



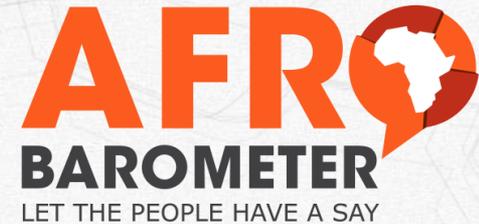
Perceptions on gender equality, GBV, lived poverty and basic freedoms

13 February 2015



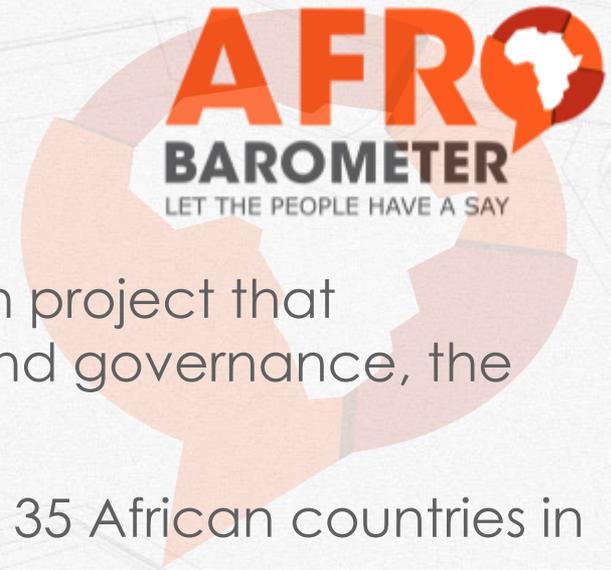
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At a Glance



- Perceptions of gender equality
 - Namibians' support of women in political leadership vs. women's interest & participation in politics
- Perceptions on GBV in Namibia
 - Insights on Namibians' experience of GBV, and their perceived reasons for these crimes
- Perceptions of Lived Poverty
 - Perceptions trace official statistics on poverty decline.
- Perceptions of Basic Freedoms
 - Namibians feel that they have high levels of personal freedom.

What is Afrobarometer?



- An African-led, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 countries in 1999, expanded to 35 African countries in Round 5 (2011-2013).
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policymaking by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National Partners in each country conduct the survey. In Namibia, Afrobarometer Round 6 survey was conducted by Survey Warehouse supervised by IPPR.



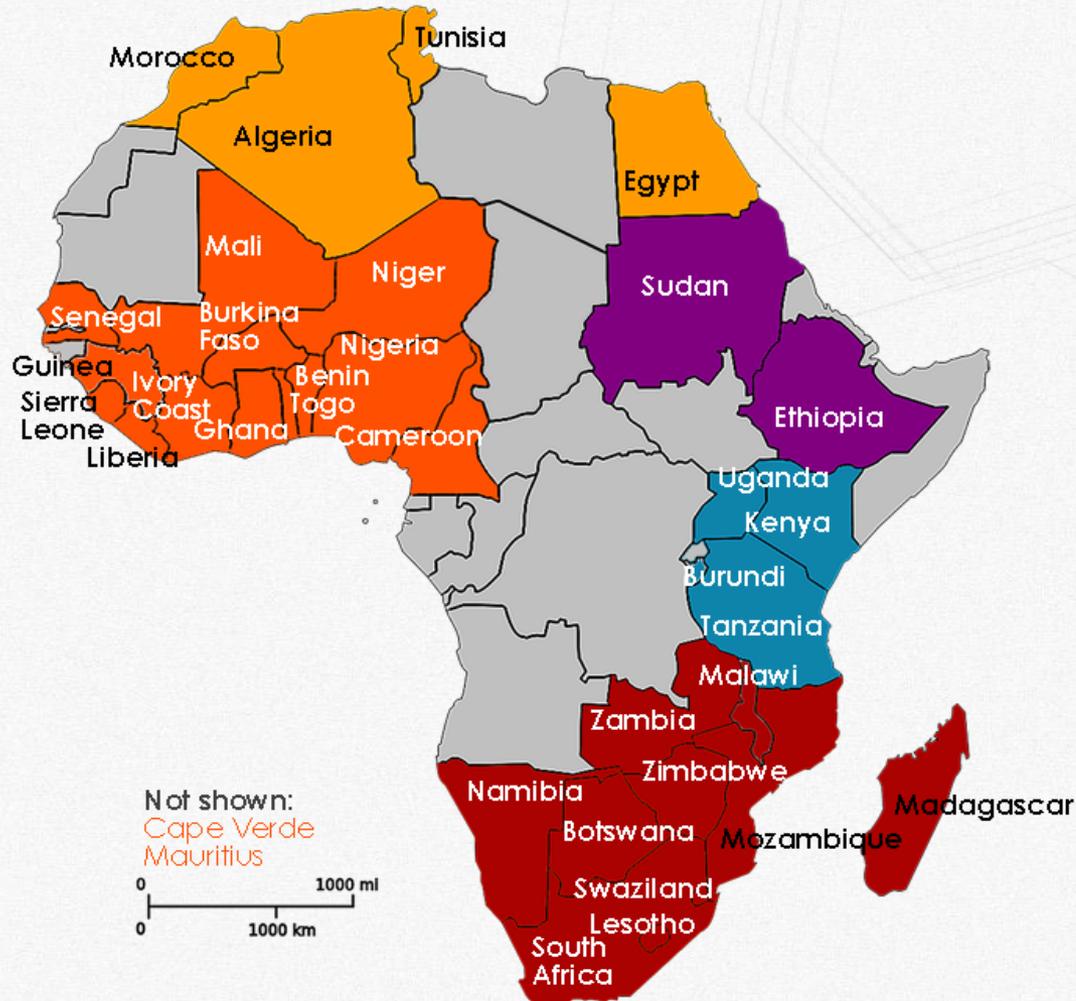
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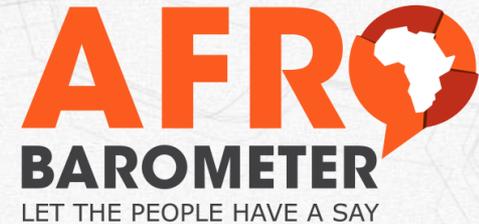
Where Afrobarometer works



Face-to-Face Interviews | 35 Countries
Surveys by state, region

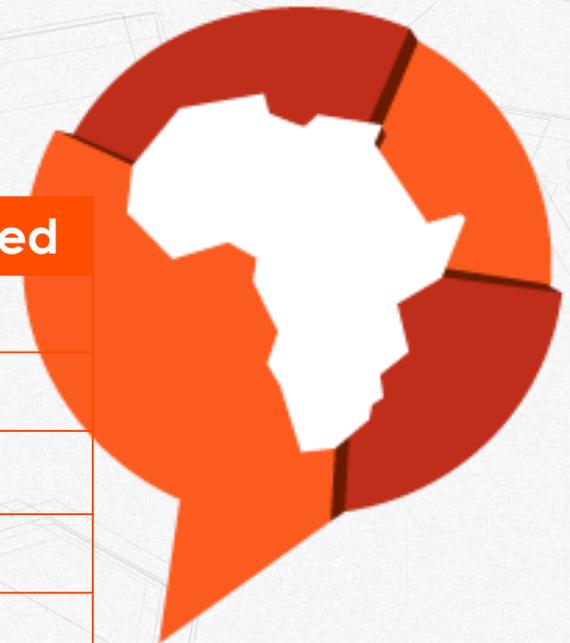


Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across **all 14 regions** and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews In the language of the respondent's choice.
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Namibia of 1200 adult citizens yields a **margin of error of +/-3% at a 95% confidence level.**
- Fieldwork for Round 6 in Namibia was conducted between **27 August and 19 September 2014.**

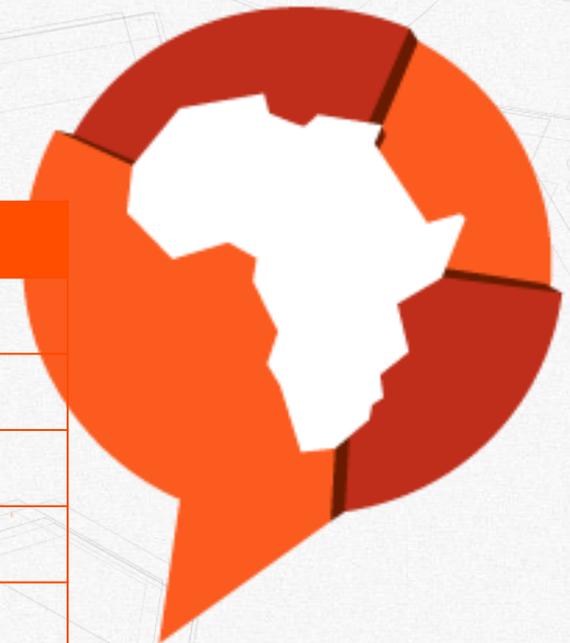
Survey Demographics



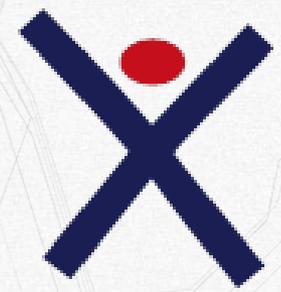
	Un-weighted	Weighted
Gender		
Male	50%	50%
Female	50%	50%
Location		
Urban	49%	49%
Rural	51%	51%
Education		
No formal schooling	6%	13%
Primary	22%	21%
Secondary	53%	44%
Post secondary	19%	22%



Survey Demographics



Province/Region	Un-weighted	Weighted
Zambezi	4%	4%
Erongo	8%	9%
Hardap	4%	4%
!Karas	4%	4%
Kavango West	3%	3%
Kavango East	6%	6%
Khomas	19%	19%
Kunene	4%	4%
Ohangwena	10%	10%
Omaheke	3%	3%
Omusati	11%	10%
Oshana	9%	9%
Oshikoto	8%	8%
Otjozondjupa	7%	7%



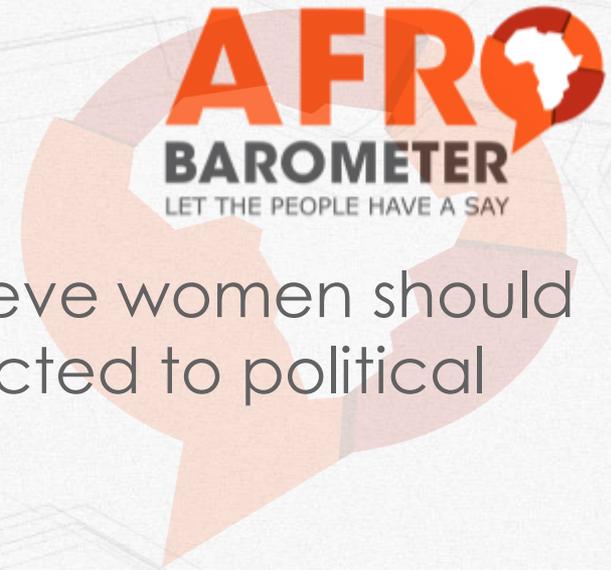
WWW.AFROBAROMETER.ORG



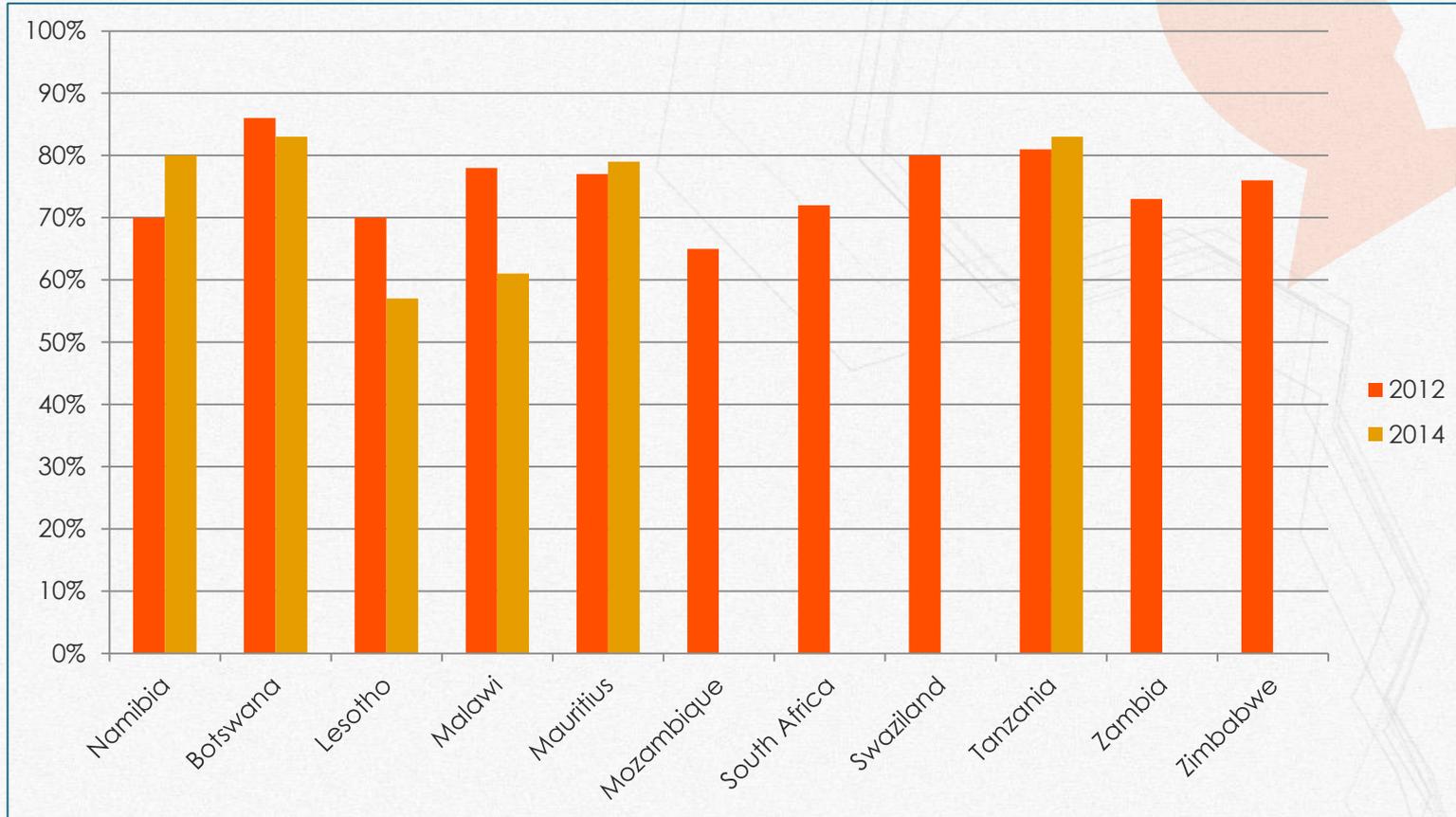
GENDER EQUALITY & POLITICS

Key Findings

- The majority of Namibians (80%) believe women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.
- The number of Namibians who support women in political leadership grew from 70% in 2012, to 80% in 2014.
- Although women express higher levels of support for women in politics than men do, they continue to show lower levels of interest and participation in politics



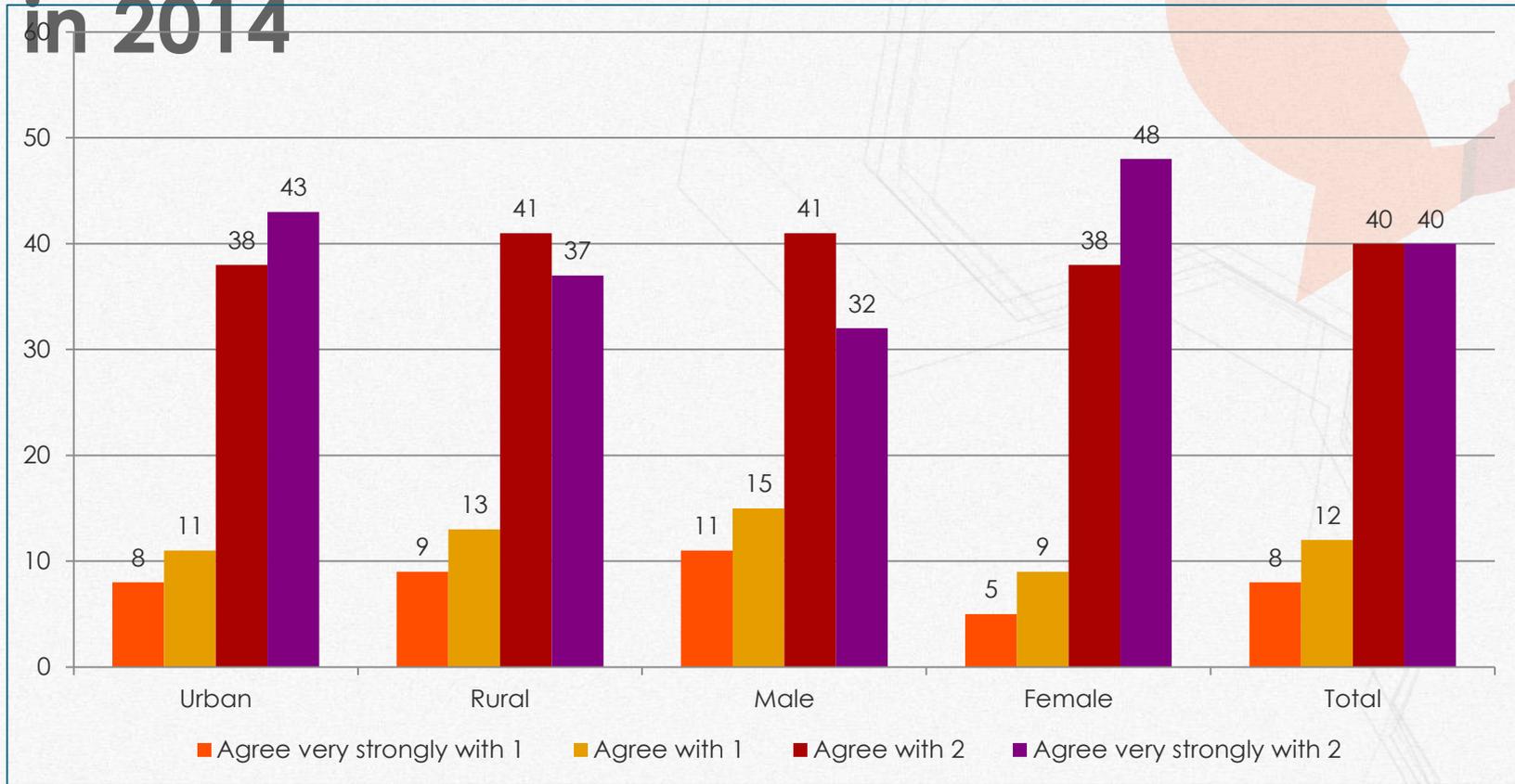
Regional Support for women in political leadership



Respondents were asked: whether women should have the same chance of being elected to political office (vs. beliefs that men make better leaders)



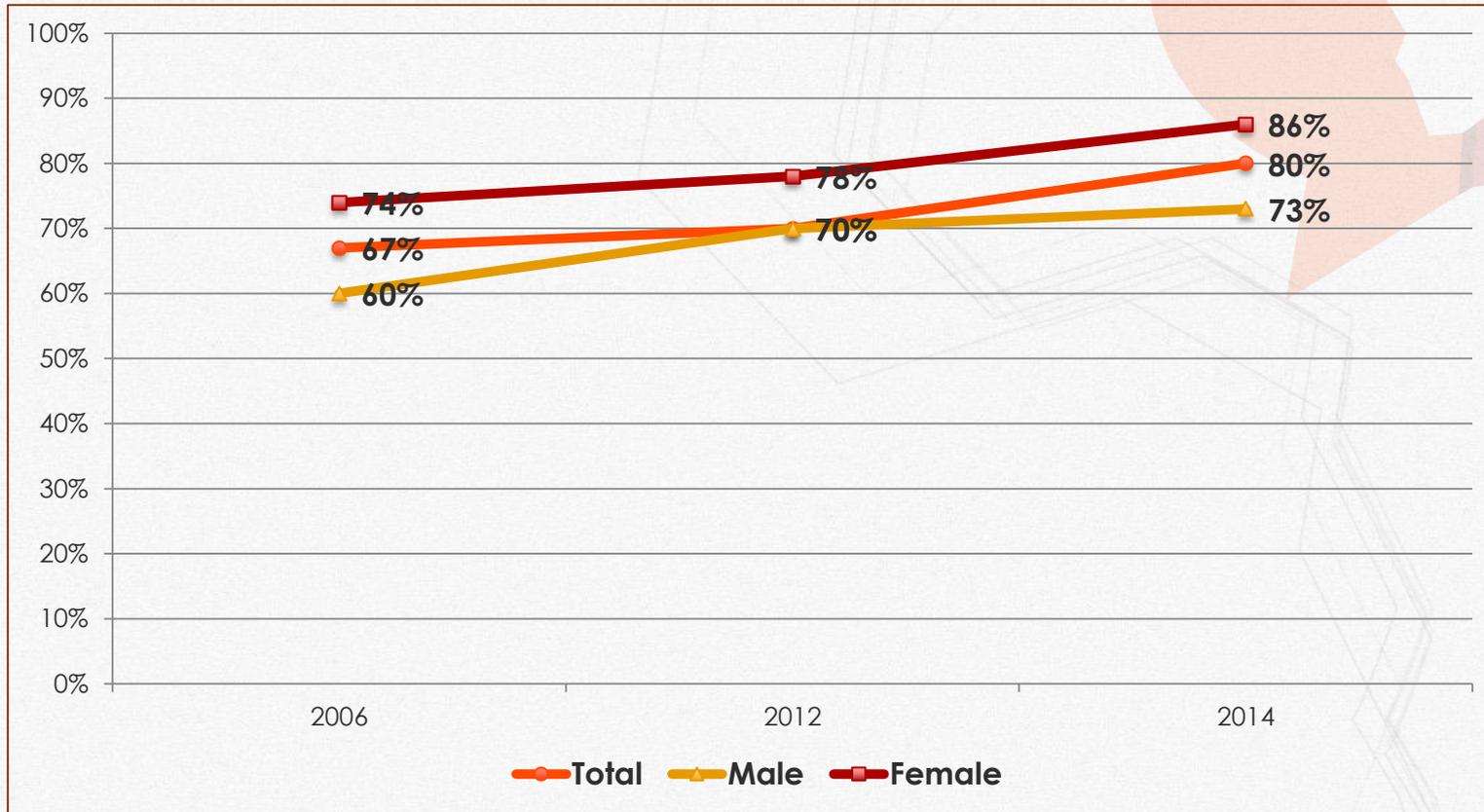
Namibians' support for women in political leadership in 2014



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.



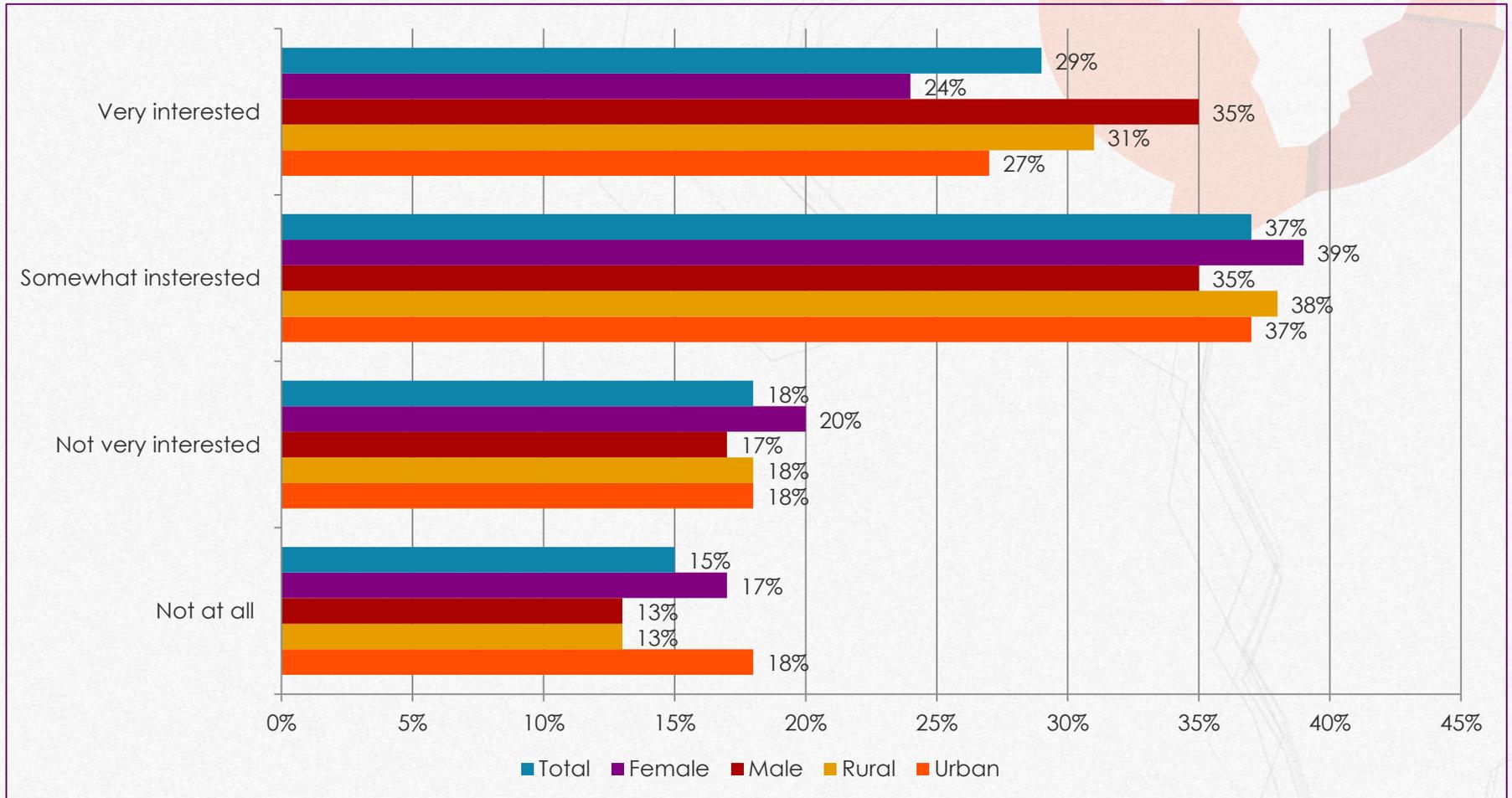
Changing support for women in political leadership



Respondents were asked: whether women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men (vs. believe that men make better leaders)

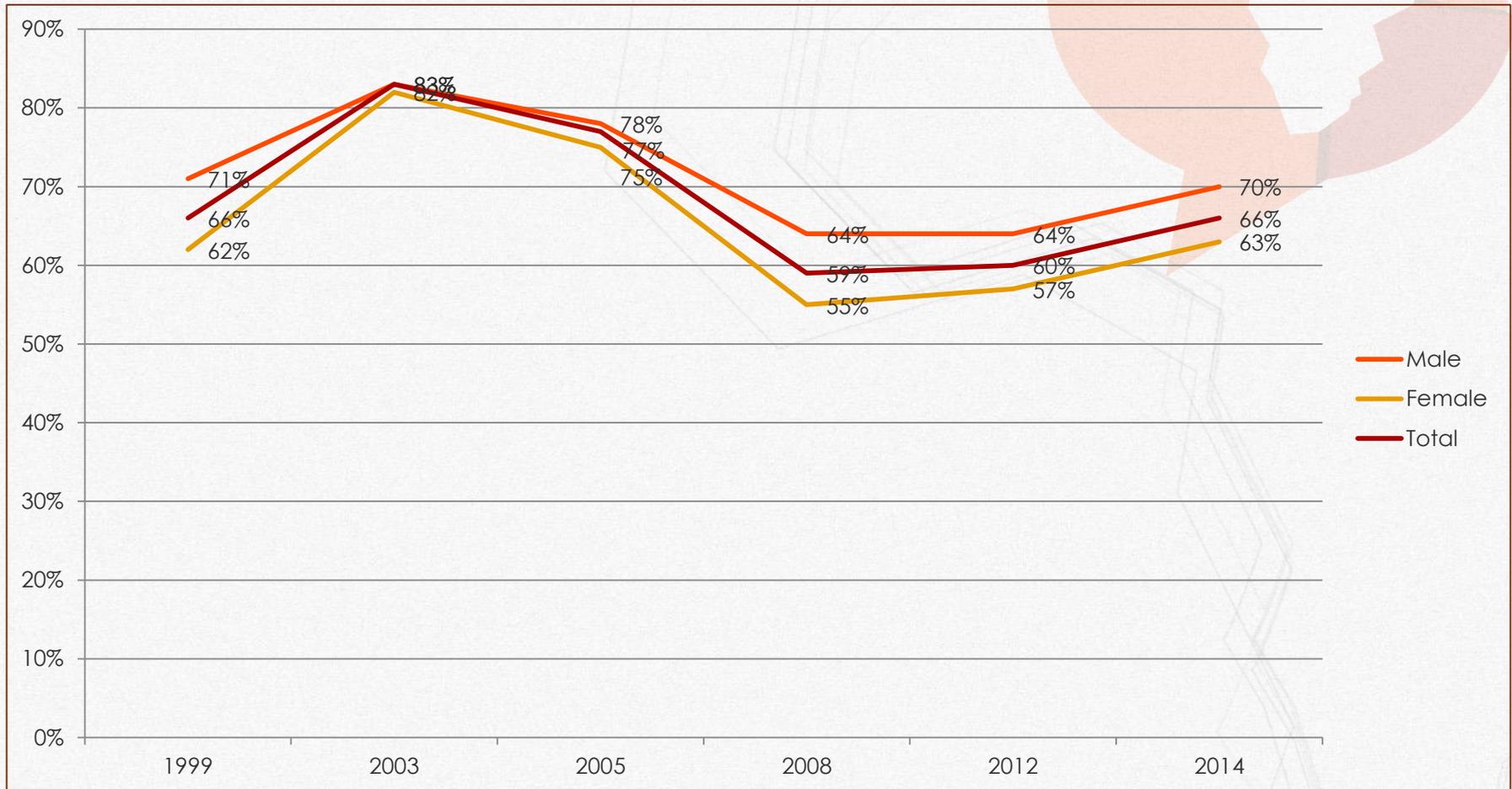


Are women interested in politics?



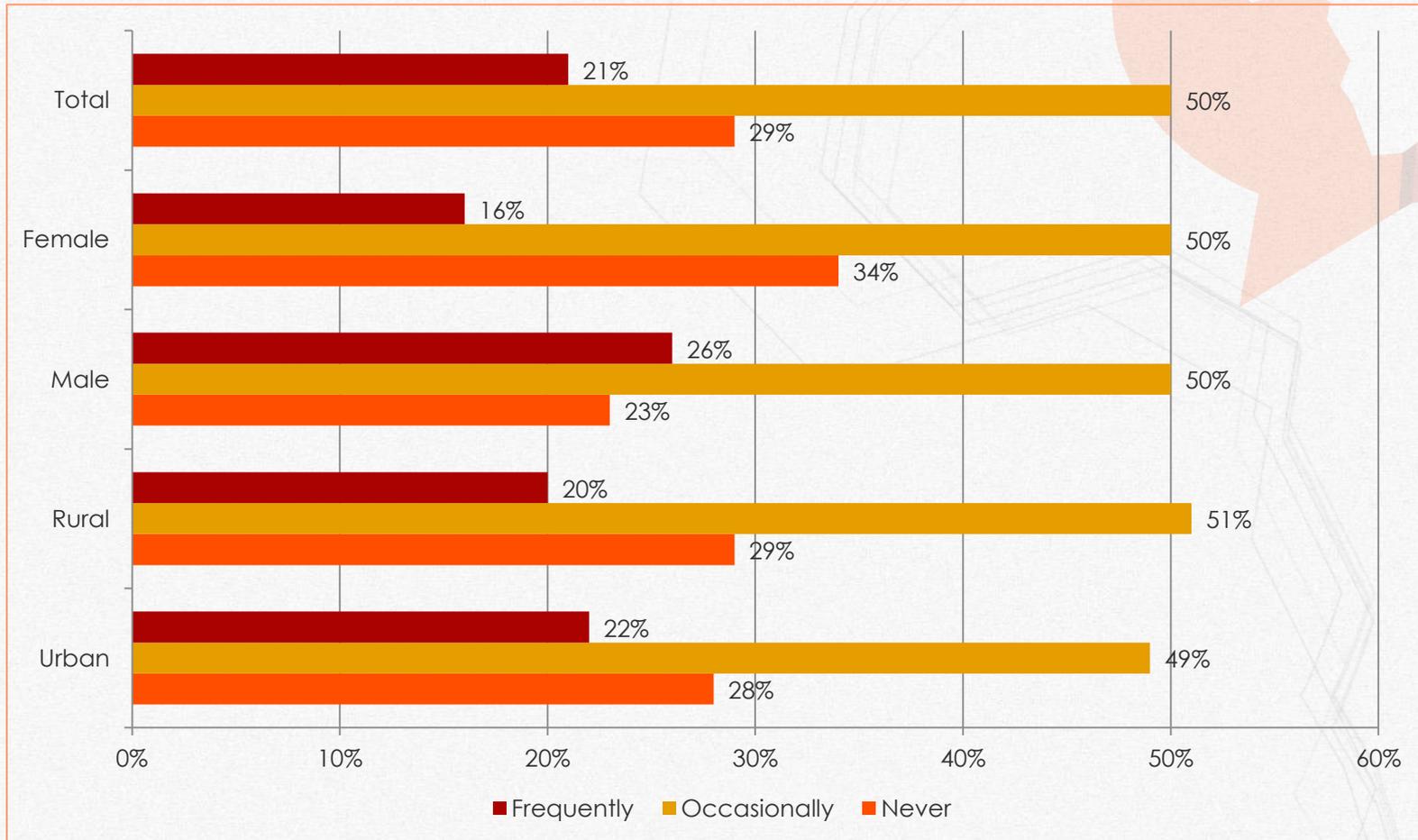
Respondents were asked: how interested they would say they were in public affairs.

