



RESULTS FROM THE AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 SURVEY IN SWAZILAND

Swaziland Round 5 Release Event 2

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



Preferred Society, Democracy, Governance

SWAZILAND ROUND 5 SURVEY RESULTS

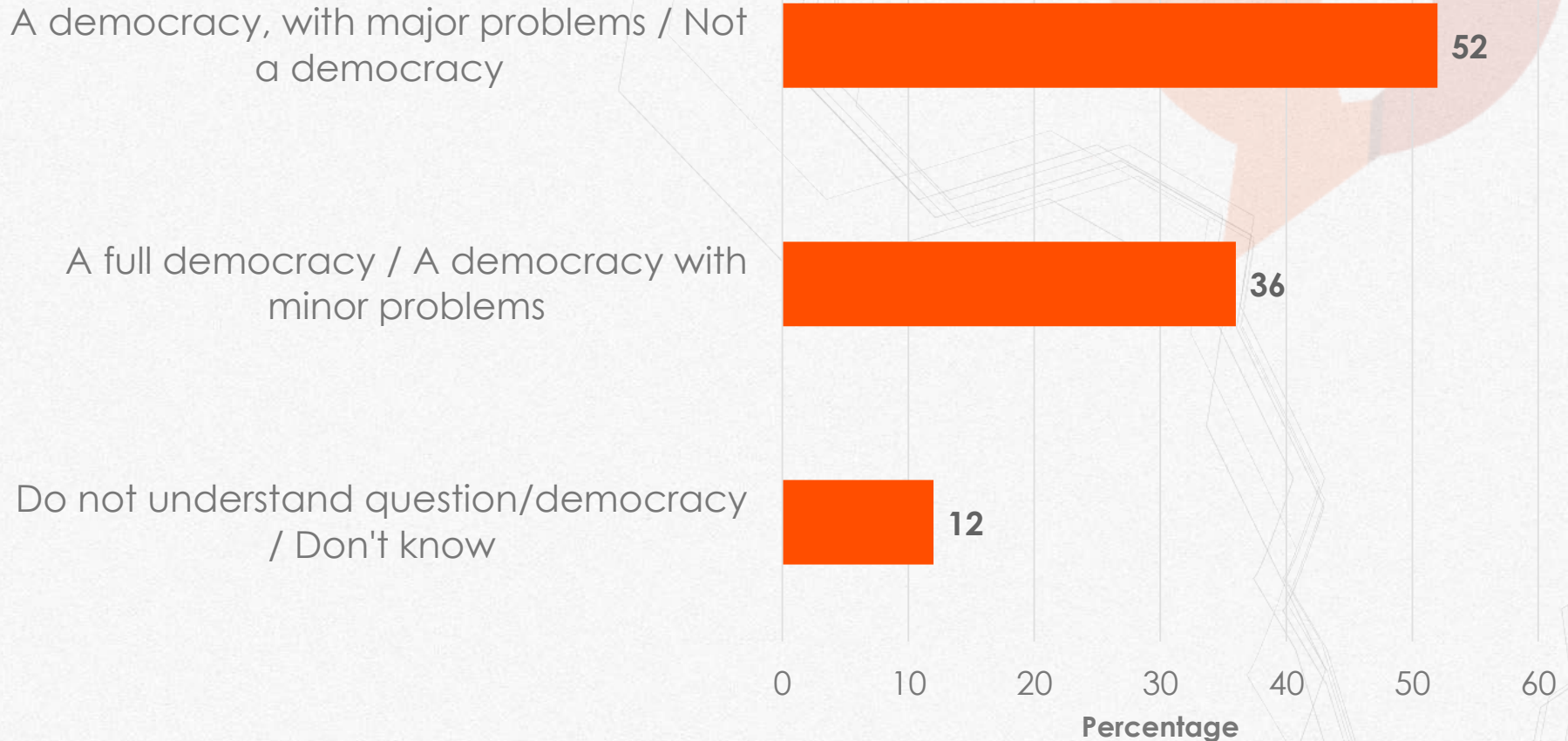


Swazis` Perception on Democracy

TOPIC 1: DEMOCRACY

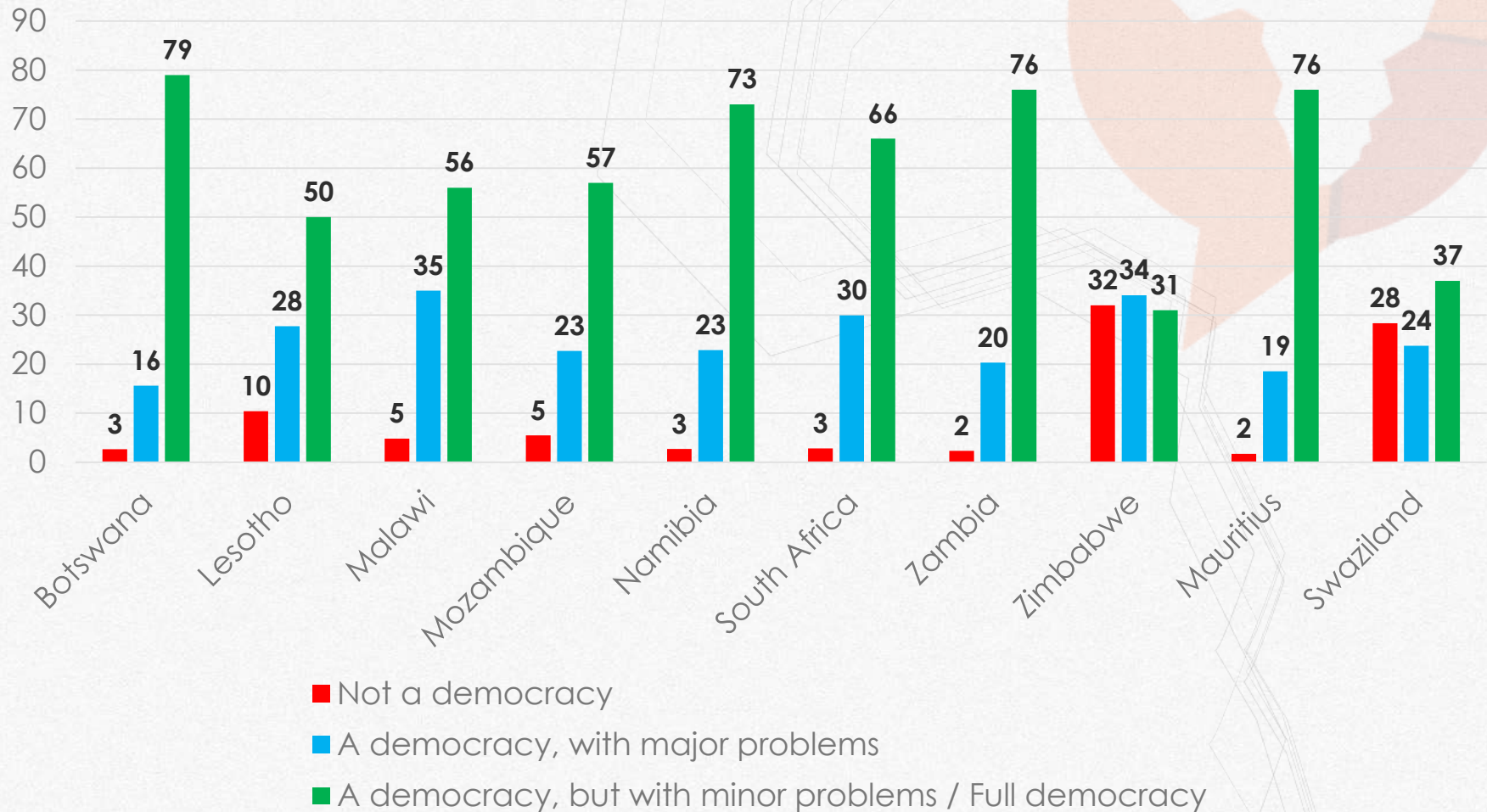
The Extent of Democracy in Swaziland

In your opinion how much of a democracy is Swaziland today?



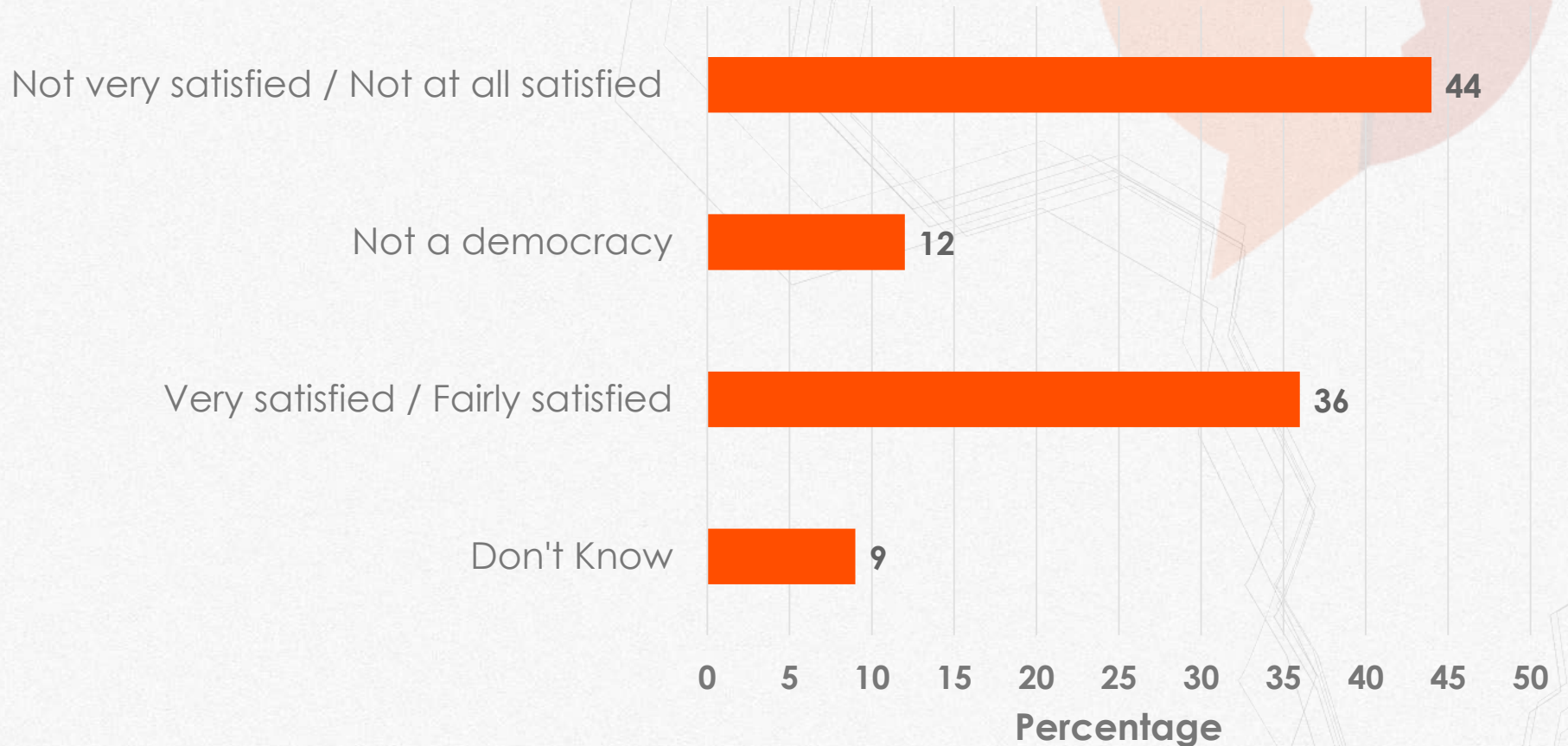
The Extent of Democracy – Cross Country Comparison

In your opinion how much of a democracy is your country today



Satisfaction with Democracy

Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Swaziland? Are You:

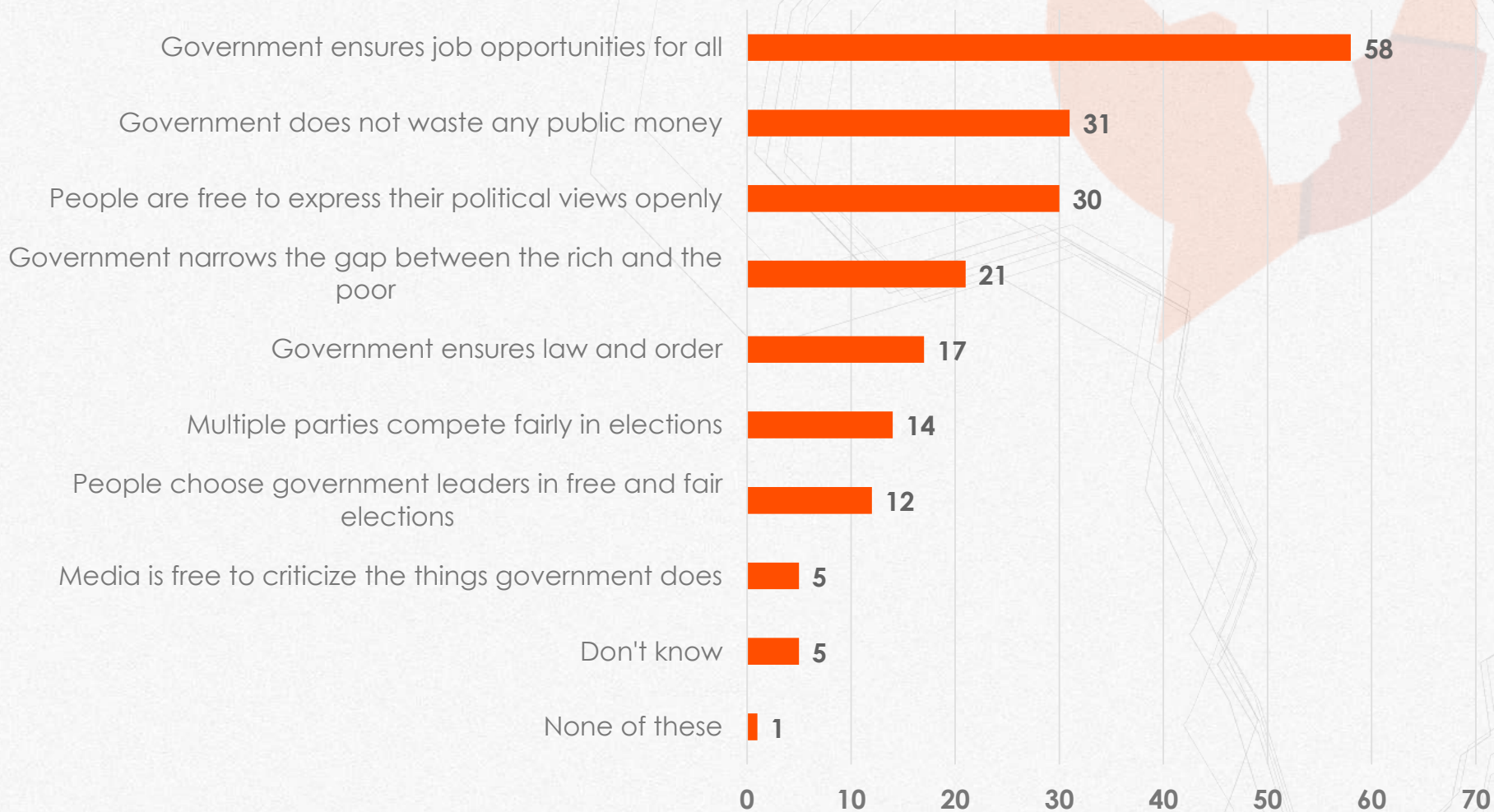


Satisfaction of Democracy by Demographics

		Swaziland is not a democracy	Not at all satisfied / Not very satisfied	Fairly satisfied / Very Satisfied	Don't Know
Age	18-30	12	53	30	5
	31-50	13	42	37	8
	Over 50	11	30	44	15
Province or region	Hhohho	14	37	44	5
	Manzini	11	46	33	10
	Shiselweni	10	48	32	10
	Lubombo	11	46	32	11
Urban or Rural	Urban	15	47	31	8
	Rural	11	43	37	9
Gender	Male	13	48	34	5
	Female	11	40	37	13

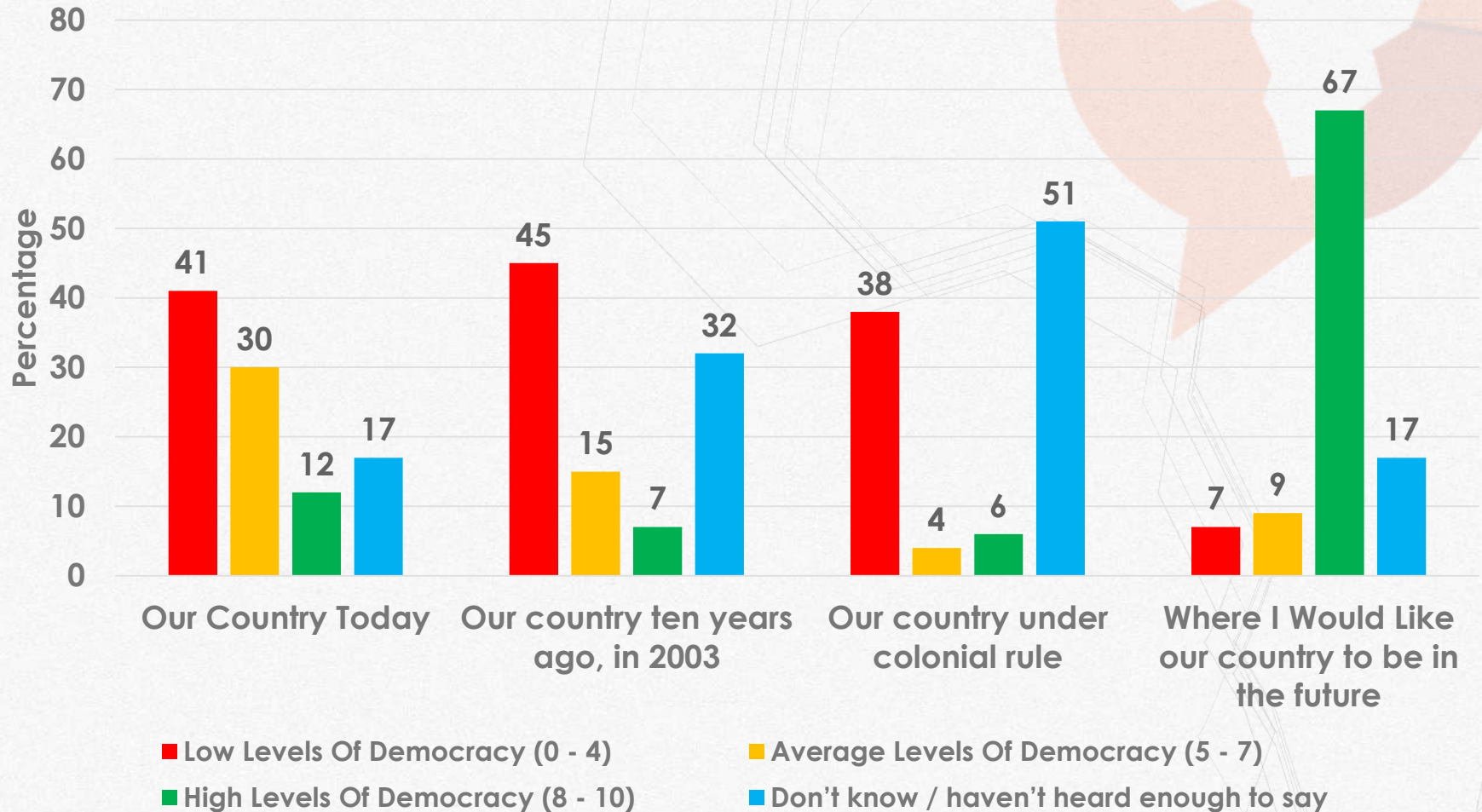
Essential Characteristics of Democracy

Many things may be desirable, but not all of them are essential characteristics of democracy. If you have to choose only one of the things that I am going to read, which one would you choose as the most essential characteristic of democracy?



