



# Swaziland Strives To Reduce Poverty, Empower Women

Swaziland Round 5 Release Event 4

# What is the Afrobarometer?



- The Afrobarometer is an independent, nonpartisan research project that measures the social, political, and economic atmosphere in Africa.
- It is a comparative series of public attitude surveys that covers up to 35 African countries in Round 5 (2011-2013).
- Based on representative national samples, the surveys assess citizen attitudes to democracy and governance, markets, and civil society, among other topics.
- **Purpose:** To measure popular perspectives on the social, political, and economic environments in each country where it is implemented and across Africa.
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policy making processes by providing high-quality public opinion data to policy-makers, policy advocates and civil society organizations, academics, media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.

# Who is the Afrobarometer?



- An African-led Network of survey researchers and analysts:
- In each country there is a National Partner responsible for survey implementation. In Swaziland, the National Partner is activQuest (Pty) Ltd.
- Four Core Partners provide technical assistance and Network management:
  - Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana
  - Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR), based in Cape Town
  - Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi, Kenya
  - Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP), Benin
- Two Support Units for capacity building and quality assurance
  - Michigan State University
  - University of Cape Town
- Round 5 Core Funders include DFID, SIDA, USAID and the Mo Ibrahim Foundation





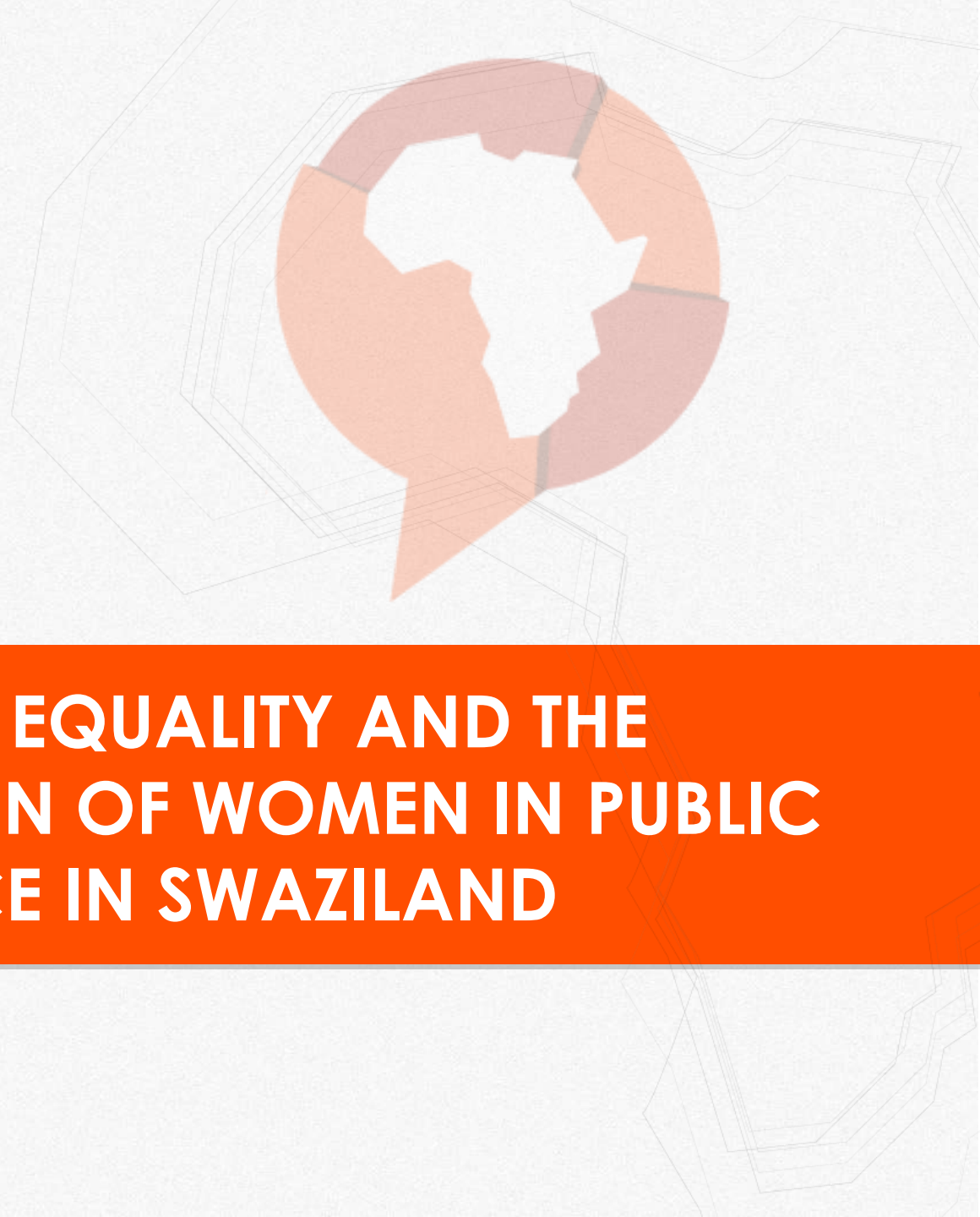
# Survey Methodology



- Sample design was nationally representative, random, clustered, stratified, multi-stage area probability sample
- The survey targets all adult citizens of Swaziland (Swazi's 18 years and older).
- A standard questionnaire with a section for country specific questions is used in all 35 countries.
- Household survey utilizing face to face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice.
- The survey interviewed 1200 adult Swazi's with a +/- 3% margin of error at 95% confidence interval
- Afrobarometer's work in Swaziland is coordinated by the research team at activQuest (Pty) Ltd. a research consultancy based at the Gables in Ezulwini

# Survey Demographics

	Unweighted	Weighted
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	50%	50%
Female	50%	50%
<b>Location</b>		
Urban	22%	22%
Rural	78%	78%
<b>Region</b>		
Hhohho	27%	28%
Manzini	31%	31%
Shiselweni	21%	20%
Lubombo	21%	20%
<b>Education</b>		
No formal schooling	11%	11%
Primary school completed	23%	24%
Secondary school completed/high school	50%	51%
Post-secondary/high school qualifications	16%	15%



