

# FINDINGS FROM AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 SURVEY



## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF SIERRA LEONEANS, PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE



30 April, 2013

# 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

★ **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**

- *All Round 1 countries*
- *Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal*

★ **Round 3, 2005-2006, 18 countries**

- *Benin, Madagascar*

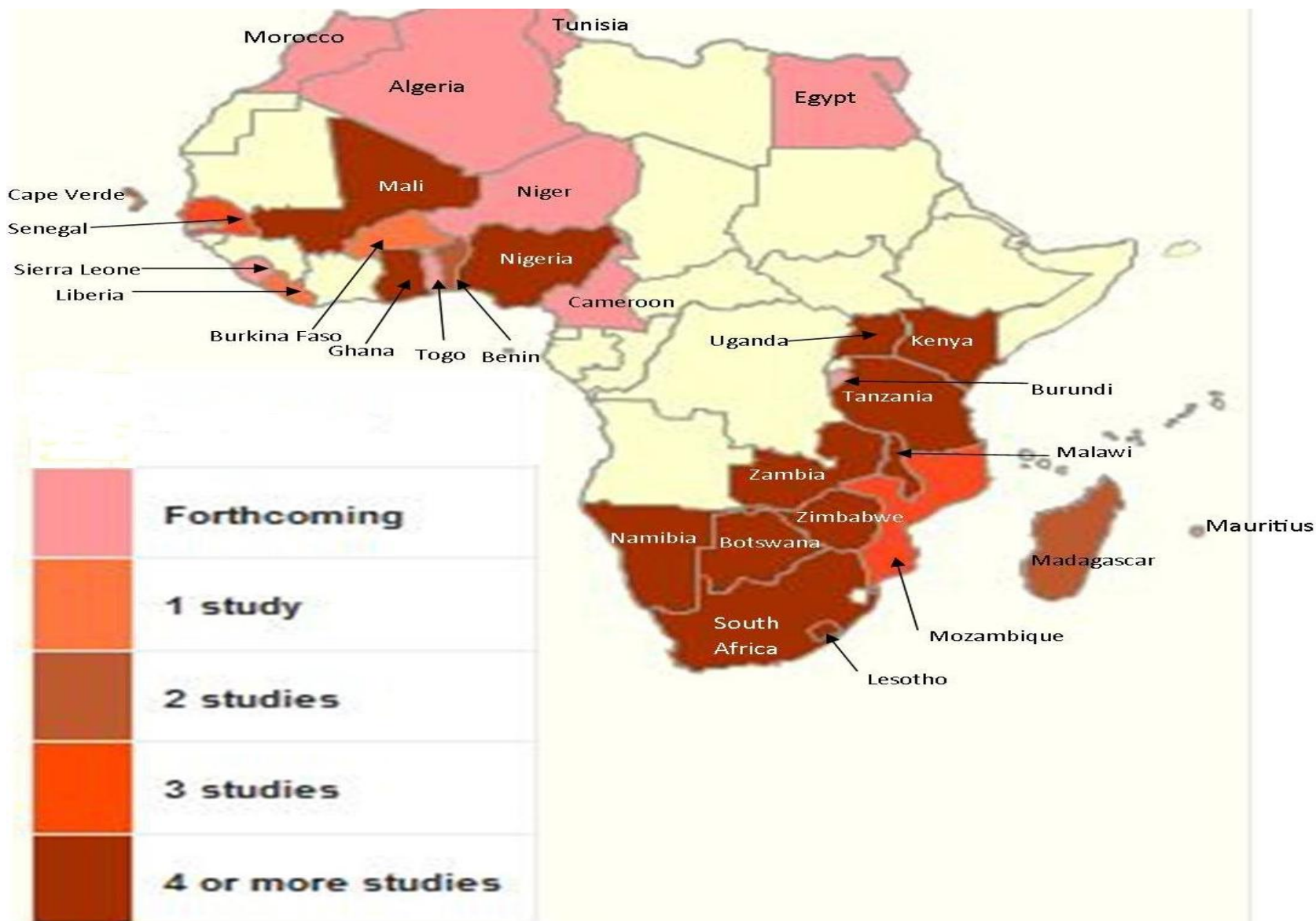
★ **Round 4, 2008-2009, 20 countries**

- *Burkina Faso, Liberia*

★ **Round 5, 2011-2013, 35 countries targeted**

- *Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Togo, Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Sudan*

# Country Coverage: 1999-2013



# 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 and advocacy. In Ghana, the National Partner is CDD-Ghana
  
- ★ 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*

- ★ 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 Sierra Leoneans who are 18 years and older. A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of approximately +/-3% at 95% confidence level.
- ★ Field work for Round 5 in Sierra Leone was conducted between 23<sup>rd</sup> June and 18<sup>th</sup> July 2012.
- ★ Afrobarometer's work in Sierra Leone is coordinated by ITASCAP Limited who were responsible for field work and CGG and Lena Thompson are responsible for dissemination and briefing papers.

# Survey Demographics [1]

	Weighted	Un-weighted
<b>AGE</b>		
Mean Age	36 yrs	36 yrs
Youngest Respondent	18 yrs	18 yrs
Oldest Respondent	78 yrs	78 yrs
18 – 30 years	40%	39%
31 – 45 years	41%	42%
46 – 60 years	13%	14%
61 years and above	5%	5%
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
None/Informal	33%	34%
Primary completed / Some primary school	14%	13%
Secondary completed / Some Secondary school	35%	34%
Higher (Post-secondary/Univ. / Some Univ.)	18%	18%
Don't Know	0%	1%

	Weighted	Un-weighted
<b>GENDER</b>		
Male	49%	50%
Female	51%	50%
<b>REGION</b>		
Western	21%	20%
Southern province	21%	22%
Eastern Province	24%	24%
Northern Province	34%	34%
<b>LOCATION</b>		
Urban	38%	38%
Rural	62%	62%
<b>RELIGION</b>		
Christian	46%	45%
Muslim	54%	54%
Other	0%	0%



