

Afrobarometer

Public Opinion Survey

Mauritius 2012

Outline of the presentation

- Overview of the Project
- The Methodology
- The Survey Questionnaire
- The Survey in Mauritius
- The Output
- Summary of Results of the Public Opinion Survey

Overview of the project

- A comparative series of national public attitude surveys in Africa on Democracy, Markets and Civil Society
- Scientific project dedicated to accurate and precise measurement of nationally representative samples of publics
- Policy relevant project that inserts results into national and global policy discussion
- Ultimately, advancing democracy in Africa by promoting the voice of the citizen

Overview of the project – When & Where?

- In “reforming” African countries (generally, multi party regimes that have had a founding democratic election, or a re-democratizing election)
- **Round 1** (12 countries, mid-1999 to mid 2001)
 - in West Africa: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria
 - in East Africa: Uganda and Tanzania
 - in Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- **Round 2** (16 countries, mid 2002-late 2003)
 - repeats original 12 (Zimbabwe in early 2004)
 - Adds Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique and Senegal

Overview of the project – When & Where?

- **Round 3** (18 countries, 2005)
 - Adds Madagascar and Benin
- **Round 4** (Repeat all the above 18 countries, March to Dec 2008)
 - Adds Liberia and Burkina Faso
- **Round 5 – Started 2011**
 - To cover 35 countries including Mauritius

Overview of the project – Who supports?

- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Canadian International Development Agency
- UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- World Bank

Overview of the project – Who supports?

- Danish Governance Trust Fund at the World Bank
- Royal Dutch Embassy in Namibia
- Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation
- Trocaire Regional Office for Eastern Africa
- Michigan State University
- African Development Bank
- U.S. National Science Foundation
- Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

The Methodology

- AB uses national probability sample which ensures a representative cross-section of all citizens of voting age in a given country. The goal is to give every adult citizen an equal and known chance of selection for interview.
- A randomly selected sample of 1200 respondents are interviewed face-to-face.
- The Afrobarometer uses a clustered, stratified, multi-stage, probability sample design.

The Methodology

In Mauritius a four-stage sampling process was used:

1. In the first stage, we randomly select primary sampling units (PSUs) – Census Enumeration Areas.
2. In the second stage, we randomly select sampling start-points (SSPs) within the selected PSUs.
3. In the third stage, we randomly select households within each PSU.
4. And in the fourth and final stage, we randomly select individual Respondents from within the selected households.

The Survey Questionnaire

- A uniform questionnaire is used in all countries undergoing the Afrobarometer survey to ensure comparability of data between countries.
- However, the questionnaire is “indigenised” in each country by:
 - 1) adding country specific questions; and
 - 2) making the minor adjustments required on certain questions so that they fit the country context

The Survey Questionnaire

The questionnaire consists of three parts:

1. Part 1 - general information on the Enumeration Area of the interview, the steps for selecting households and respondents. This section is completed by the Fieldworker.
2. Part 2 – (The Main Part) covers the core attitudinal and demographic questions that are asked by the Fieldworker and answered by the Respondent (Q1 – Q100).
3. Part 3 includes contextual questions about the setting and atmosphere of the interview, and collects information on the Fieldworker. This section is completed by the Fieldworker (Q101 – Q119).

The Survey Questionnaire

The Main Part of the Questionnaire consists of **100** main questions with some **193** sub-questions.

The main themes of the questionnaire are:

1. Economic performance
2. Crime and Security
3. The level & quality of democracy and governance
4. Government Performance with regards to main concerns in the country
5. Level of Citizen participation in social and political life

The Survey in Mauritius

- Field work carried out over **21 days** - January - February, 2012.
- The Field work in island of Rodrigues was after the holding of the Regional Assembly elections in Rodrigues on 5th February 2012. Actual field work started on **15th February** and was initially planned to be completed by 29th February.

The Survey in Mauritius

- A total of 37 field officers were recruited on a part-time basis for the field operation. The number of officers recruited by grade was:
 - (i) one Field Manager/Chief Supervisor,
 - (ii) one Senior Supervisor/Quality Control Officer,
 - (iii) 7 Supervisors (including one for Rodrigues)
 - (iv) 28 Interviewers (including 4 four Rodrigues)

The Output

As per Afrobarometer requirements:

1. Staggered Release of Results
2. 6 Indicator Bulletins highlighting key preliminary findings of the survey on selected issues
3. Release of the full Summary of Results
4. A minimum of two Country Bulletins

The Summary of Results

- The Summary of Results lists all survey questions and responses with the percentage results next to each response. It also provides the breakdown of results among key demographic groups, usually according to gender and urban-rural location.

Results of the public opinion survey

Crime and Insecurity

Crime and Insecurity

- During the past year, have you or anyone in your family, been physically attacked?

	General	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	18-30	31-45	46-60	61+
No	99	98	99	98	99	97	99	99	99
Yes, once	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
Yes, twice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes, three or more times	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crime and Insecurity

- During the past year, have you or anyone in your family, had something stolen from your house?

	General	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	18-30	31-45	46-60	61+
No	90	91	89	91	89	92	90	90	87
Yes, once	7	7	8	7	8	5	7	9	9
Yes, twice	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	2
Yes, three or more times	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

Crime and Insecurity

- Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: felt unsafe walking in your neighbourhood?

	General	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	18-30	31-45	46-60	61+
Never	81	84	79	83	79	79	80	81	85
Just once or twice	10	8	11	8	12	10	11	10	7
Several times	6	4	6	5	6	6	6	5	4
Many times	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Always	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1

Crime and Insecurity

- Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: feared crime in your own home?

	General	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	18-30	31-45	46-60	61+
Never	88	93	84	90	86	87	87	89	88
Just once or twice	6	3	8	5	7	5	7	6	6
Several times	4	2	5	3	5	5	5	3	4
Many times	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Always	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	1

Crime and Insecurity

- Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason that many people do not report crimes like thefts or attacks to the police when they occur?

	Frequency	Percentage
Most people do report crimes to the police	400	33
Victim feared reprisal from attacker	379	32
Victim too ashamed or embarrassed	128	11
Police wouldn't have been able to do anything	100	8
Police don't listen or care	80	7
People don't have enough time to report crimes	32	3
Police may be involved in the robbery or assault	11	1
No police or police station in the area/too far	9	1

Crime and Insecurity

- Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason that many people do not report crimes like thefts or attacks to the police when they occur?

	Frequency	Percentage
Police would have demanded money or a bribe to help	7	1
Procedures too long	6	1
Crime was reported to other authority	3	0
Other	35	3
Do not know	10	1

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION