



## Popular Attitudes toward Democracy in Burkina Faso: A Summary of Afrobarometer Indicators, 2008

20 October 2009

This document provides a summary of popular attitudes regarding the demand for and supply of democracy in Burkina Faso as revealed during one Afrobarometer survey conducted between October 6 and 21, 2008 (N=1200). A sample of this size yields a margin of error of +/- 3 percent at a confidence level of 95 percent. The charts that follow capture perceptions of:

- The demand for democracy (including individual support for democracy, patience with democracy and rejection of military rule, one-party rule, and one-man rule);
- Support for democratic institutions (including attitudes towards elections, term limits, multi-party rule, and checks on presidential powers); and
- The supply of democracy (including satisfaction with democracy and the perceived extent of democracy, quality of elections and the protection of key freedoms).

The 2008 survey is the first Afrobarometer survey to be conducted in Burkina Faso, therefore this summary does not reflect trends over time. Rather, it gives a snapshot of the political environment at a single point in time.

### Points of Interest

- Slightly more than half of Burkinabe support democracy, agreeing that democracy is preferable to any other form of government (2.1). Slim majorities reject military and one-party rule, but more than two-thirds disapprove of “strong man rule” (2.1-2.4).
- Commitment to elections and to multiparty competition is relatively strong among Burkinabe (3.1 and 3.3). Term limits also achieve majority support, although the margin is much slimmer (3.2).
- As in many other countries, solid majorities approve of the parliament checking the president (3.6) and of media watching over the government (3.8), but most expect opposition parties to cooperate with government once elections are over (3.7).
- Bare majorities rate the country as a democracy (4.1) and express satisfaction with how democracy performs (4.2). Yet over two-thirds of respondents rate the last election as free and fair (4.3).
- Voting and associational freedoms appear to be more secure than the freedom of speech (4.4-4.6).

## DEMAND FOR DEMOCRACY

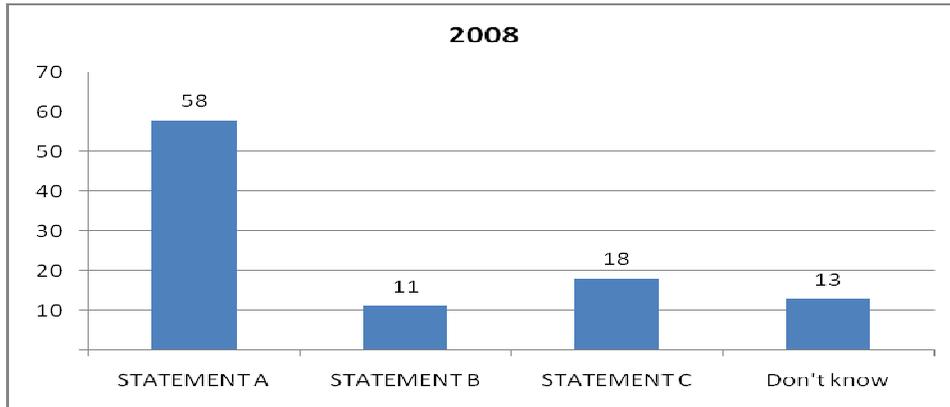
### 2.1 Variable: Support for democracy

**Question:** Which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion?

A: Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government.

B: In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable.

C: For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have.



### 2.2 Variable: Reject military rule

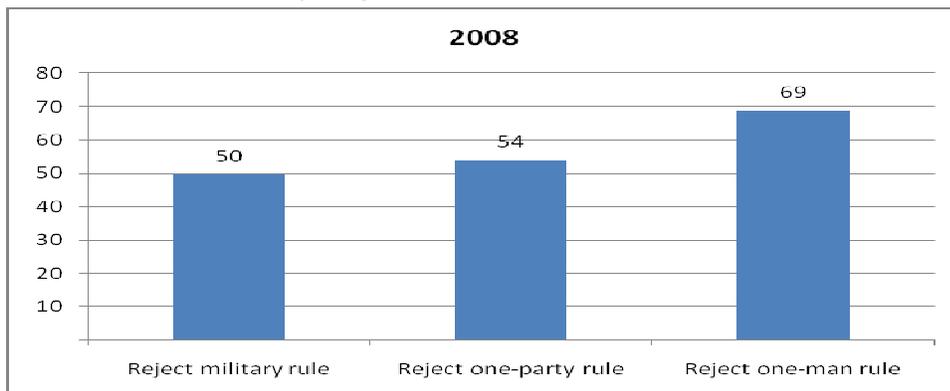
**Question:** There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives: The army comes in to govern the country?