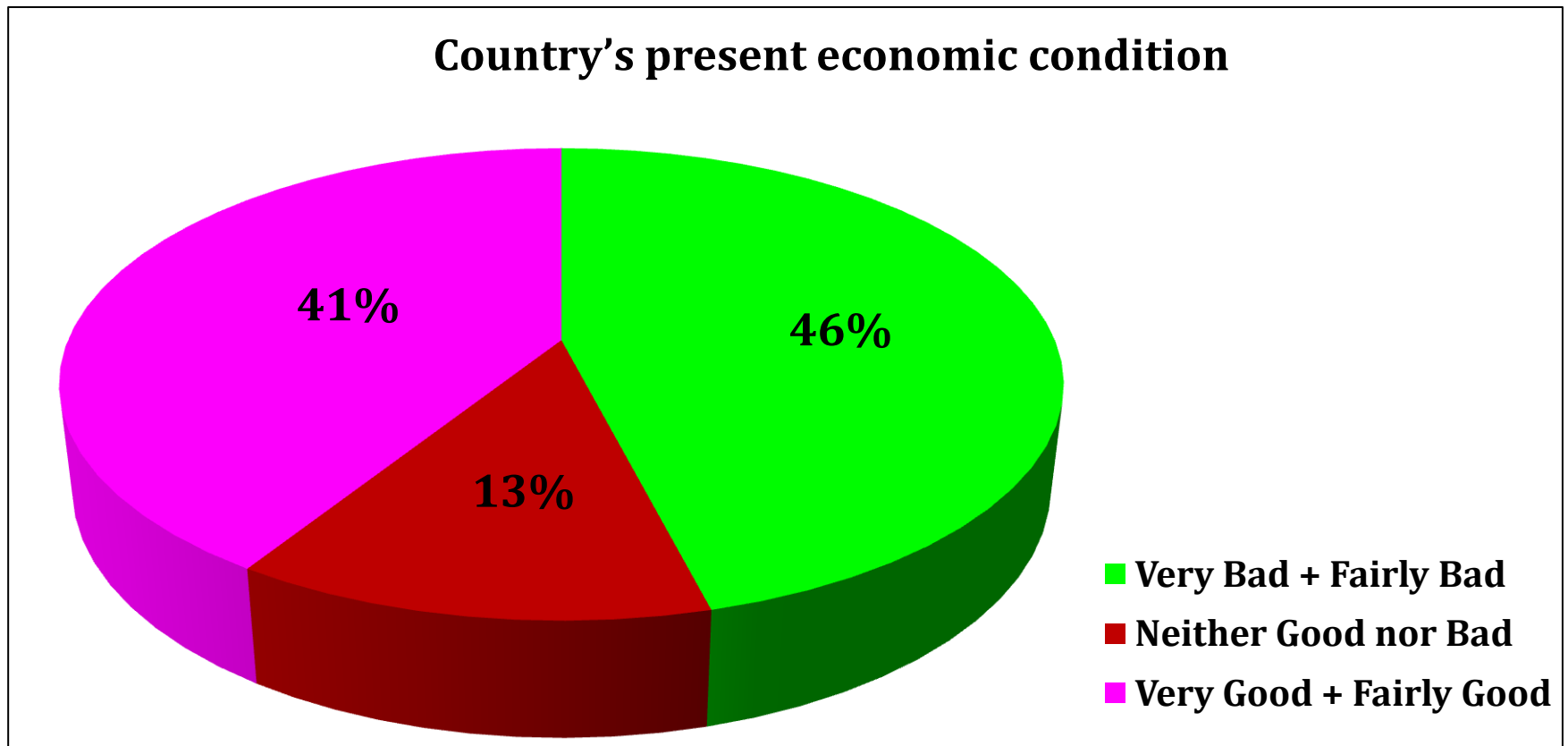
The presentation will focus on the findings relating to the following:

- ★ Economic well-being of Sierra Leoneans
- ★ Public service delivery
- ★ Government's performance ratings

# **ECONOMIC WELL BEING AND STANDARD OF LIVING OF SIERRA LEONEANS**

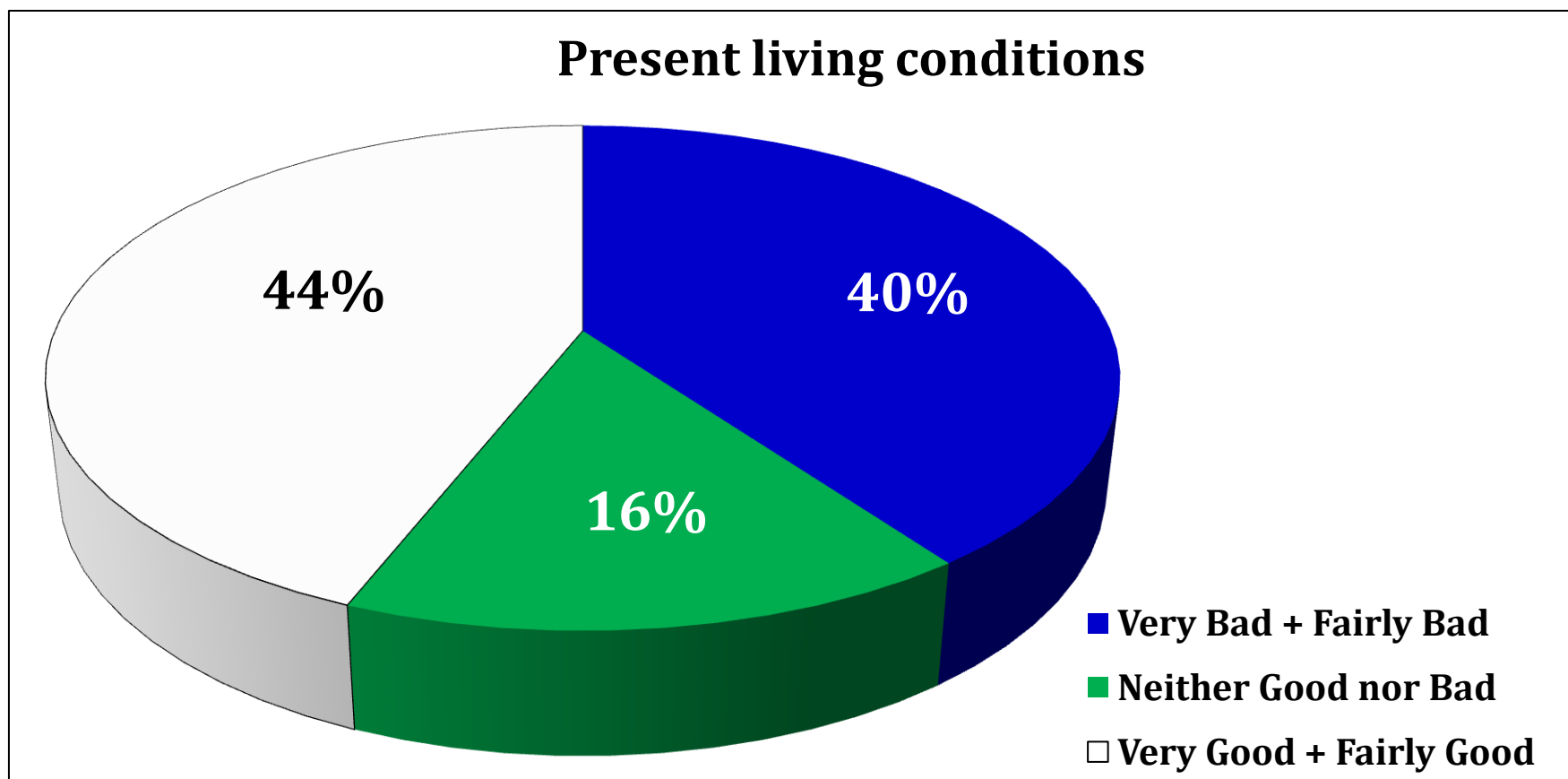
# National Economic & Personal Living Conditions

Sierra Leoneans are nearly equally split in their opinion on the current condition of the national economy.



## National Economic & Personal Living Conditions

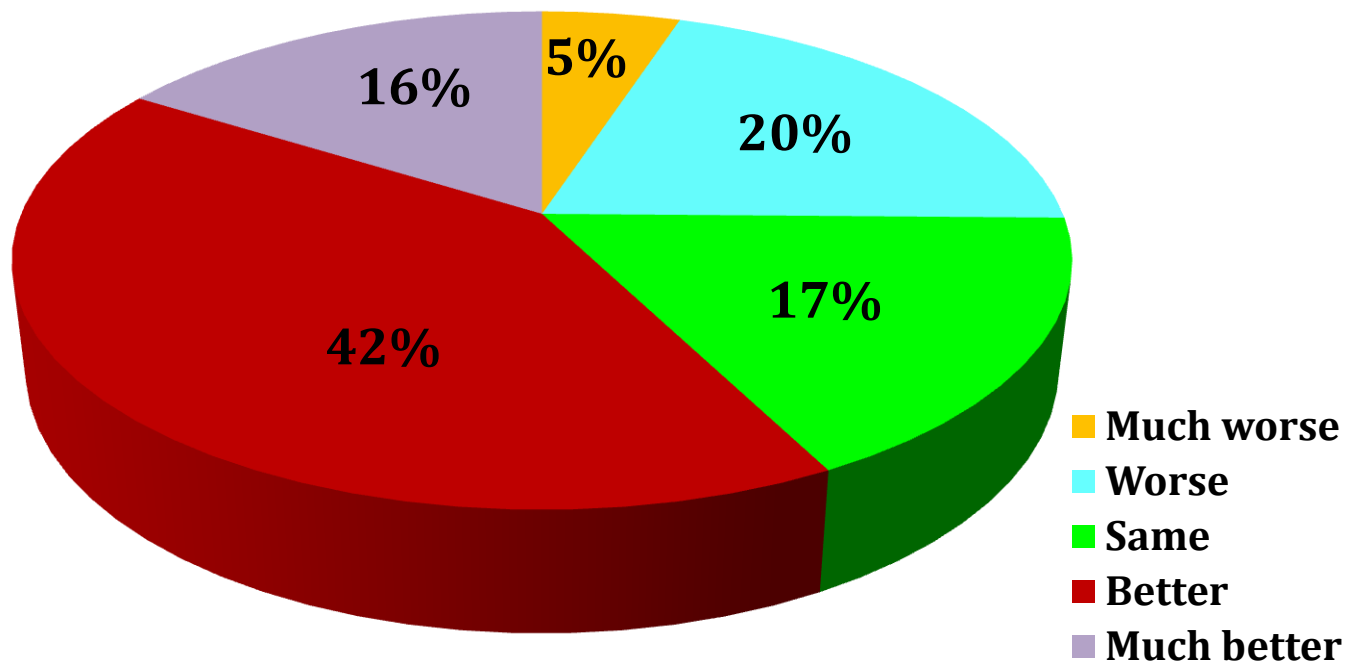
Similarly, Sierra Leoneans are nearly equally divided in the assessment of their present living conditions.



