

# AFRO



## BAROMETER

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE A SAY



## Support for African Women's Equality Rises

**Education, jobs & political participation still unequal**

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Policy Paper #8

## Introduction

Afrobarometer's survey of more than 50,000 people in 34 countries<sup>1</sup> shows broad support for women's equality among both men and women, and widespread acceptance of women's leadership capabilities. But significant minorities disagree, and support for women as leaders is much weaker in North Africa.

The survey also reveals that women remain at a marked disadvantage compared to men in their daily lives. The education gap remains wide, and people also report that women face discrimination in the work place, in the courts, and among traditional leaders in their communities. Perhaps more telling, women exercise their political rights - participating in campaigns, talking to political leaders and even voting - less frequently than do men.

But there are signs of progress as well. Majorities in most countries say their governments are handling women's empowerment well, and support for women's equality has increased in the past decade. Overall, the findings suggest that while support for women's equality is widespread and growing, many women's lives are still characterized by disadvantage and discrimination. While governments get good marks for their performance in empowering women, the battle for equal rights and opportunities for women is far from won.<sup>2</sup>



Photo: irinnews.org, Guinea

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<sup>1</sup> Afrobarometer surveys are based on nationally representative samples. These 34-country results therefore represent the views of approximately three-quarters (76%) of the continent's population. Countries included in Round 5 are: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Results from a 35<sup>th</sup> country, Ethiopia, will be available shortly. The total number of respondents in the 34 countries was 51,605. Interviews are conducted face-to-face in the language of the respondent's choice. Previous rounds of the Afrobarometer were conducted in 1999-2001 (Round 1, 12 countries), 2002-2003 (Round 2, 16 countries), 2005-2006 (Round 3, 18 countries), and 2008-2009 (Round 4, 20 countries). For further information visit [www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)

<sup>2</sup> Cover photo credit: Verdade Newspaper, Mozambique, Flickr page

## Key Findings

- Nearly three-quarters (72%) of women in 34 countries say women should have the same rights as men rather than being subject to traditional law. In 15 countries<sup>3</sup> where Afrobarometer has asked about equal rights since 2002, support for equality has increased, from 68% in 2002 to 73% in 2012.
- Similarly, 68% believe women are as capable as men of being political leaders, including fully 74% of East Africans, but just 50% of North Africans.
- Yet, across 34 countries, 26% of women reported never having any formal education, compared with 19% among men. Sixteen percent of men have post-secondary schooling, compared with just 11% of women.
- Women are also less likely to exercise their political rights than men. They are less likely to be registered to vote (8% unregistered for women, vs. 5% for men) and less likely to say they vote (68% vs. 73%). Women are also significantly less likely to contact leaders or to engage in other forms of political participation.
- Women also face widespread discrimination as they go about their daily lives. Four in ten Africans (40%) say women are 'often' or 'always' treated unfairly by employers. A similar number (41%) say traditional leaders hand down unfair treatment, and one in three (33%) say the police and courts do not treat women equally.
- While large numbers report gender inequalities, most people (59%) say their governments are doing 'fairly' or 'very well' in empowering women, including majorities in 27 of 34 countries. Notable exceptions include Nigeria and Egypt, where 65% say their governments are doing 'fairly' or 'very poorly'.
- Women fare markedly worse in North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia). These countries collectively report the lowest levels of support for women's leadership, and the highest frequency of discrimination. There are also wide gaps between men and women on many issues, including the ability of women to serve as president or prime minister of a Muslim country (55% support among women, 36% among men) and support for equal rights for women in initiating a divorce (56% support among women, 39% among men).

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<sup>3</sup> Botswana, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

## Women's Unequal World

Across the globe, women and girls lack access to the levels of education, economic power and political leadership enjoyed by men. Women account for 64% of the 774 million illiterate adults in the world.<sup>4</sup> Among employed women, wages are from 70% to 90% those of men,<sup>5</sup> and women are less likely to be hired for leadership positions<sup>6</sup>. Globally, and in Africa, just 21% of parliamentary members are women<sup>7</sup>.

Women have made remarkable progress in some individual countries in Africa. Most notably, four African countries -- Rwanda, South Africa, Seychelles and Senegal -- are among the ten with the highest percentage of female parliamentarians in the world, and two more – Mozambique and Angola – are among the top twenty<sup>8</sup>.

In addition, a number of treaties and conventions have been put in place devoted to advancing women's rights. Internationally, instruments such as *The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1981) and *The Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action* (1995) have provided the necessary impetus and frameworks for African governments to address the rights and empowerment of women and girls and promote gender equality within all spheres of society. Regionally, *The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights* (1986) and *The African Union's Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa* (2004) have similarly sought to provide African governments a continent-specific legal platform upon which to promote gender equality more broadly.

Yet women remain seriously disadvantaged. Women's literacy rates remain 24 percentage points lower than those of men in Africa, compared with a global difference of just 10 points<sup>9</sup>. Women make up less than 5% of all agricultural landholders in North Africa and an average of 15% in Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>10</sup>. And while several African countries are global leaders with regard to women's representation, others – including Swaziland (6.2% women parliamentarians), Nigeria (6.7%) and Benin (8.4%) – are among the worst performers globally.<sup>11</sup> Much work remains to be done to achieve greater equality, of both opportunities and outcomes, for women in Africa.

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<sup>4</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Literacy Data (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/literacy/Pages/data-release-map-2013.aspx>)

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Women (2012). (<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures#notes>)

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, "World's Women 2010".

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/Worldswomen/WW\\_full%20report\\_color.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/Worldswomen/WW_full%20report_color.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Union: Women in National Parliaments (<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>) and United Nations Women (<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation/facts-and-figures#notes>).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

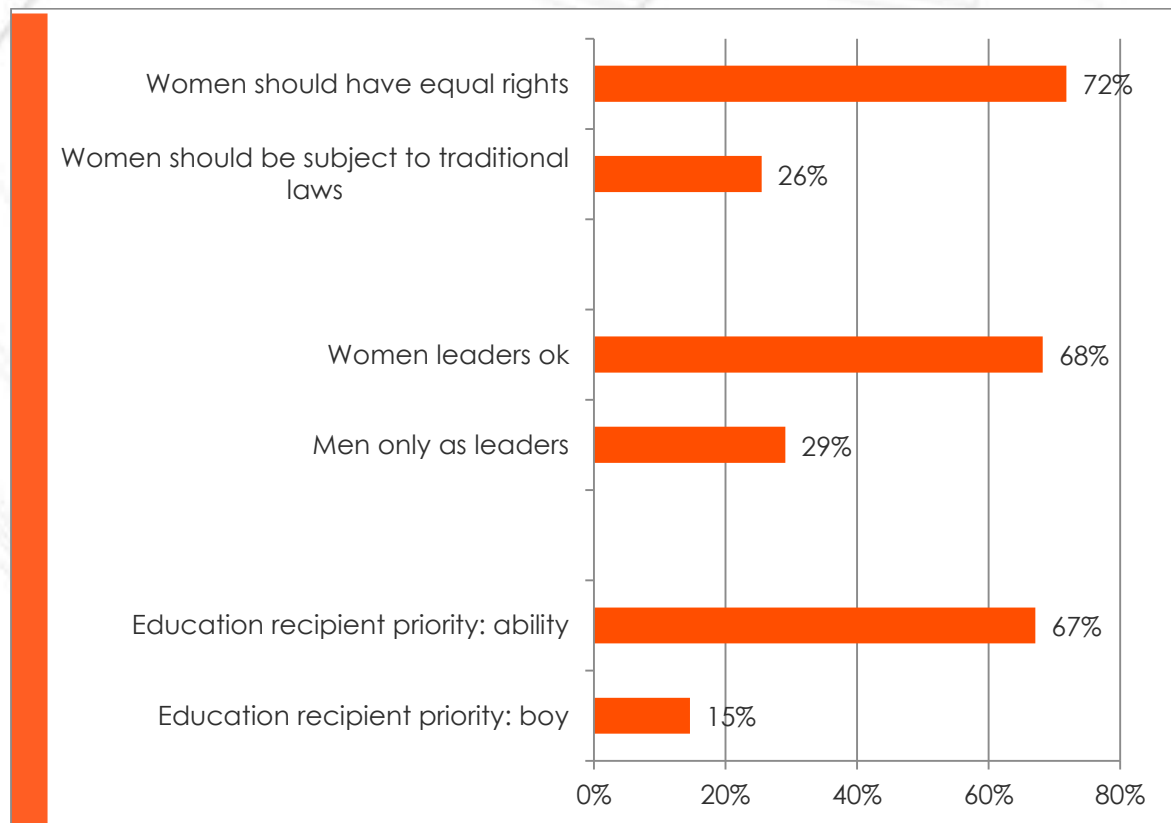
<sup>9</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics (<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/tableView.aspx>)

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Women (2012) (<http://www.unwomen.org/how-we-work/csw/csw-56/facts-and-figures/2012>).

<sup>11</sup> International Parliamentary Union, <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>.

Africans of both sexes endorse women's equality, in principle. Nearly three quarters (72%) of respondents say women should have equal rights with men, including 68% of men and 76% of women. Just 26% say women should be subject to traditional law. Nearly as many (68%) say women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men, although nearly one in three (29%) think only men should be elected as political leaders. Two thirds (67%) also say that if funds for schooling were limited, a family should send the child with the greatest ability to learn, rather than always choosing to send a boy (15%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: **Attitudes toward women's equality and leadership**  
34 countries | 2011-2013



For each of the following pairs of statements, participants were asked: "Which of the following statements is closest to your view? (% 'agree' or 'strongly agree' with each statement)  
Statement 1: "In our country, women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do." Statement 2: "Women have always been subject to traditional laws and customs, and should remain so."

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."

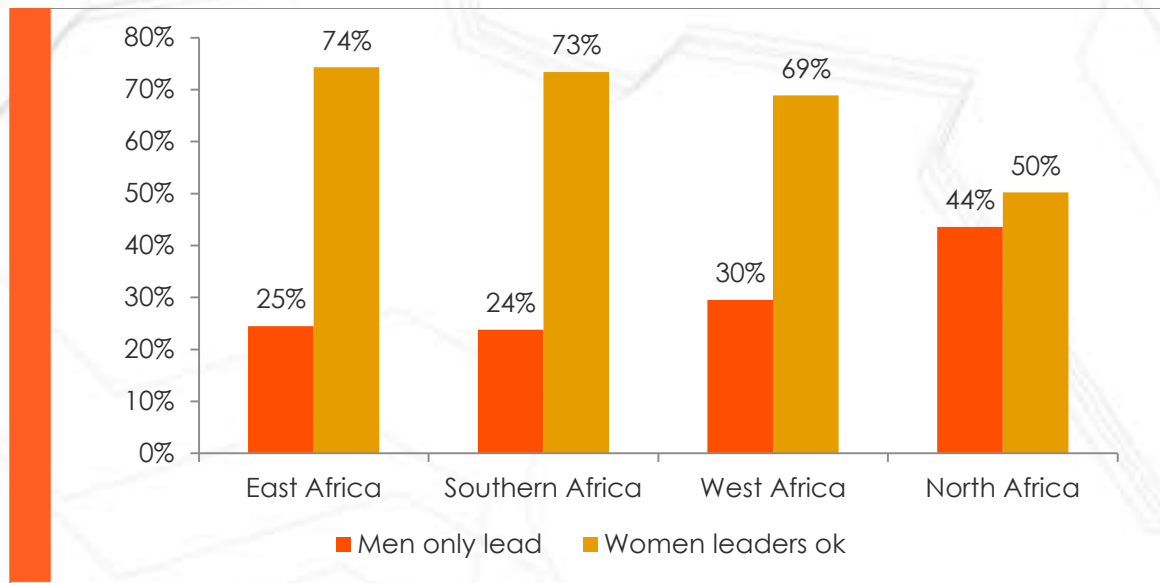
Statement 1: "If funds for schooling are limited, a boy should always receive an education in school before a girl."  
Statement 2: "If funds for schooling are limited, a family should send the child with the greatest ability to learn."

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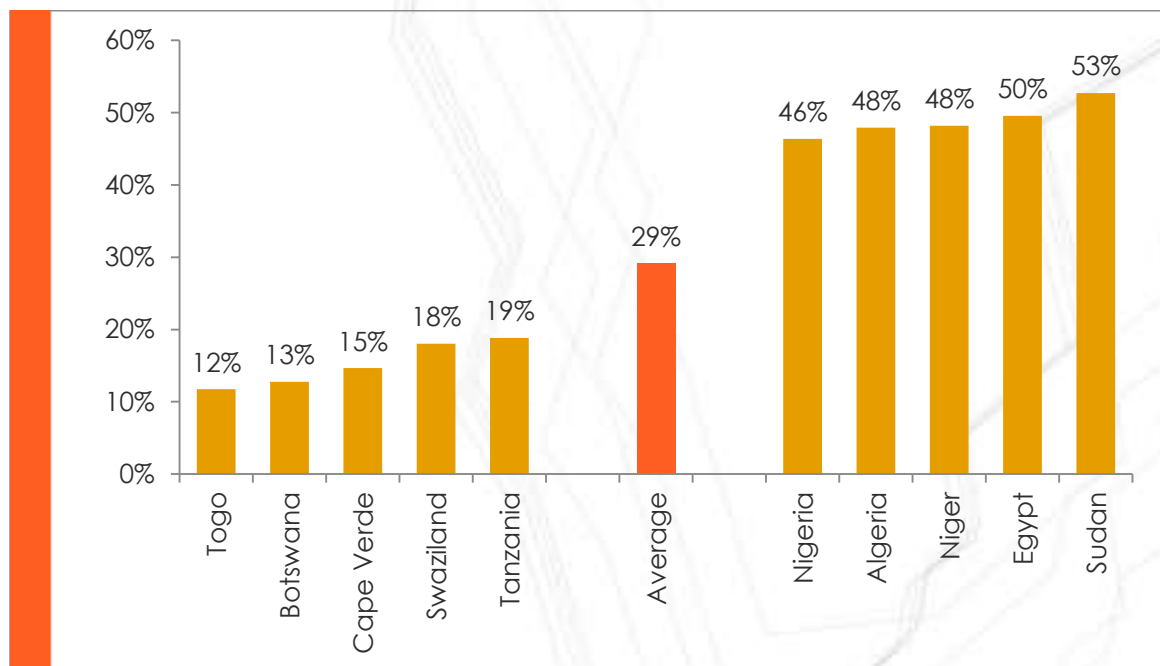
Statement 1: "If funds for schooling are limited, a boy should always receive an education in school before a girl."  
Statement 2: "If funds for schooling are limited, a family should send the child with the greatest ability to learn."

There are wide differences across the continent in attitudes toward women’s political leadership. Nearly three out of four agree that men and women should have equal opportunities in East (74%) and Southern (73%) Africa, but only 50% of North Africans agree, compared with 44% who disagree (Figure 2). Women’s leadership is rejected by majorities in Sudan (53%) and Egypt (50%) (Figure 3). Across all 34 countries, majorities of both men (63%) and women (73%) agree.

**Figure 2: Support for women as leaders, by region**  
34 countries | 2011-2013

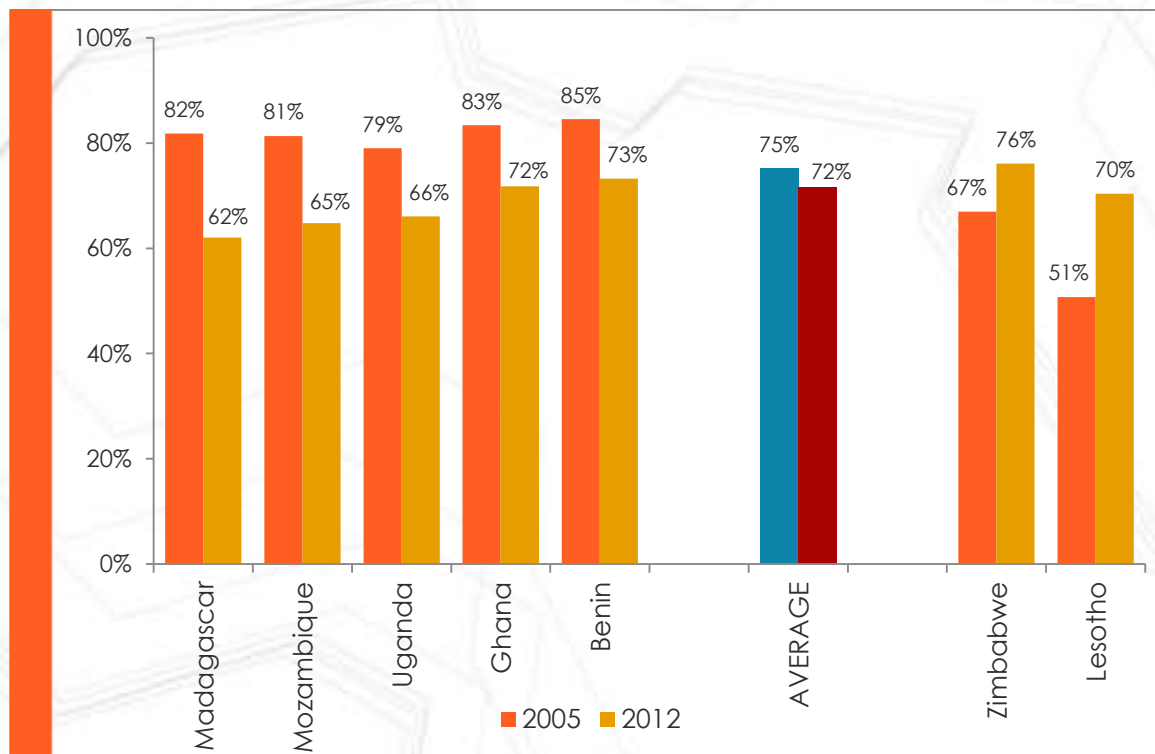


**Figure 3: Rejection of women as leaders, highest & lowest countries**  
| % 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that only men should be leaders |



From 2005 to 2012, support for women as political leaders has decreased from 75% to 72% across the 18 countries tracked<sup>12</sup>. The greatest declines were in Madagascar (20 percentage points), Mozambique (16 points) and Uganda (13 points). But large increases were recorded in Lesotho (19 percentage points) and Zimbabwe (9 points) (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Changes in support for women's leadership**  
 18 countries | 2005-2012 | % 'agree' or 'strongly agree' women leaders ok |



While on average just one in four (26%) says women should be subjected to traditional laws rather than enjoying equal rights, this is the view of majorities in Mali (60%) and Niger (56%) (Figure 5). All regions show strong support for women's equality, although East Africa leads the way at 82% (Figure 6).



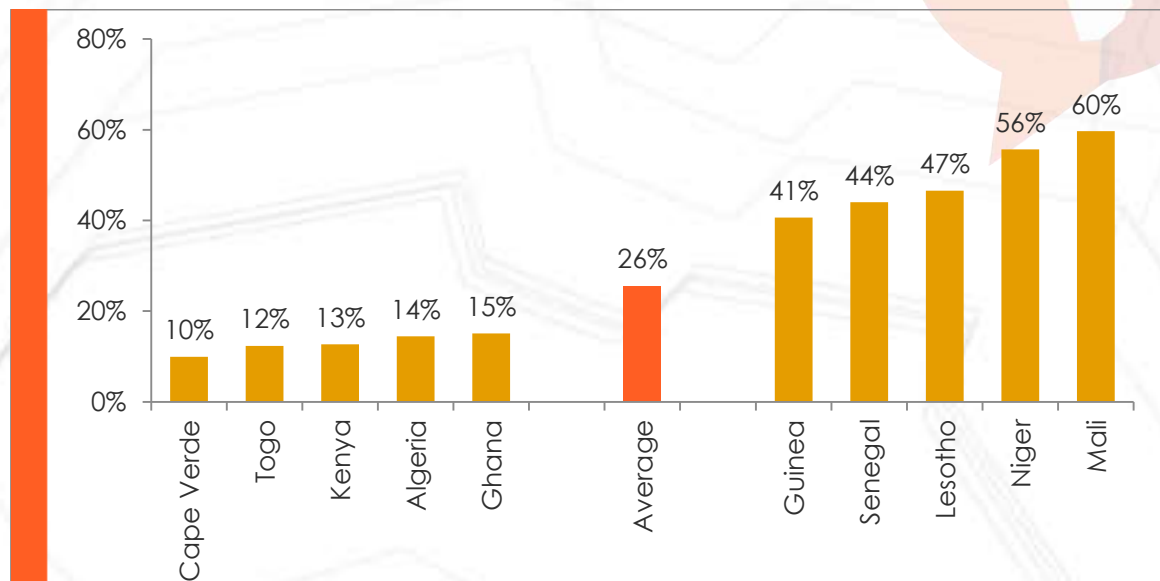
Photo: irinnews.org

<sup>12</sup> Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

**Figure 5: Rejection of equal rights in favour of traditional law**

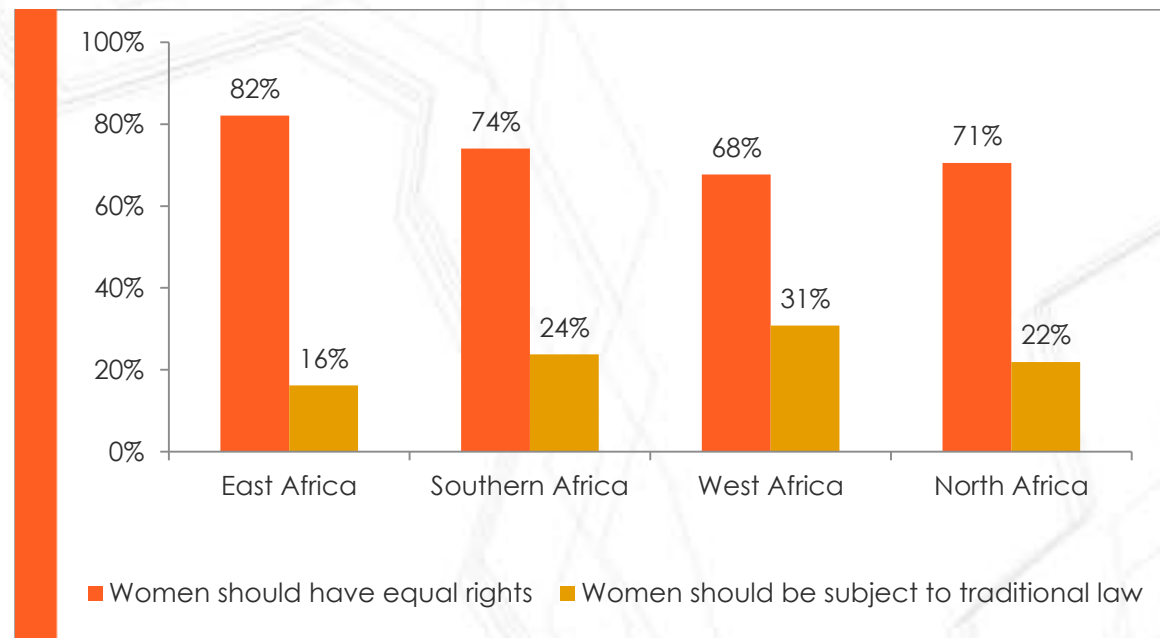
| highest & lowest countries

| % 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that women should be subject to traditional laws |



**Figure 6: Support for equal rights for women by region**

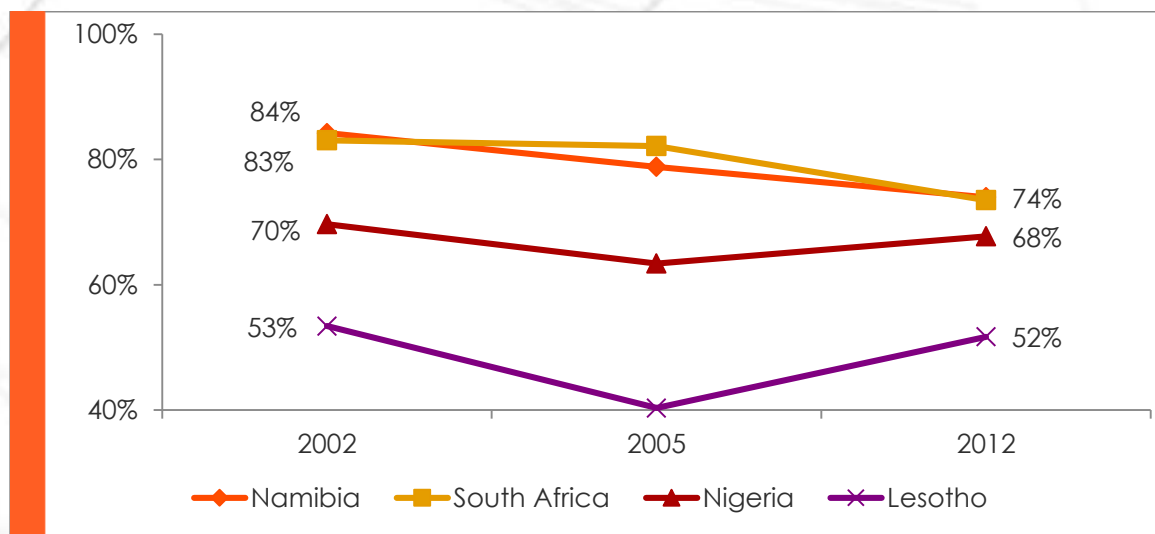
| 34 countries | 2011-2013



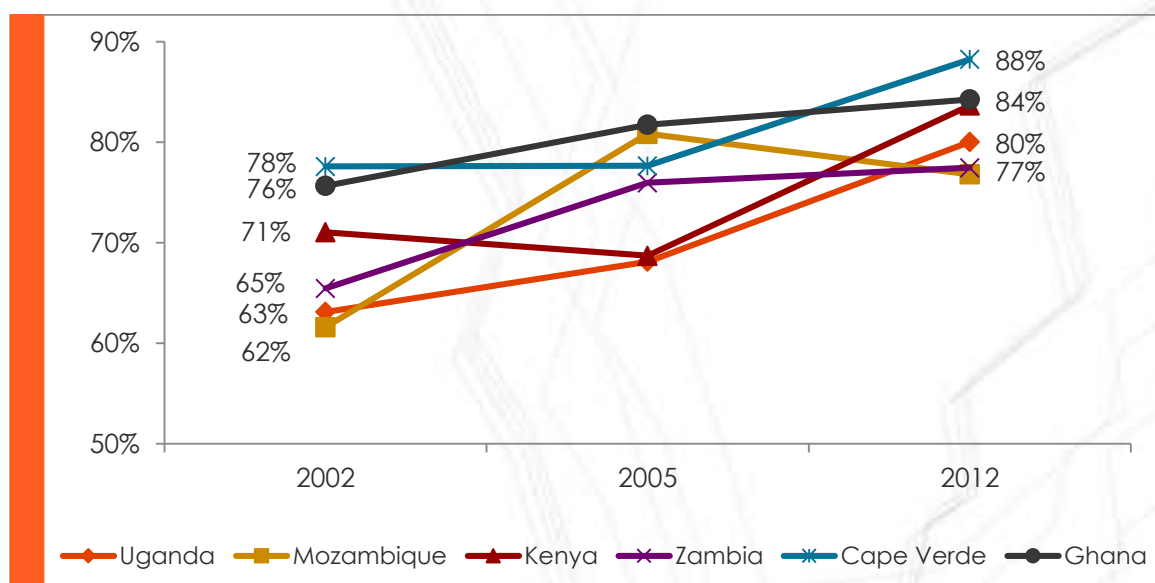


Data from 15 countries<sup>13</sup> where support for women's equality has been tracked since 2002 shows modest improvement, with support climbing from 68% in 2002 to 73% in 2012. Support for gender equality decreased in four countries, especially in Namibia (by 10 percentage points) and South Africa (by 9 percentage points) (Figure 7). In contrast, large increases in support were recorded in Uganda (up 17 percentage points), Mozambique (up 15 points), and Kenya (13 points), along with several others (Figure 8).

**Figure 7: Countries with declining support for women's equality**  
 | 2002-2012  
 | % 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that women should have equal rights |



**Figure 8: Countries with increasing support for women's equality**  
 | 2002-2012 | % 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that women should have equal rights |



<sup>13</sup> Botswana, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

## A Legacy of Inequality



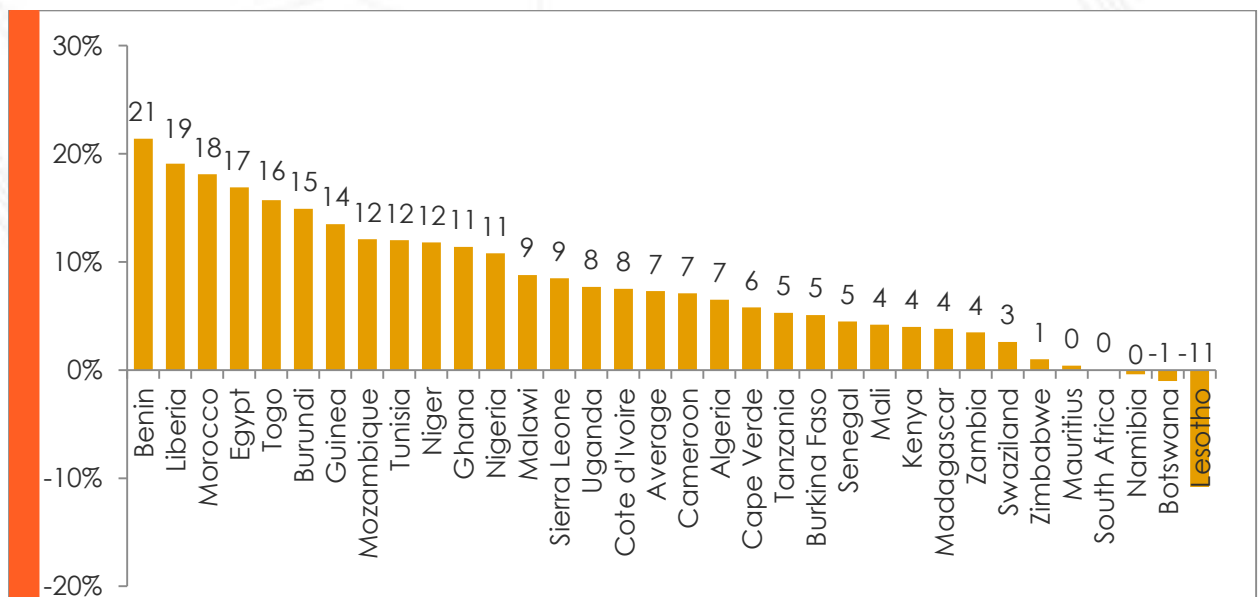
Despite the general support expressed in most regions for women's equality, women are at a marked disadvantage to men in their daily lives.

The most noticeable gaps in women's equality are in education. Across 34 countries, 26% of women reported never having any formal education, compared with 19% among men. Lesotho is the only country where women are more likely to have at least some education than men (by 11 percentage points) (Figure 9). Several other Southern African countries show no appreciable gap, including Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

In sharp contrast, wide gaps are reported in Benin, where 56% of women report no formal education compared with 34% of men (21 percentage point gap), along with Liberia (19 points), Morocco (18 points), and Egypt (17 points).<sup>14</sup>

Figure 9: **Gender gap in education**

| Difference between women & men who lack any formal education  
| 34 countries | 2011-2013



Participants were asked: "What is the highest level of education you have completed?"

<sup>14</sup> Note that overall levels reporting no formal education varied enormously by country. Thus, Benin reported a very high overall level of lack of education: 56% for women and 34% for men, as well as a very large (21 percentage point) gap. Similarly, Guinea also reported a large gap (13 points) at high levels of lack of education (61% of women and 48% of men reported no formal education). In contrast Togo also had a large (16 point) gap, but at considerably lower levels: 27% for women with no formal education, and 11% for men. We are more interested here in recording the gaps than in the overall levels of non-education, though the latter are of course important as well.

Not surprisingly, gaps are evident in higher education as well: 16% of men report having at least some post-secondary education, compared with just 11% of women.

For both men and women, the differences across regions are large. But within regions, the largest gender differences are found in North Africa: 25% of women have no formal education compared with 15% of men; 28% of men have post-secondary education, compared with 21% among women (Figure 10). The smallest gaps are found in Southern Africa.

Figure 10: **Gender gaps in education level by region**  
| 34 countries | 2011-2013

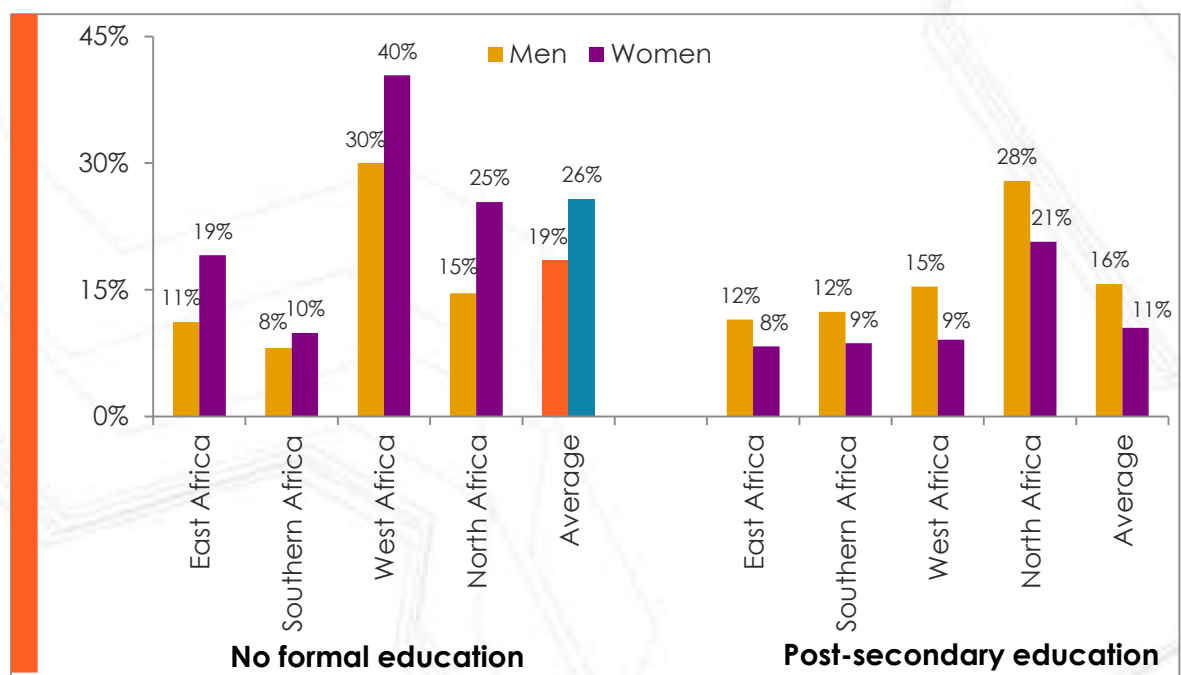


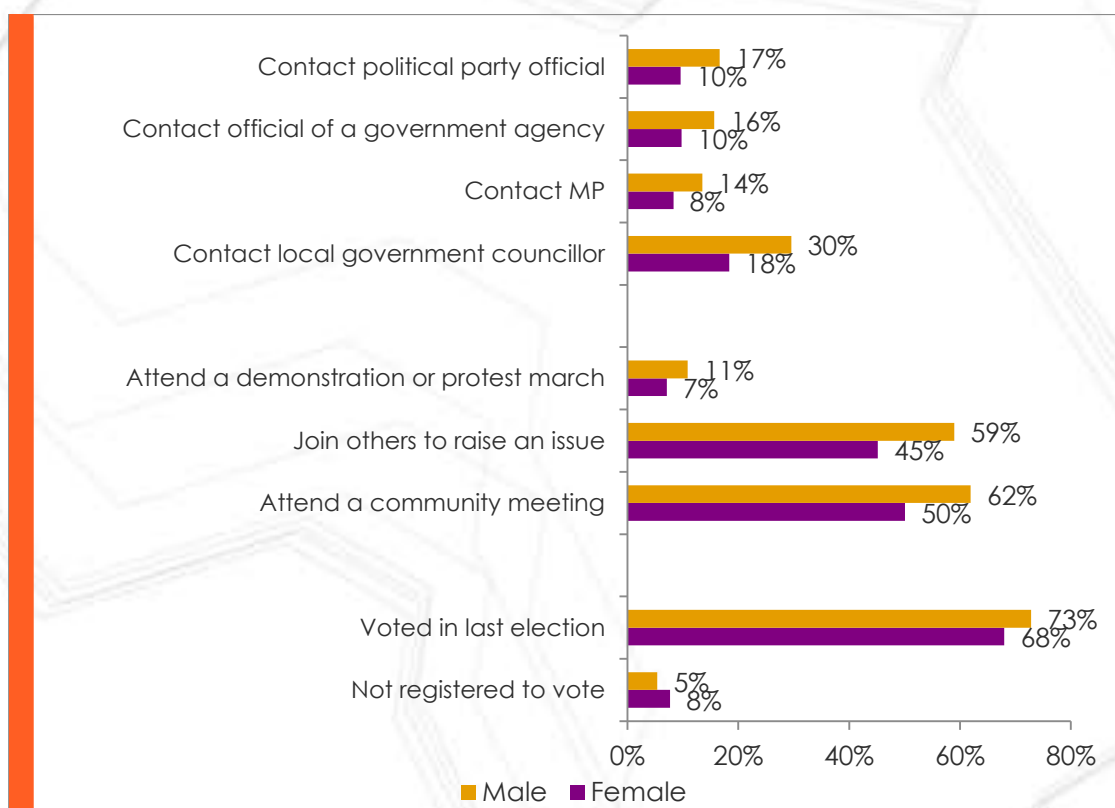
photo: irinnews.com

## Women Lag in Political Activism

Women are less likely to be active citizens. They are both less likely to be registered to vote than men (8% unregistered for women, vs. 5% for men) and less likely to vote (68% vs. 73%). Furthermore, women are also significantly less likely than men to report that they have contacted leaders and to engage in other forms of participation (Figure 11).

Figure 11: **Active Citizenship by Gender**

| 34 countries | 2011-2013



Participants were asked:

"During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views?"

- i) A local government councillor
- ii) A member of parliament
- iii) An official of a government agency
- iv) A political party official"

(% 'only once', 'a few times' or 'often')

"Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year.

- i) Attended a community meeting
- ii) Got together with others to raise an issue
- iii) Attended a demonstration or protest march"

(% who said 'yes')

With regard to the most recent national election in [20xx], which statement is true for you?"

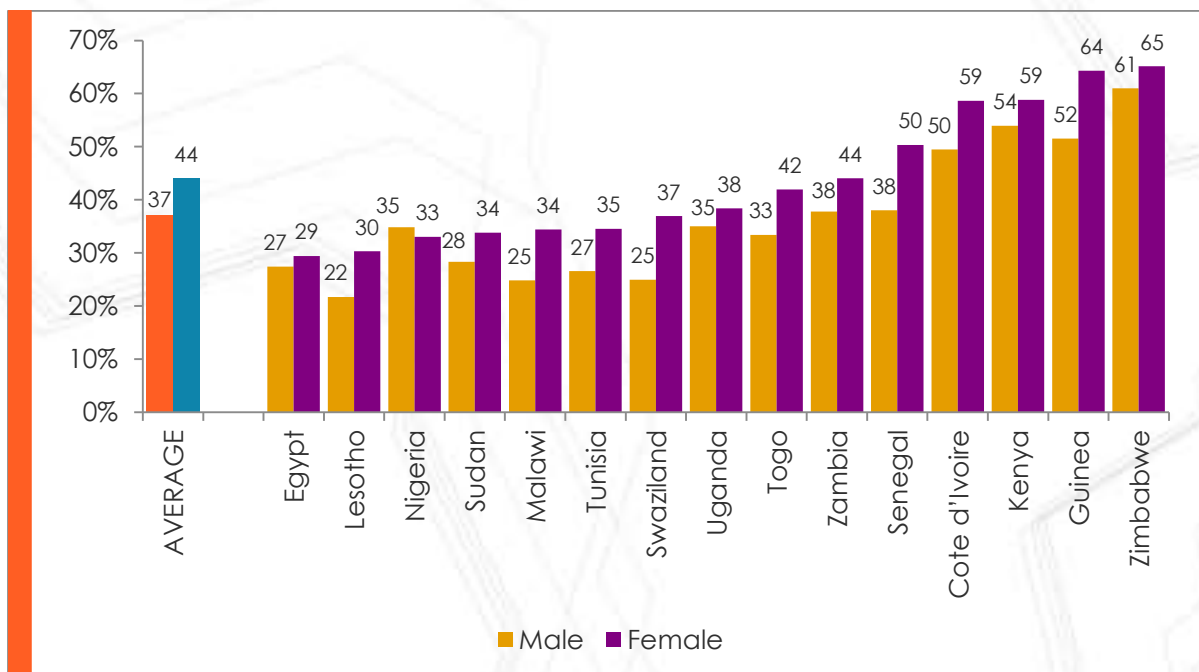
(% 'You voted in the elections' and 'You were not registered to vote')

Notes: (1) Egypt excluded from data on 'Contact local government councillor' (2) Madagascar excluded from data on 'Contact MP'

## Electoral Threats Highest for Women

Women's secondary social position is also reflected in their daily lives in other important ways. One area of particular concern is their sense of vulnerability to political intimidation and violence. On average across all 34 countries, the difference between men and women on this issue is not large: 28% fear becoming a victim of political intimidation or violence 'somewhat' or 'a lot', compared with 25% of men. But the gaps tend to be largest in those countries where fear levels – among both men and women – are highest (Figure 12). Among the 15 countries with the highest levels of intimidation, the gender gap rises to 7 percentage points. For example, in Guinea, 52% of men are concerned about political intimidation, compared with 64% of women – a 12 percentage point gap. Among these high intimidation countries, only Nigerian men actually report greater fear of intimidation than women (by 2 percentage points).

Figure 12: **Countries with highest levels of political intimidation, by gender**  
15 countries | 2011-2013



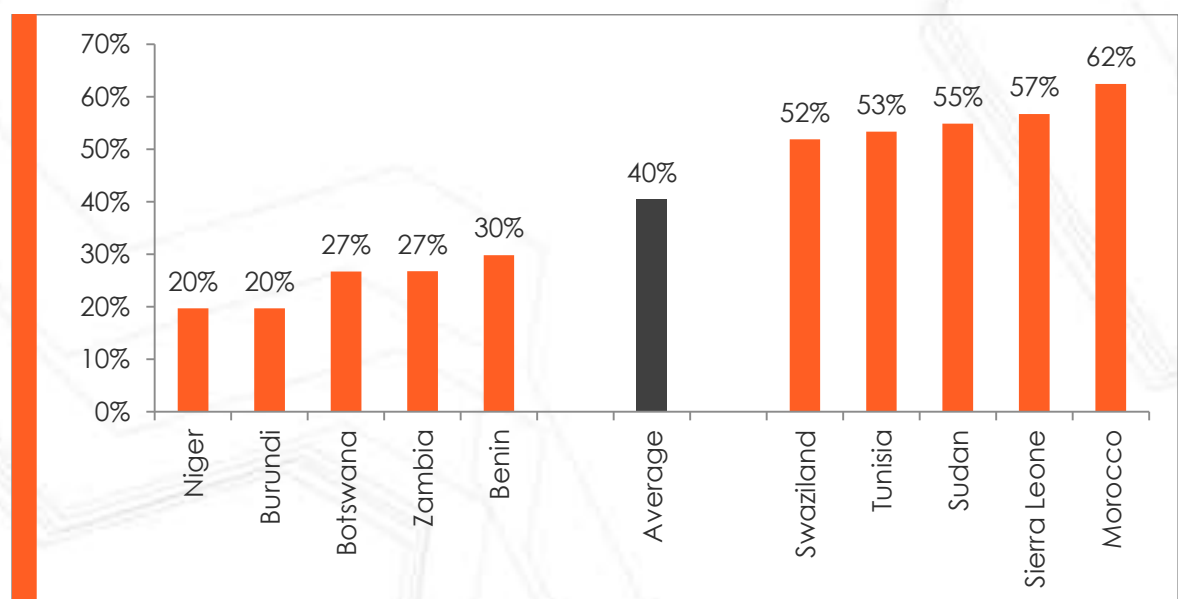
Participants were asked: "During election campaigns in this country, how much do you personally fear becoming a victim of political intimidation or violence?" (% 'somewhat' or 'a lot')

It is, perhaps encouraging that women do not appear to let these fears stand in their way to a significant extent. Among those who did not fear political intimidation at all, reported voter turnout in the last election was 70%. Among those who feared political intimidation or violence 'a lot', turnout was lower, as expected, at 67%. Any difference in turnout based on fear is an important problem. But this relatively small difference in turnout despite a large difference in the level of fear expressed speaks to women's resilience, and their determination to have their voices heard.

## Inequality in the Workplace and Community

Women also face obstacles to living and working independently. Four out of ten respondents (40%) say that women are 'often' or 'always' treated unfairly by employers, compared with 51% who said this occurs 'never' or only 'rarely'. Moroccans are most likely to report inequality in the workplace (62%), but majorities also say women face discrimination in Sierra Leone (57%), Sudan (55%) and several other countries (Figure 13).

Figure 13: **Unfair treatment of women by employers**  
| highest & lowest countries | 2011-2013



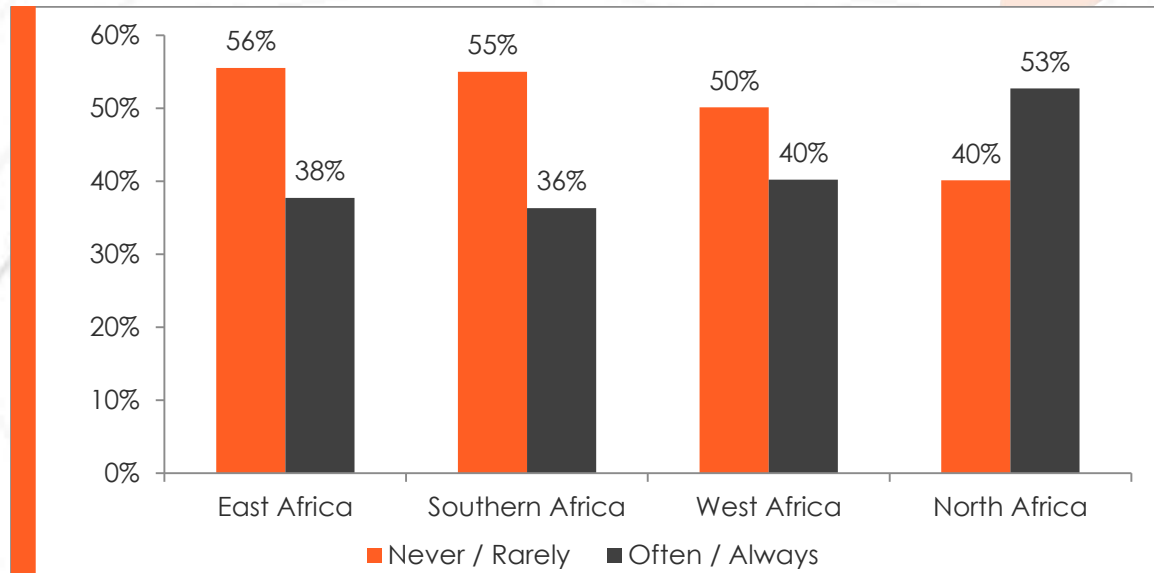
Participants were asked: "In your opinion, how often, in this country, are women treated unequally by employers?" (% 'often' or 'always')

*"Women face obstacles to living and working independently."*

A majority reports that women face discrimination in North Africa (53%), compared with just 40% who say this problem is uncommon (Figure 14).

Figure 14: **Unfair treatment of women by employers by region**

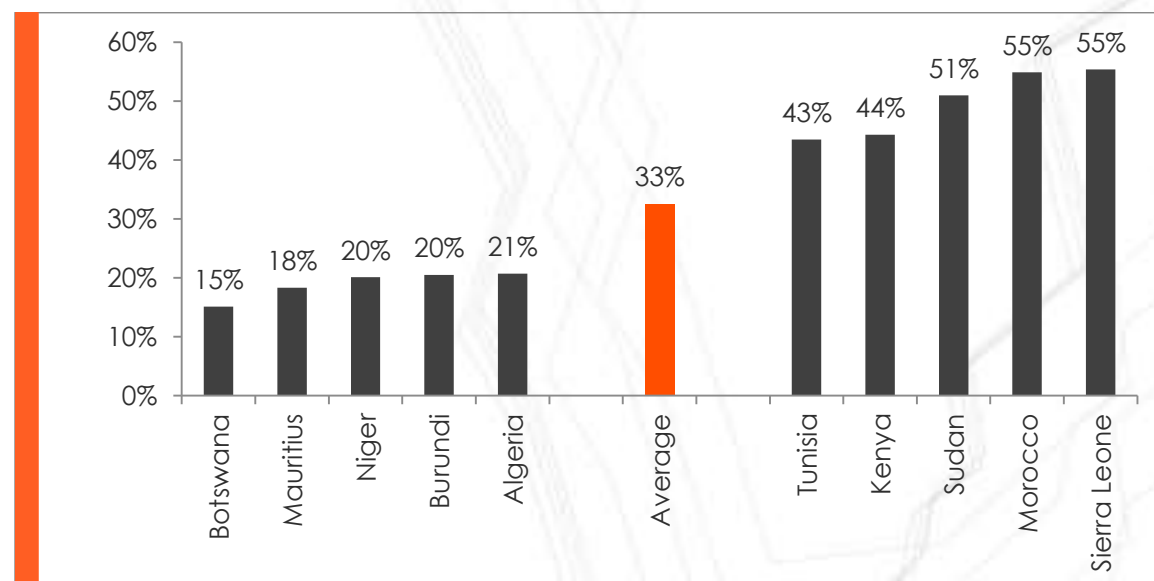
| 35 countries | 2011-2013



Survey respondents report less unfair treatment of women by police and in the courts, than by employers, but one in three (33%) nonetheless say women face unequal treatment in the justice system, compared with 60% who do not see significant problems. The problems are most severe in the same three countries: Morocco, Sierra Leone and Sudan (Figure 15).

Figure 15: **Unfair treatment of women by police and courts**

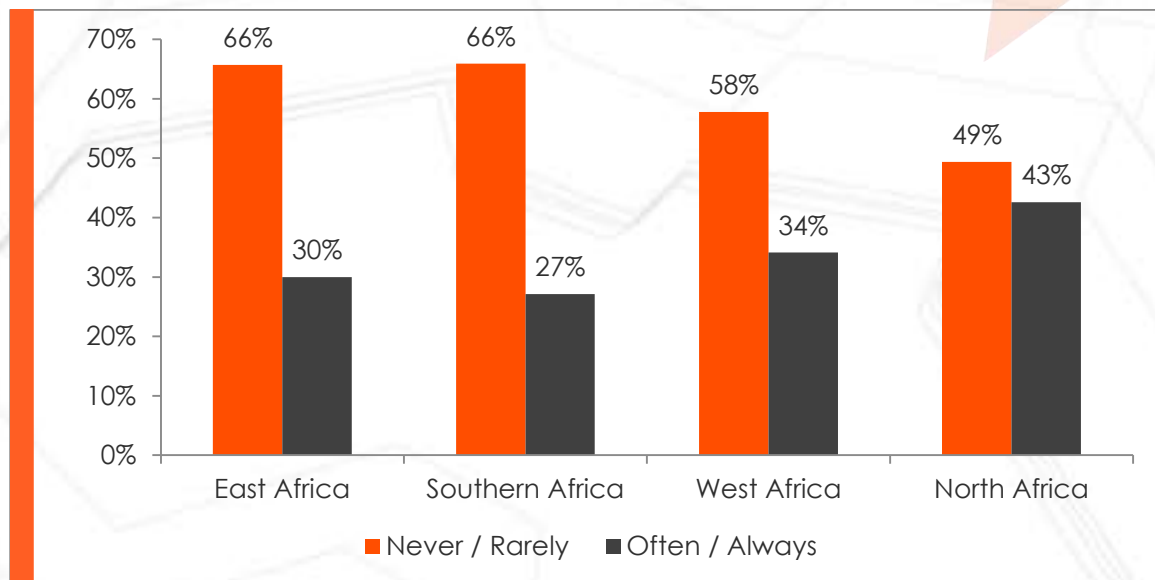
| highest & lowest countries | 2011-2013



Participants were asked: "In your opinion, how often, in this country, are women treated unequally by police and courts?" (% 'often' or 'always')

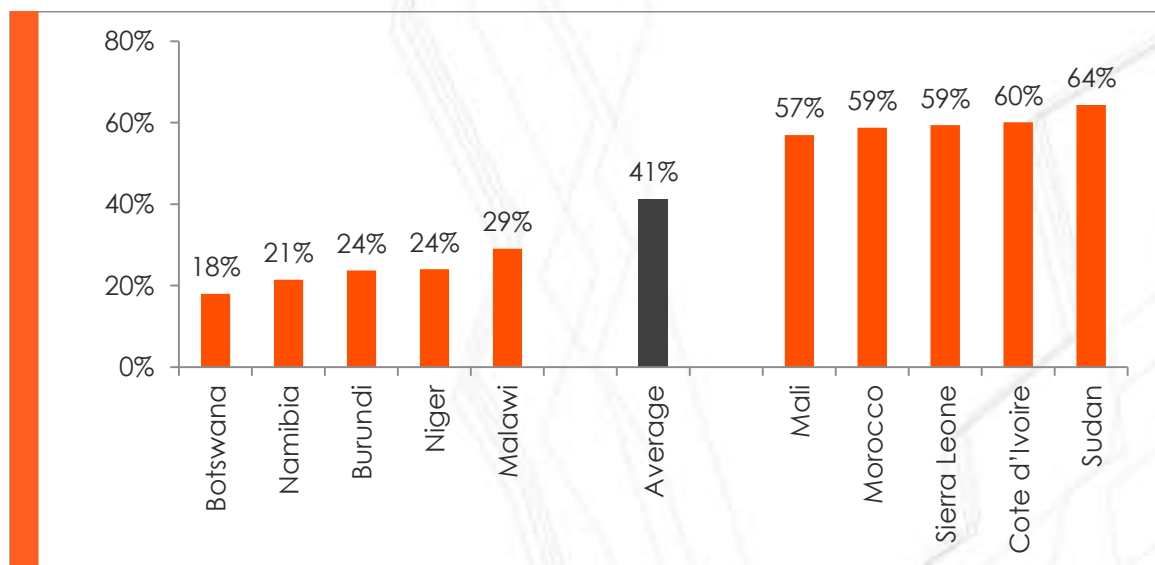
Two-thirds (66%) report few problems with discrimination in the justice system in East and Southern Africa, but 43% in North Africa report that discrimination against women is common (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Unfair treatment of women by police and courts, by region**  
| 35 countries | 2011-2013



Unequal treatment by traditional leaders is also reported to be widespread in many countries, led again by Sudan (64%), along with Cote d'Ivoire (60%), Sierra Leone (59%), Morocco (59%) and Mali (57%) (Figure 17).