Changing interests in politics



Respondents were asked: How interested would you say you are in public affairs?

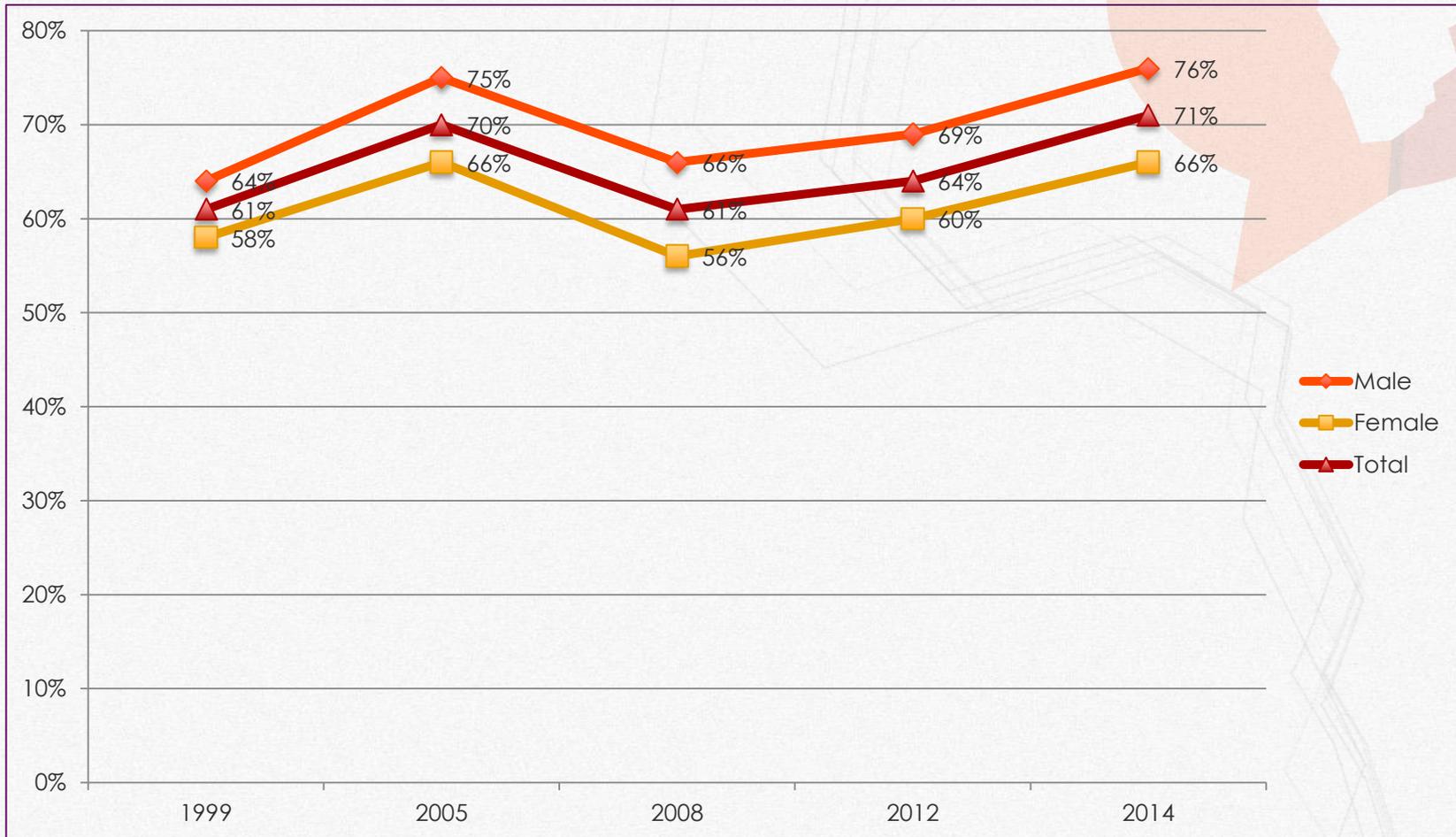
Do women discuss politics?



Respondents were asked: When you get together with your friends or family, would you say you discuss political matters?

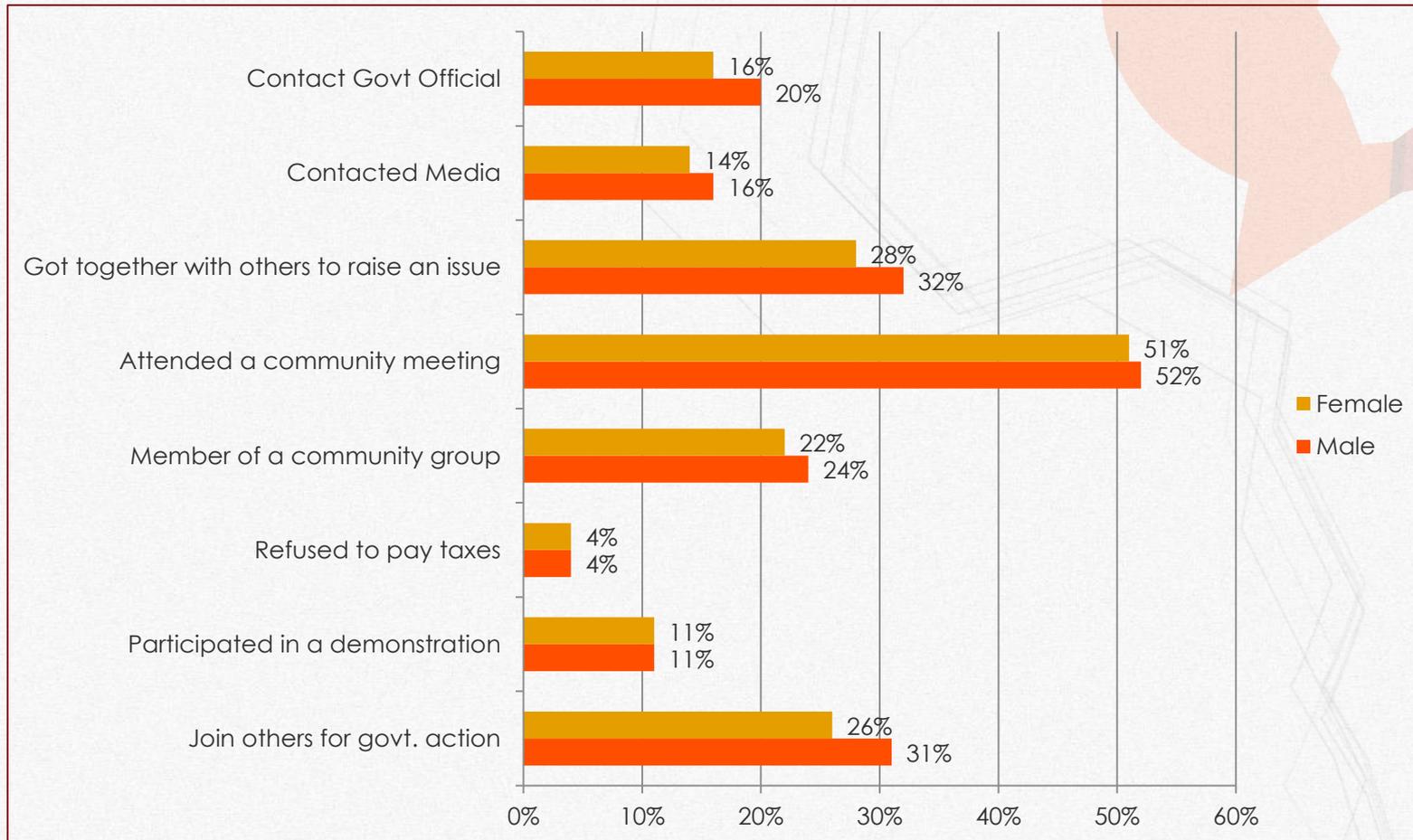


Changing Trends – discussing politics?



Respondents were asked: When you get together with your friends or family, would you say you discuss political matters?

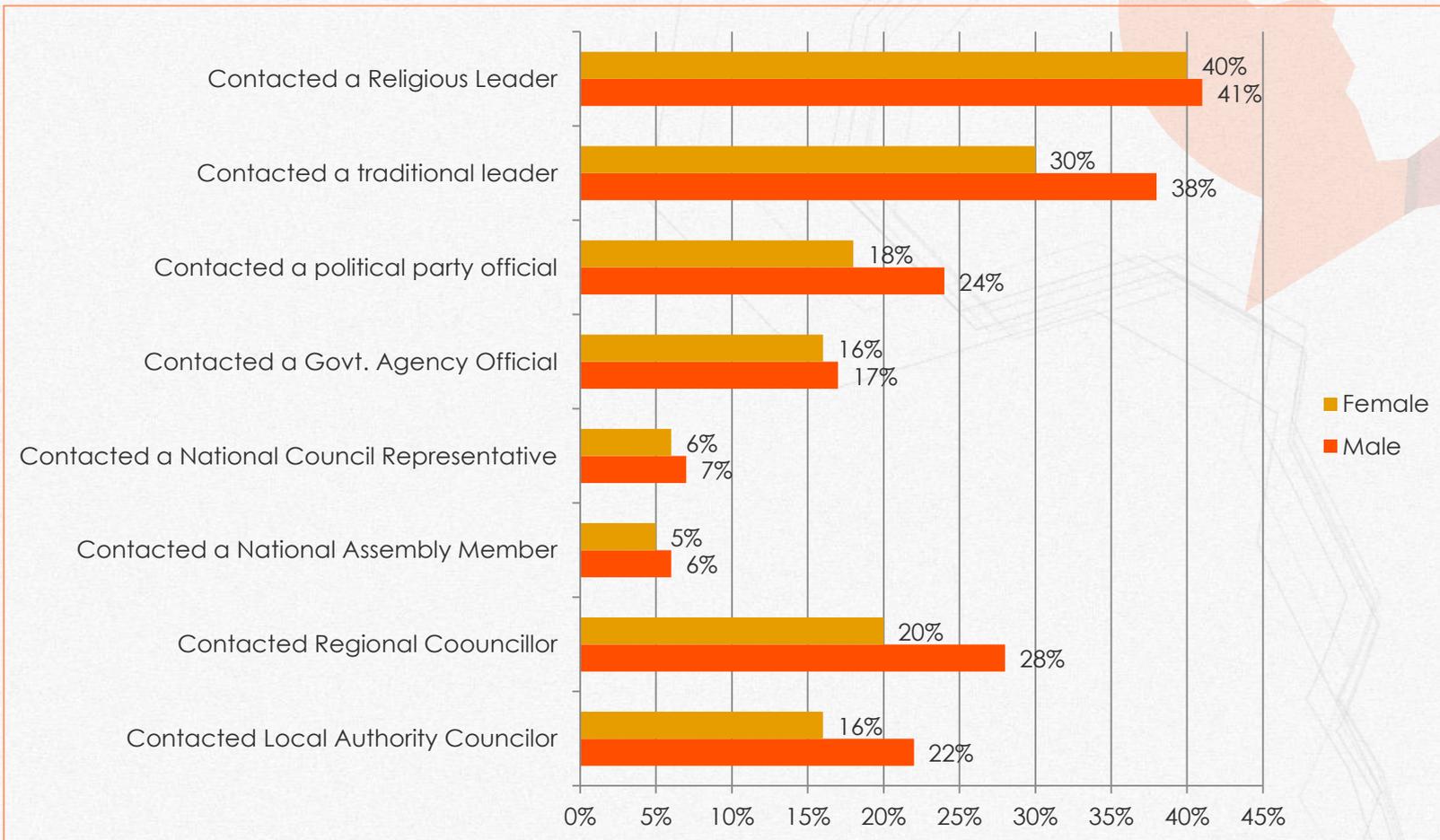
Women's Civic Participation



Respondents were asked about their personal civic participation, as expressed in the various activities above.