# National Economic & Personal Living Conditions

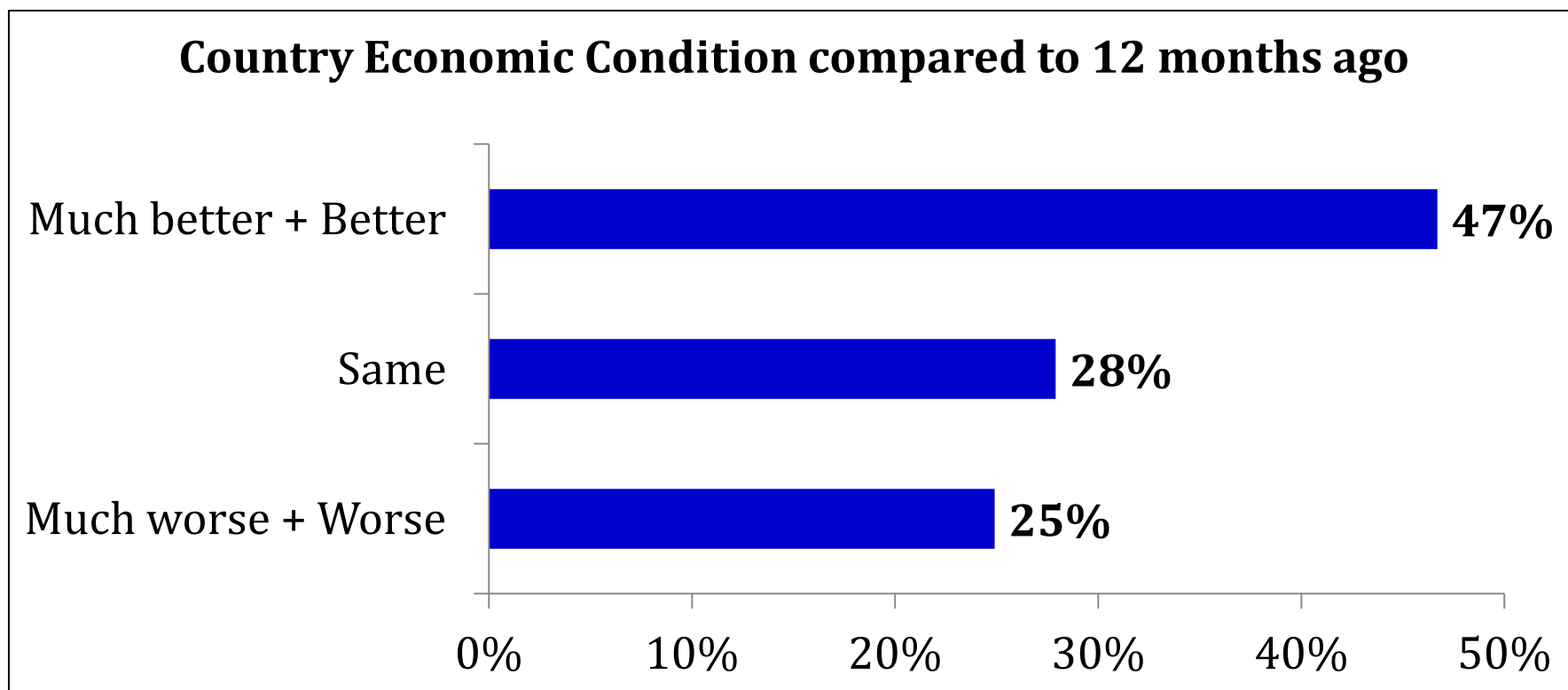
Most Sierra Leoneans consider their present living conditions to be “*much better or better*” than their compatriots.

**Present Living Conditions compared to others**



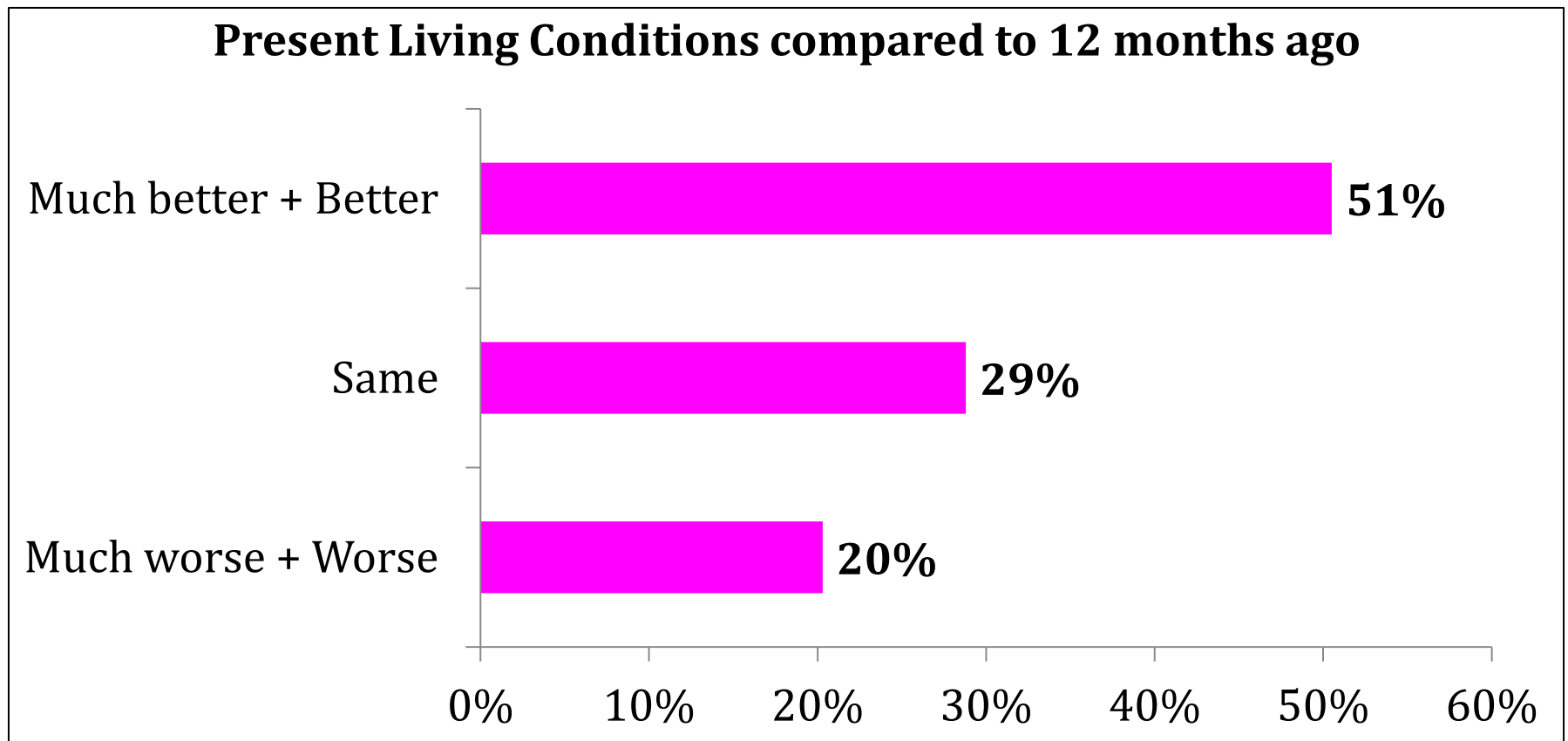
## National Economic & Personal Living Conditions

A sizeable percentage of Sierra Leoneans assess the present economic condition to be “*much better or better*” than it was 12 months ago.