### 2.3 Variable: Reject one-party rule

**Question:** There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives: Only one political party is allowed to stand for election and hold office?

### 2.4 Variable: Reject one-man rule

**Question:** There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives: Elections and Parliament/National Assembly are abolished so that the President/Prime Minister can decide everything?



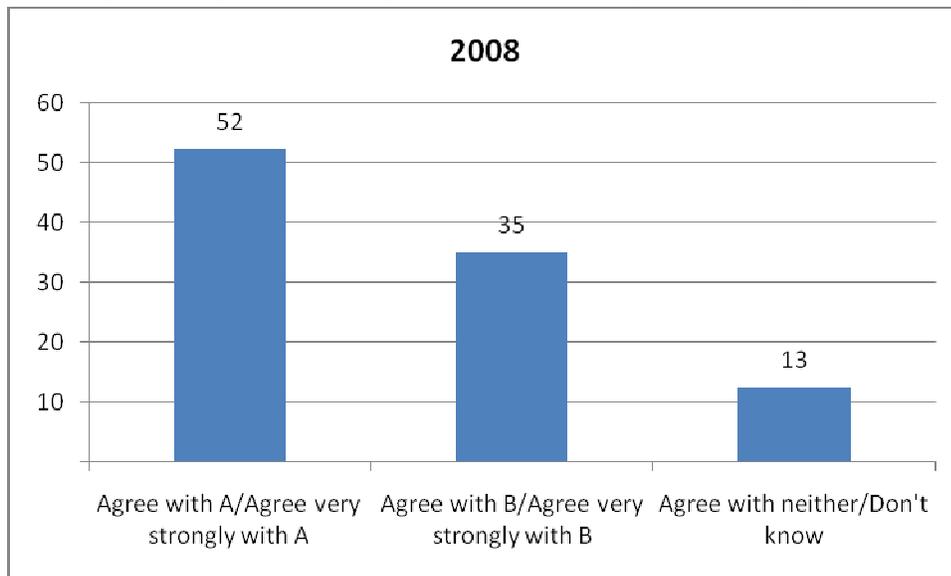
*(Percent who disapprove/strongly disapprove of military rule, one-party rule and one-man rule)*

### 2.5 Variable: Patience with democracy

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

A: Our present system of elected government should be given more time to deal with inherited problems.

B: If our present system cannot produce results soon, we should try another form of government.



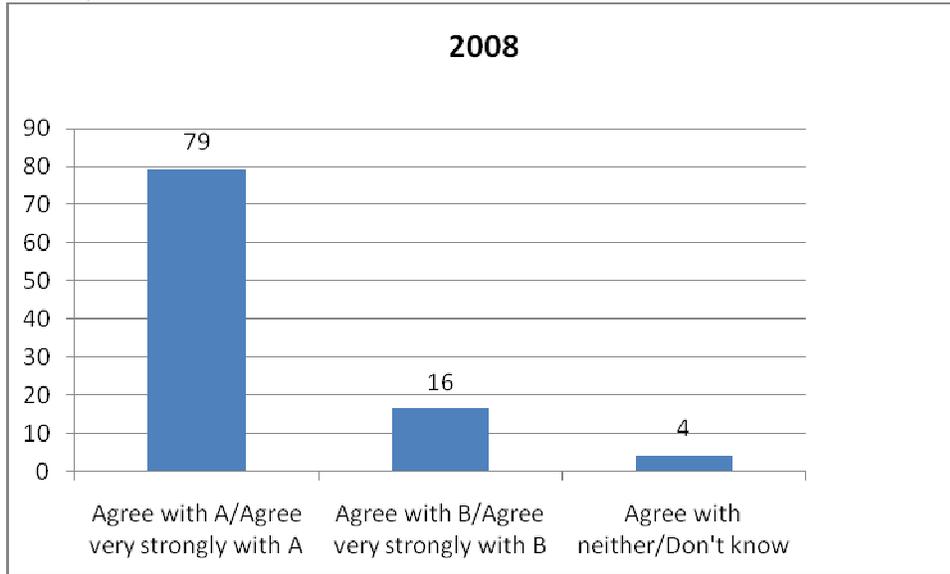
## DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

