

Results from the Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey in Zimbabwe

20 September 2012



www.afrobarometer.org

www.mpoi.net



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.



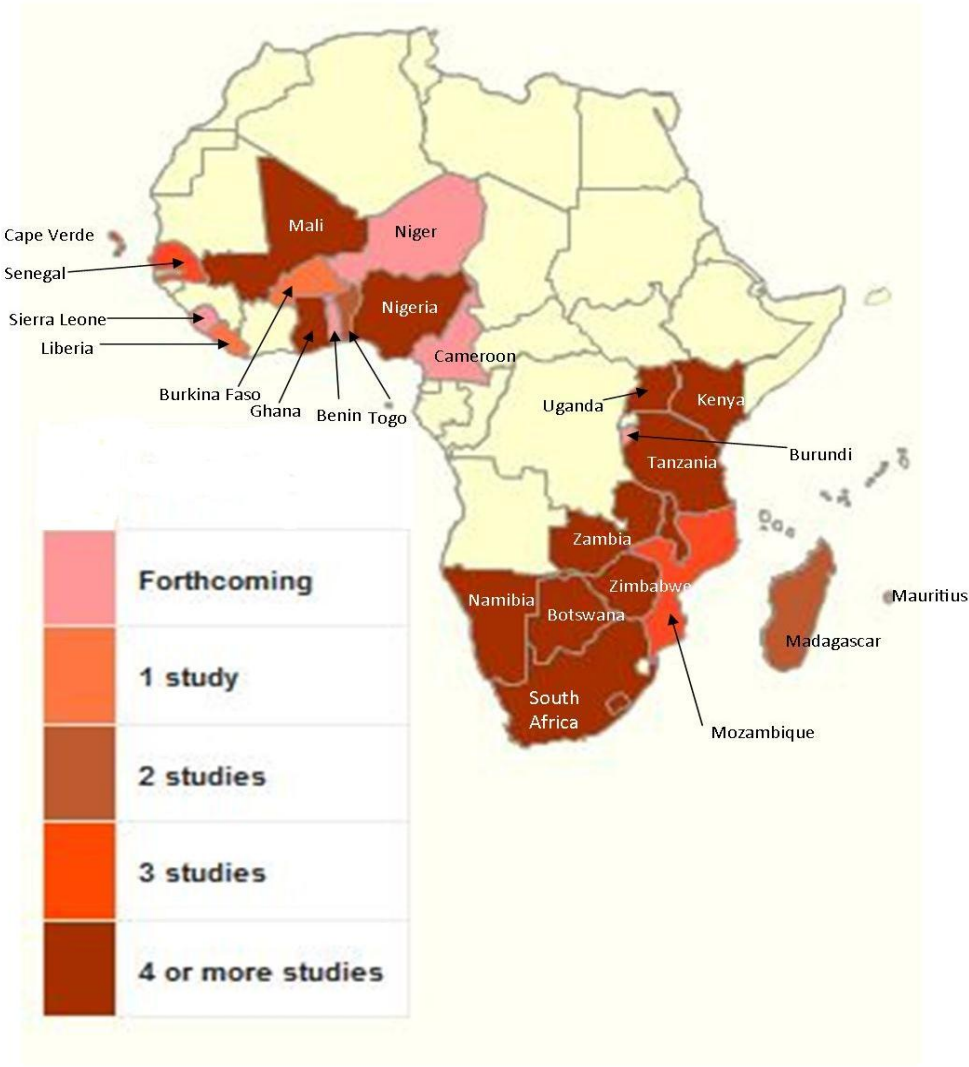
Country Coverage: 1999-2012



- 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, 2011-2012, 26 countries
 - Burundi, Cameroon, Mauritius, Niger, Togo, and Sierra Leone



Country Coverage: 1999-2012





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 Zimbabwe, the National Partner is The Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI).
- 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



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 2 400 adult Zimbabweans ; 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 Zimbabwe was conducted between 16 and 30 July in 2012.
- Afrobarometer's work in Zimbabwe is coordinated by MPOI and the field work carried out by MPOI



ABR5 Survey in Zimbabwe



- 6th in a series of surveys held since first round 1999
- Fieldwork conducted between 16 and 30 July 2012
- Target/achieved sample size (2400)
- Sampling frame (2011 projected population figures)
- Sample universe: Citizens aged 18 years or older, excluding institutions for example; police camps, and military barracks
- Cluster size [8 interviews per Enumeration Area (EA)]
- Respondent selection: gender quota filled by alternating interviews between males and females
- Survey languages (Shona, Ndebele and English)



Afrobarometer Round 5 Zimbabwe Survey Results:

