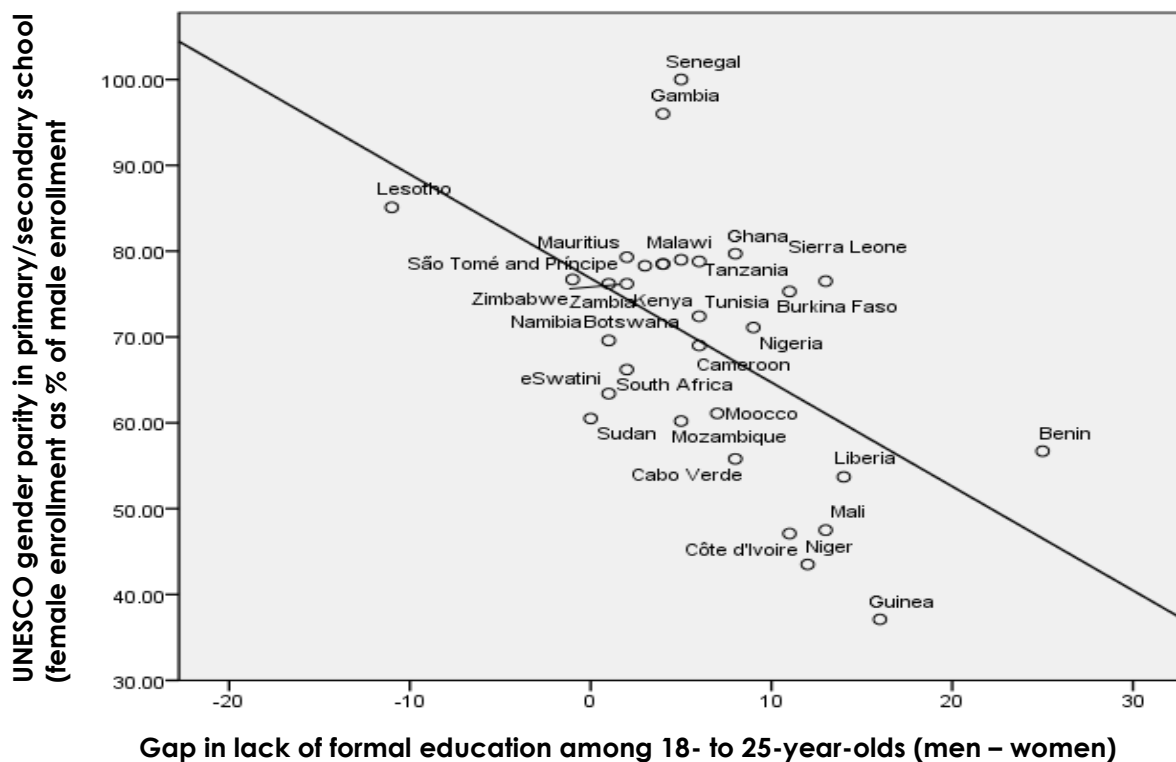
Figure 10: Gender gap among 18- to 25-year-olds in lack of formal education

| 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: What is your highest level of education? (percentage-point difference between men and women in those reporting no formal education, among respondents aged 18-25 years only)

Figure 11: Gender gap among 18- to 25-year-olds in lack of formal education vs. UNESCO gender parity measure | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Sources: Gap in lack of formal education among 18- to 25-year-olds from Afrobarometer Round 7; UNESCO gender parity in primary and secondary school enrollment from Global Education Monitoring Report.

Equality in employment: Perceptions and experiences

SDG Target 8.5 calls for countries to “achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men,” as well as equal pay for equal work. Just as large majorities report that equality of education has been achieved, both men and women report success in achieving equality in terms of availability of employment opportunities. Fully 83% of both men and women agree that “women and men have equal opportunities to get a job that pays a wage or salary” (not shown). Agreement with this proposition falls below 70% in only three countries: Niger (64%), Malawi (66%), and Morocco (69%).

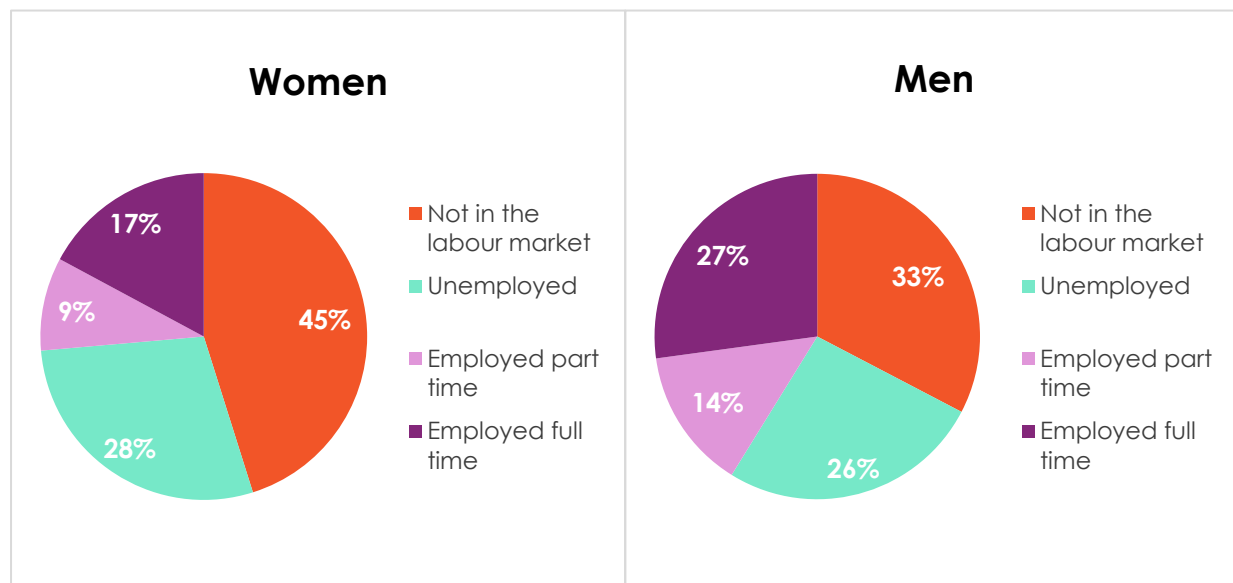
And with just a few exceptions, gender differences in responses are modest: Women are less likely than men to agree in Morocco (by 6 percentage points) and in eSwatini, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, and Zambia (each by 4 points). In contrast, women are *more* likely than men to perceive equal opportunity in Tunisia (by an 8-point margin), Sierra Leone (5 points), and Cameroon (4 points). Overall there is only quite modest evidence that African women are feeling aggrieved about a disadvantage in opportunity in the labour market.

However, other Afrobarometer data on employment once again suggest a more complex picture. Women are significantly more likely than men to be outside of the wage-labour market: 41% of men report having either full-time (27%) or part-time (14%) wage employment, compared to just 26% of women (17% full-time, 9% part-time) (Figure 12). Almost half (45%) of surveyed women say they are not working and not looking for a job, compared to one-third of men (33%). Similar numbers are currently unemployed, i.e. not currently working but looking for work (28% of men, 26% of women).

Afrobarometer data are not designed to give a complete picture of work activity. Labour-market participation rates capture only those who have a job that “pays a cash income.” When asked to list their “main occupation,” many women cite homemaking (20%), agriculture (19%), or trading/hawking (14%) – work that they may or may not see as jobs providing them a cash income.

Nor can we assess whether women remain outside the wage-labour market by choice (e.g. to raise families), because they are producing on their own farms and thus not reporting themselves as having wage labour, because their lower education levels limit their opportunities, or because they have given up after unsuccessful attempts to find work.

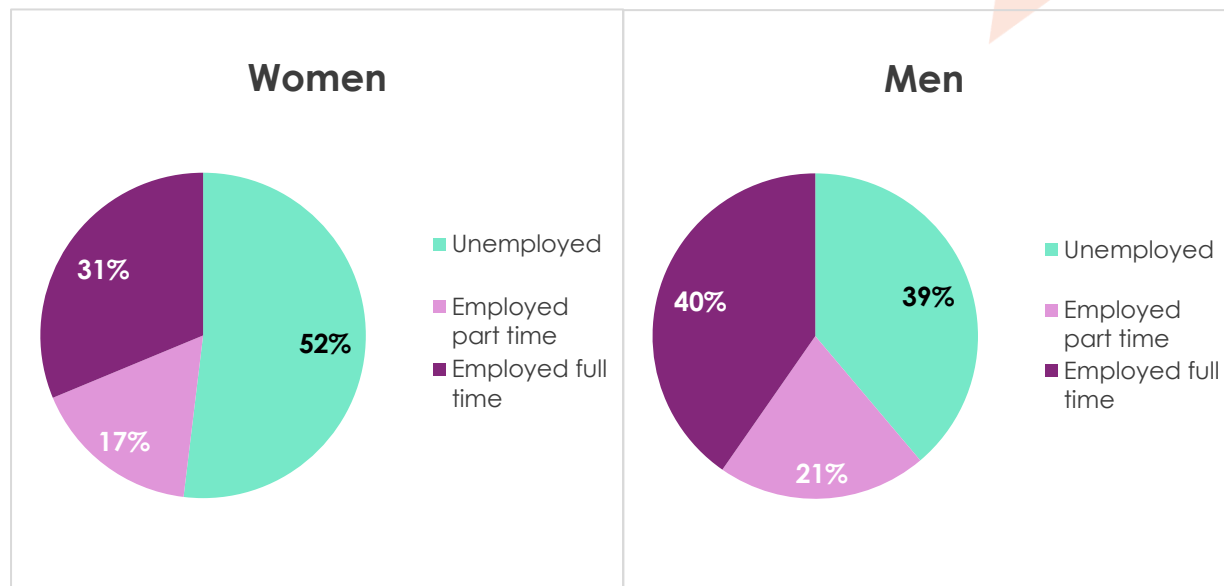
Figure 12: Employment status of women and men | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: Do you have a job that pays a cash income? [If yes:] Is it full time or part time? [If no:] Are you currently looking for a job?

But if we exclude those who are not active in the labour market, we still see that more than half (52%) of the women engaged in the wage-labour market are unemployed, compared to 39% among men (Figure 13). The unemployment gap between men and women among those engaged in the labour force ranges from a low of just 2 points in Ghana to a high of 25 points in Senegal and Tunisia (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Employment status of women and men, excluding “not working/not looking” | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: Do you have a job that pays a cash income? [If yes:] Is it full time or part time? [If no:] Are you currently looking for a job? (% excluding those who are inactive, i.e. those not working and not currently looking for work)

Figure 14: Gap in unemployment rate between women and men, among those engaged in the labour market | 34 countries | 2016/2018