# GENDER EQUALITY AND THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE IN SWAZILAND

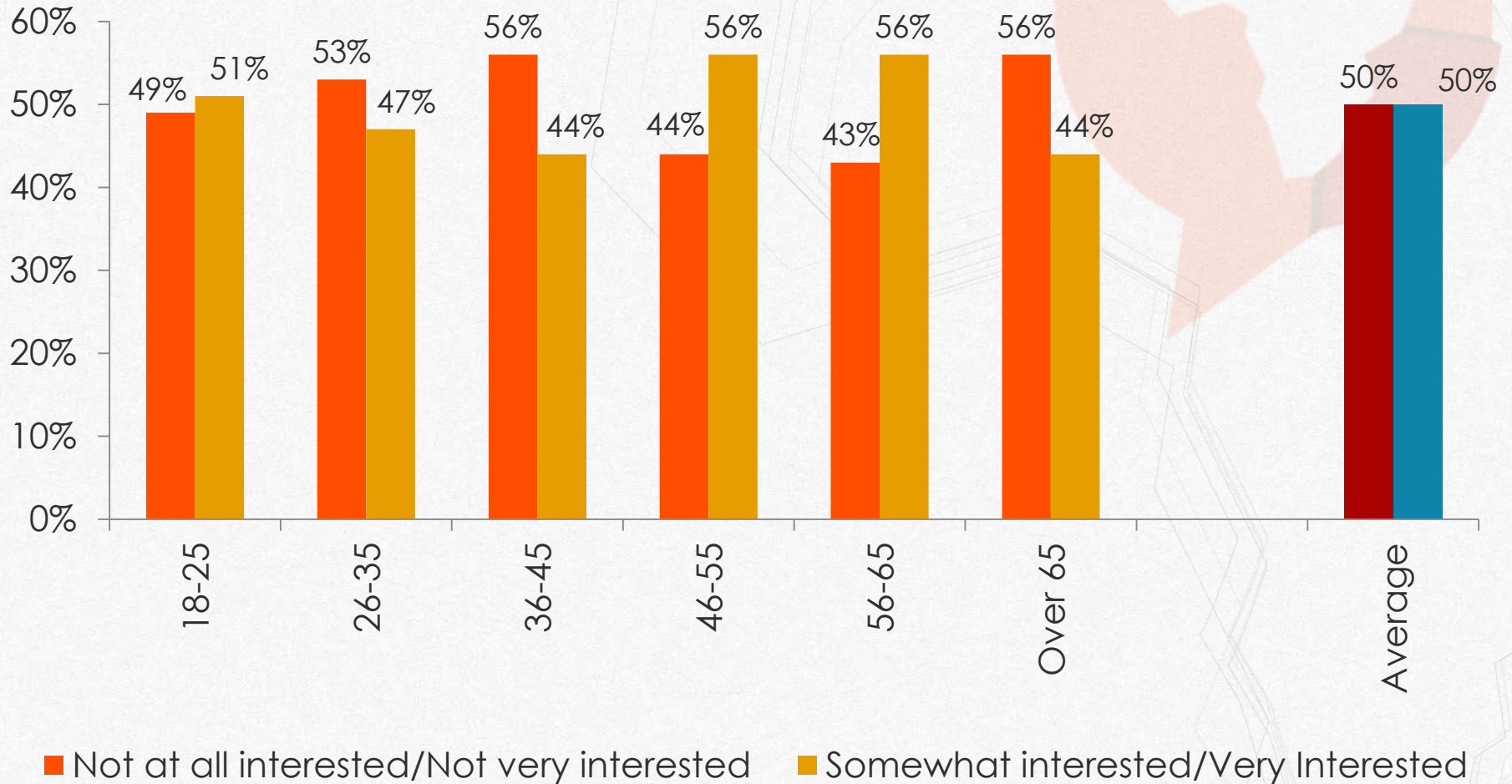


## Topic 1: Key Findings

- Majority of women feel politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me cannot really understand what is going on
- Significant number of women not interested in public affairs.
- Swazis say women are unequally treated by employers

# Interest In Public Affairs

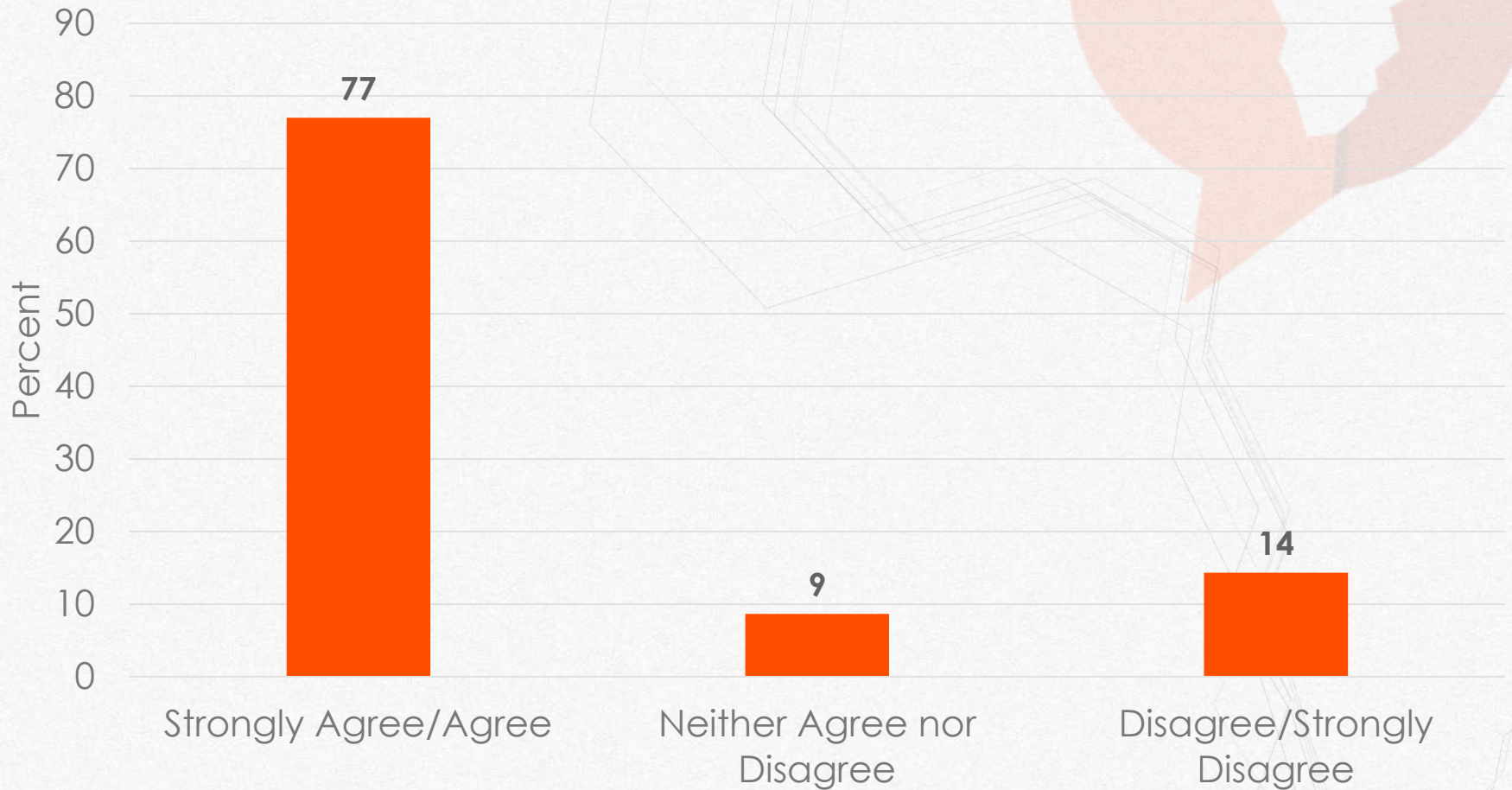
Participants were asked: How interested would you say you are in public affairs; you know, in politics and government?





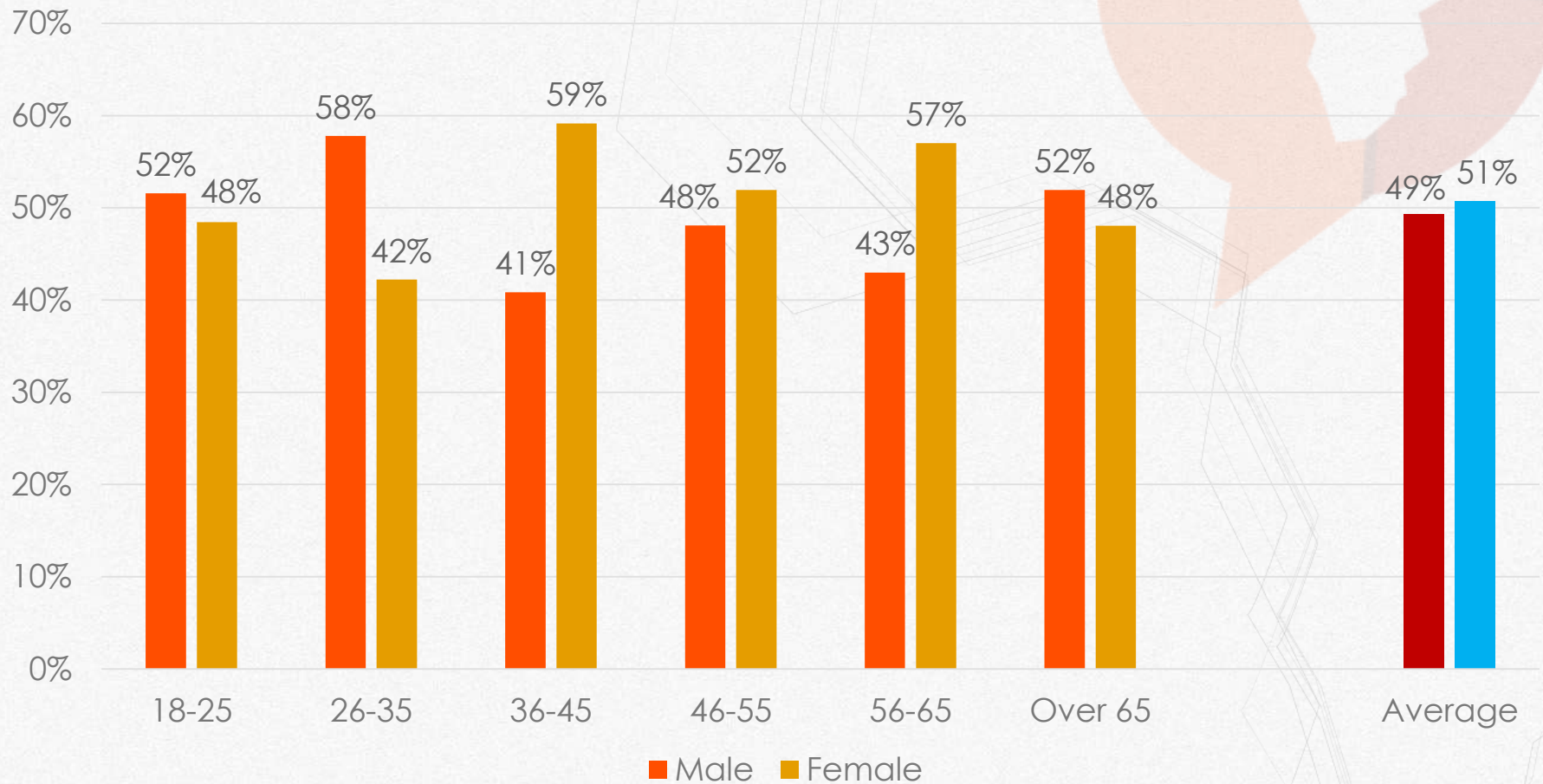
# Percentage of Women who say Politics & Government are Complicated

Participants were asked: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me cannot really understand what is going on?