Topic 1: Presidential Term Limits

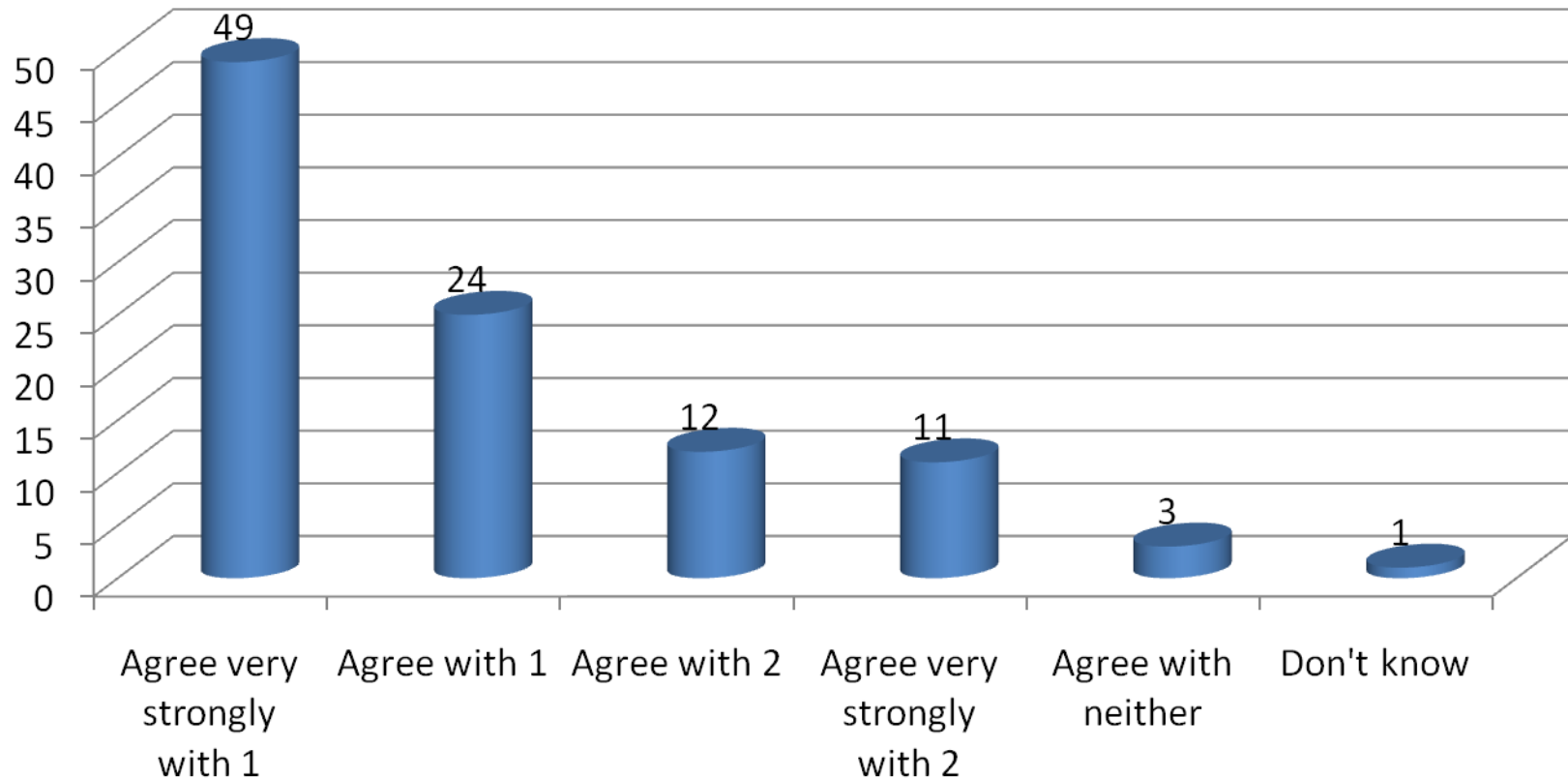


Key findings on Presidential term limits

- A majority of Zimbabweans (74%) want term limits for the President
- Support for maximum term limits is high in both urban areas (83% in favour) and rural areas, where 69% support this.
- Majorities in all provinces support devolution with Bulawayo Province recording the highest number of this support.
- An overwhelming majority of MDC-T supporters (93%) favor Presidential term limits.
- Opinion on presidential term limits amongst ZANU-PF supporters is almost equally split; 48% support the idea while half are opposed.



Presidential term limits

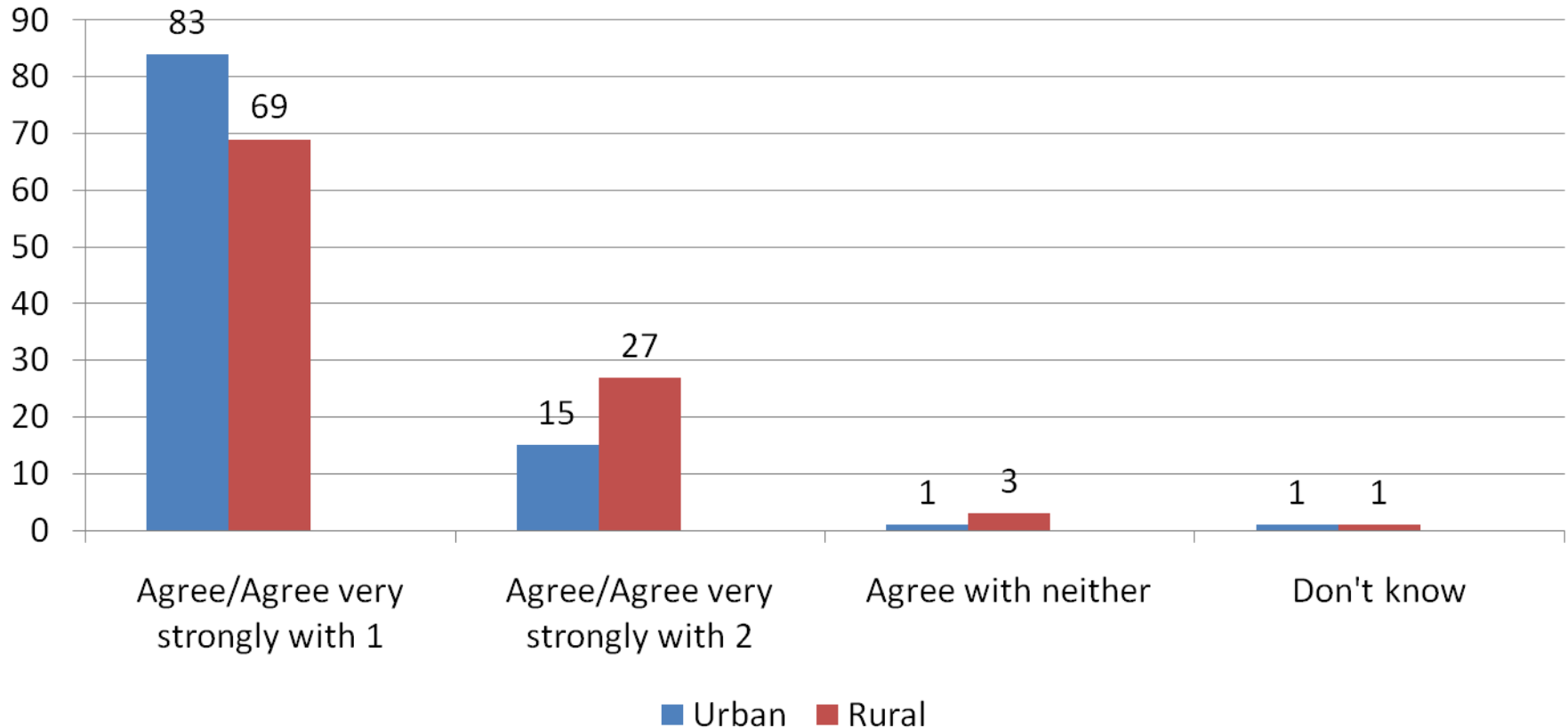


Statement 1 : The Constitution should limit the President to serving a maximum of two terms in office

Statement 2 : There should be no constitutional limit on how long the President can serve



Presidential term limits by place of residence (POR)



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Presidential term limits by province