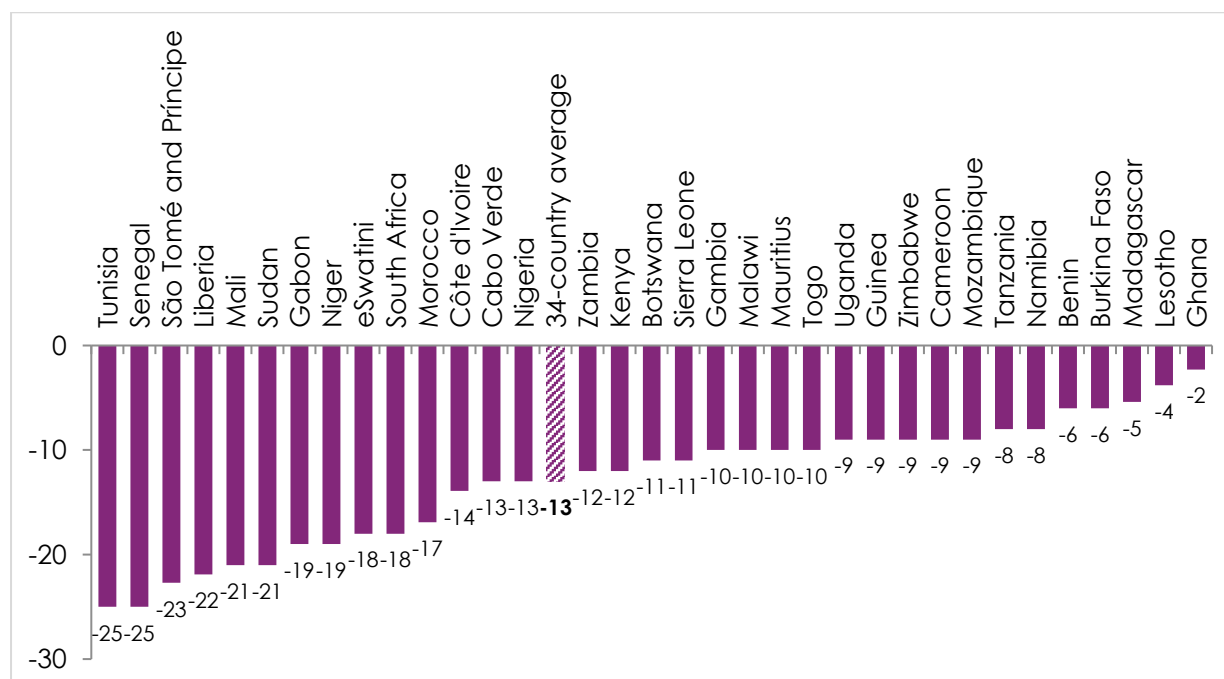
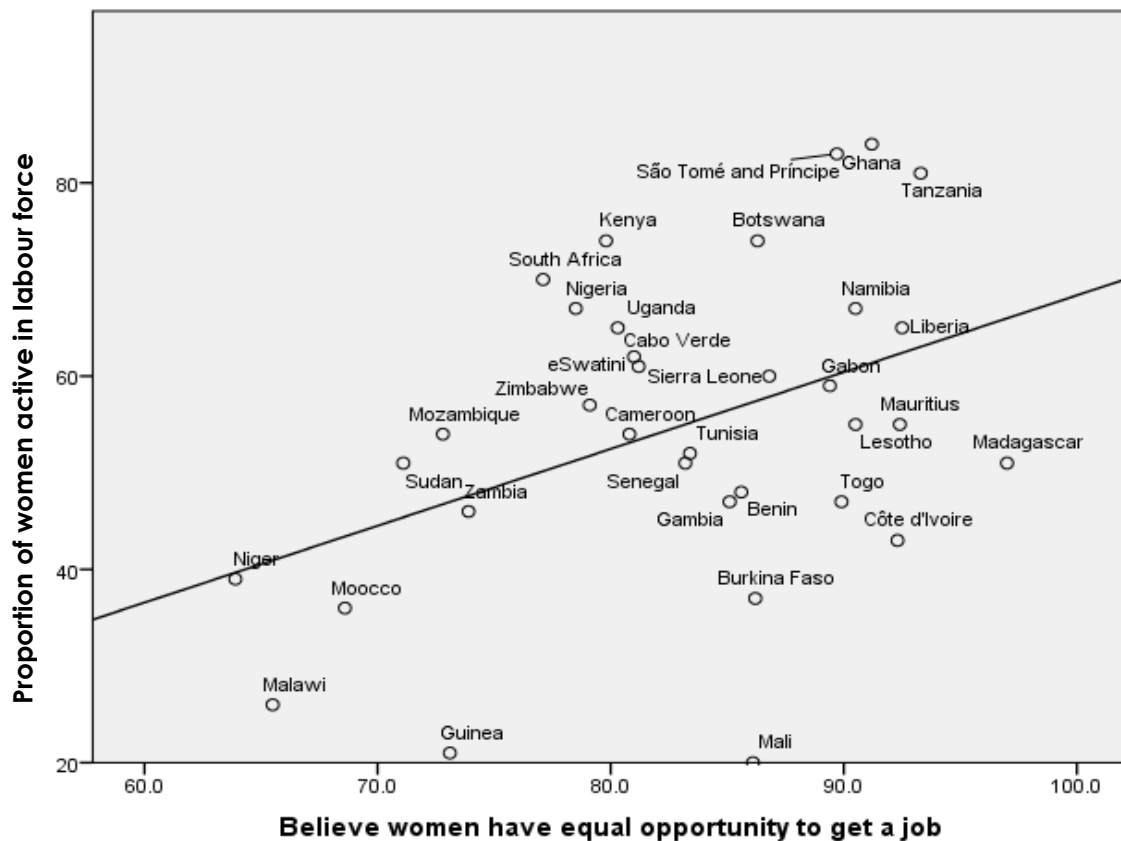


Figure shows percentage-point difference between men and women in those looking for a job, among those in the labour market (i.e. excluding those who are not employed and not looking)

There is some correspondence between the perception that women have equal opportunities to get jobs and their actual rate of participation in the labour force (Figure 15), although the relationship is modest (Pearson's $r=.417$, significant at the .05 level). Countries with larger proportions of respondents who believe that women have equal access to jobs also exhibit higher rates of women's participation in the labour force. Malawians, Nigeriens, Guineans, and Moroccans are least likely to report equality of opportunity and also report the lowest levels of women's labour-force participation (along with Mali, where perceived equality is substantially higher).

Figure 15: Attitudes toward equal access to work and women's labour-force participation | 34 countries | 2016/2018

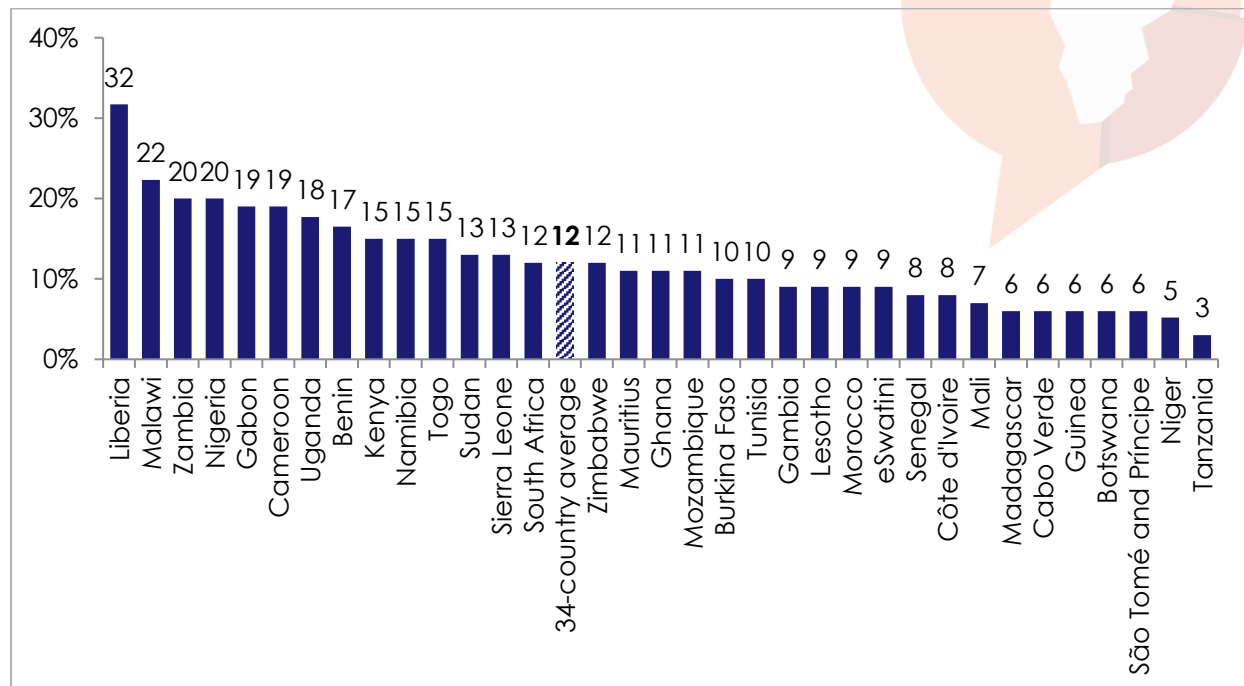


Gender-based discrimination

Discrimination, the focus of SDG Target 5.1, can take many forms and impact an individual's life in different ways, and could be one factor that explains women's lower labour-market participation and higher unemployment rates. We asked respondents whether, during the past year, they felt that they personally had been discriminated against based on their gender.

Among women, 12% say they felt discriminated against at least once based on their gender, and half of these say it happened "several times" or "many times" (Figure 16). In Liberia, however, nearly three times as many – an astonishing 32% of women – say they were victims of gender-based discrimination, far surpassing the reports from all other countries. One in five women in Malawi, Zambia, Nigeria, Gabon, and Cameroon shared this experience. Tanzanian women, in contrast, report that such discrimination is rare – just 3% report a recent experience.

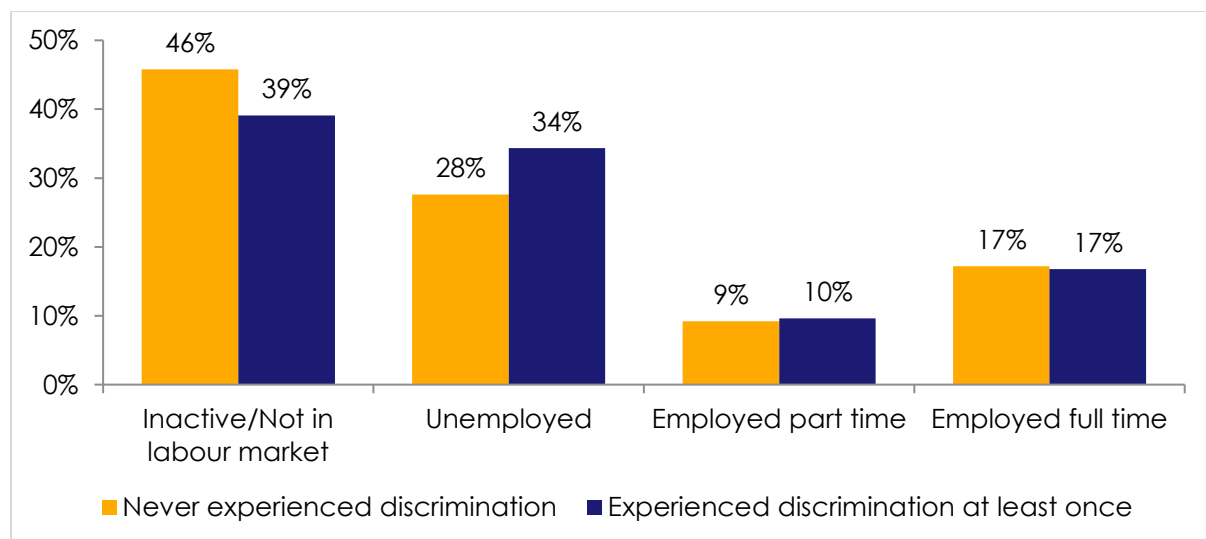
Figure 16: Women's experience of gender-based discrimination (%) | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: In the past year, how often, if at all, have you personally been discriminated against based on any of the following: Your gender?

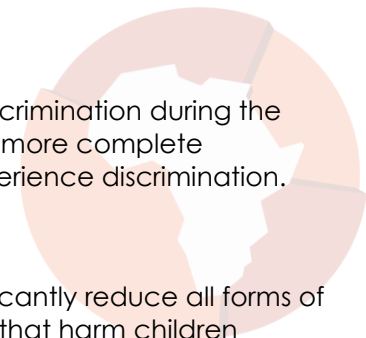
We also find some support for the idea that one place women may frequently experience discrimination is when they engage in labour markets. Women who say they were discriminated against are more likely to be engaged in the labour market (61% vs. 54% of those who did not experience discrimination), but within the labour market they are more likely to be unemployed (34% vs. 28%) (Figure 17). While this evidence is only inferential, it suggests that gender-based discrimination may be hurting women's access to jobs and livelihoods.