# Participation in National Elections

Demographic of those who voted in 2008 by Age and Gender



# Attend a Campaign Meeting or Rally by Gender

Participants were asked: Thinking about the last national election in September 2008, did you:  
Attend a campaign meeting or rally?

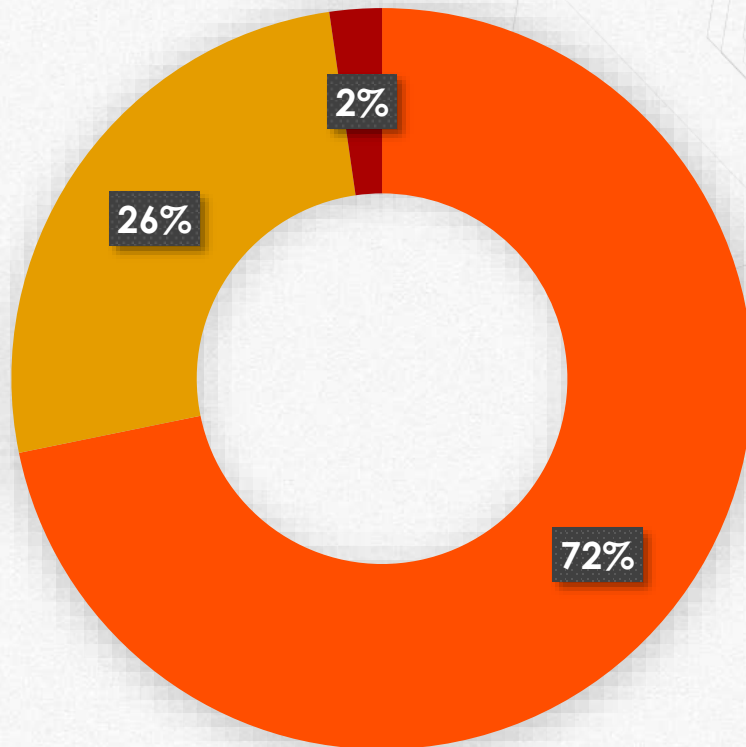
		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Last national election: attend a campaign meeting or rally	No	74%	84%	79%
	Yes	25%	15%	20%
	Don't know	1%	1%	1%
Total		100%	100%	100%



# Gender Equality

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



- Strongly Agree/Agree that women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do
- Agree/Strongly Agree that women have always been subject to traditional laws and customs, and should remain so
- Agree with neither

# Gender Equality

## Gender Equality by Urban/Rural

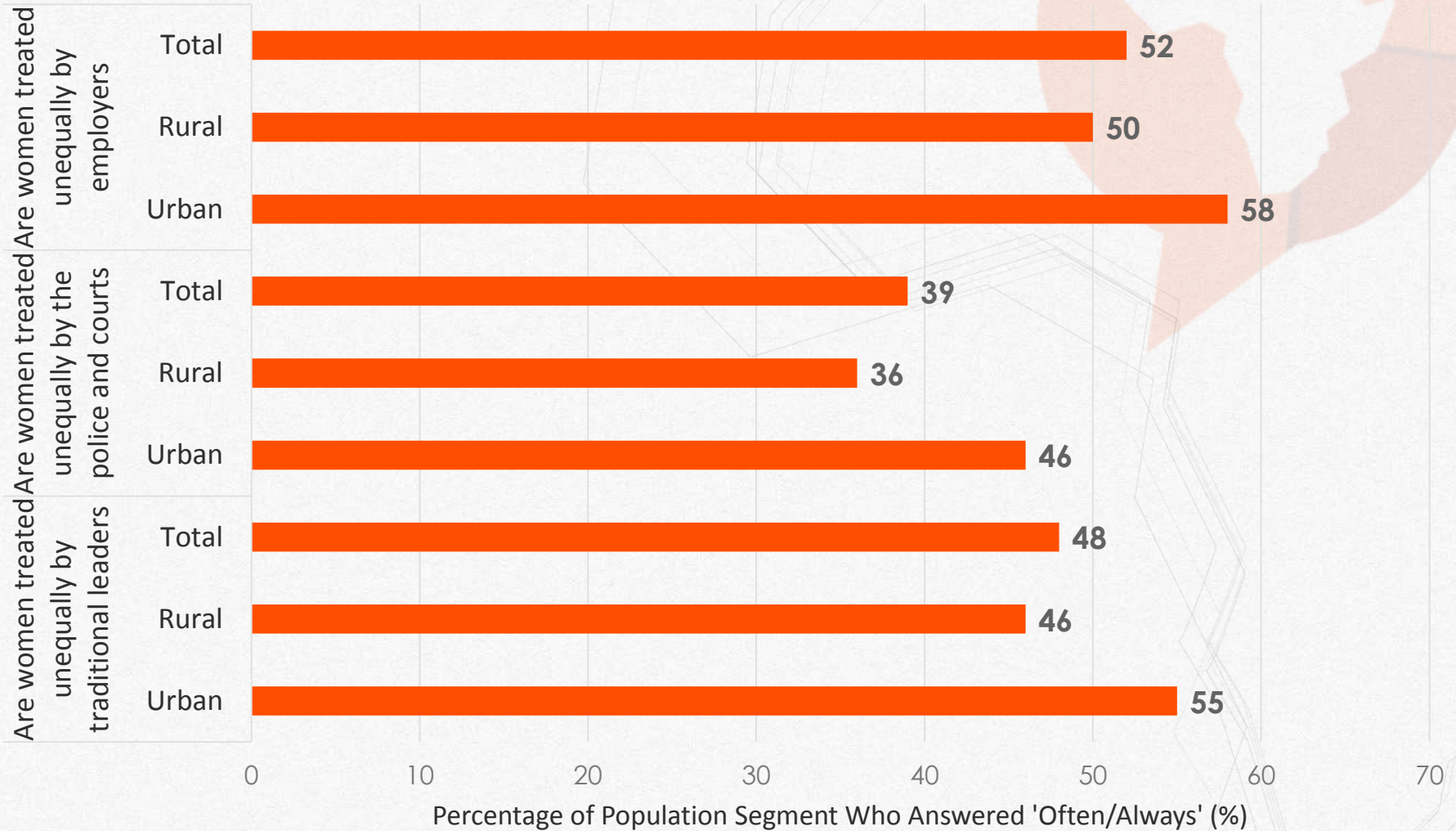
	Urban	Rural
Strongly Agree/Agree that women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do	78%	70%
Agree/Strongly Agree that women have always been subject to traditional laws and customs, and should remain so	20%	28%
Agree with neither	2%	2%

## Equal Rights by Gender

	Male	Female	Total
Strongly Agree/Agree that women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men do	64%	79%	72%
Agree/Strongly Agree that women have always been subject to traditional laws and customs, and should remain so	34%	19%	26%
Agree with neither	2%	2%	2%