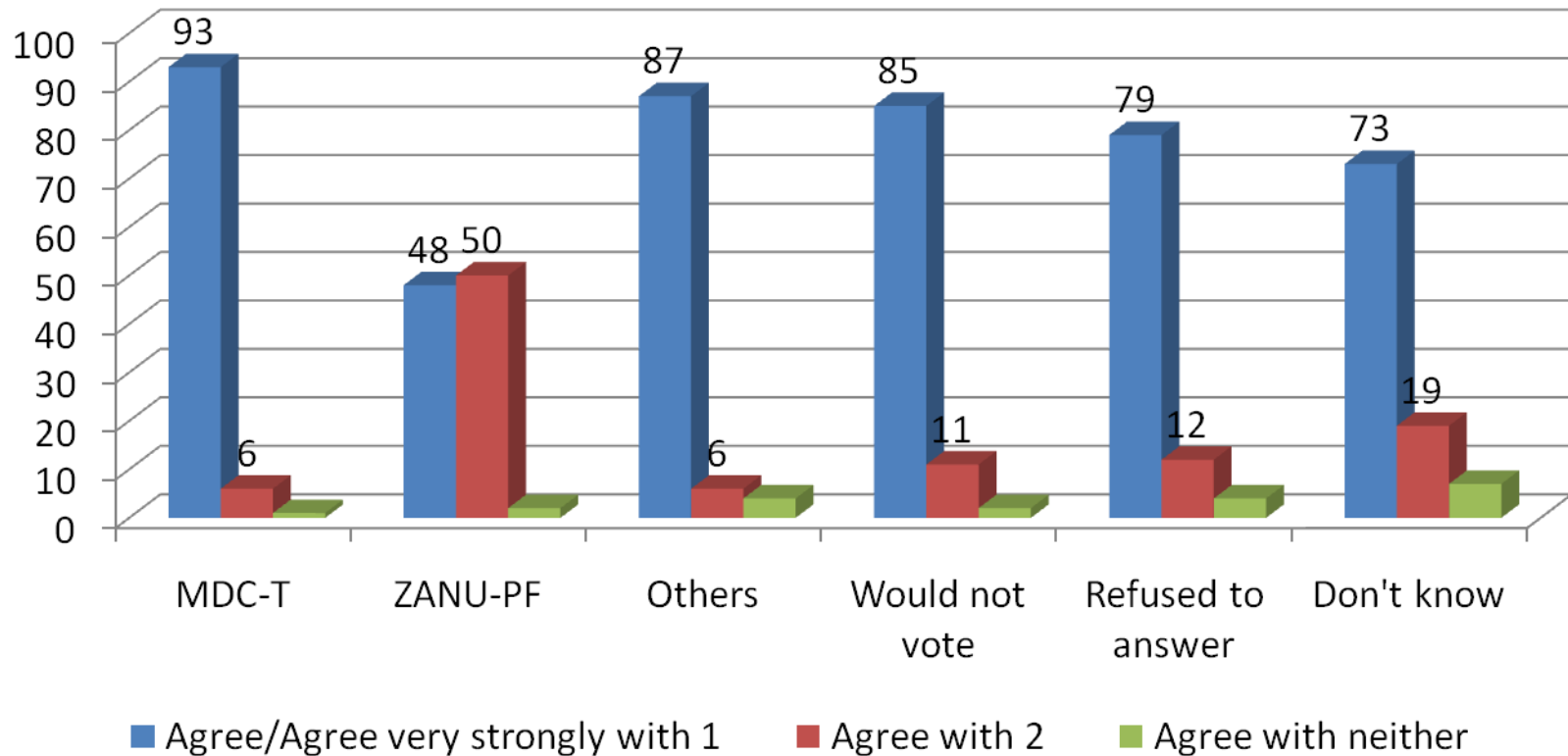
	Agree/agree very strongly with 1	Agree/agree very strongly with 2	Agree with neither	Don't know
Harare	77%	22%	1%	0%
Bulawayo	94%	4%	1%	1%
Midlands	71%	24%	4%	1%
Masvingo	72%	24%	2%	2%
Mash East	70%	30%	0%	0%
Mash West	77%	21%	1%	0%
Mash Central	57%	39%	1%	3%
Mat South	75%	20%	2%	3%
Mat North	80%	10%	9%	2%
Manicaland	67%	27%	6%	1%

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Presidential term limits by party affiliation



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Afrobarometer Round 5 Zimbabwe Survey Results:

Topic 2: Citizenship



Key findings on citizenship

- A majority of survey respondents are in support of other forms of citizenship except dual citizenship. 72% reject dual citizenship.
- Manicaland province had the highest number of respondents (84%) against dual citizenship while Mat South boasts of the highest number of respondents in support of this kind of citizenship in Zimbabwe
- More ZANU-PF loyalists (76%) reject dual citizenship than the MDC-T supporters (67%).



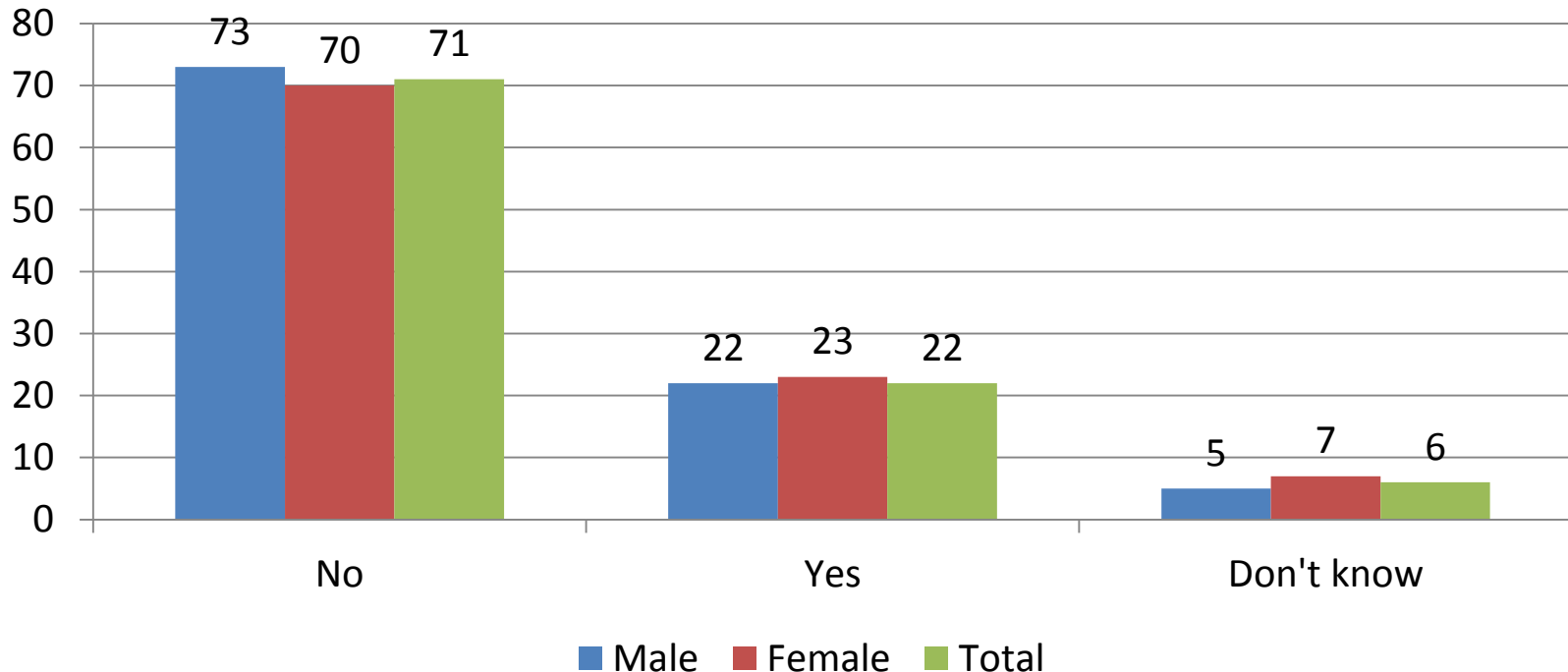
Right to Citizenship

	No	Yes	Don't know
Born in country with one non-citizen parent	13	85	2
Born in country with two non-citizen parents	35	64	1
Wife of citizen husband	17	82	1
Husband of citizen wife	41	58	1
Lived and worked in country	27	69	4
Hold dual citizenship	72	22	6

In your opinion, which of the following people have a right to be a citizen of Zimbabwe? A citizen would have the right to get Zimbabwean passport and to vote in Zimbabwean elections if they are at least 18 years old

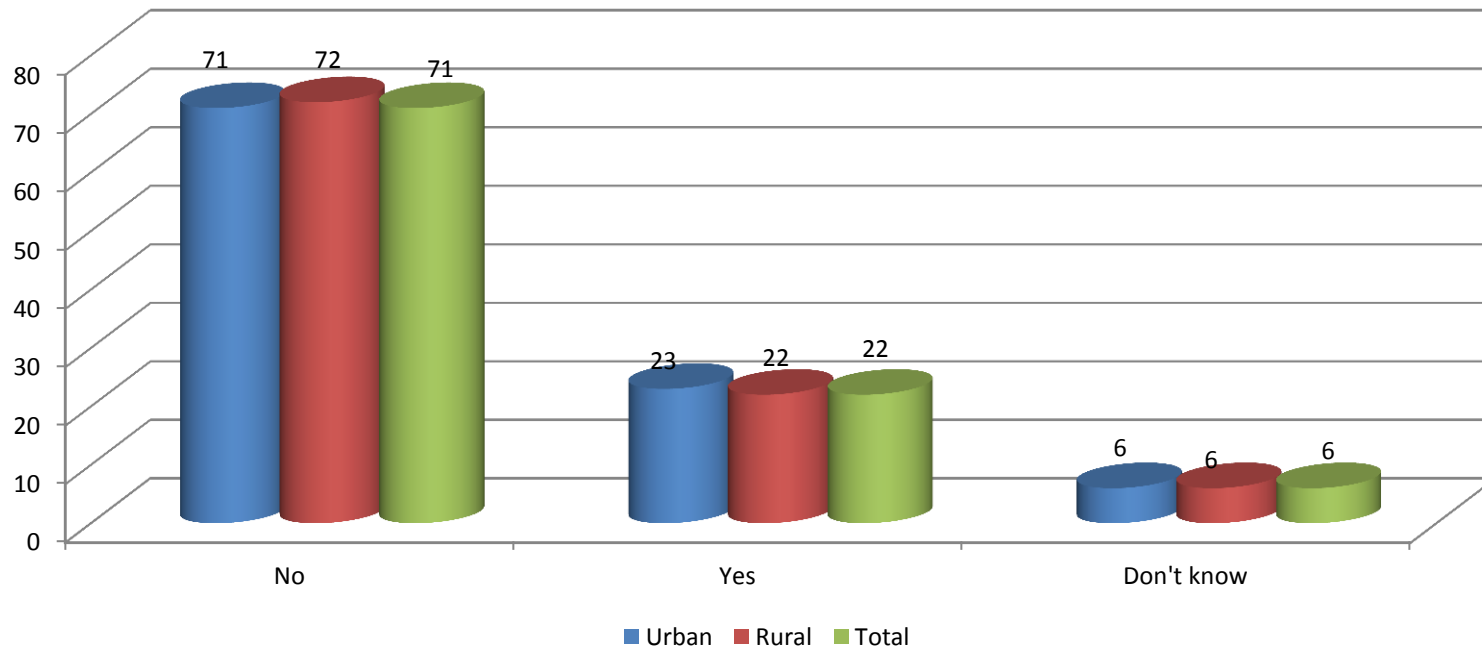


Right to dual citizenship, by gender



In your opinion, which of the following people have a right to be a citizen of Zimbabwe? A citizen would have the right to get Zimbabwean passport and to vote in Zimbabwean elections if they are at least 18 years old

Right to dual citizenship by place of residence (POR)



In your opinion, which of the following people have a right to be a citizen of Zimbabwe? A citizen would have the right to get Zimbabwean passport and to vote in Zimbabwean elections if they are at least 18 years old