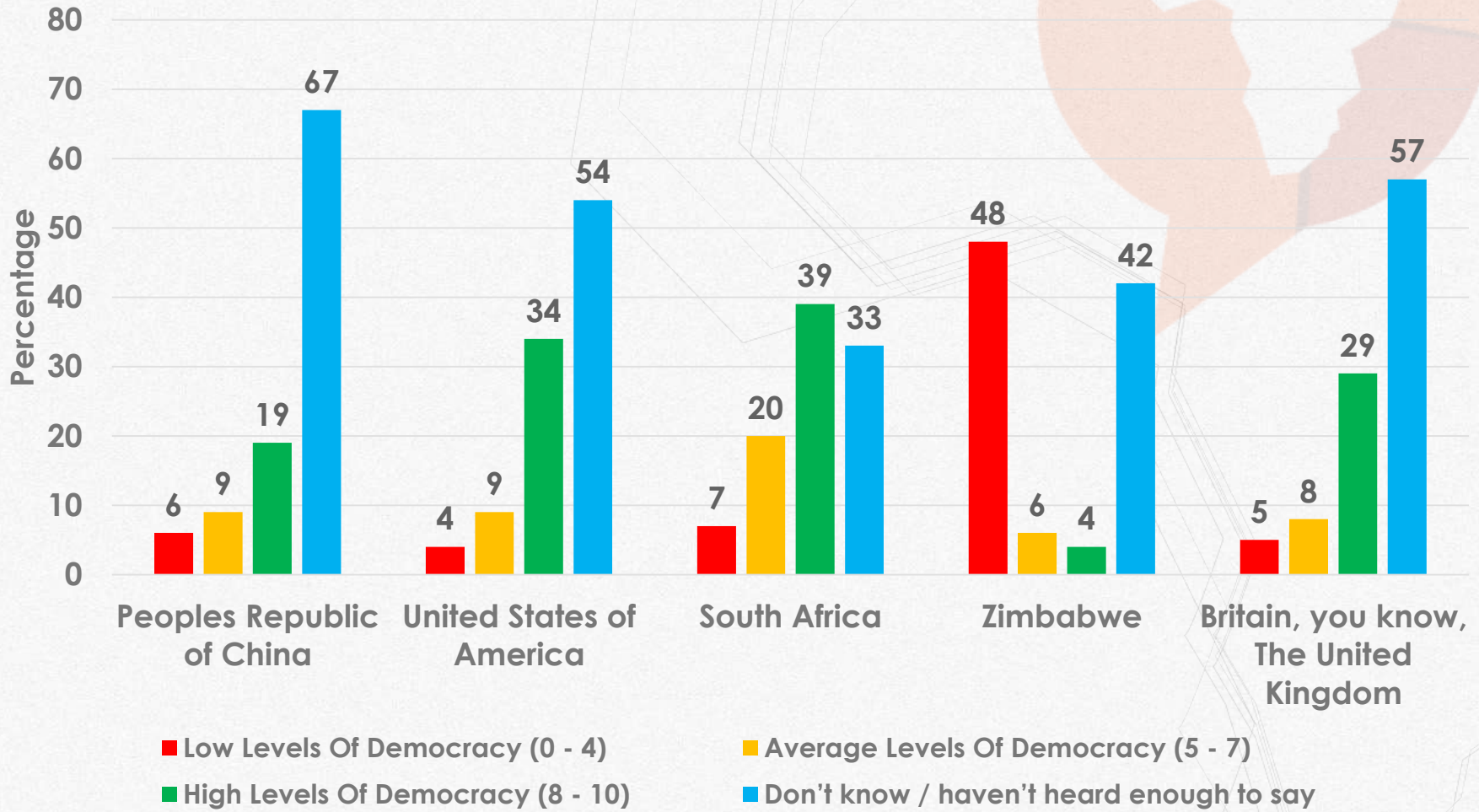
Swaziland's level of Democracy over Time

On a scale between 0 and 10, where 0 means completely undemocratic and 10 means completely democratic, where would you place each of the following, or haven't you heard enough to say



Extent of Democracy for Selected Countries

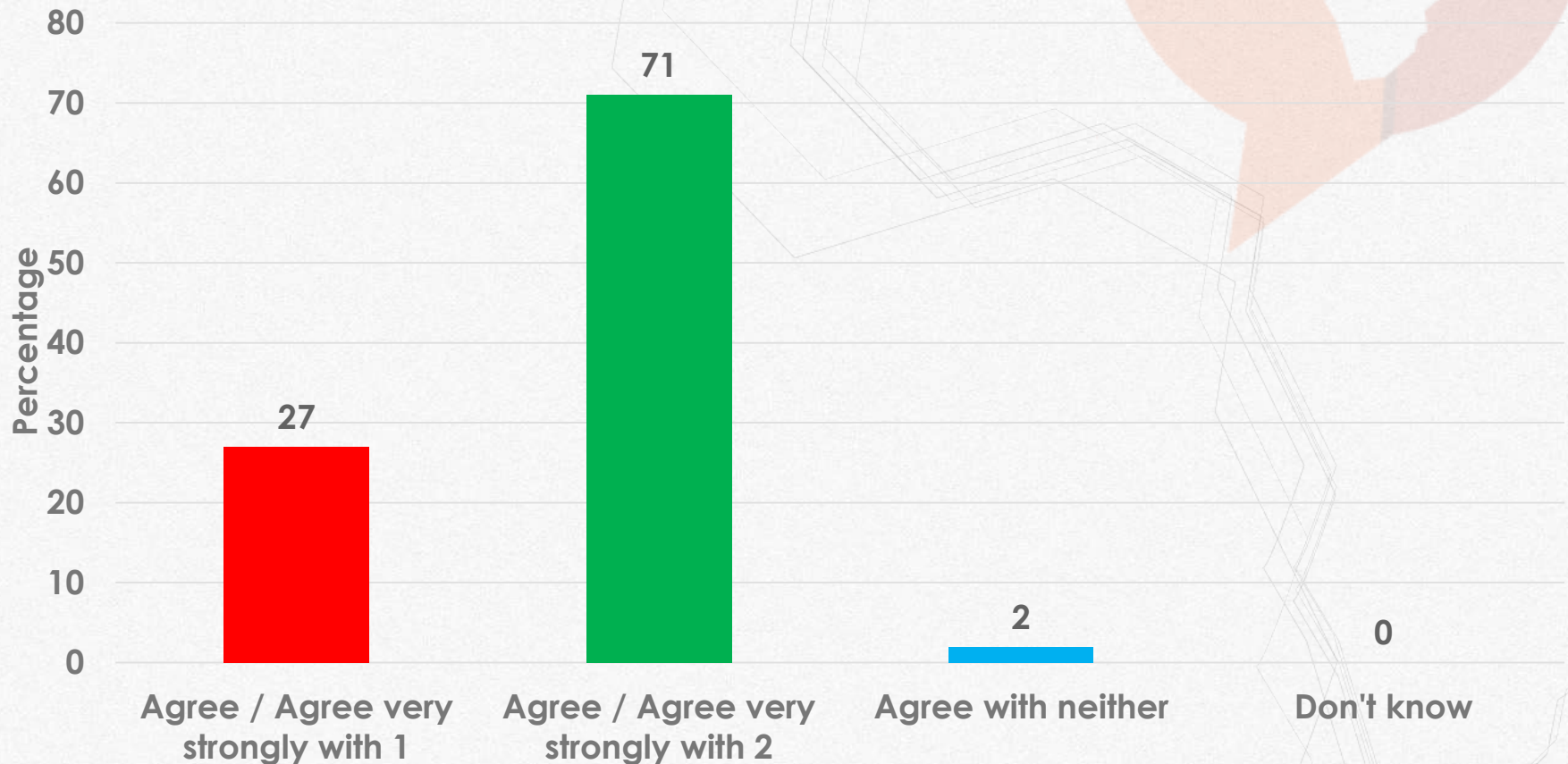
On a scale between 0 and 10, where 0 means completely undemocratic and 10 means completely democratic, where would you place each of the following, or haven't you heard enough to say



Government Accountability to Citizens

Statement 1: It is more important to have a government that can get things done, even if we have no influence over what it does.

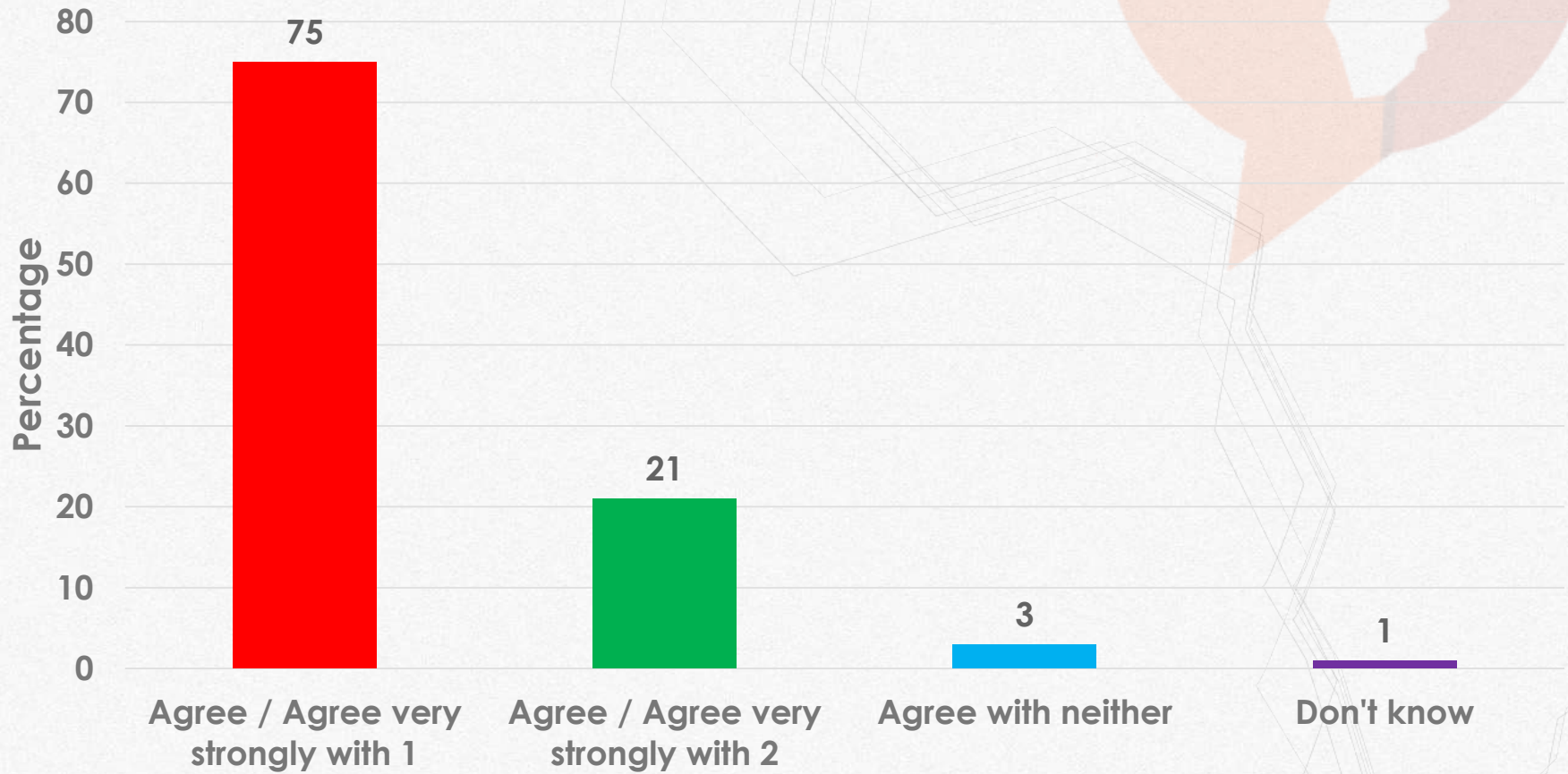
Statement 2: It is more important for citizens to be able to hold government accountable, even if that means it makes decisions