### 3.1 Variable: Choose leaders through elections vs. try another form

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

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

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

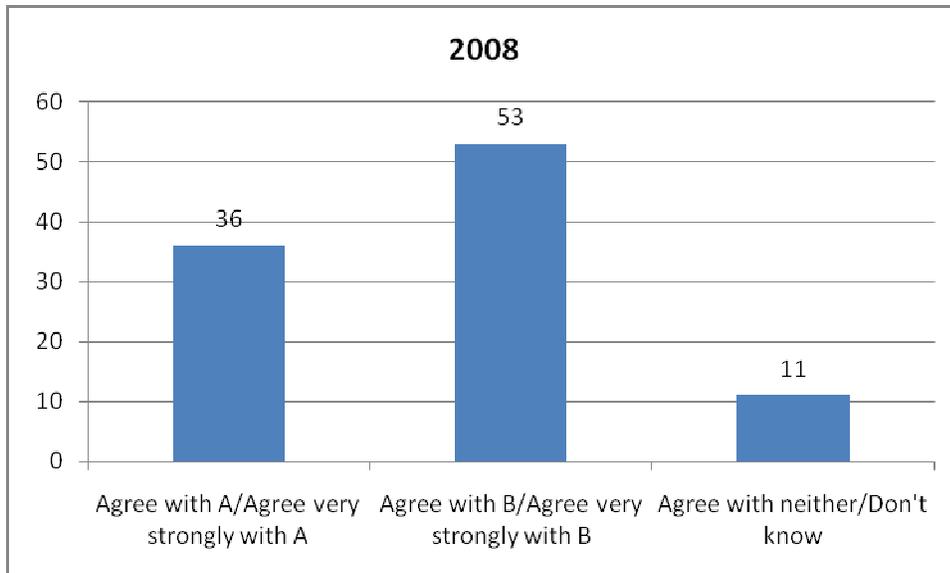


### 3.2 Variable: No term limits for the president vs. two terms only

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

A: There should be no constitutional limit on how long the president can serve.

B: The constitution should limit the president to serving a maximum of two terms in office.

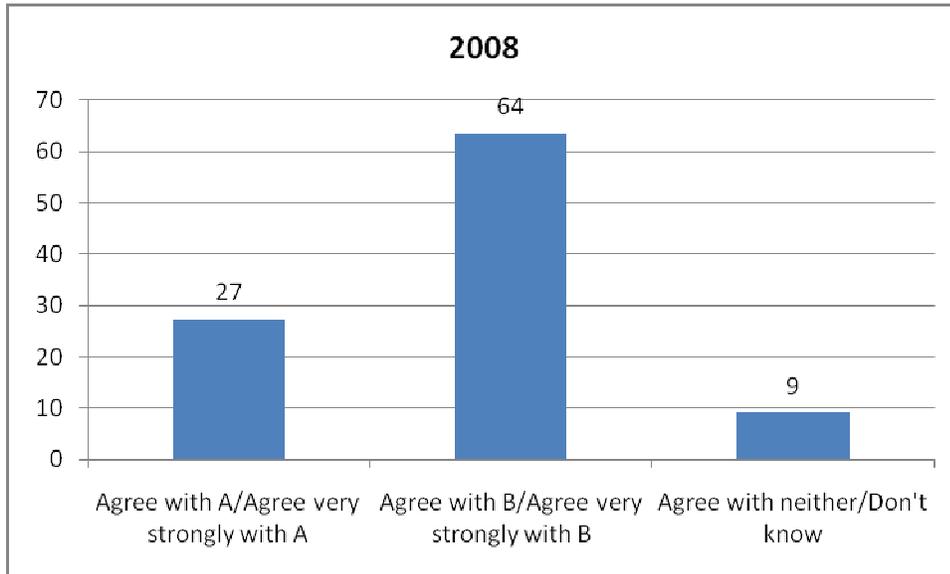


**3.3 Variable: Political parties divisive vs. many parties needed**

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

A: Political parties create division and confusion; it is therefore unnecessary to have many political parties in Burkina Faso.

B: Many political parties are needed to make sure that Burkinabe have real choices in who governs them.

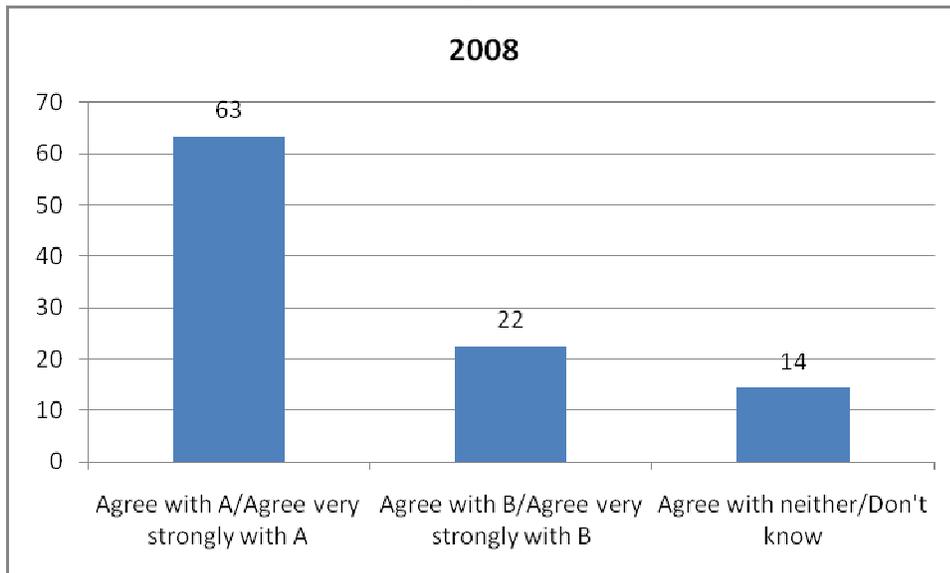


**3.4 Variable: Parliament makes laws vs. President does**

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

A: The members of Parliament/National Assembly represent the people; therefore they should make laws for this country, even if the President/Prime Minister does not agree.

B: Since the President/Prime Minister represents all of us, he should pass laws without worrying about what the Parliament/National Assembly thinks.

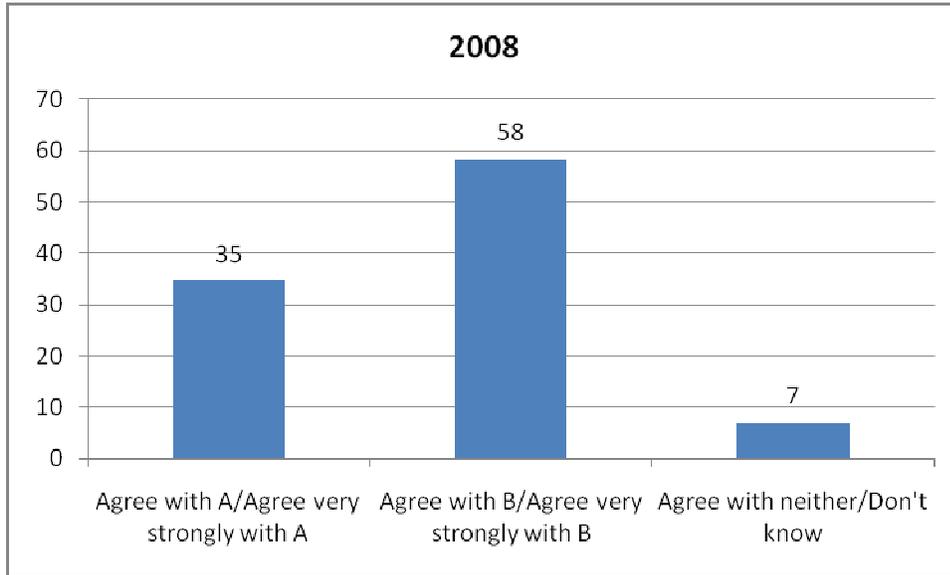


**3.5 Variable: President free to act vs. obey the laws and courts**

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

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

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

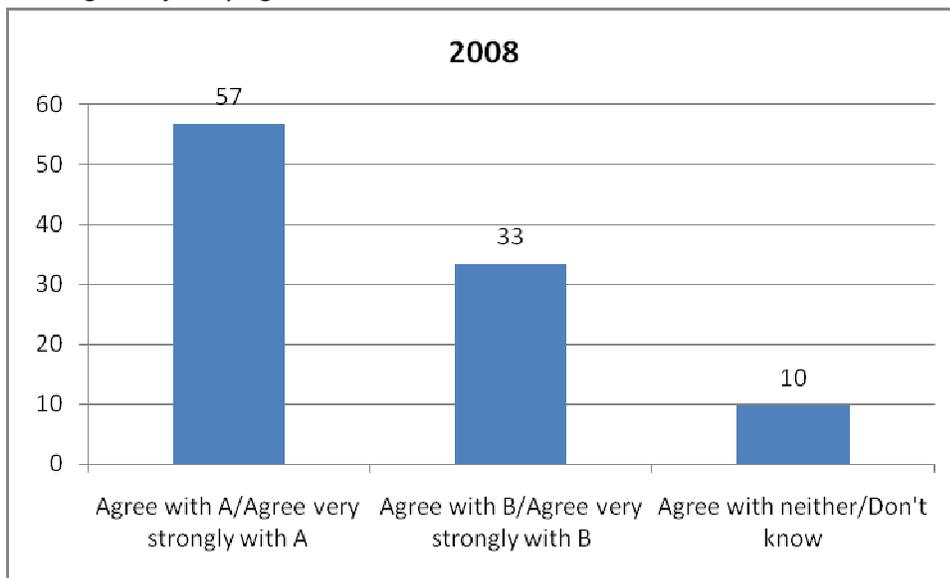


**3.6 Variable: Parliament monitors President vs. cooperate**

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

A: Parliament should ensure that the president explains to it on a regular basis how his government spends the taxpayers' money.

B: The President should be able to devote his full attention to developing the country rather than wasting time justifying his actions.

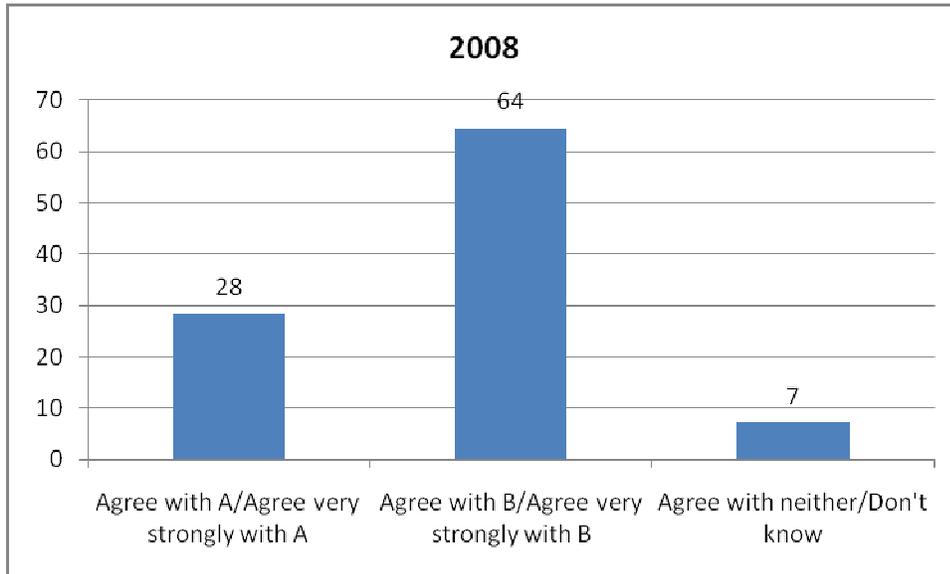


**3.7 Variable: Opposition parties examine government vs. cooperate**

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

A: Opposition parties should regularly examine and criticize government policies and actions.

B: Opposition parties should concentrate on cooperating with government and helping it develop the country.

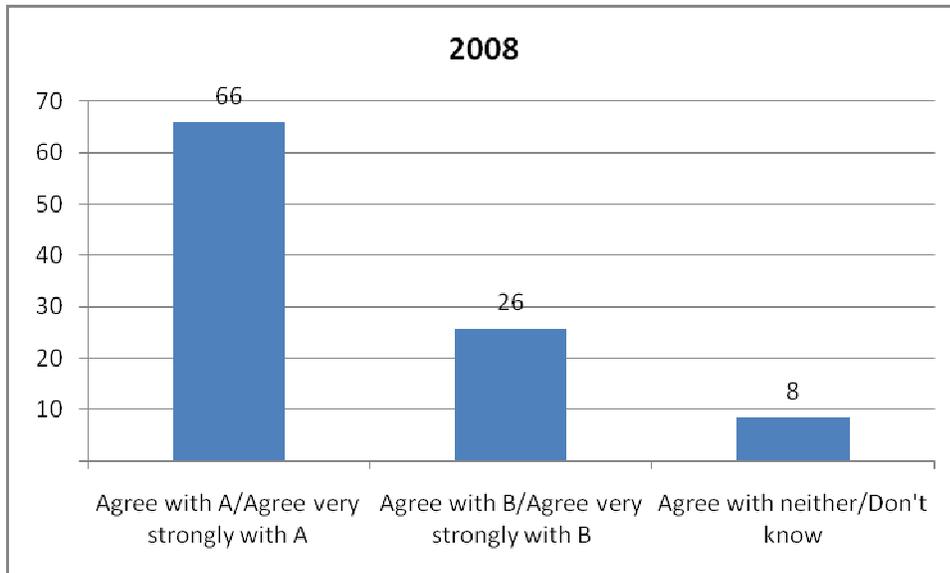


**3.8 Variable: Media examines government vs. cooperate**

**Question:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement A or Statement B.

A: The news media should constantly investigate and report on corruption and the mistakes made by the government.

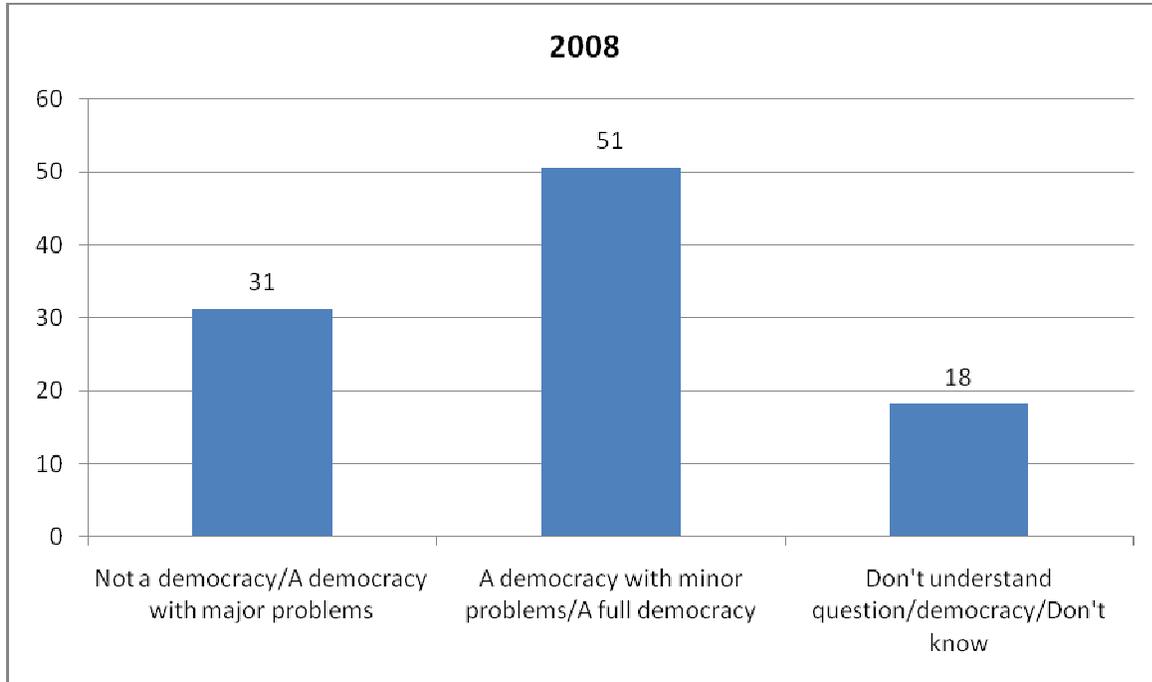
B: Too much reporting on negative events, like corruption, only harms the country.