**Figure 17: Unfair treatment of women by traditional leaders**  
| highest and lowest countries | 32 countries<sup>15</sup>, 2011-2013



Participants were asked: "In your opinion, how often, in this country, are women treated unequally by traditional leaders?" (% 'often' or 'always')

<sup>15</sup> This question was not asked in Cape Verde and Mauritius.





photo: irinnews.org, Mali

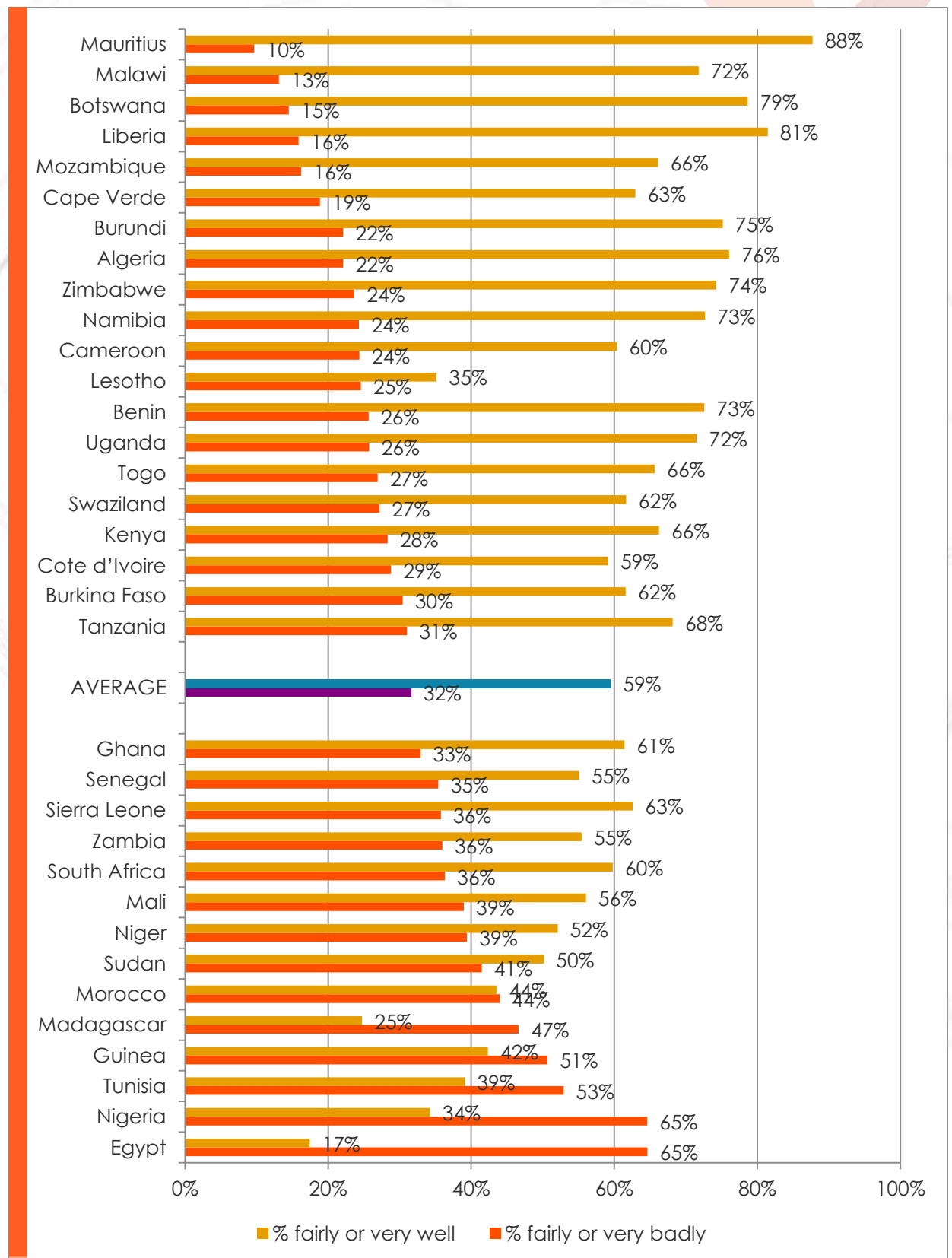
## Most Governments Get High Marks on Empowerment

When asked to rate their current governments' efforts to empower women, 59% say their governments handle the matter 'very well' or 'fairly well', while 32% say they handle it 'very badly' or 'fairly badly' (Figure 18). More than eight in ten Mauritians (88%) and Liberians (81%) give their governments positive marks. In contrast, 65% of both Nigerians and Egyptians say their government are doing 'fairly' or 'very badly', along with 53% of Tunisians and 51% of Guineans. A mere 17% of Egyptians say their government is doing a good job, the lowest of any country.



photo: Iirinnews.org

Figure 18: **Ratings of Government Handling of Women's Empowerment**  
 | 34 countries | 2011-2013



Participants 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: Empowering women?"

East Africans rate their governments as the most effective advocates for women, followed by Southern and then West Africans. In contrast, North Africans are evenly divided on this issue: 45% say their governments are handling this issue well, but an equal number (45%) say they are doing badly (Figure 19).

**Figure 19: Ratings of Government Handling of Women's Empowerment**  
| by region | 2011-2013



Across the 20 countries where this question was also asked in 2008<sup>16</sup>, there was no change: in both 2008 and 2012, 61% rated their governments' as doing 'very' or 'fairly well' in empowering women.

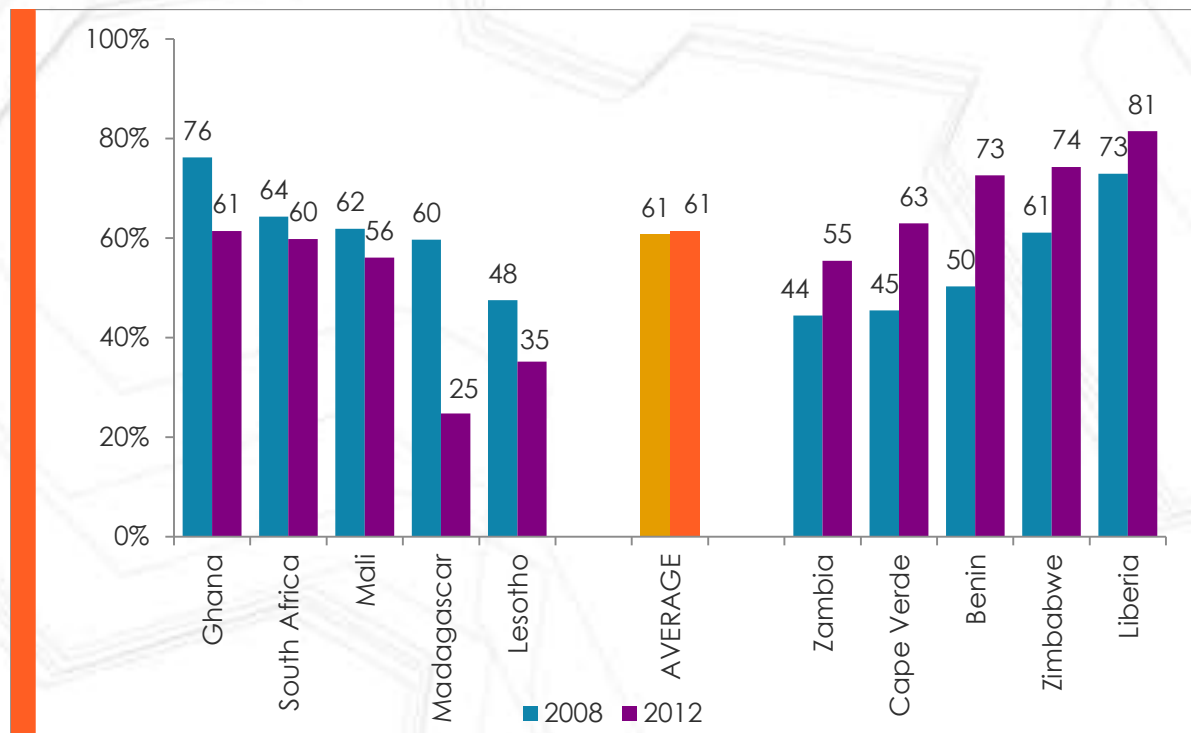


Photo: UN Women, Kenya

<sup>16</sup> Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

However, this average score masks some significant changes over time in individual countries. The biggest decrease in positive ratings was observed in Madagascar, with a 35 percentage point drop between 2008 and 2012 (Figure 20). Declines in positive ratings were also observed in Ghana (15 points) and Lesotho (13 points). Increases in positive ratings were observed in several countries, led by Benin (23 points) and Cape Verde (18 points).

**Figure 20: Countries with highest gains & losses in empowerment ratings**  
 | 20 countries | 2008-2012 % 'fairly well' or 'very well' |



2photo: Wikipedia Commons

## North Africa Lags on Gender Equality

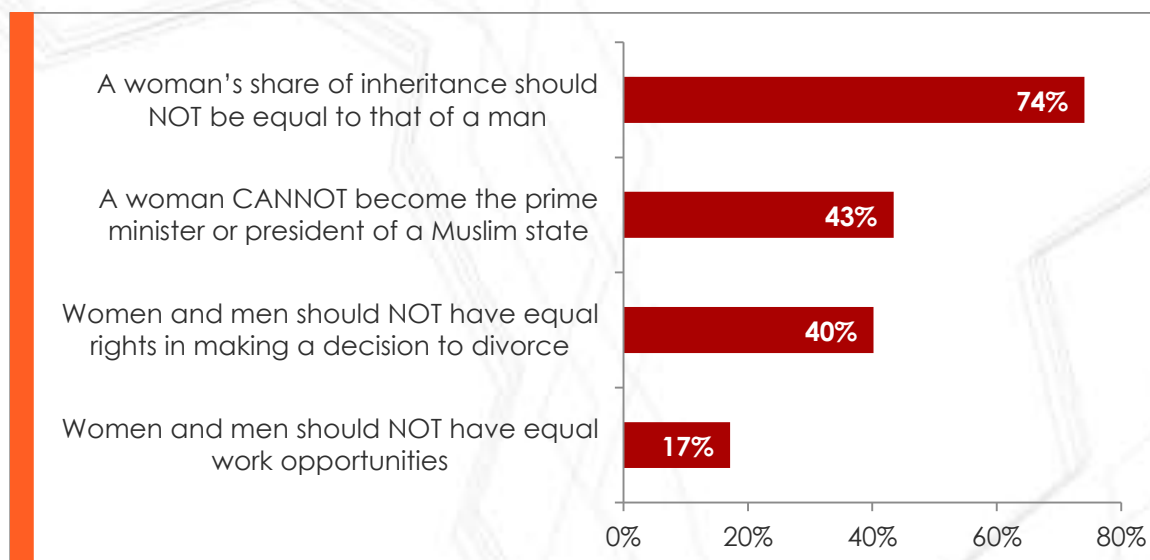


The five North African countries surveyed by Afrobarometer – Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia – collectively report the lowest levels of support for women’s equality, and the highest frequency of discrimination (Figures 2, 14, 16 and 19). Several additional questions on gender equality were asked only in these five countries, allowing us to explore attitudes there still further.

With regard to women’s opportunities at the highest levels of political leadership, North Africans are closely divided: 43% reject the notion that a woman could become the president or prime minister of a Muslim state, compared with 46% who think this is acceptable (Figure 21). Attitudes are more open with regard to women in the workplace, with 76% agreeing that women should have equal work opportunities, and just 17% disagreeing.

But attitudes are equally or even more conservative on social issues. Nearly five in ten (47%) believe women should have equal rights in making a decision to divorce, but almost as many (40%) disagree. And support for equal inheritance for women is very limited: just 16% believe in equality in this case, compared with an overwhelming 74% who disagree.

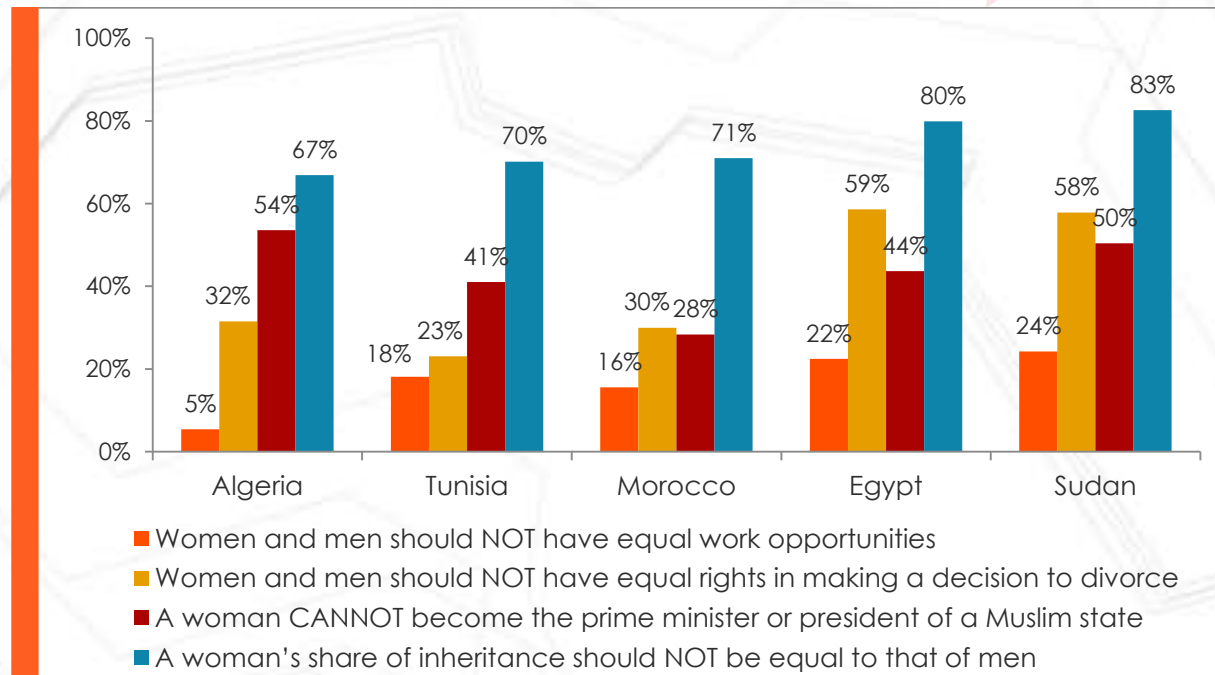
Figure 21: **Lack of support for gender equality in North Africa**  
| 5 countries | 2013



Participants were asked: "Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements (% 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree'): A woman can become the prime minister or president of a Muslim state. Women and men should have equal work opportunities. Women's share of inheritance should be equal to that of men. Women and men should have equal rights in making a decision to divorce.

Sudanese and Egyptian respondents generally express more traditional attitudes towards gender equality than Moroccans, Tunisians, and Algerians, particularly with regards to inheritance and decision-making rights about divorce (Figure 22).

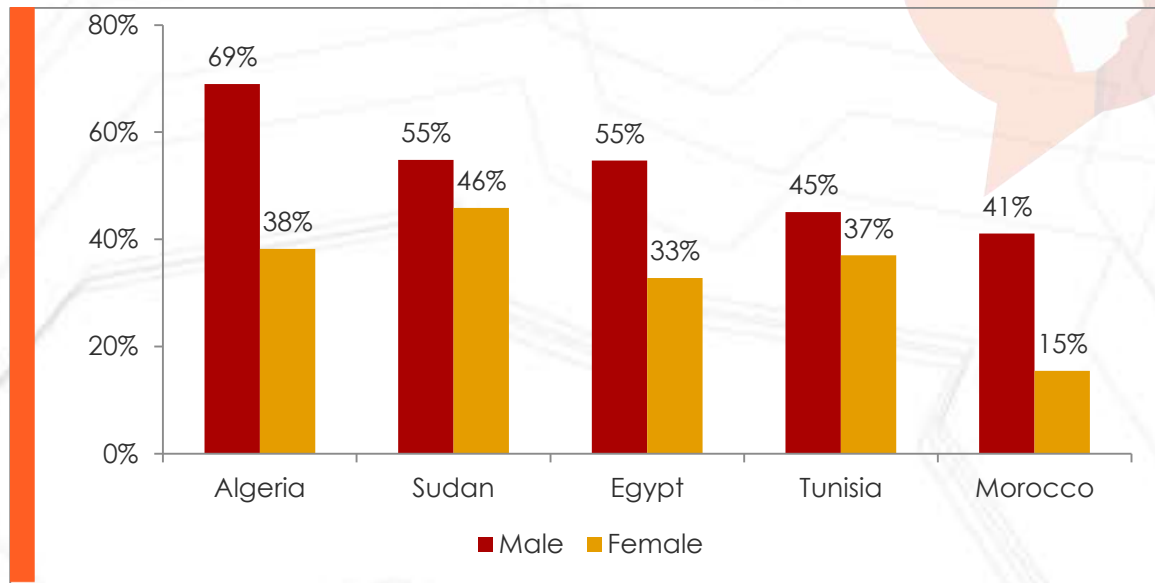
**Figure 22: Lack of support for gender equality in North Africa**  
| 5 countries, 2013



*% who 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' with the following statements: A woman can become the prime minister or president of a Muslim state. Women and men should have equal work opportunities. Women's share of inheritance should be equal to that of men. Women and men should have equal rights in making a decision to divorce.*

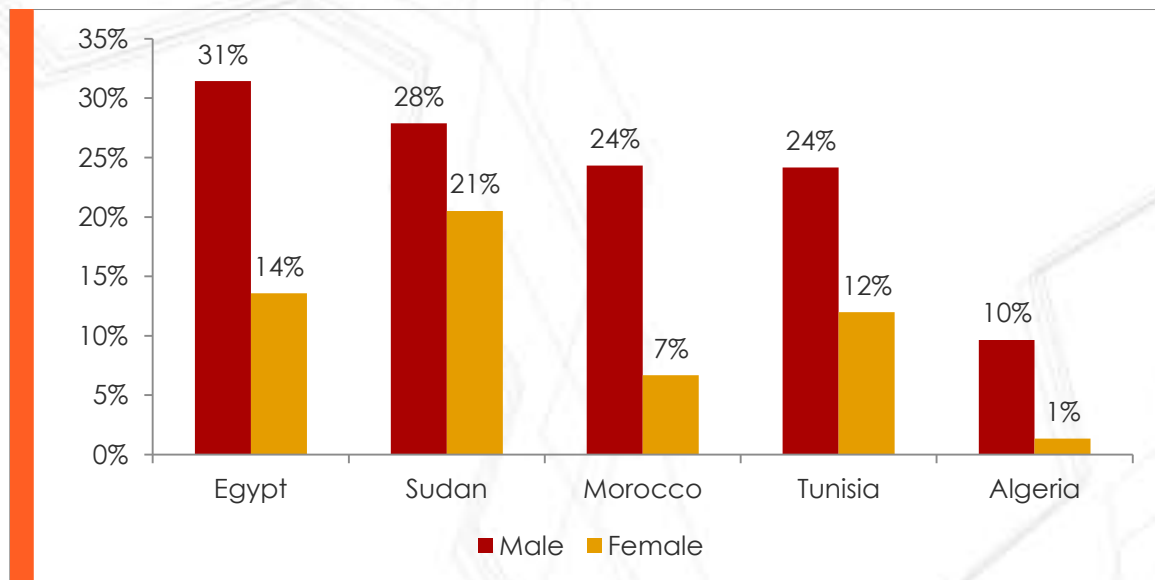
There are substantial divides between men and women in North Africa. For example, 53% of men reject the possibility of a woman as prime minister or president (36% accept), whereas among women 55% endorse women's political leadership, and 34% reject it. There are also significant differences across countries. More than two thirds (69%) of Algerian men reject women's leadership, compared with just 41% of men (and only 15% of women) in Morocco (Figure 23). Similar divides are evident in most countries on most issues, although there are exceptions. For example, men and women in Sudan reject equality of inheritance at almost equally high levels (84% for men, and 81% for women) (Figures 24-26).

**Figure 23: Lack of support for women's leadership in North Africa**  
 | by country and gender | 5 countries, 2013



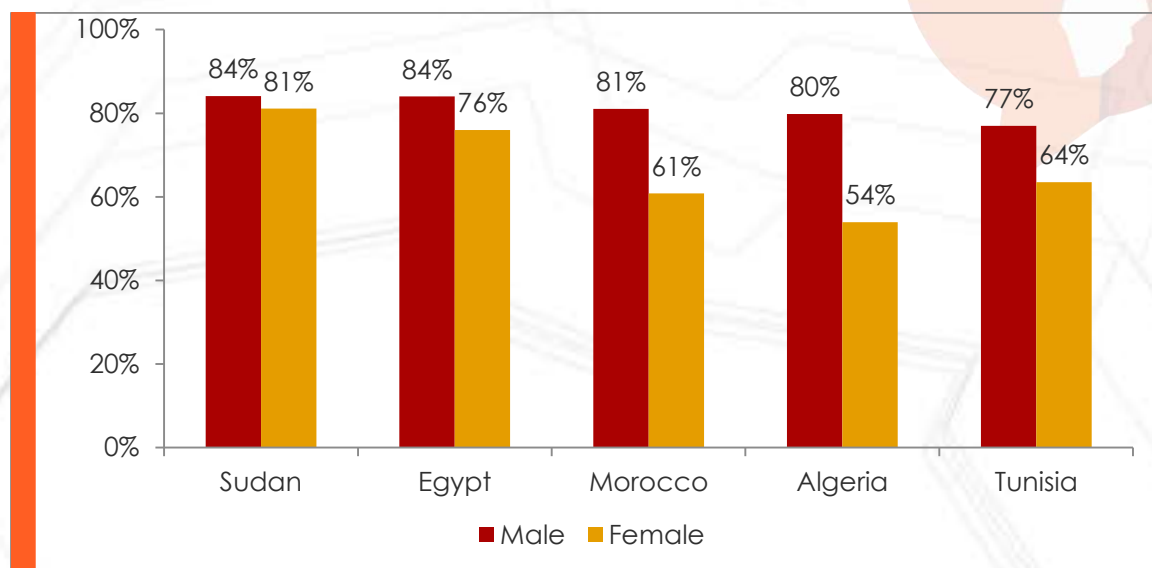
% disagree/strongly disagree with the statement: "A woman can become the prime minister or president of a Muslim state."

**Figure 24: Lack of support for equal employment opportunities in North Africa,**  
 | by country & gender | 5 countries, 2013



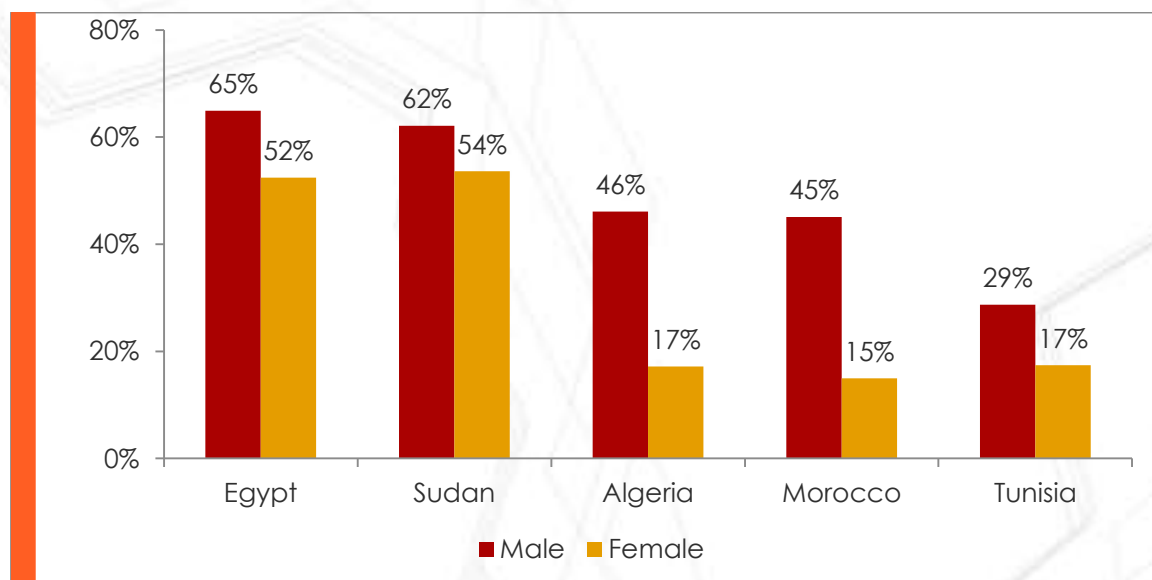
% disagree/strongly disagree with statement: "Women and men should have equal work opportunities."

**Figure 25: Lack of support for equal inheritance in North Africa**  
 | by country and gender | 5 countries, 2013



% disagree/strongly disagree with statement: "Women's share of inheritance should be equal to that of men."

**Figure 26: Lack of support for equal right to divorce in North Africa**  
 | by country and gender | 5 countries, 2013



% disagree/strongly disagree with statement: "Women and men should have equal rights in making a decision to divorce."



## Conclusion

Widespread support for equality, alongside approval of most governments' attempts to empower women, suggest that a majority of Africans have embraced gender equality and reject traditional norms that hold women back. However, women continue to be disadvantaged in critical ways, especially through lack of equal education – a gap that has long-term implications for women's position and advancement, which needs to be urgently addressed. Gender-based discrimination also remains widespread.

Women therefore need to benefit from continued and expanded government efforts to address these gaps, especially by promoting equal education of girls, and ensuring that women's rights in the workplace and in other public spaces are fully protected. Women's education, like men's, should be seen as both an intrinsic right and a critical lever for reaching other development objectives.

The disparities between men and women with respect to voting and other forms of political participation indicate that women, too, must embrace their rights and responsibilities by taking advantage of all opportunities to make their voices heard. Given the burdens they bear both within their homes and outside of them, this will not always be easy. But women's political participation will be an essential tool for both consolidating and extending the gains that women have made thus far.

Women face particular challenges in North Africa, which trails East, Southern and West African on almost all measures. Moreover, the gap between women and men on many issues remains far wider in the North than in sub-Saharan Africa. Some encouragement can be taken from the fact that on the most fundamental question – whether women should have equal rights to men -- North Africans join their counterparts from other regions in expressing widespread support. In addition, although education gaps are widest in North Africa, women nonetheless benefit from higher levels of education in this region compared to other parts of the continent. But North Africans who favour equality also face the challenge that on some issues, especially inheritance laws, large numbers of women join men in opposing equality. The obstacles to achieving gender equality in North Africa thus remain profound.