Elections and Democracy

Statement 1: We should choose our leaders in this country through regular, open and honest elections.

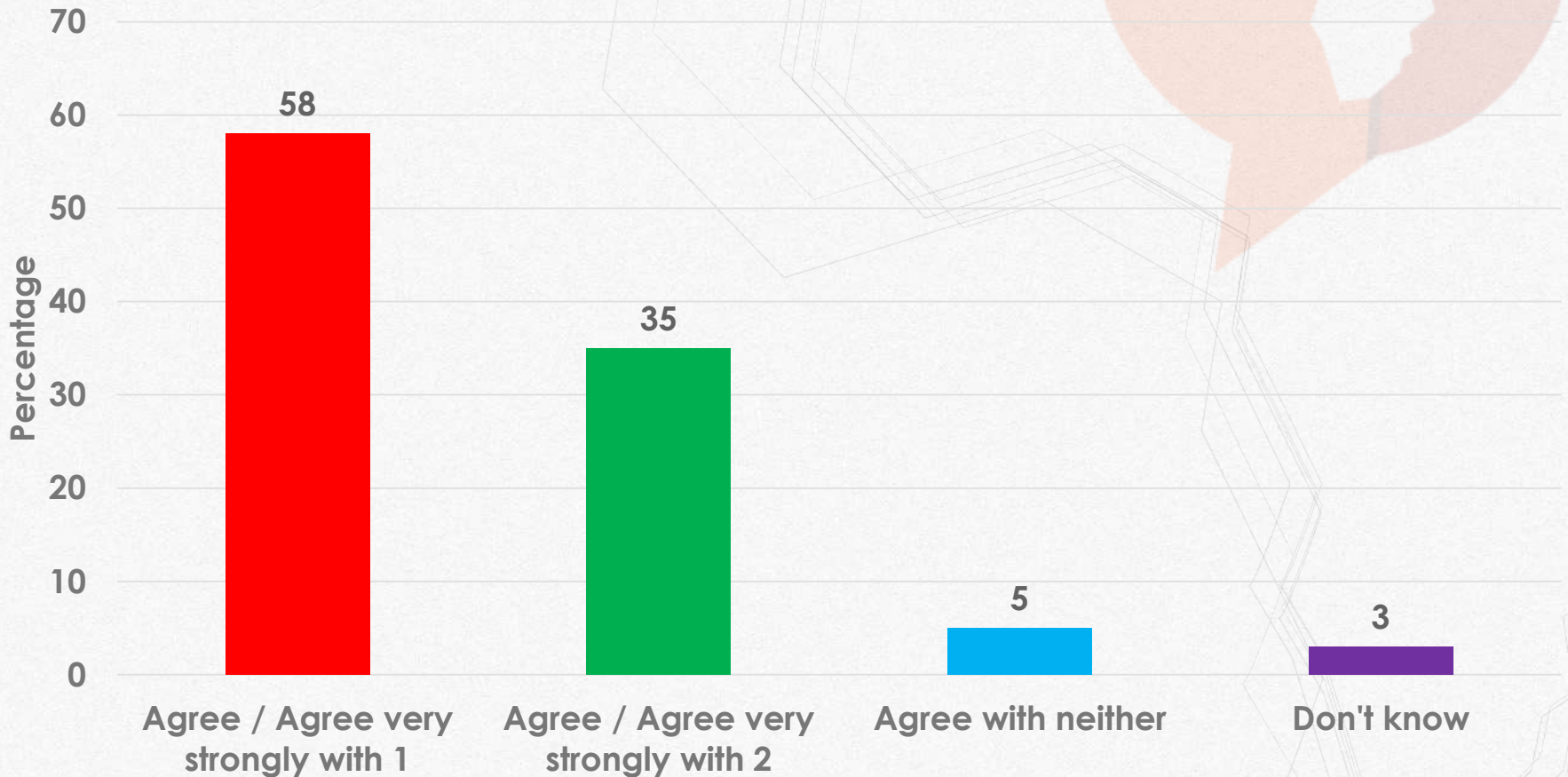
Statement 2: Since elections sometimes produce bad results, we should adopt other methods for choosing this country's leaders.



Political Parties and Democracy

Statement 1: Political parties create division and confusion; it is therefore unnecessary to have many political parties in Swaziland.

Statement 2: Many political parties are needed to make sure that Swazis have real choices in who governs them.



Topic 1: Key Findings

- ❑ Majorities of Swazis report that Swaziland is not a democracy or is a democracy with major problems
- ❑ Sixty four percent of those least satisfied with how democracy works in Swaziland are aged 35 years and below
- ❑ Fifty eight percent of Swazis single out job creation as the most essential characteristics of democracy.