Women's Civic Participation (cont.)



Respondents were asked about their personal civic participation, as expressed in the various activities above.



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



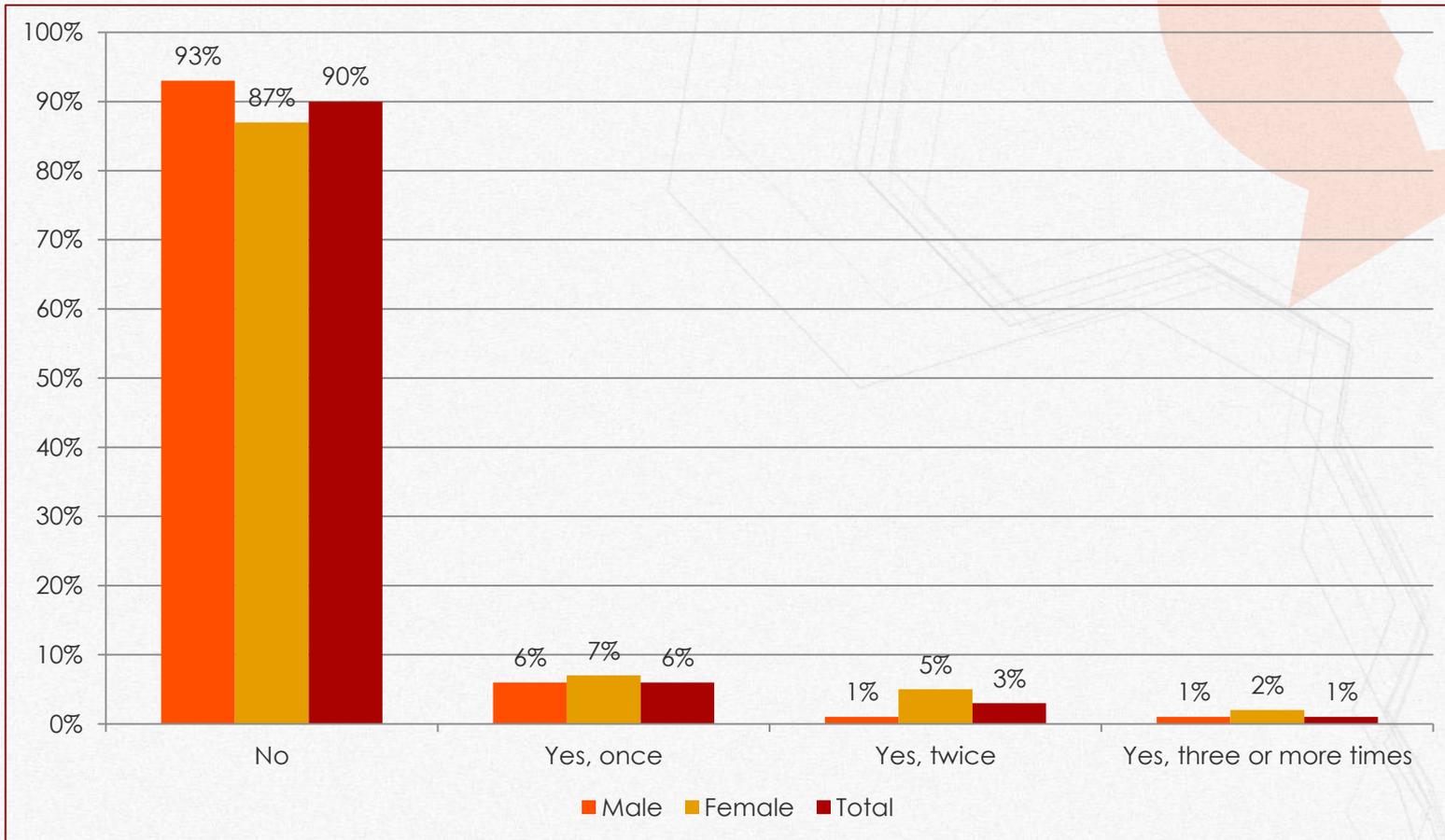
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Key Findings

- 14% of Namibian women, and 8% of men reported that they, or a member of their family had been a victim of gender based violence.
- Namibians felt that in 2014, alcohol abuse contributed most significantly to GBV, followed by unemployment and poverty.
- Culture and tradition were not perceived to be major contributors to GBV in Namibia



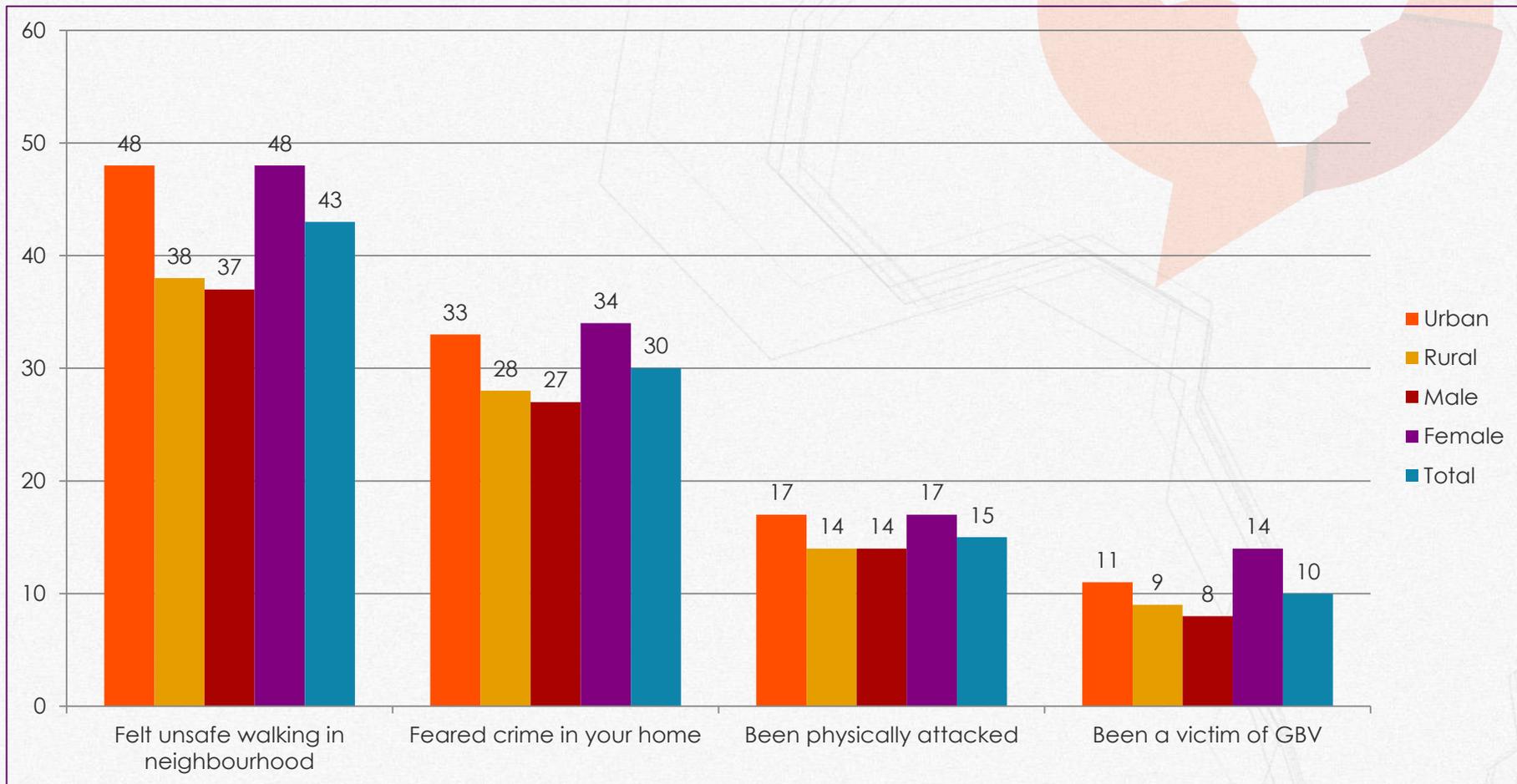
Prevalence of GBV in 2014



Respondents were asked: Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: Been a victim of gender-based violence?

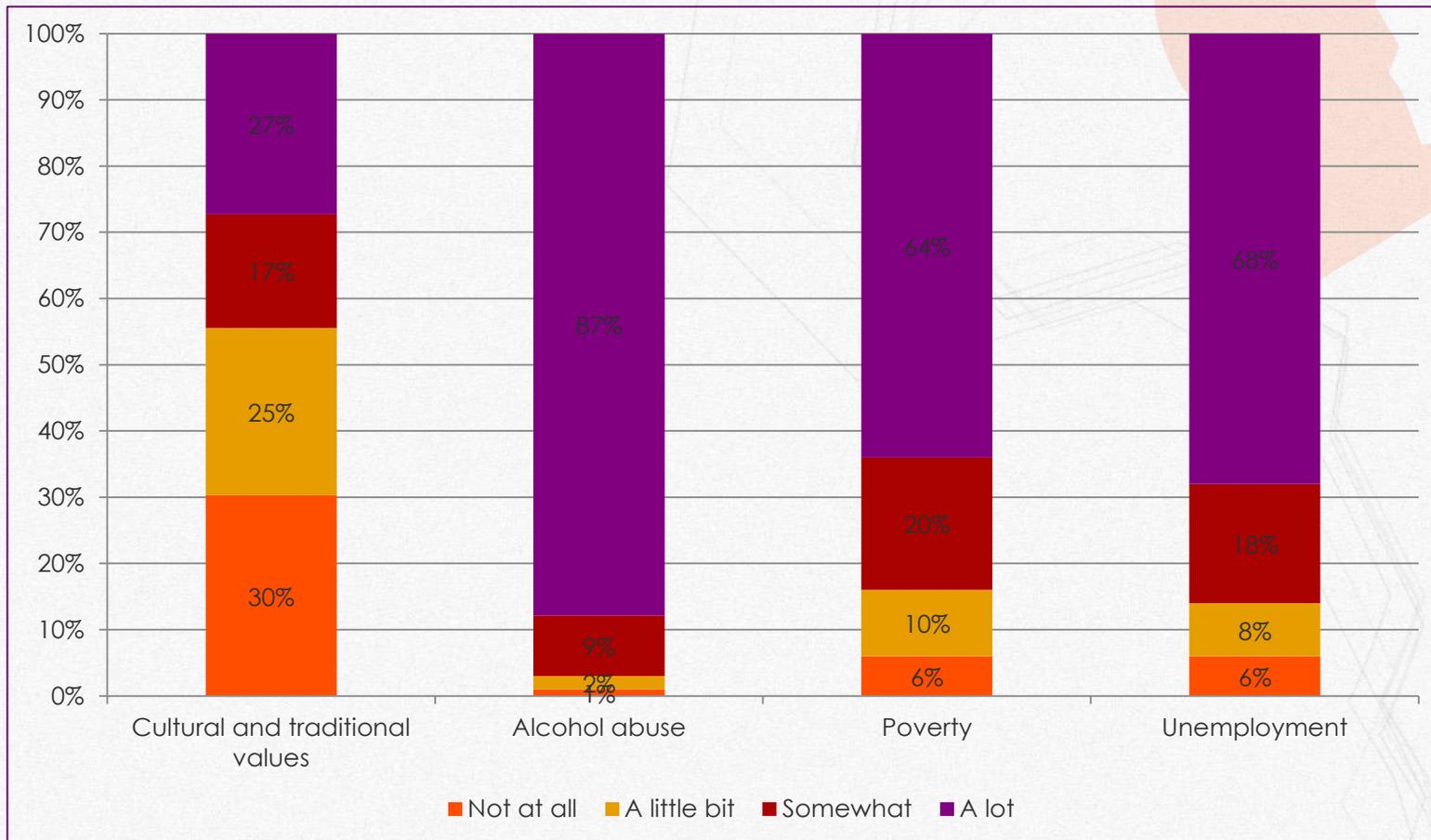


Fear and/or experience of crime, including GBV



Respondents were asked whether they, or someone in their family feared, or had experienced the above.

