

**PROGRESS ON MKUKUTA\*:  
Results from the Afrobarometer Round 5  
Survey in Tanzania  
21<sup>st</sup> November 2012**



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

<http://www.repoa.or.tz/>

# What is the Afrobarometer?

- 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*

# Country Coverage Round 5: 2011-2013





# 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 Tanzania, the National Partner is REPOA.
- 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 2400 adult Tanzanians; A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of +/- 2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Field work for Round 5 in Tanzania was conducted between 27<sup>th</sup> May and 30<sup>th</sup> June in 2012
- Afrobarometer's work in Tanzania is coordinated by REPOA and field work was carried out by REPOA

# Survey Demographics

	Weighted	Un-weighted
Mean Age	39.9	39.4
Gender		
Male	50.1	50.1
Female	49.9	49.9
Location		
Urban	30	31.7
Rural	70	68.3
Education		
None	7.9	8
Primary	71.6	69.6
Secondary	16.9	18.4
Higher	3.6	4.0
Region / Province		
Region 1		
Region 2....		

# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Tanzania**

## **Survey Results:**

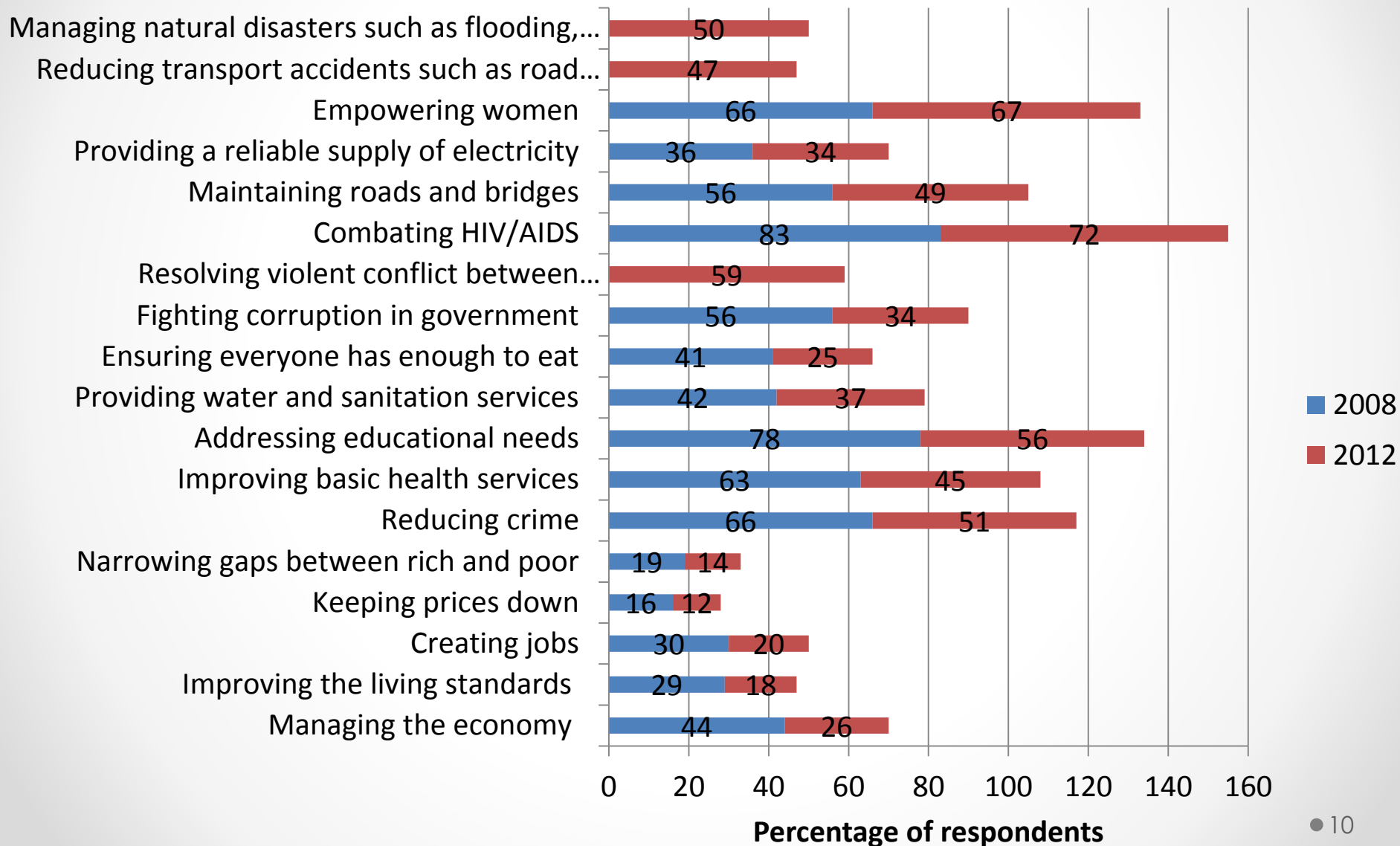
### **Effectiveness of Government**



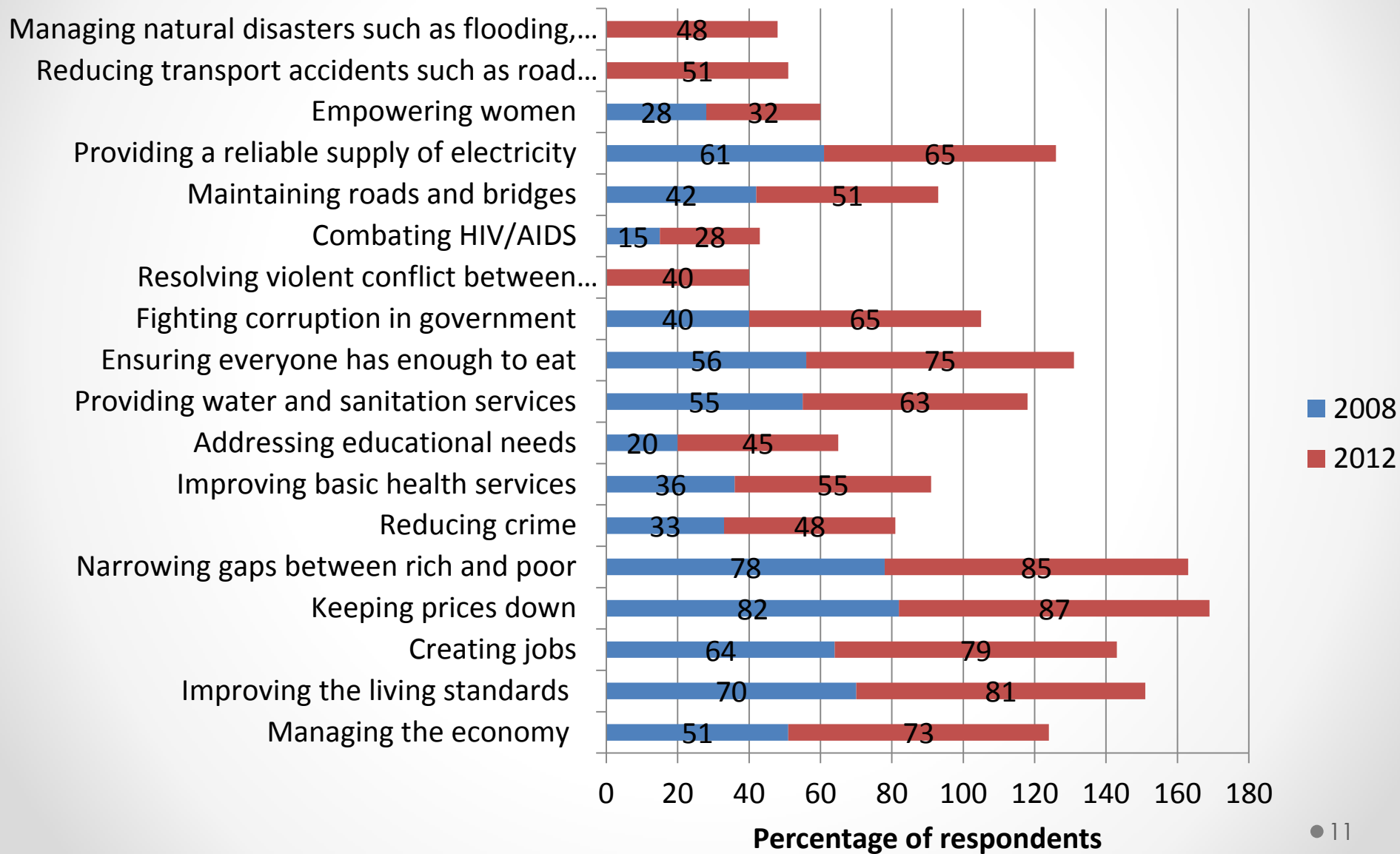
## Key Findings

- More people adversely rating government performance in 2012 than 2008.
- Almost 9 in 10 Tanzanians say government has performed poorly in efforts to keep commodity prices down, 8 in 10 Tanzanians disapprove of efforts to narrow gaps between rich and poor, improve living standards and create employment.
- Two thirds in support of effectiveness of women empowerment.
- Performance of local governments poorer today than four years ago.
- Despite negative rating, two thirds of Tanzanians remain overwhelmingly optimistic of Government turning things around within five years.
- Law and order in need of scrutiny as crime on the up with seven fold increase in physical assaults in four years from 6% to 43%.

