

Institute for Public Policy Research



# Results from the Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey in Namibia 10 April 2012

[www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)

[www.ippr.org.na](http://www.ippr.org.na)



# What is the Afrobarometer?



## Institute for Public Policy Research

- The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys that measure public attitudes toward democracy, governance, the economy, leadership, identity, and other related issues.
- The AB is an independent, non-partisan, African-based network of researchers.
- The first round of surveys took place in 1999-2001 in 12 countries. The Network is now conducting “Round 5” surveys in up to 35 countries during 2011-2012.
- **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.



## Country Coverage: 1999-2012

- **Round 1, 1999-2001, 12 countries**
  - *Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, **Namibia**, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe*
  - *West Africa: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria*
  - *East Africa: Tanzania, Uganda*
  
- **Round 2, 2002-2003, 16 countries**
  - *Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal*
  
- **Round 3, 2005-2006, 18 countries**
  - *Benin, Madagascar*
  
- **Round 4, 2008-2009, 20 countries**
  - *Burkina Faso, Liberia*
  
- **Round 5, 2011-2013, up to 35 countries**
  - *Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Togo, Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland*



# Country Coverage Round 5: 2011-2013



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# Who is the Afrobarometer?



- A Pan-African Network of survey researchers and analysts.
- In each country there is a *National Partner* responsible for survey implementation. In Namibia, the National Partner is the **Institute for Public Policy Research**.
  - Four *Core Partners* provide technical assistance and Network management:
    - *Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana*
    - *Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa), South Africa*
    - *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*
    - *Mo Ibrahim Foundation*



# Survey Methodology

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
  - *all respondents are randomly selected*
  - *every adult citizen has an equal and known chance of being selected*
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice
- Standard survey instrument across all countries for comparability
- The survey interviewed 1200 adult Namibians; A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of +/- 3 % at a 95% confidence level.
- Field work for Round 5 in Namibia will be conducted between 19 November and 18 December in 2012.
- Afrobarometer's work in Namibia is coordinated by the **Institute for Public Policy Research** and field work was carried out by **Survey Warehouse**.



# Survey Demographics



	Weighted	Un-weighted
Mean Age	32	32
Gender		
Male	50	50
Female	50	50
Location		
Urban	42	42
Rural	58	58
Education		
None	9	8
Primary	22	23
Secondary	57	57
Higher	12	12



# Survey Demographics



	Weighted	Un-weighted
Caprivi	4%	5%
Erongo	7%	7%
Hardap	4%	3%
Karas	4%	4%
Kavango	11%	11%
Khomas	16%	16%
Kunene	4%	4%
Ohangwena	12%	12%
Omaheke	3%	3%
Omusati	12%	12%
Oshana	8%	8%
Oshikoto	9%	9%
Otjozondjupa	6%	7%



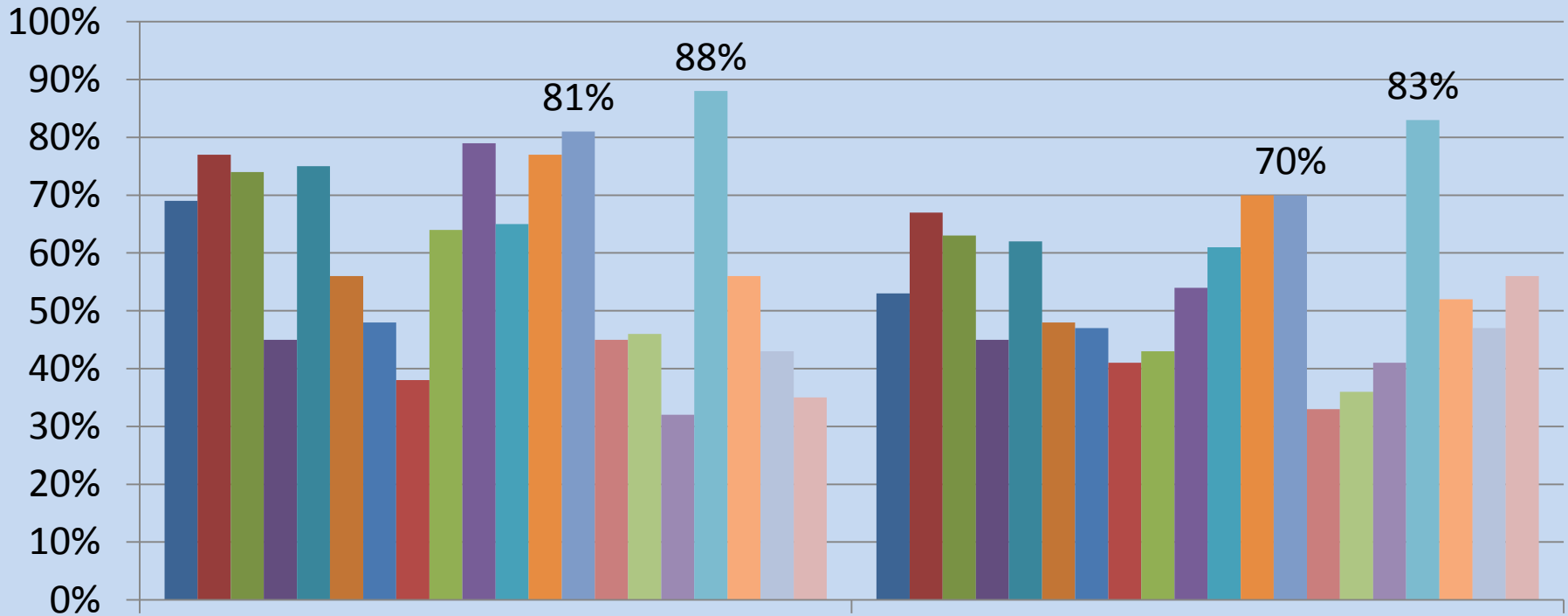
# Government Trust

- Namibia has high levels of institutional trust within Afrobarometer countries
- Presidential and parliamentary trust is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest
- Both Nujoma and Pohamba rate highly
- Majority trust exists in all national institutions
- Slight declines recorded at sub-national level



# Trust in President and Parliament 2008

“Somewhat or a lot”