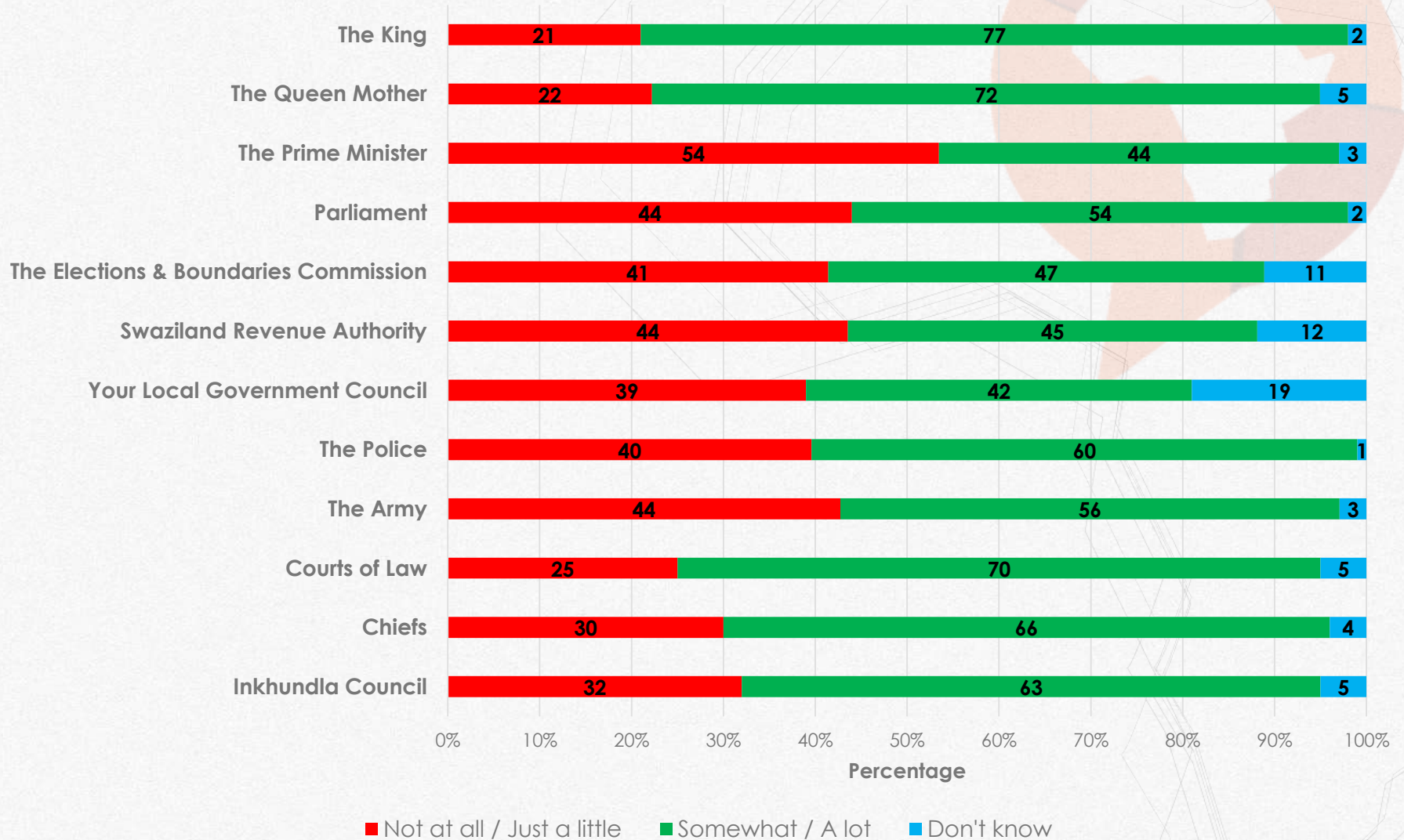


Trust, Governance, Term Limits, Accountability

TOPIC 2: GOVERNANCE

Trust in Public Institutions and Authorities

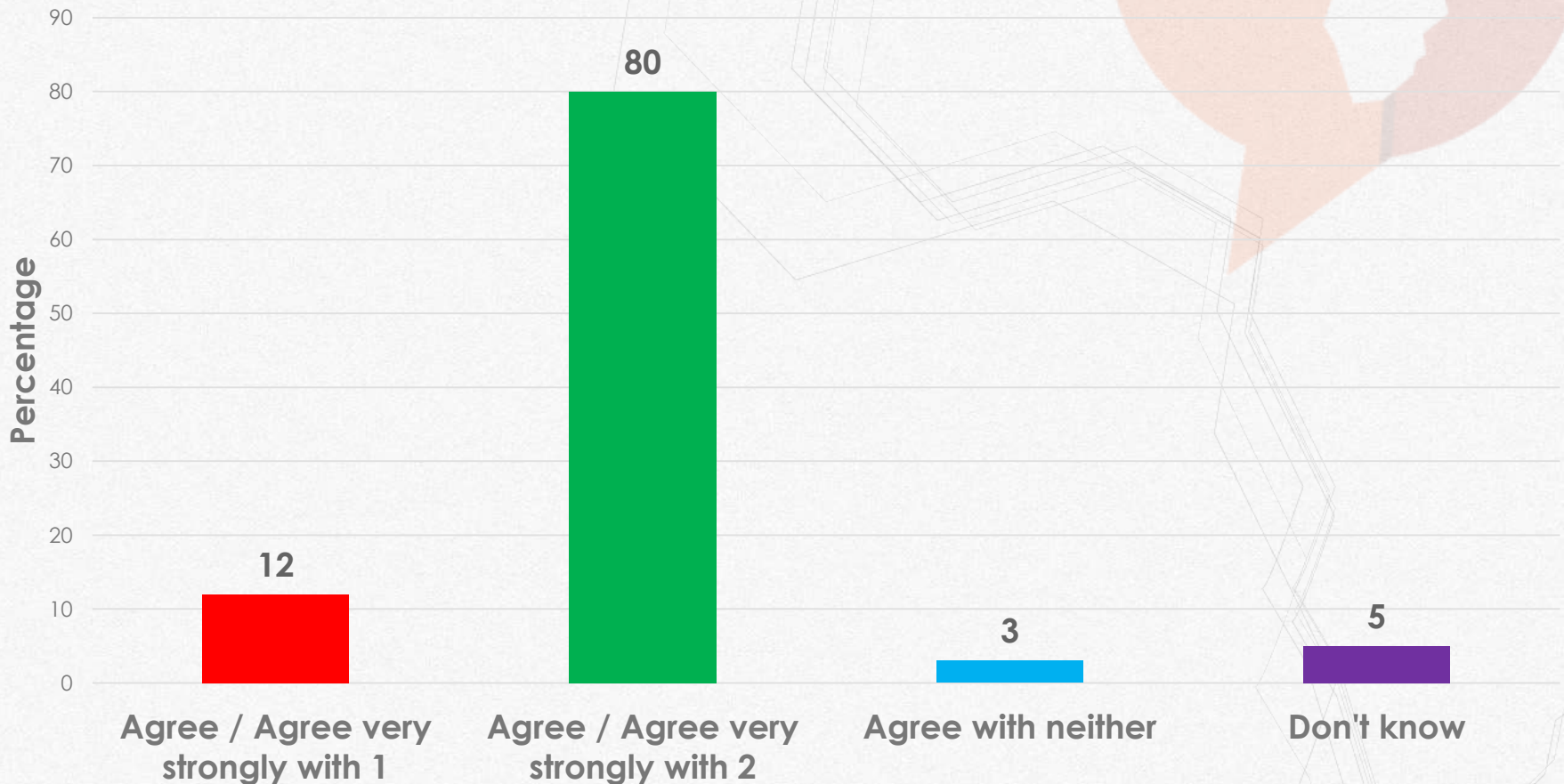
How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say:



Respect of National Laws by Authorities

Statement 1: Since the Prime Minister was elected to lead the country, he should not be bound by laws or court decisions that he thinks are wrong.

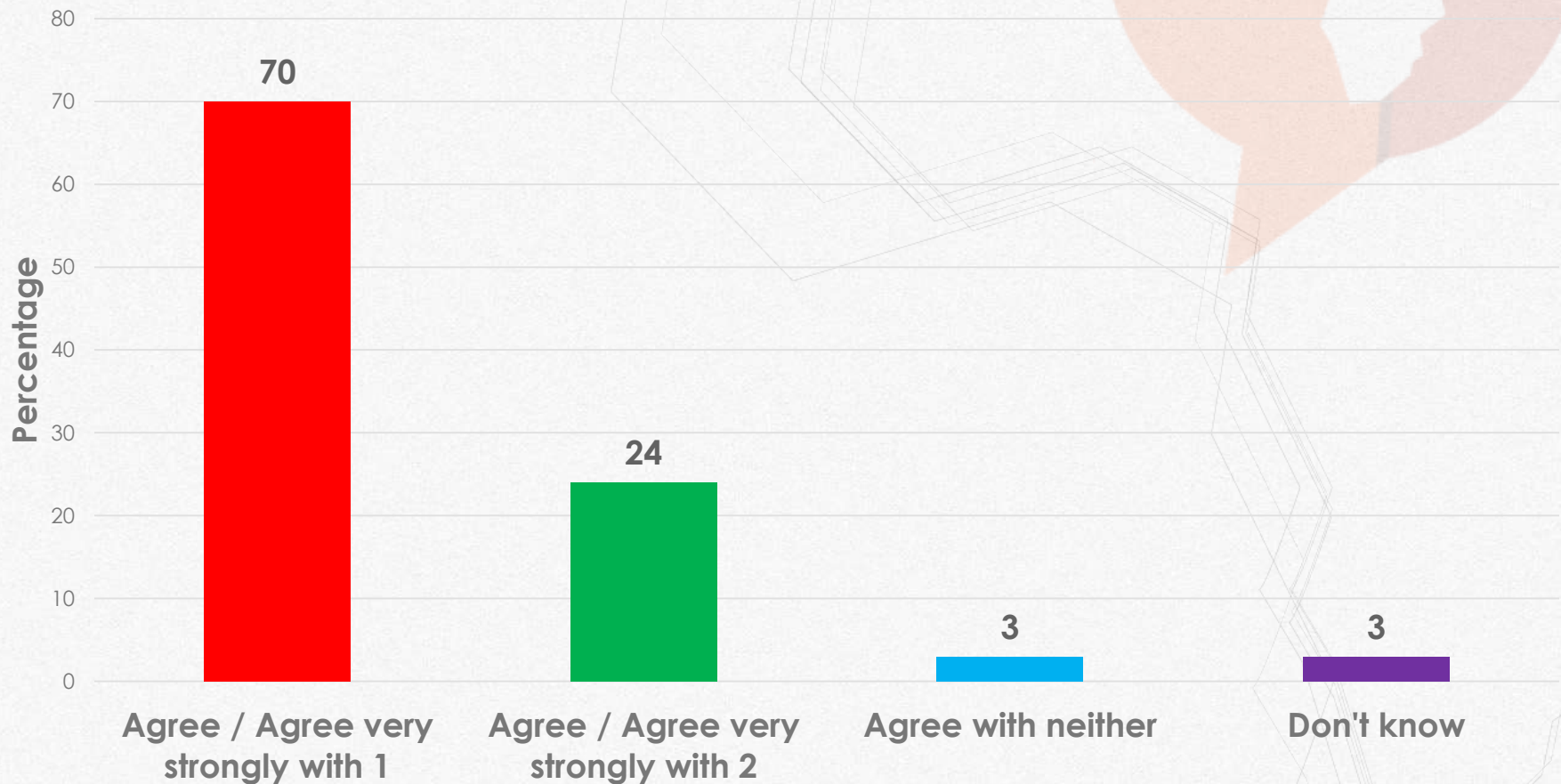
Statement 2: The Prime Minister must always obey the laws and the courts, even if he thinks they are wrong.



Views on Term Limits for the Prime Minister

Statement 1: The Constitution should limit the Prime Minister to serving a maximum of two terms in office.

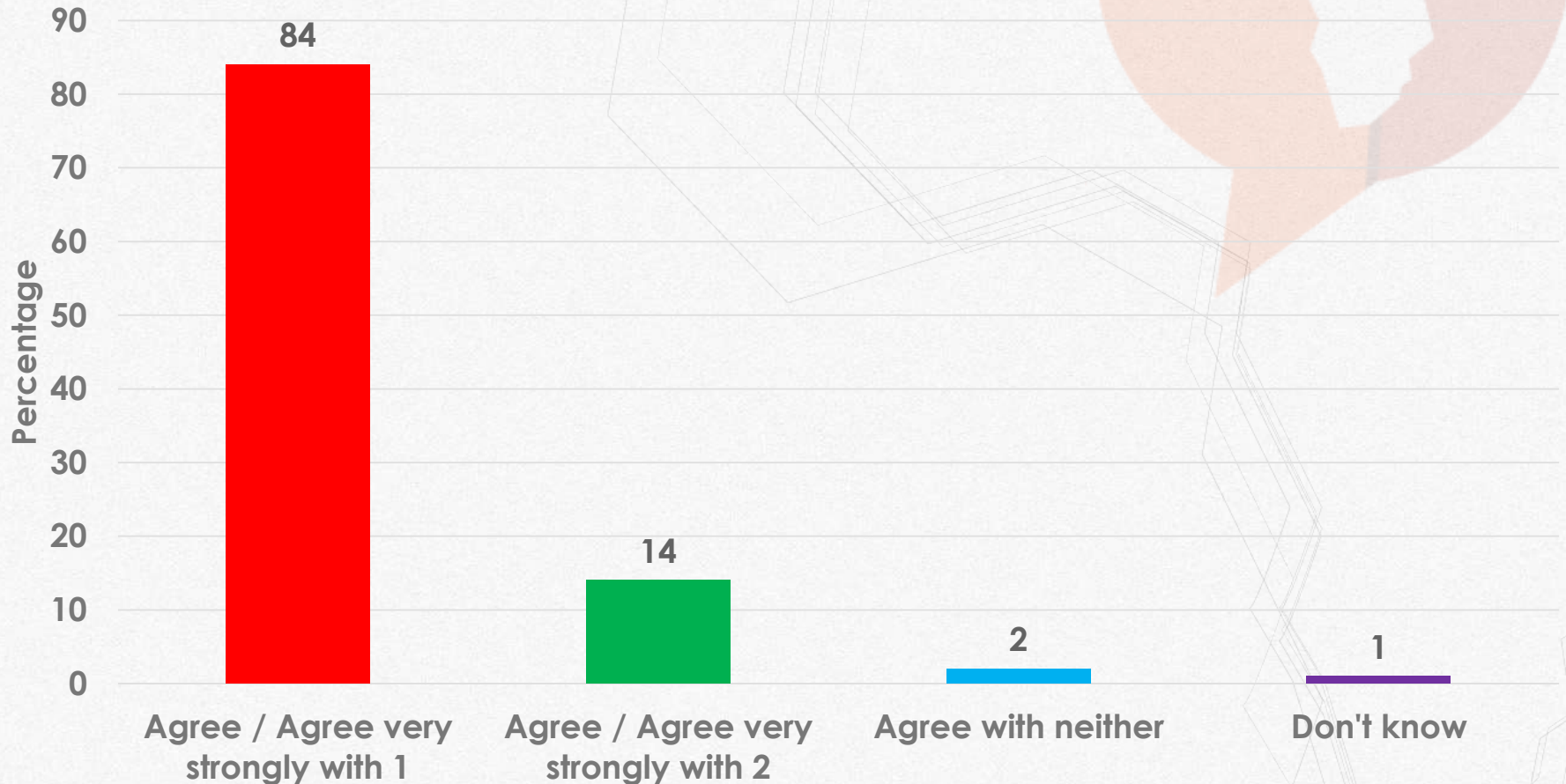
Statement 2: There should be no constitutional limit on how long the Prime Minister can serve.