## How well the government has performed

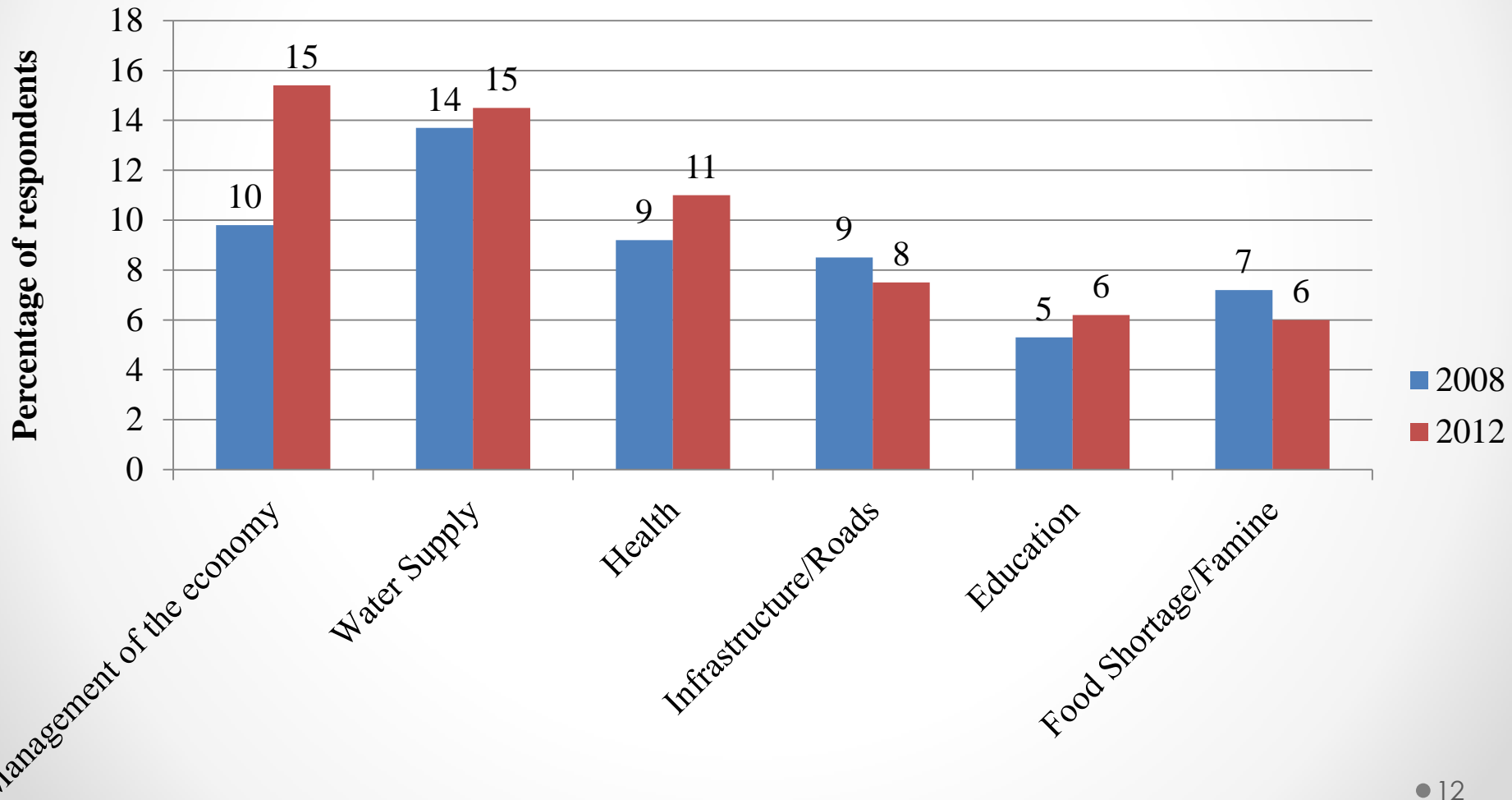


### How badly the government has fared

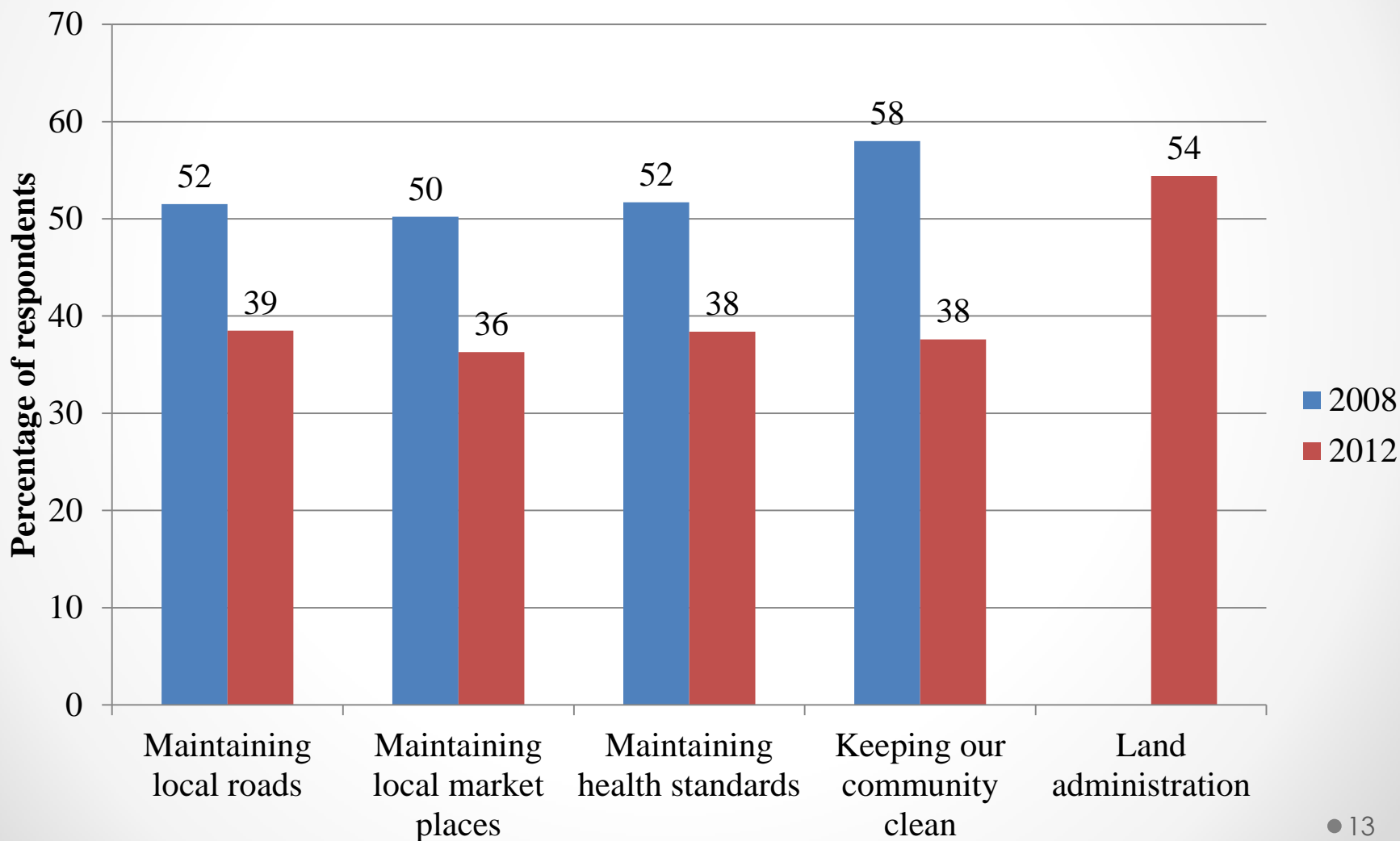


# Effectiveness of Government

## Most Important National Problems in Need of Government Attention

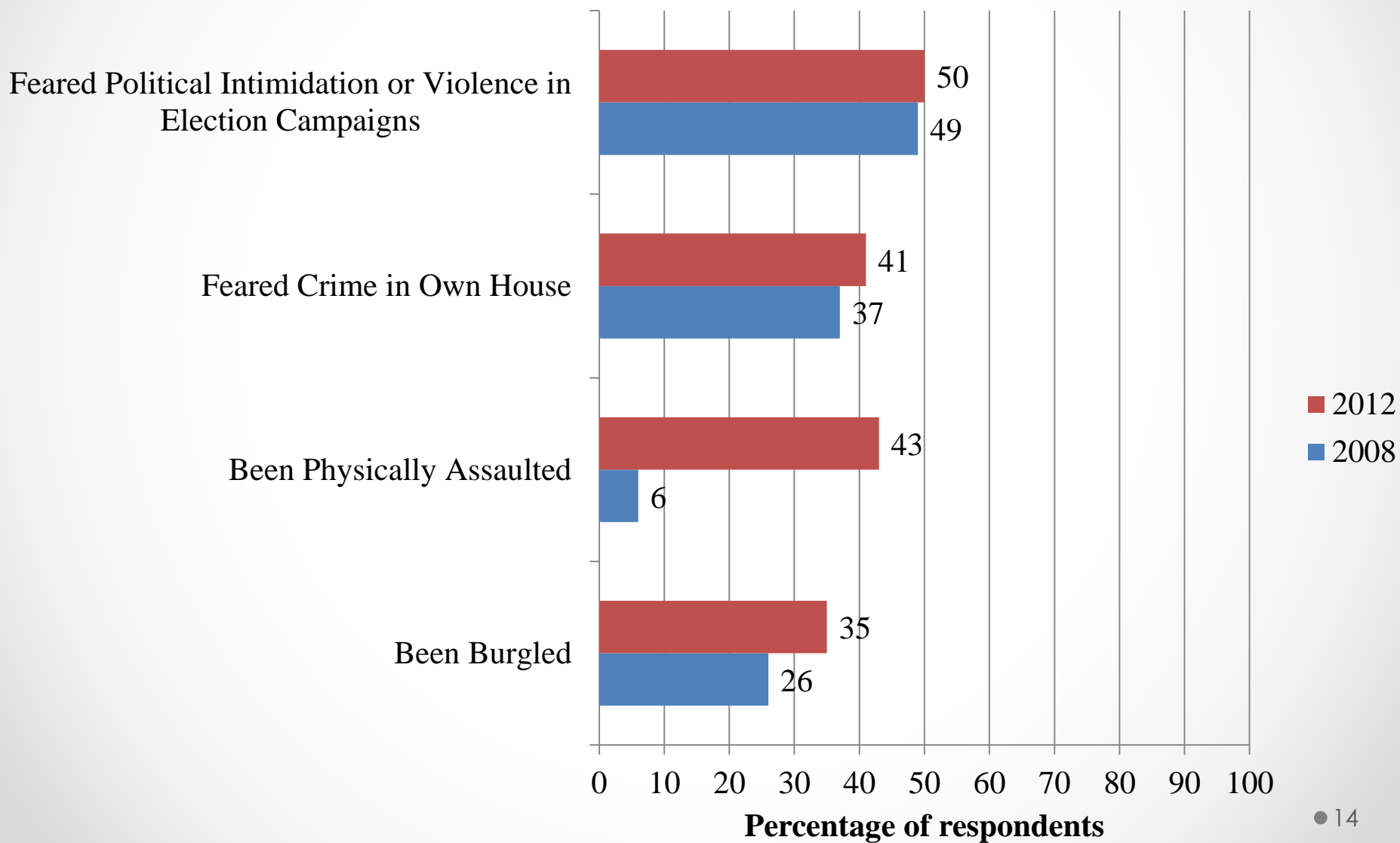


## Perceptions on how well local governments have performed



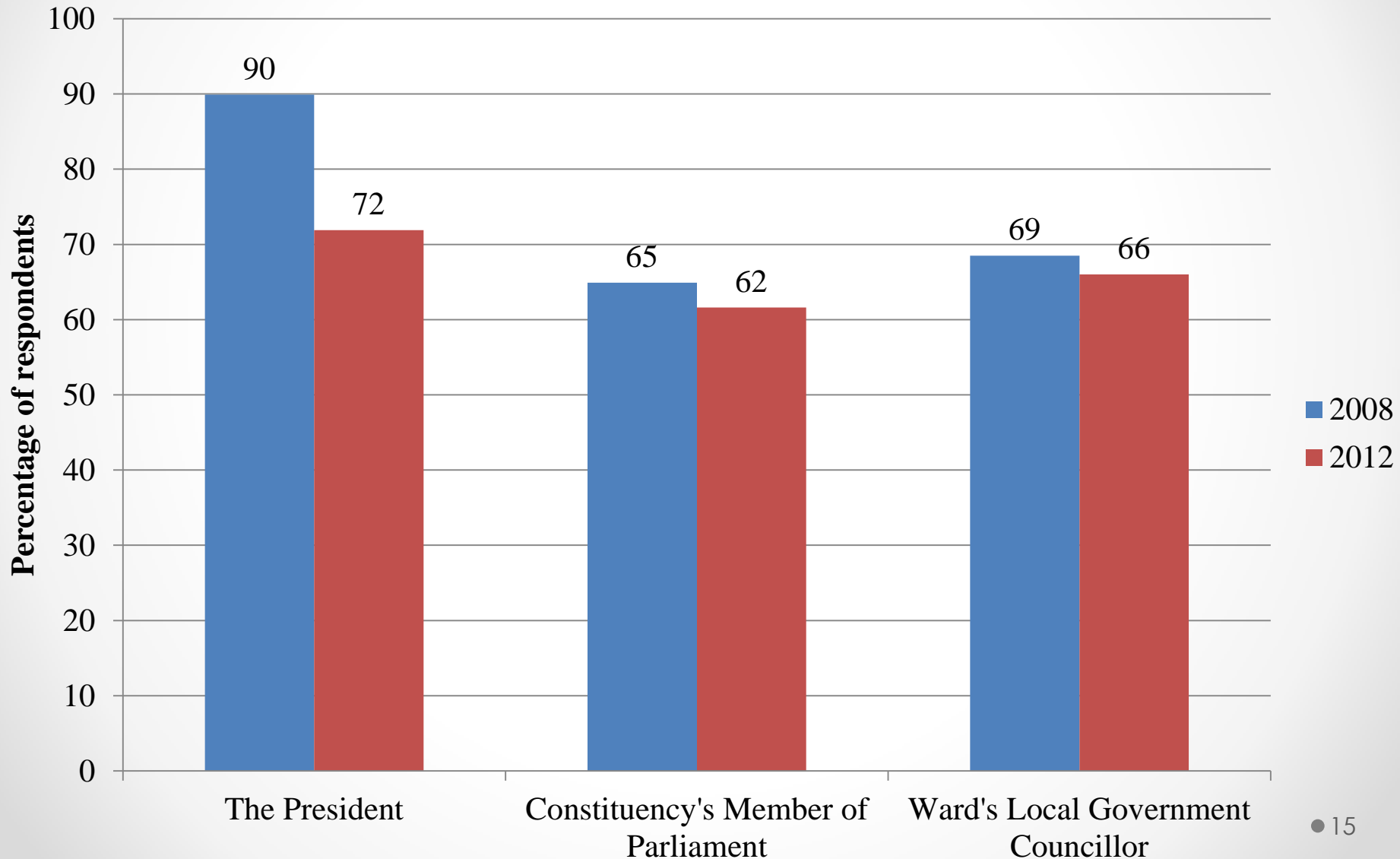
# Effectiveness of Government

## Incidence of Crime and Violence



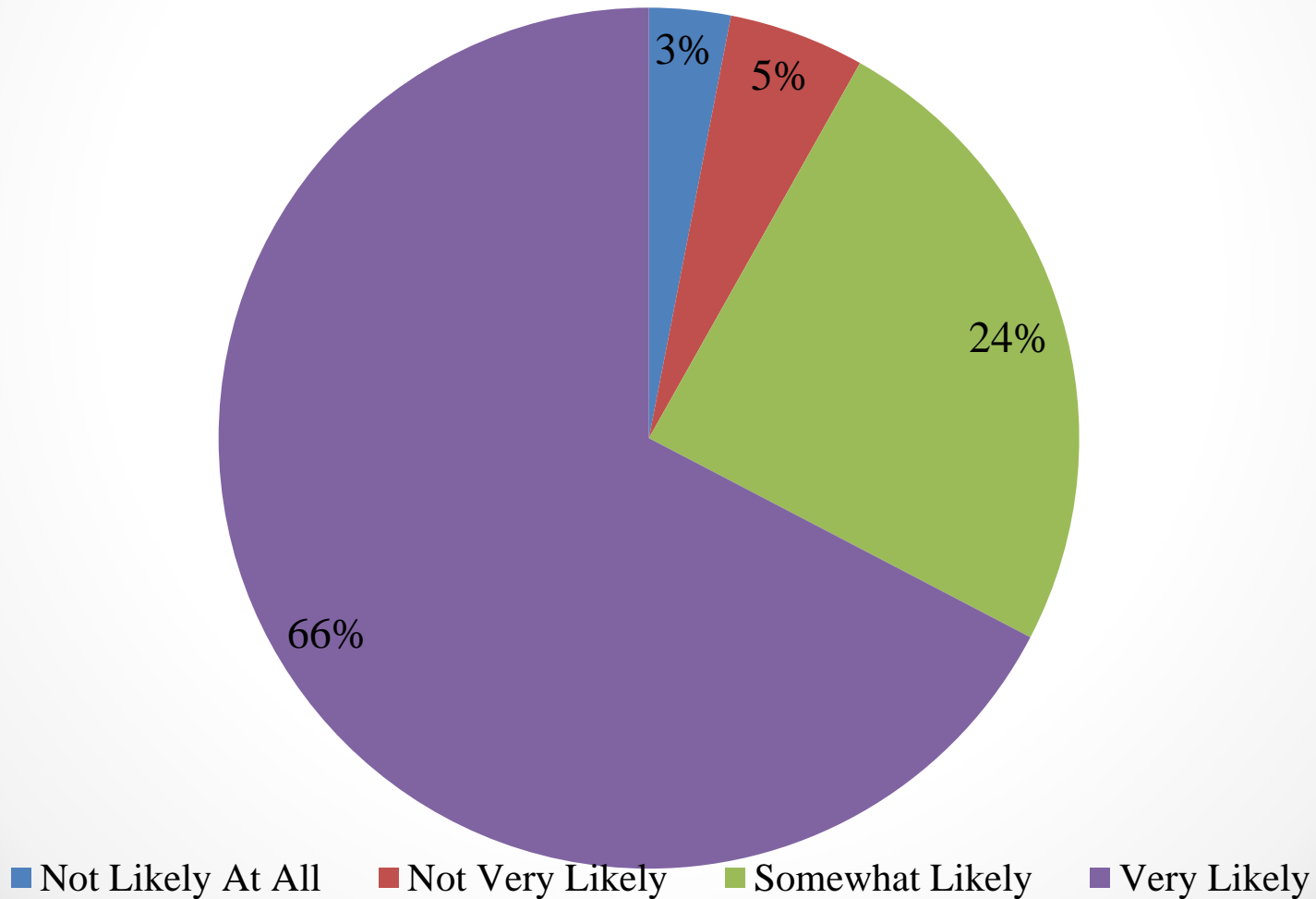
# Effectiveness of Government

## Approval Ratings of Public Figures



# Effectiveness of Government

## Likelihood of government addressing most important problem in five years





# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Tanzania**

## **Survey Results:**

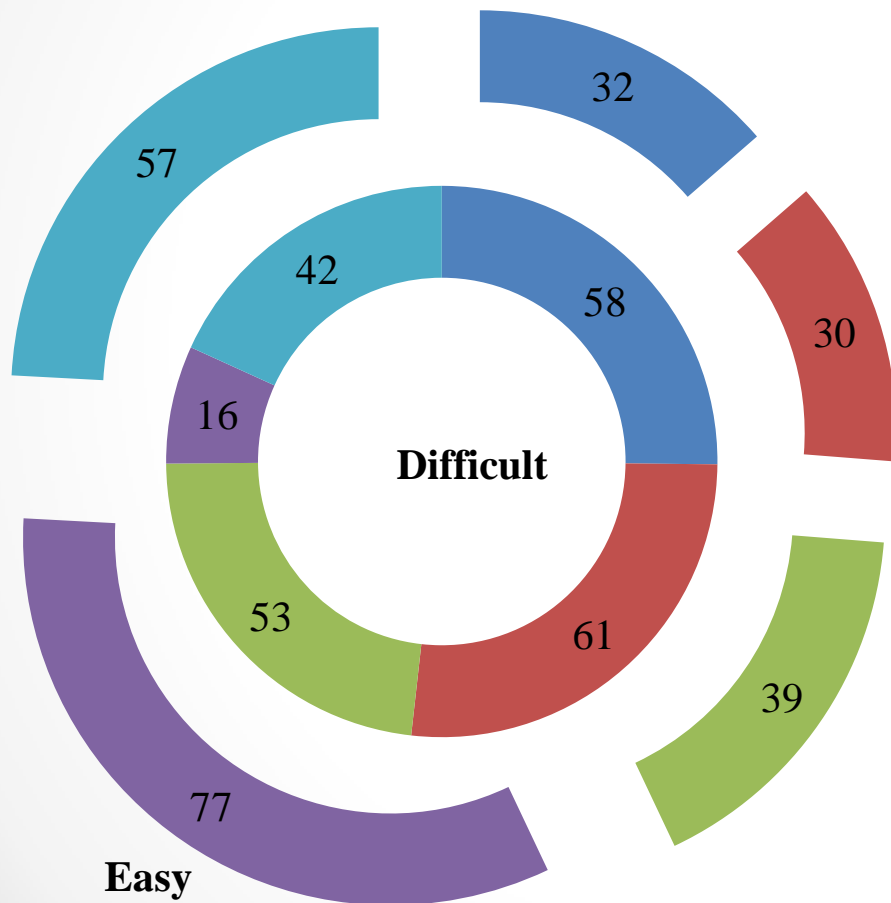
### **Public Service Delivery**

# Public Service Delivery

## Key Findings

- Limited public access to piped water, electricity and official documentation.
