FINDINGS FROM AFROBAROMETER ROUND 5 SURVEY

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

October, 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

Country Coverage: 1999-2013

= **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*

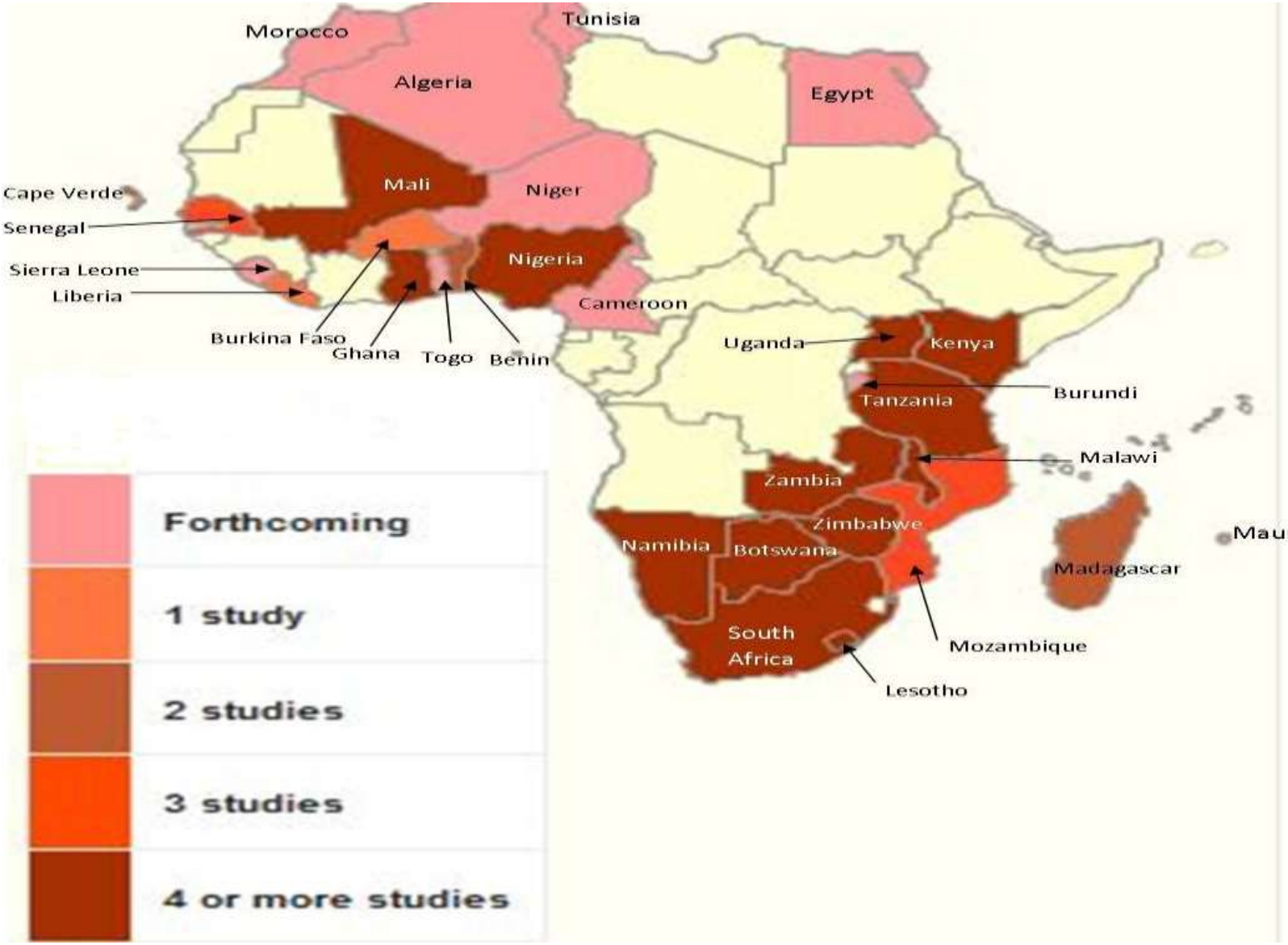
= **Round 2, 2002-2003, 16 countries**
- *All Round 1 countries*
- *Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal*

= **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'lVoire, 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

= Three **Core Partners** provide technical assistance and Network management:

- *Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana*
- *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 1190 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 23rd June and 18th 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
AGE		
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%
EDUCATION		
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%

Survey Demographics [2]

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

Structure of Presentation

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

= Opinions on the Media

= Institutional and Social Trust

= Opinions on Equity/Gender Equality

= Opinions on personal Security and Safety

= Opinions on Free Health Care/Street Children

= Social Conditions

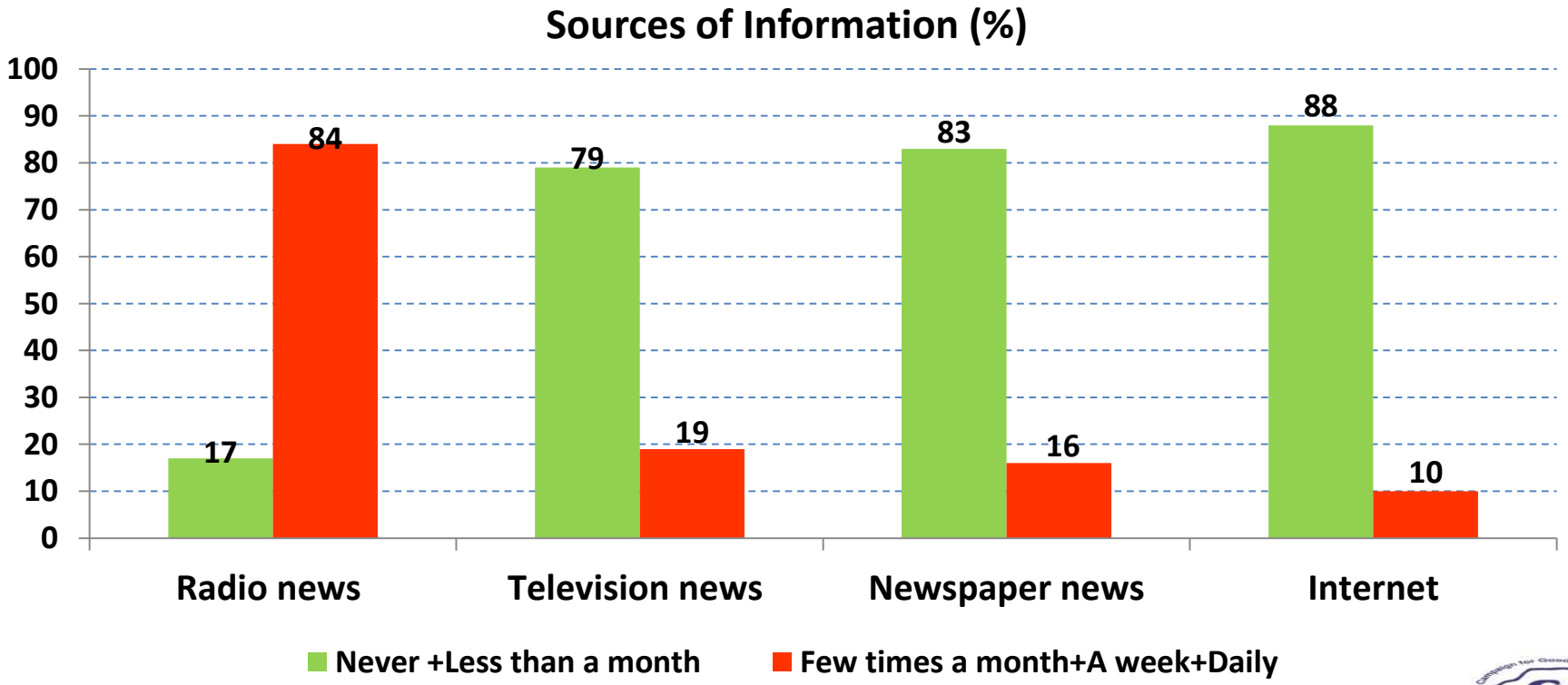
OPINIONS ON THE MEDIA

Opinions on the Media

Generally Sierra Leoneans are more likely to receive information from the radio.

An overwhelming majority (84%) report that they get information from the radio.

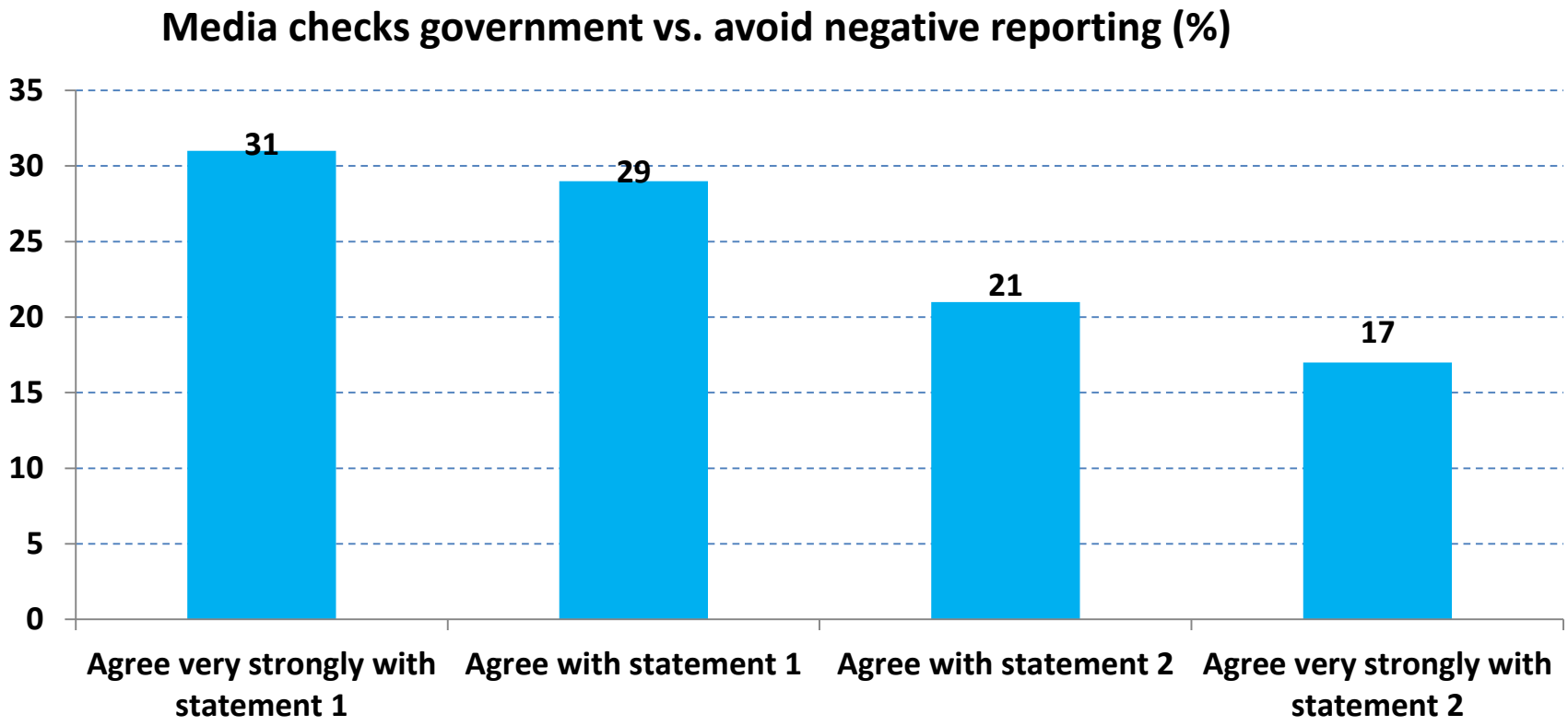
An astounding 88% say that the never get information from the internet.