Perceptions on the factors that contribute to GBV



Respondents were asked how much they thought the above factors contributed to GBV in Namibia in 2014.



LIVED POVERTY

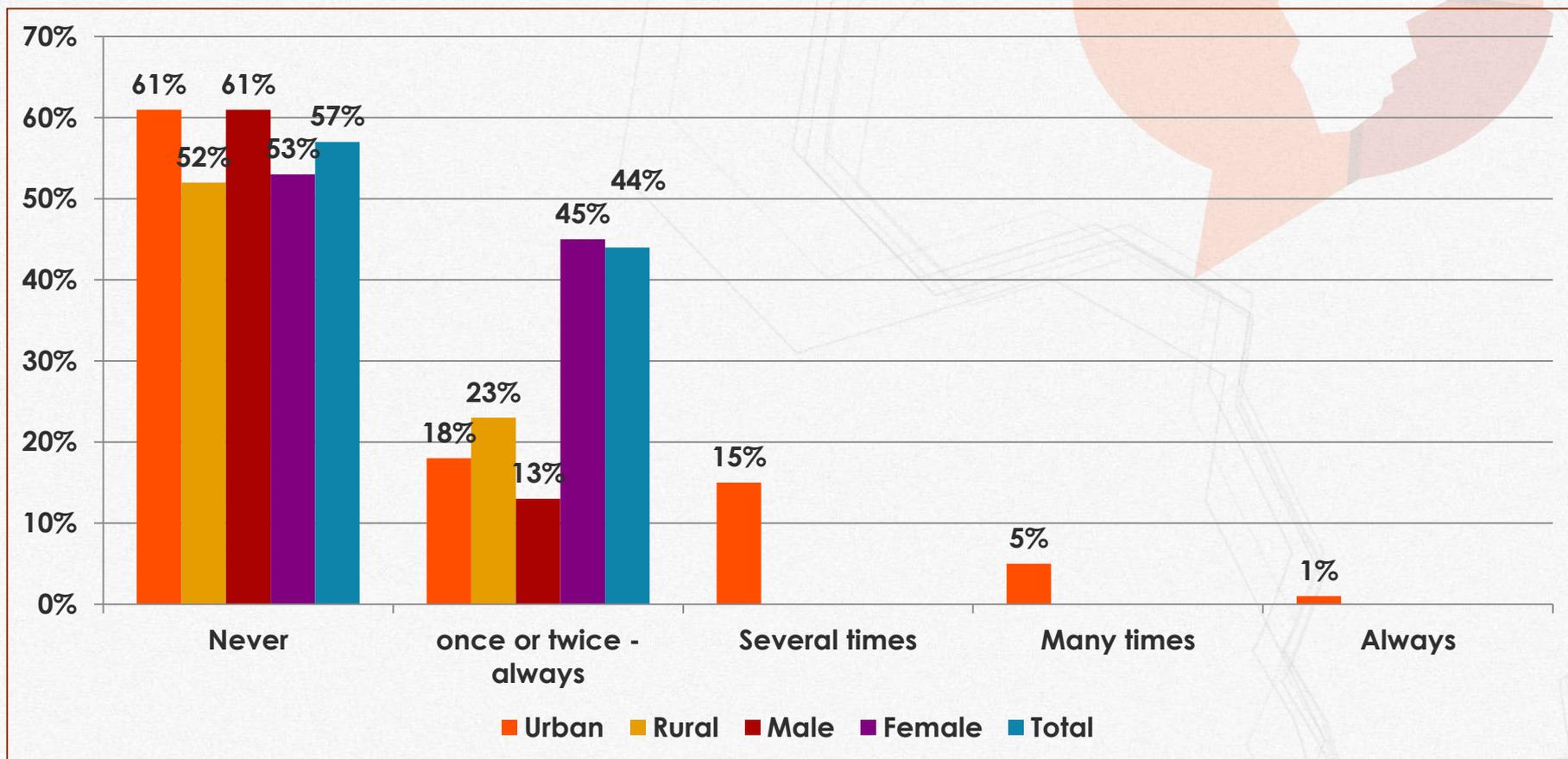


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Key findings

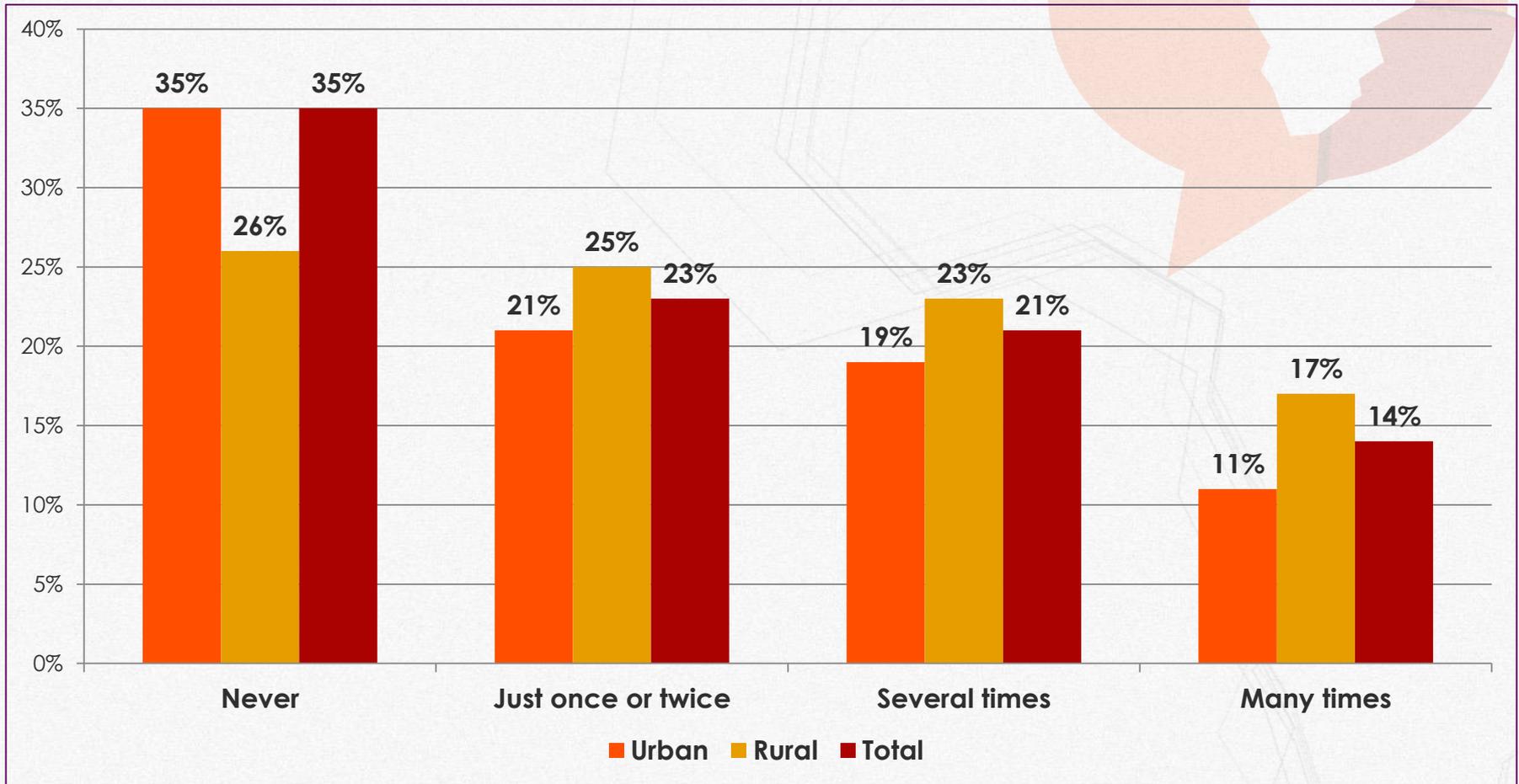
- Urban and male respondents were around 9% more likely to never face food shortage in Round 6.
- Namibian respondents were only likely to experience food shortage several times, many times, or always with 21% agreement.
- Kunene, Kavango West, and Ohangwena were the only regions to experience less than half of respondents “never” going without food.
- Only three regions (Zambezi, Erongo, and Hardap) featured more than half of the respondents who “never” experienced a shortage of cash income.
- Over time since 1999, there is evidence of a decline in those reporting shortages in food and cash income. Simultaneously, those reporting “never” have increased over time.

Gone without food 2014



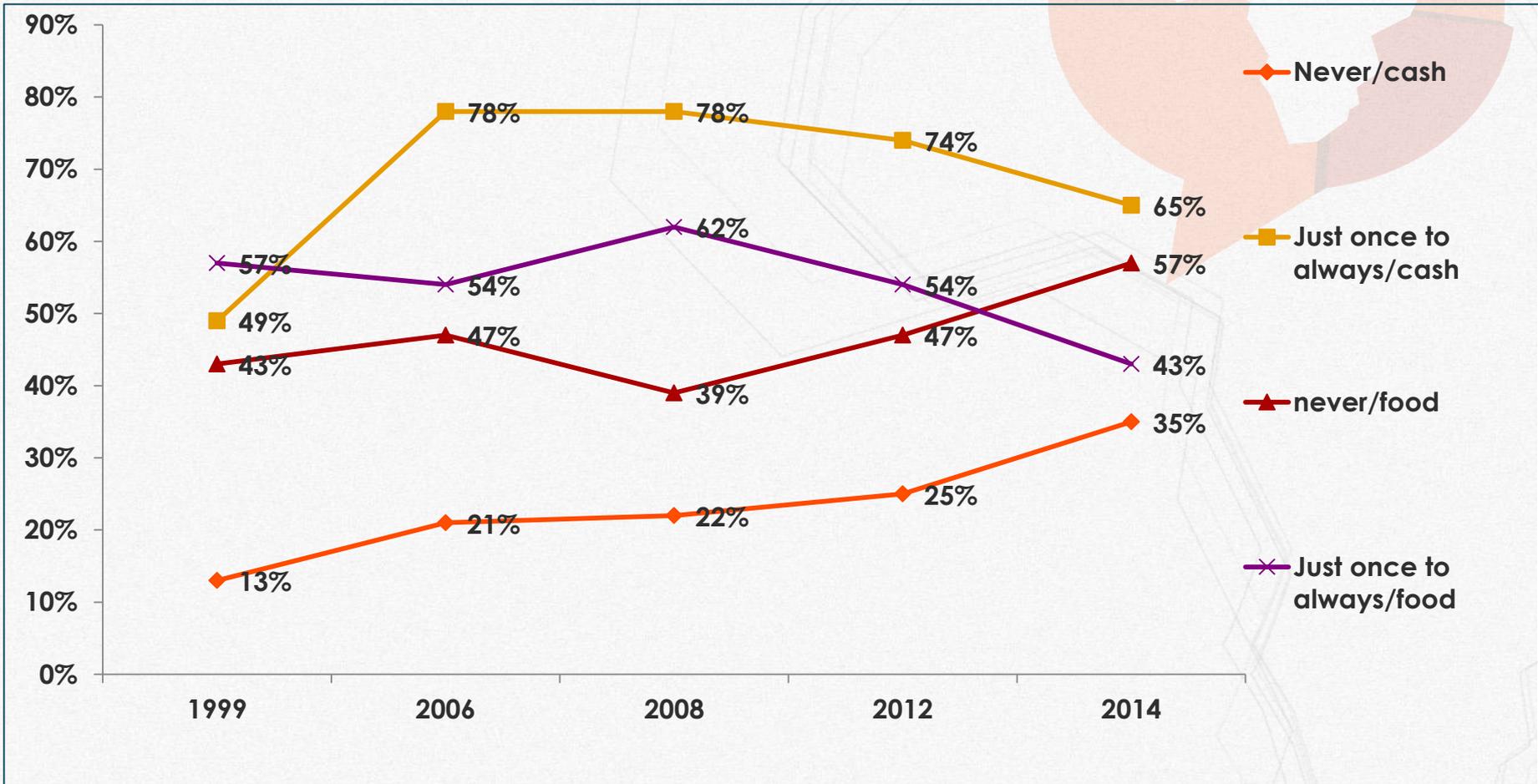
Respondents were asked: How often have you gone without food?