- Satisfactory coverage of health cost waivers and exemption with 1 in 5 Tanzanians receiving free healthcare or medicines under the 2001 Act.
- Satisfaction with coverage of national school feeding programme for vulnerable children with 8 percent of all Tanzanians covered nationally.
- Close to 9 in 10 (88 percent) of Tanzanians experienced shortage of medicines and other medical supplies at least once within past year in a public facility
- Two thirds of Tanzanians oppose cost sharing in health.
- 7 in 10 cite lack of textbooks as biggest problem in public schools.
- Two thirds of Tanzanians have complained at least once in past 12 months over the quality of teaching in public primary schools in the country.
- Incidence of corruption higher today than four years ago. 9 in 10 think the police force is corrupt.

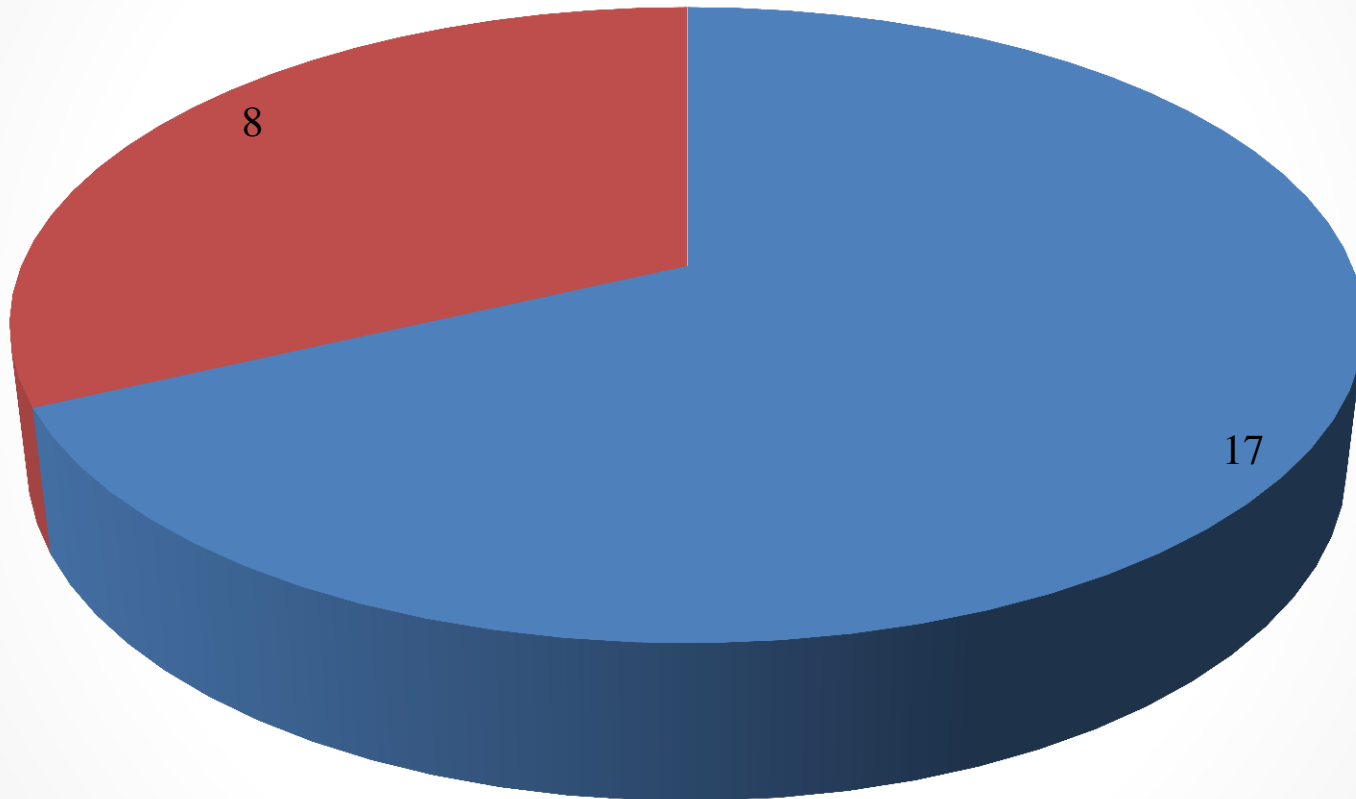
## Perceptions on ease and difficulty of obtaining public services



- An identity document, such as a birth certificate, driver's license, passport or voter's card
- Household services like piped water, electricity or telephone
- Help from the police
- A place in a public primary school for a child

# Public Service Delivery

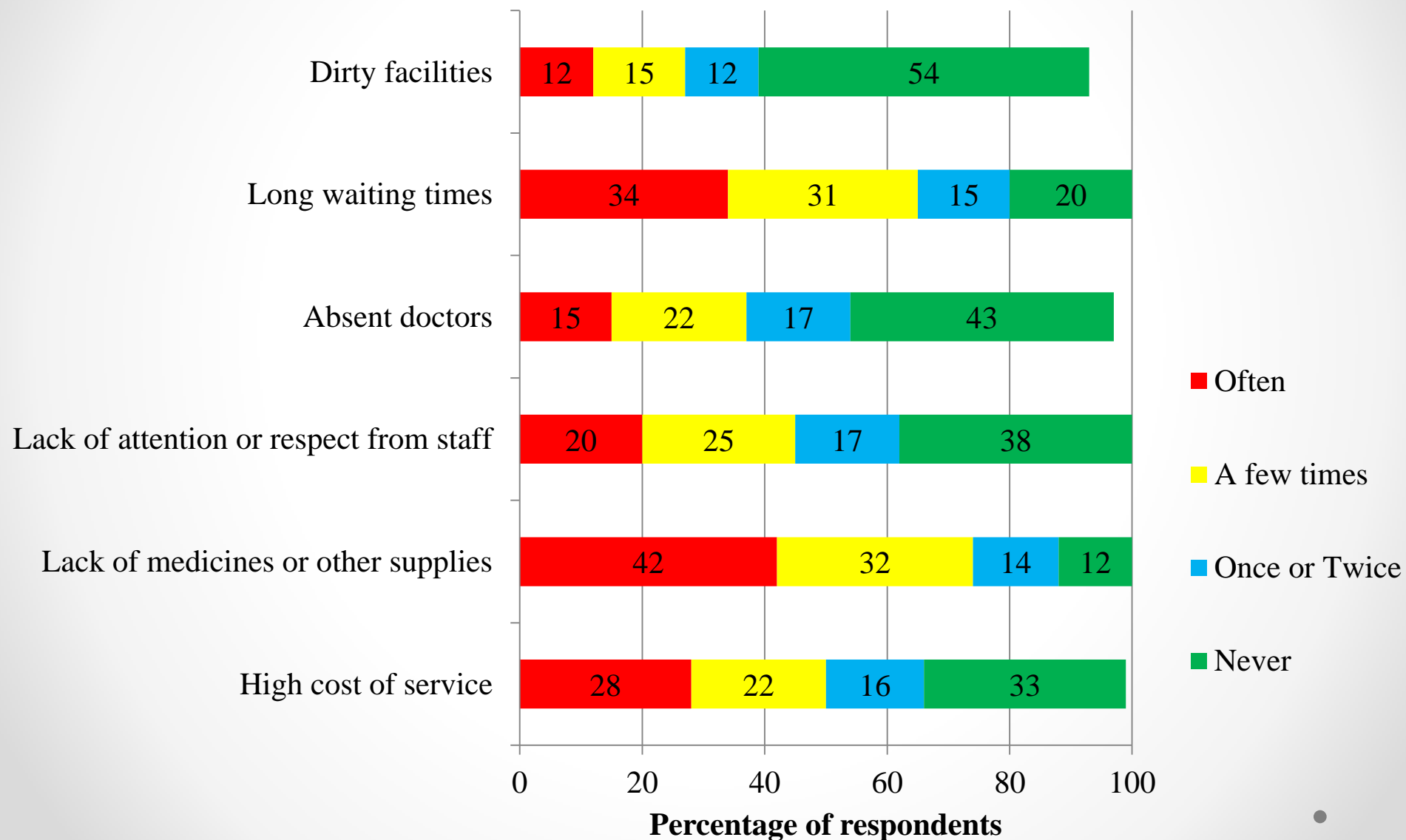
## Coverage of social programmes



- Free healthcare or medicine from a public health facility
- Food for children from a government-run school feeding programme