Accountability of Public Funds

Statement 1: Parliament should ensure that the Prime Minister explains to it on a regular basis how his government spends taxpayers' money.

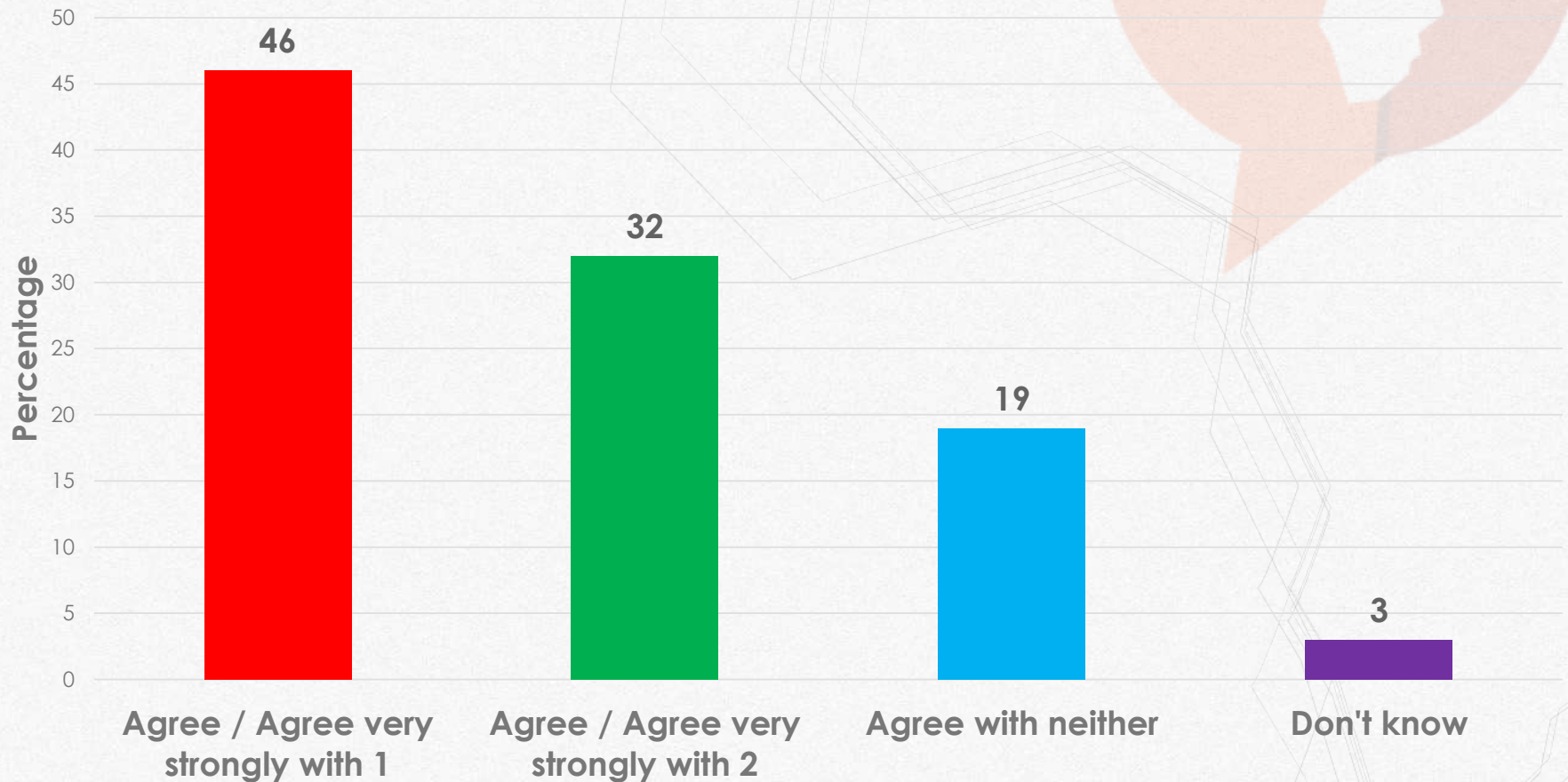
Statement 2: The Prime Minister should be able to devote his full attention to developing the country rather than wa



Responsibilities for Making National Laws

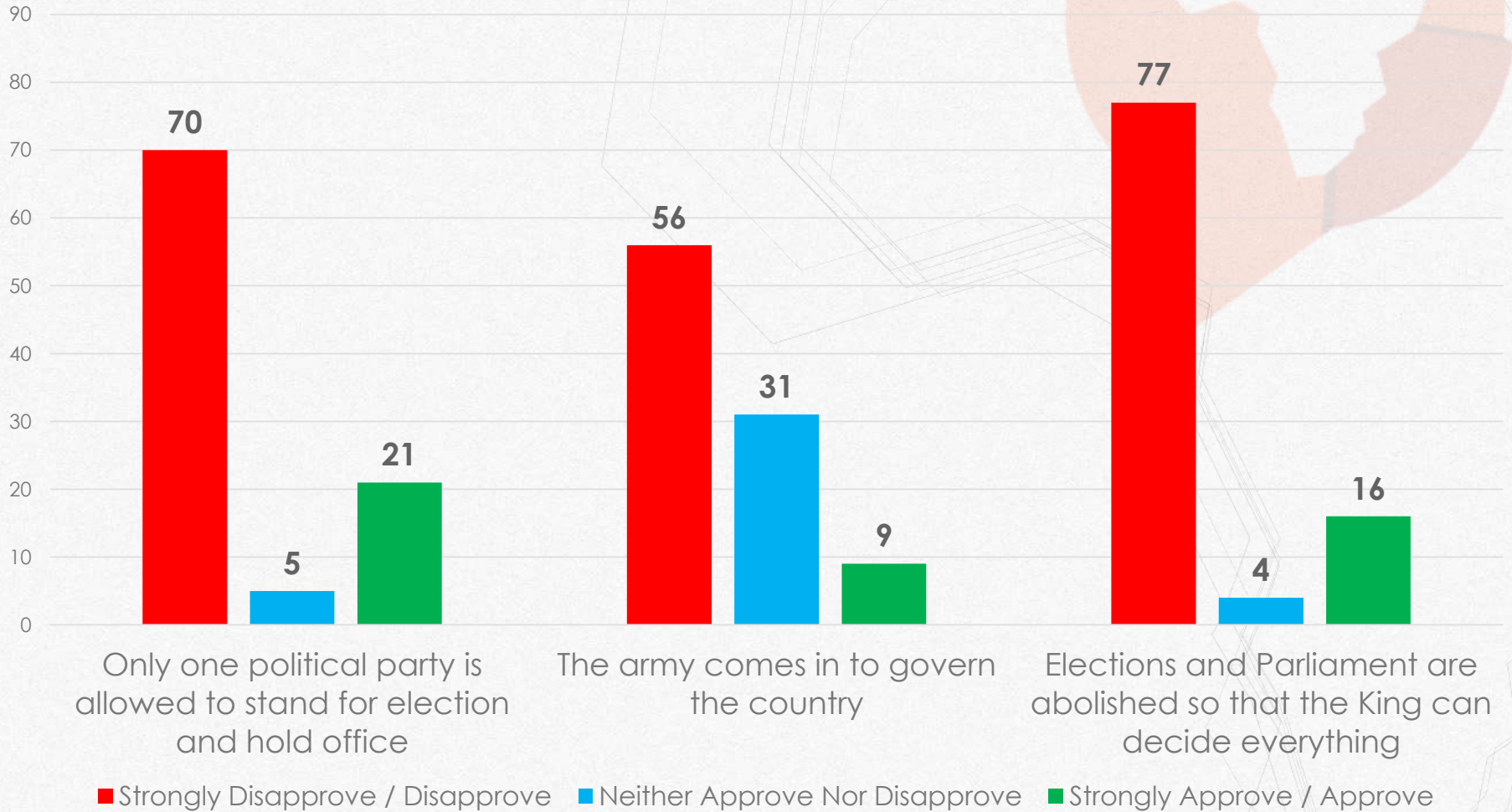
Statement 1: Members of Parliament represent the people; therefore they should make laws for this country, even if the King does not agree.

Statement 2: Since the King represents all of us, he should pass laws without worrying about what Parliament thinks.