Opinions on the Media

A solid majority of Sierra Leoneans (60%) support that the media should have the right to publish without government control.

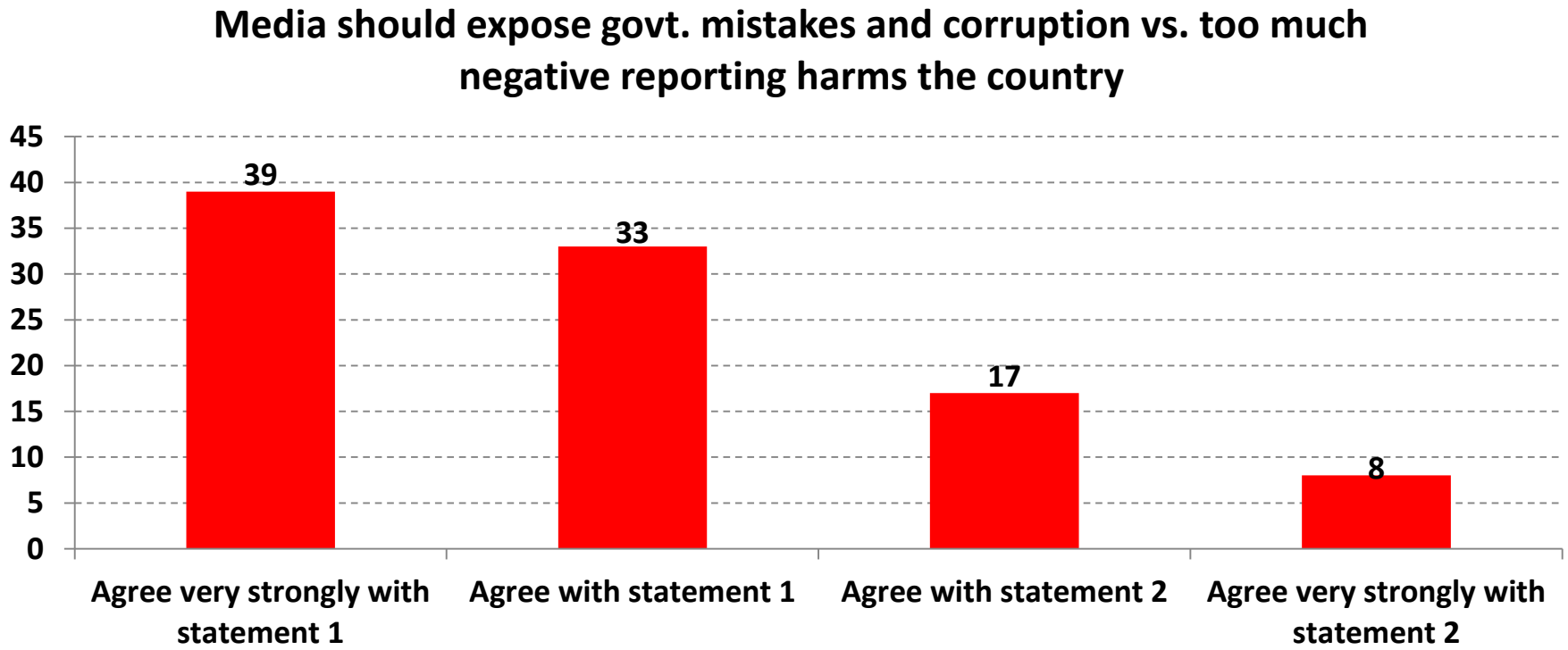
Whilst 38% are in favour of government control.



Opinions on the Media

A solid majority of Sierra Leoneans (72%) support media exposure of government mistakes and corruption.

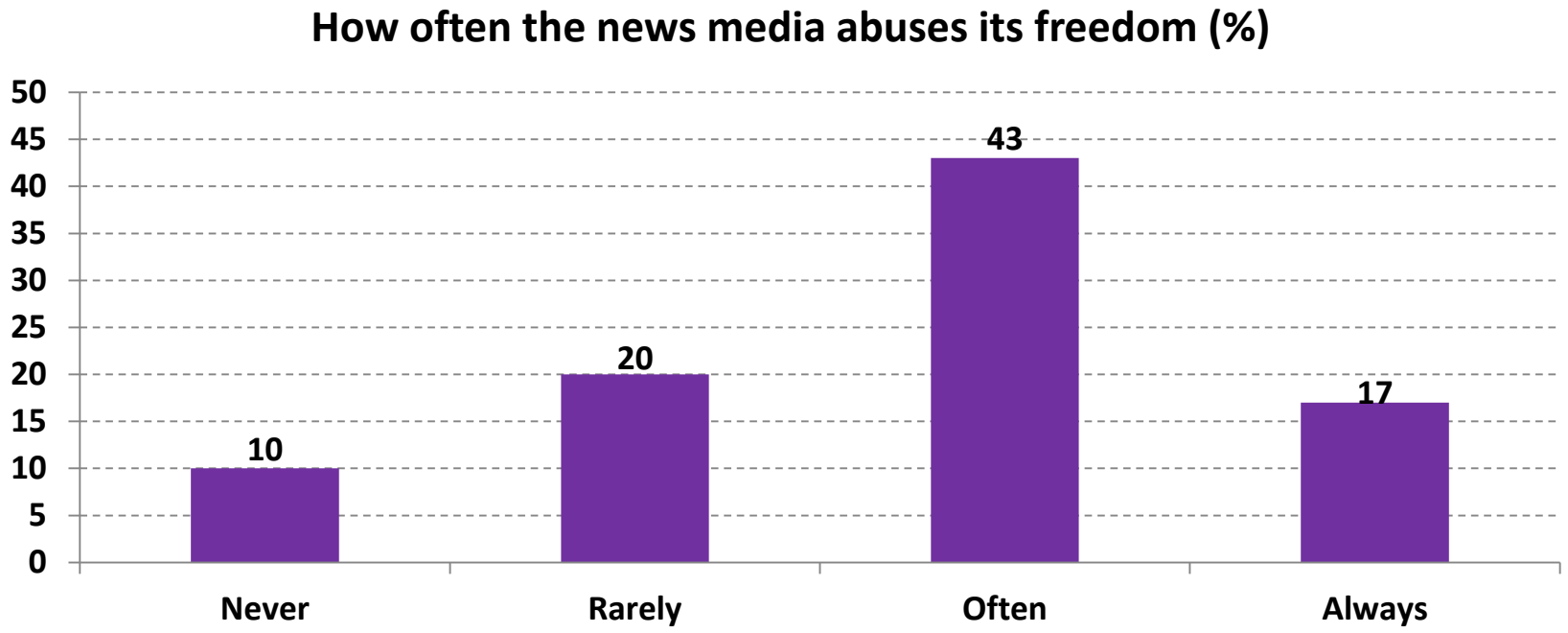
Whilst a quarter (25%) want media self-censorship on government mistakes and corruption.



Opinions on the Media

A 60 percent majority report that the media "often or always" abuses its freedom.

Whilst 10 percent report that the media "never" abuses its freedom.

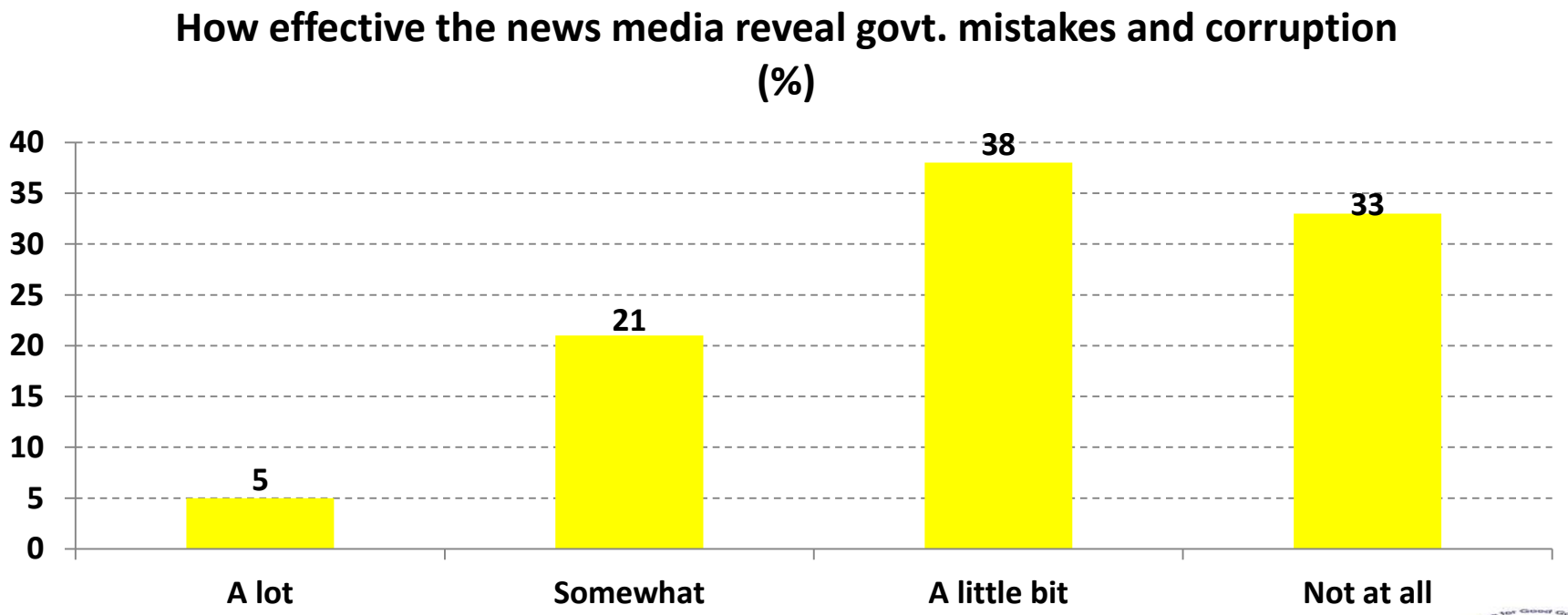


Opinions on the Media

Generally Sierra Leoneans have minimal confidence in the media in terms of effectively revealing government mistakes.

Only 5 percent believe that the media does report “alot” of government mistakes.

Whilst 33% believe that they don't report it at all.



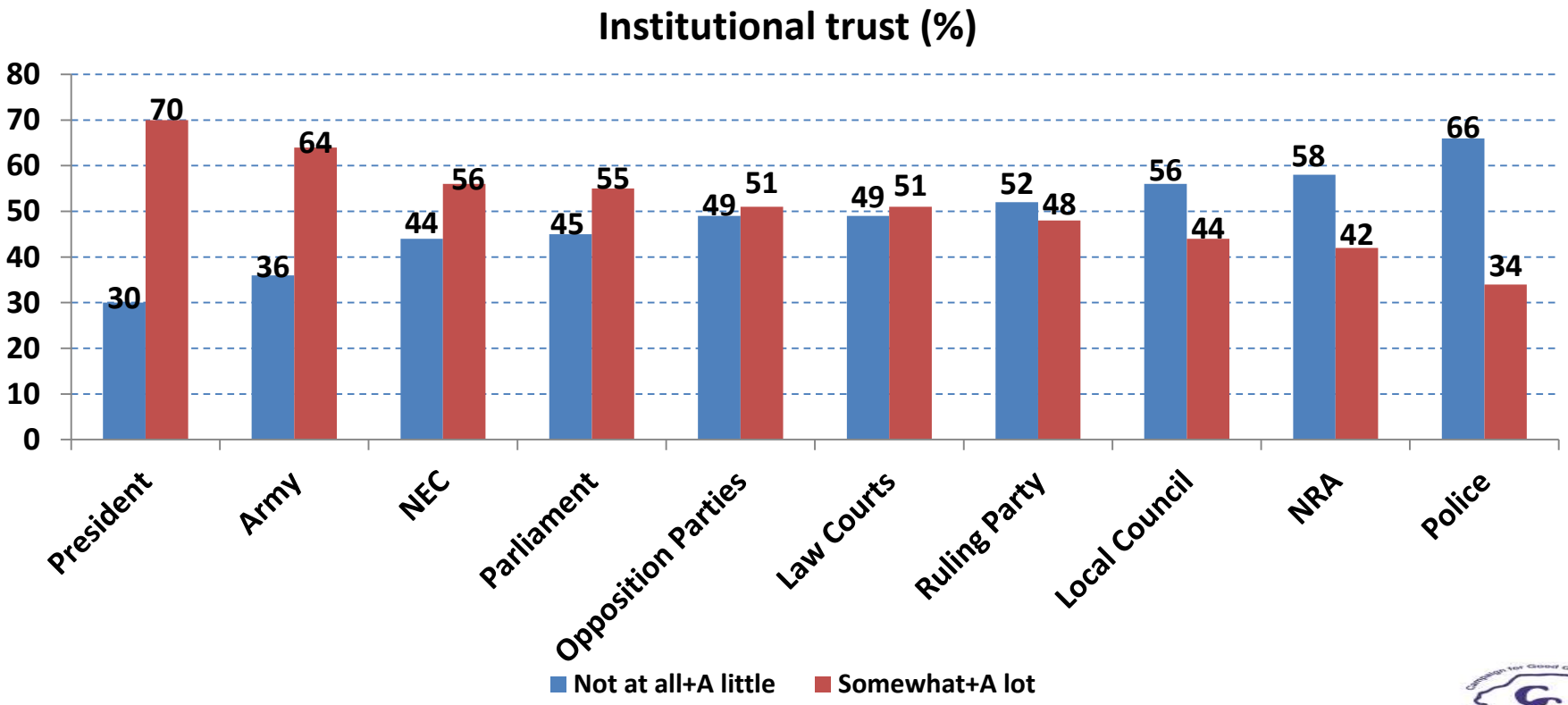
INSTITUTIONAL & SOCIAL TRUST

Institutional & Social Trust

Sierra Leoneans trust in state institutions is mixed.

Majority of Sierra Leoneans express trust in the President (70%); Army (64%); NEC (56%); Parliament (55%).

In contrast , majority express mistrust in the Police (66%); NRA (58%); Local Council (56%) and the Ruling Party APC in general (52%).

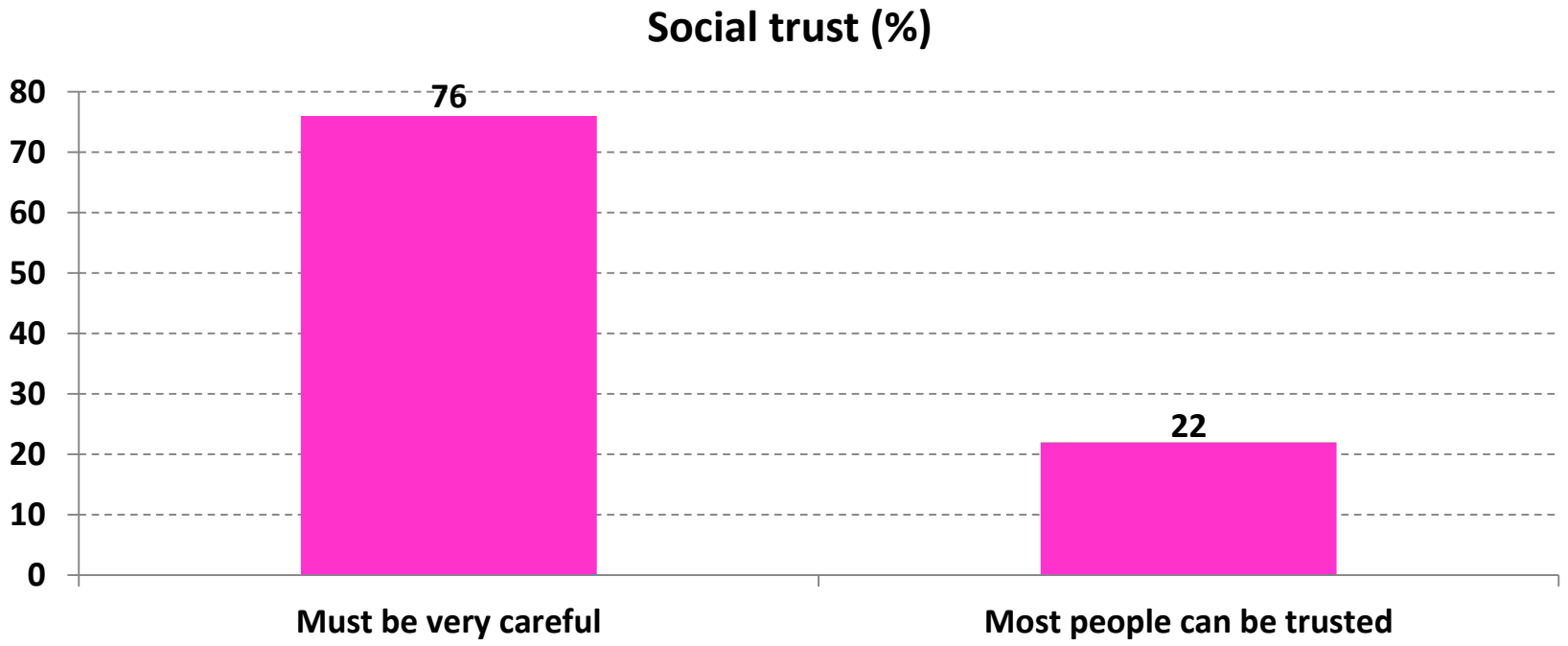


Institutional & Social Trust

Sierra Leoneans exhibit low interpersonal trust.

An overwhelming majority (76%) say that people "must be very careful" in dealing with people.

Only 22% say that "most people can be trusted".



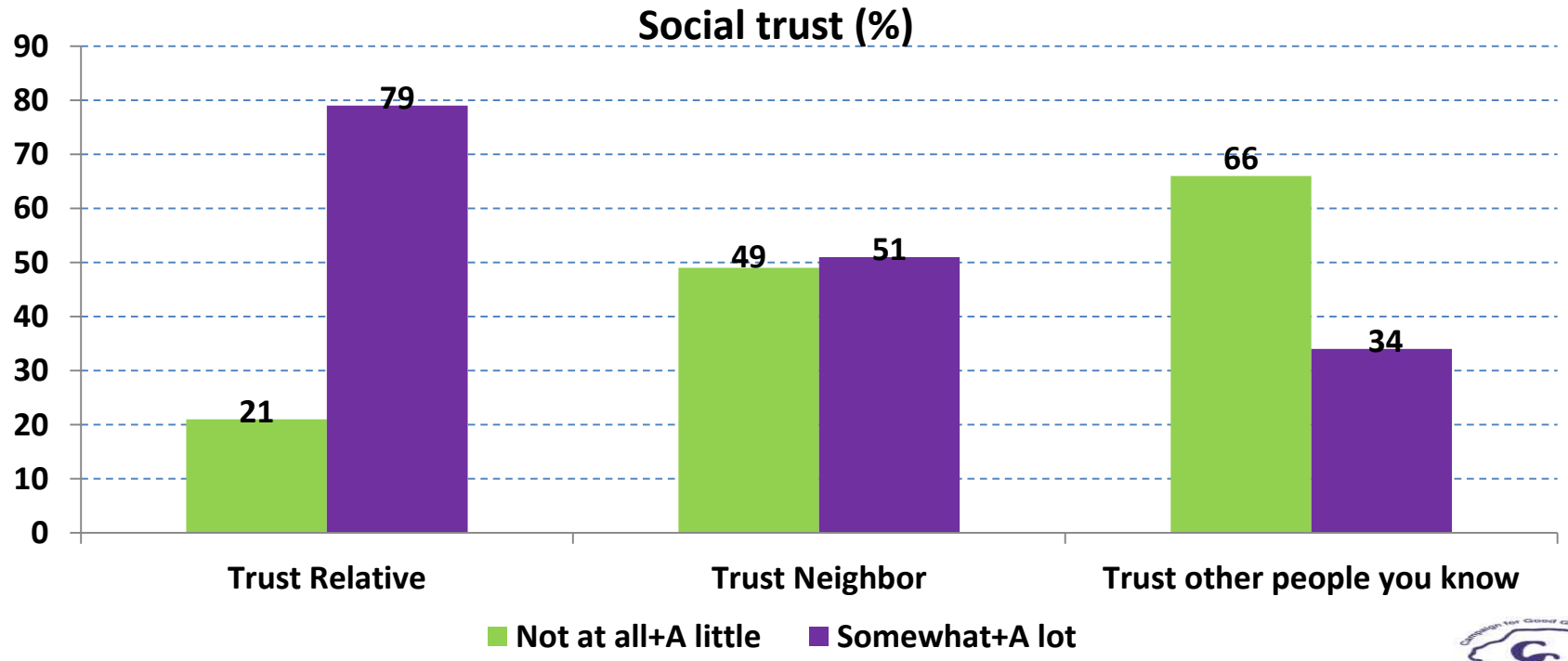
Institutional & Social Trust

Sierra Leoneans trust their relatives more than others.

A majority (79%) trust their relatives "somewhat or a lot".

51% trust neighbour "somewhat or a lot".

Whilst 34% "trust other people they know".



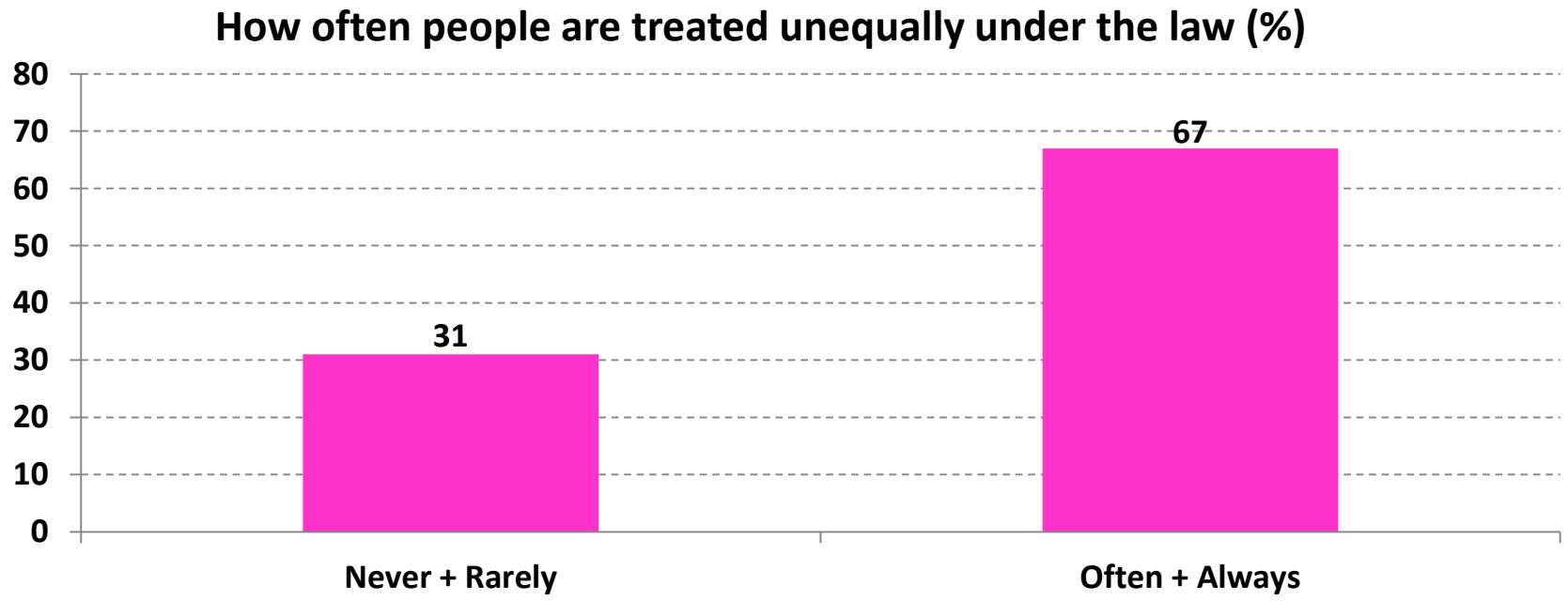
OPINIONS ON EQUITY/GENDER EQUALITY

Opinions on equity & gender equality

Sierra Leoneans believe that generally people are treated unequally under the law.

67% say that "often or always" people are treated unequally under the law.

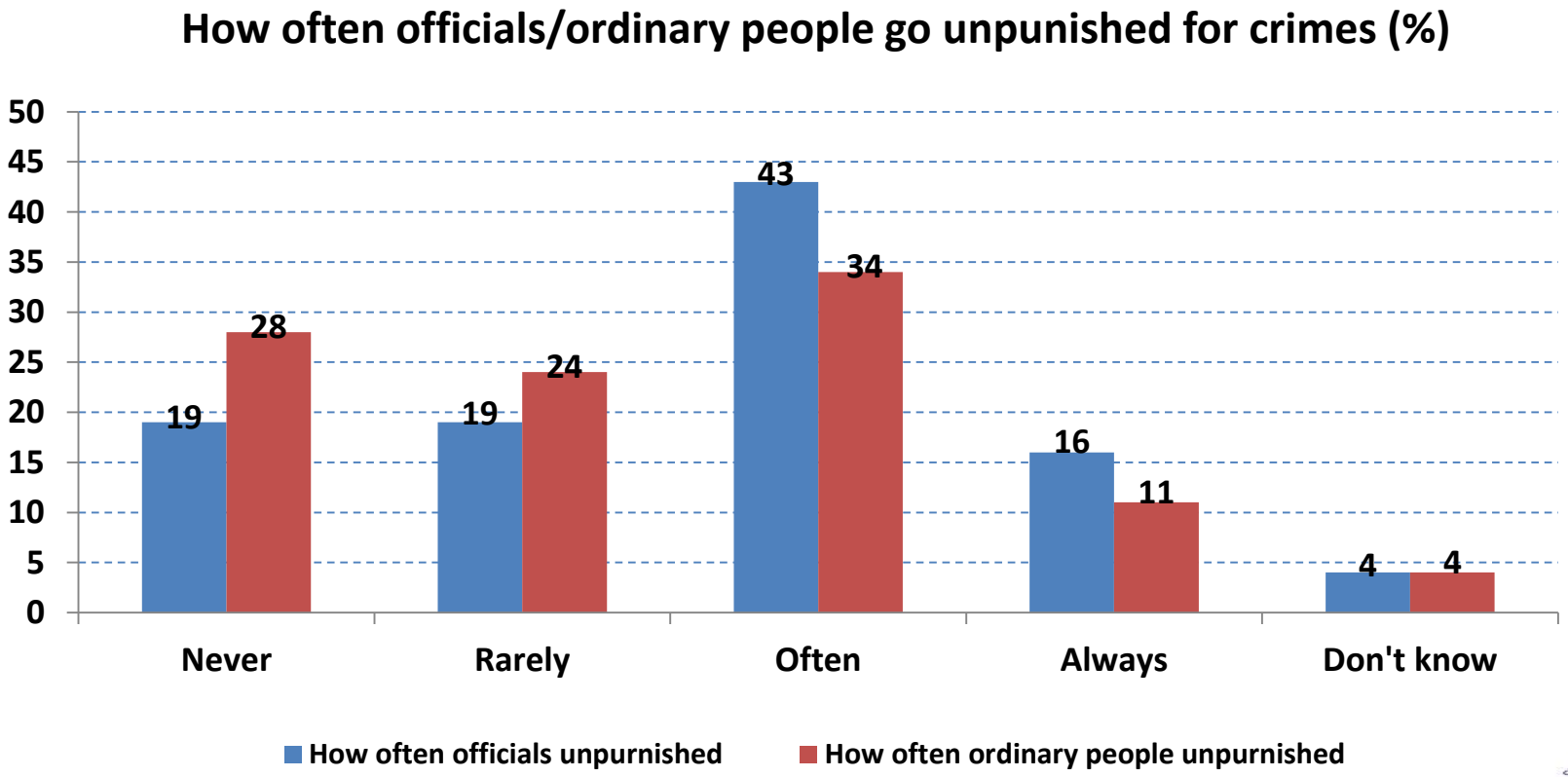
Whilst 31% say that "never or rarely" are people treated unequally under the law.



Opinions on equity & gender equality

Sierra Leoneans express mixed views on how the rule of law is practiced in terms of crime and punishment.

A solid majority (59%) believe that "often or always" officials go unpunished. Whilst ordinary people go unpunished "often or always" at 45%.

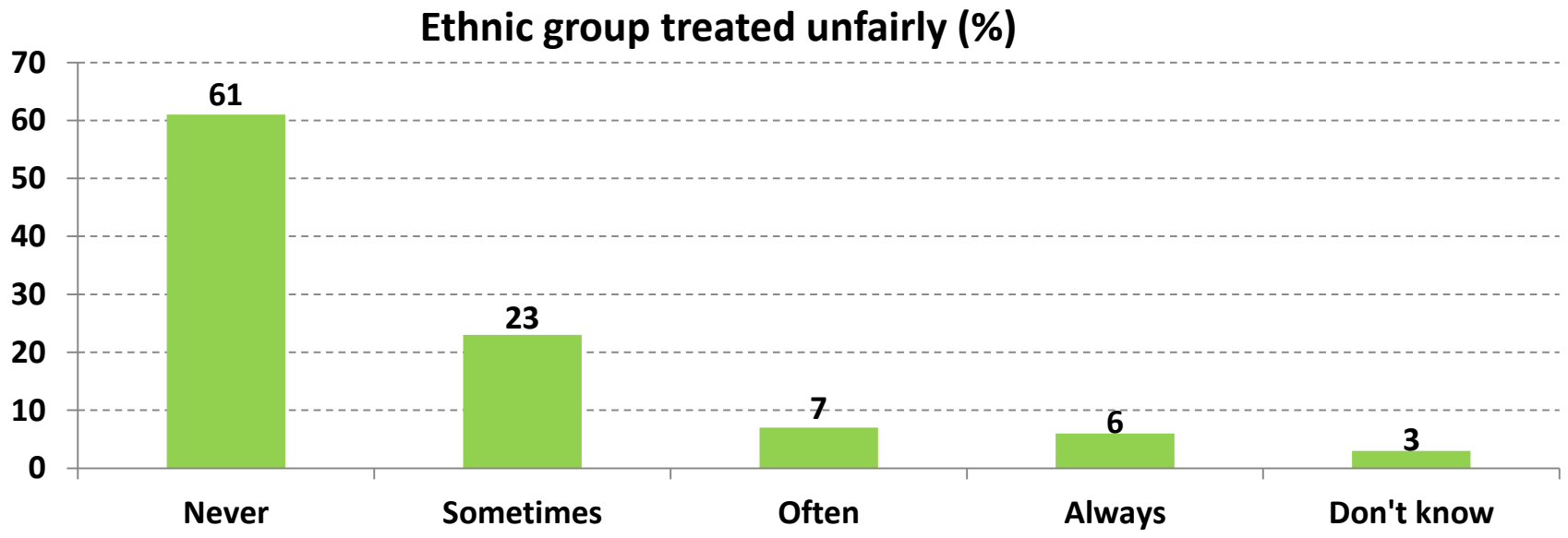


Opinions on equity & gender equality

Sierra Leoneans generally believe that government "never" treats their ethnic groups fairly.

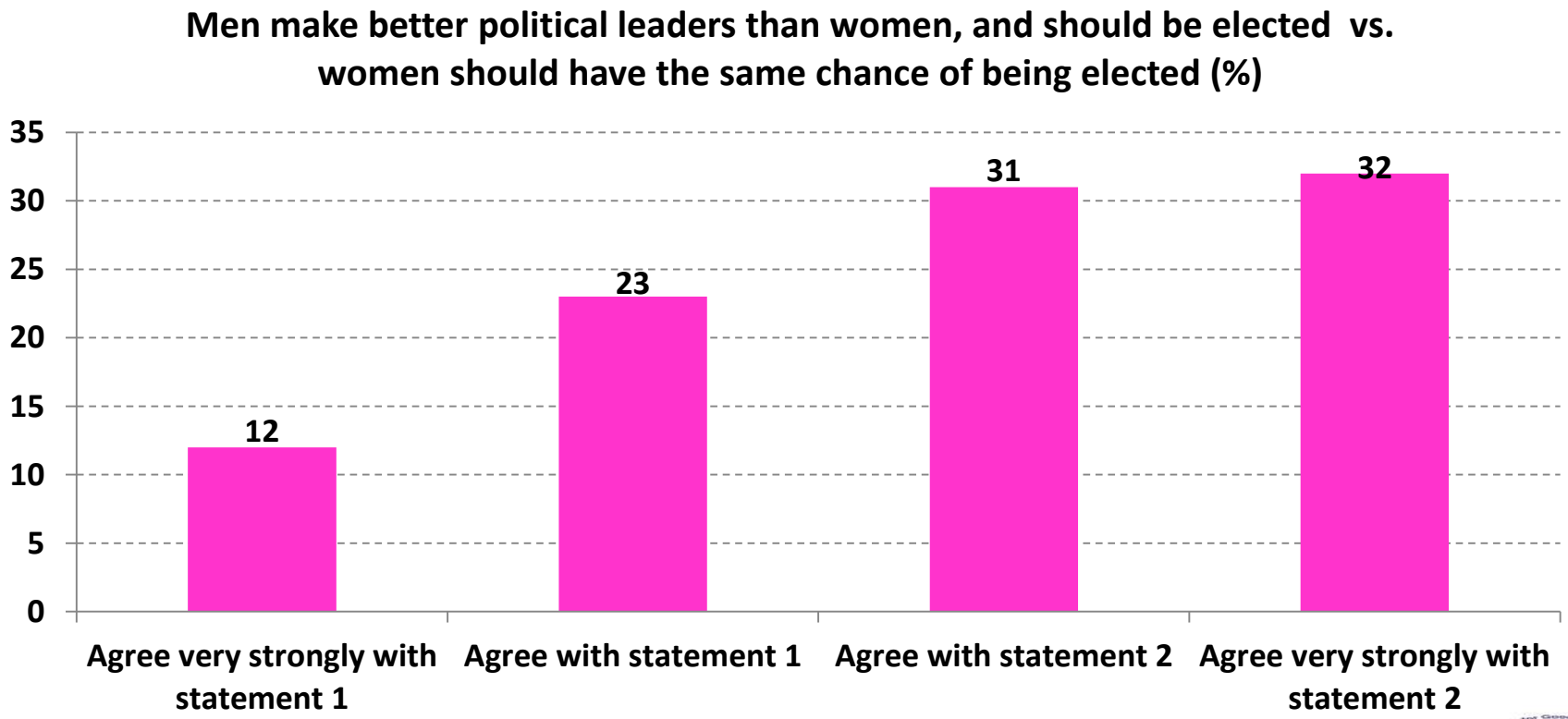
A majority (61%) perceive that their ethnic group are "never" treated unfairly by government.

However, almost a third (36%) feel their ethnic groups are treated unfairly by government "sometimes, often or always".



Opinions on equity & gender equality

About a third (35%) support that men make better political leaders than women. Whilst a solid majority (63%) support that women should have the same chance of being elected.

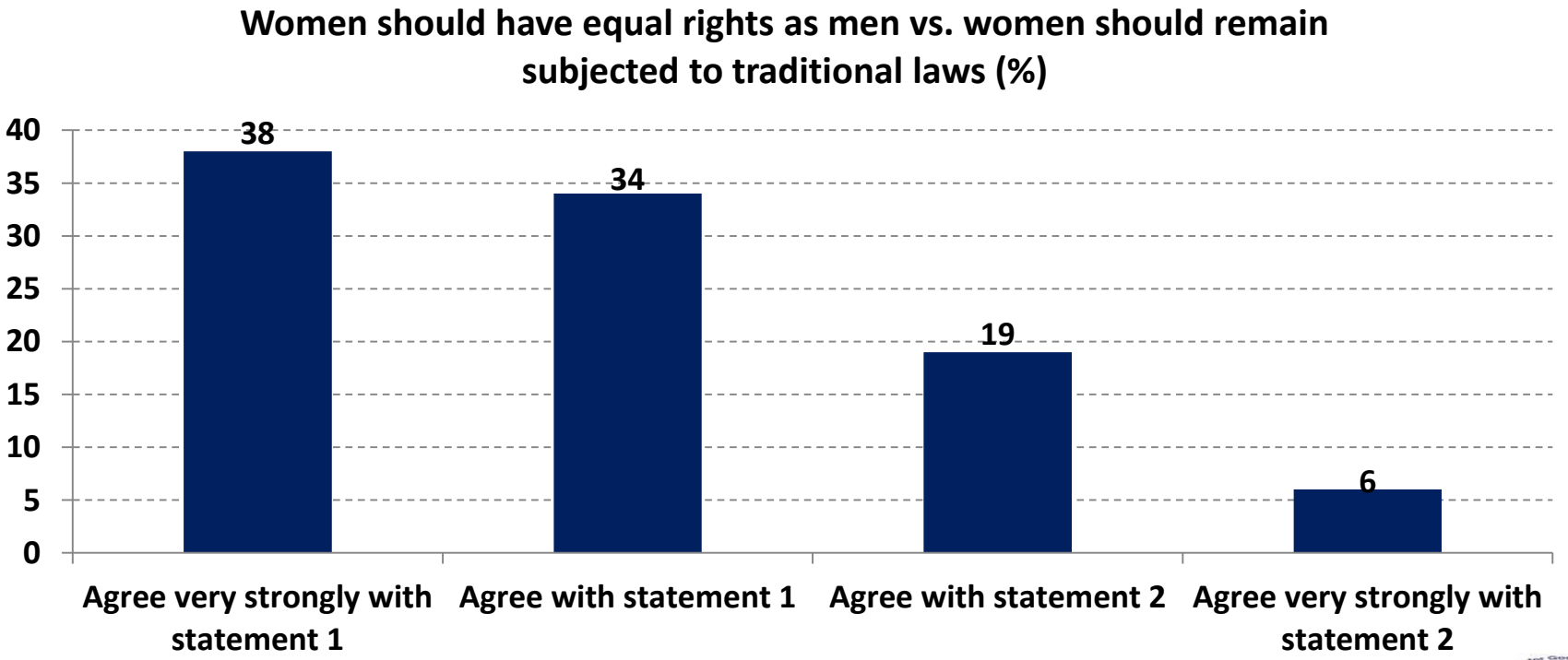


Opinions on equity & gender equality

Sierra Leoneans express remarkable support for upholding equality of rights.

An overwhelming majority (72%) support that women should have equal rights as men.

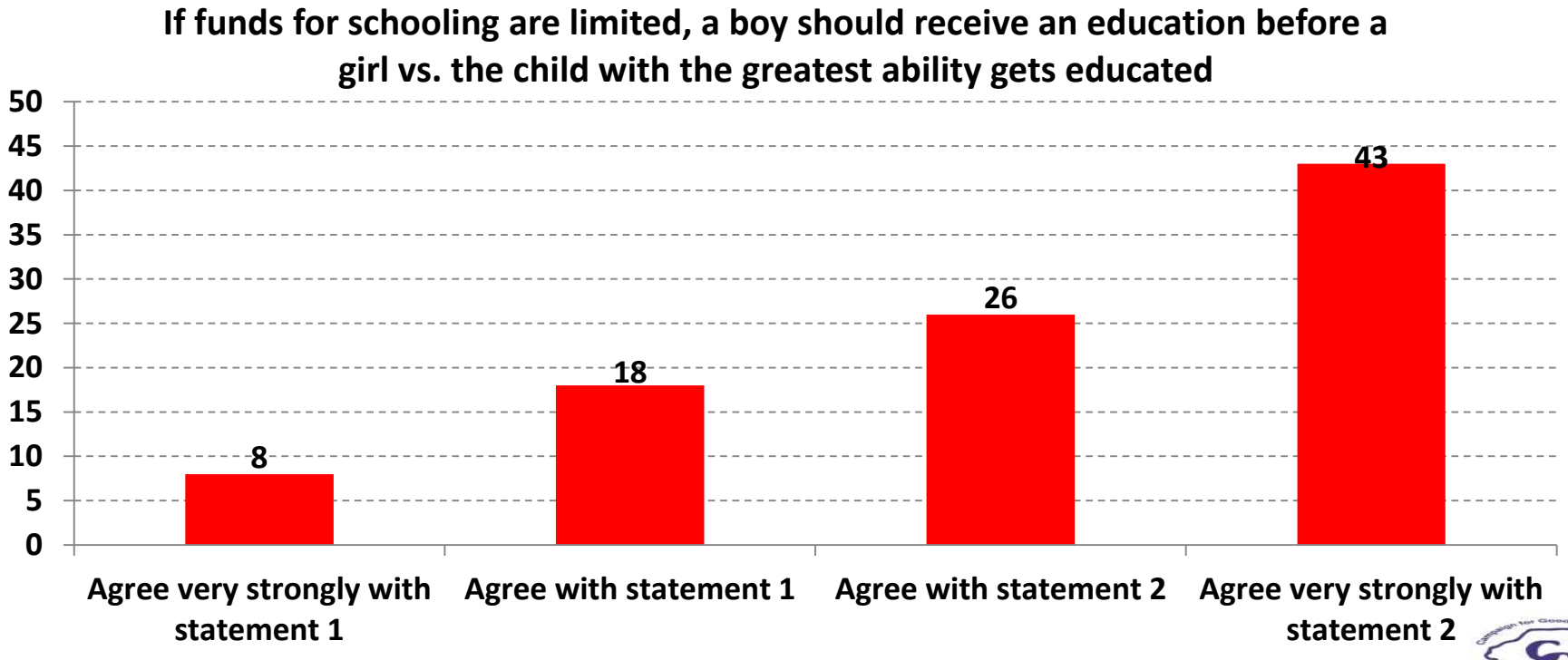
Only a quarter (25%) support that women should remain subjected to traditional laws.



Opinions on equity & gender equality

Sierra Leoneans continue to demonstrate strong support for equal rights even in the area of education.

Only a quarter (26%) support that where funds are limited only a boy should receive education.
Whilst a resounding majority (69%) support that the child with the greatest ability gets educated.



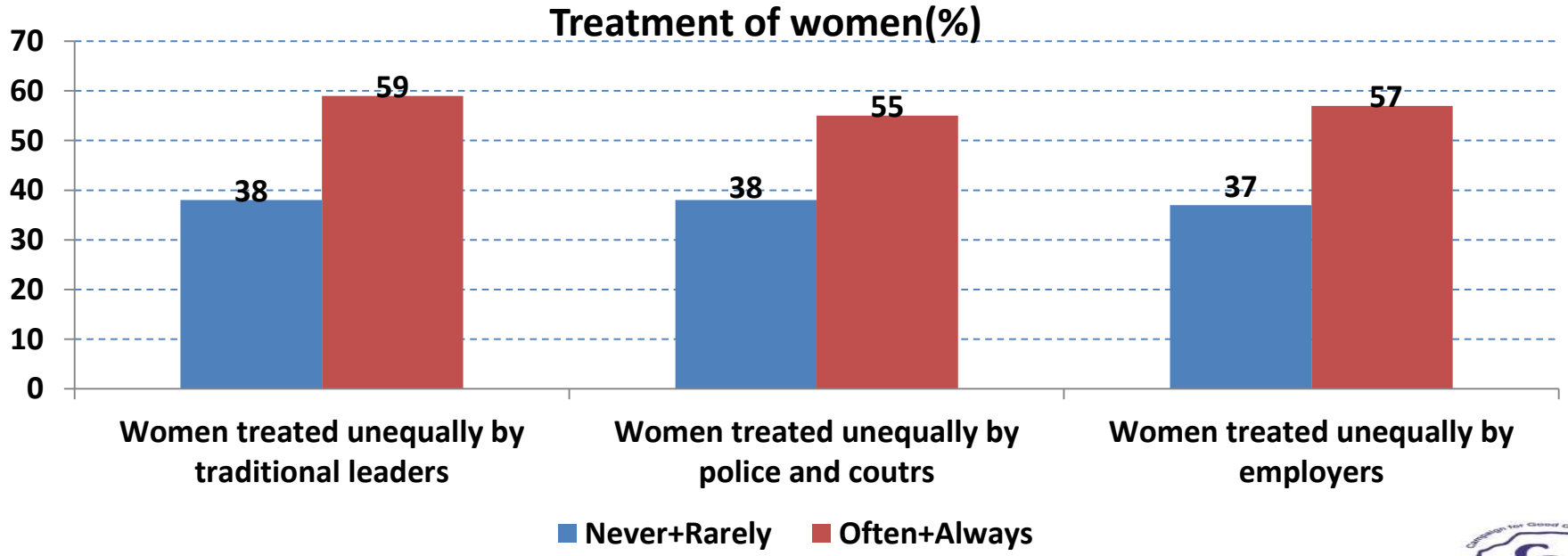
Opinions on equity & gender equality

Sierra Leoneans perceive unequal treatment of women by traditional leaders, police, courts and employers.

Majority (59%) think that women are "often or always" treated unequally by traditional leaders. A third (38%) think otherwise.

55% think that women are "often or always" treated unequally by police and courts. A third (38%) think otherwise.

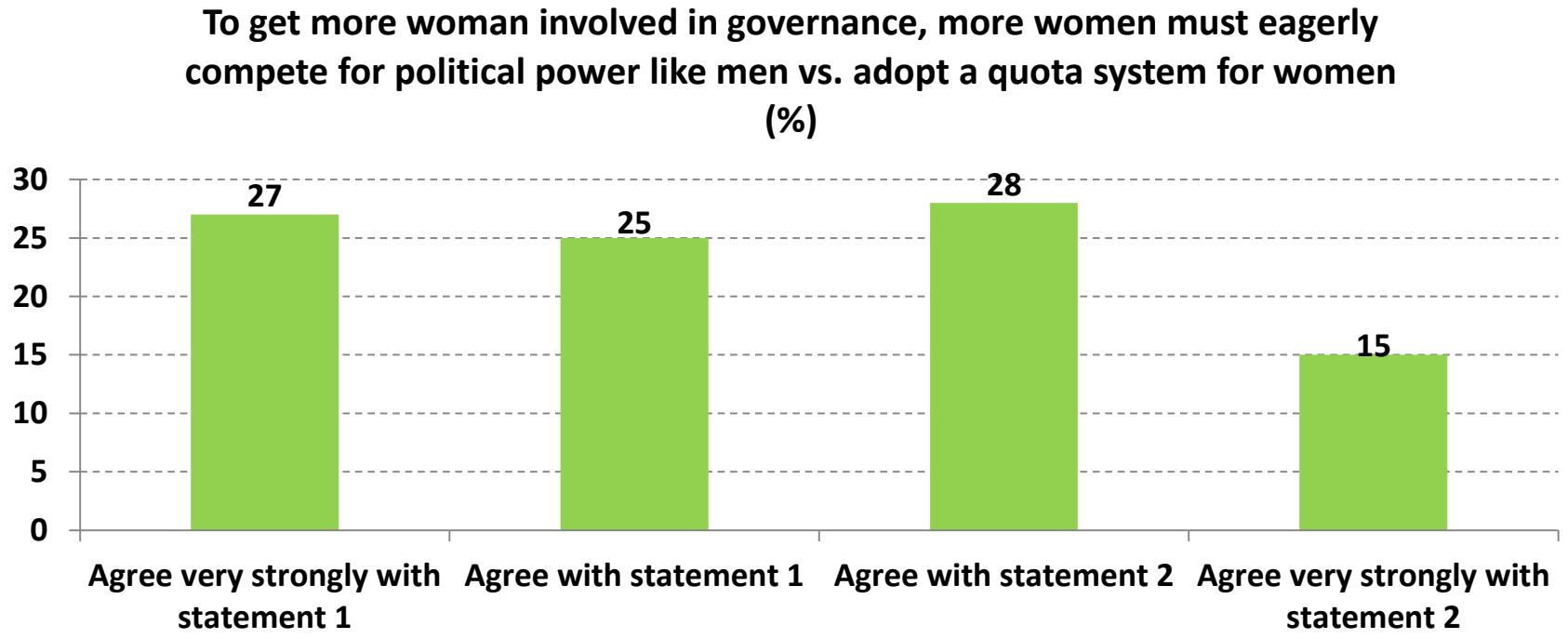
A majority (57%) think that women are treated unequally by employers. But a large minority (37%) think it "never or rarely" happens.



Opinions on equity & gender equality

A majority (52%) support that in order to get more women in governance they should compete on an equal basis with men.

But a solid minority (43%) support the need for adopting a quota system for women.



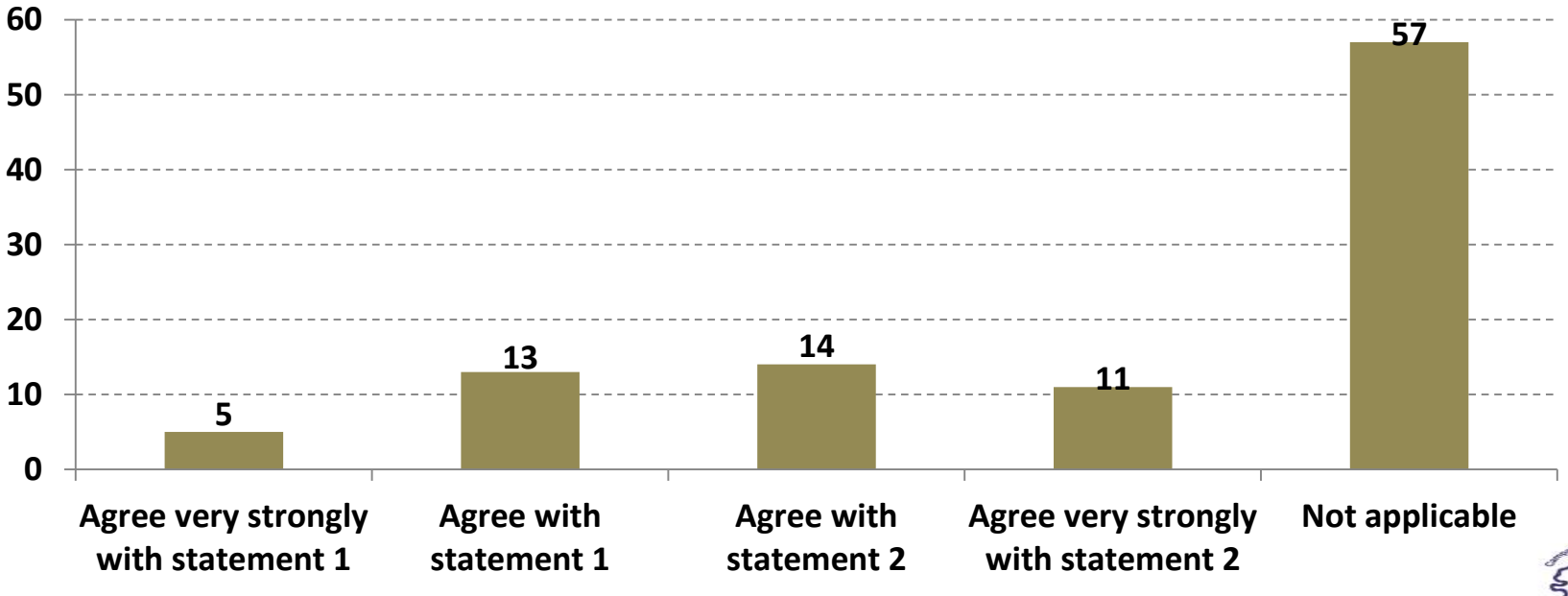
Opinions on equity & gender equality

Sierra Leoneans demonstrate an indifferent attitude towards the minimum 30% quota system.
Only 18% support that political parties should voluntarily institute quota system for women.

Whilst a quarter (25%) support that the country should pass a law that grants women some quota .

A majority (57%) think the question is "not applicable" for whatever reason.

Political parties should voluntarily institute a quota system for women vs. country should pass a law that grants women some quota (%)

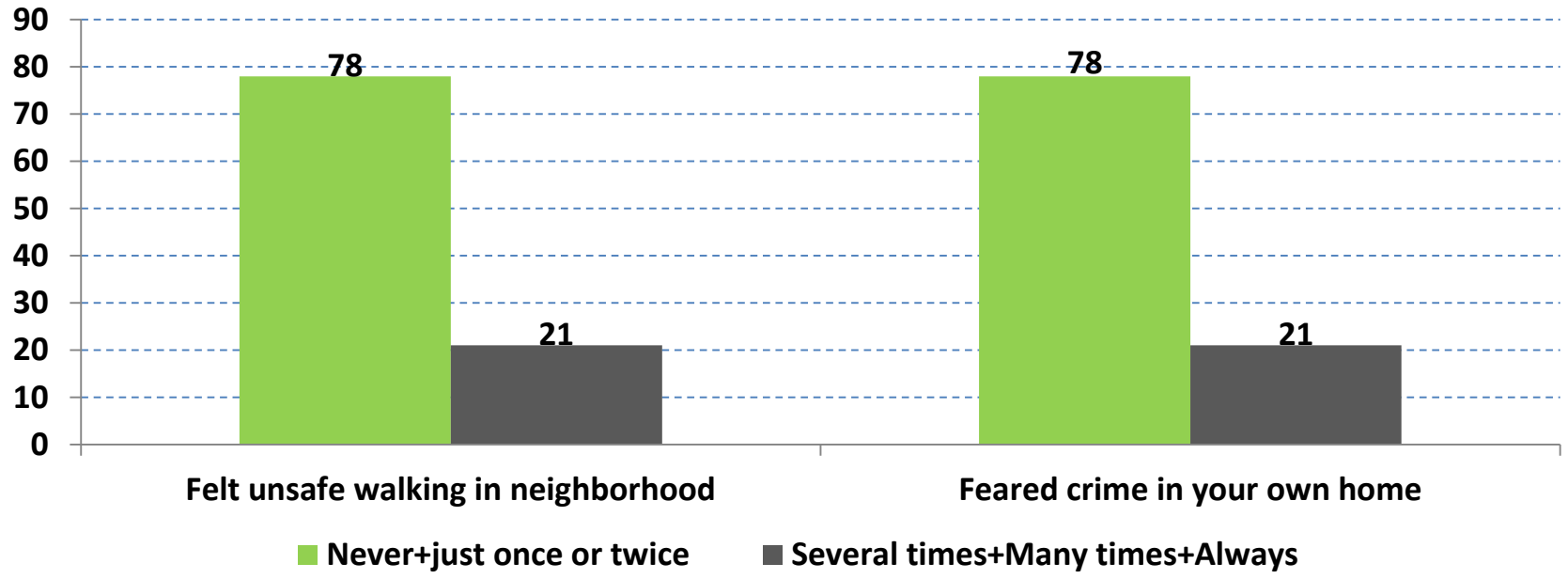


OPINIONS ON PERSONAL SECURITY & SAFETY

Opinions on personal security & safety

Sierra Leoneans feel safe and secure in their neighbourhood and homes.

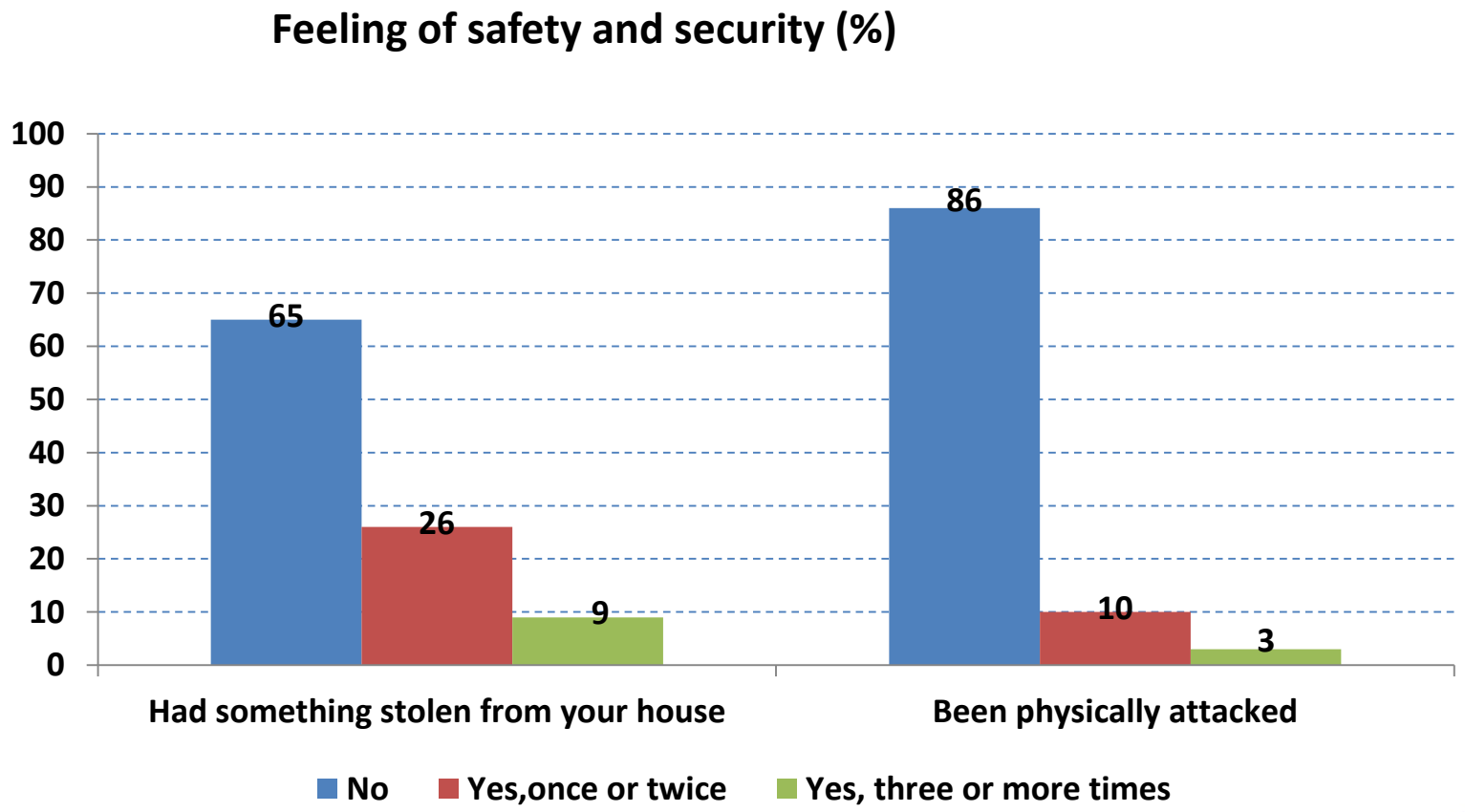
A large majority (78%) "never, just once or twice" felt unsafe walking in their neighbourhood and feared crime in their homes.



Opinions on personal security & safety

In the same vein, a majority (60%) said they have never had something stolen from their house.

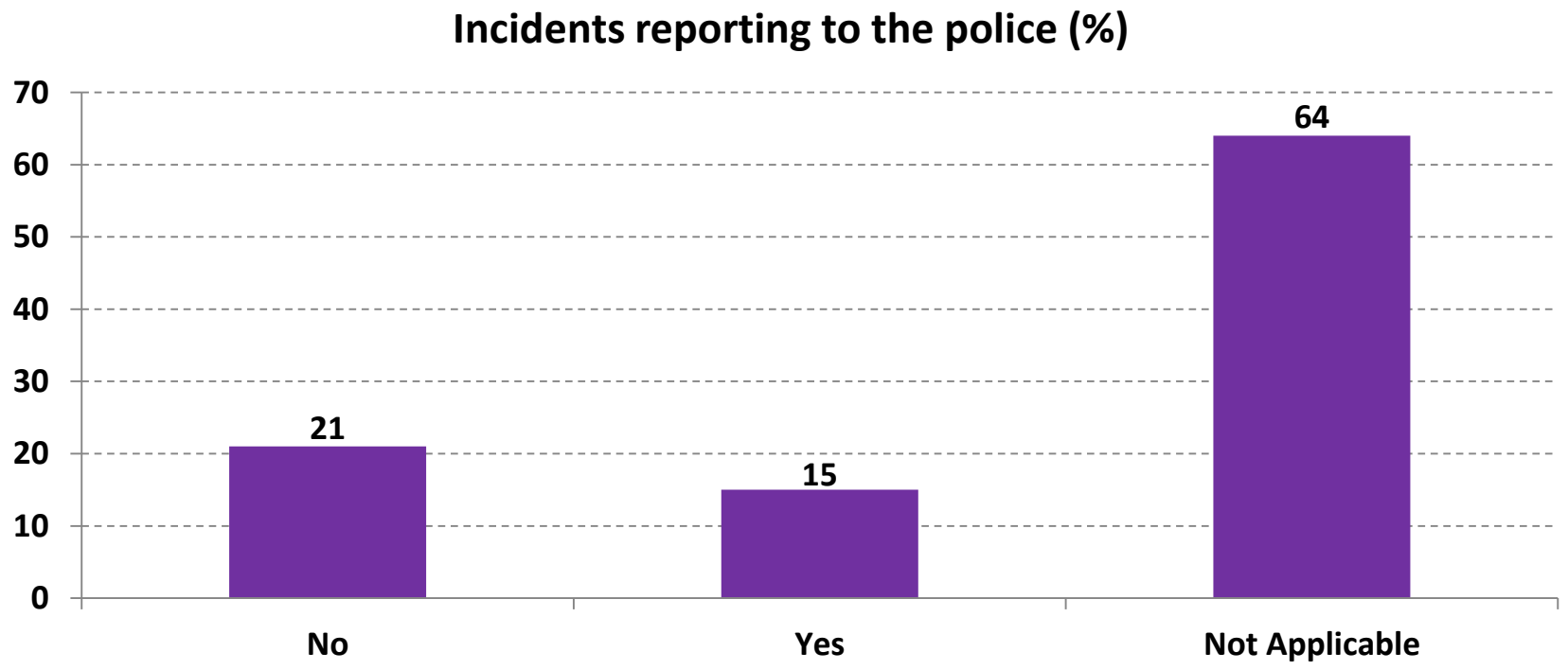
Whilst an overwhelming majority (86%) said they have not been physically attacked in the last 12 months.



Opinions on personal security & safety

When asked about whether such incidents were reported to the police only 15% reported such issues. Whilst 21% said no.

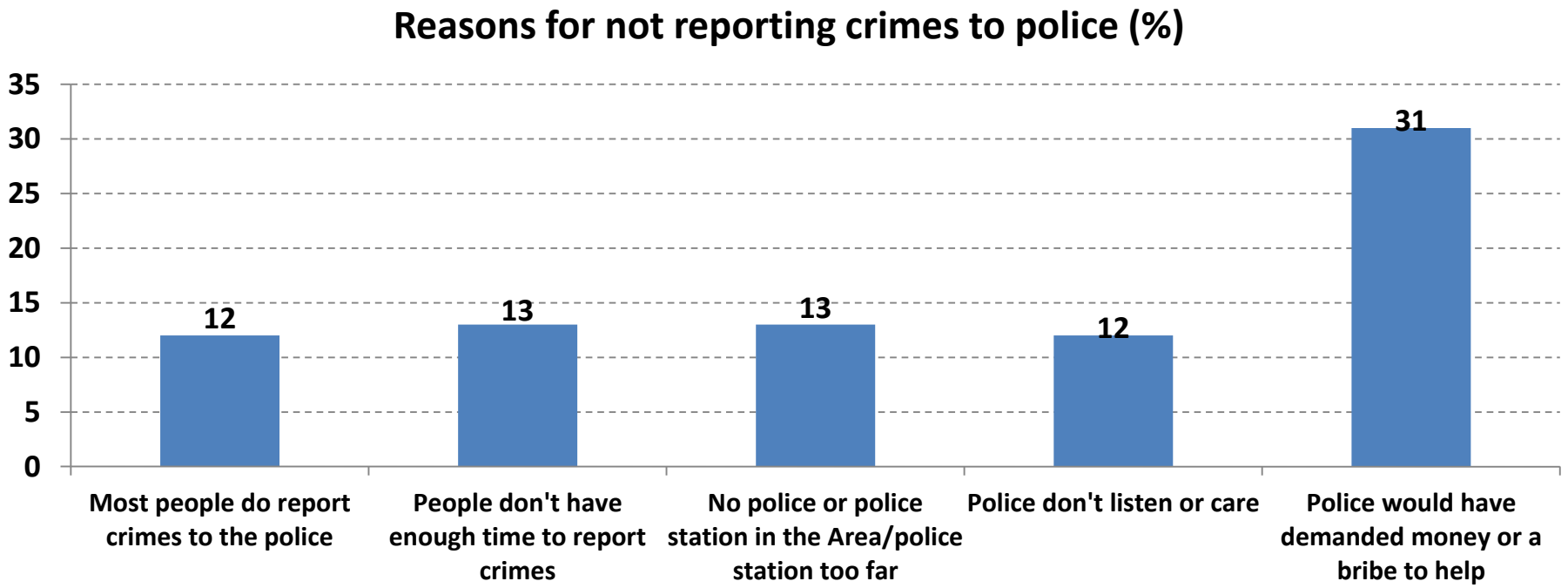
An alarming 64% said it is not applicable.