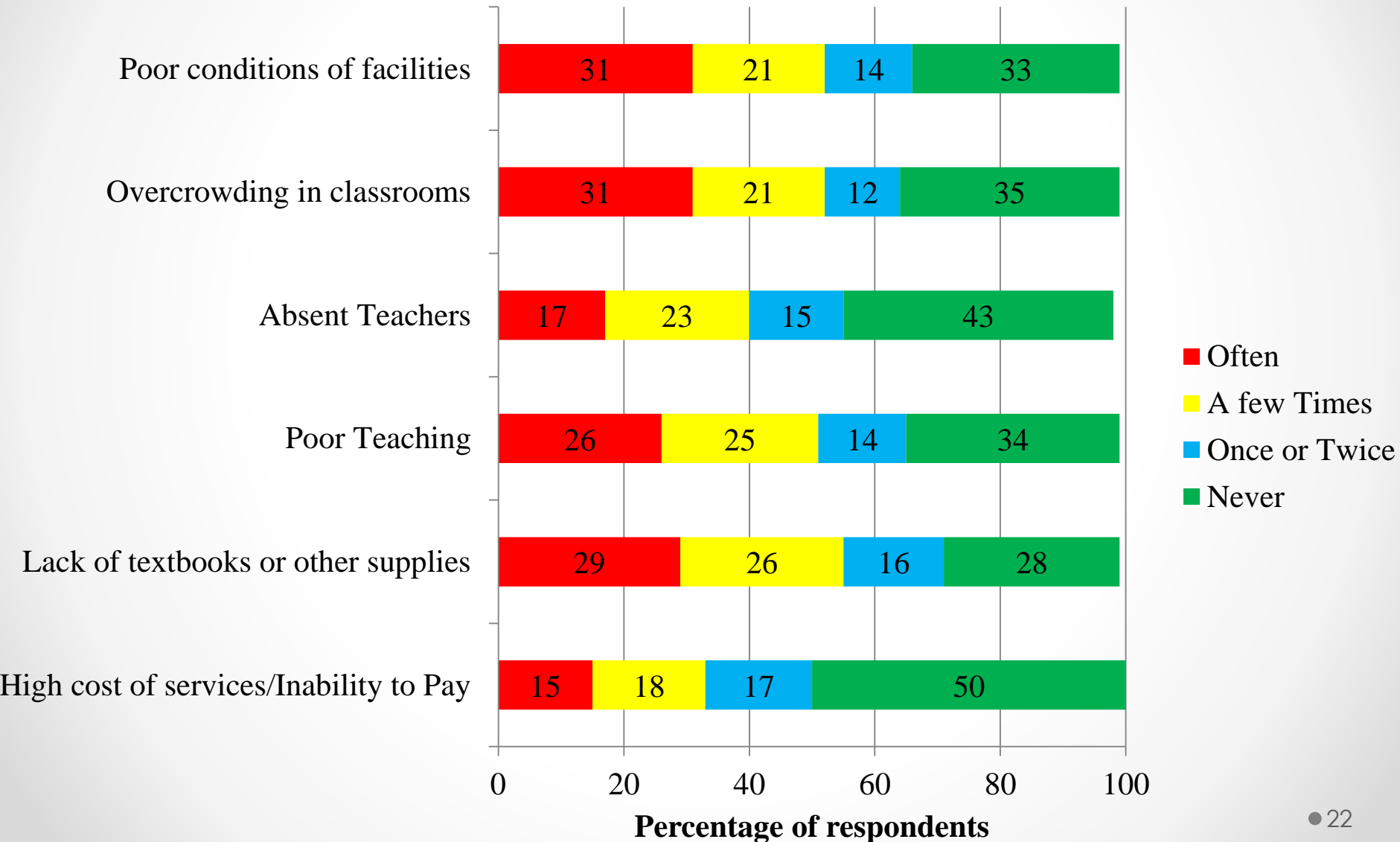
# Public Service Delivery

## Popular problems with local public health facilities



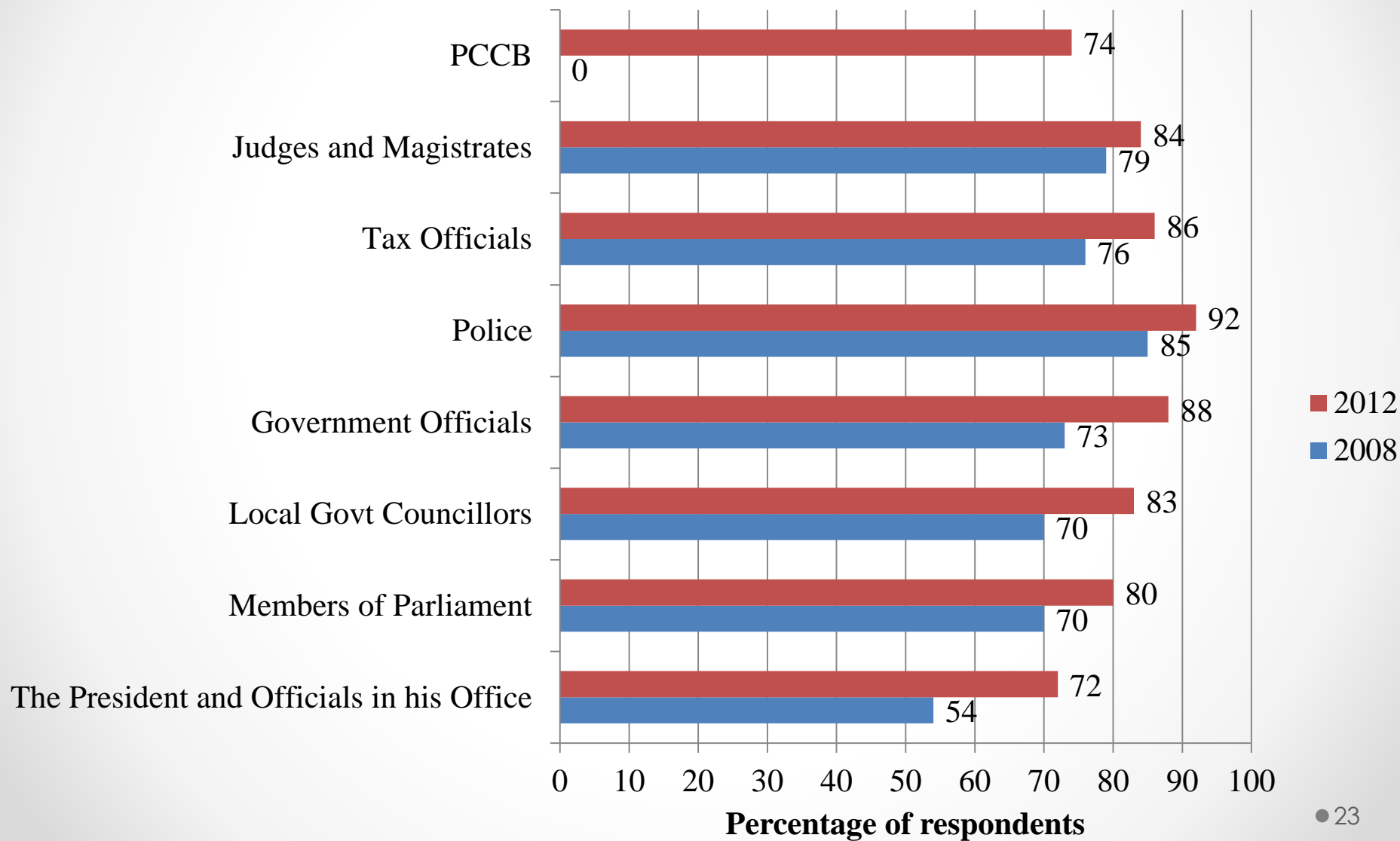
# Public Service Delivery

## Popular Problems with local public schools



# Public Service Delivery

## Perceptions on Incidence of Corruption Among Public Officials



# **Afrobarometer Round 5 Tanzania**

## **Survey Results:**

### *Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy*



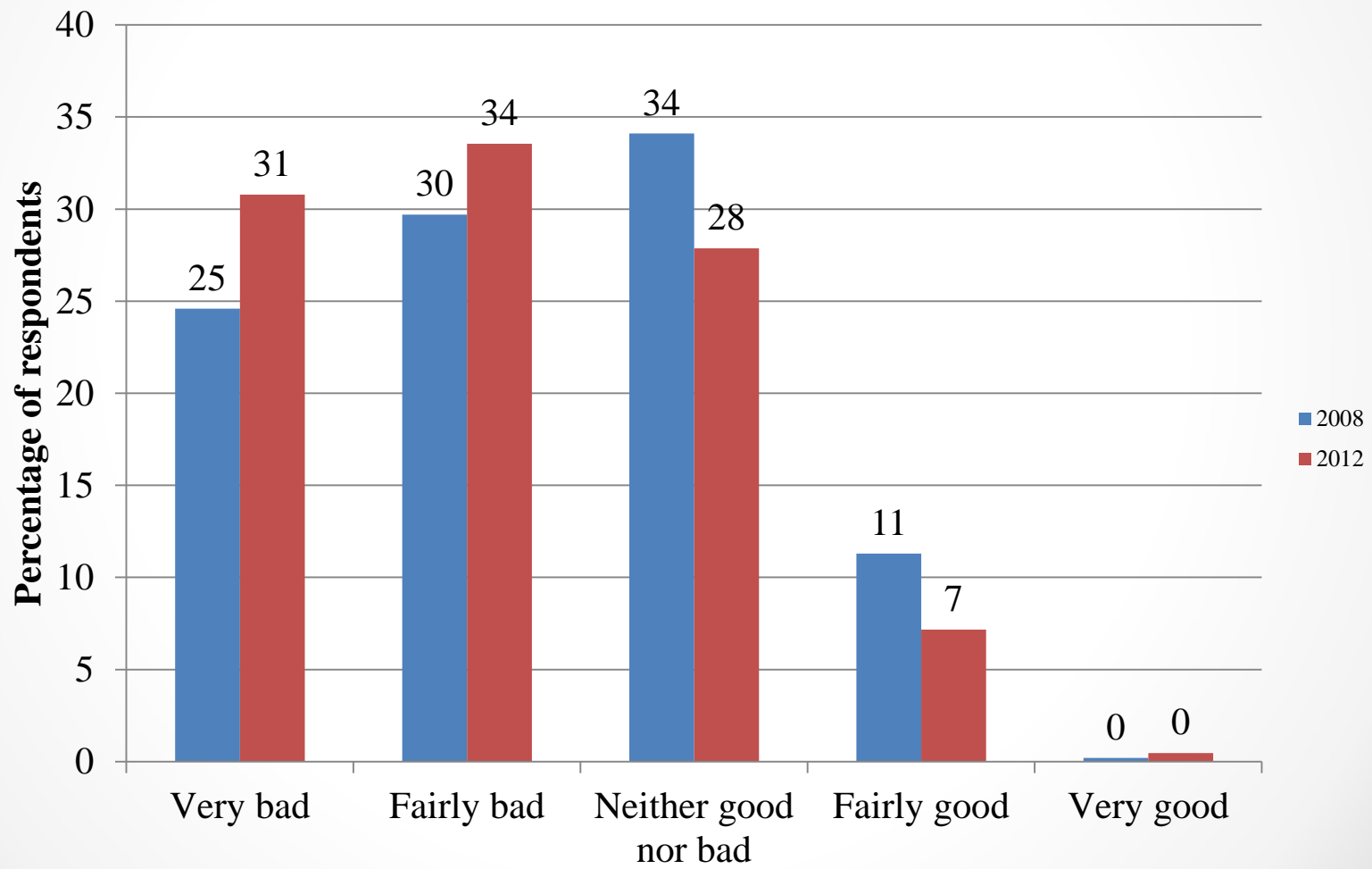
# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

## Key Findings

- Tanzanians perceptively worse off today than four years ago. Welfare discontent increased from 55 percent in 2008 to 65 percent in 2012.
- 87 percent of Tanzanians claim to have gone without any cash income at least once in past 12 months.
- Perceptions on unemployment worse than official statistics of 11 percent. Close to two thirds (64 percent) of all adult Tanzanians do not have a wage paying job in 2012, up from 56 percent in 2008.
- Heightened vulnerability. More than half (53 percent) of all adults gone without enough food to eat at least once in past 12 months.
- Marginal decline in acute/chronic water shortage from 7 percent in 2008 to 4 percent of all in 2012.
- 57 percent of Tanzanians feel worse off than others.
- 7 in 10 of all Tanzanians pessimistic of lives improving in next 12.

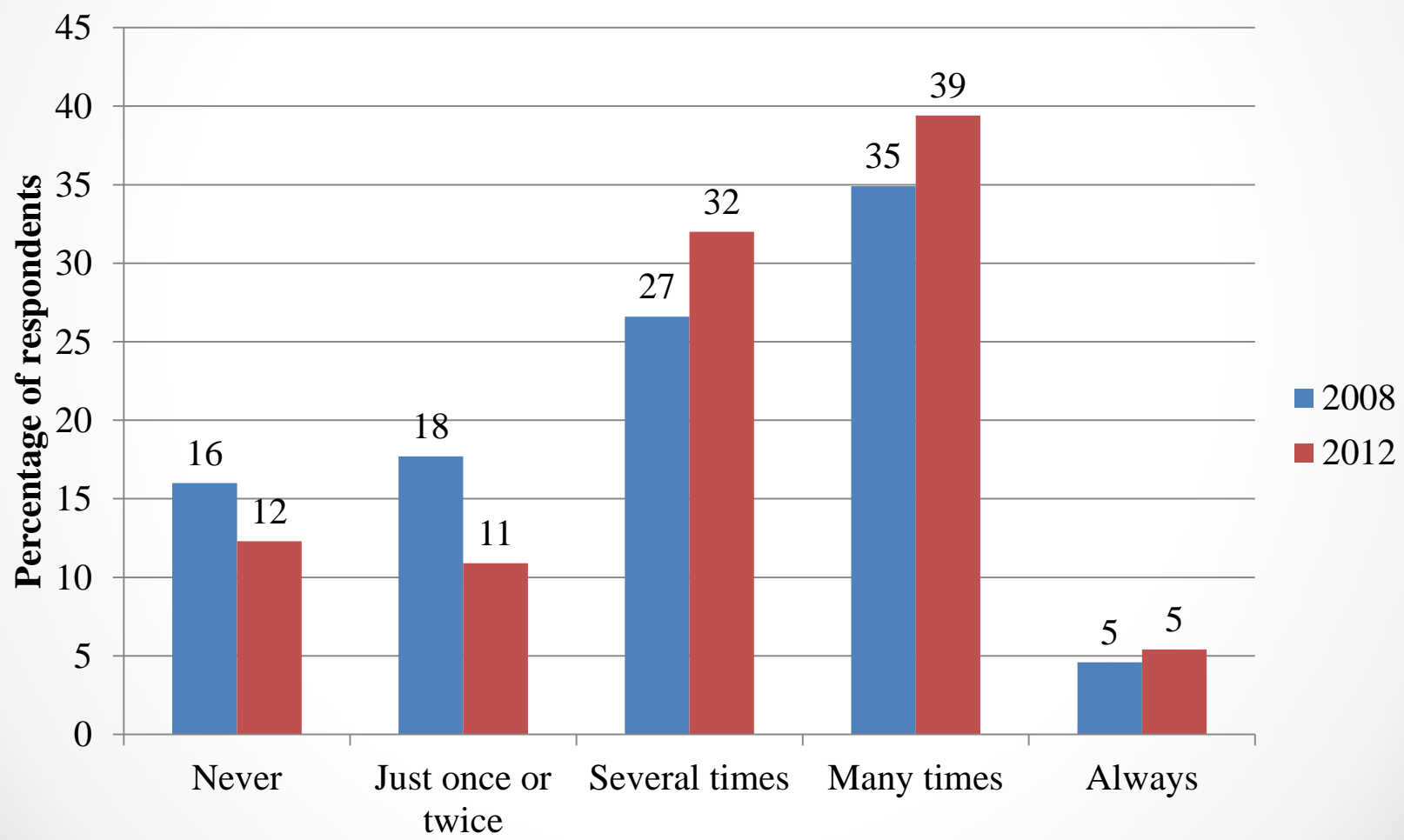
# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