Figure 17: Women's employment status, by experience of gender-based discrimination | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: In the past year, how often, if at all, have you personally been discriminated against based on any of the following: Your gender?

We note that 8% of men also report experiencing gender-based discrimination during the previous year. Clearly this topic deserves further study to develop a more complete understanding of the situations in which both women and men experience discrimination.

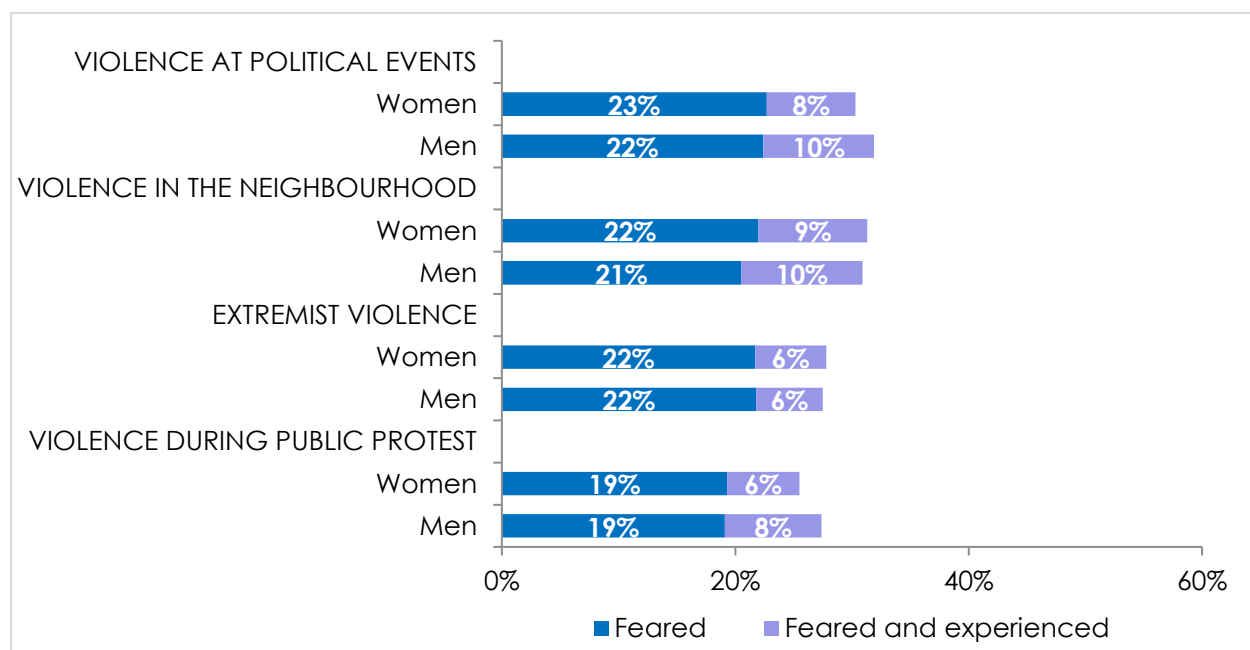


Fear and experience of violence

The SDGs take aim at many forms of violence, both broadly (“significantly reduce all forms of violence,” Target 16.1) and focused on specific practices and acts that harm children (Target 16.2) and women (Targets 5.1 and 5.2). Even the fear of violence – not to mention the actual experience of it – can impose significant constraints on women’s ability to engage productively in society. Afrobarometer asked respondents about both their fear and their experience of several types of violence during the previous two years, including violence in their neighbourhoods, violence during electoral campaign or political events, and violence during public protests. In 14 countries, we asked about extremist violence.

We find that men and women fear violence at similarly high rates. Nearly one in three fear each kind of violence, and between 5% and 10% have experienced each (Figure 18). Men are actually slightly more likely to experience most types of violence. It is evident that both the threat and the reality of violence still shape the daily experiences of large numbers of citizens, both men and women, across the continent.

Figure 18: Fear and experience of violence | by gender | 34 countries* | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: *In any society, people will sometimes disagree with one another. These disagreements occasionally escalate into physical violence. Please tell me whether, in the past two years, you have ever personally feared any of the following types of violence. [If yes:] Have you actually personally experienced this type of violence in the past two years?*

- Violence among people in your neighbourhood or village?*
- Violence at a political rally or campaign event?*
- Violence occurring during a public protest or march?*
- An armed attack by political or religious extremists?*

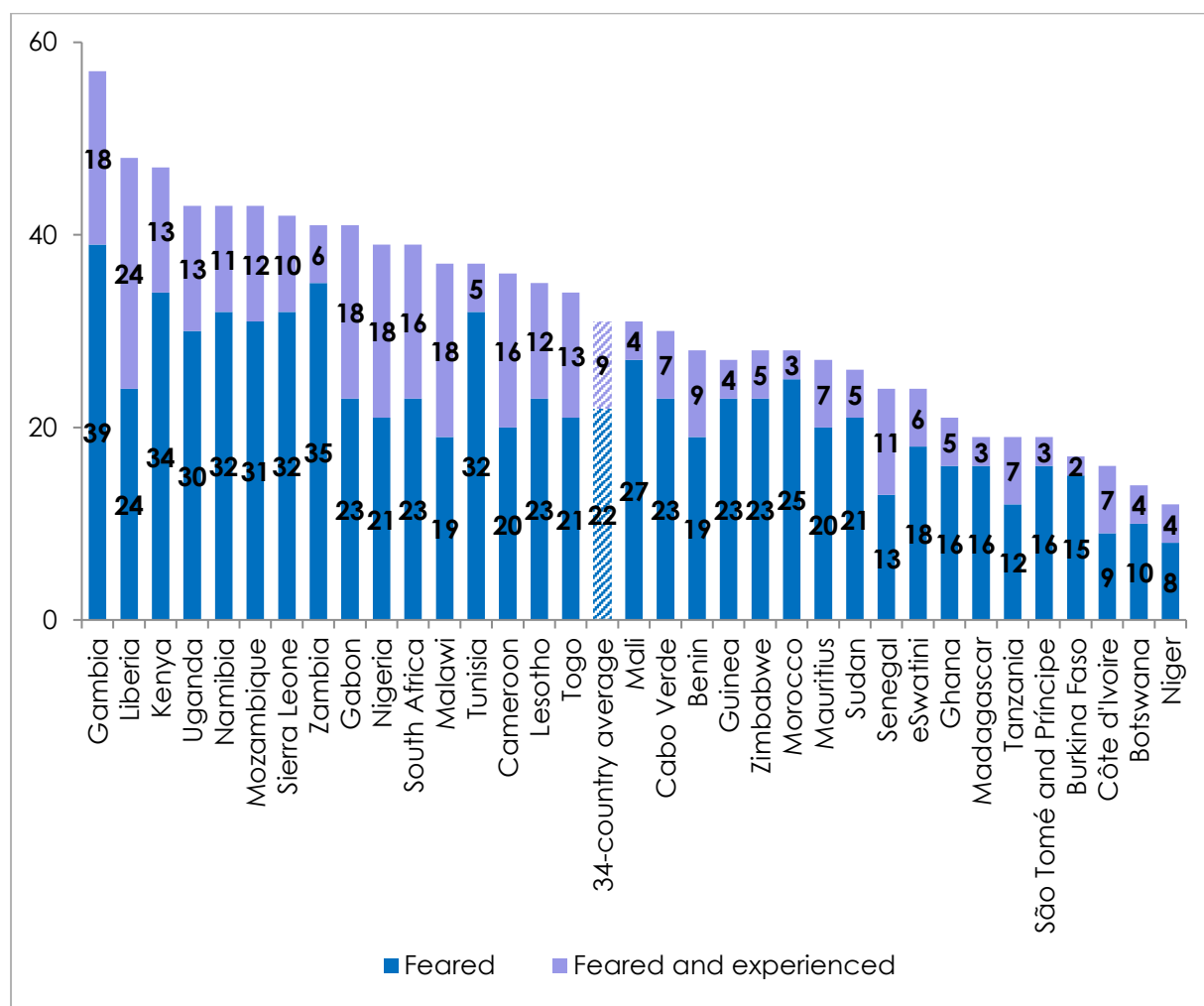
* **Note:** The question about violence at a political rally or campaign event was not asked in eSwatini.

* **Note:** The question about extremist violence was asked only in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

But fear and experience of violence are not equally common in all countries (Figure 19). A startling 57% of Gambian women either feared violence in their community (39%) or feared

and experienced it (18%) during the previous two years. (This compares to 48% among men, making the Gambia one of the few countries with a sizeable gender gap). Even more women in Liberia – nearly one in four (24%) – say they experienced violence in their community. And one-third or more of women at least feared violence in 16 of the 34 countries. Niger rates as the least fearful country for women, but even there, more than one in 10 women (12%) either feared (8%) or feared and experienced (4%) violence in their communities.

Figure 19: Women's fear and experience of violence in their neighbourhood or village
| 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether, in the past two years, you have ever personally feared any of the following types of violence: Violence among people in your neighbourhood or village? [If yes:] Have you actually personally experienced this type of violence in the past two years?

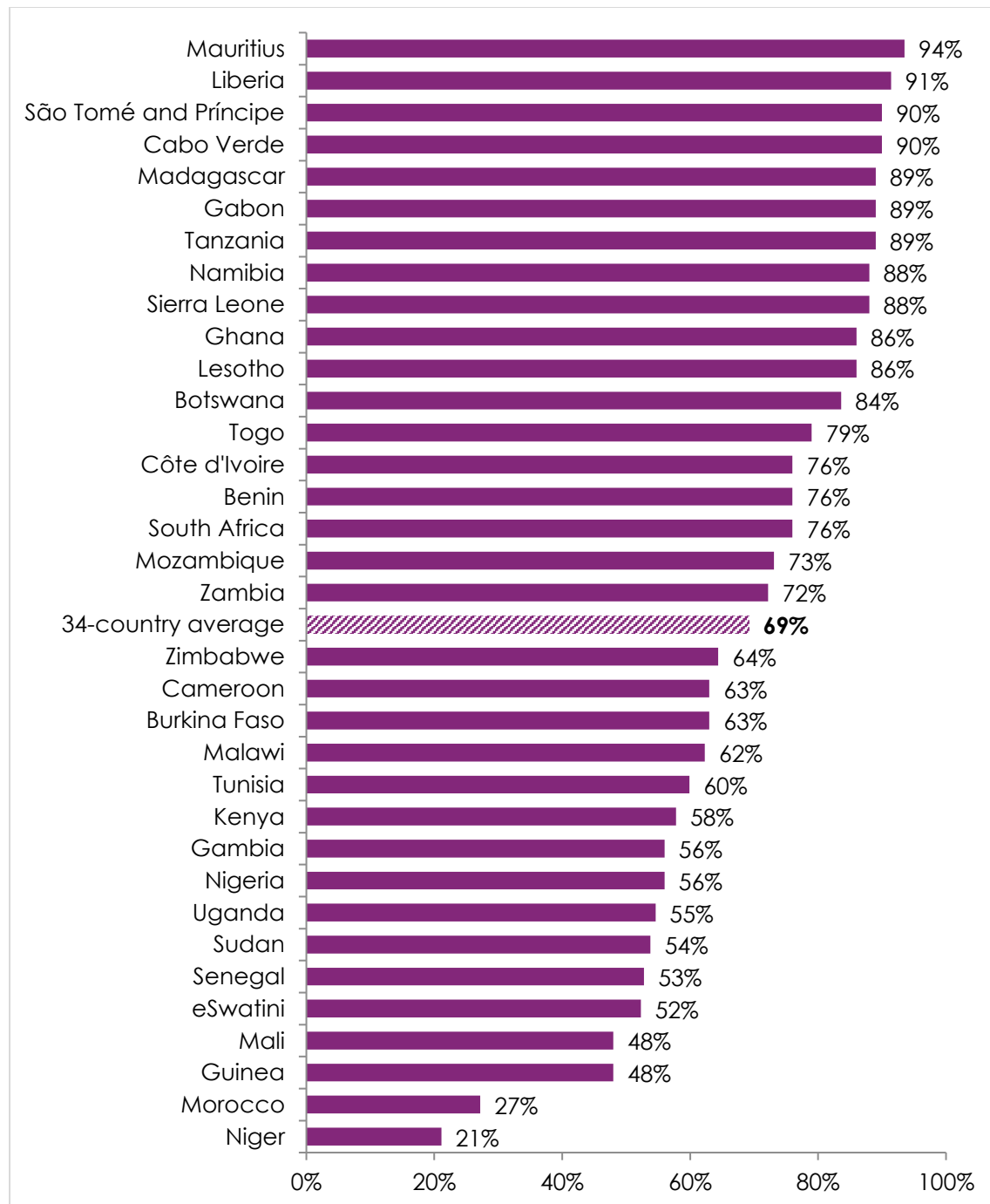
Women's financial standing: Ownership and control over resources

Women's ability to support their families and protect their rights will ultimately depend on the extent to which they have access to and – more importantly – control over resources. This is recognized in Target 1.4 of the SDGs, which calls for women to have equal rights to economic resources as well as "ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance ... and financial services. ..." (United Nations, 2019). Target 5.A sets similar goals.

Land in particular remains a critical resource on a continent where agricultural production is still the dominant occupation (19% of women, 28% of men). We saw earlier that substantial majorities of both women (77%) and men (68%) believe that women *should* have the same

rights as men to own and inherit land (Figure 1) – even though this would represent a major shift in inheritance practices in some countries and communities. But almost as many report that this shift is indeed occurring: 69% overall, including 70% of women, believe that equality with regard to land ownership and inheritance is a reality in their country (Figure 20). At least nine out of 10 respondents say this is the case in Mauritius (94%), Liberia (91%), São Tomé and Príncipe (90%), and Cabo Verde (90%). Majorities agree in all but four countries. The stark exceptions are Morocco (27%) and Niger (21%), where both men and women report that land inheritance and ownership remain unequal,

Figure 20: Equal opportunities to own and inherit land | 34 countries | 2016/2018



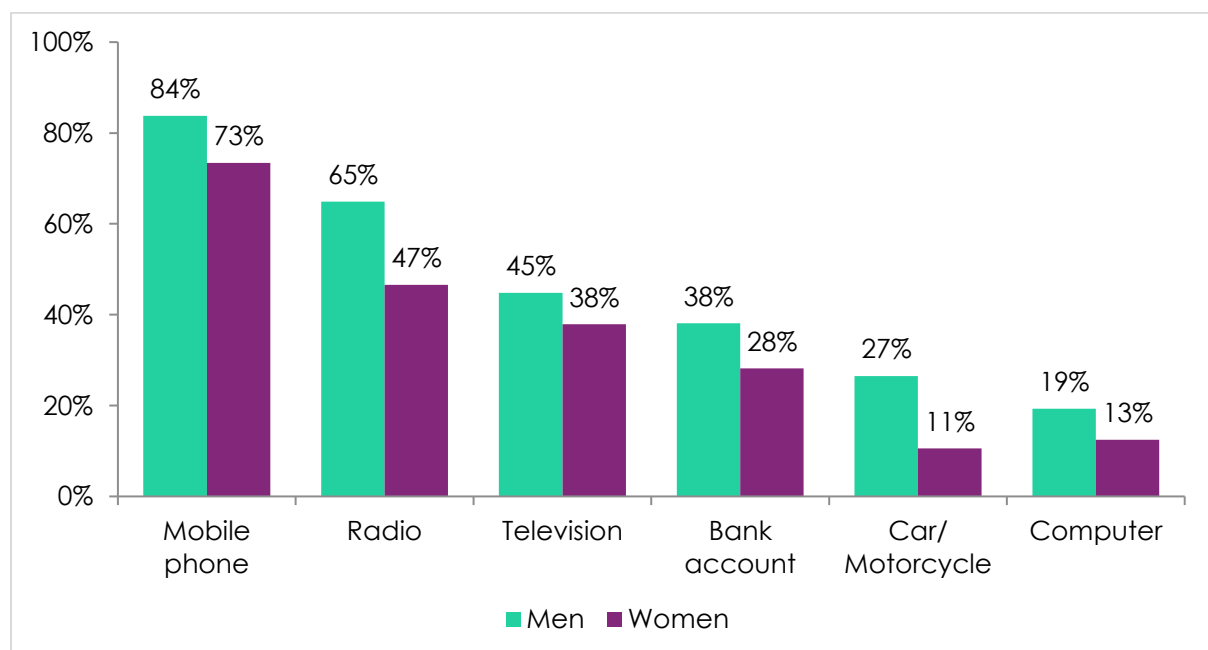
Respondents were asked: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree: In our country today, women and men have equal opportunities to own and inherit land. (% who “agree” or “strongly agree”)

Unfortunately Afrobarometer does not collect information on the actual ownership or inheritance of land to verify these reports. But Afrobarometer does collect data on ownership of a number of other assets, and the findings are somewhat less sanguine about just how equal men and women are in terms of their control over critical assets. Across all six assets – mobile phones, radios, televisions, bank accounts, computers, and motor vehicles – there are substantial gaps in ownership between men and women, ranging from a low of 6 percentage points in the case of computers to 16 points for motor vehicles and 18 points for radios (Figure 21). Radios are still the leading source of news on the continent, so women's more limited access may mean they will have less information that is critical to business and financial success. But the impacts of this gap may be declining as access to news via television and the Internet – where the gender gaps are not as wide – is increasing.

In contrast, there may be little to offset women's much more limited access to motor vehicles. Only one in nine women (11%) own a vehicle, an asset that can play a critical role in terms of freedom, personal independence, and economic engagement and advancement, compared to two-and-a-half times as many men (27%).

Some women may access these assets through household ownership rather than personal ownership, and at this level the average gap between men and women shrinks from 11 to 5 percentage points (not shown). But women likely do not have as much decision-making power over the deployment of shared household resources.

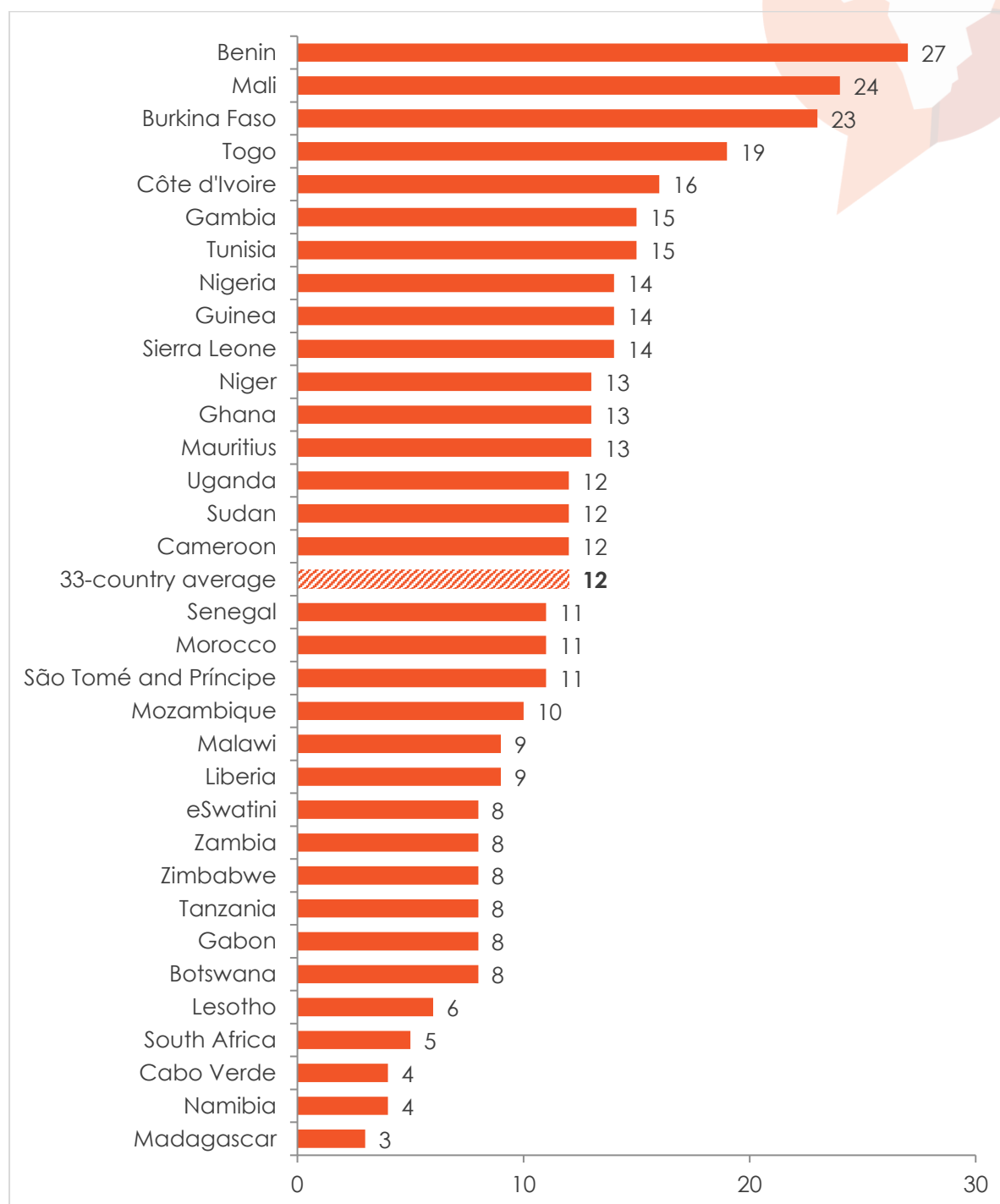
Figure 21: Asset ownership | 33 countries* | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: Which of these things do you personally own? (% "yes")
 (* Data not available for Kenya, the first country surveyed in Round 7, where questions asked only about household ownership. These questions were revised for subsequent countries.)

Ownership gaps become even starker when we look at country-level differences. Figure 22 shows the average gender gap in ownership across the six assets identified above. A few countries have quite modest average gaps, including Madagascar (3 percentage points), Namibia (4 points), and Cabo Verde (4 points), But at the other end of the spectrum we find Benin with an average gap of 27 percentage points, followed by Mali (24 points) and Burkina Faso (23 points). The extent of inequality in these countries is illustrated most sharply by gaps in motor-vehicle ownership of 52 percentage points in Benin (64% among men, 12% among women), 42 points in Mali (48% vs. 6%), and 35 points in Burkina Faso (51% vs. 16%).