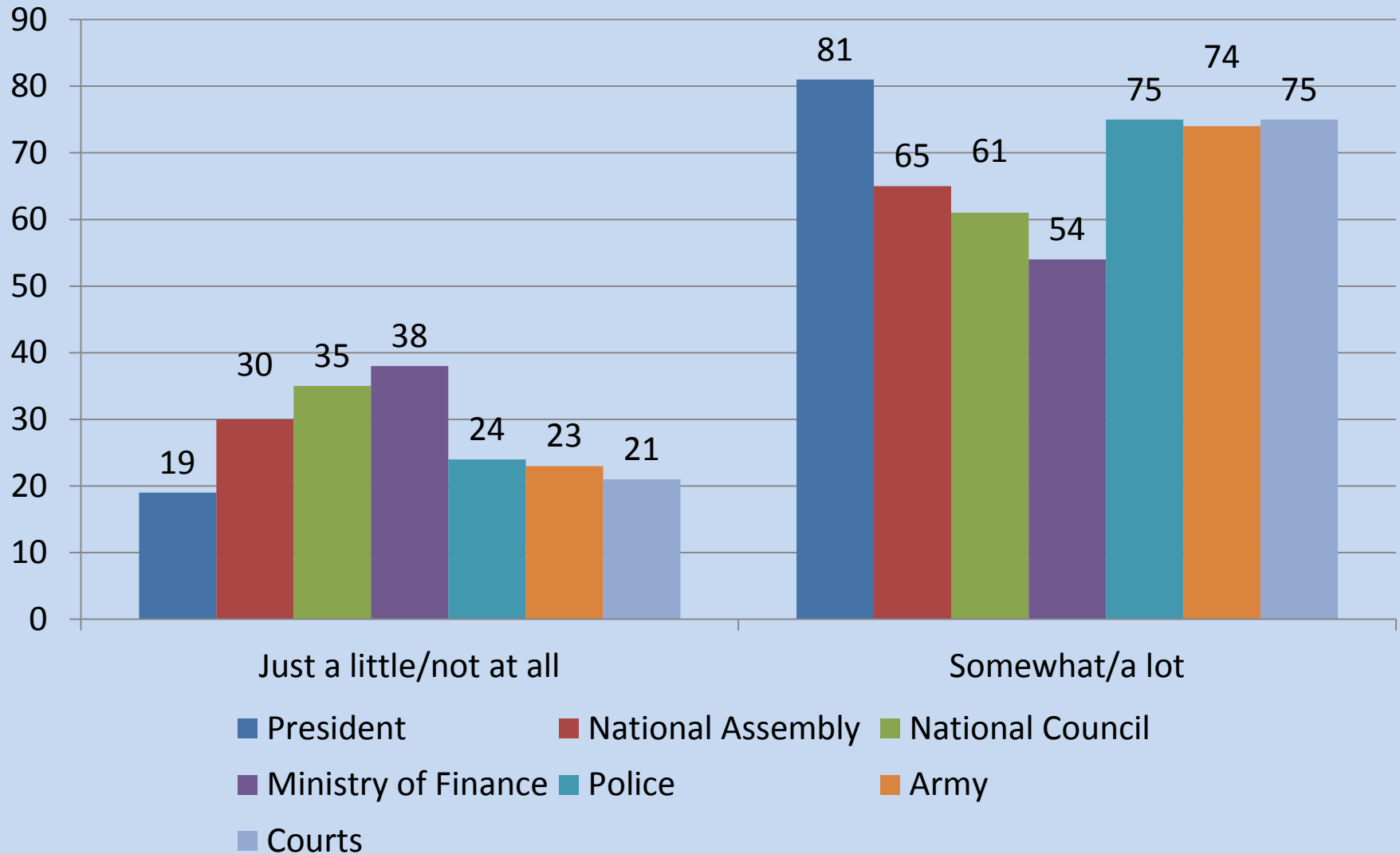


Trust President

Trust Parliament

- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Cape Verde
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

# Citizens' Trust in Public institutions 2012

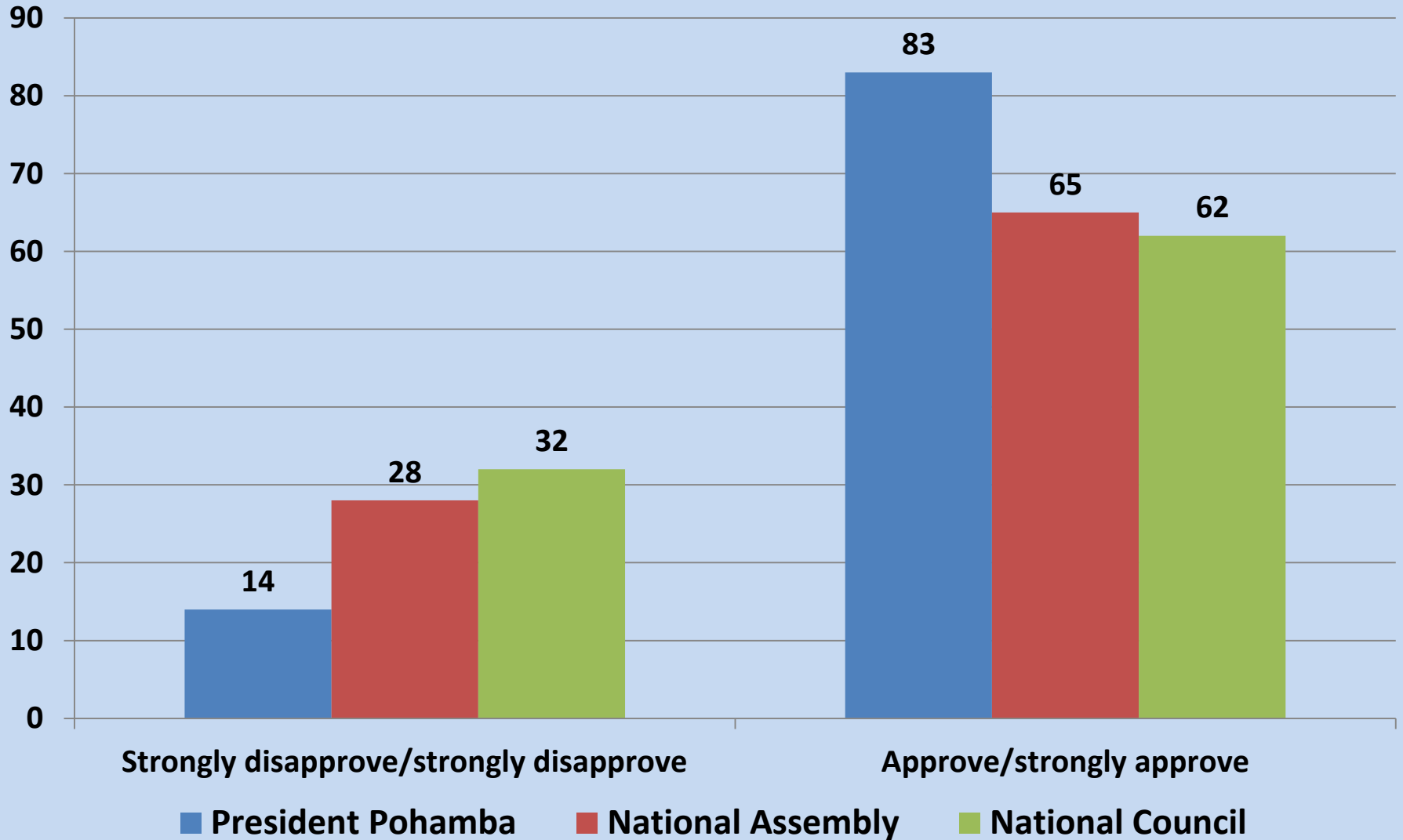


# Trust in Officials 2008 v. 2012

“Somewhat/A lot”

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2012</u>
• President Pohamba	81%	81%
• National Assembly	70%	66%
• National Council	66%	61%
• Regional Council	65%	58%
• Local Authority Council	56%	51%
• Police	71%	75%
• Courts	74%	75%
• Traditional leaders	69%	----

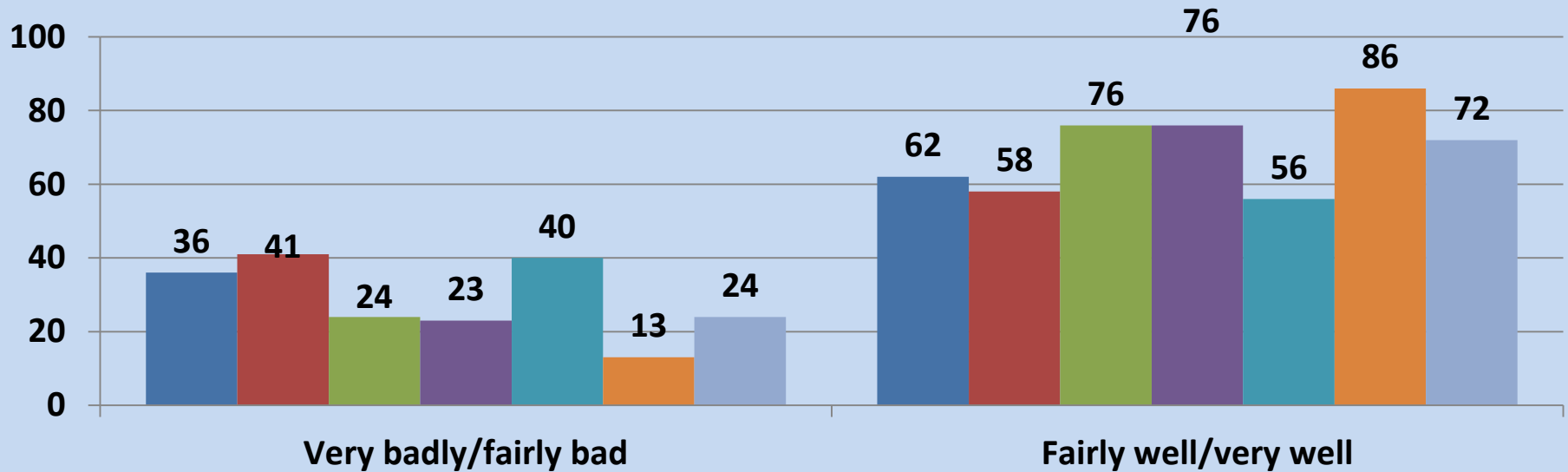
# Government performance



# Policy Attitudes

- Many important policies have positive support
- Education, health, HIV/AIDS, gender are positive
- Poverty and inequality top the negative judgements
- Jobs policies are also viewed negatively
- Some service delivery also receive negative responses