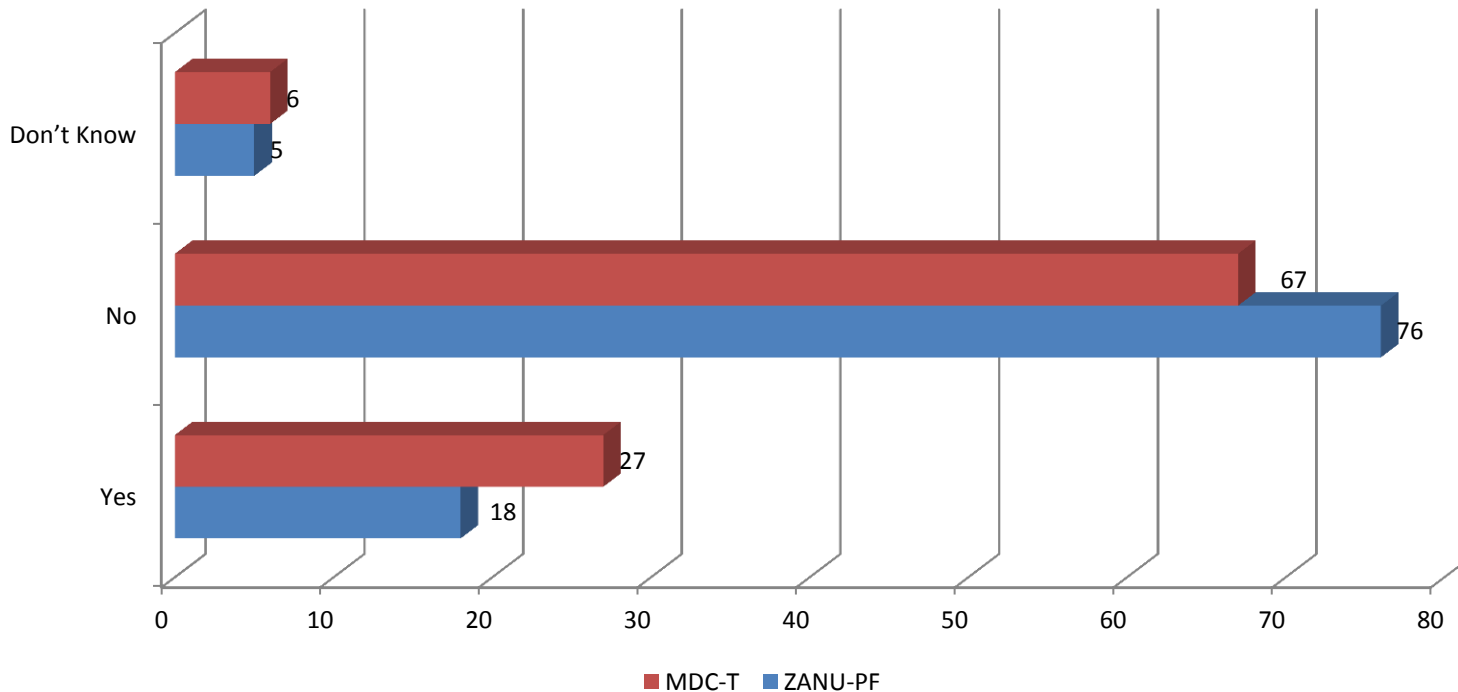
Right to dual citizenship, by province

	No	Yes	Don't Know
Harare	80	17	3
Bulawayo	51	32	17
Midlands	67	25	9
Masvingo	73	13	15
Mashonaland East	70	27	3
Mashonaland West	75	20	5
Mashonaland Central	77	15	7
Matebeleland South	49	45	6
Matebeleland North	73	27	
Manicaland	84	16	1

In your opinion, which of the following people have a right to be a citizen of Zimbabwe? A citizen would have the right to get Zimbabwean passport and to vote in Zimbabwean elections if they are at least 18 years old



Right to dual citizenship by party affiliation



In your opinion, which of the following people have a right to be a citizen of Zimbabwe? A citizen would have the right to get Zimbabwean passport and to vote in Zimbabwean elections if they are at least 18 years old



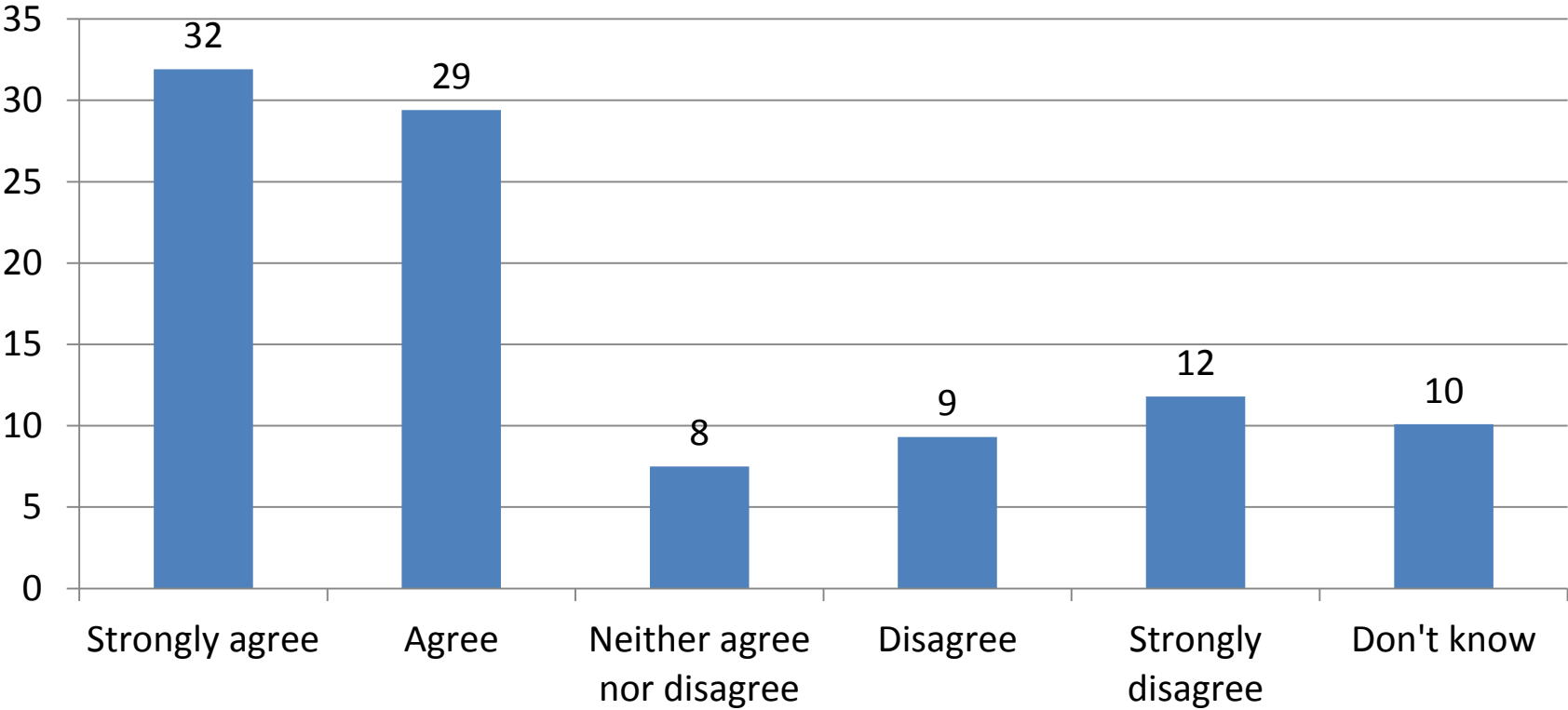
Afrobarometer Round 5 Zimbabwe Survey Results:

Topic 3: Devolution



Key findings on devolution

- A majority of Zimbabweans (61%) are in support of devolution
- A significant proportion of survey respondents (21%) could neither agree nor disagree with the concept of devolution
- 7 out of 10 provinces want to see a devolved state in Zimbabwe
- The strongest sentiment for devolution was expressed in Bulawayo



Do you agree or disagree with the proposed constitutional provision to devolve power, from the central government to governments at a sub-national level, such as a local or provincial government?



Devolution of power by POR & Gender

	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Strongly agree & agree	76	54	61	62
Neither agree nor disagree	7	8	8	7
Strongly disagree & disagree	13	25	22	21
Don't know	4	13	9	11

Do you agree or disagree with the proposed constitutional provision to devolve power, from the central government to governments at a sub-national level, such as a local or provincial government?



Devolution of power, by province

	Strongly agree & agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly disagree & disagree	Don't know
Harare	83	5	11	1
Bulawayo	93	3	2	3
Midlands	56	14	14	16
Mashonaland East	69	7	19	5
Mashonaland West	71	16	12	1
Matebeleland South	69	3	23	4
Matebeleland North	77	8	8	9
Mashonaland Central	46	3	38	13
Masvingo	26	7	29	38
Manicaland	36	6	49	9

Do you agree or disagree with the proposed constitutional provision to devolve power, from the central government to governments at a sub-national level, such as a local or provincial government?



Devolution of power, by party affiliation

	Strongly agree & agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly disagree & disagree	Don't know
MDC-T	67	7	19	7
ZANU-PF	55	7	26	12
Others	77	13	9	2
Would not vote	71	9	11	9
Refused to answer	59	8	22	12
Don't know	54	10	26	10

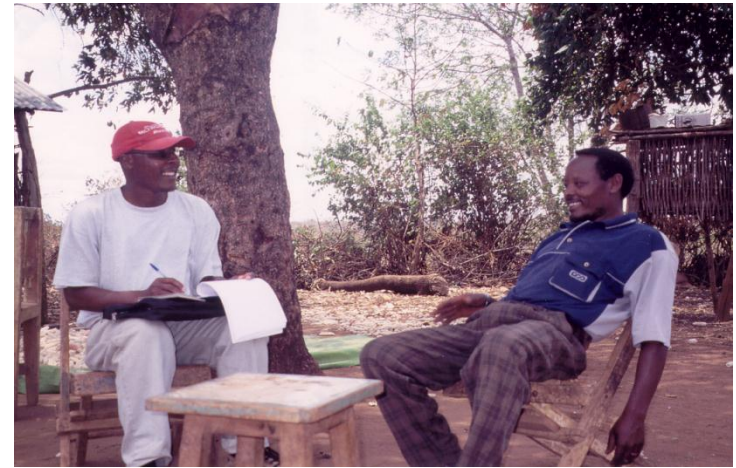
Do you agree or disagree with the proposed constitutional provision to devolve power, from the central government to governments at a sub-national level, such as a local or provincial government?



Conclusions

- A majority of Zimbabweans want term limits for the President.
- Zimbabweans also want devolution.
- Zimbabweans support other forms of citizenship except dual citizenship.

Given that the constitution making process is still to be concluded it remains to be seen if the people's views will be incorporated in the national charter



AFRO **BAROMETER**

For more information and publications, please contact Stephen Ndoma
(stephen@mpoi.org.zw) and visit the Afrobarometer website at:

www.afrobarometer.org