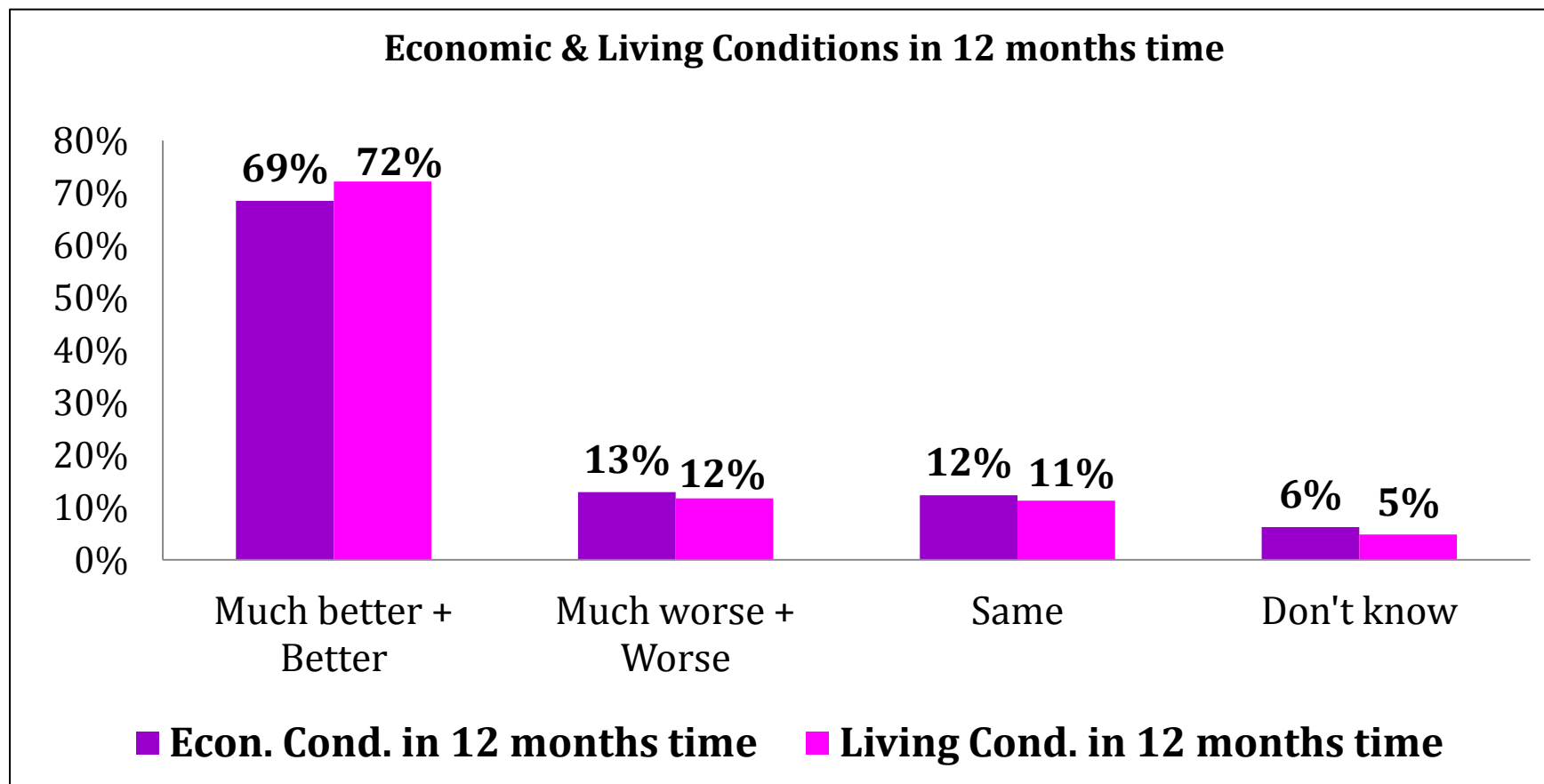
# National Economic & Personal Living Conditions

Similarly, a little over half of the people of Sierra Leone consider their present living conditions to be “*much better or better*” than it was 12 months ago.



# National Economic & Personal Living Conditions

In general, the people of Sierra Leone are very optimistic about economic and living conditions in a year's time.

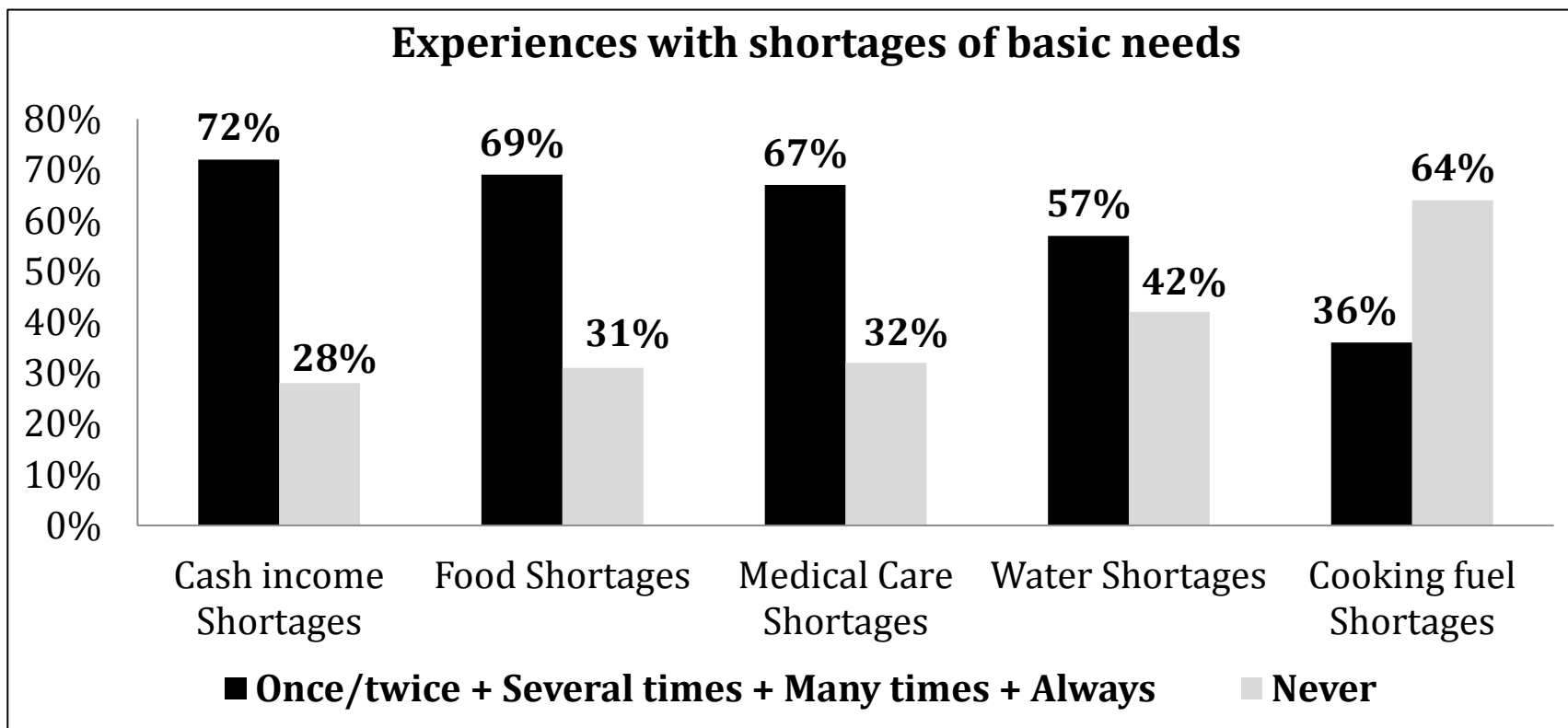




# SIERRA LEONEANS' EXPERIENCES WITH SHORTAGES OF BASIC NEEDS

## Experiences with Shortages of Basic Needs

Generally, in the past year, most Sierra Leoneans experienced shortages of basic needs such as cash income (72%), food (69%), medicines or medical treatment (67%) and enough clean water for home use (57%).



# CHALLENGES IN PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

# Problems in Education Service Delivery

At least, 4 in every 10 Sierra Leoneans interviewed encountered the following challenges in education service delivery in the past year:

- *Absent teachers (50%)*
- *Lack of textbooks supplies (49%)*
- *Poor teaching (48%)*
- *poor condition of facilities (47%)*
- *Overcrowded classrooms (43%)*
- *Expensive service (43%)*

	Once/twice + A few times + Often	No experience in past year	Never	Don't know
Absent teachers	50%	35%	12%	2%
Lack of textbooks supplies	49%	35%	13%	2%
Poor teaching	48%	35%	14%	2%
Poor conditions of facilities	47%	35%	16%	2%
Over-crowded classrooms	43%	35%	19%	2%
Service too expensive/unable to pay	43%	33%	20%	2%

## Problems in Healthcare Delivery

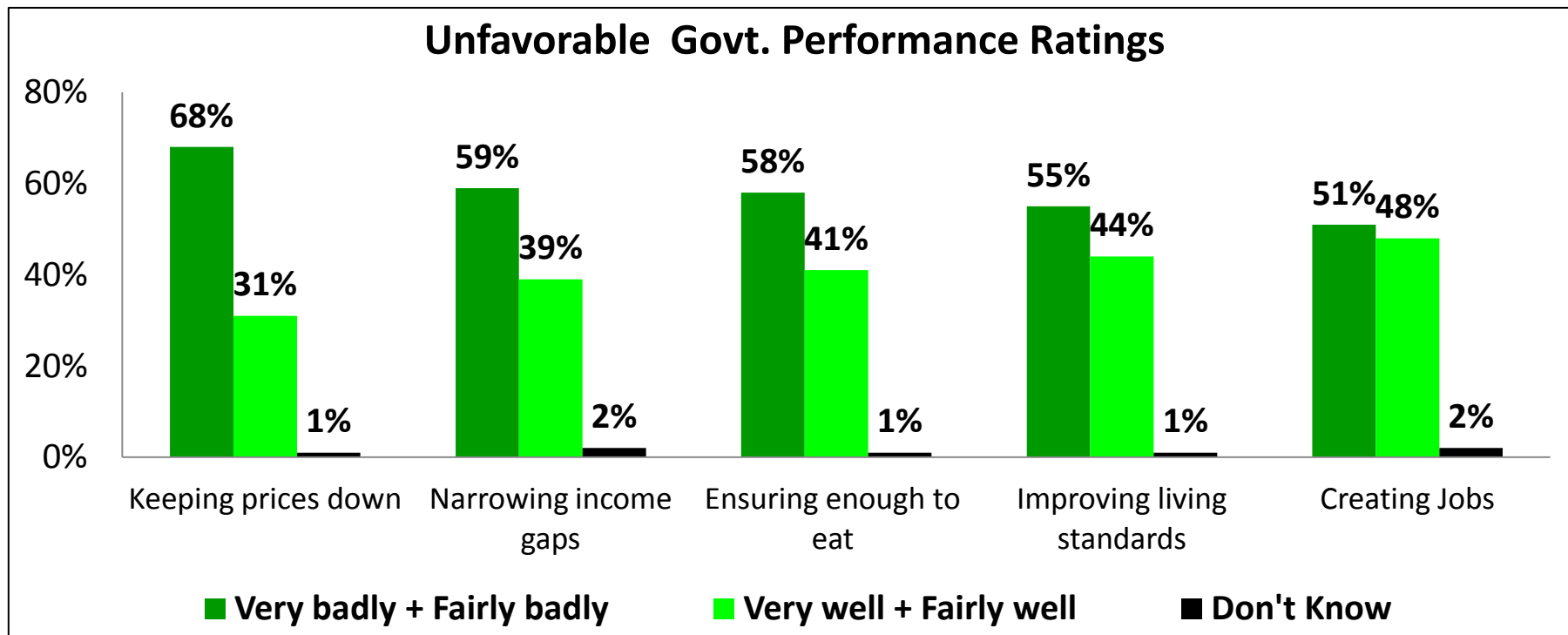
On healthcare delivery, in general, over half of the people of Sierra Leone reported encountering the following problems:

- *Lack of medicines/supplies (61%)*
- *Long waiting time (60%)*
- *Absent Doctor (59%)*
- *Expensive services (55%)*
- *Lack of attention or respect (52%)*
- *Dirty facilities (55%)*

	Once/twice + A few times + Often	No experience in past year	Never	Don't know
Lack of medicines/supplies	61%	25%	12%	2%
Long waiting time	60%	25%	12%	2%
Absent Doctors	59%	25%	13%	2%
Service too expensive/unable to pay	55%	24%	17%	2%
Lack of attention/ respect	52%	25%	20%	2%
Dirty facilities	45%	25%	28%	1%

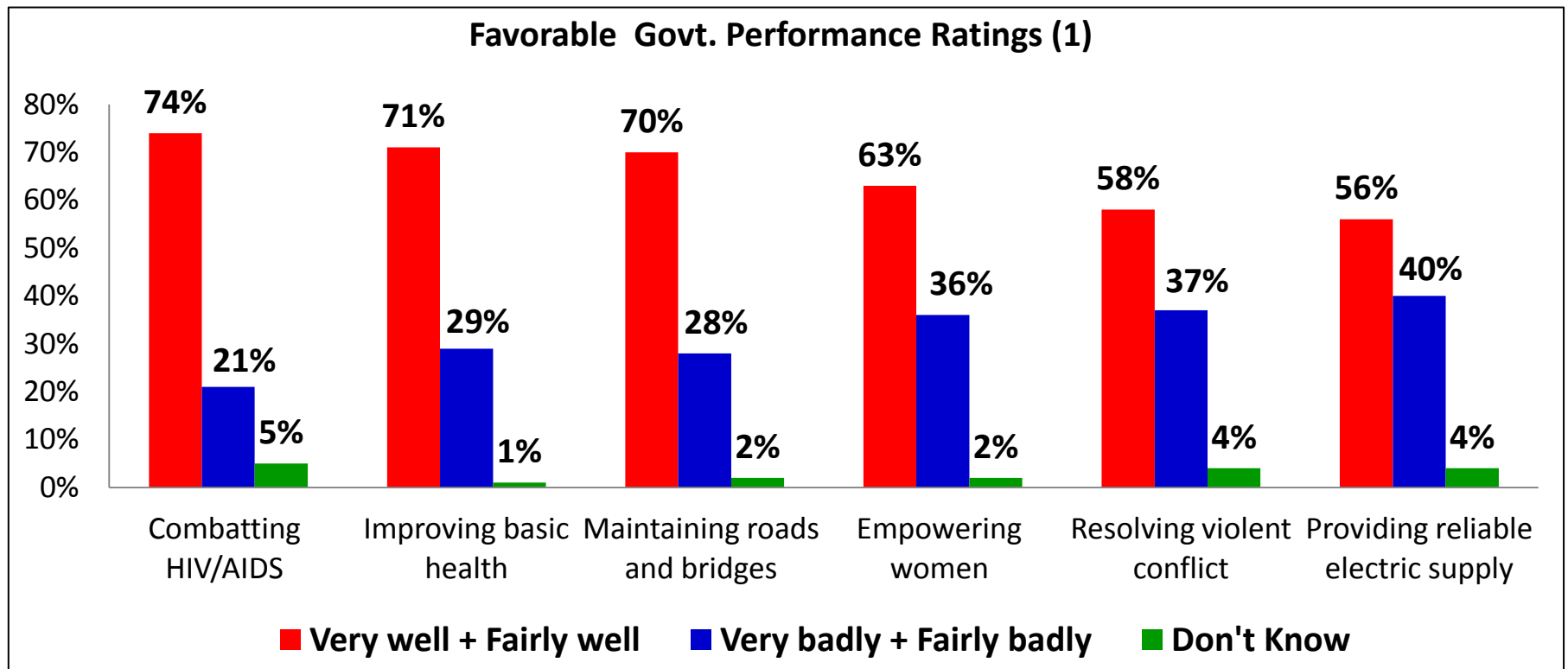
# Popular Assessment of Government's Performance

Over half of Sierra Leoneans rated government's performance in Keeping prices down; Narrowing income gaps; Ensuring enough to eat; Improving living standards; and Creating Jobs as "very bad or fairly bad".