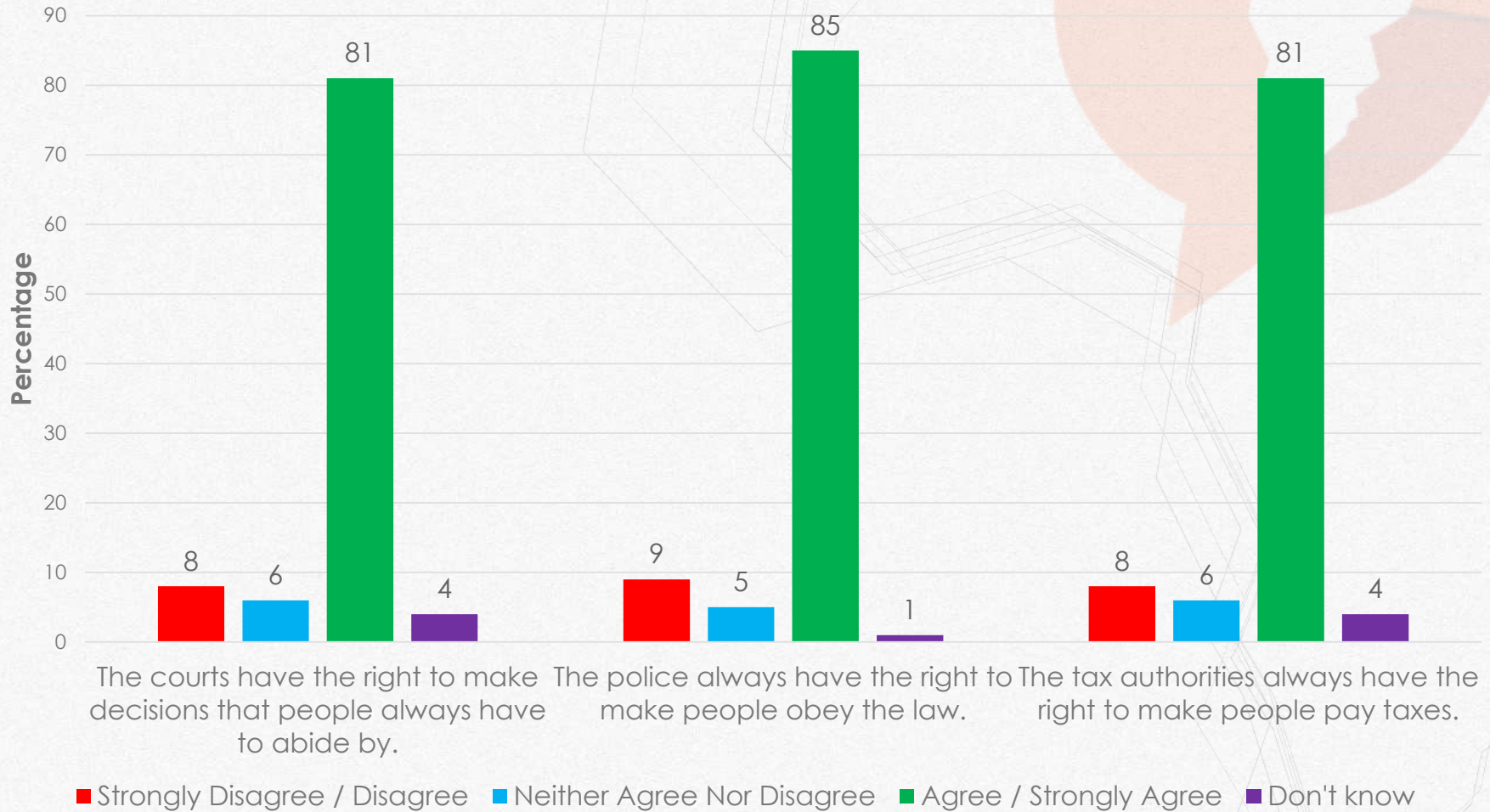
Types of Governance

There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives:



Governance

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



Topic 2: Key Findings

- ❑ The Prime Minister attracts low level of trust (44%) as opposed to the King (77%) and the Queen Mother (72%).
- ❑ Seventy percent of Swazis endorse term limits for the Prime Minister.
- ❑ Majority of Swazis (70%) disapprove a one party state.



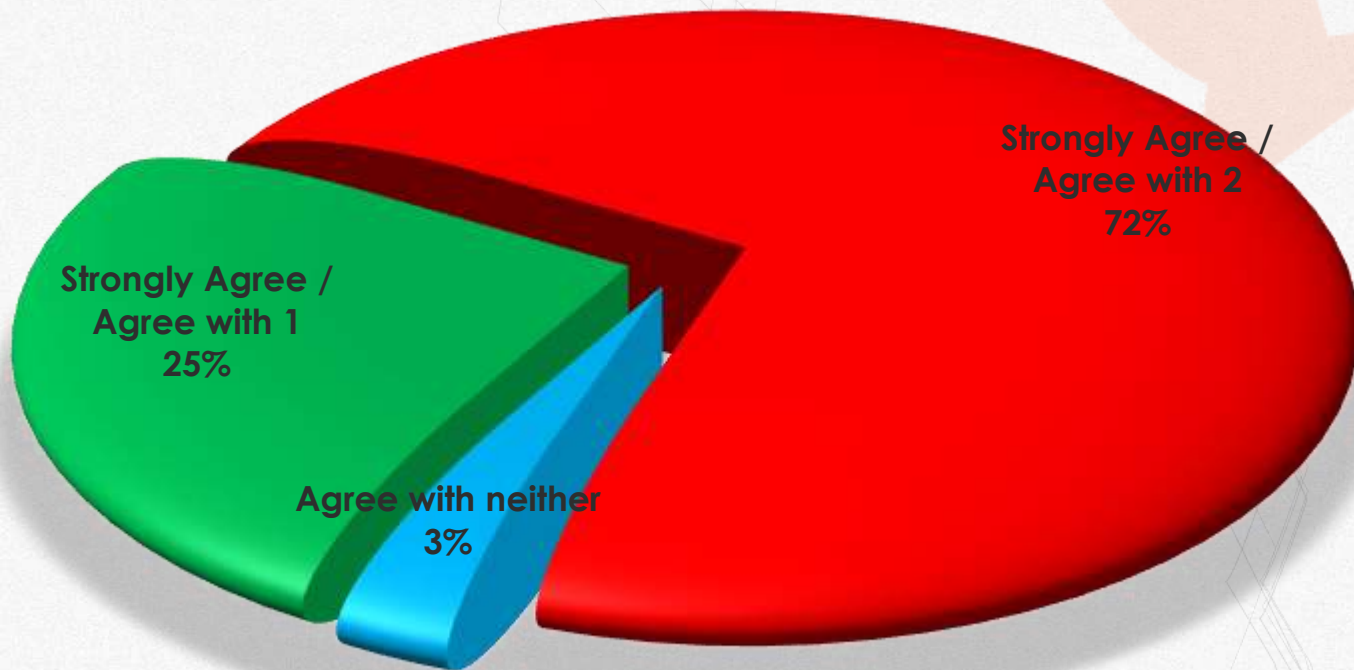
Role Of Government, Media Freedoms & Women's Rights

TOPIC 3: PREFERRED SOCIETY

The Role of Government and Citizens

Statement 1: The government is like a parent. It should decide which is good for us.

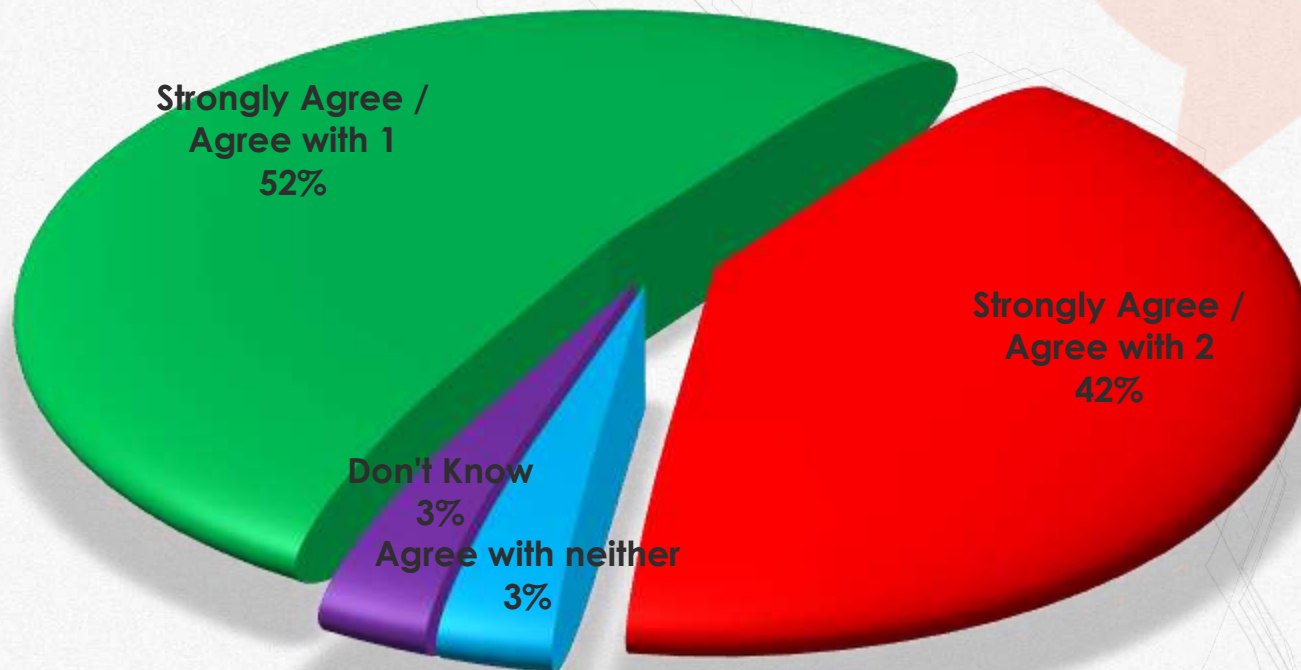
Statement 2: The government is like our employee. We are the bosses and should tell government what to do.



Preferred Society

Statement 1: Government should be able to ban any organization that goes against its policies.