Figure 22: Gap in average asset ownership (percentage points) | 33 countries*
| 2016/2018



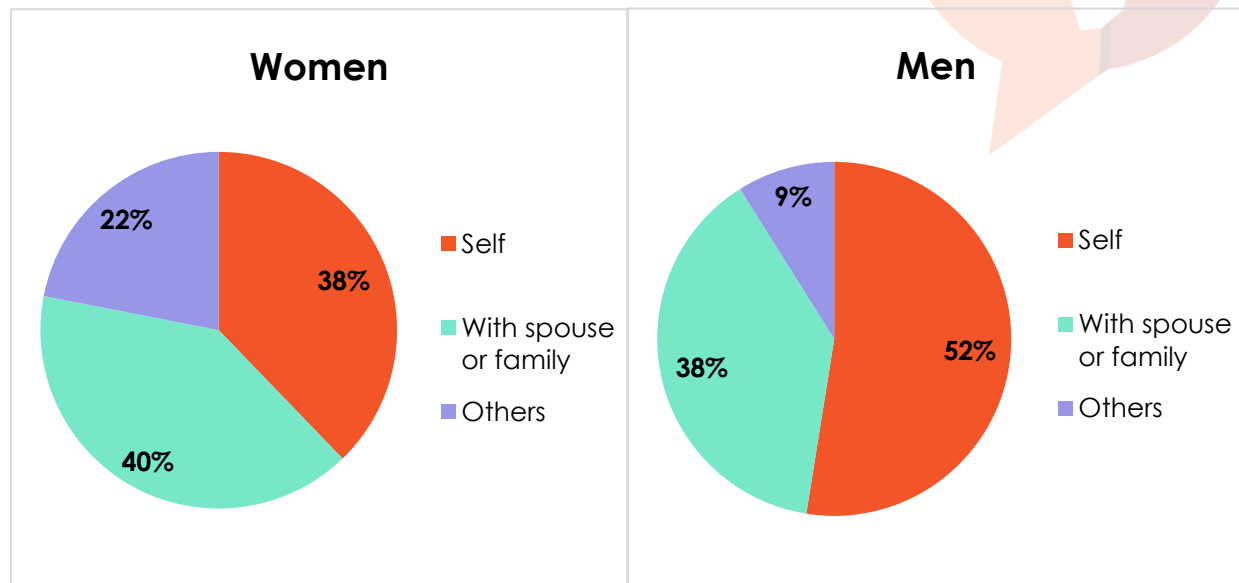
Respondents were asked: Which of these things do you personally own? (Figure shows the difference between men and women in the average % who personally own each of six assets.)
(* Data not available for Kenya.)

Financial decision-making

Power imbalances in the domestic sphere are also illustrated by examining decision-making processes within the household. Afrobarometer asked respondents who decides how money they have or earn is used. More than half (52%) of male respondents say they make these decisions themselves, compared to 38% of female respondents (Figure 23). Another 40% of women say they are at least involved in the decision-making, jointly agreeing with either their

spouse (28%) or with other family members (12%), compared to 38% of men who engage with a spouse (25%) or other family members (13%). One in five women (22%) have no role in deciding how their money will be used, more than twice the number among men (9%).

Figure 23: Who decides how money is used | 34 countries | 2016/2018



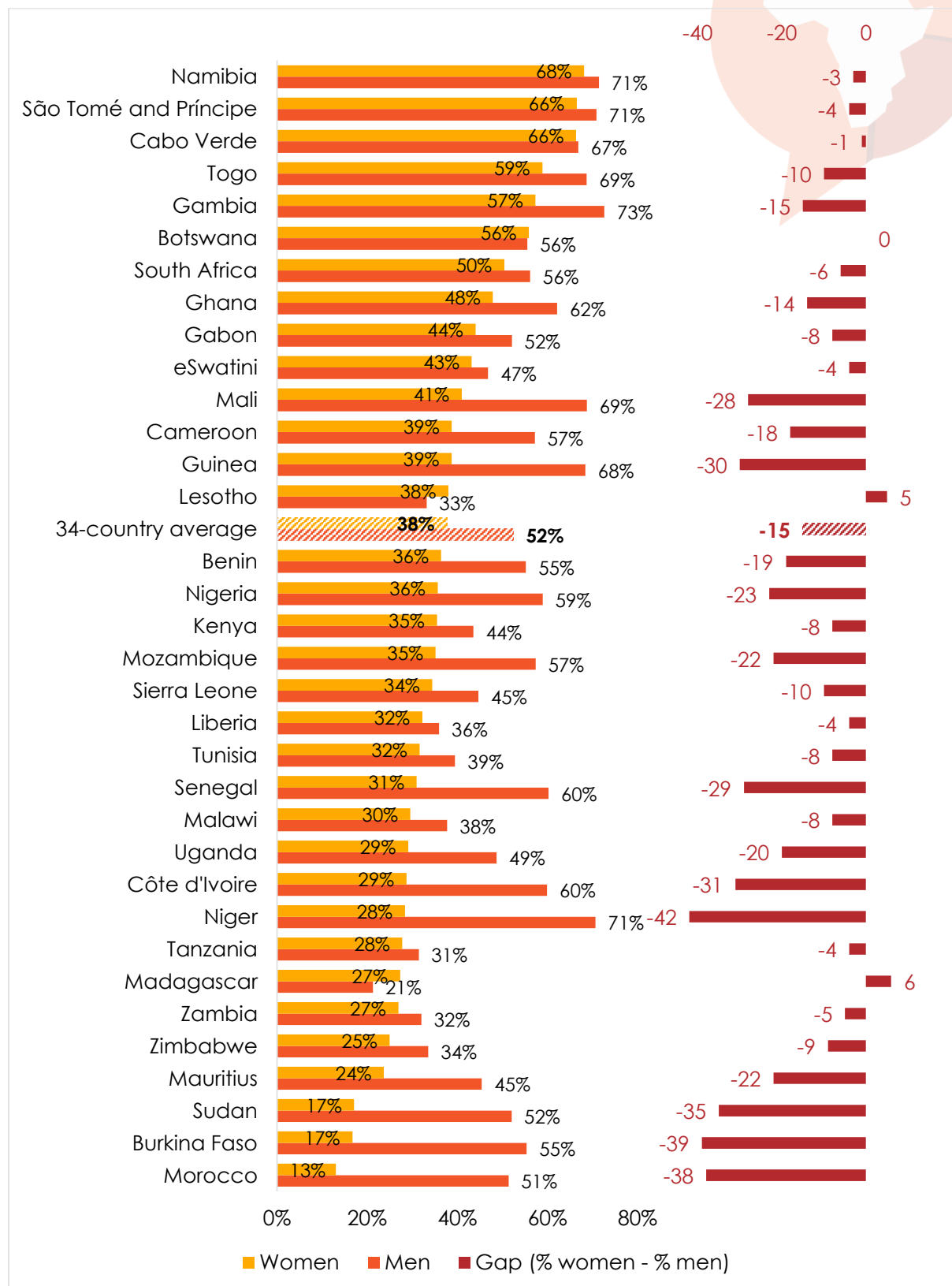
Respondents were asked: What is the main way that decisions are made about how to use any money that you have or earn, for example from a job, a business, selling things, or other activities?

Levels of gender imbalance in control of monetary earnings vary by country (Figure 24). Some countries exhibit both high levels of independent decision-making by women and small imbalances between the genders, including Namibia (3-point gap), São Tomé and Príncipe (4 points), and Cabo Verde (1 point). In others, women have relatively high levels of decision-making power but nonetheless lag well behind men, including the Gambia (15-point gap) and Togo (10 points). In sharp contrast, it appears that women have very weak voices when it comes to financial decision-making and lag far behind men in Morocco (38-point gap), Burkina Faso (39 points), Sudan (35 points), and Mauritius (22 points). Women also trail far behind men in Niger (42 points), Côte d'Ivoire (31 points), Guinea (30 points), Senegal (29 points), and Mali (28 points).

Women's right to control income and household resources has important consequences for individual women and their ability to fully enjoy equal rights and opportunities, but it may also have real implications for families and households. Afrobarometer collects data on the head of the household, and most respondents' households can be coded as having either a male or a female household head (whether the household head is the respondent or some other man or woman in the household).

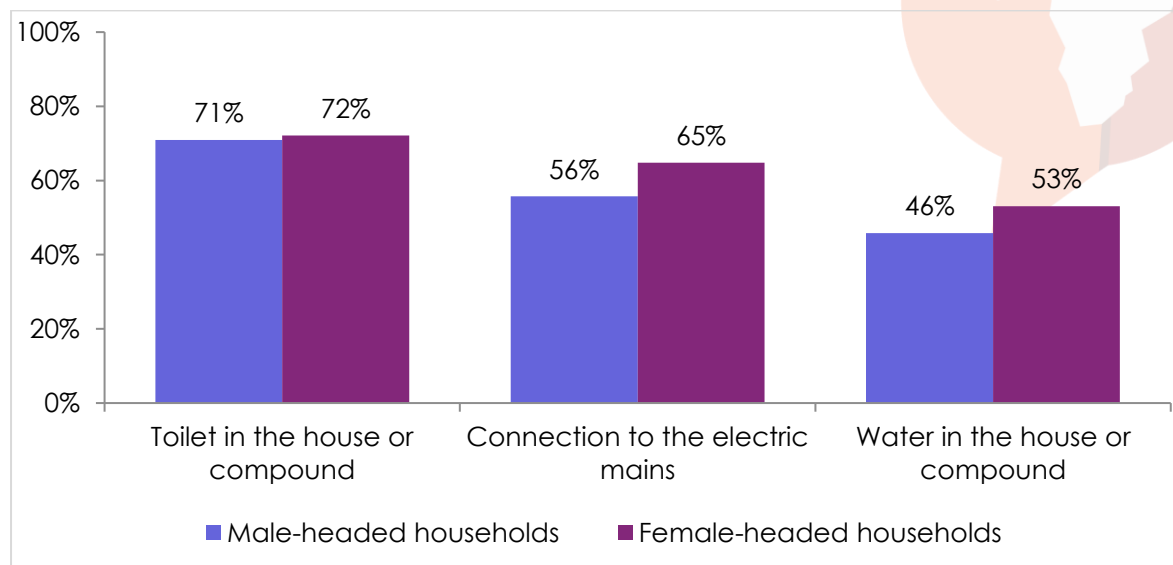
Across many indicators of well-being, differences between female- and male-headed households are quite modest. But the differences are more substantial when we look at investment in services to the household. While there is little difference when it comes to having a toilet within the house or compound, we find that women-headed households are more likely to have a connection to the electric mains (by a 9-point margin) and a water supply inside the house or compound (by a 7-point margin) (Figure 25). This suggests that when women control resources and run a household, they may be more likely to use limited resources to invest in the household in ways that are critical to well-being, health, and productivity.

Figure 24: Who decides how money is used | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: What is the main way that decisions are made about how to use any money that you have or earn, for example from a job, a business, selling things, or other activities? (Bars on the left show % who say they make the decisions themselves; bars on the right show the proportion of women minus the proportion of men who give this response.)

Figure 25: Investment in household services, by gender of household head
| 34 countries | 2016/2018

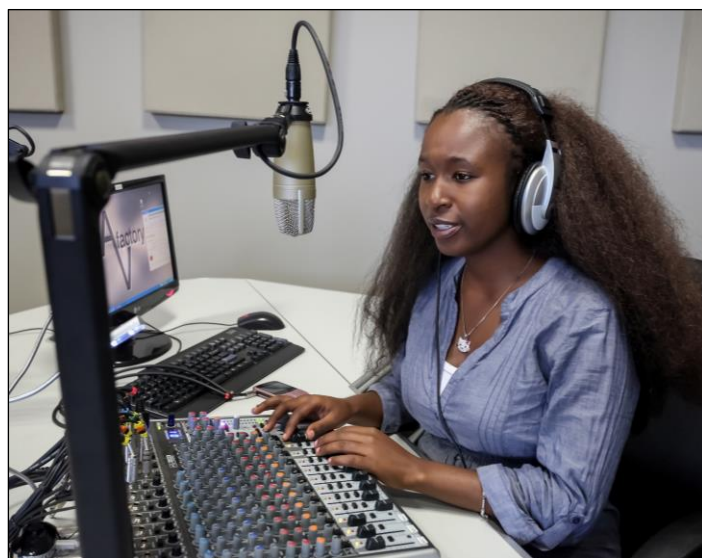


Respondents were asked:

*Please tell me whether each of the following are available inside your house, inside your compound, or outside your compound: Your main source of water for household use? A toilet or latrine?
Do you have an electric connection to your home from the mains?*

The digital divide

Information and communications technologies (ICTs) are a key component of the SDGs (e.g. Target 9.C), which call for achieving universal and gender-equitable Internet access and include aims of empowering women through ICT use. Specifically, SDG Target 5.B calls for governments to “enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women” (United Nations, 2019). This is because access to ICTs, in particular the Internet, offers an avenue for citizens to assert their rights and to benefit from social, economic, and political opportunities. ICT access can enable women to have a voice, challenge gender norms, use information, and participate in political and associational networks. Women’s equal access to new technologies is therefore a critical component of gender equality.

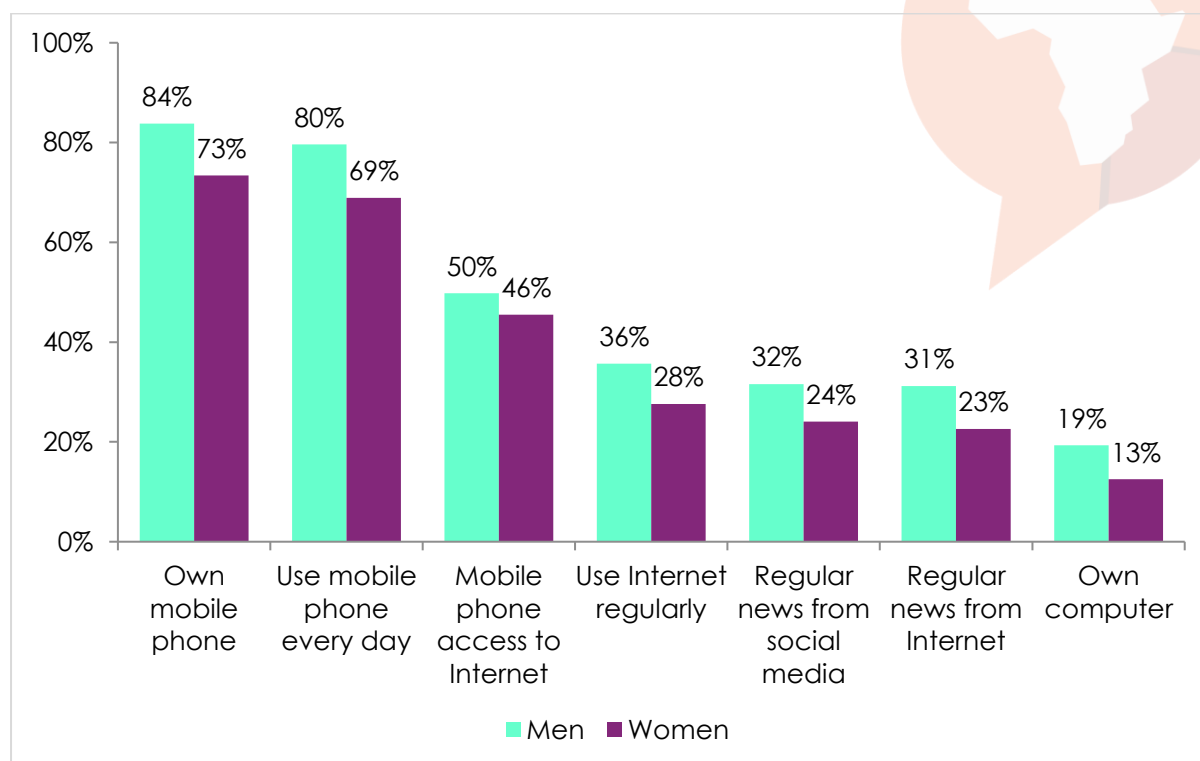


Women’s use of the Internet has increased, but the gender gap has widened. (@Michael Turner | Dreamstime.com)

Again we observe a modest but persistent gender gap across all aspects of ICT access and use. Compared to men, women are less likely to own a mobile phone, to use it every day, to have a mobile phone with access to the Internet, to own a computer, to access the Internet regularly, and to get their news from the Internet or social media (Figure 26). Gaps range from a low of 4 percentage points in mobile phone access to the Internet (among those who personally own a mobile phone) up to 11 percentage points in phone ownership and daily use.

with access to the Internet, to own a computer, to access the Internet regularly, and to get their news from the Internet or social media (Figure 26). Gaps range from a low of 4 percentage points in mobile phone access to the Internet (among those who personally own a mobile phone) up to 11 percentage points in phone ownership and daily use.

Figure 26: Evidence of a digital divide, by gender | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked:

- Which of these things do you personally own: Mobile phone? Computer? (% "yes")*
- Does your phone have access to the Internet? (% "yes" among those who personally own a mobile phone; those who do not personally own a mobile phone are excluded)*
- How often do you use a mobile phone? (% "every day")*
- How often do you use the Internet? (% "a few times a week" or "every day")*
- How often do you get news from the following sources: Internet? Social media? (% "a few times a week" or "every day")*

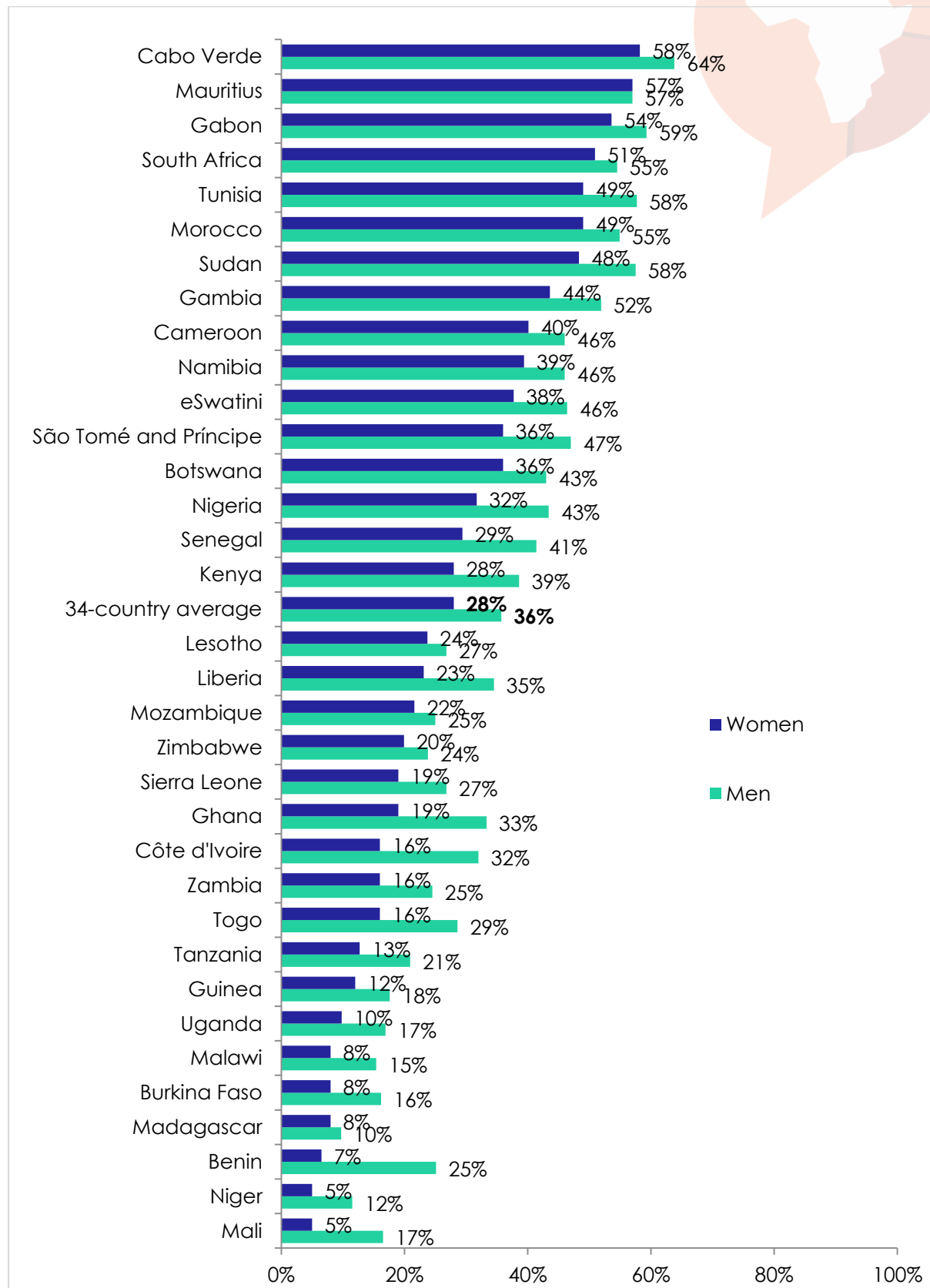
Patterns in Internet use across countries are illustrative. Regular use among women ranges from a high of 58% in Cabo Verde and 57% in Mauritius to fewer than one in 10 in Mali, Niger, Benin, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, and Malawi (Figure 27).

But the gap between men and women also ranges widely, from no gap in Mauritius to 18 percentage points in Benin, where only 7% of women secure regular access to the Internet, compared to 25% of men.

Both women's and men's presence in the digital world has increased since 2011/2013 (Round 5) in all of the 31 countries that were surveyed in both rounds. The proportion of women who own a mobile phone has grown by 6 percentage points to 74%. Over the same period, regular Internet usage (at least a few times a week) by women more than doubled, from 11% to 26%. In some countries, the increases in women's regular Internet usage during this period are remarkable, with gains of 36 percentage points in South Africa, 30 points in Cabo Verde, 28 points in Tunisia, 25 points in Sudan, 24 points in Mauritius, and 22 points in Namibia (Figure 28).

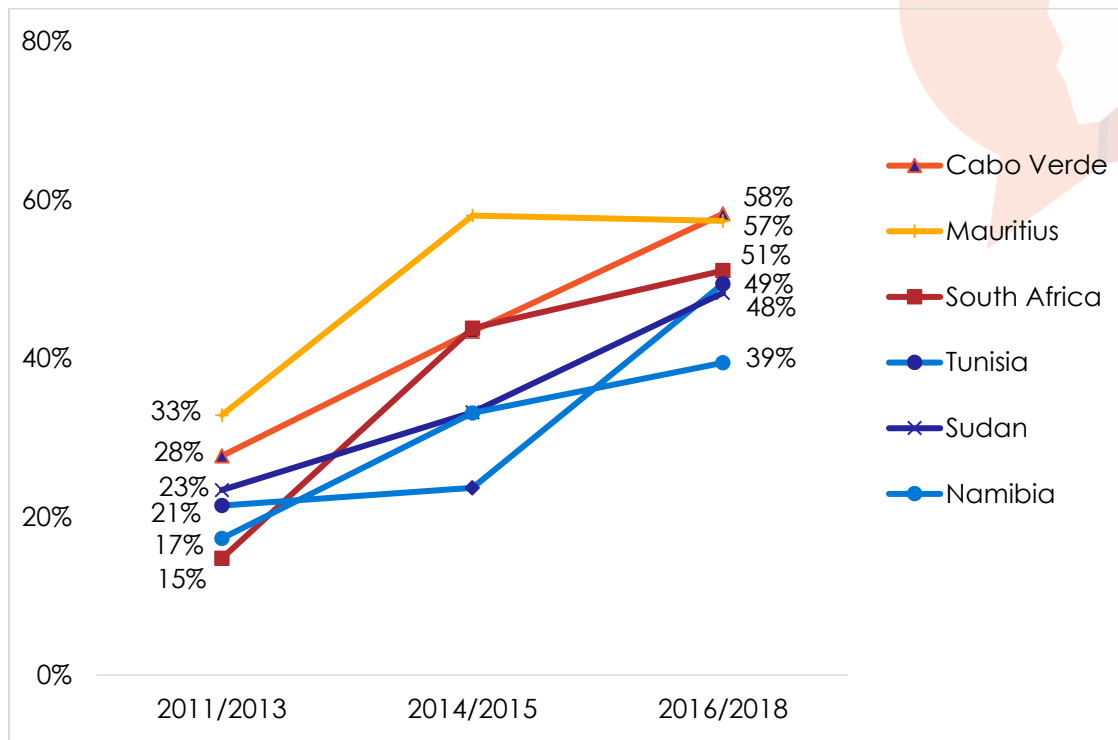
But even so, the average gender gap widened (Figure 29). Men's regular Internet use also doubled between 2011/2013 and 2016/2018, from 17% to 34%, increasing the gender divide from 6 points to 8. The gap increased by 3 percentage points or more in 14 of 31 countries, most prominently in Benin (+16 percentage points), Kenya (+7 points), and Côte d'Ivoire (+7 points). The gap narrowed by a significant margin (3 points or more) in only two countries, Zimbabwe (-3 points) and Tunisia (-6 points). A focus on increasing women's engagement with ICT must be a priority if the trend of widening gaps is to be reversed.

