

The Education Gender Gap in Africa

Findings from Afrobarometer Round 5 Surveys in 34 Countries





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At a glance



- <u>Access</u>: the vast majority of Africans surveyed (88%) lived within easy walking distance of a school. This varied widely by country, however, with Namibia as the lowest served country.
- <u>Support for girls' education</u>: two-thirds (67%) of respondents believe that ability, not gender, should be the primary factor if parents are forced to prioritise only one child's education.
- Education gender gap: on average, more men (16%) had postsecondary education than women (11%). Although young African women (18-35 years old) reported the highest levels of postsecondary education, the gender gap was comparable to that in older women.





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. Round 6 fieldwork began in March 2014 and is scheduled for completion later this year.





Where Afrobarometer works





Access to Education | 2011-2013



Key findings



On average, only 12% of respondents lived in areas that were not within easy walking distance of a school.

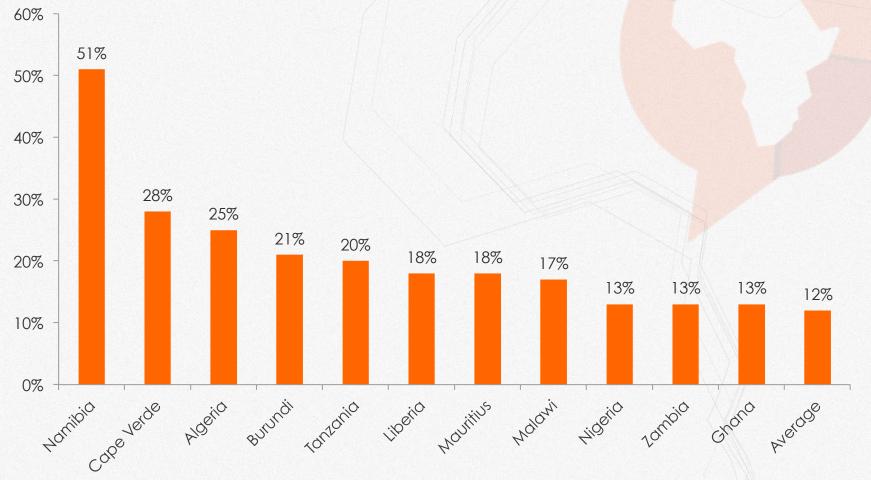
While most Africans support gender parity in education, attitudes vary widely by region – East Africans reported the highest levels of support (79%) and North Africans the lowest (55%).

Here in Southern Africa, two-thirds (67%) of citizens believed that access to education should prioritise ability over gender.





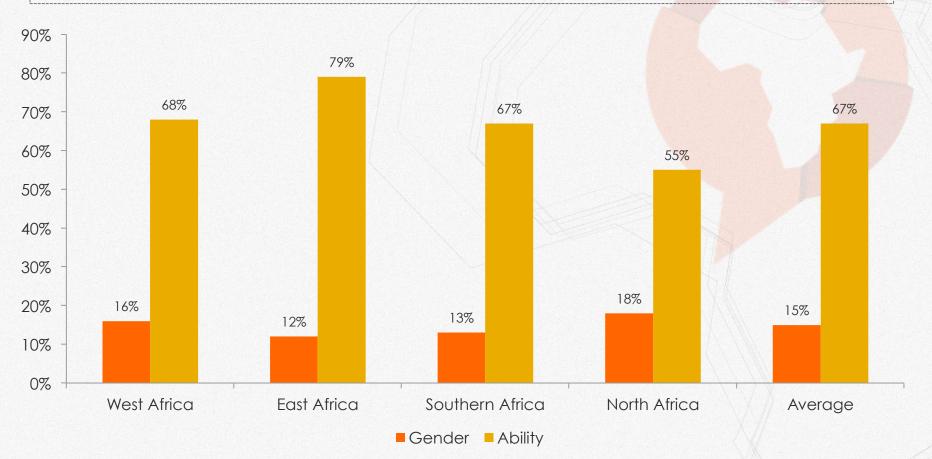
Proportion of Enumeration Areas with No School in Easy Walking Distance | Lowest Served Countries



Interviewers were asked to record whether a school was present in the EA or within easy walking distance.



Attitudes towards Gender Parity in Education



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

- Statement 1: "If funds for schooling are limited, a boy should always receive and 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."







The Education Gender Gap | 2011-2013



Key findings



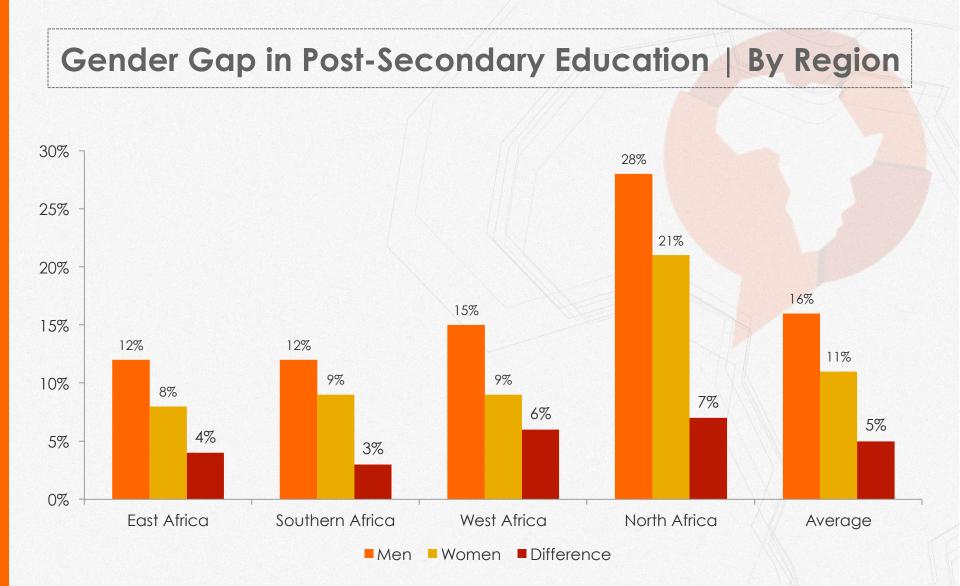
Southern Africa has the smallest average gender gap in post-secondary education (3%), while North Africa has the highest (7%).

The countries with the largest gender gaps are Egypt, Ghana, Liberia, Togo and Nigeria.

Although young women have the highest levels of post-secondary education (13%), this is the result of higher educational attainment in general and the gender gap has not closed over time.





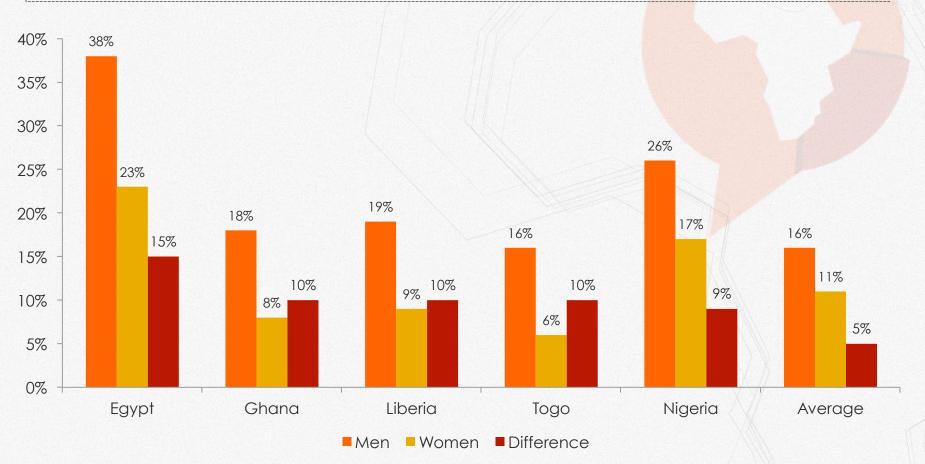


Respondents were asked: What is the highest level of education you have completed? (% with at least post-secondary education.)



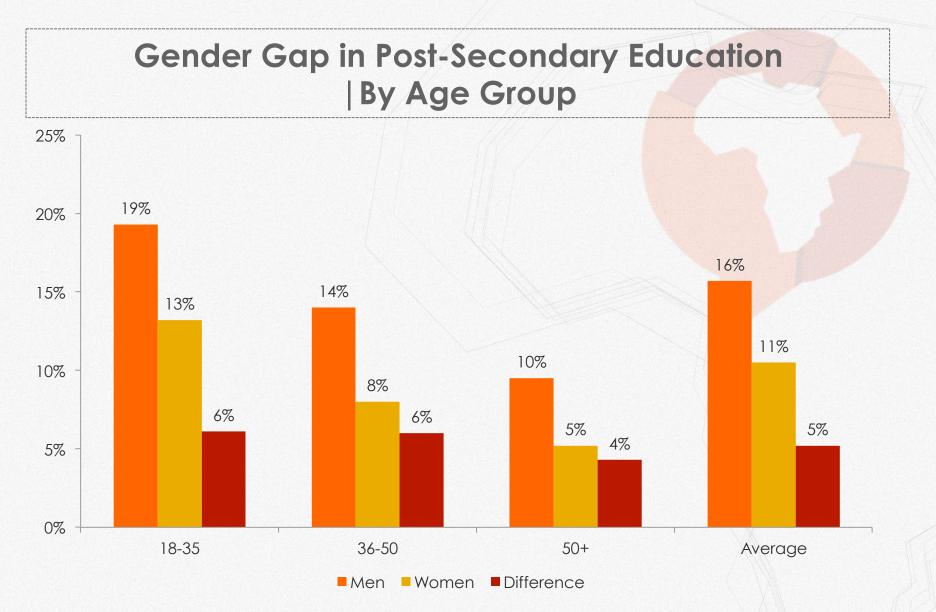


Countries with the Largest Gender Gaps in Post-Secondary Education



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Round 6 Results | 2014-2015



Key findings



Data is currently available from 16 countries.

Largest gap: Togo (15%)

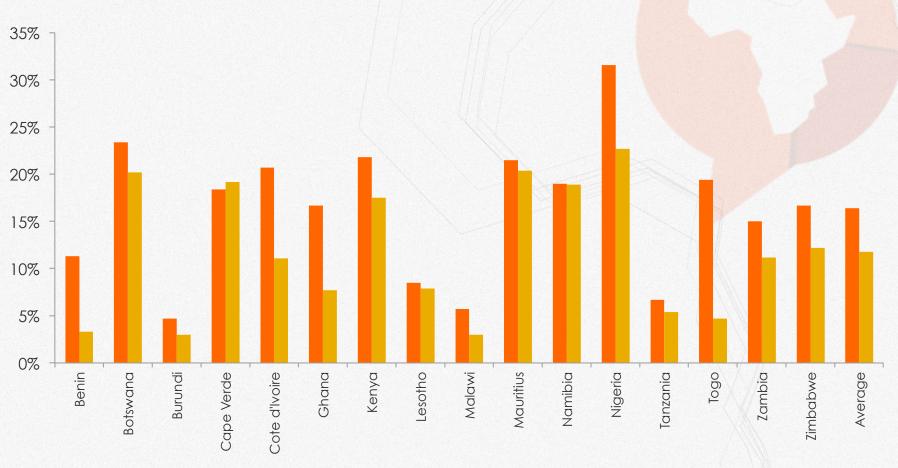
Smallest gaps: Cape Verde (-1%) and Namibia (0%)

The average gap: 5%





Post-Secondary Education | By Gender | 2014-2015



Men Women

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Thank you