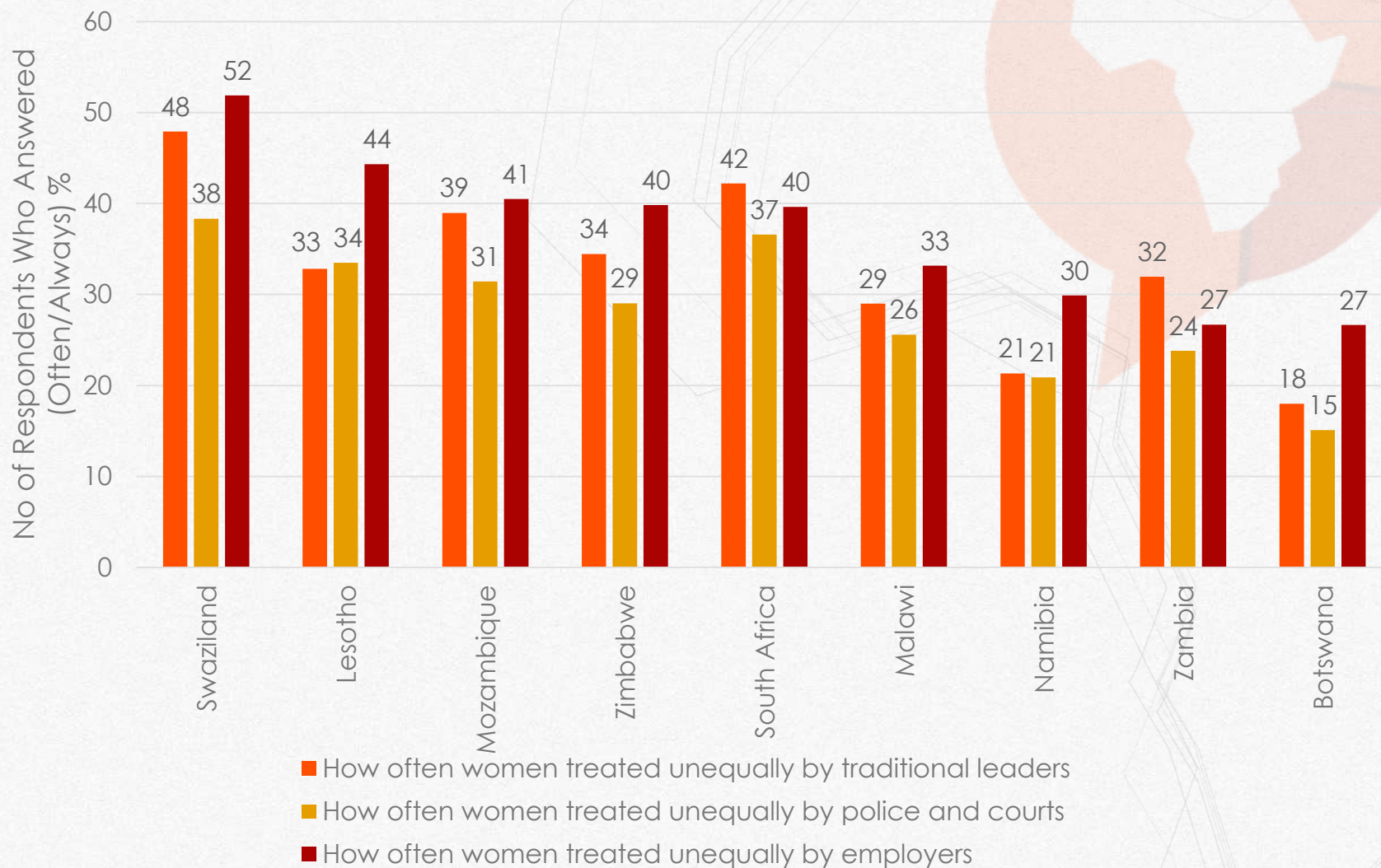
# Treatment of Women

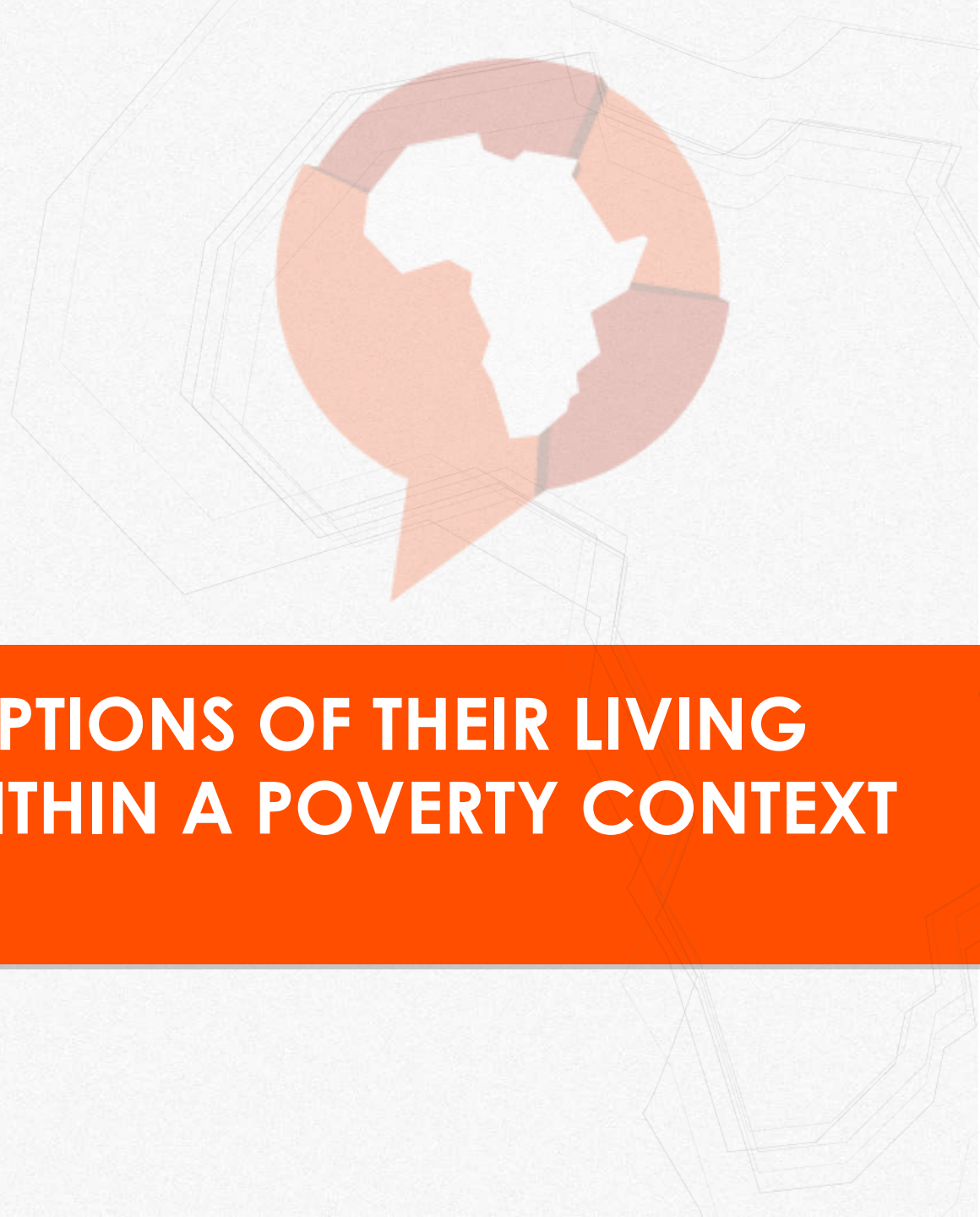
Participants were asked: In your opinion, how often, in this country: Are women treated unequally by (a) traditional leaders, (b) police and courts (c) employers