Gone without cash income 2014?



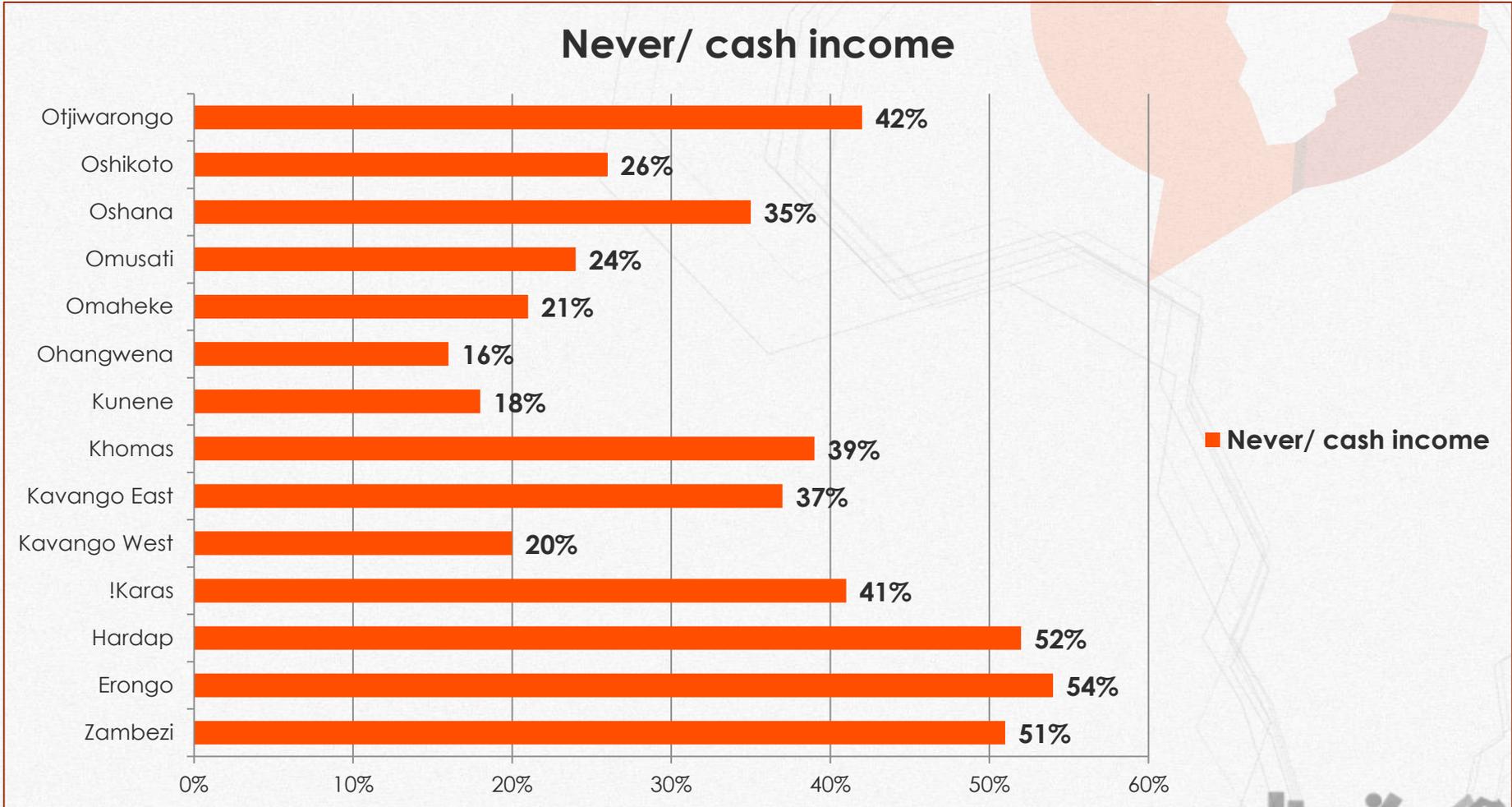
Respondents were asked: How often have you gone without a cash income?

Changes over time: Cash & Food



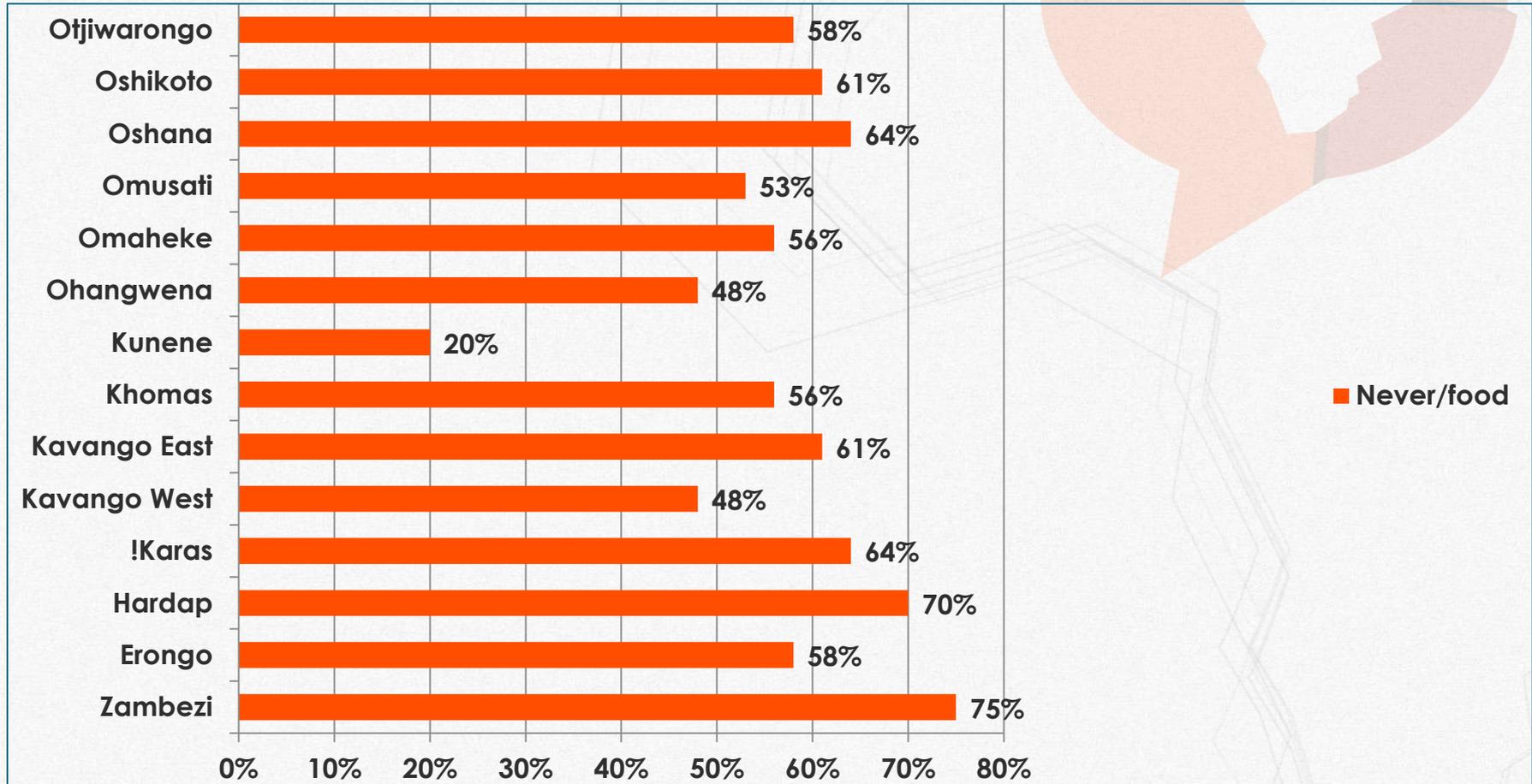
Respondents were asked: How often have you gone without food? Cash income?

Going without a cash income – by region

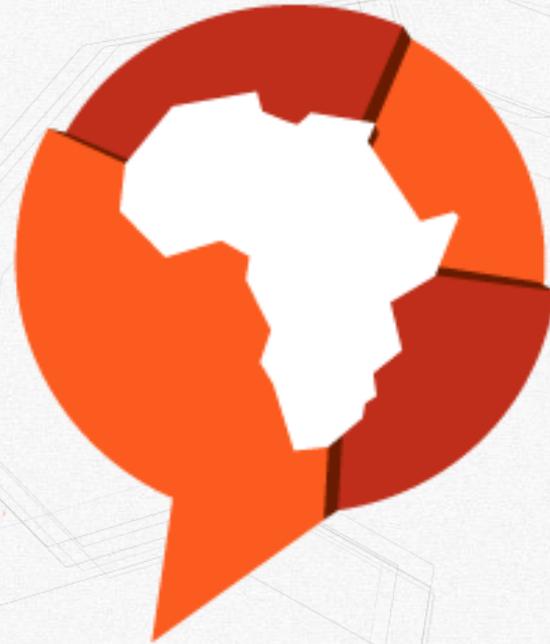


Respondents were asked: How often have you gone without a cash income?

Going without food– by region



Respondents were asked: How often have you gone without food?



BASIC FREEDOMS



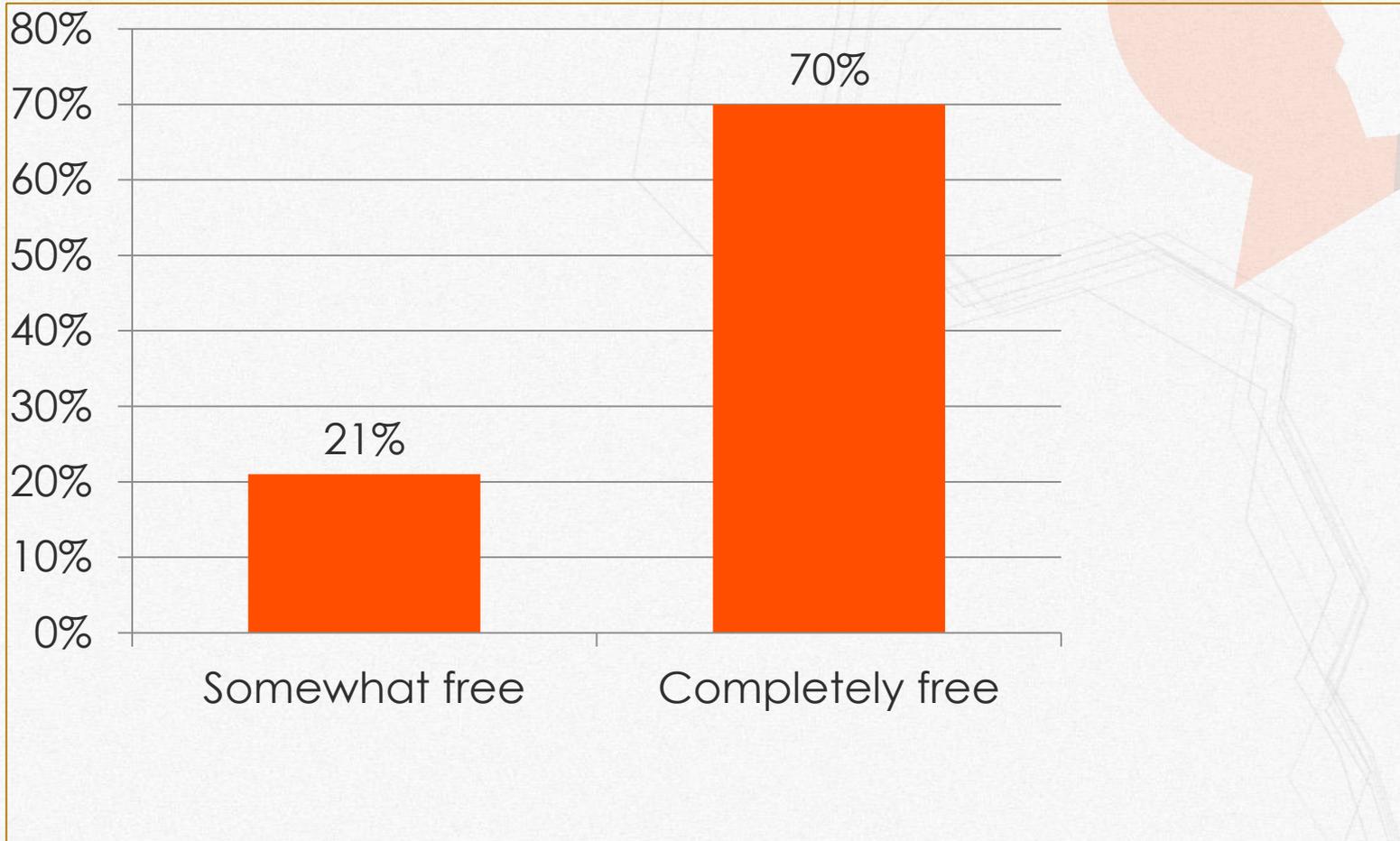
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Key findings



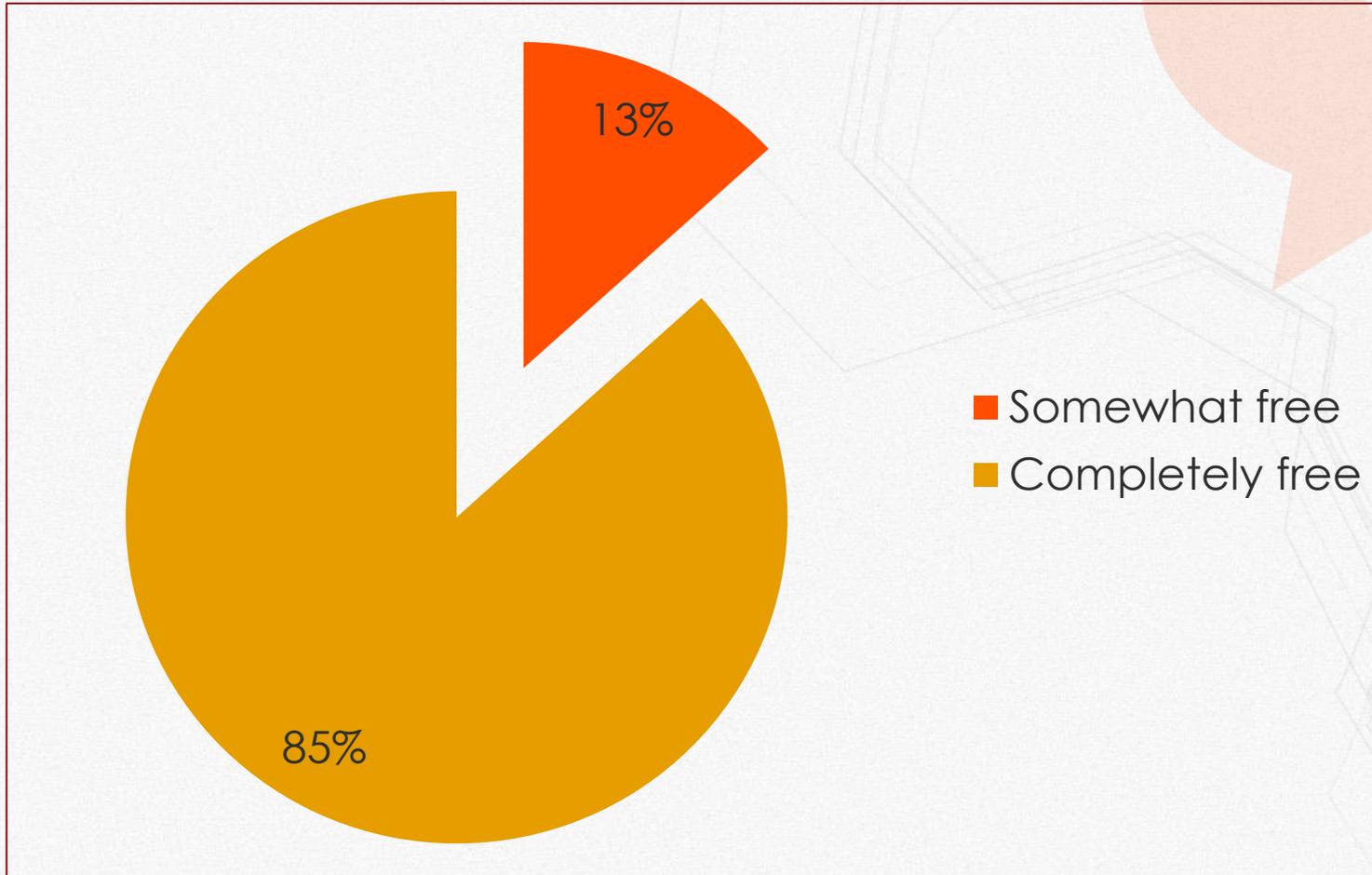
- 91% of respondents expressed that they were somewhat or completely free to say what they wanted.
- 98% of respondents expressed freedom to vote for whom they wanted.
- 95% say they are free to join any political organisation they wanted.

Freedom to say what you think?



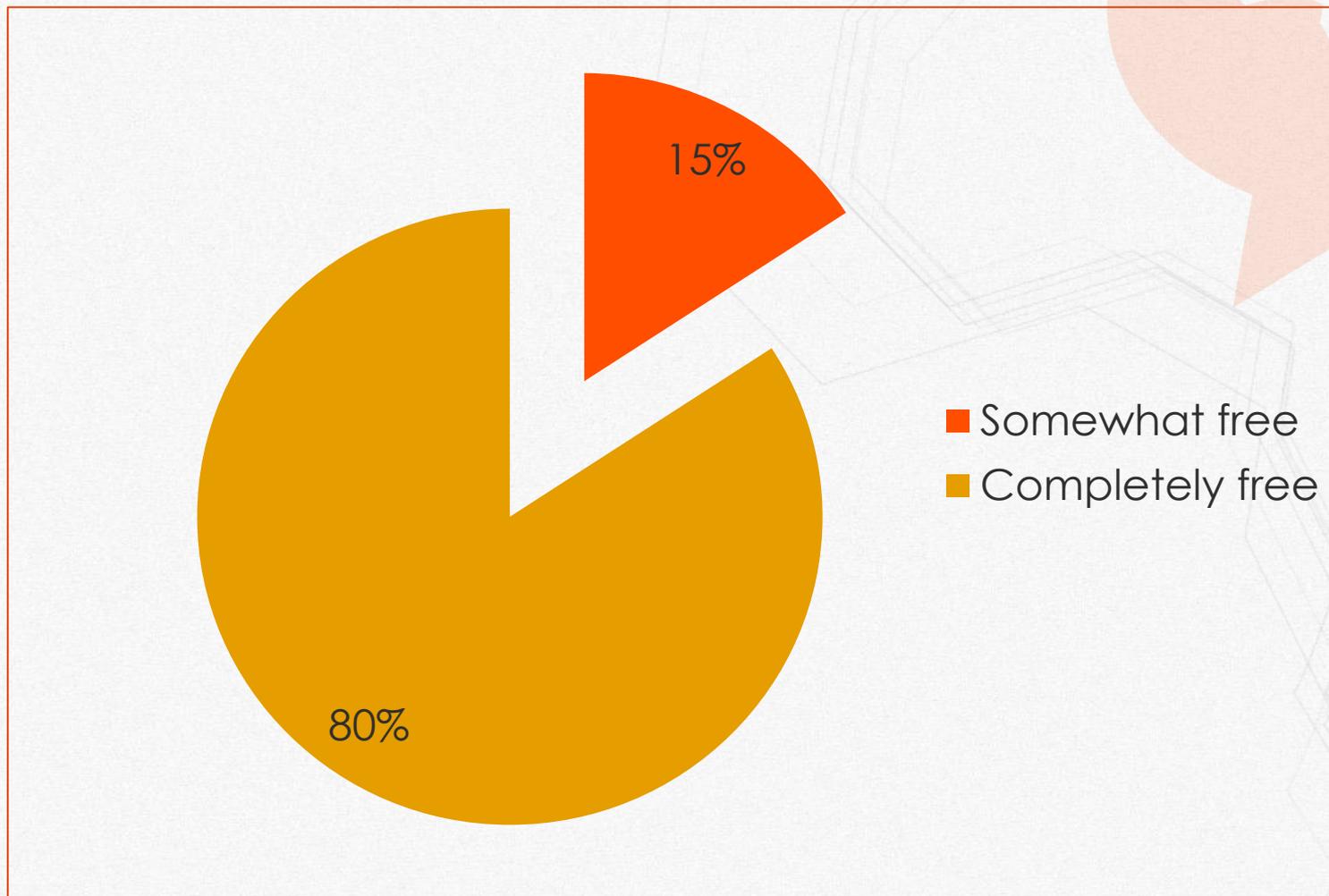
Respondents were asked: How free are you to say what you think?

Freedom to choose who to vote for?



Respondents were asked: How free are you to choose who to vote for?

Freedom to join any political organisation?



Respondents were asked: How free are you to join any political organisation?



CONCLUSIONS



Conclusions



- Both male and female respondents felt that Namibia was ready for the 50-50 gender empowerment.
- Alcohol was seen as the most important contributor to gender based violence.
- The “lived poverty” experience tracked the official poverty results downward.
- Namibian respondents continued to feel that the country experiences high levels of personal freedom.



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