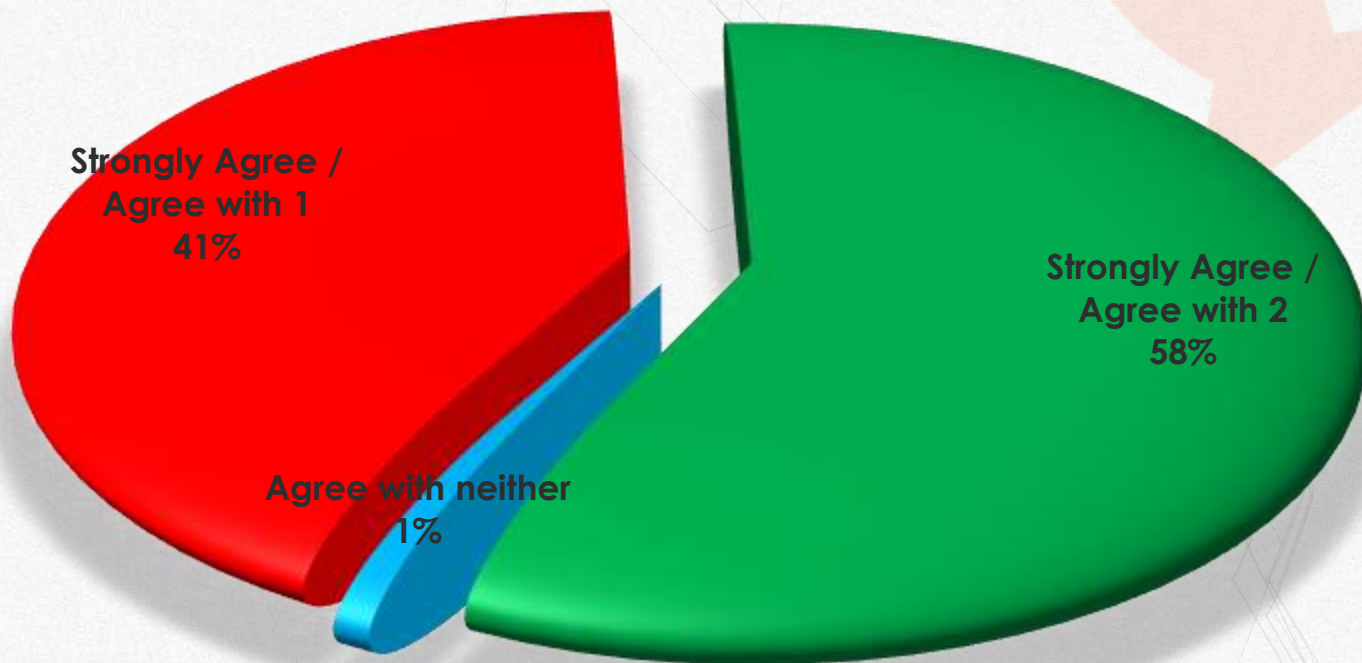
Statement 2: We should be able to join any organization, whether or not the government approves of it.



Responsibilities of Elected Leaders

Statement 1: Once in office, elected leaders are obliged to help their home community or group first.

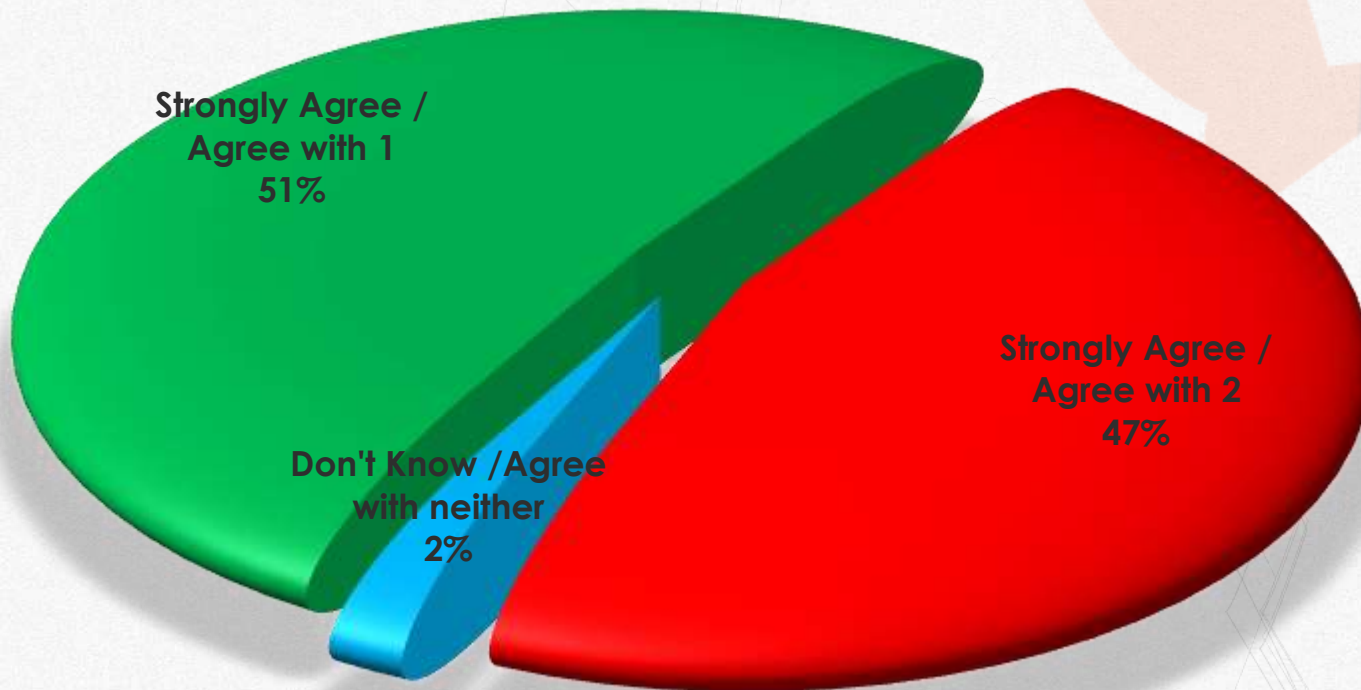
Statement 2: Since elected leaders should represent everyone, they should not do anything that favors their own group over others.



Media Freedom

Statement 1: The media should have the right to publish any views and ideas without government control.

Statement 2: The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that it consider harmful to society.



Media Freedom by Citizens Demographics

Statement 1: The media should have the right to publish any views and ideas without government control.

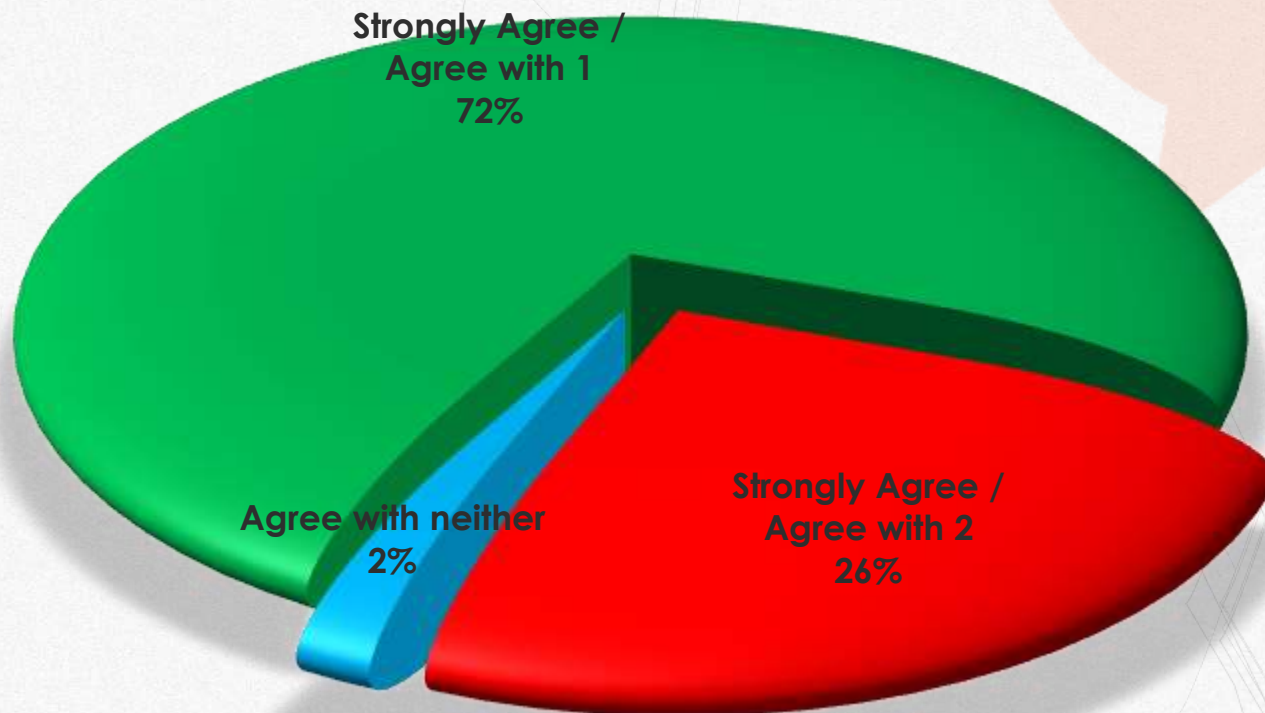
Statement 2: The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that it considers harmful to society

		Agree very strongly with 1 / Agree with 1	Agree very strongly with 2 / Agree with 2	Agree with neither	Don't know
Age	18-30	57	41	2	1
	31-50	54	44	3	1
	Over 50	36	59	5	2
Province or region	Hhohho	50	47	2	1
	Manzini	51	47	3	
	Shiselweni	50	46	3	2
	Lubombo	51	46	3	1
Urban or Rural	Urban	59	40	2	
	Rural	49	48	3	1
Gender	Male	58	40	3	1
	Female	43	53	3	1

Perception about 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.



Topic 3: Key Findings



- ❑ Majority of Swazis opposed to a unilateral government.
- ❑ Younger generation (<45) prefers complete media freedom whilst those (>45) prefer censure on ideas and views considered harmful by government.
- ❑ Sixty-four percent of men interviewed felt that women should have equal rights and be treated the same way as men.