## SUPPLY OF DEMOCRACY

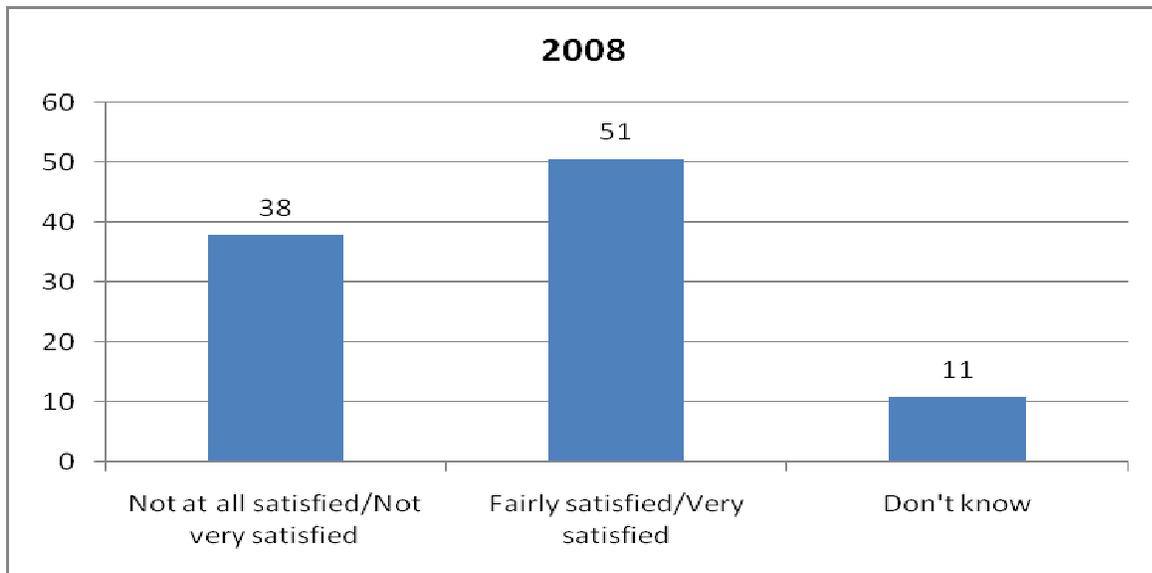
### 4.1 Variable: Extent of Democracy

**Questions:** In your opinion how much of a democracy is Burkina Faso today?



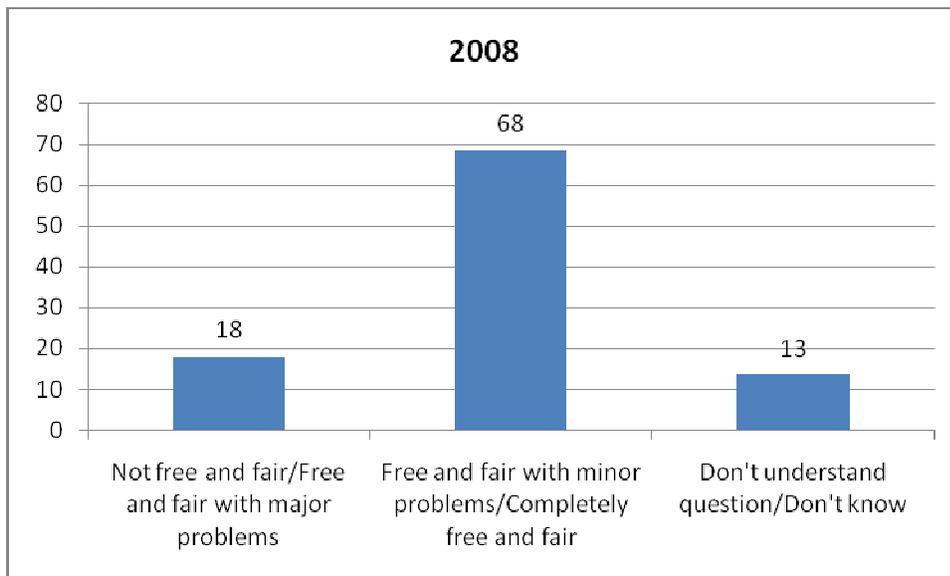
### 4.2 Variable: Satisfaction with democracy

**Question:** Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Burkina Faso?



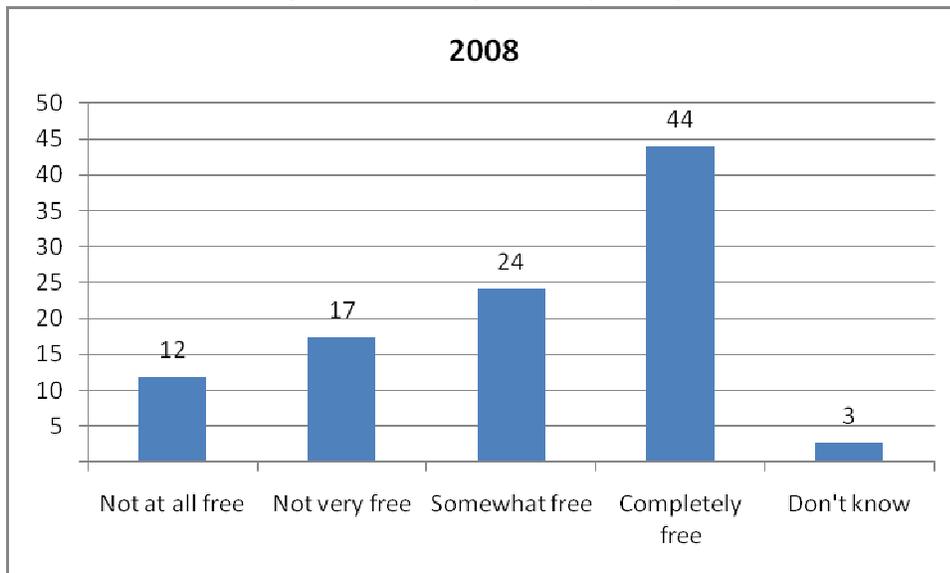
#### 4.3 Variable: Elections free and fair

