

Institute for Public Policy Research



Results from the Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey in Namibia 25 April 2012

www.afrobarometer.org

www.ippr.org.na



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%

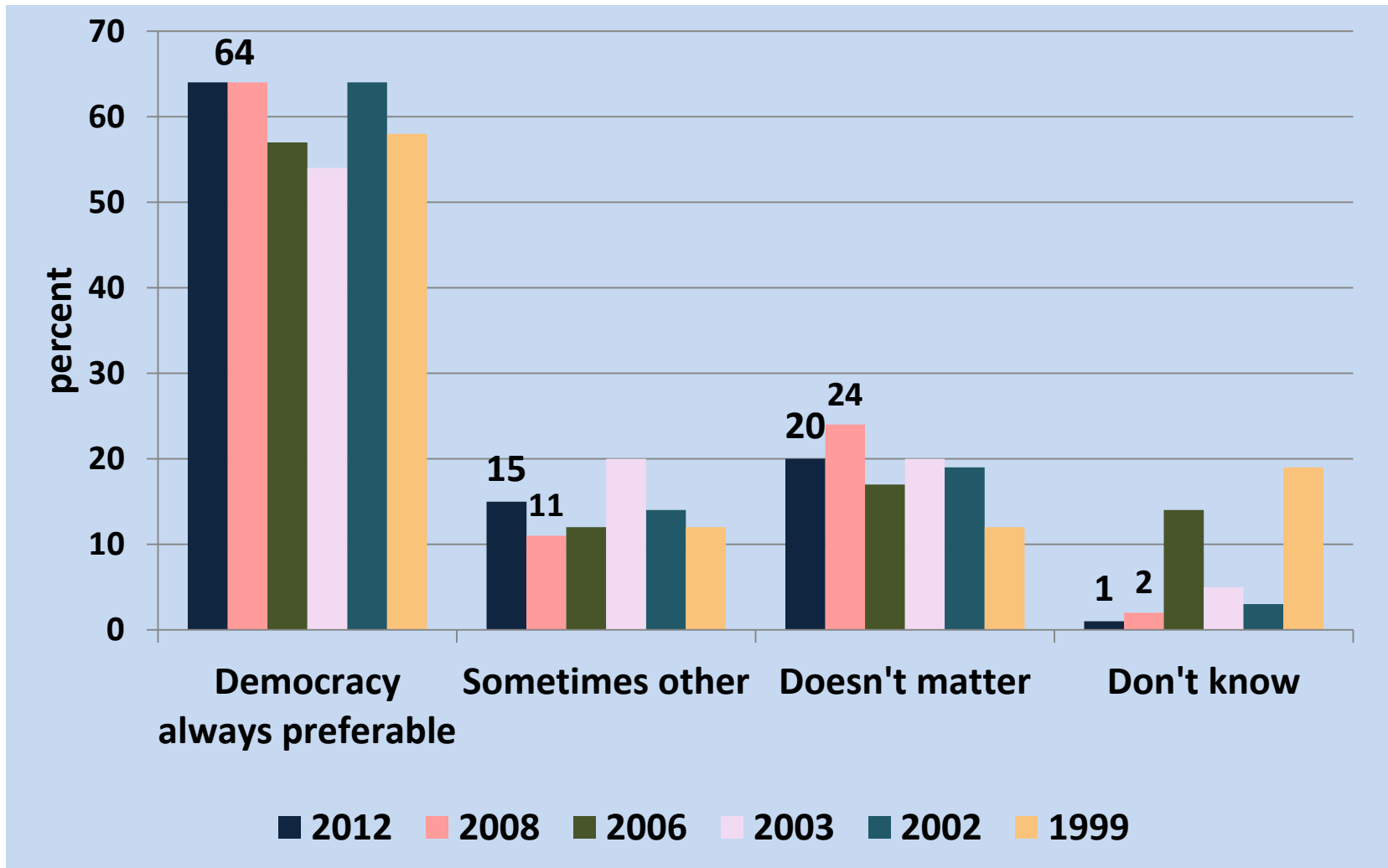


Democracy Values

- 64% find democracy always preferable
- 76-79% oppose authoritarian alternatives
- 73% say that Namibia is a full democracy or a democracy with minor problems
- 67% fairly or very satisfied with democracy
- Namibia, USA, and South Africa seen as more democratic (6-10 rating)
- China and Zimbabwe seen as less democratic

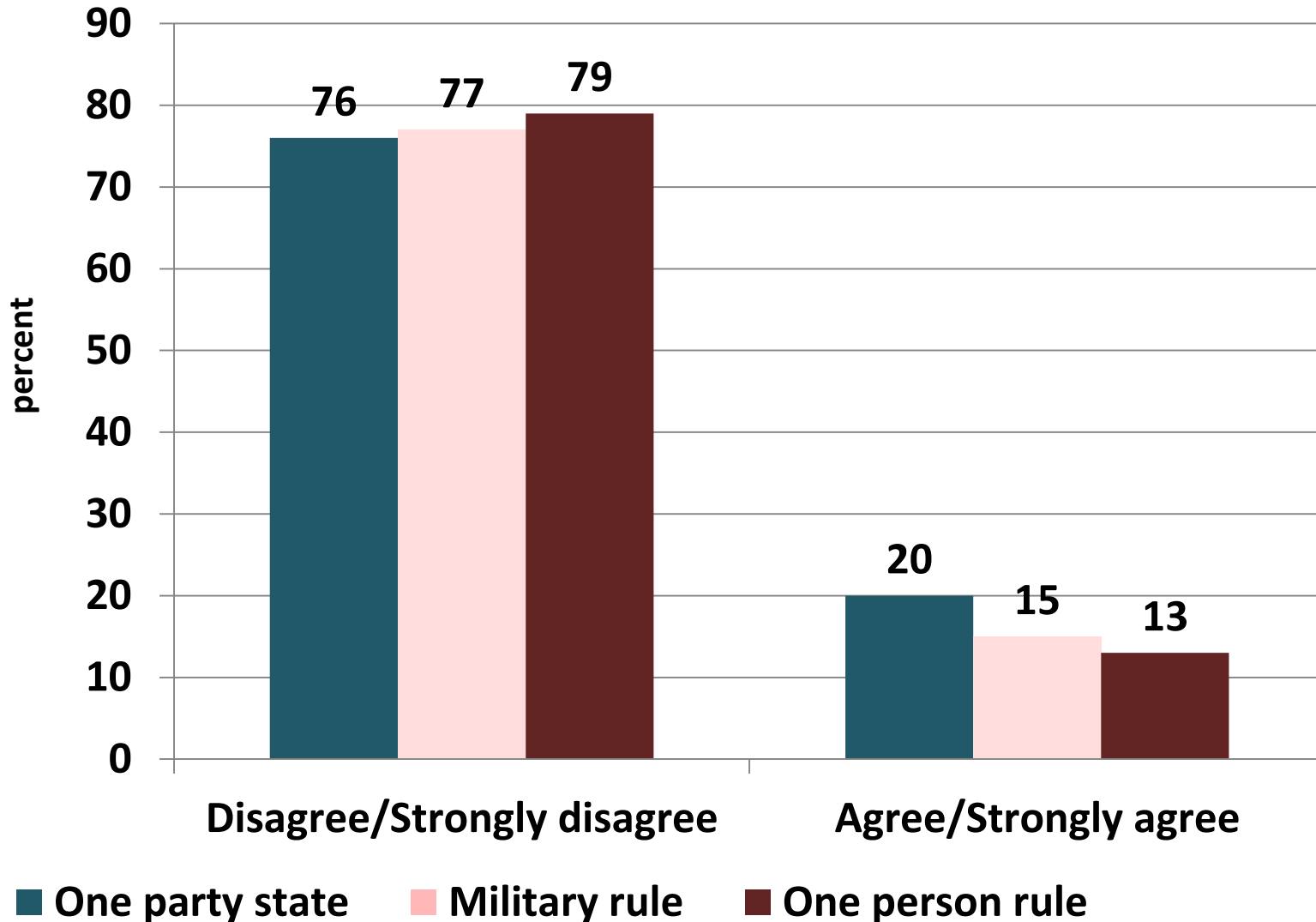


Preference for democracy 1999-2012





Rejection of non-democratic alternatives.