# Government policies receiving positive popular support 2012



■ Managing the economy

■ Reducing crime

■ Improving basic health services

■ Addressing educational needs

■ Resolving violent crime between communities

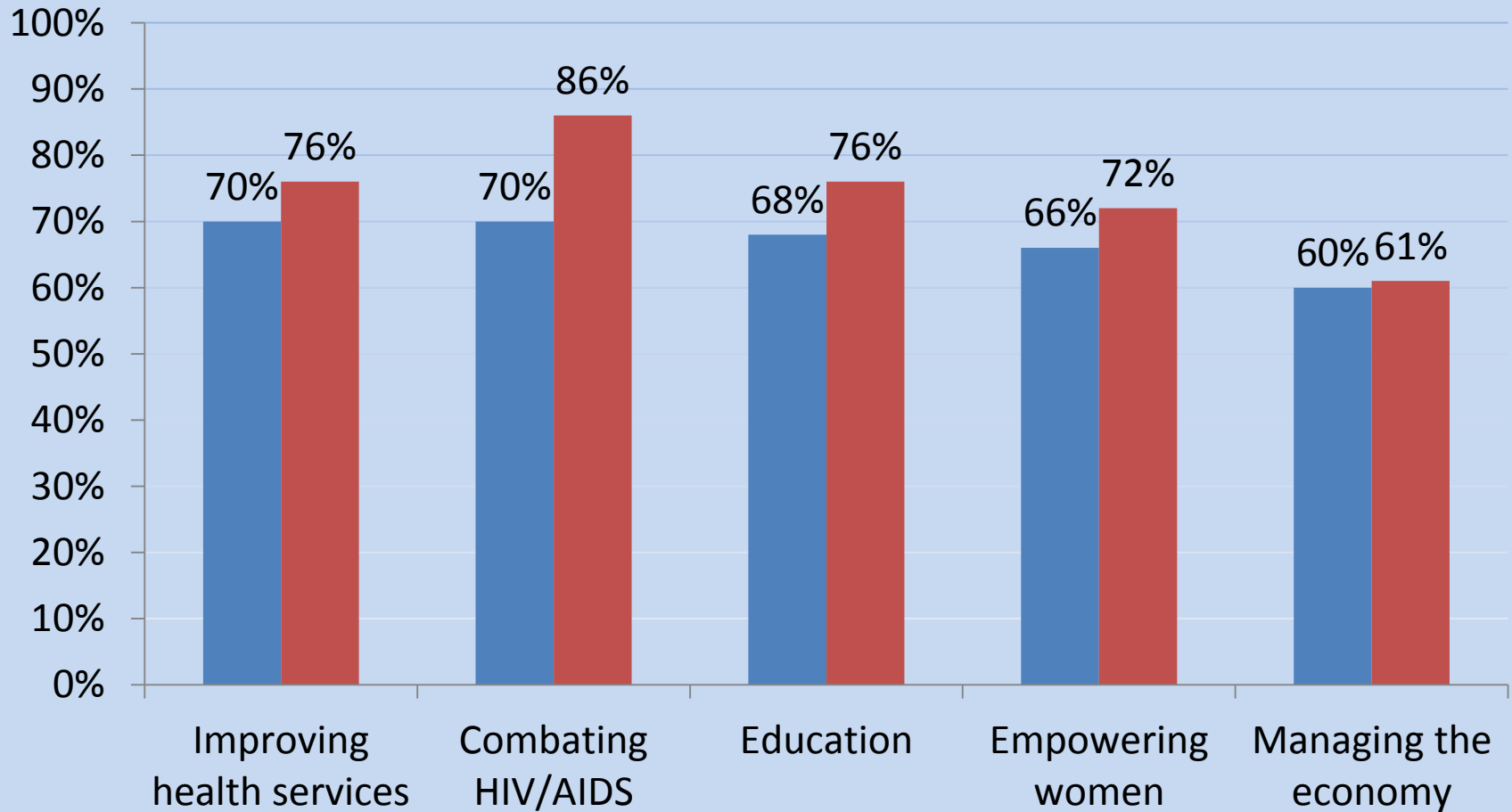
■ Combatting HIV/AIDS

■ Empowering Women

# Government policies with positive support

## 2008/2012

*How well or badly does government handle ... “Fairly well/Very well”*



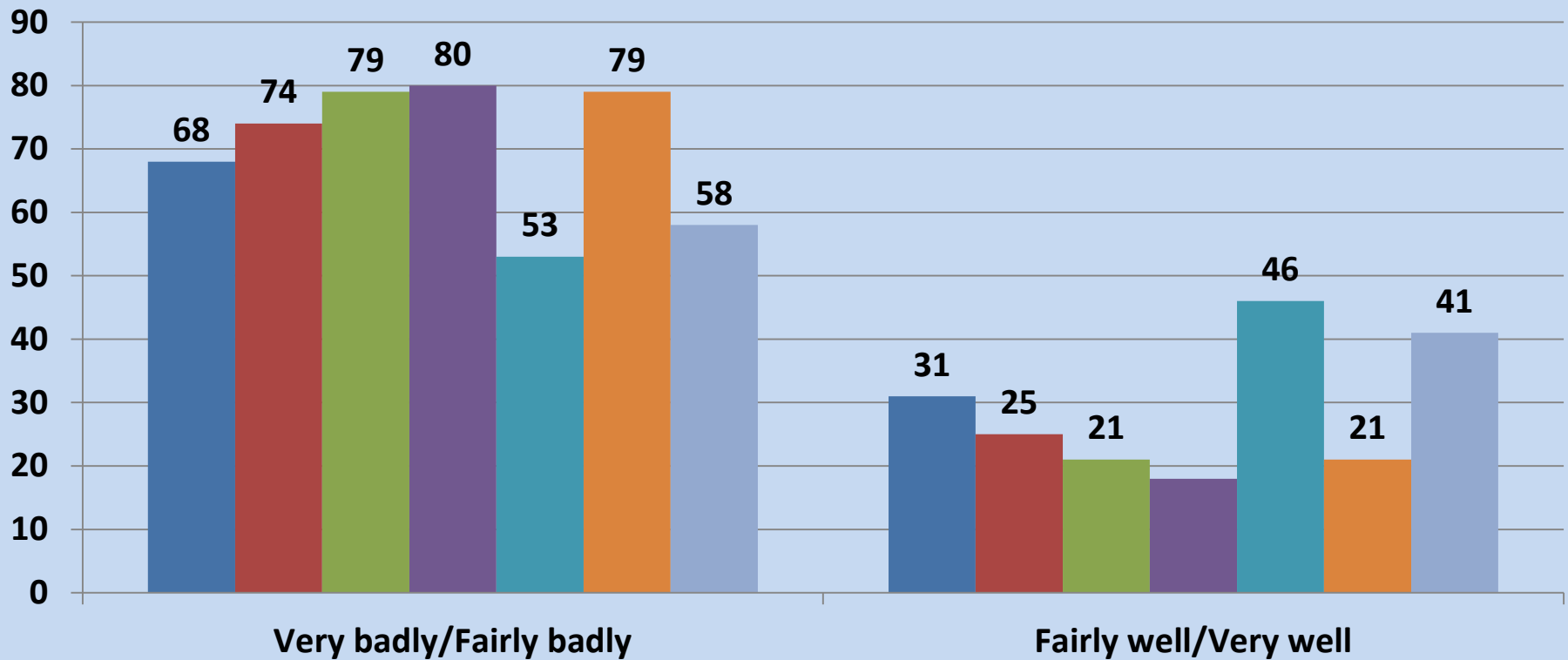


# Government Policies with positive support 2008/2012

Fairly well/Very well

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2012</u>
• Improving Health Services	70%	76%
• Combating HIV/AIDS	70%	86%
• Education	68%	76%
• Empowering Women	66%	72%
• Reducing Crime	61%	58%
• Managing the Economy	60%	61%
• Fighting Corruption	54%	43%

# Government policies receiving negative responses 2012



- Improving the living standards of the poor
- Creating jobs
- Keeping prices down
- Narrowing gaps between rich and poor
- Providing water and sanitation services
- Ensuring everyone has enough to eat
- Providing a reliable supply of electricity

# Government Policies with negative Views 2008/2012

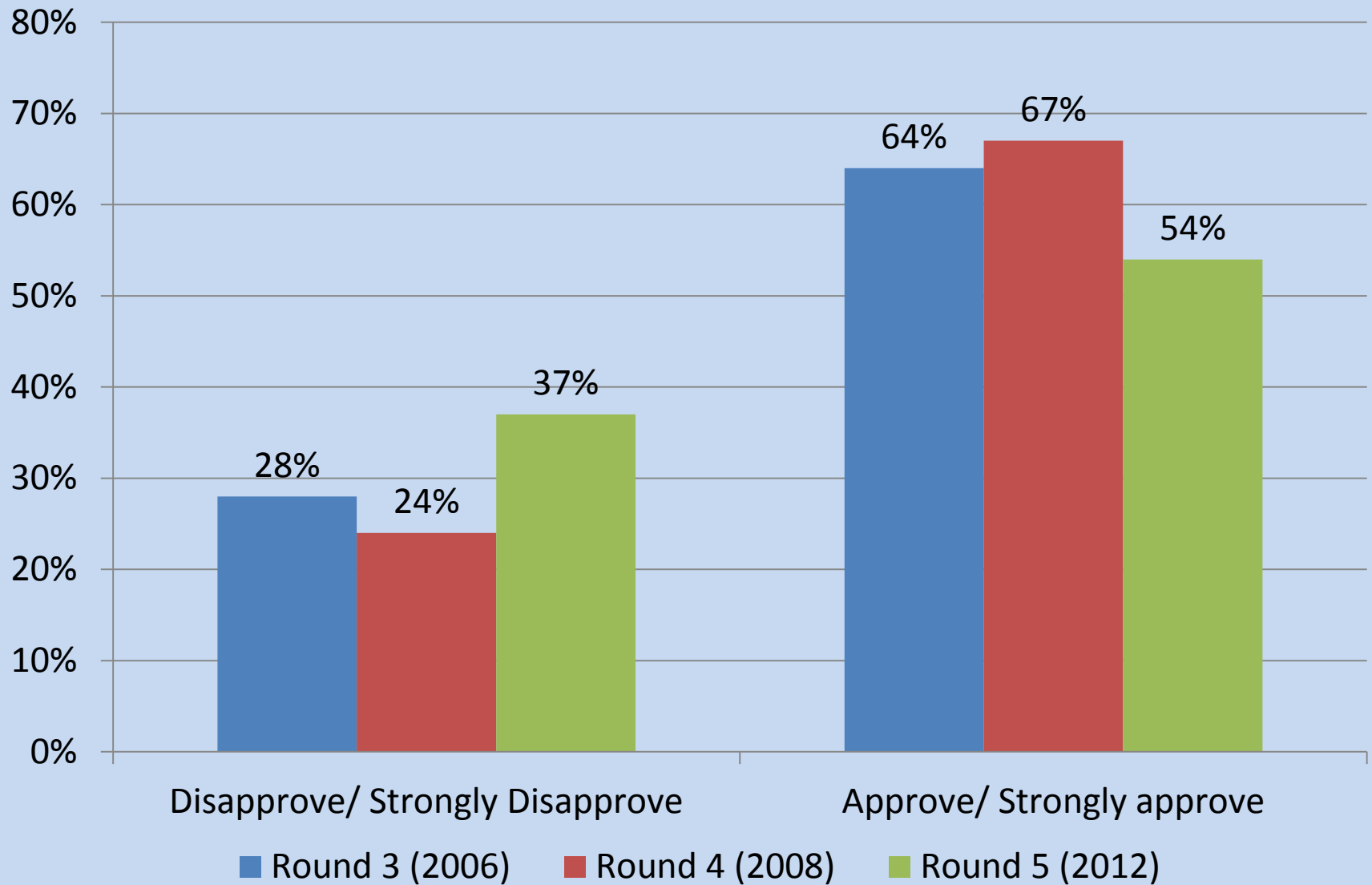
Fairly badly/Very badly

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2012</u>
• Narrowing the rich and poor gap	73%	80%
• Improving living standards of poor	62%	68%
• Creating jobs	59%	74%
• Keeping prices down	53%	79%