Figure 27: Regular Internet usage | by gender | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: How often do you use the Internet? (% who say “a few times a week” or “every day”)

Figure 28: Countries with fastest-growing regular Internet use by women
| selected countries | 2011-2018



Respondents were asked: How often do you use the Internet? (% who say "a few times a week" or "every day")

Figure 29: Countries with widening gender gaps in Internet use (percentage points)
| 31 countries | 2011-2018

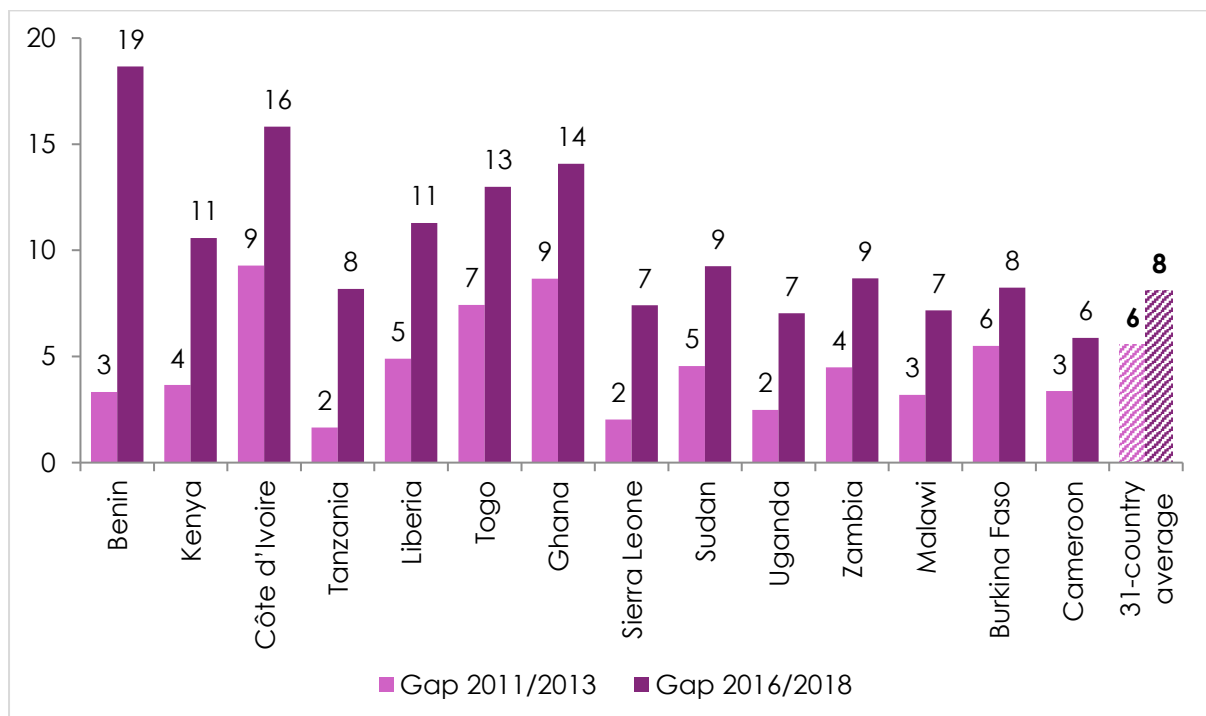


Figure shows differences in Round 5 (2011/2013) and Round 7 (2016/2018) surveys, in percentage points, in the proportions of men and women who said they use the Internet "a few times a week" or "every day."

Gender gaps in outcomes

As we have seen, women's status vis-a-vis men varies widely across countries. Some of the key outcome indicators discussed above – including gaps in educational achievement, employment, asset ownership and control, and technology use – are summarized for each country in the graphic on page 6-7, under “Supply” on the righthand side. Countries with more green cells are doing better than those with more red ones.

We first note that green cells – representing women's parity or advantage compared to men (dark green) or a deficit of 5 points or less (light green) – are concentrated in education. With a few striking exceptions (especially Mali and Niger), most countries show relatively small differences between the proportions of women and men who have formal schooling.

But the columns showing gaps in employment rates, average asset ownership, financial control in the household, and regular Internet use are dominated by dark-red cells, reflecting deficits for women of more than 10 percentage points. In most countries, women still lag well behind men on these indicators.

Nonetheless, across the board, several countries stand out as performing substantially better than their peers. Lesotho and Madagascar are in the “green zone” on four of the five gap indicators, followed by Cabo Verde, Namibia, and South Africa with three greens.

In contrast, six countries stand out for the opposite reason. Côte d'Ivoire and Mali are in the “dark-red zone” on all five indicators, while Benin, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal record gaps of more than 10 percentage points in four areas.

Other countries are more mixed. Mauritius and Mozambique, for example, score well on equality of educational achievement and Internet access, but they perform poorly on the indicators of economic equality.

A side-by-side comparison of these gender gaps and levels of support for gender equality (see graphic on pages 6-7) illustrates the frequent disconnect between stated attitudes in principle and achievement in reality. Even with shaky support for equal rights to a job, the “demand” or “support” side (on the left) is far “greener” than the “supply” or “gap” side (on

Do your own analysis of Afrobarometer data – on any question, for any country and survey round. It's easy and free at www.afrobarometer.org/online-data-analysis.

the right). Based on this simplistic schema, demand for equality outpaces achievement of equality for the 34-country average as well as a number of countries, such as Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

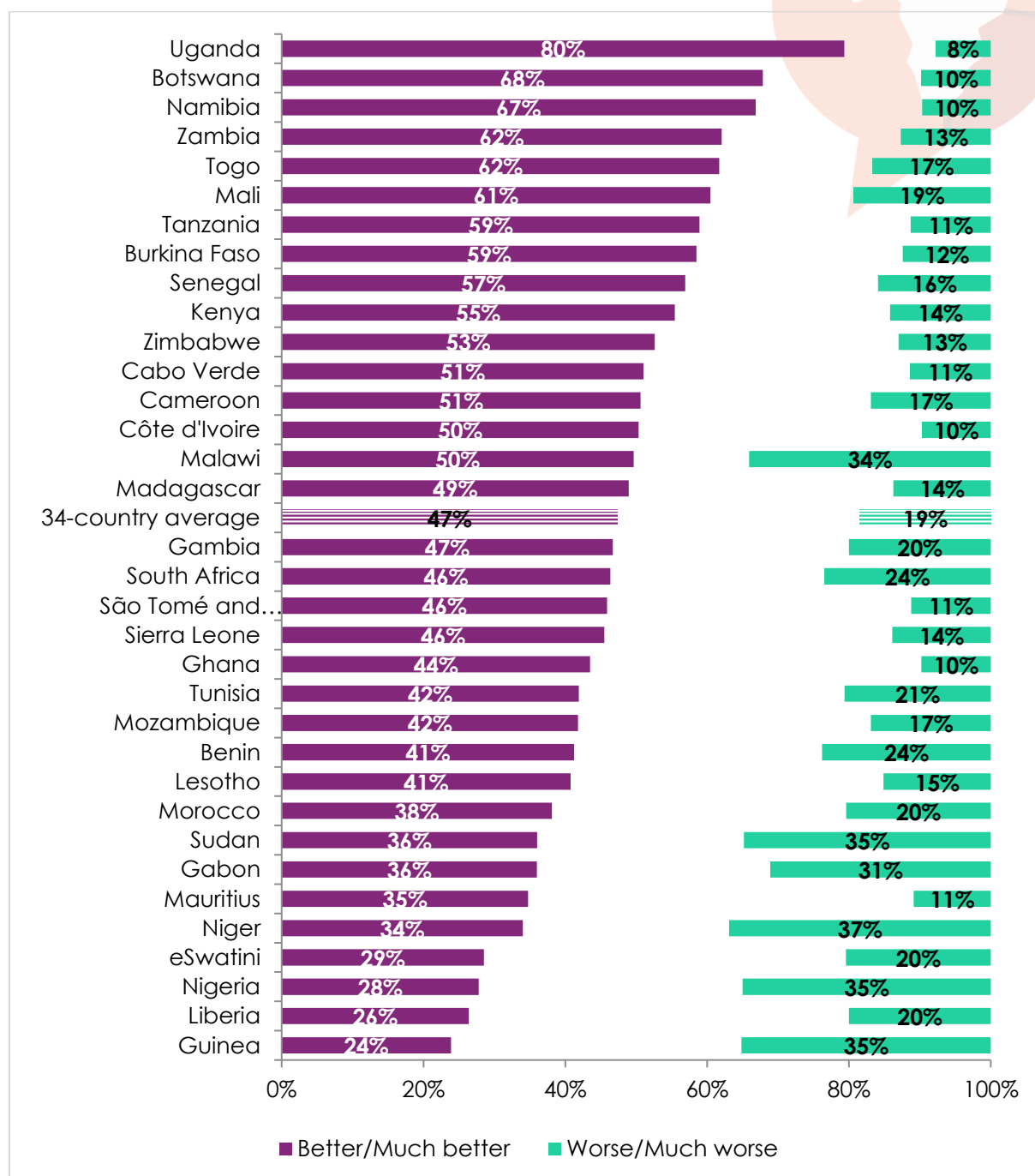
But the colors also suggest another pattern: that countries with lower demand for gender equality – such as Mali, Morocco, Niger,

Nigeria, Sudan, and Tunisia – also tend to have more gender-unequal outcomes.

In light of these continuing gender gaps in outcomes, what is the popular perspective on women's progress overall? When asked whether equal opportunities and treatment for women are better or worse now than they were “a few years ago,” respondents offer a qualified “better.” A plurality of 47% – including 46% of women – say things have improved. However, this leaves a roughly equal number who say that things are about the same (31%) or have gotten worse (19%) (Figure 30). In short, Africans' overall assessments of trends in gender equality reflect an uneasy balance between perceived progress and persistent disparity.

Some countries are far more positive in their assessments. Fully 80% of Ugandans say things have improved, along with two-thirds of Batswana (68%) and Namibians (67%). Majorities report progress in 13 countries. In contrast, pluralities report women's position has gotten worse in Guinea, Nigeria, and Niger. In all three countries, as well as Gabon, Malawi, and Sudan, roughly one in three respondents report that the situation is declining.