# Cross Country Comparison Of How Often Women Are Treated Unequally





# SWAZI PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS WITHIN A POVERTY CONTEXT

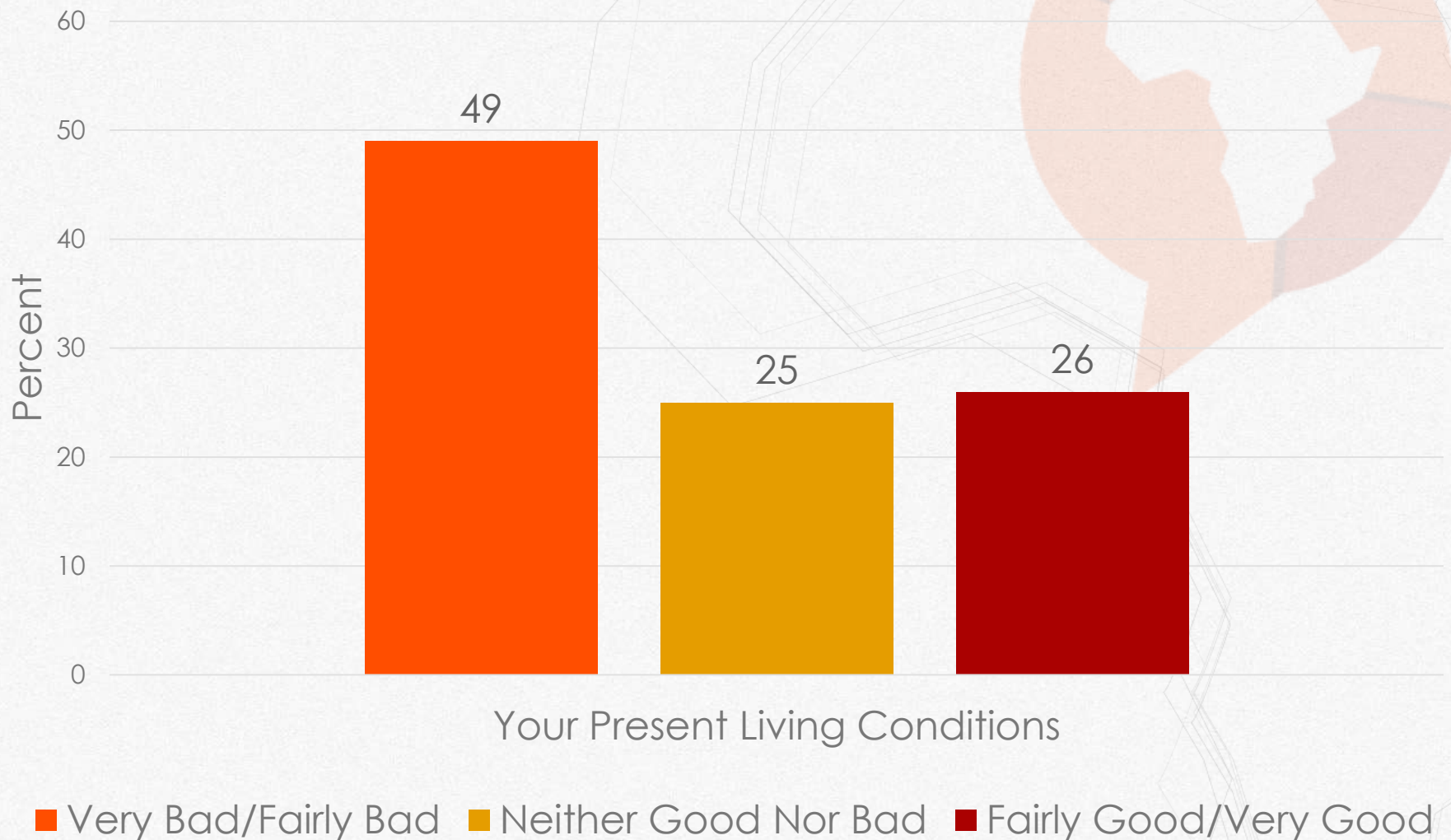
## Topic 2: Key Findings

- ❑ Top three problems facing Swaziland are Unemployment, Poverty/Destitution and Management of The Economy.
- ❑ Swazis are of the opinion that their present living conditions have not improved or have taken a turn for the worse in the last twelve months.
- ❑ Majority of Swazis have experienced some form of deprivation at least once or twice in the past year.



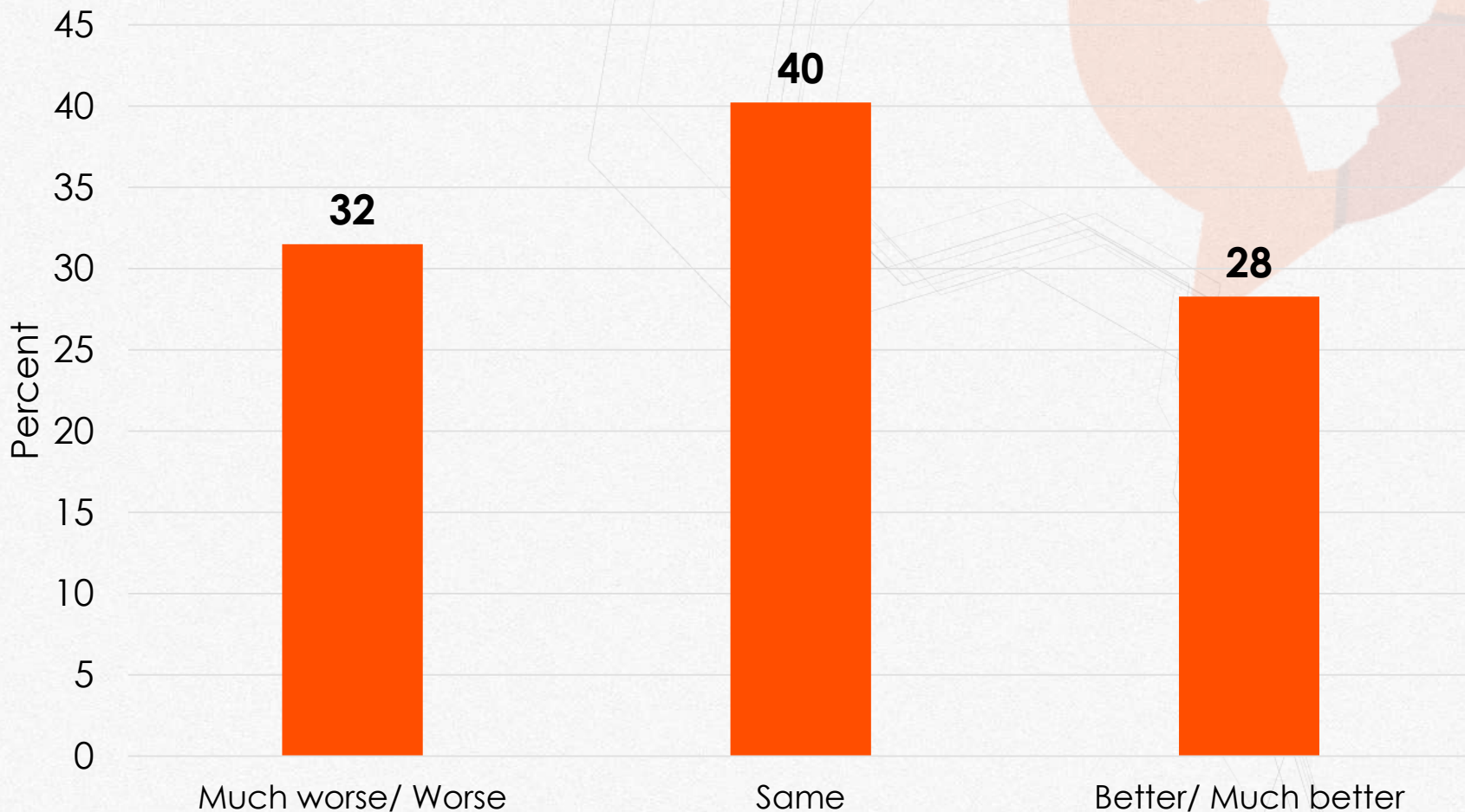
# Swazi Perceptions of Their Current Living Conditions

Participants were asked: In general, how would you describe your own present living conditions?