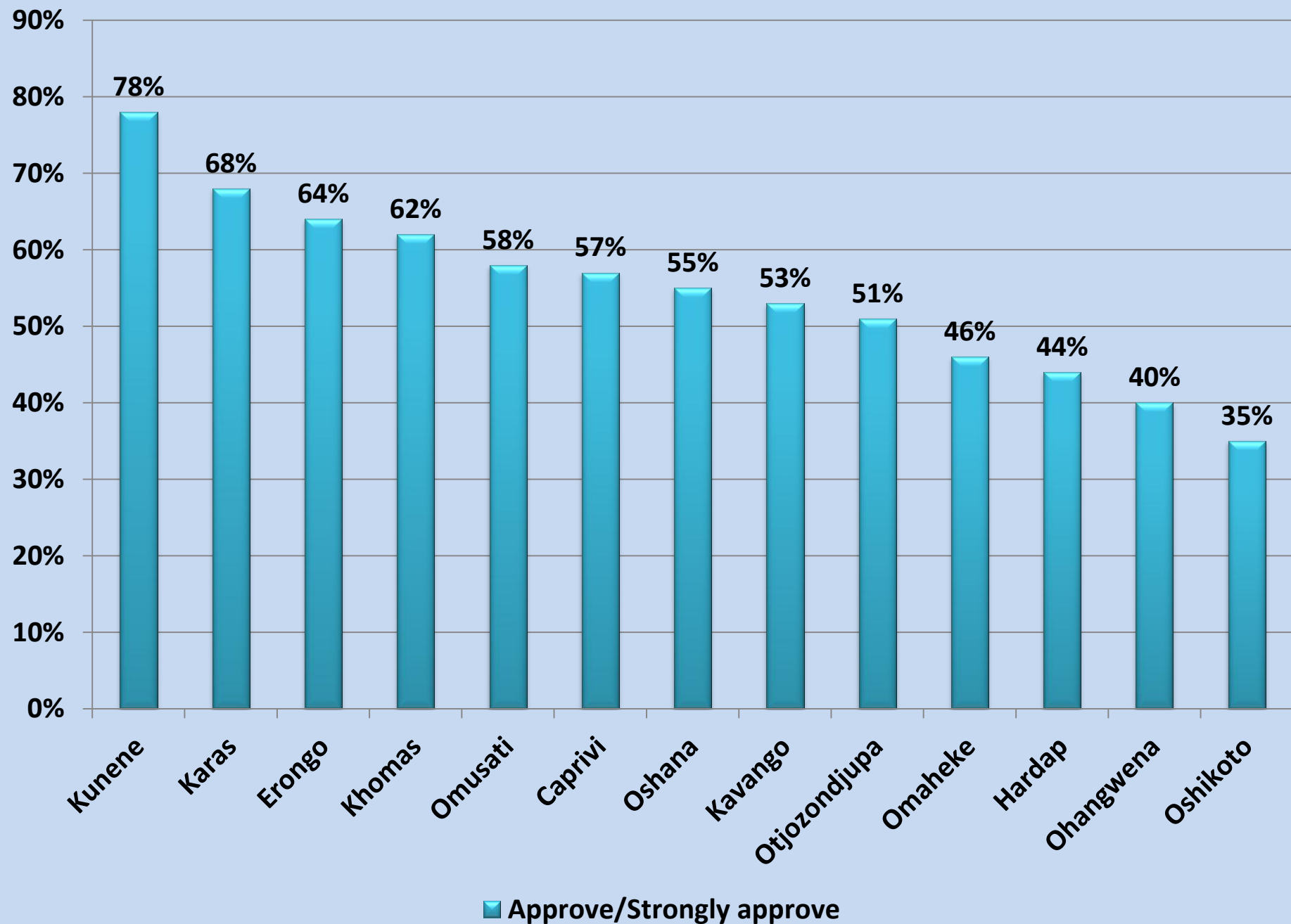
# Local Council Issues

- Local government continues to receive majority support regarding performance but has declined slightly
- Regions vary from 70% to 30% positives
- Only a few regions ranked above 50% positive on any issues – Erongo and Karas on all four, Khomas, Hardap, Omusati and Otjozondjupa on at least one

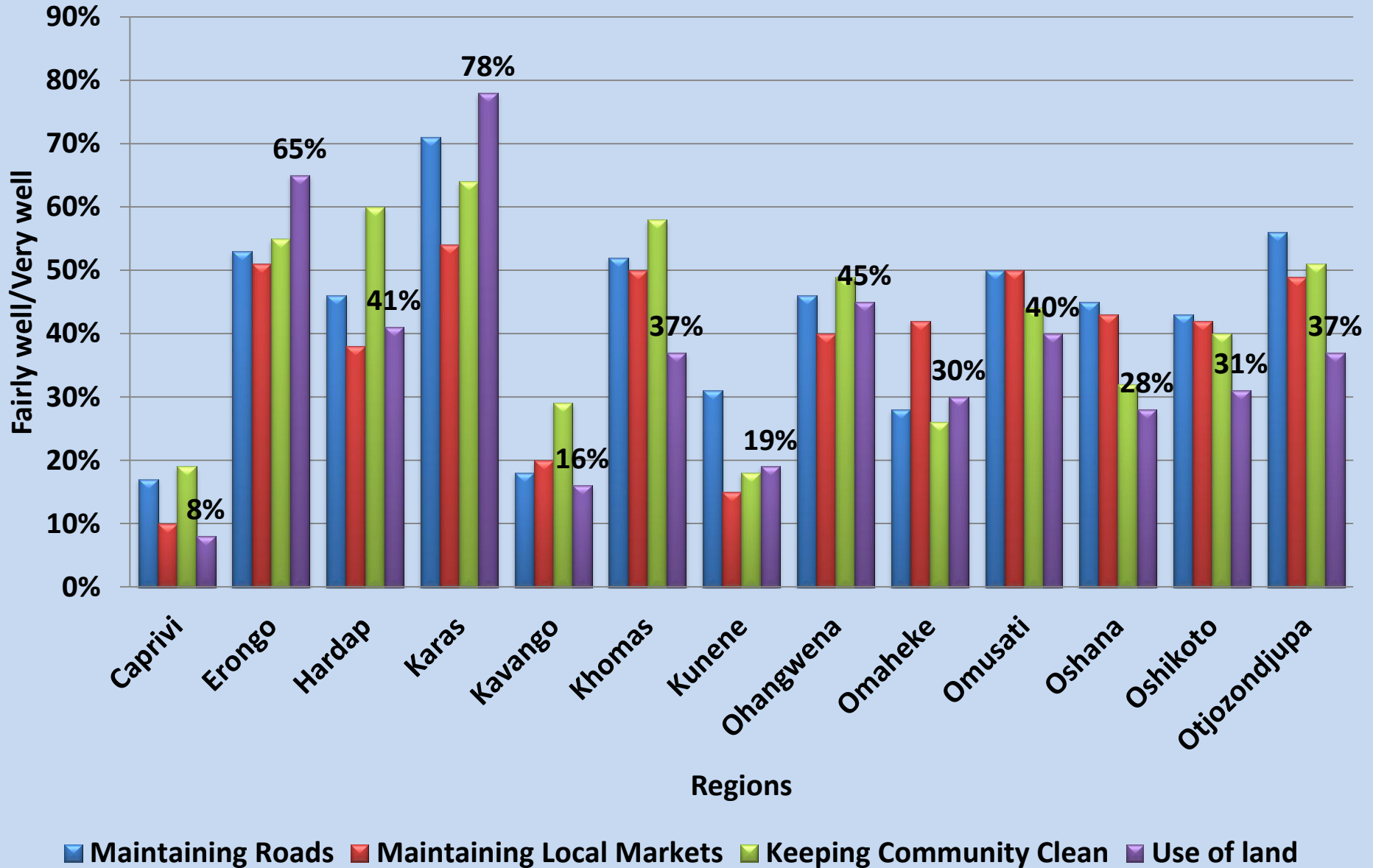
# Performance of Local government Councilors (Round 3-5)