Figure 30: Better or worse: Equal opportunities and treatment for women | 34 countries
| 2016/2018



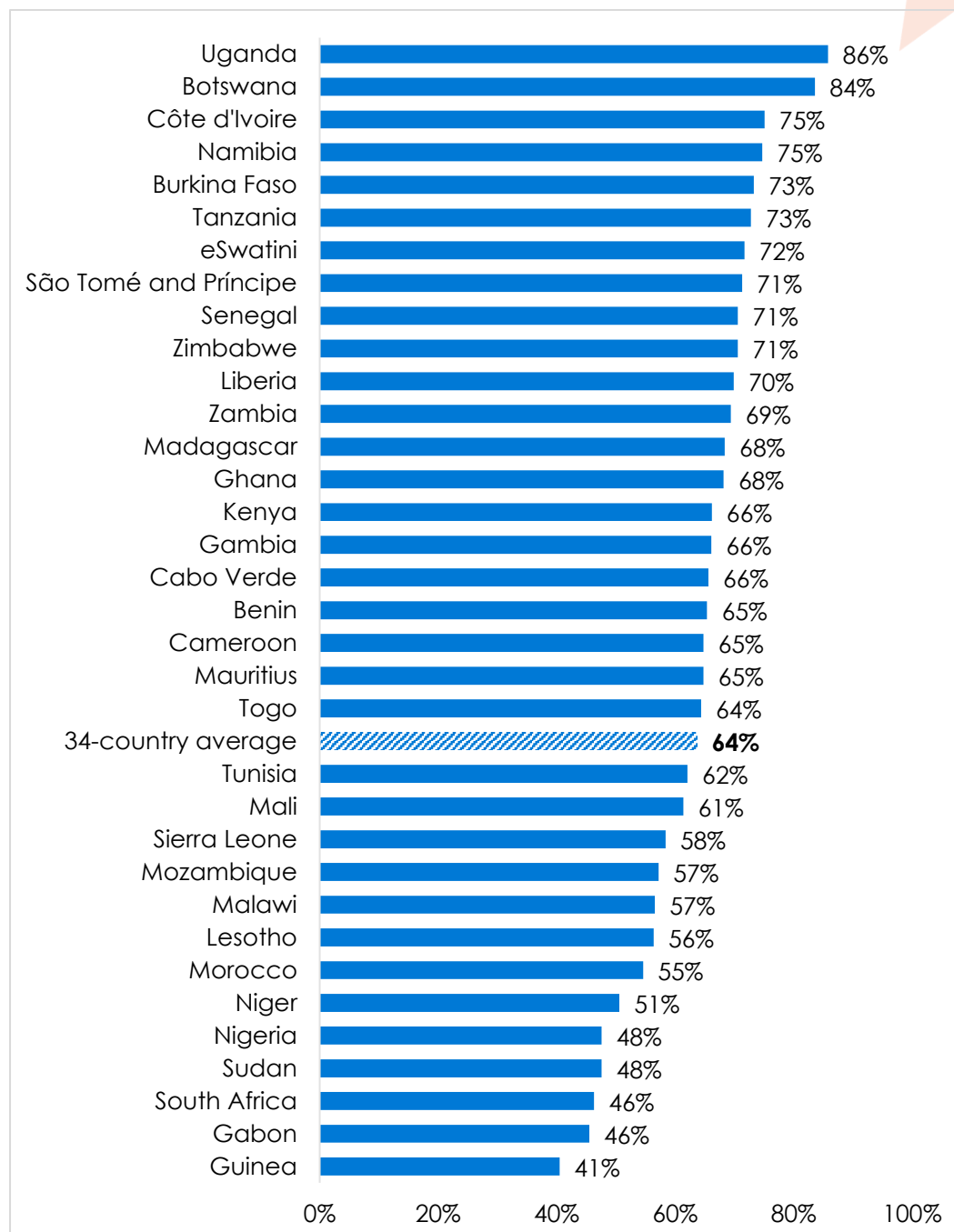
Respondents were asked: Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same: Equal opportunities and treatment for women?

Government performance in promoting gender equality

Finally, Afrobarometer asked respondents to rate their government's performance in "promoting opportunities and equality for women." Despite the persistent – and in some cases growing – gaps between men and women on a number of key indicators, respondents are generally positive about their government's efforts. Nearly two-thirds (64%) say their government is doing "fairly well" or "very well" when it comes to promoting gender equality, compared to fewer than one-third (31%) who rate their government poorly. Women (61%) are only slightly less generous than men (66%) in their assessments.

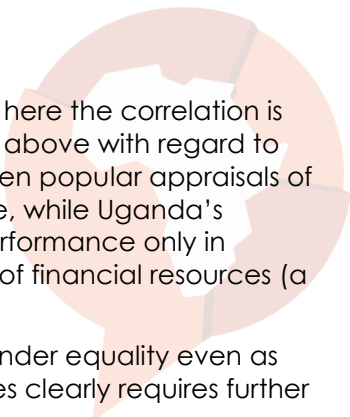
Ugandans and Batswana are again the most bullish, with 86% and 84%, respectively, rating their government positively. Fewer than half as many Guineans (41%) give their government a positive report, and pluralities in four other countries (Gabon, Nigeria, Sudan, and South Africa) also give a negative rating. But in 29 of the 34 countries, majorities approve of their government's performance on gender equality (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Government performing well in promoting equal rights and opportunities for women (%) | 34 countries | 2016/2018



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Promoting opportunities and equality for women? (% who say "fairly well" or "very well")

Looking for explanations, we find no significant correlations between ratings of government performance at the country level and most of the gaps captured in the graphic on pages 6-



7. The exception is women's work-force participation rates, but even here the correlation is only modest (Pearson's $r=.359$, significant at the .05 level). As we saw above with regard to education and employment, there seems to be a disconnect between popular appraisals of women's equality and gender gaps on many indicators. For example, while Uganda's government gets the highest approval ratings, it scores a "green" performance only in education, with large gender gaps remaining with regard to control of financial resources (a 20-point gap), employment, and asset ownership.

Understanding why societies and governments get high marks on gender equality even as women continue to confront inequality in many key areas of their lives clearly requires further exploration.

Conclusions

Like other data sources for tracking progress on gender aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals, public opinion in Africa offers cause for hope, frustration, and – most importantly – continued advocacy and action.

Africans broadly support gender equality in principle and applaud government performance in promoting it, sometimes in the face of contrary evidence. But fewer than half assert that the equality agenda has actually advanced in recent years, and attitudes and outcomes point to persistent – and in some cases increasing – gender gaps with regard to education, land rights, the labour market, asset ownership, new technologies, and decision-making power in the household.

Overwhelmingly, Africans say girls now have the same chance as boys of getting an education – a foundational right with implications for all others. But for African women overall, a large education deficit remains a major barrier, likely responsible in part for their continued disadvantage in labour-market participation and employment. Tenacious men-first attitudes probably play a role in employment gaps as well, for while most Africans endorse women's right to run for political office and to own and inherit land, they are less committed to equal access to jobs.

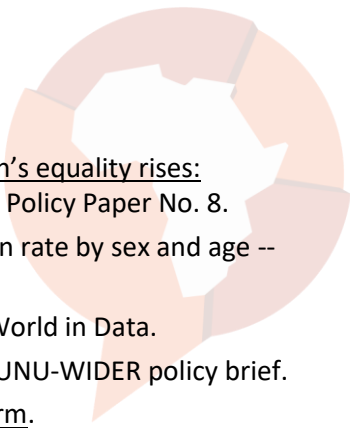
Gender inequality also remains common in the private sphere. Men are still considerably more likely than women to control assets and make financial decisions in the household, and most Africans of both genders say a family is better off if a woman, rather than a man, is responsible for home and children. While acceptance of domestic violence against women is a fringe position in many countries, in seven countries – all in Central or West Africa – it is the majority view.

Moreover, African women are already trailing men – and may even be falling further behind – on one important new path toward opportunity: digital technology. To meet SDG targets, governments will need to put strategies and policies in place to ensure that women benefit equally from the economic, social, and political openings afforded by accessible Internet and other new technologies.

Importantly, African women's rights and realities are highly country-specific. Some countries, such as Lesotho and Madagascar, are doing relatively well on relevant indicators, while women in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and elsewhere continue to face substantial barriers. Nevertheless, even some lower-performing countries have managed to make remarkable progress on specific indicators, such as Tunisia and Sudan on women's access to the Internet – evidence that unfavourable circumstances do not always block progress in all areas.

Whether cause for hope or frustration, women's and men's voices in every one of these 34 countries point to specific areas where the government, civil society, the media, and ordinary citizens are challenged to continue pressing for gender equality and its knock-on benefits across the board.

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Appendix

Table A.1: Afrobarometer Round 7 fieldwork dates and previous survey rounds

Country	Months when Round 7 fieldwork was conducted	Previous survey rounds
Benin	Dec 2016-Jan 2017	2005, 2008, 2011, 2014
Botswana	June-July 2017	1999, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Burkina Faso	Oct 2017	2008, 2012, 2015
Cameroon	May 2018	2013, 2015
Cape Verde	Nov-Dec 2017	2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014
Côte d'Ivoire	Dec 2016-Jan 2017	2013, 2014
eSwatini	March 2018	2013, 2015
Gabon	Nov 2017	2015
Gambia	July-August 2018	N/A
Ghana	Sept 2017	1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Guinea	May 2017	2013, 2015
Kenya	Sept-Oct 2016	2003, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014
Lesotho	Nov-Dec 2017	2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Liberia	June-July 2018	2008, 2012, 2015
Madagascar	Jan-Feb 2018	2005, 2008, 2013, 2015
Malawi	Dec 2016-Jan 2017	1999, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Mali	Feb 2017	2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2014
Mauritius	Oct-Nov 2017	2012, 2014
Morocco	May 2018	2013, 2015
Mozambique	July-August 2018	2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015
Namibia	Nov 2017	1999, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2014
Niger	April-May 2018	2013, 2015
Nigeria	April-May 2017	2000, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2015
São Tomé and Príncipe	July 2018	2015
Senegal	Dec 2017	2002, 2005, 2008, 2013, 2014
Sierra Leone	July 2018	2012, 2015
South Africa	August-Sept 2018	2000, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015
Sudan	July-August 2018	2013, 2015
Tanzania	April-June 2017	2001, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2014
Togo	Nov 2017	2012, 2014
Tunisia	April-May 2018	2013, 2015
Uganda	Dec 2016-Jan 2017	2000, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2015
Zambia	April 2017	1999, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2013, 2014
Zimbabwe	Jan-Feb 2017	1999, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2014

Table A.2: Afrobarometer publications on gender, 2017-2019

Country	Publication
Botswana	Dispatch No. 318: <u>Batswana report improving gender equality and approve of government efforts</u>
eSwatini	Dispatch No. 235: <u>Property rights, domestic roles still question marks amid strong support for gender equity in eSwatini</u>
Kenya	Dispatch No. 170: <u>Kenyans see gains in gender equality, but support for women’s empowerment still uneven</u>
Malawi	Dispatch No. 152: <u>In Malawi, gender gaps persist despite popular support for equal opportunity</u>
Mozambique	Dispatch No. 291: <u>Limits of gender equality: Poor, uneducated Mozambicans less likely to see improvement</u>
Namibia	Dispatch No. 224: <u>Though a leader in gender representation, Namibia still has work to ensure full equality</u>
Senegal	Dispatch No. 305: <u>For Senegalese women, advancement is real but uneven</u>
Tanzania	Dispatch No. 237: <u>Gender equality in Tanzania: Uproar and perceived progress</u>
Togo	Dispatch No. 238: <u>Togolese express tolerance toward (most) minorities and support for gender equality</u> Policy Paper No. 53: <u>L’égalité genre au Togo: Progrès et points sombres</u>
Uganda	Dispatch No. 311: <u>Ugandans commend their government’s performance in bridging the gender gap</u>
Zambia	Dispatch No. 164: <u>Despite disparities, Zambians see country on right track toward gender equity</u>
Zimbabwe	Dispatch No. 181: <u>Zimbabweans see progress on women’s rights, applaud government efforts to promote equality</u>

Previous Afrobarometer Round 7 Pan-Africa Profiles

- ✓ Policy Paper No. 60: Change ahead: Experience and awareness of climate change in Africa
- ✓ Global Corruption Barometer – Africa 2019: Citizens’ views and experiences of corruption
- ✓ Policy Paper No. 58: Africans want open elections – especially if they bring change
- ✓ Policy Paper No. 56: How free is too free? Across Africa, media freedom is on the defensive
- ✓ Policy Paper No. 55: Are Africans’ freedoms slipping away?
- ✓ Dispatch No. 290: Better but not good enough? How Africans see the delivery of public services
- ✓ Dispatch No. 288: In search of opportunity: Young and educated Africans most likely to consider moving abroad
- ✓ Policy Paper No. 54: Democracy in Africa: Demand, supply, and the ‘dissatisfied democrat’
- ✓ Policy Paper No. 51: Taking stock: Citizen priorities and assessments three years into the SDGs

AFRO BAROMETER

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE A SAY



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Afrobarometer, a nonprofit corporation with headquarters in Ghana, directs a pan-African, non-partisan research network. Regional coordination of national partners in about 35 countries is provided by the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) in South Africa, and the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. Michigan State University (MSU) and the University of Cape Town (UCT) provide technical support to the network.

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