These findings suggest that both governments and political activists must redouble their efforts, especially to promote equal access to education for girls and women, in order that all citizens, women as well as men, enjoy the fruits of the political and economic gains of the last two decades.

<b>Attitudes towards women's leadership</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Men only as leaders  (Agree/ Strongly agree)</b>	<b>Women leaders OK  (Agree/ Strongly agree)</b>	<b>Agree with neither</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	48%	46%	4%	2%
<b>Benin</b>	26%	73%	0%	0%
<b>Botswana</b>	13%	86%	1%	1%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	29%	67%	2%	2%
<b>Burundi</b>	24%	75%	1%	0%
<b>Cameroon</b>	24%	71%	2%	3%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	15%	83%	1%	1%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	26%	74%	0%	1%
<b>Egypt</b>	50%	45%	2%	3%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<i>forthcoming</i>			
<b>Ghana</b>	27%	72%	1%	0%
<b>Guinea</b>	28%	71%	1%	0%
<b>Kenya</b>	22%	75%	2%	1%
<b>Lesotho</b>	27%	70%	1%	1%
<b>Liberia</b>	20%	79%	1%	0%
<b>Madagascar</b>	29%	62%	2%	7%
<b>Malawi</b>	21%	78%	1%	1%
<b>Mali</b>	42%	57%	1%	0%
<b>Mauritius</b>	22%	76%	1%	1%
<b>Morocco</b>	31%	62%	4%	3%
<b>Mozambique</b>	28%	65%	3%	4%
<b>Namibia</b>	30%	70%	0%	0%
<b>Niger</b>	48%	51%	0%	1%
<b>Nigeria</b>	46%	53%	0%	0%
<b>Senegal</b>	35%	64%	1%	0%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	35%	63%	2%	1%
<b>South Africa</b>	24%	72%	3%	1%
<b>Sudan</b>	53%	40%	5%	2%
<b>Swaziland</b>	18%	80%	2%	0%
<b>Tanzania</b>	19%	81%	0%	0%
<b>Togo</b>	12%	87%	1%	1%
<b>Tunisia</b>	37%	58%	2%	3%
<b>Uganda</b>	33%	66%	1%	0%
<b>Zambia</b>	26%	73%	1%	0%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	23%	76%	1%	0%
<b>West Africa</b>	29%	69%	1%	1%
<b>East Africa</b>	25%	74%	1%	0%
<b>Southern Africa</b>	24%	73%	1%	1%
<b>North Africa</b>	44%	50%	3%	3%
<b>Average</b>	29%	68%	1%	1%



<b>Changes in support for women as leaders</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>Agree/ Strongly agree women leaders OK</b>	<b>Agree/ Strongly agree women leaders OK</b>
<b>Benin</b>	85%	73%
<b>Botswana</b>	83%	86%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	80%	83%
<b>Ghana</b>	83%	72%
<b>Kenya</b>	81%	75%
<b>Lesotho</b>	51%	70%
<b>Madagascar</b>	82%	62%
<b>Malawi</b>	80%	78%
<b>Mali</b>	62%	57%
<b>Mozambique</b>	81%	65%
<b>Namibia</b>	67%	70%
<b>Nigeria</b>	59%	53%
<b>Senegal</b>	72%	64%
<b>South Africa</b>	80%	72%
<b>Tanzania</b>	90%	81%
<b>Uganda</b>	79%	66%
<b>Zambia</b>	71%	73%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	67%	76%
<b>Average</b>	75%	72%

<b>Support for equal rights for women</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Women should have equal rights</b>	<b>Women should be subject to traditional laws</b>	<b>Agree with neither</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
	<b>(Agree/ Strongly agree)</b>	<b>(Agree/ Strongly agree)</b>		
<b>Algeria</b>	78%	14%	6%	2%
<b>Benin</b>	69%	30%	1%	0%
<b>Botswana</b>	79%	19%	1%	1%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	69%	28%	2%	1%
<b>Burundi</b>	81%	18%	2%	0%
<b>Cameroon</b>	72%	22%	3%	3%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	88%	10%	1%	1%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	63%	36%	1%	0%
<b>Egypt</b>	66%	25%	4%	4%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<i>forthcoming</i>			
<b>Ghana</b>	84%	15%	1%	0%
<b>Guinea</b>	58%	41%	1%	0%
<b>Kenya</b>	84%	13%	3%	1%
<b>Lesotho</b>	52%	47%	1%	1%
<b>Liberia</b>	81%	18%	0%	0%
<b>Madagascar</b>	79%	18%	1%	2%
<b>Malawi</b>	72%	27%	1%	0%
<b>Mali</b>	39%	60%	1%	0%
<b>Mauritius</b>	83%	16%	0%	0%
<b>Morocco</b>	75%	20%	4%	2%
<b>Mozambique</b>	77%	18%	2%	3%
<b>Namibia</b>	74%	26%	0%	0%
<b>Niger</b>	44%	56%	1%	0%
<b>Nigeria</b>	68%	32%	0%	0%
<b>Senegal</b>	54%	44%	2%	0%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	72%	26%	2%	1%
<b>South Africa</b>	74%	23%	3%	1%
<b>Sudan</b>	58%	29%	9%	3%
<b>Swaziland</b>	72%	26%	2%	0%
<b>Tanzania</b>	84%	16%	0%	0%
<b>Togo</b>	87%	12%	0%	0%
<b>Tunisia</b>	76%	21%	2%	1%
<b>Uganda</b>	80%	19%	1%	0%
<b>Zambia</b>	77%	21%	2%	0%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	77%	22%	2%	0%
<b>West Africa</b>	68%	31%	1%	0%
<b>East Africa</b>	82%	16%	1%	0%
<b>Southern Africa</b>	74%	24%	1%	1%
<b>North Africa</b>	70%	22%	5%	2%
<b>Average</b>	72%	26%	2%	1%

<b>Support for boys receiving priority access to education</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Education recipient priority: boy (Agree/strongly agree)</b>	<b>Education recipient priority: ability (Agree/strongly agree)</b>	<b>Agree with neither</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	3%	39%	47%	12%
<b>Benin</b>	23%	58%	19%	0%
<b>Botswana</b>	4%	80%	15%	0%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	12%	66%	20%	2%
<b>Burundi</b>	6%	91%	2%	0%
<b>Cameroon</b>	7%	78%	12%	3%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	10%	40%	47%	4%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	10%	75%	14%	1%
<b>Egypt</b>	24%	56%	15%	5%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<i>forthcoming</i>			
<b>Ghana</b>	12%	84%	4%	0%
<b>Guinea</b>	12%	74%	14%	0%
<b>Kenya</b>	12%	70%	18%	1%
<b>Lesotho</b>	8%	74%	17%	1%
<b>Liberia</b>	12%	62%	25%	1%
<b>Madagascar</b>	23%	31%	41%	5%
<b>Malawi</b>	19%	71%	10%	0%
<b>Mali</b>	20%	68%	12%	0%
<b>Mauritius</b>	7%	78%	13%	2%
<b>Morocco</b>	17%	69%	11%	3%
<b>Mozambique</b>	19%	61%	14%	6%
<b>Namibia</b>	14%	82%	3%	2%
<b>Niger</b>	18%	74%	7%	1%
<b>Nigeria</b>	28%	70%	2%	0%
<b>Senegal</b>	18%	71%	10%	2%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	26%	69%	4%	1%
<b>South Africa</b>	18%	70%	10%	2%
<b>Sudan</b>	27%	48%	21%	4%
<b>Swaziland</b>	7%	44%	47%	1%
<b>Tanzania</b>	16%	78%	6%	0%
<b>Togo</b>	11%	63%	26%	1%
<b>Tunisia</b>	18%	63%	16%	3%
<b>Uganda</b>	16%	78%	5%	0%
<b>Zambia</b>	12%	79%	9%	0%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	7%	71%	21%	0%
<b>West Africa</b>	16%	68%	15%	1%
<b>East Africa</b>	12%	79%	8%	0%
<b>Southern Africa</b>	13%	67%	18%	2%
<b>North Africa</b>	18%	55%	22%	5%
<b>Average</b>	15%	67%	16%	2%



<b>Changes in support for gender equality</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>Agree/ Strongly agree women should have equal rights</b>	<b>Agree/ Strongly agree women should have equal rights</b>	<b>Agree/ Strongly agree women should have equal rights</b>
<b>Botswana</b>	78%	67%	79%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	78%	78%	88%
<b>Ghana</b>	76%	82%	84%
<b>Kenya</b>	71%	69%	84%
<b>Lesotho</b>	53%	40%	52%
<b>Malawi</b>	68%	57%	72%
<b>Mali</b>	39%	54%	39%
<b>Mozambique</b>	62%	81%	77%
<b>Namibia</b>	84%	79%	74%
<b>Nigeria</b>	70%	63%	68%
<b>Senegal</b>	49%	56%	54%
<b>South Africa</b>	83%	82%	74%
<b>Tanzania</b>	84%	88%	84%
<b>Uganda</b>	63%	68%	80%
<b>Zambia</b>	65%	76%	77%
<b>Average</b>	68%	69%	73%

Gender gap in education								
Country	Men				Women			
	No formal education	Primary/Secondary	Post-secondary	Don't know	No formal education	Primary/Secondary	Post-secondary	Don't know
Algeria	13%	70%	16%	0%	20%	66%	14%	0%
Benin	34%	59%	7%	0%	56%	42%	3%	0%
Botswana	13%	67%	20%	0%	12%	71%	17%	0%
Burkina Faso	57%	37%	6%	0%	62%	34%	3%	0%
Burundi	26%	70%	4%	0%	40%	58%	2%	0%
Cameroon	6%	68%	27%	0%	13%	66%	20%	1%
Cape Verde	8%	78%	14%	0%	14%	73%	14%	0%
Cote d'Ivoire	18%	68%	14%	0%	25%	68%	7%	0%
Egypt	22%	41%	38%	0%	39%	38%	23%	0%
Ethiopia	<i>forthcoming</i>							
Ghana	16%	72%	13%	0%	27%	67%	7%	0%
Guinea	48%	34%	18%	1%	61%	31%	8%	1%
Kenya	5%	75%	20%	0%	9%	75%	16%	0%
Lesotho	19%	74%	7%	0%	8%	85%	6%	0%
Liberia	14%	66%	19%	1%	33%	58%	9%	0%
Madagascar	11%	86%	3%	0%	15%	83%	2%	0%
Malawi	7%	89%	3%	0%	16%	82%	1%	0%
Mali	62%	23%	15%	0%	66%	26%	8%	0%
Mauritius	1%	83%	16%	0%	2%	85%	13%	0%
Morocco	15%	56%	30%	0%	33%	45%	22%	0%
Mozambique	8%	80%	11%	0%	20%	76%	4%	0%
Namibia	9%	76%	15%	0%	8%	82%	9%	0%
Niger	66%	27%	7%	0%	78%	18%	4%	0%
Nigeria	11%	63%	26%	1%	22%	61%	17%	0%
Senegal	41%	47%	12%	0%	46%	49%	5%	0%
Sierra Leone	29%	50%	20%	1%	38%	46%	16%	0%
South Africa	5%	81%	14%	0%	5%	84%	11%	0%
Swaziland	9%	72%	19%	0%	12%	77%	11%	0%
Tanzania	6%	89%	5%	0%	11%	86%	2%	0%
Togo	11%	73%	16%	0%	27%	67%	6%	0%
Tunisia	10%	66%	23%	0%	22%	59%	18%	1%
Uganda	8%	75%	17%	0%	16%	72%	13%	0%
Zambia	3%	85%	13%	0%	6%	85%	9%	0%
Zimbabwe	4%	80%	16%	0%	5%	83%	12%	0%
West Africa	30%	55%	15%	0%	40%	50%	9%	0%
East Africa	11%	77%	11%	0%	19%	73%	8%	0%
Southern Africa	8%	79%	12%	0%	10%	81%	9%	0%
North Africa	15%	57%	28%	0%	25%	54%	21%	1%
Average	18%	66%	16%	0%	26%	64%	11%	0%

Fear of political intimidation or violence								
Country	Men				Women			
	Somewhat/ A lot	A little bit	Not at all	Don't know	Somewhat/ A lot	A little bit	Not at all	Don't know
Algeria	9%	17%	67%	6%	9%	17%	64%	10%
Benin	20%	19%	62%	0%	20%	17%	62%	0%
Botswana	7%	16%	76%	1%	12%	13%	72%	3%
Burkina Faso	12%	13%	75%	0%	13%	17%	69%	1%
Burundi	30%	17%	53%	1%	24%	19%	56%	1%
Cameroon	20%	18%	57%	5%	18%	18%	53%	11%
Cape Verde	8%	8%	84%	0%	11%	8%	81%	1%
Cote d'Ivoire	50%	21%	29%	1%	59%	20%	21%	1%
Egypt	27%	22%	46%	4%	29%	23%	38%	9%
Ethiopia	<i>forthcoming</i>							
Ghana	18%	24%	57%	1%	20%	24%	54%	1%
Guinea	52%	16%	32%	0%	64%	14%	21%	1%
Kenya	54%	21%	24%	1%	59%	21%	20%	1%
Lesotho	22%	9%	68%	2%	30%	8%	59%	2%
Liberia	22%	27%	50%	1%	23%	27%	49%	2%
Madagascar	7%	17%	73%	4%	7%	17%	67%	8%
Malawi	25%	10%	65%	0%	34%	11%	54%	1%
Mali	20%	9%	70%	1%	23%	13%	62%	3%
Mauritius	8%	16%	76%	1%	9%	16%	75%	1%
Morocco	13%	14%	69%	5%	12%	19%	64%	6%
Mozambique	21%	16%	59%	4%	23%	15%	55%	7%
Namibia	11%	24%	64%	1%	13%	23%	63%	1%
Niger	9%	8%	82%	1%	10%	9%	81%	1%
Nigeria	35%	29%	35%	1%	33%	29%	37%	2%
Senegal	38%	21%	41%	1%	50%	16%	34%	0%
Sierra Leone	25%	38%	36%	1%	25%	40%	33%	3%
South Africa	21%	24%	52%	2%	21%	24%	54%	1%
Sudan	28%	17%	49%	6%	34%	17%	40%	9%
Swaziland	25%	18%	56%	1%	37%	15%	46%	2%
Tanzania	20%	28%	52%	0%	23%	27%	49%	1%
Togo	33%	19%	47%	1%	42%	17%	40%	1%
Tunisia	27%	15%	57%	2%	35%	15%	47%	4%
Uganda	35%	28%	37%	1%	38%	27%	33%	1%
Zambia	38%	24%	38%	0%	44%	22%	34%	0%
Zimbabwe	61%	18%	20%	1%	65%	17%	17%	0%
<b>Average</b>	25%	19%	55%	2%	28%	19%	50%	3%