# Performance Local Government Councilors by Regions (2012)



# Performance of local governments Four Performance Areas by Region (Fairly well or very well).

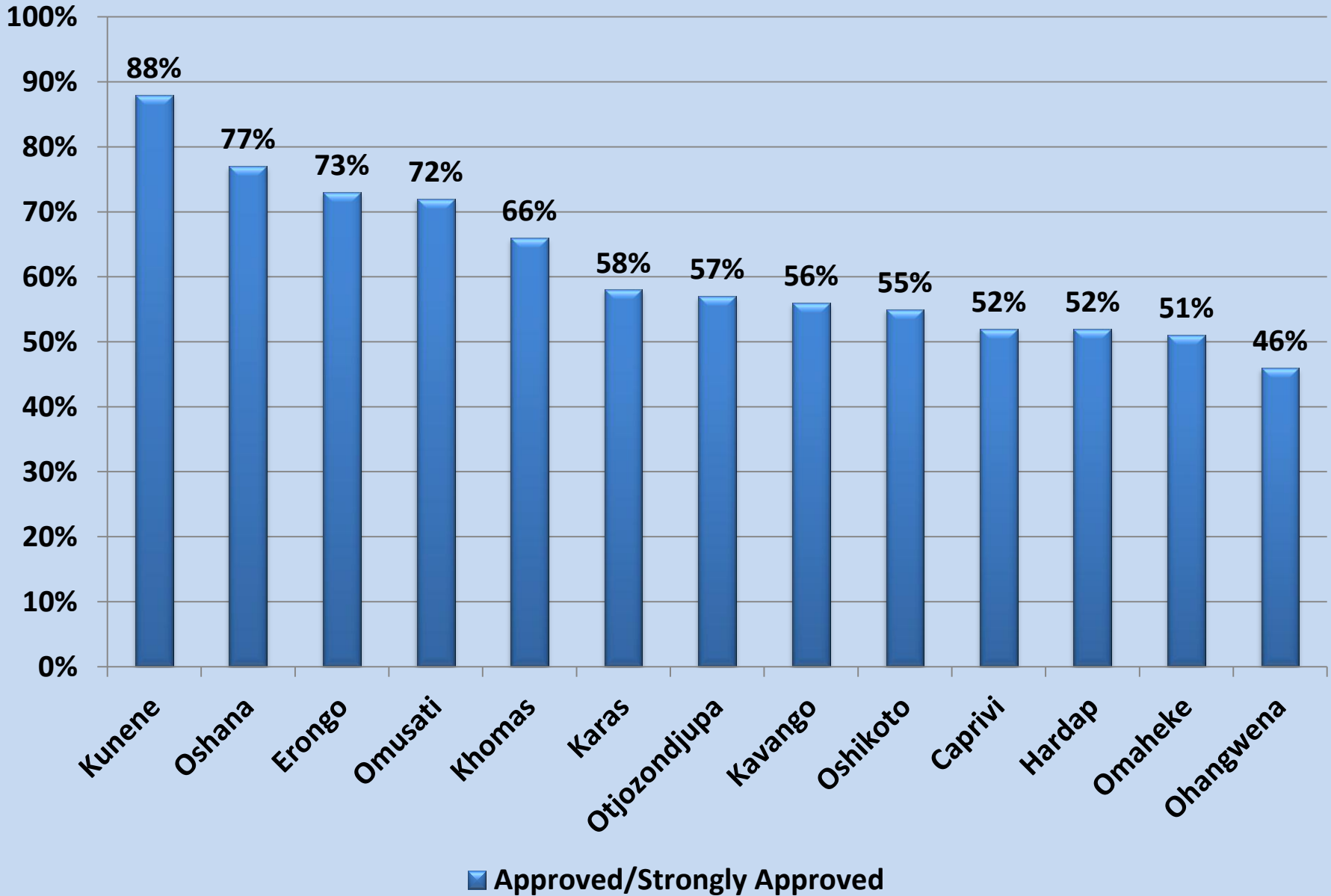


# Regional Government Performance

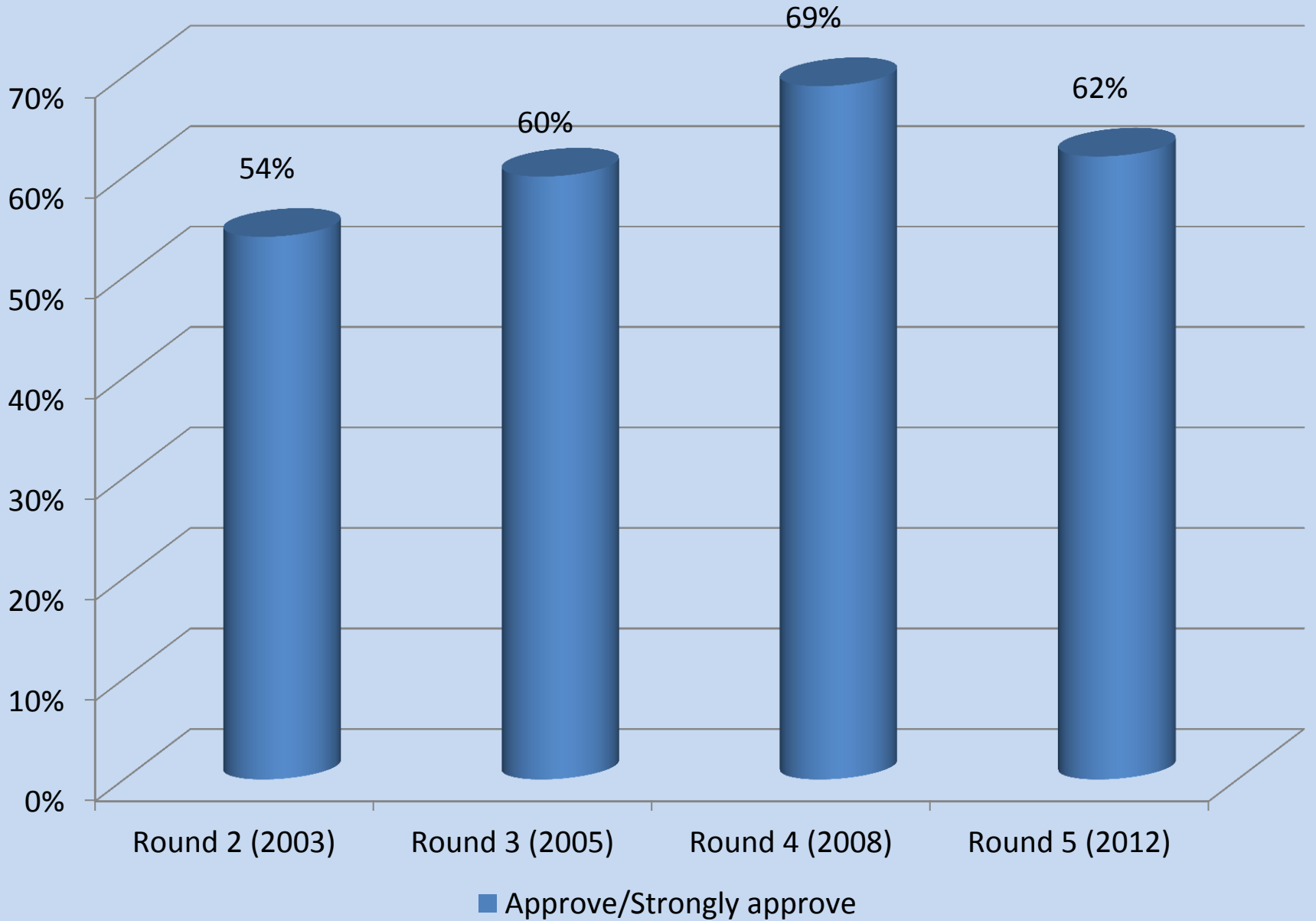
- High approval ratings on Regional Councillors with over 60% positive evaluation, but down by 7% from 2008.
- Regions range from 88% to 46% for approval rating.
- Regional governors rated 64% positive on performance (Overall) with a 91%-48% approval rating depending on the region