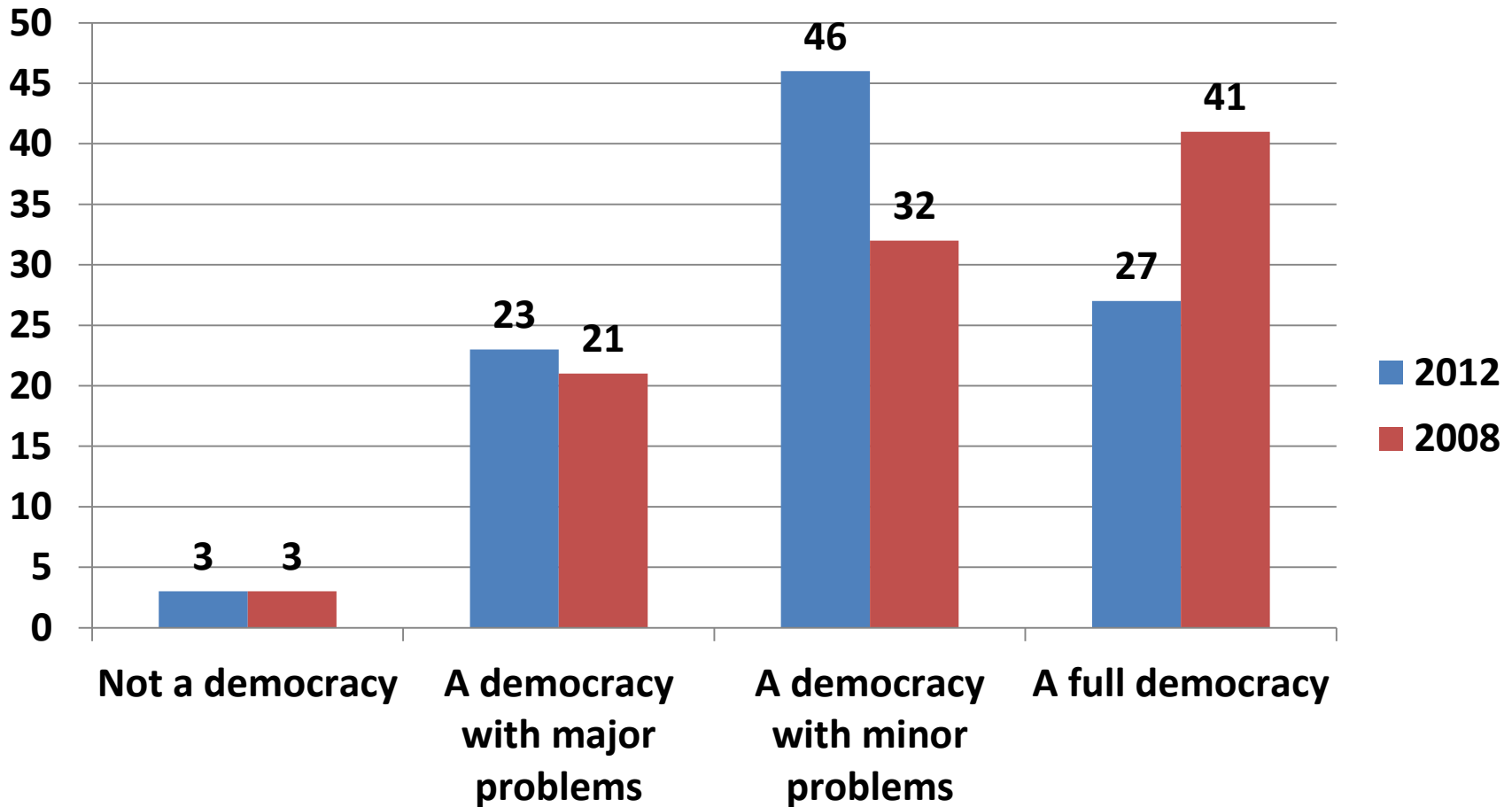


The supply side of democracy

- 73% think that Namibia is a full democracy or a democracy with minor problems the same as in 2008
- 62% say they are fairly or very satisfied with Namibia's democracy down slightly from 67% in 2008

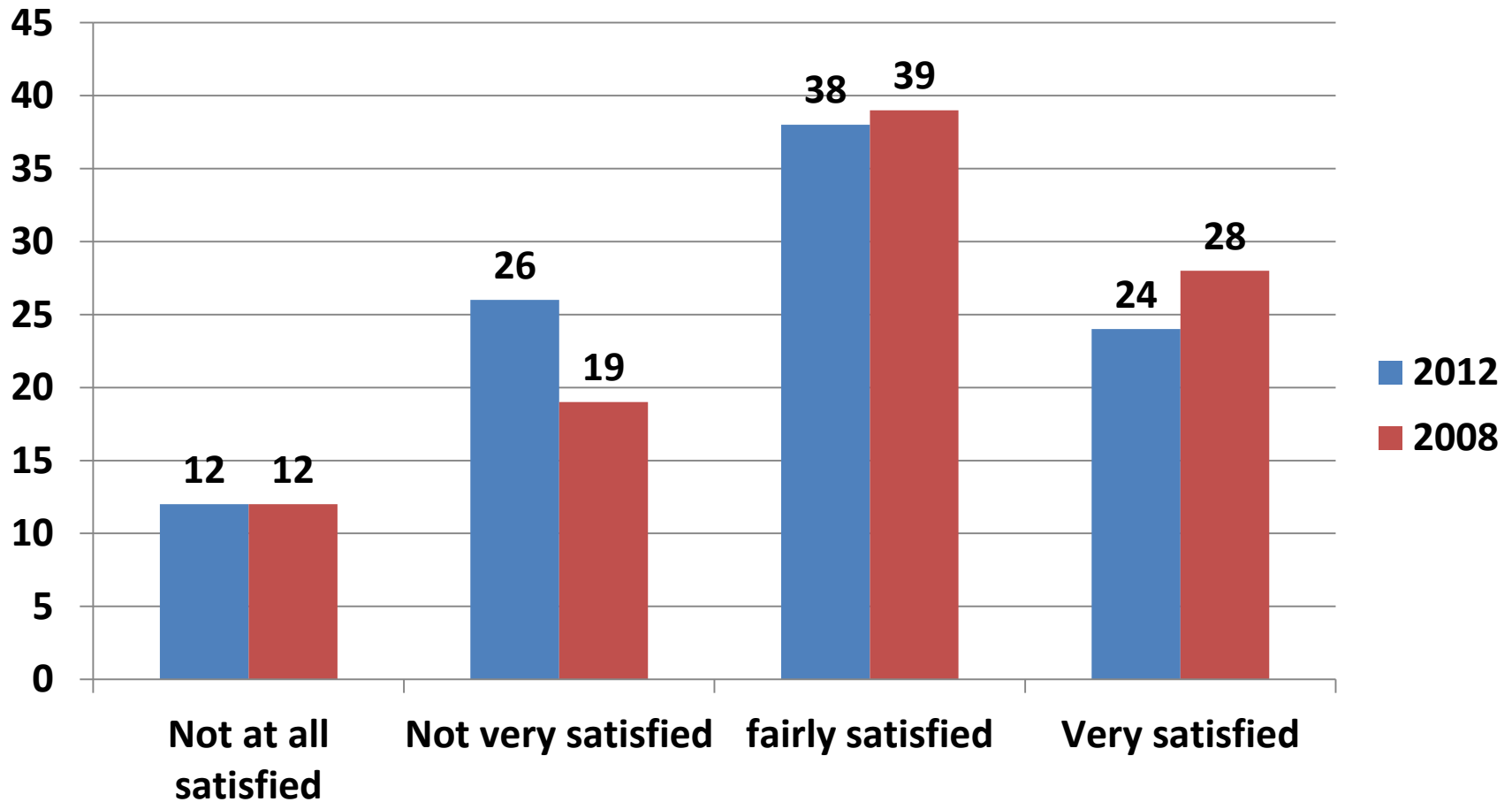


Extent of democracy





Satisfaction with democracy



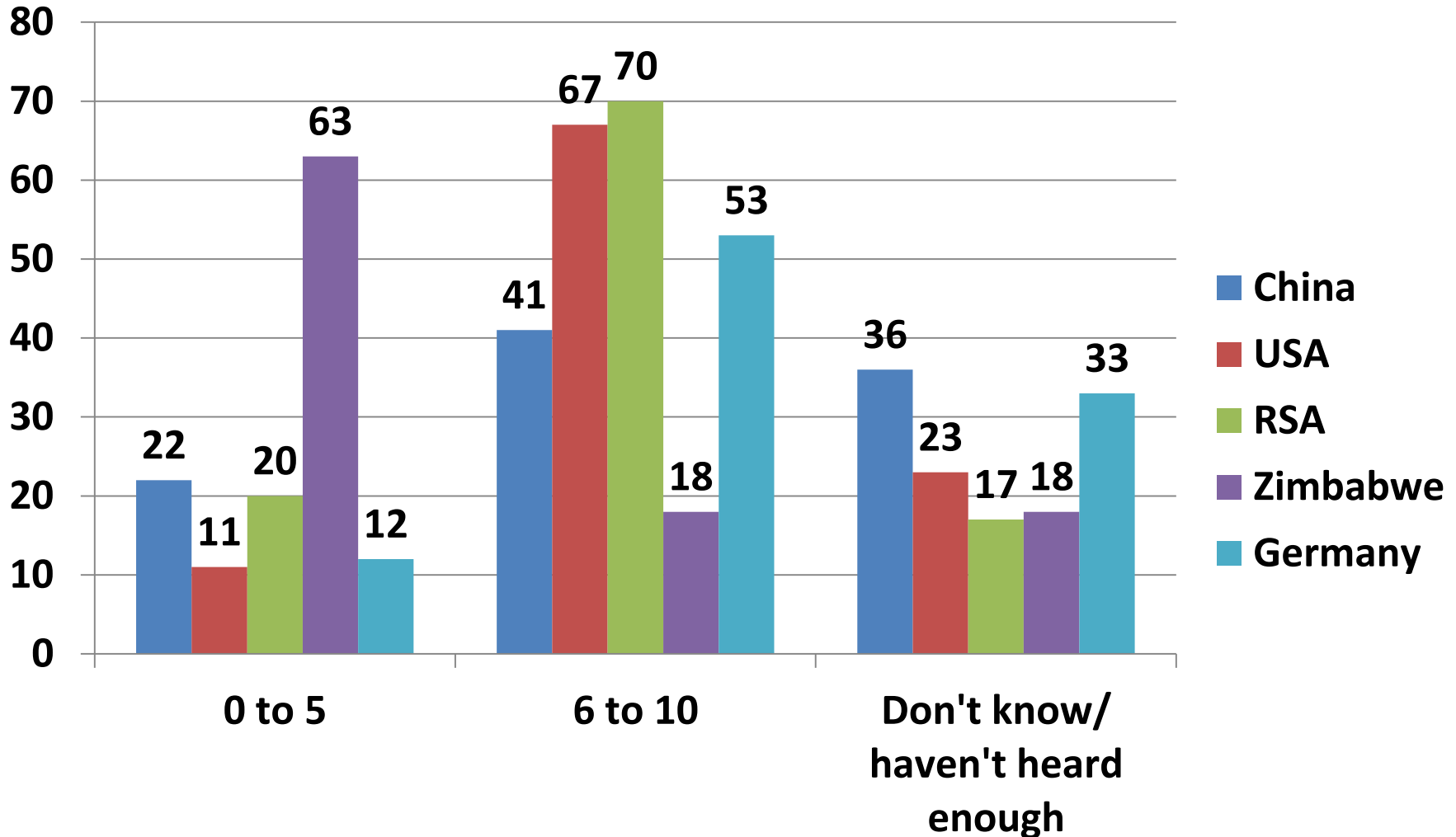


Demand for democracy

- 79% say leaders should be chosen through regular, open and honest elections, up sharply from 57% in 2008
- 72% say that many parties are needed to give Namibians real choices



Comparative democracy evaluations by Namibians (0-5 = less democratic; 6-10 = more democratic)





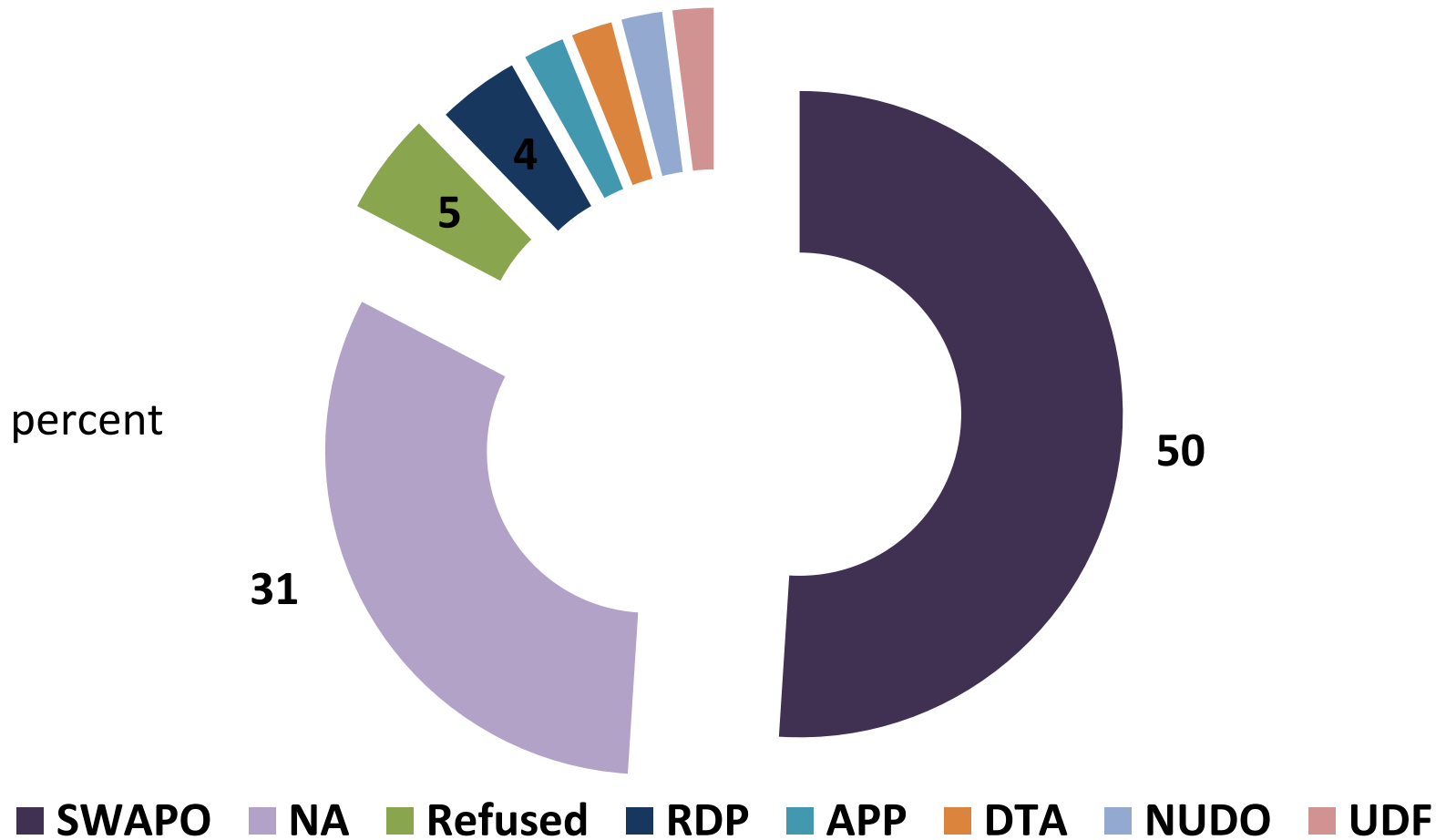
Political Party Issues

- 50% of respondents are “close to” SWAPO
- 61% would vote for SWAPO
- 31% are not close to any political party
- 67% trust the ruling party, whereas 32% trust the opposition parties “somewhat or a lot” vs. 64% and 38% in 2008

- SWAPO support is strongly rural and older
- Non-partisans are heavily young and urban

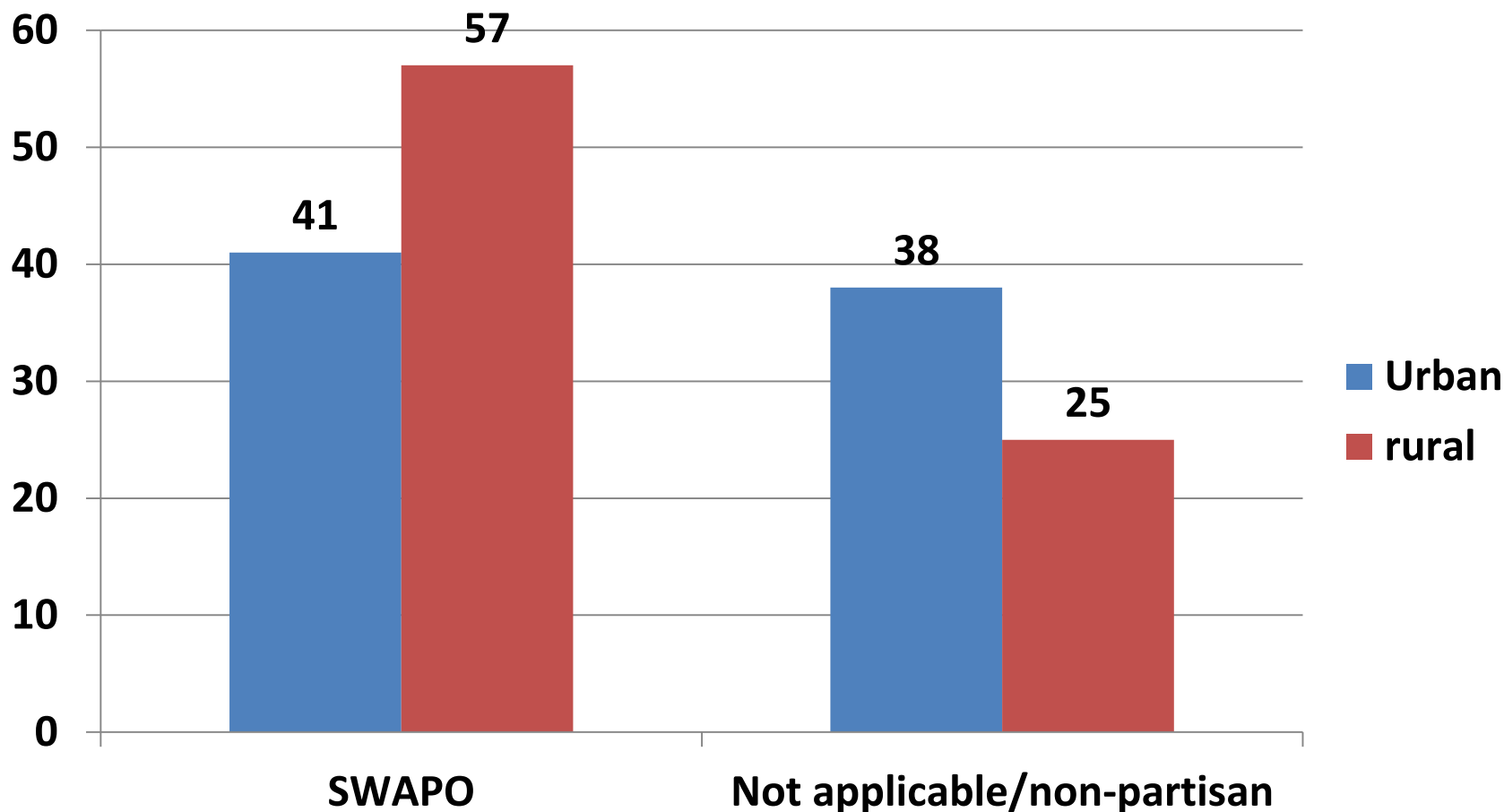


Close to a political party



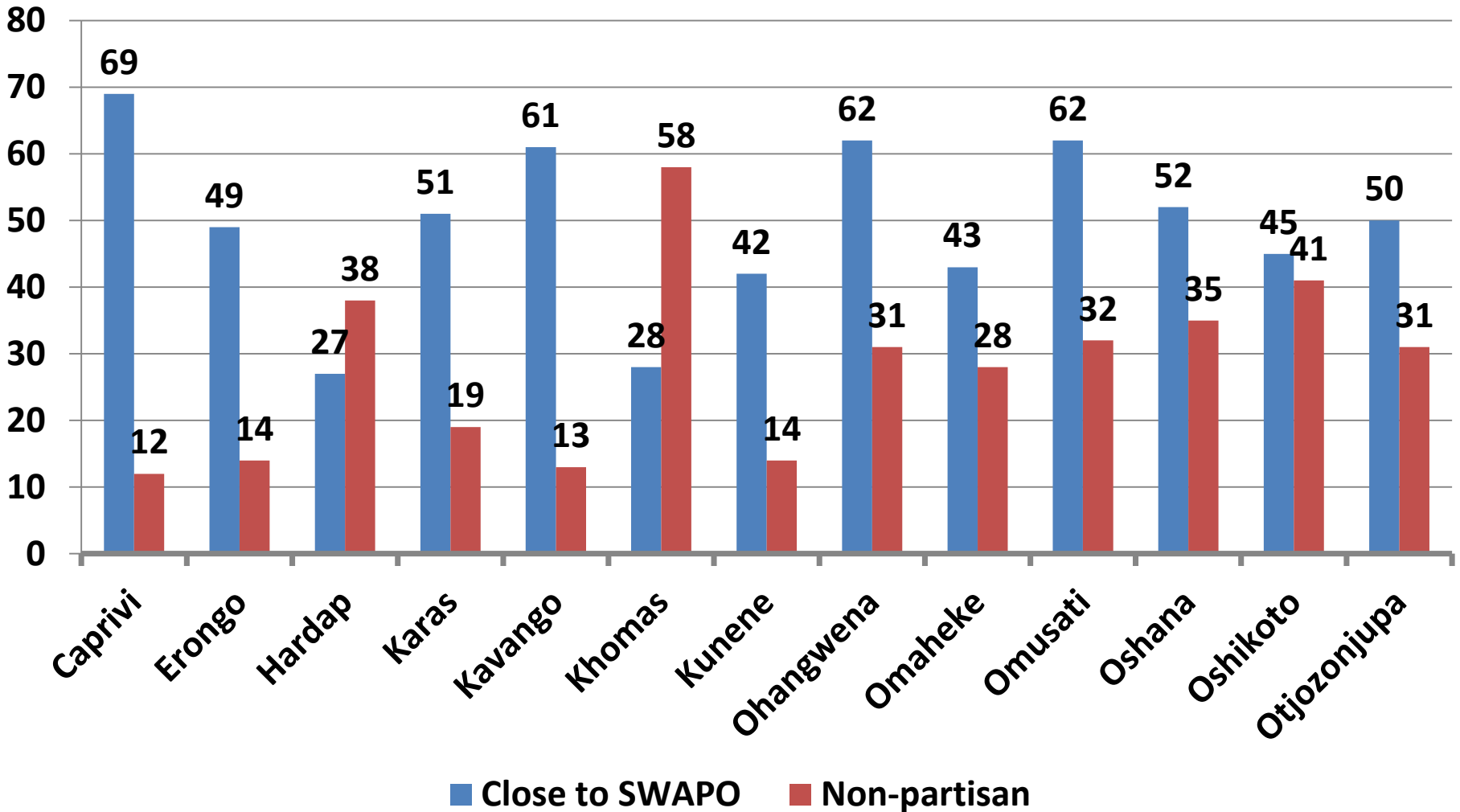


Urban/rural differences for SWAPO and non-partisans



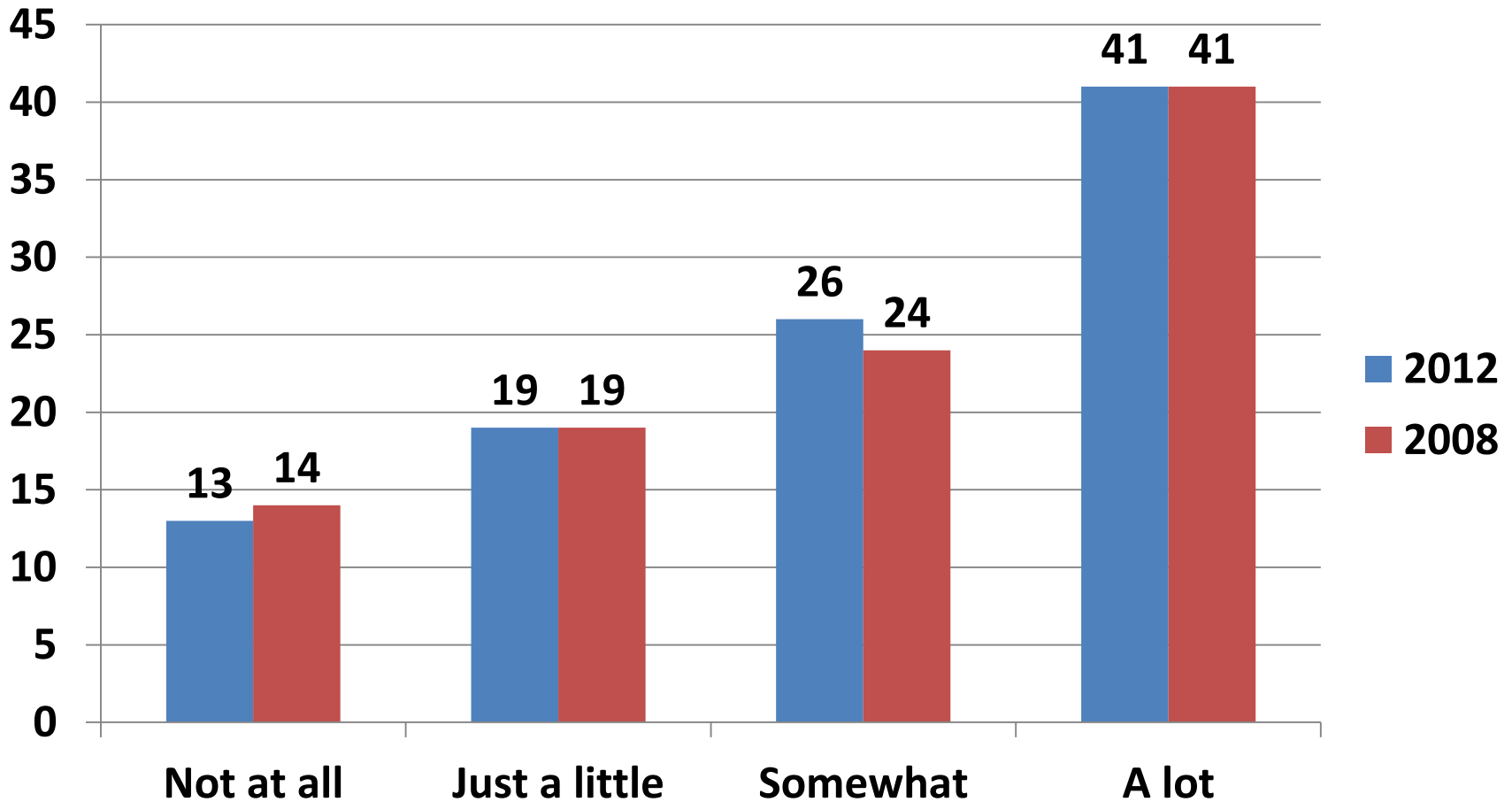


SWAPO closeness by region



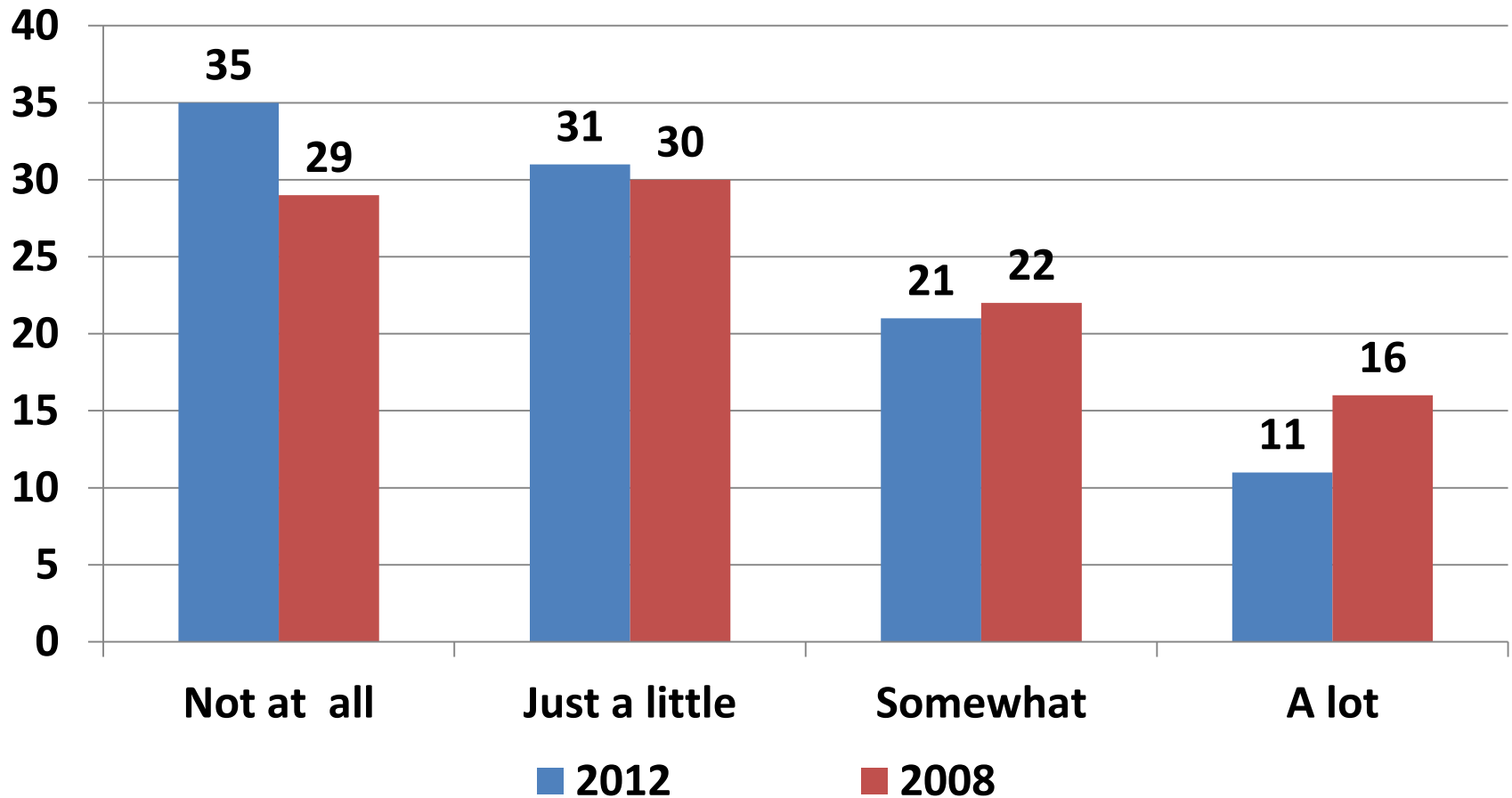


Trust ruling party





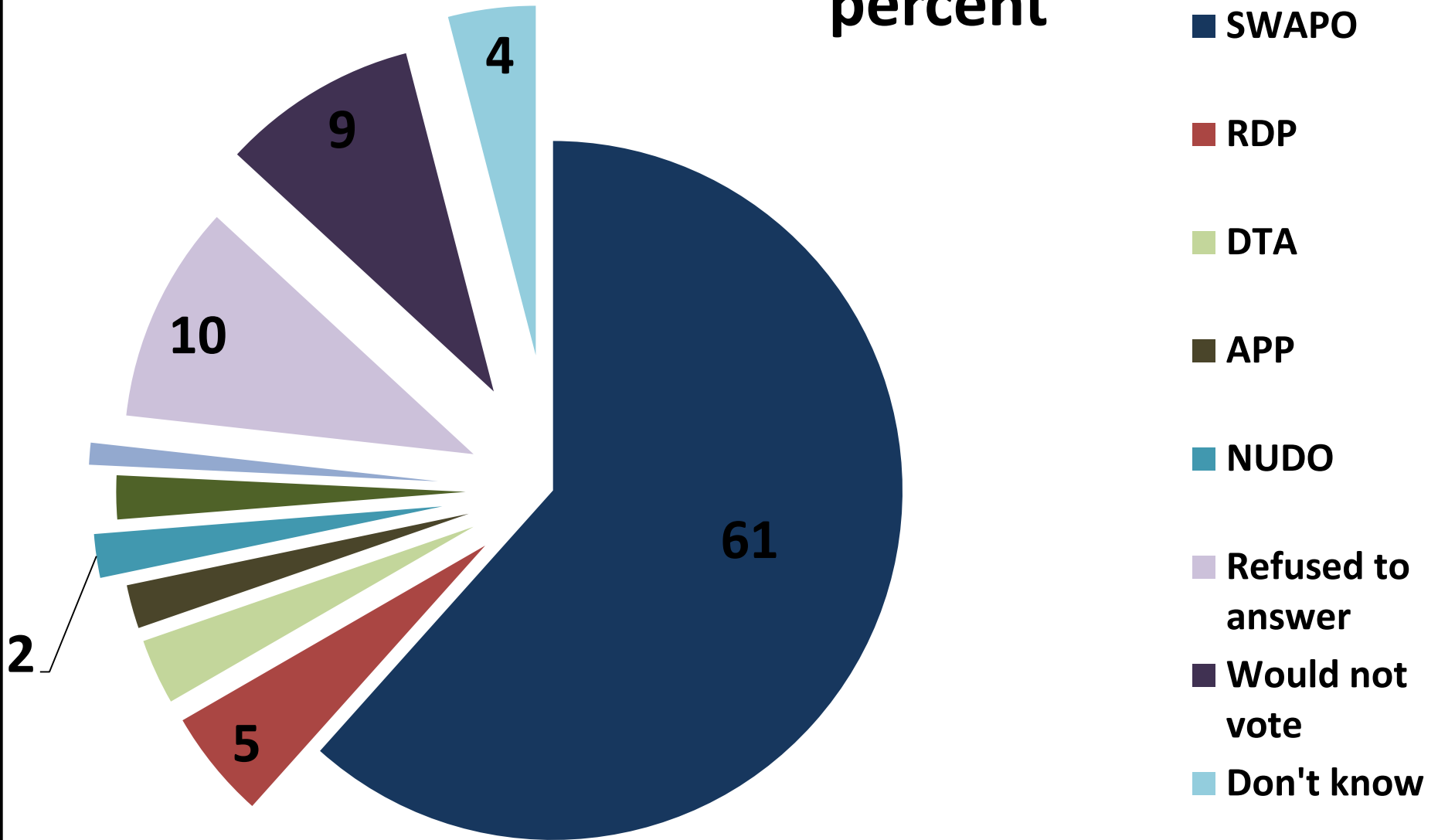
Trust opposition political parties





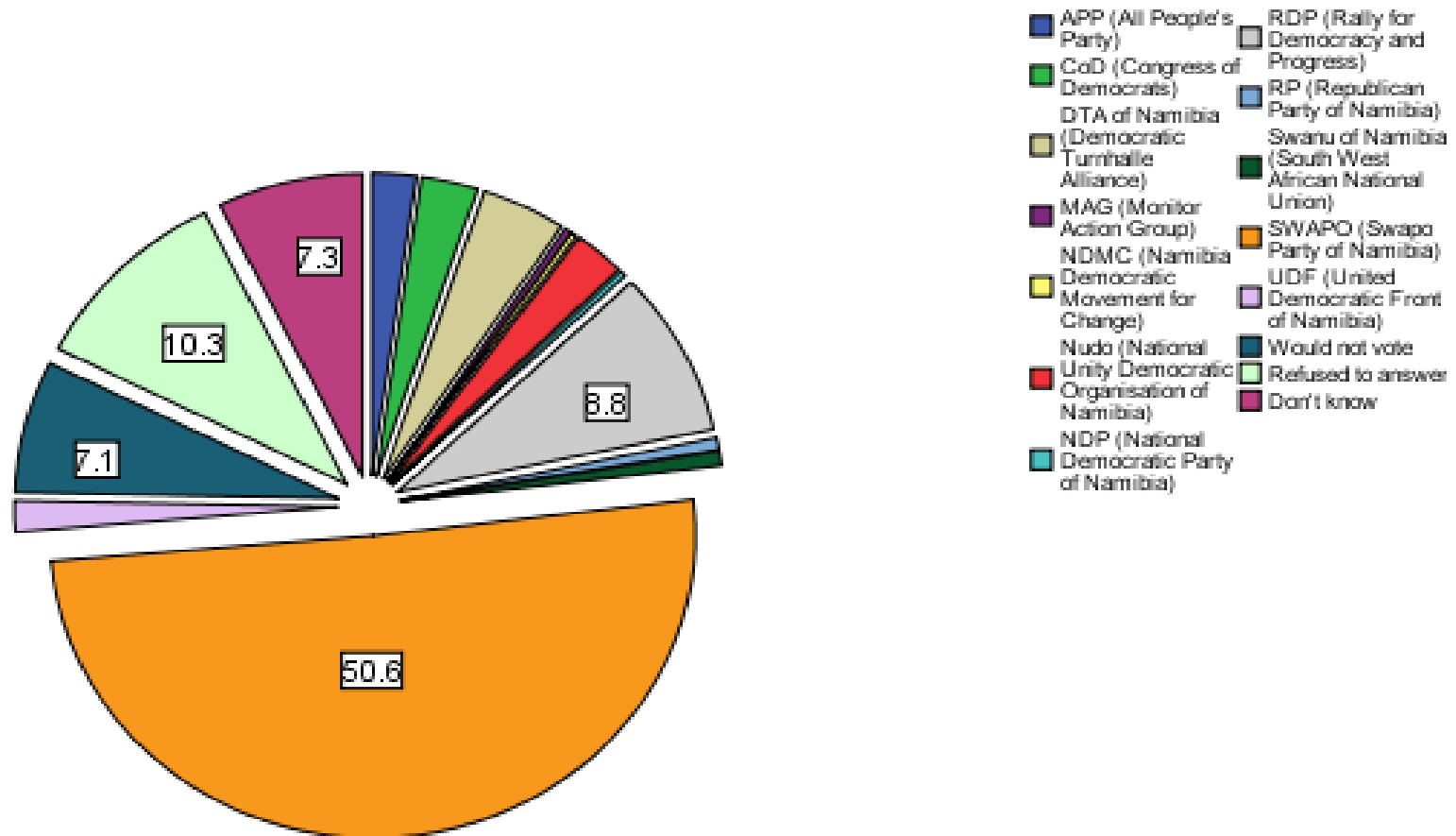
Vote for which party?

percent





Q97. Vote for which party



Cases weighted by withinwt

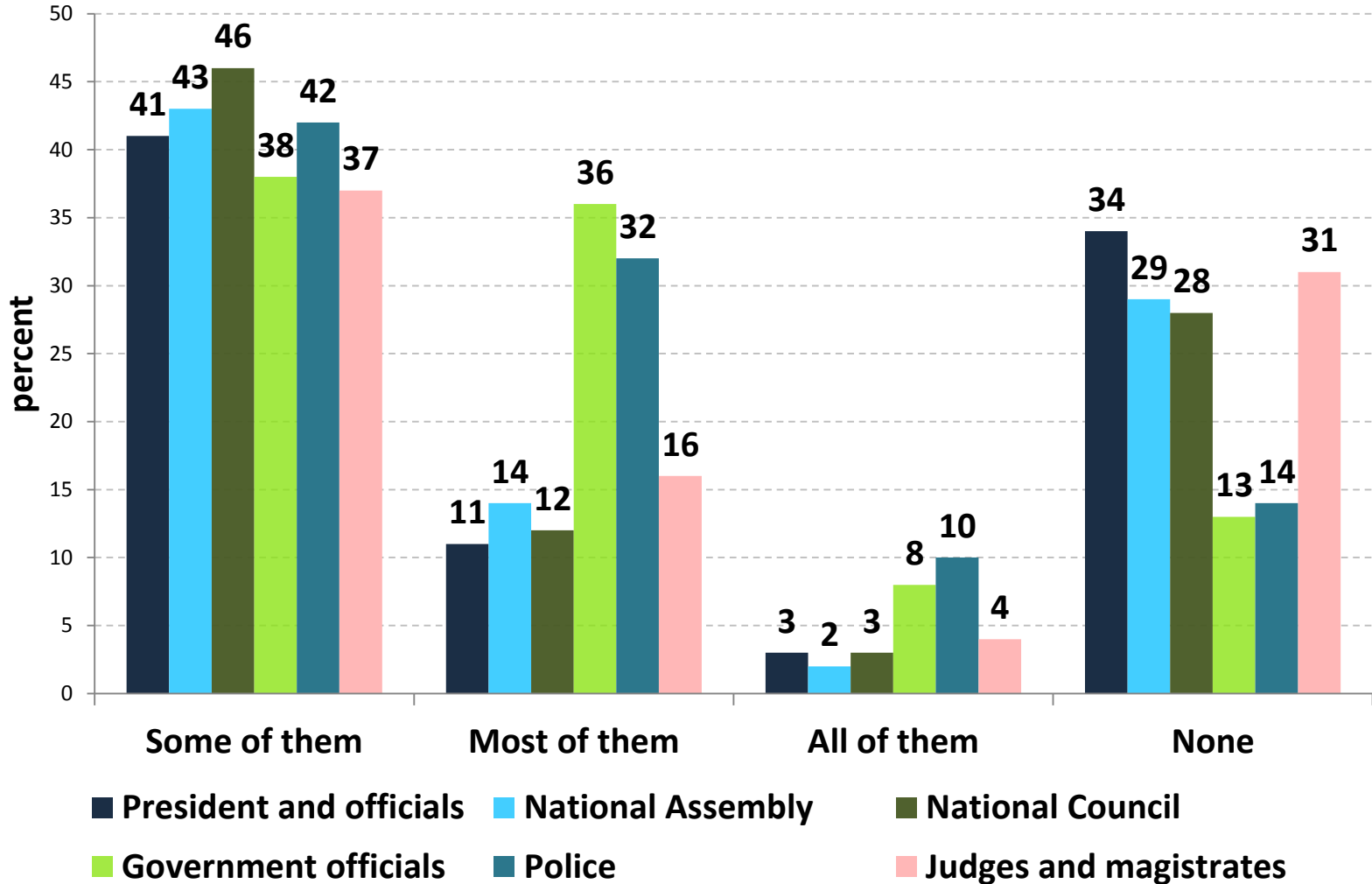


Corruption Perception

- Government officials and Police rank as the most corrupt at 44% and 42% “most or all”
- Bribery is rare in Namibia
- Corruption perception of most national institutions is stable or declining
- Corruption perception of sub-national governments is similar to other national institutions +/- 20% “most or all”



National institutions corruption perceptions



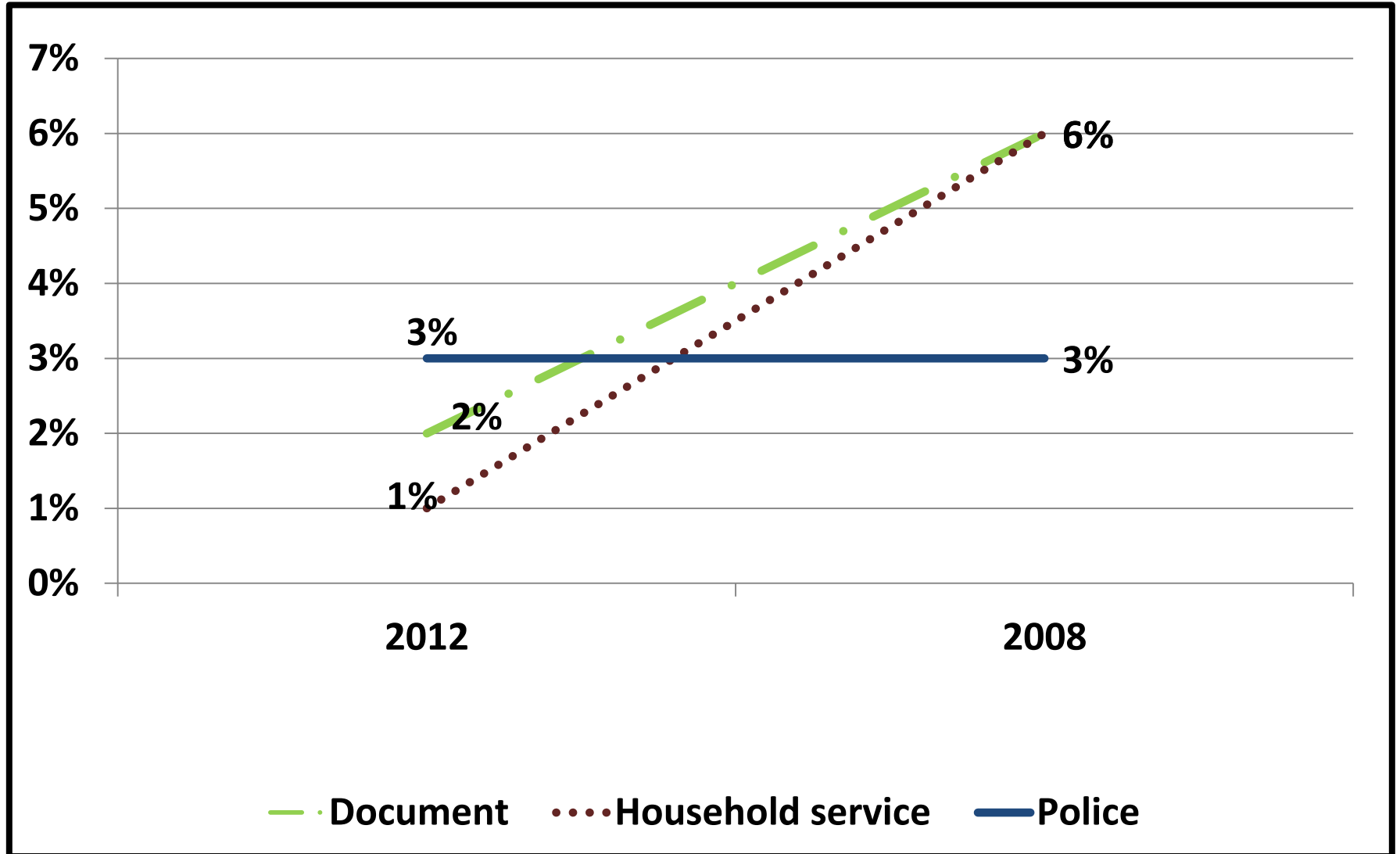


Experience with bribes in the past year

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



Experience with bribery



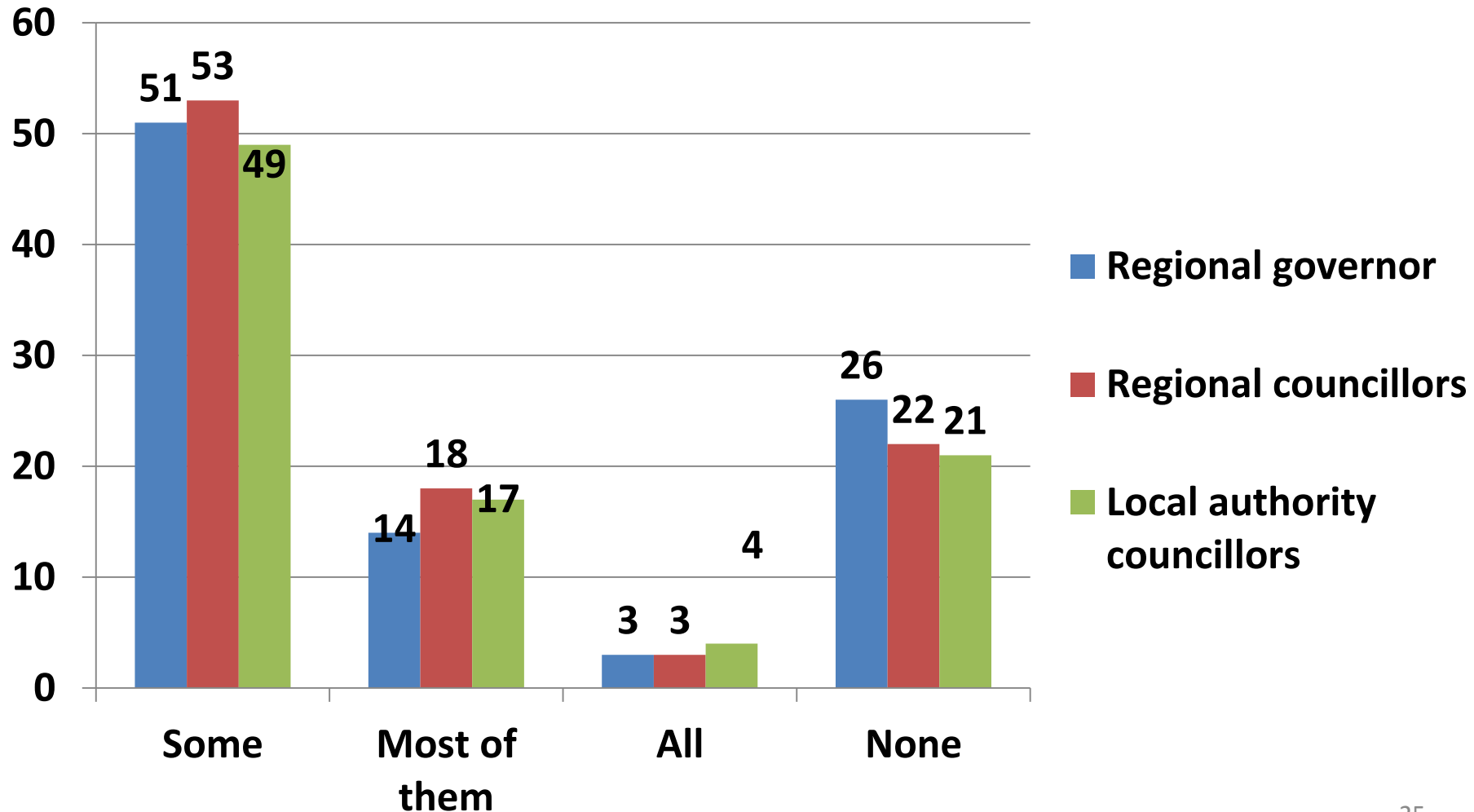


Trend in corruption perceptions at national level

Perceptions of corruption over time				
	2012 (%)	2008 (%)	2006 (%)	2003 (%)
Office of the President	14	17	22	15
Parliament	16	20	27	
National government officials	44	50	35	30
Police	42	42	44	37
Tax officials	28	39	37	
Judiciary	20	17	32	22



Sub-national levels corruption perceptions





Earlier summaries

- Youth disinterest
- Economic conditions and lived poverty
- Government performance
- Trust ratings for institutions
- Policy evaluations positive and negative
- Regional and local government issues



Key Findings on Youth

Born Free (18-24 year olds) respondents consistently had less preference for democracy, had less interest in public affairs, discussed public affairs less, and felt close to political parties substantially less than other age groups.

Born Frees also voted less (60% rate) than others (high 70-90% range) in 2009.



Key Findings on National Economic Conditions

- **Economic conditions: 61% of national and 45% of personal responses were “fairly good to very good”.**
- **In 2006 and 2008 Namibia had the highest ranking on this question of all Afrobarometer countries surveyed.**
- **71% of respondents felt that government was “heading in the right direction”.**
- **71 % felt that government should focus more on the rural poor rather than urban poor.**



Key Findings on Lived Poverty

- Food shortage is a major indicator of poverty with 53% of respondents reporting some experience of deprivation.
- Cash shortage has consistently been in the high 70% range over the past three surveys, putting pressure on businesses, especially in rural areas.
- However, Namibia does not rank very high on the lived poverty “without cash” question at 13th highest out of 20 in 2008.

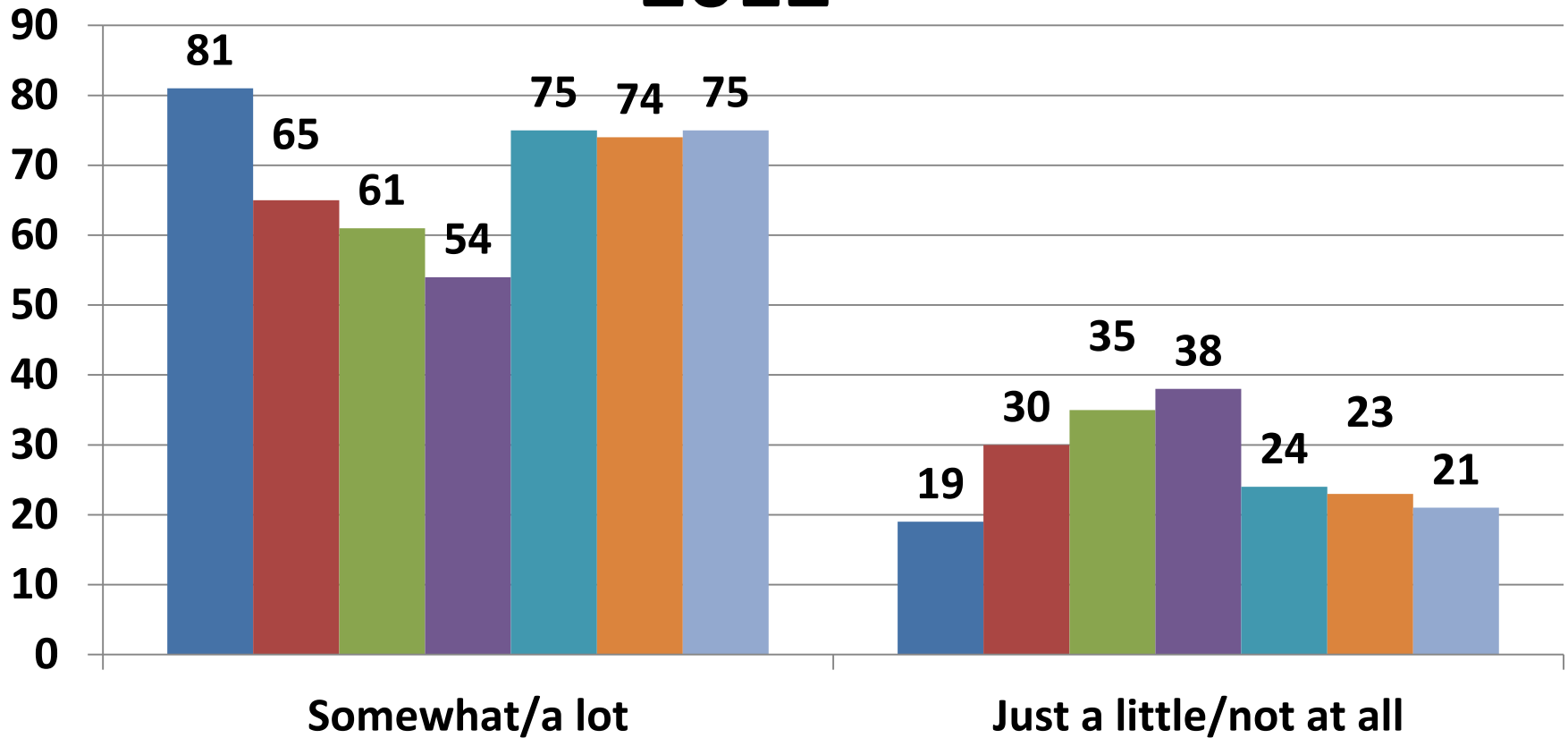


Summary of government performance

- Government institutions retain high levels of trust and positive performance evaluations
- Most government policies receive strong support, but policies are seen negatively on poverty and unemployment [68-80% bad/very bad]
- Regional Councils, Local Authority Councillors, and Governors have high performance ratings, though with some variation by region
- Government's handling of corruption has declined but the ACC retains slight majority support



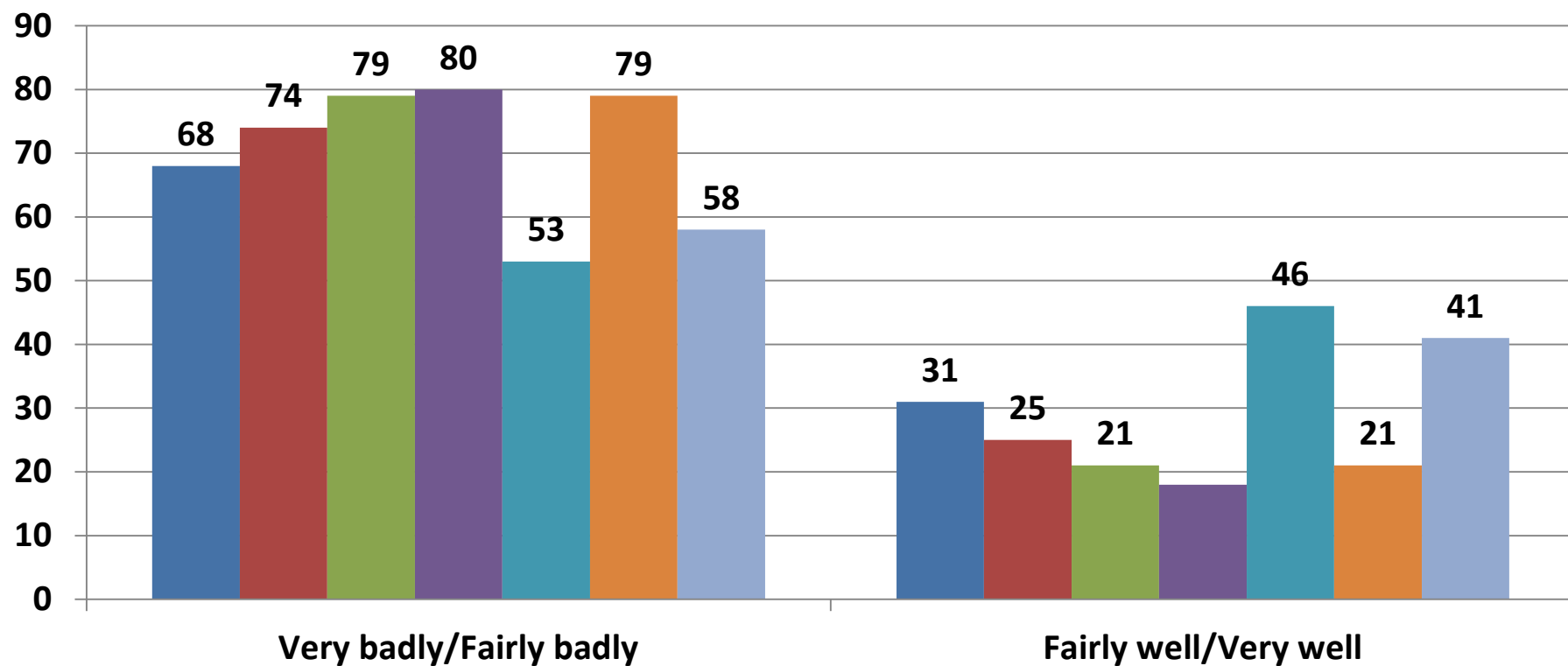
Citizens' Trust in Public institutions 2012



- President
- National Assembly
- National Council
- Ministry of Finance
- Police
- Army
- Courts



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