## Assessment of own current living conditions

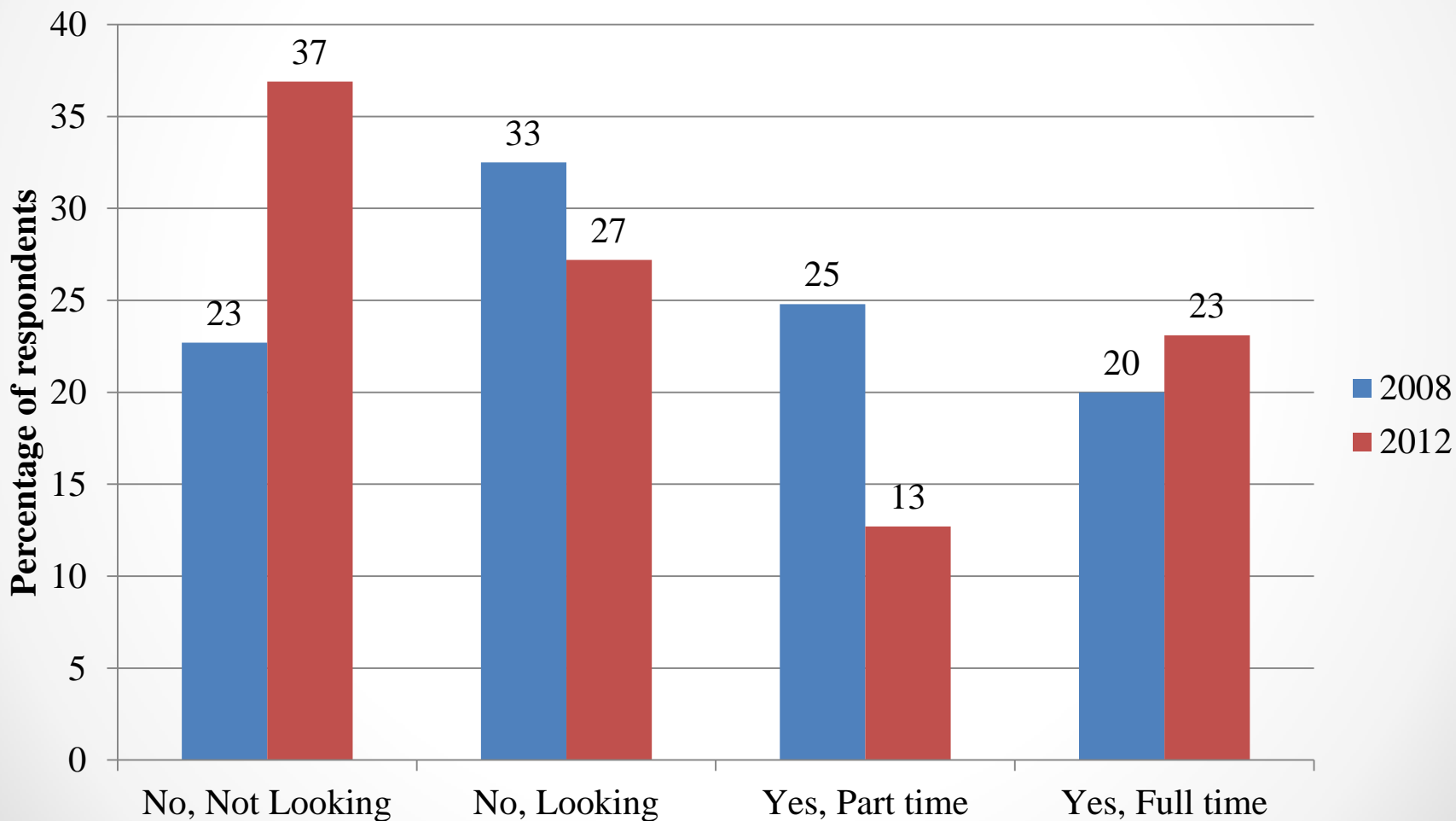


# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

## Time spent without any cash income

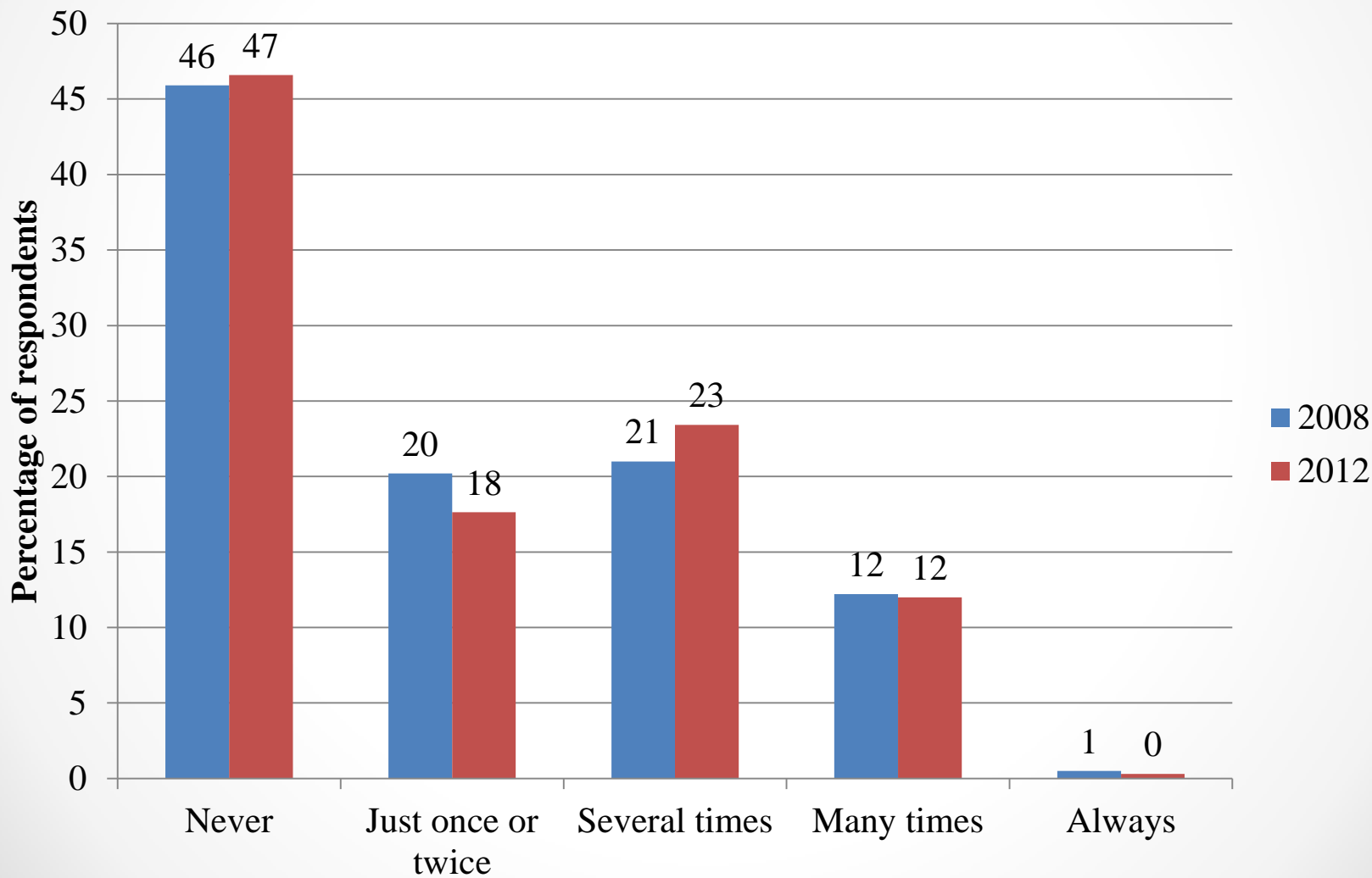


## Whether one has a paying job

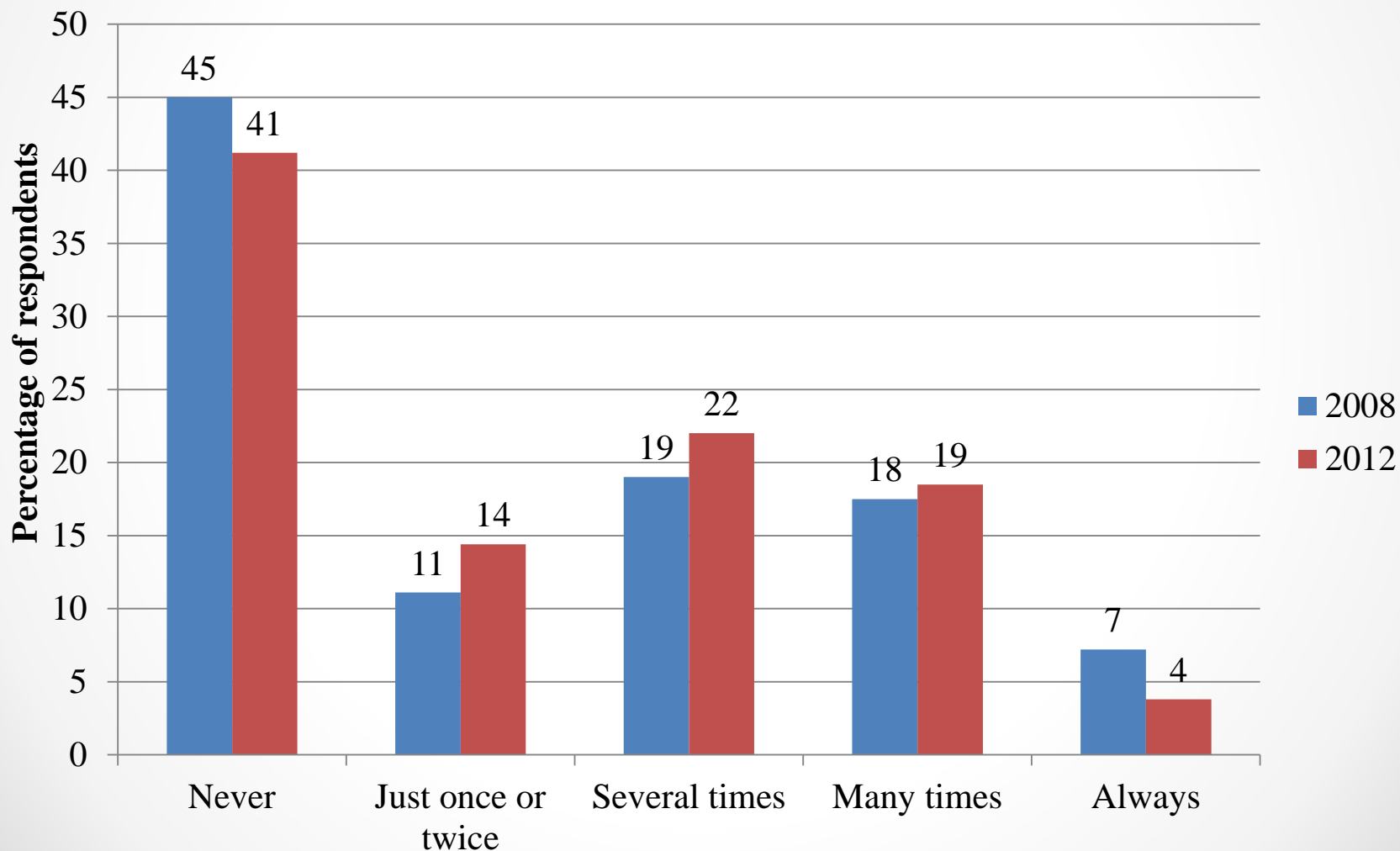


# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