**Question:** On the whole, how would you rate the freeness and fairness of the last national election, held in [20xx]? Was it:



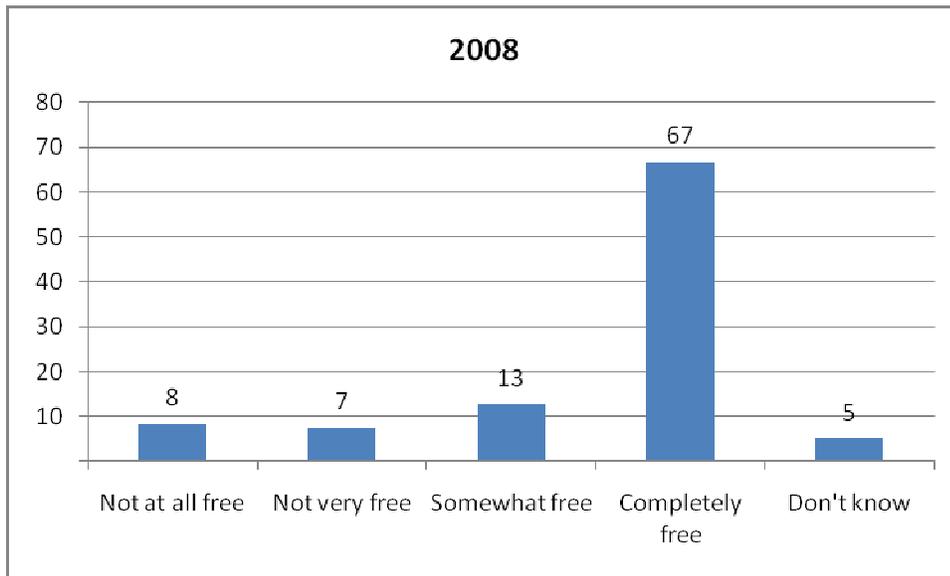
#### 4.4 Variable: Freedom of speech

**Question:** In this country, how free are you: to say what you think?



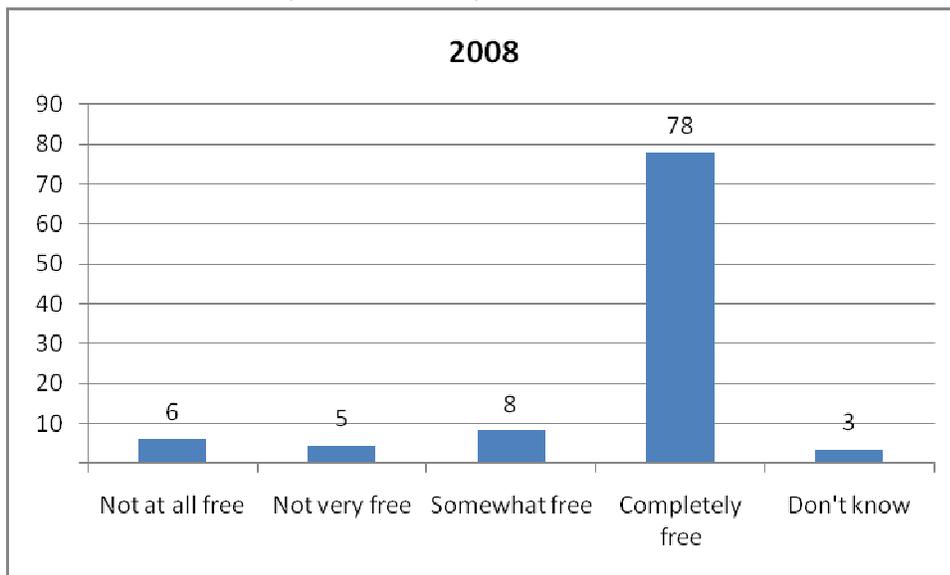
#### 4.5 Variable: Freedom of association

**Question:** In this country, how free are you: to join any political organization you want?



#### 4.6 Variable: Voting freedom

**Question:** In this country, how free are you: to choose who to vote for without feeling pressured?



The Afrobarometer, a cross-national survey research project, is conducted collaboratively by social scientists from 20 African countries. Coordination is provided by three Core Partners: the Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), and the Institute for Research in Empirical Political Economy (IREEP, Benin). Michigan State University and the University of Cape Town serve as Support Units to the project. In addition, National Partners in each country directly manage survey fieldwork and data management.

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For more information, see: [www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)