<b>Unfair treatment of women by employers</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Never/ Rarely</b>	<b>Often/ Always</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	52%	44%	4%
<b>Benin</b>	67%	30%	4%
<b>Botswana</b>	64%	27%	9%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	50%	38%	12%
<b>Burundi</b>	72%	20%	8%
<b>Cameroon</b>	40%	46%	14%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	45%	40%	15%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	41%	50%	10%
<b>Egypt</b>	42%	49%	9%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<i>forthcoming</i>		
<b>Ghana</b>	57%	39%	4%
<b>Guinea</b>	57%	32%	11%
<b>Kenya</b>	43%	50%	7%
<b>Lesotho</b>	42%	44%	14%
<b>Liberia</b>	45%	41%	13%
<b>Madagascar</b>	53%	32%	15%
<b>Malawi</b>	60%	33%	7%
<b>Mali</b>	52%	44%	4%
<b>Mauritius</b>	60%	35%	5%
<b>Morocco</b>	30%	62%	8%
<b>Mozambique</b>	45%	41%	15%
<b>Namibia</b>	69%	30%	2%
<b>Niger</b>	65%	20%	15%
<b>Nigeria</b>	47%	49%	4%
<b>Senegal</b>	43%	47%	10%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	36%	57%	7%
<b>South Africa</b>	55%	40%	5%
<b>Sudan</b>	38%	55%	7%
<b>Swaziland</b>	40%	52%	8%
<b>Tanzania</b>	61%	36%	4%
<b>Togo</b>	57%	30%	13%
<b>Tunisia</b>	38%	53%	9%
<b>Uganda</b>	46%	46%	8%
<b>Zambia</b>	62%	27%	11%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	55%	40%	5%
<b>West Africa</b>	50%	40%	10%
<b>East Africa</b>	56%	38%	7%
<b>Southern Africa</b>	55%	36%	9%
<b>North Africa</b>	40%	53%	7%
<b>Average</b>	51%	40%	9%

<b>Unfair treatment of women by police and courts</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Never/ Rarely</b>	<b>Often/ Always</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	75%	21%	4%
<b>Benin</b>	69%	27%	4%
<b>Botswana</b>	77%	15%	8%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	59%	31%	10%
<b>Burundi</b>	77%	20%	2%
<b>Cameroon</b>	52%	34%	15%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	51%	34%	15%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	55%	40%	5%
<b>Egypt</b>	47%	43%	10%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<i>forthcoming</i>		
<b>Ghana</b>	66%	30%	4%
<b>Guinea</b>	60%	33%	7%
<b>Kenya</b>	51%	44%	5%
<b>Lesotho</b>	55%	34%	12%
<b>Liberia</b>	54%	36%	10%
<b>Madagascar</b>	62%	24%	14%
<b>Malawi</b>	68%	26%	6%
<b>Mali</b>	51%	43%	6%
<b>Mauritius</b>	76%	18%	6%
<b>Morocco</b>	37%	55%	8%
<b>Mozambique</b>	57%	31%	11%
<b>Namibia</b>	78%	21%	1%
<b>Niger</b>	71%	20%	9%
<b>Nigeria</b>	55%	41%	4%
<b>Senegal</b>	58%	33%	9%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	38%	55%	6%
<b>South Africa</b>	60%	37%	3%
<b>Sudan</b>	41%	51%	8%
<b>Swaziland</b>	53%	38%	9%
<b>Tanzania</b>	73%	25%	2%
<b>Togo</b>	69%	21%	10%
<b>Tunisia</b>	47%	43%	9%
<b>Uganda</b>	62%	31%	8%
<b>Zambia</b>	70%	24%	6%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	67%	29%	4%
<b>West Africa</b>	58%	34%	8%
<b>East Africa</b>	66%	30%	4%
<b>Southern Africa</b>	66%	27%	7%
<b>North Africa</b>	49%	43%	8%
<b>Average</b>	60%	33%	7%

<b>Unfair treatment of women by traditional leaders</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Never/ Rarely</b>	<b>Often/ Always</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	59%	35%	6%
<b>Benin</b>	58%	41%	1%
<b>Botswana</b>	75%	18%	7%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	38%	57%	5%
<b>Burundi</b>	75%	24%	1%
<b>Cameroon</b>	41%	49%	10%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	37%	60%	3%
<b>Egypt</b>	42%	46%	12%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<i>forthcoming</i>		
<b>Ghana</b>	61%	36%	3%
<b>Guinea</b>	55%	43%	2%
<b>Kenya</b>	47%	49%	4%
<b>Lesotho</b>	57%	33%	10%
<b>Liberia</b>	51%	41%	8%
<b>Madagascar</b>	55%	36%	10%
<b>Malawi</b>	69%	29%	2%
<b>Mali</b>	41%	57%	2%
<b>Morocco</b>	32%	59%	9%
<b>Mozambique</b>	51%	39%	10%
<b>Namibia</b>	77%	21%	2%
<b>Niger</b>	74%	24%	2%
<b>Nigeria</b>	53%	44%	3%
<b>Senegal</b>	44%	52%	5%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	37%	59%	3%
<b>South Africa</b>	50%	42%	7%
<b>Sudan</b>	28%	64%	7%
<b>Swaziland</b>	47%	48%	5%
<b>Tanzania</b>	65%	34%	1%
<b>Togo</b>	62%	31%	7%
<b>Tunisia</b>	42%	51%	8%
<b>Uganda</b>	60%	33%	8%
<b>Zambia</b>	62%	32%	6%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	61%	34%	5%
<b>West Africa</b>	50%	46%	4%
<b>East Africa</b>	62%	35%	3%
<b>Southern Africa</b>	60%	33%	6%
<b>North Africa</b>	41%	51%	8%
<b>Average</b>	53%	41%	5%

<b>Ratings of government handling of women's empowerment</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Very/ Fairly badly</b>	<b>Very/ Fairly well</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	22%	76%	2%
<b>Benin</b>	26%	73%	2%
<b>Botswana</b>	15%	79%	7%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	30%	62%	8%
<b>Burundi</b>	22%	75%	3%
<b>Cameroon</b>	24%	60%	15%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	19%	63%	18%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	29%	59%	12%
<b>Egypt</b>	65%	17%	18%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<i>forthcoming</i>		
<b>Ghana</b>	33%	61%	6%
<b>Guinea</b>	51%	42%	7%
<b>Kenya</b>	28%	66%	5%
<b>Lesotho</b>	25%	35%	40%
<b>Liberia</b>	16%	81%	3%
<b>Madagascar</b>	47%	25%	29%
<b>Malawi</b>	13%	72%	15%
<b>Mali</b>	39%	56%	5%
<b>Mauritius</b>	10%	88%	3%
<b>Morocco</b>	44%	44%	13%
<b>Mozambique</b>	16%	66%	18%
<b>Namibia</b>	24%	73%	3%
<b>Niger</b>	39%	52%	9%
<b>Nigeria</b>	65%	34%	1%
<b>Senegal</b>	35%	55%	10%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	36%	63%	2%
<b>South Africa</b>	36%	60%	4%
<b>Sudan</b>	41%	50%	8%
<b>Swaziland</b>	27%	62%	11%
<b>Tanzania</b>	31%	68%	1%
<b>Togo</b>	27%	66%	7%
<b>Tunisia</b>	53%	39%	8%
<b>Uganda</b>	26%	72%	3%
<b>Zambia</b>	36%	55%	9%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	24%	74%	2%
<b>West Africa</b>	33%	59%	7%
<b>East Africa</b>	27%	70%	3%
<b>Southern Africa</b>	25%	63%	13%
<b>North Africa</b>	45%	45%	10%
<b>Average</b>	32%	59%	9%



<b>Changes in ratings of government handling of women's empowerment</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>Very/ Fairly well</b>	<b>Very/ Fairly well</b>
<b>Benin</b>	50%	73%
<b>Botswana</b>	78%	79%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	59%	62%
<b>Cape Verde</b>	45%	63%
<b>Ghana</b>	76%	61%
<b>Kenya</b>	65%	66%
<b>Lesotho</b>	48%	35%
<b>Liberia</b>	73%	81%
<b>Madagascar</b>	60%	25%
<b>Malawi</b>	70%	72%
<b>Mali</b>	62%	56%
<b>Mozambique</b>	63%	66%
<b>Namibia</b>	66%	73%
<b>Nigeria</b>	35%	34%
<b>Senegal</b>	53%	55%
<b>South Africa</b>	64%	60%
<b>Tanzania</b>	67%	68%
<b>Uganda</b>	75%	72%
<b>Zambia</b>	44%	55%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	61%	74%
<b>Average</b>	61%	61%

<b>A woman can become the prime minister or president of a Muslim state</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Disagree/ Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Agree/ Strongly agree</b>	<b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	54%	29%	16%	2%
<b>Egypt</b>	44%	44%	10%	2%
<b>Morocco</b>	28%	60%	9%	3%
<b>Sudan</b>	50%	41%	6%	3%
<b>Tunisia</b>	41%	55%	3%	1%
<b>Average</b>	43%	46%	9%	2%

<b>Women and men should have equal employment opportunities</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Disagree/ Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Agree/ Strongly agree</b>	<b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	5%	83%	11%	1%
<b>Egypt</b>	22%	72%	5%	1%
<b>Morocco</b>	16%	73%	10%	2%
<b>Sudan</b>	24%	70%	4%	2%
<b>Tunisia</b>	18%	80%	1%	1%
<b>Average</b>	17%	76%	6%	1%

<b>Women's share of inheritance should be equal to that of men</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Disagree/ Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Agree/ Strongly agree</b>	<b>Neither Agree nor Disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	67%	18%	14%	2%
<b>Egypt</b>	80%	12%	6%	2%
<b>Morocco</b>	71%	15%	8%	6%
<b>Sudan</b>	83%	7%	3%	7%
<b>Tunisia</b>	70%	27%	2%	1%
<b>Average</b>	74%	16%	6%	4%

Women and men should have equal rights in making a decision to divorce				
Country	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know
Algeria	32%	48%	17%	3%
Egypt	59%	30%	10%	2%
Morocco	30%	55%	9%	6%
Sudan	58%	32%	6%	4%
Tunisia	23%	70%	4%	2%
<b>Average</b>	40%	47%	9%	4%

A woman can become the prime minister or president of a Muslim state								
Country	Men				Women			
	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know
Algeria	69%	16%	14%	1%	38%	41%	19%	2%
Egypt	55%	33%	11%	1%	33%	56%	9%	2%
Morocco	41%	46%	11%	3%	15%	74%	6%	4%
Sudan	55%	35%	7%	3%	46%	46%	5%	3%
Tunisia	45%	51%	3%	1%	37%	59%	3%	2%
<b>Average</b>	53%	36%	9%	2%	34%	55%	8%	3%

Women and men should have equal employment opportunities								
Country	Men				Women			
	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know
Algeria	10%	72%	17%	1%	1%	94%	4%	0%
Egypt	31%	61%	7%	1%	14%	82%	3%	1%
Morocco	24%	62%	13%	1%	7%	84%	7%	2%
Sudan	28%	66%	4%	2%	21%	73%	4%	3%
Tunisia	24%	75%	1%	0%	12%	86%	2%	1%
<b>Average</b>	23%	67%	8%	1%	11%	84%	4%	1%

Women's share of inheritance should be equal to that of men								
Country	Men				Women			
	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know
Algeria	80%	8%	11%	1%	54%	27%	16%	3%
Egypt	84%	9%	5%	2%	76%	14%	7%	3%
Morocco	81%	9%	7%	2%	61%	21%	8%	11%
Sudan	84%	5%	3%	7%	81%	9%	3%	7%
Tunisia	77%	21%	2%	1%	64%	34%	2%	1%
<b>Average</b>	81%	11%	6%	3%	67%	21%	7%	5%

Women and men should have equal rights in making a decision to divorce								
Country	Men				Women			
	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know	Disagree/ Strongly disagree	Agree/ Strongly agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't know
Algeria	46%	32%	19%	3%	17%	64%	16%	3%
Egypt	65%	25%	9%	2%	52%	34%	11%	2%
Morocco	45%	43%	10%	2%	15%	67%	7%	10%
Sudan	62%	28%	5%	4%	54%	36%	6%	5%
Tunisia	29%	65%	5%	2%	17%	76%	4%	3%
<b>Average</b>	49%	39%	10%	3%	31%	56%	9%	5%



# AFRO



## BAROMETER

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE A SAY

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