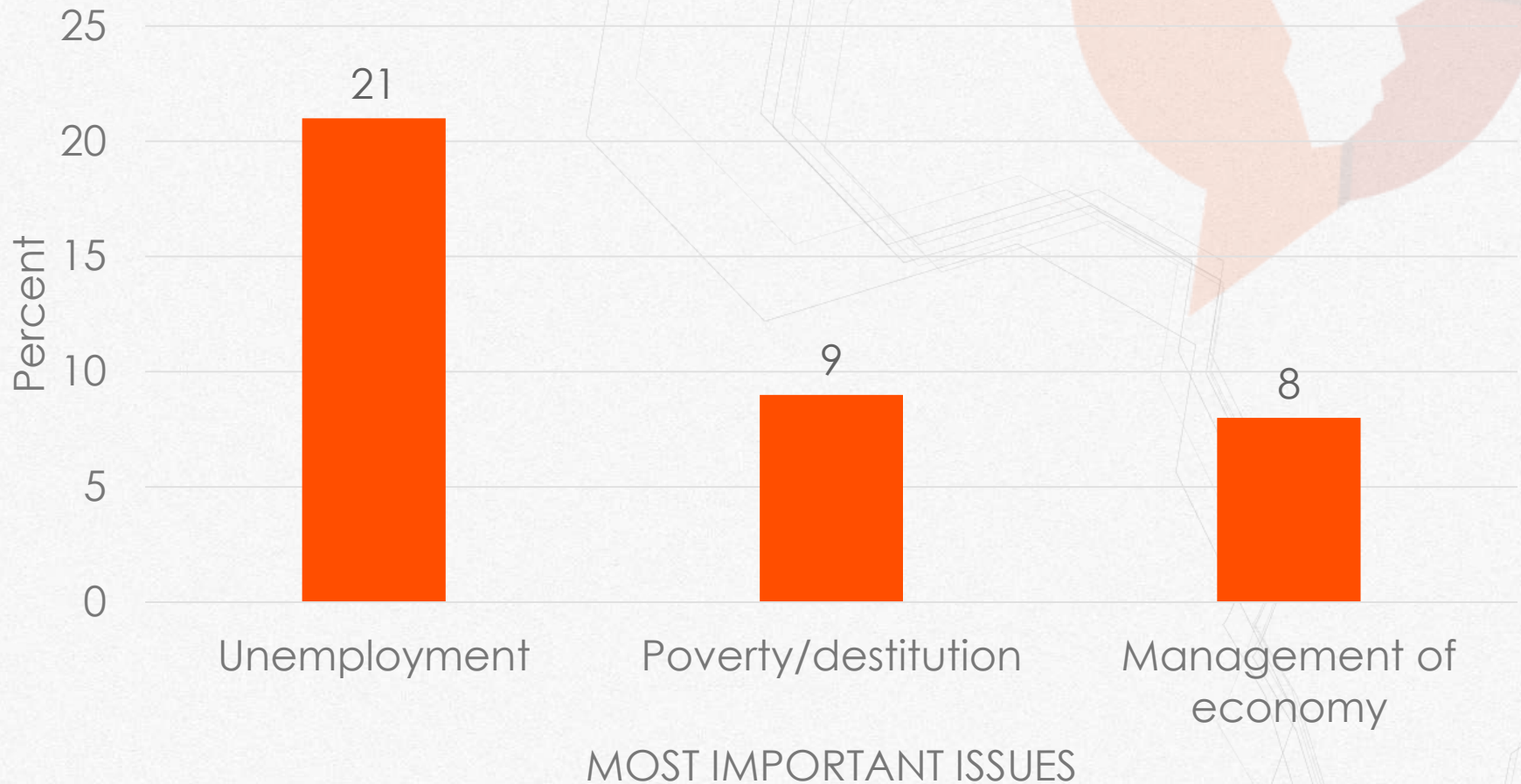
# Swazi Perceptions of Their Living Conditions Compared To 12 Months Ago

Participants were asked: Looking back, how do you rate the following compared to twelve months ago



## Most important problems facing Swaziland

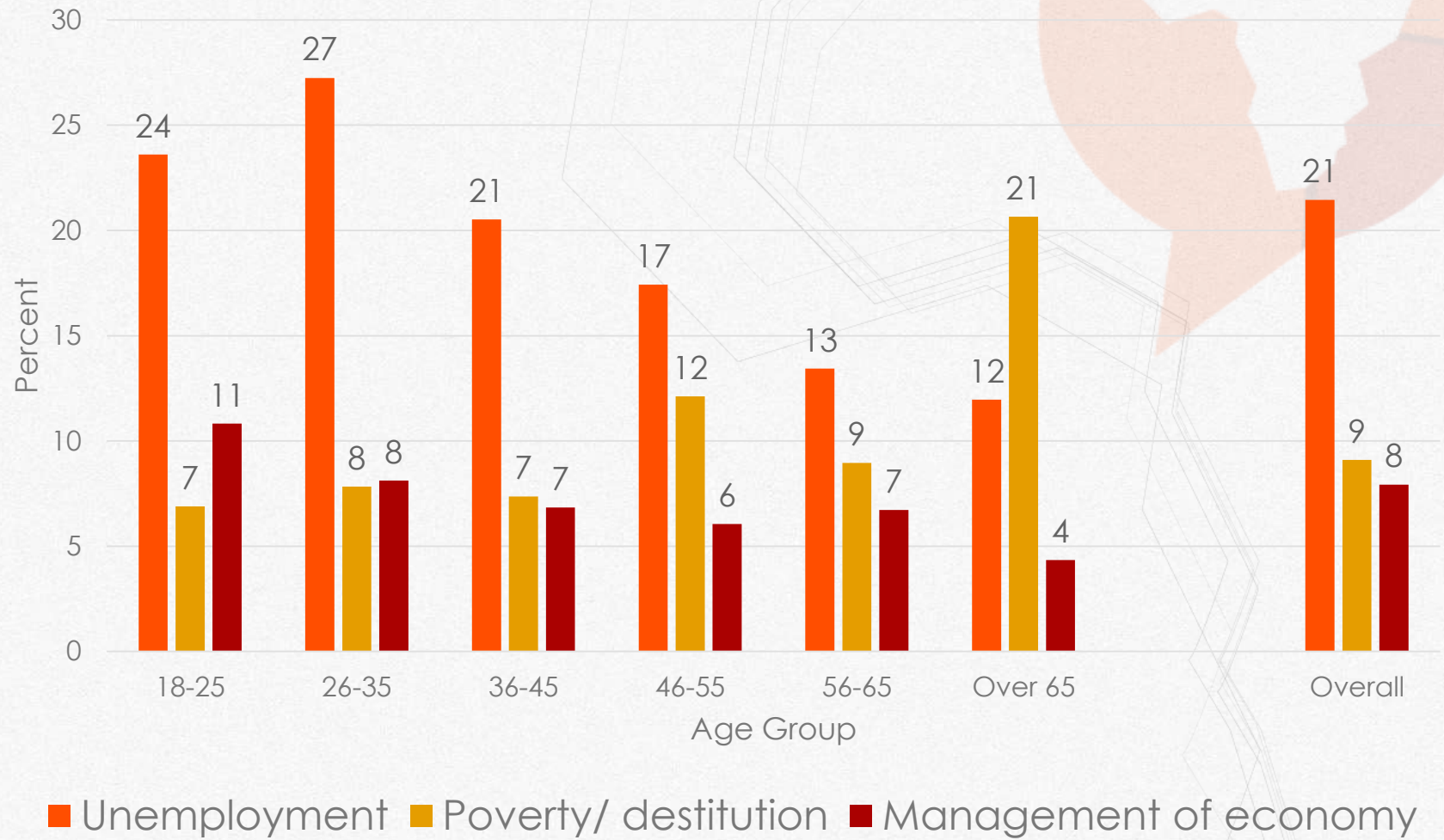
Participants were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address





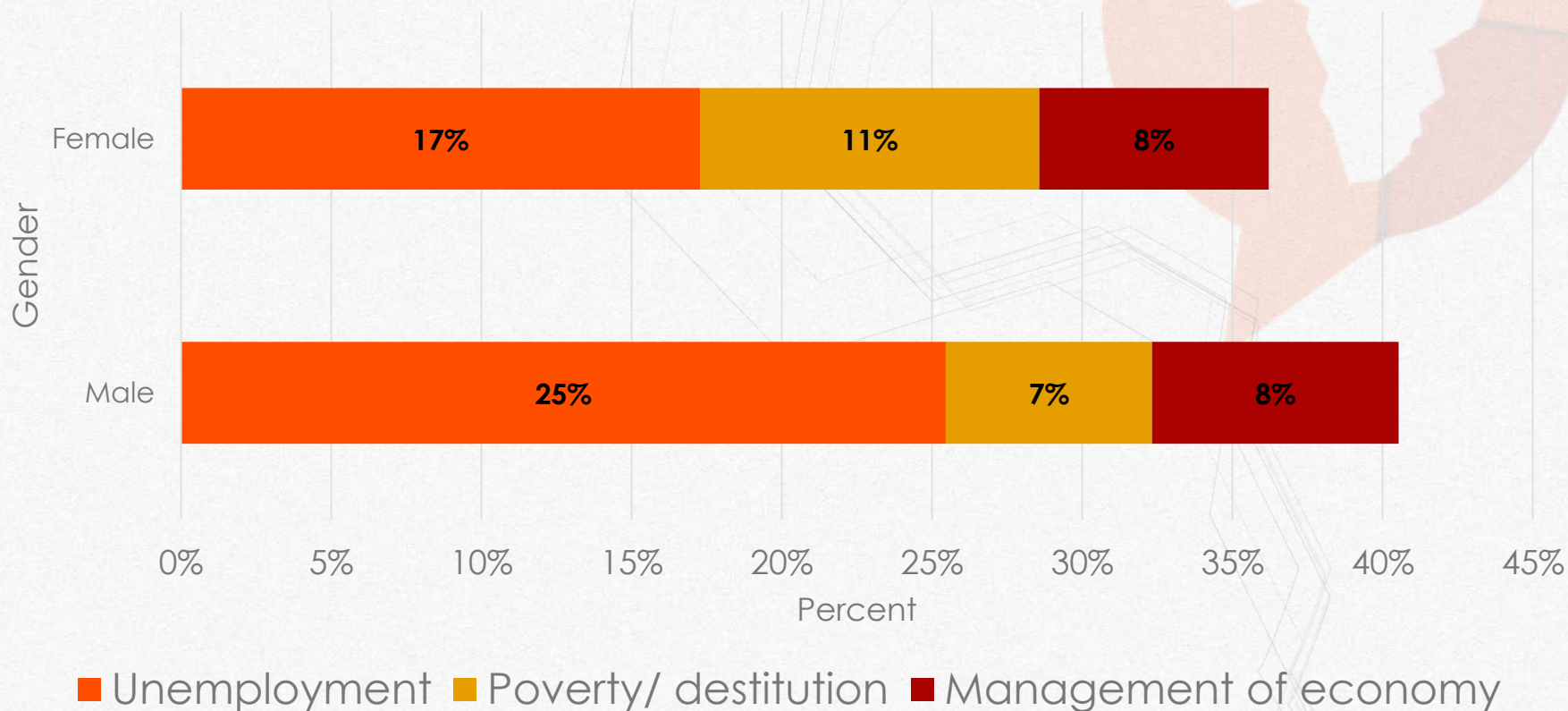
# Most important problems facing Swaziland by Age Group