## Time spent without enough food to eat

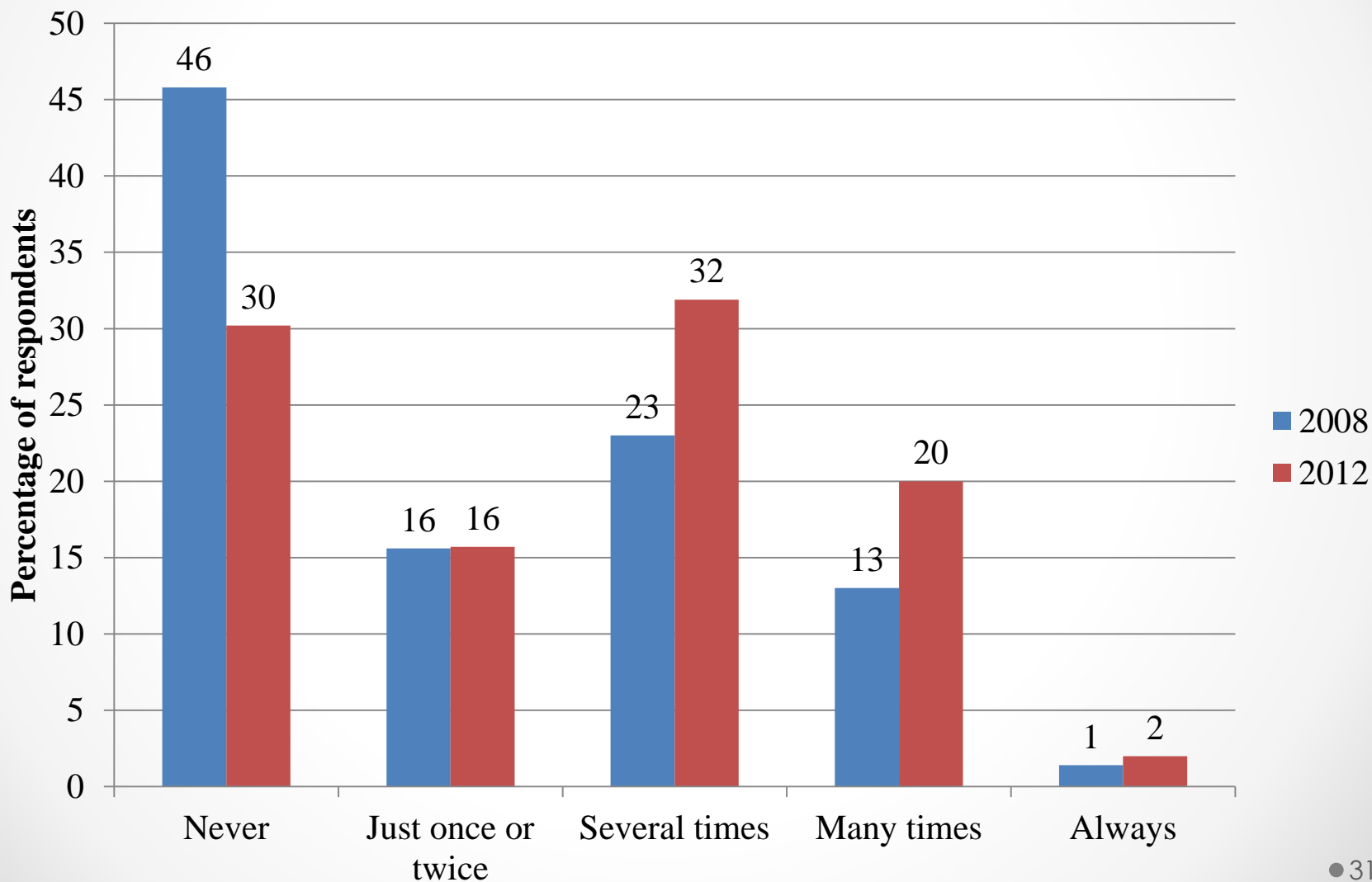


## Time spent without clean water for home use



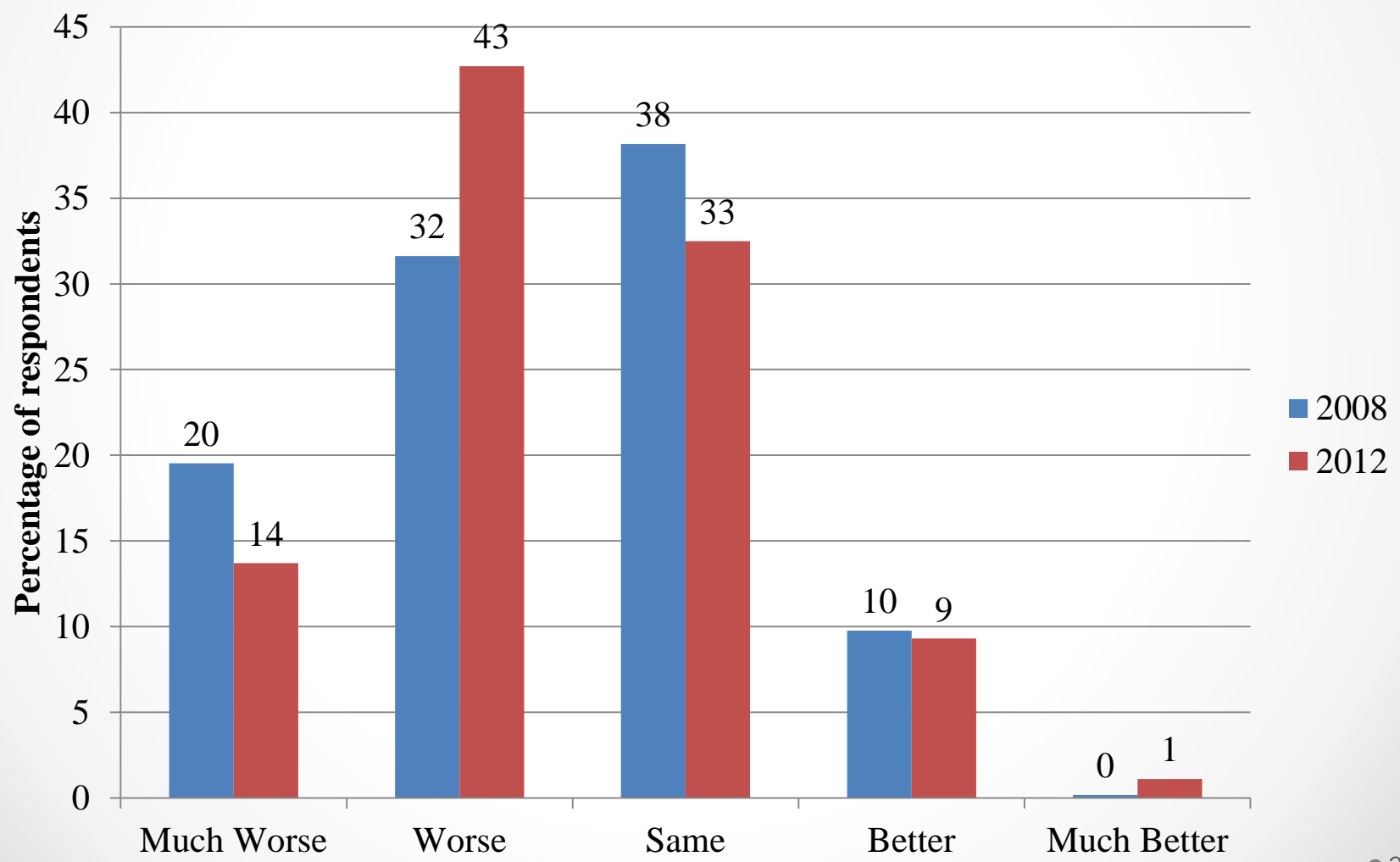
# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

## Time spent without medicines or medical care



# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

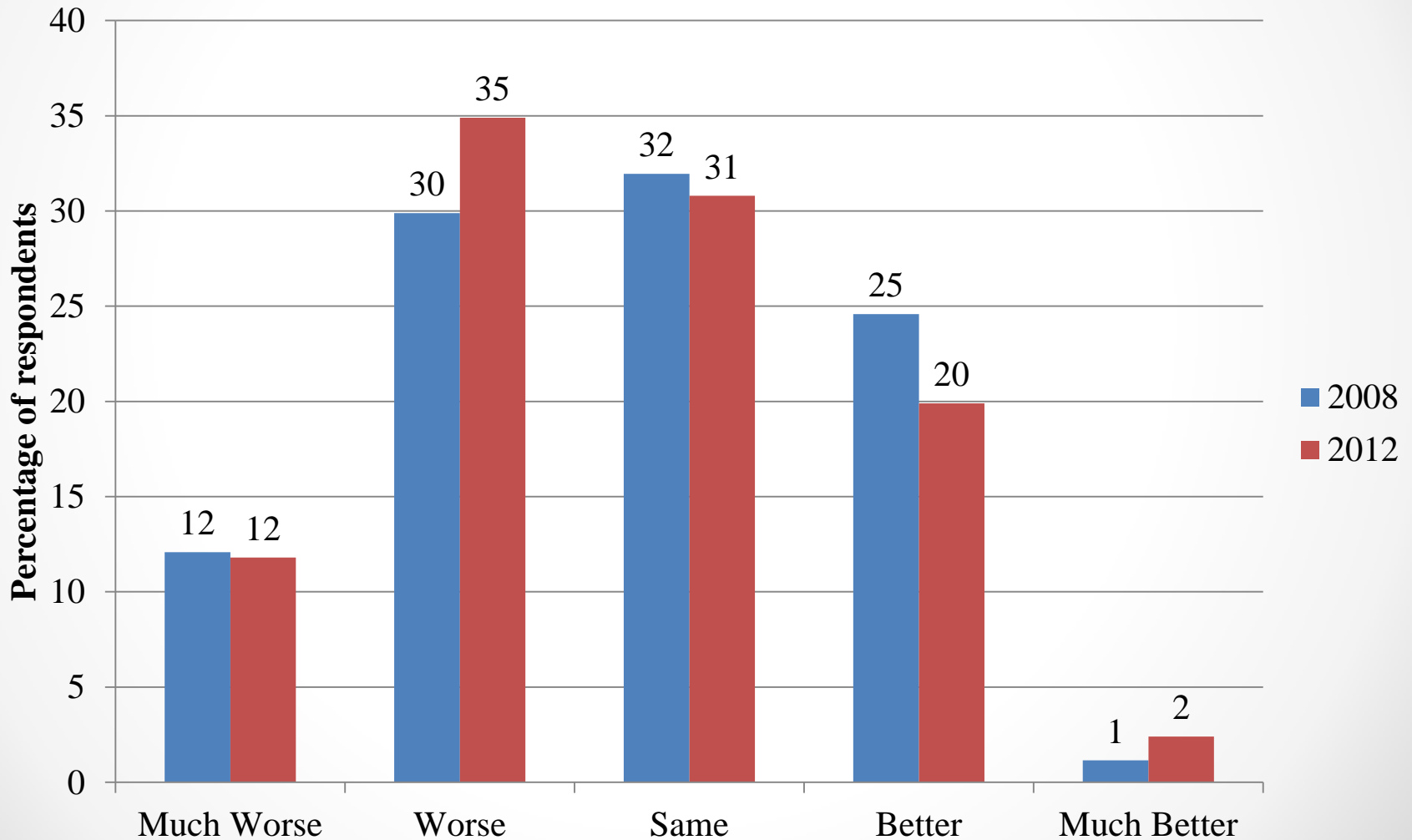
## Comparison of own living conditions with those of others