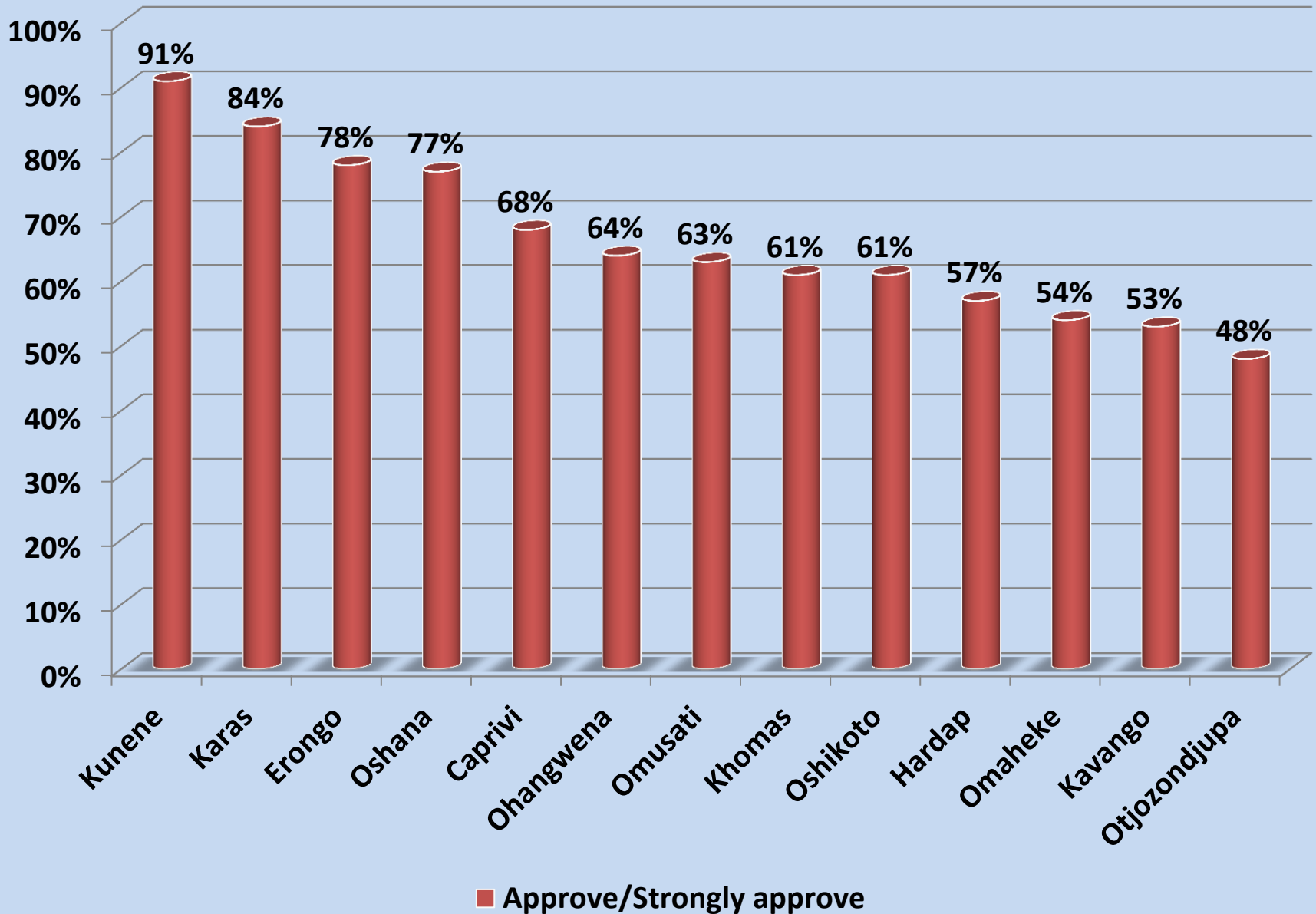
## Performance of elected Regional Councilors by Region- 2012



## Performance of Elected Regional Councilors (Round 2- 5)



## Performance of Appointed Regional Governors




# Corruption

- Decline in perceptions of govt. handling govt. Corruption from positive to negative
- Perception of corruption exceeds experience of bribery by far!
- ACC seen as neutral by a majority
- Barely half of respondents think that the ACC targets all offenders without favouring anyone