Participants were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address



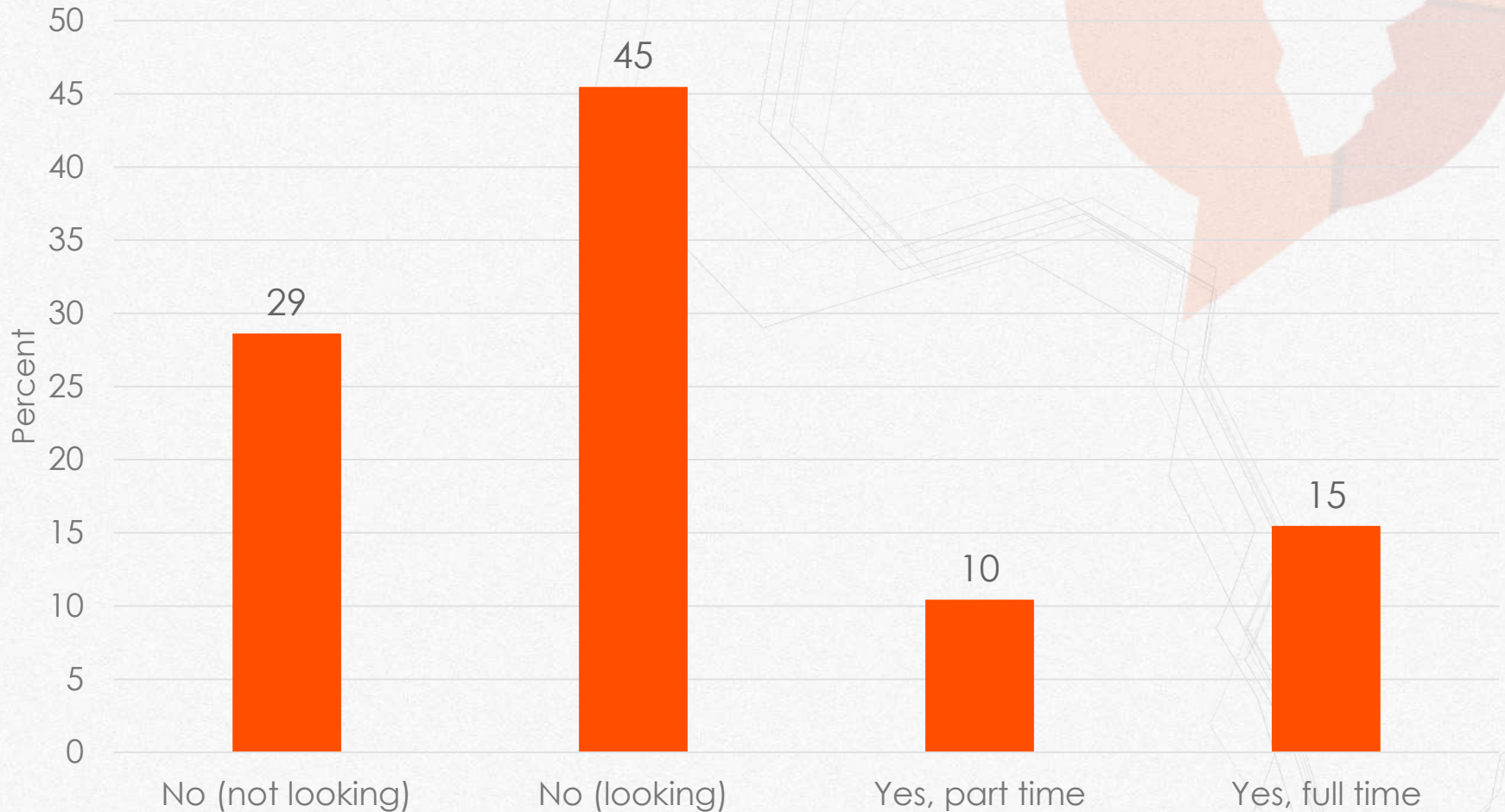
## Most important problems facing Swaziland by Gender

Participants were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address



## Unemployment Status

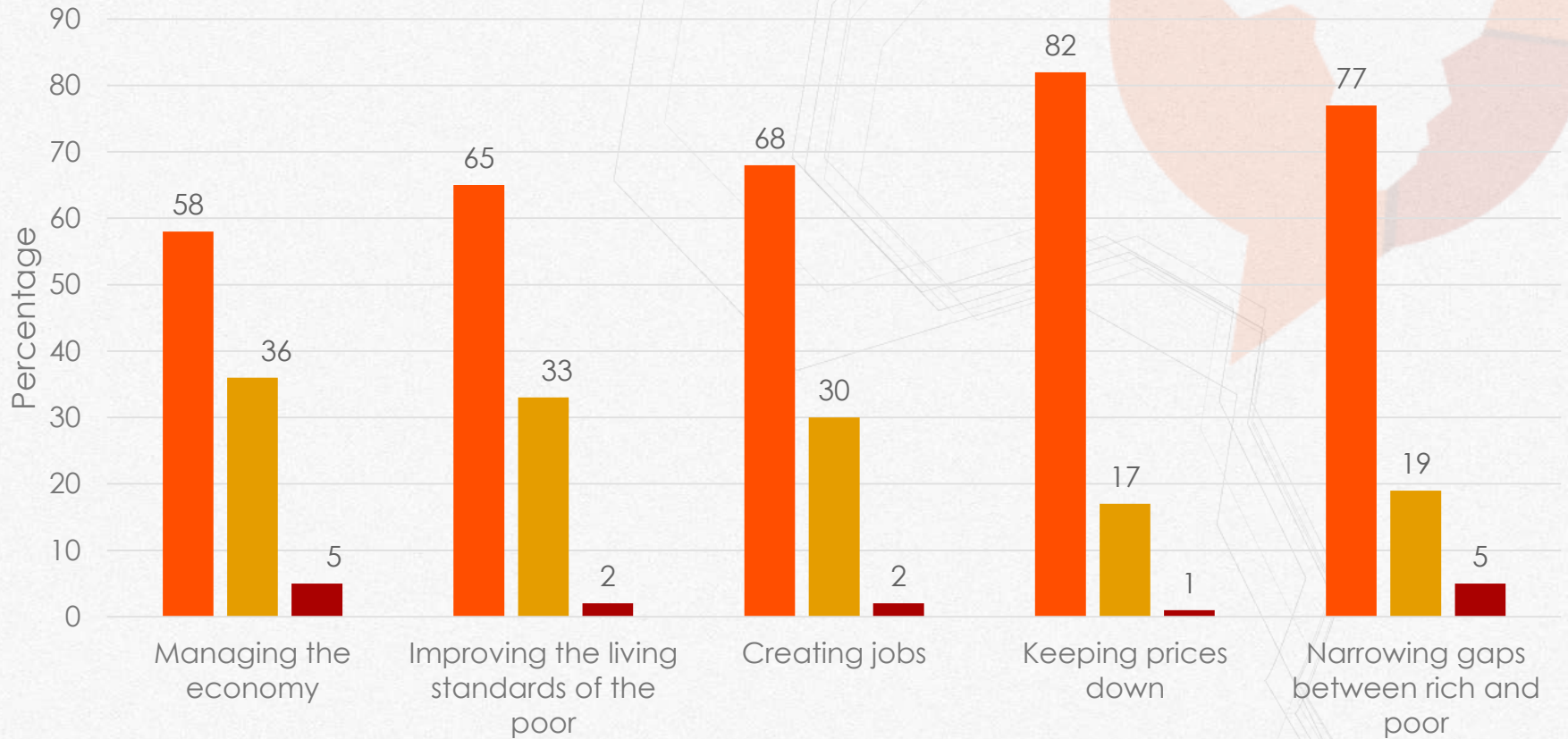
Participants were asked: Do you have a job that pays cash income? If yes, is it full-time or part-time? If no, are you presently looking for a job? (Unemployed refers to “no (looking)” and “no (not looking)” and employed refers to “yes, part time” and “yes, full time.”)