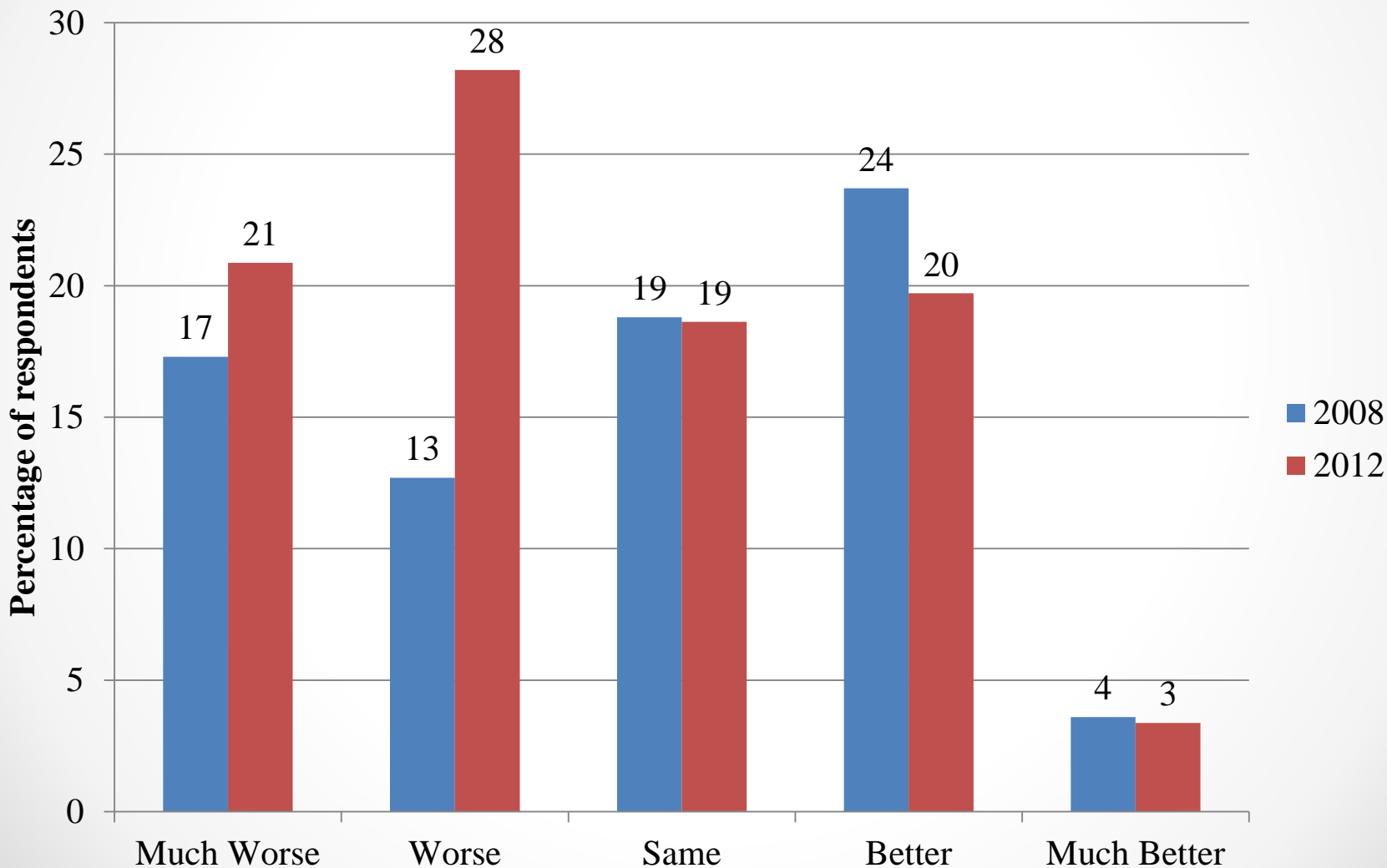
# Livelihoods and Vulnerability

## Assessment of living conditions today Vs. last year



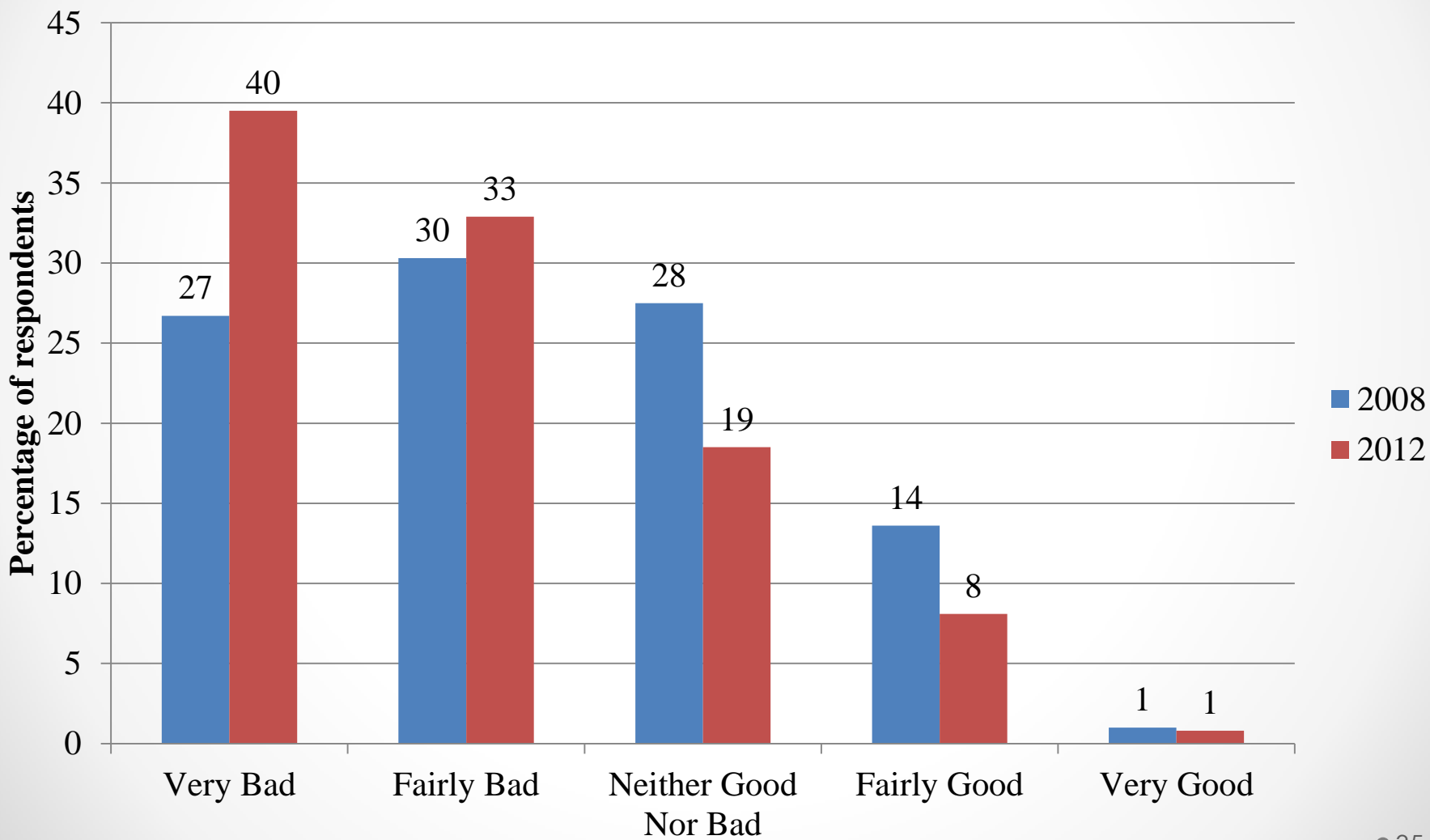
# Livelihoods and Vulnerability

## Assessment of living conditions in 12 months



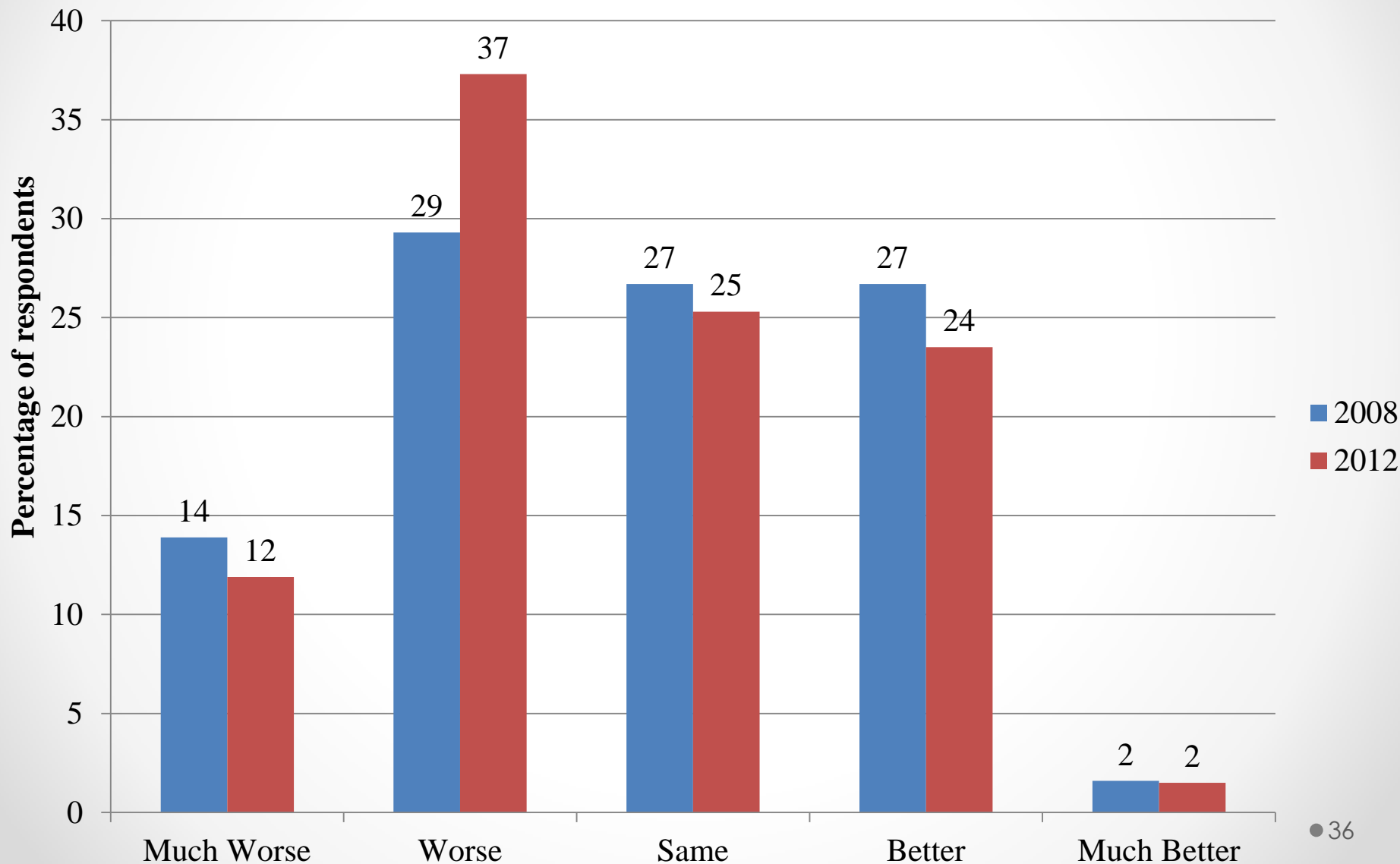
# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

## Assessment of Tanzania's current economic conditions



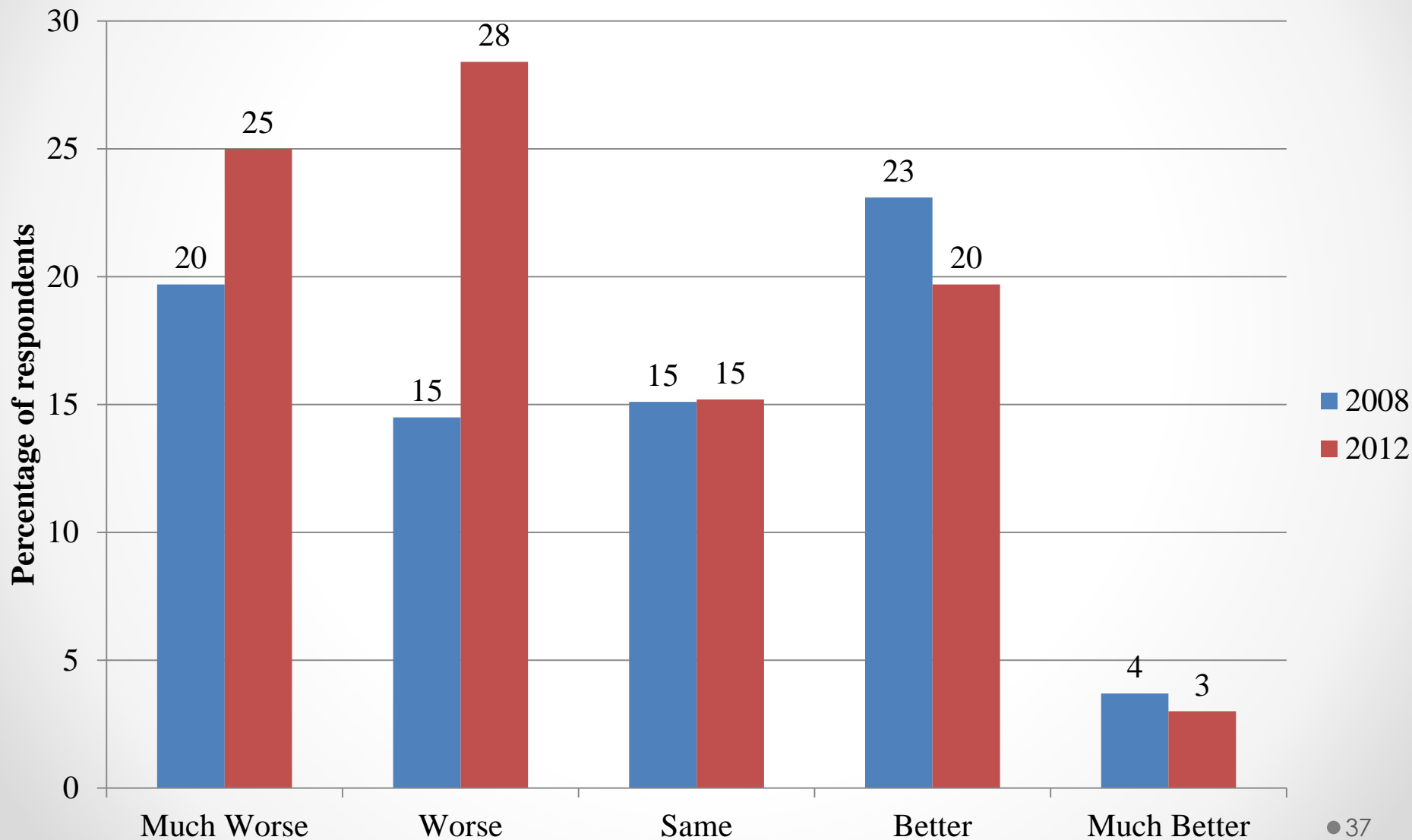
# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

## Assessment of Tanzania's economy today Vs. last year



# Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

## Assessment of Tanzania's economy in 12 months



# Conclusions

- Widespread discontent with governance in country but surprisingly relatively high approval of officials (despite of decline, an indication of retention of government legitimacy?)
- In spite of satisfactory coverage and awareness of social service provisions, lack of supplies hamper effectiveness of delivery and is widespread.
- Individually, Tanzanians are nostalgic and less optimistic about present and future welfare.
- Suggestions of link between personal assessment of wellbeing, the macroeconomy and government performance.



# AFRO BAROMETER

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