# Perceptions of Corruption Over Time

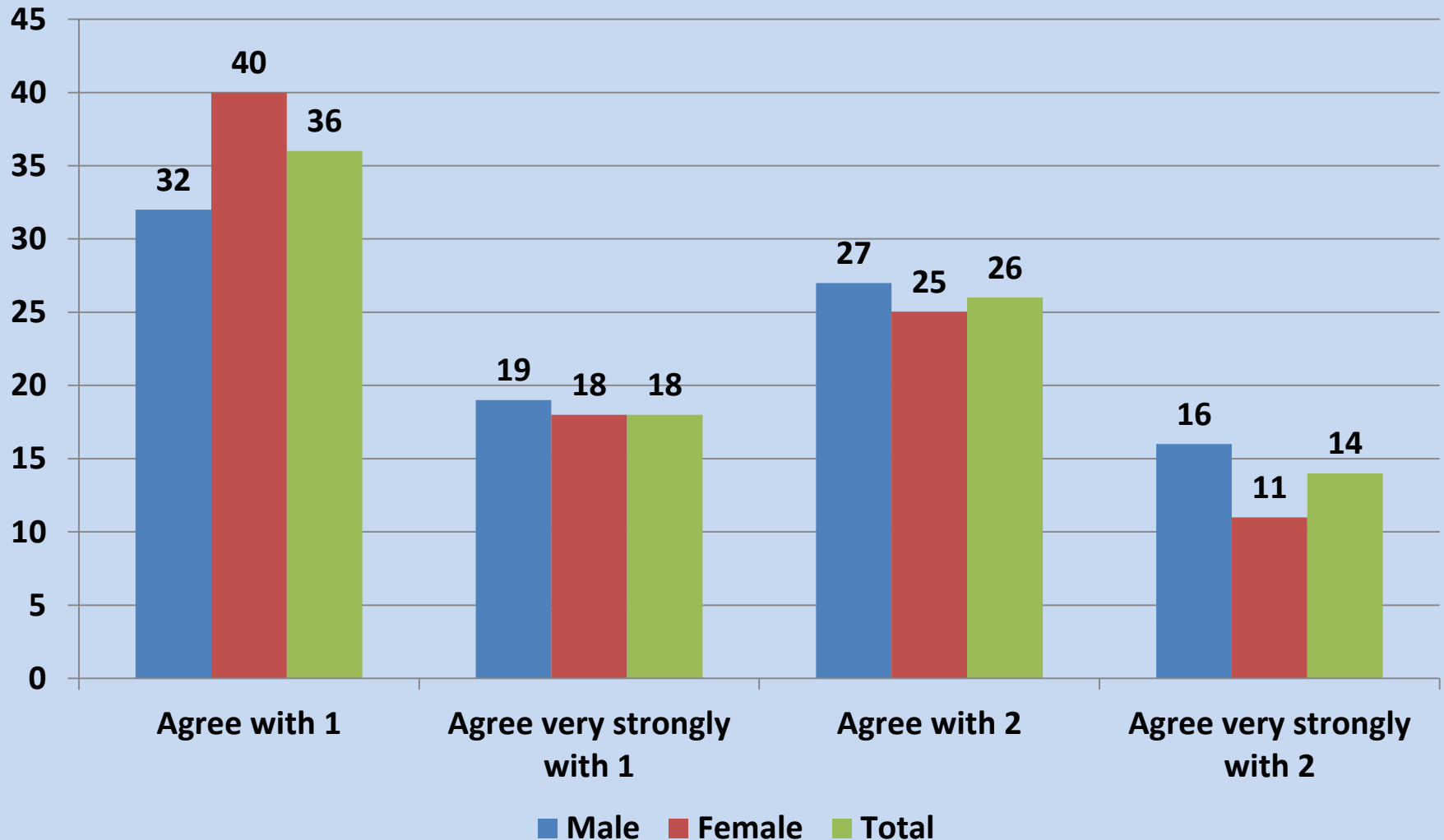
“Most or all of them”

	2003 (%)	2005/6 (%)	2008 (%)
<b>Office of President</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Parliament</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Local Councillors</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Nat. Gov. Officials</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	 <b>50</b>
<b>Local Gov. Officials</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Police</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Tax Officials</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Judiciary</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>

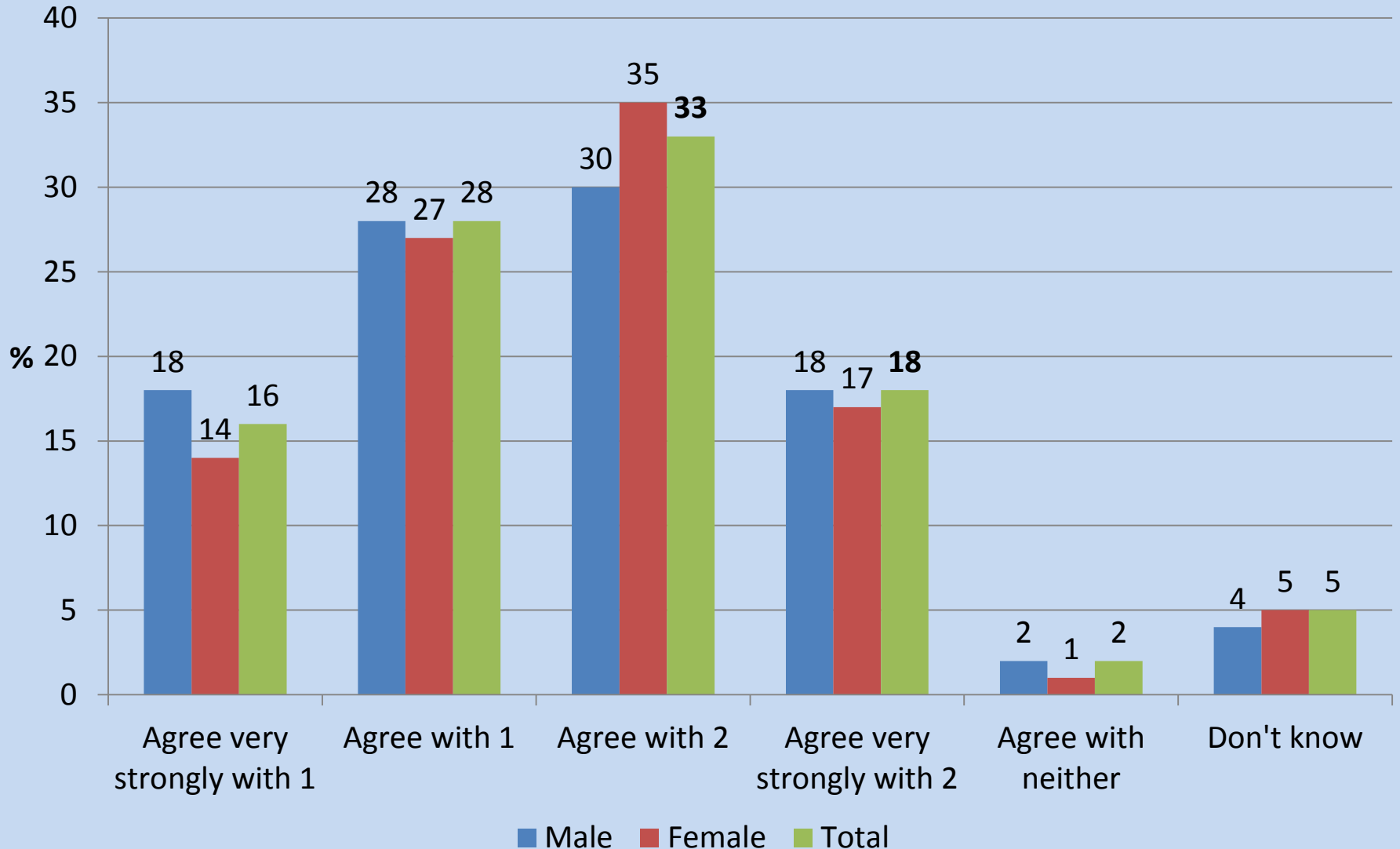
# Experience with bribes in the past year

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2012</u>
• Document	6%	2%
• Household Service	6%	1%
• Police	3%	3%

# How neutral is the ACC?



# Who does the ACC go after?





# Summary

- Government institutions retain high levels of trust and positive performance evaluations
- Regional Councils and Governors have high performance ratings, though with some variation by region
- Local Authority Councillors also experience positive though variable ratings
- Government's handling of corruption has declined but the ACC retains slight majority support



# AFRO BAROMETER

For more information and publications, please contact the **Institute for Public Policy Research** [www.ippr.org.na](http://www.ippr.org.na) and visit the Afrobarometer website at: [www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org) or follow us on Facebook and Twitter (@afrobarometer).