# Government Performance in managing the economy

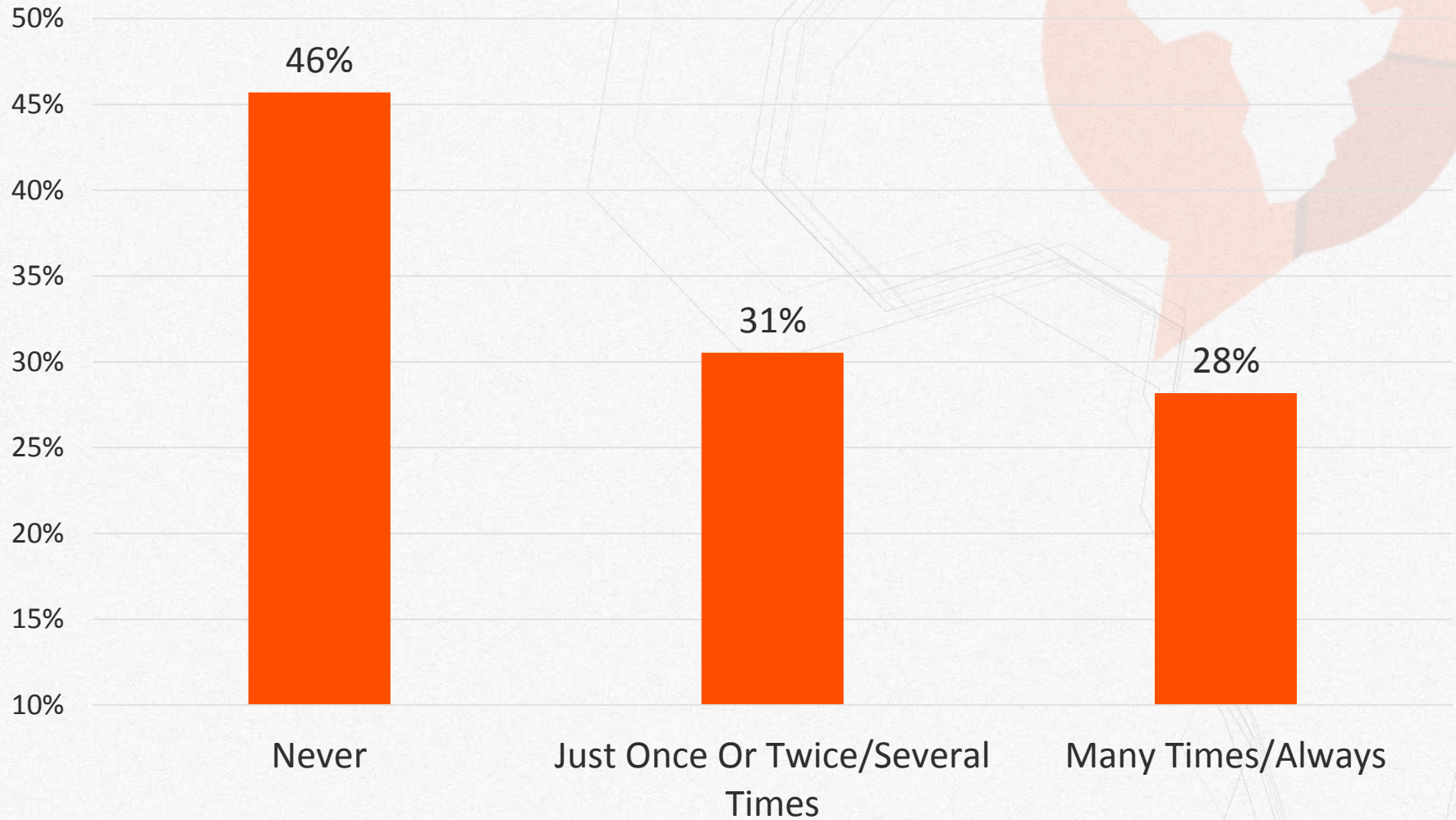
Question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say?



■ Very Badly / Fairly Badly ■ Fairly Well / Very Well ■ Don't know/Haven't heard enough

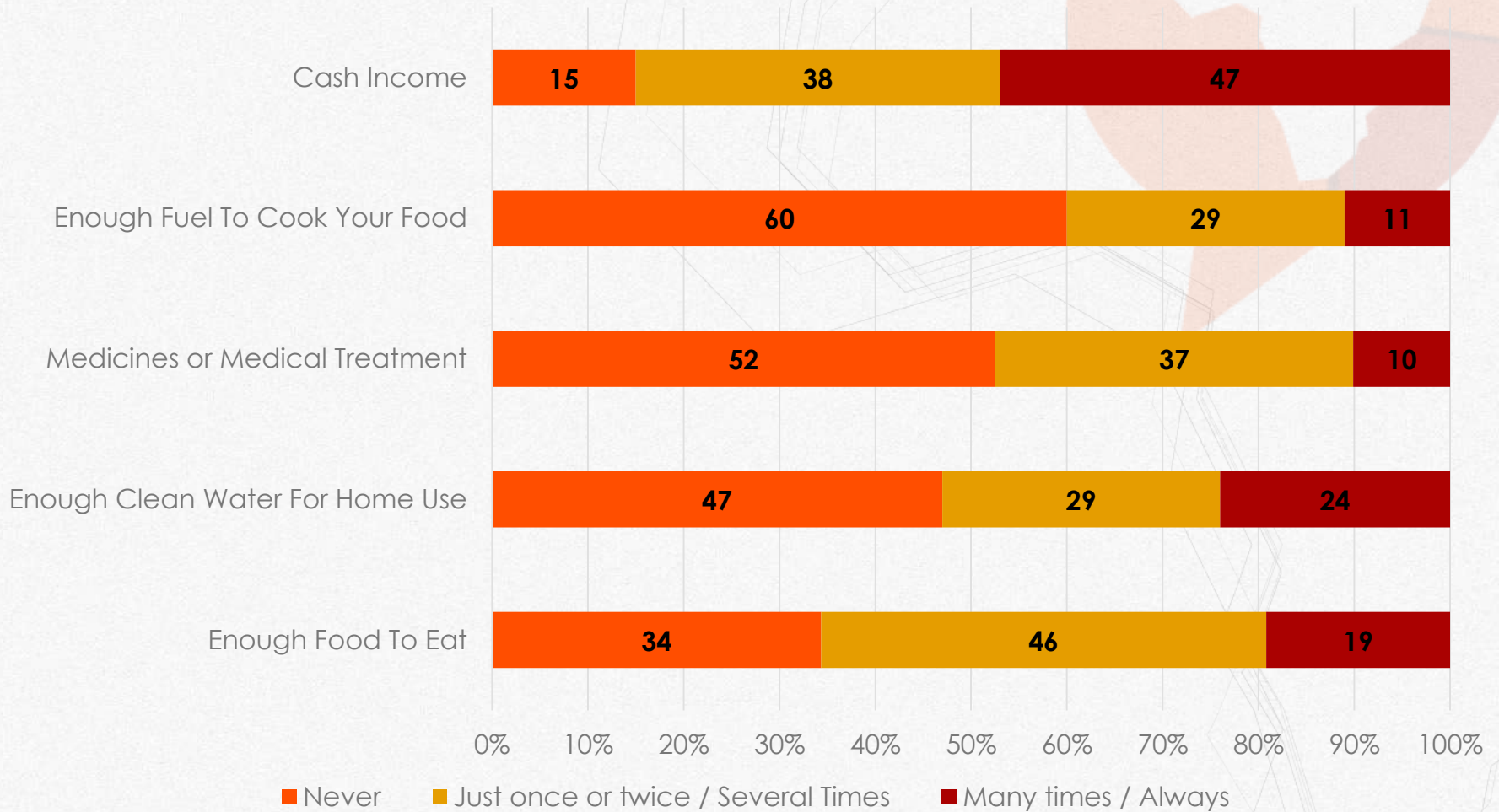
## Experienced deprivation in the past year

Participants were asked: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without water or medical care or cooking fuel or food to eat or cash income



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