# Popular Assessment of Government's Performance

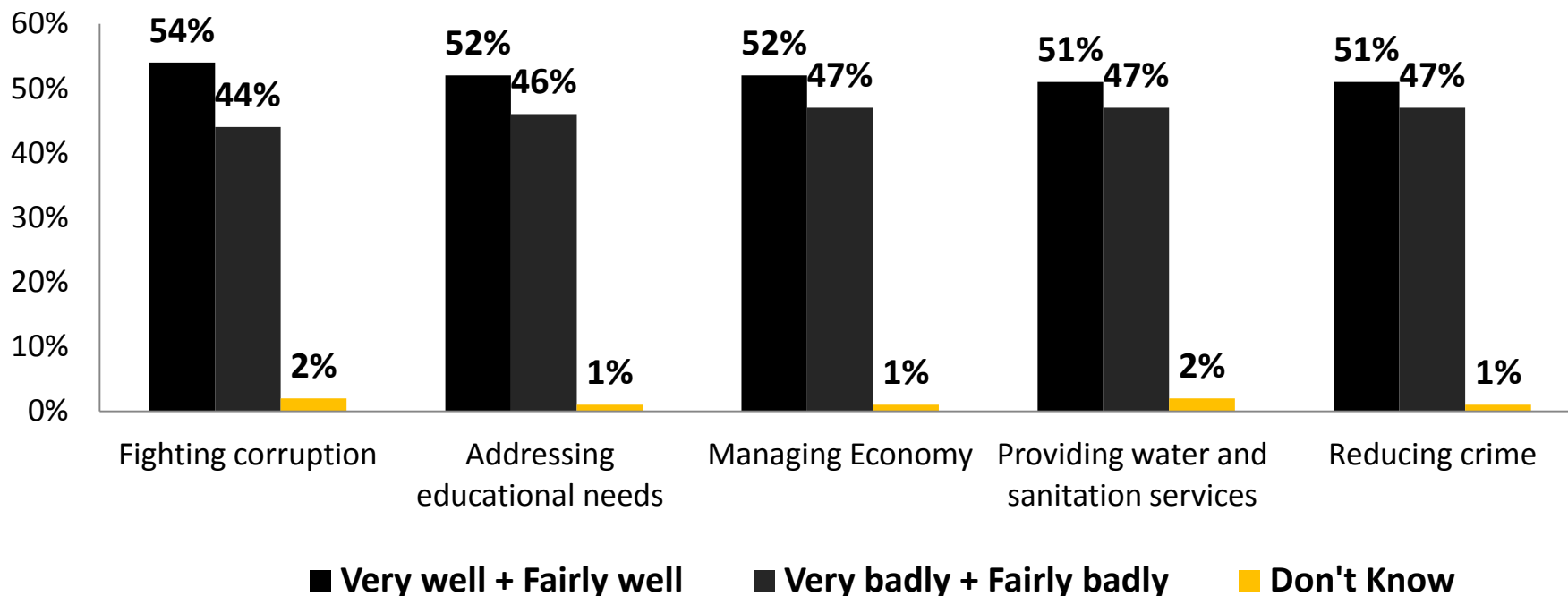
In the areas of Combating HIV/AIDS; Improving basic health; Maintaining roads and bridges; Empowering women; Resolving violent conflict; and Providing reliable electric supply, citizens rated government as having performed *“very well or fairly well”*.



# Popular Assessment of Government's Performance

Similarly, government's performance was rated "very well or fairly well" in the following areas: Fighting corruption; Addressing educational needs; Managing Economy; Providing water and sanitation services; and Reducing crime.

**Favorable Govt. Performance Ratings (2)**

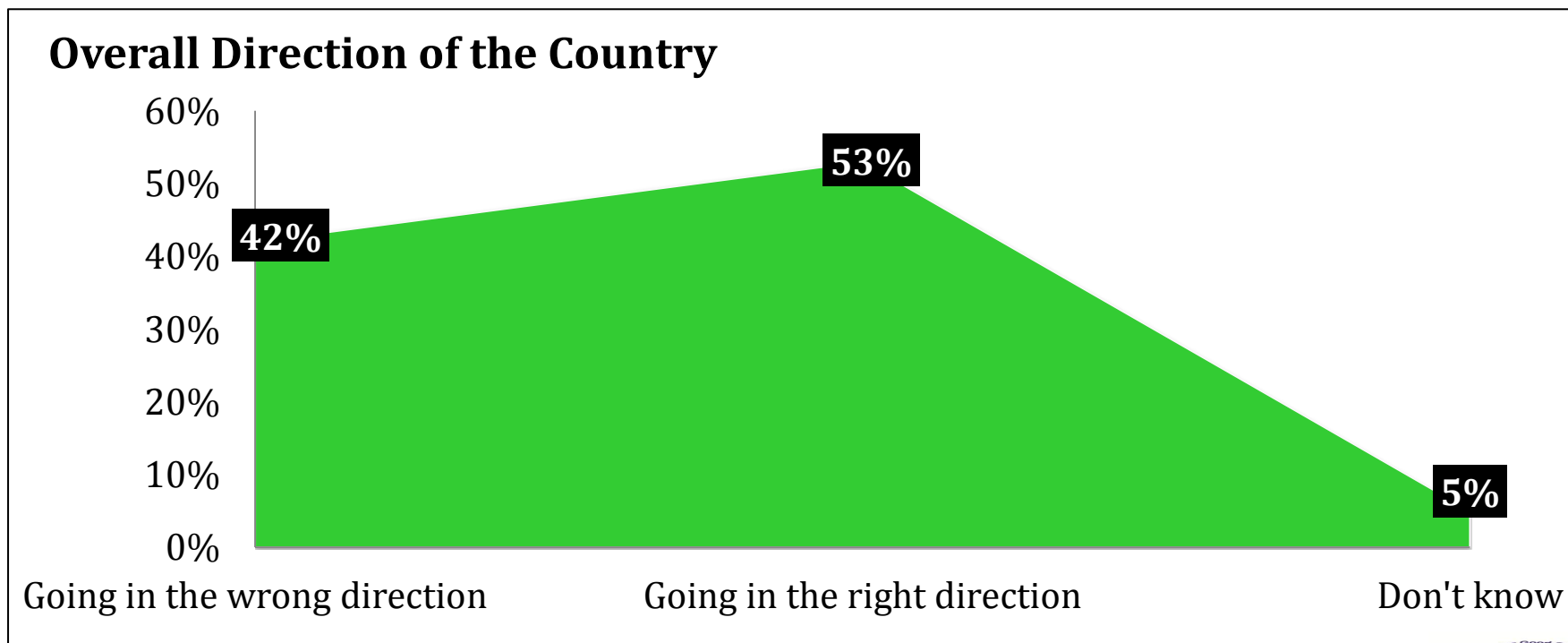




# Sierra Leoneans' Opinion on the Direction of the Country

A small majority of Sierra Leoneans (**53%**) believe the country is headed in the right direction.

However, a significant minority (**42%**) expressed contrasting opinion.



**THANK  
YOU**