Opinions on personal security & safety

General perceptions on why people do not report crimes to the police.
Reasons cited are as follows:

= Police would have demanded money or a bribe to help (31%)
= People don't have enough time to report crimes (13%)
= No police or police station in the area or too far (13%)
= Police don't listen or care (12%)
= Most people do report crimes to the police (12%)

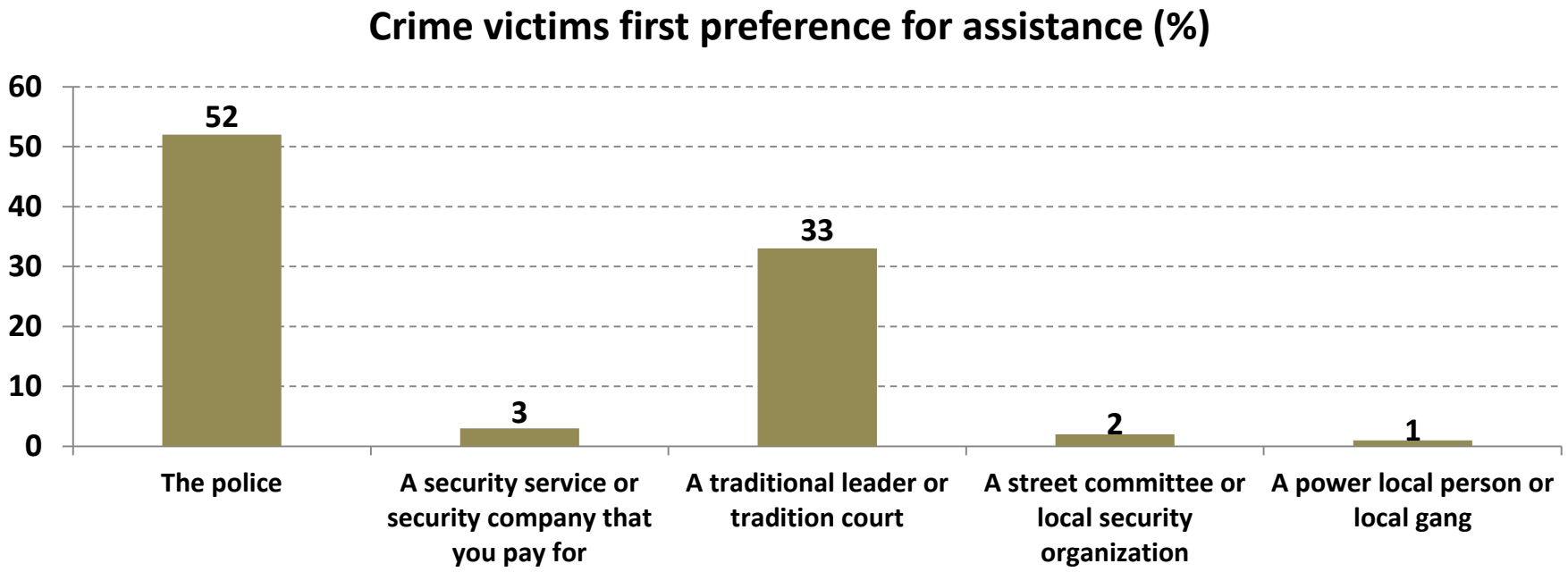


Opinions on personal security & safety

Sierra Leoneans express mixed views for assistance in crimes.

A majority (52%) report that their first preference in seeking assistance for crimes is the police.

A third (33%) report that they prefer seeking assistance from traditional leaders or traditional court.

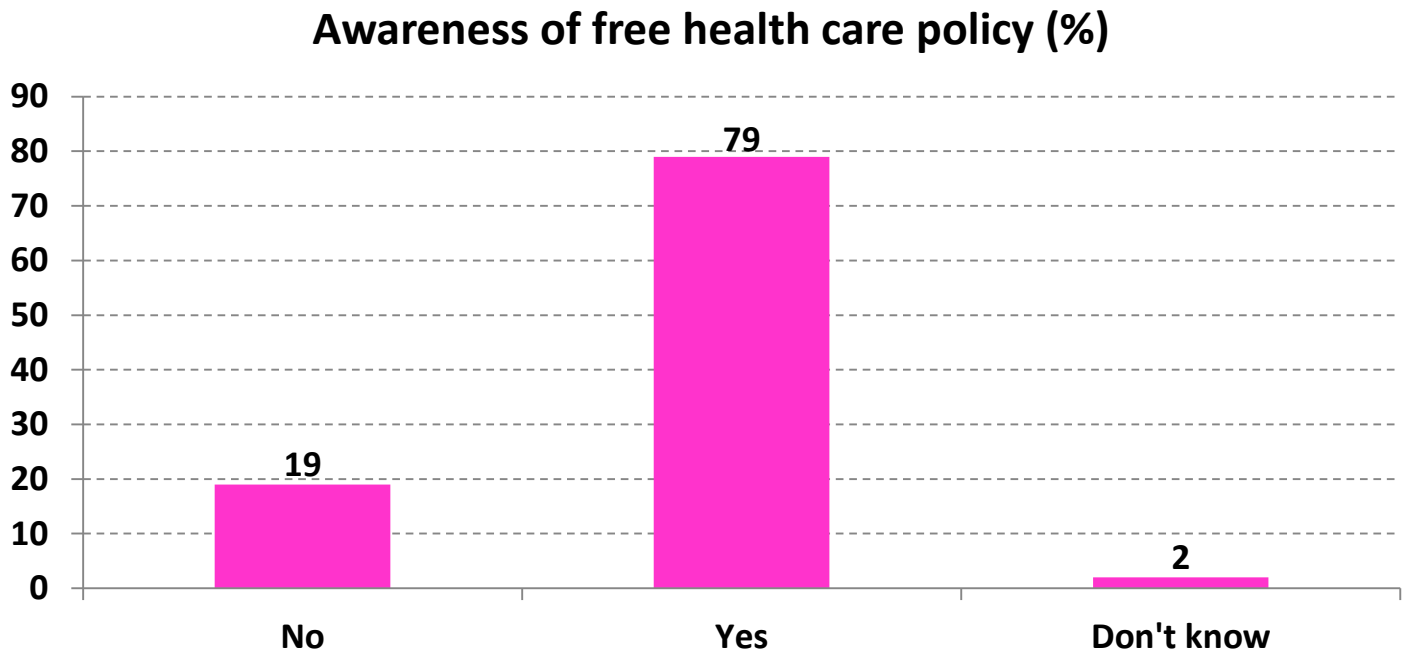


OPINIONS ON FREE HEALTH CARE & STREET CHILDREN

Opinions on free health care & street children

An overwhelming majority (79%) of Sierra Leoneans responded that they have knowledge of the government's free health care policy.

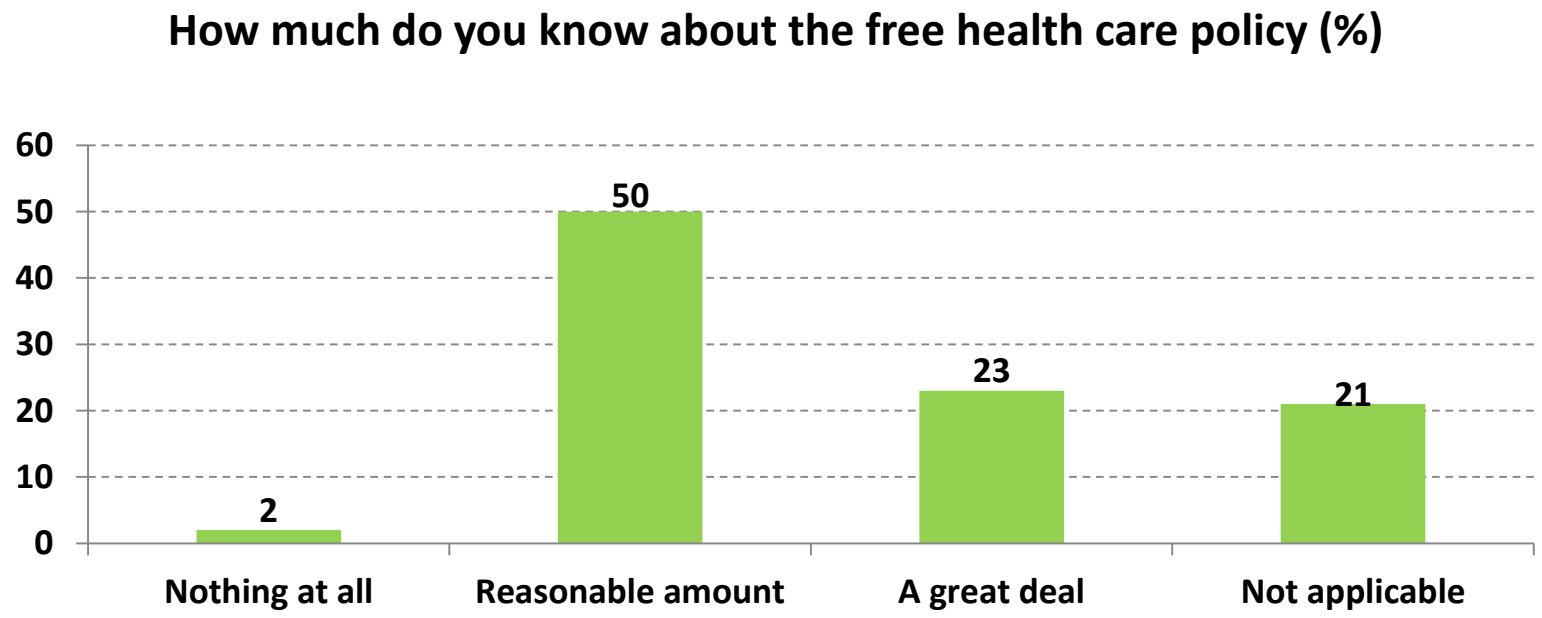
Only 19% said they are not aware.



Opinions on free health care & street children

In terms of how much information they have on it at least 50% said they have “reasonable amount” of knowledge on it.

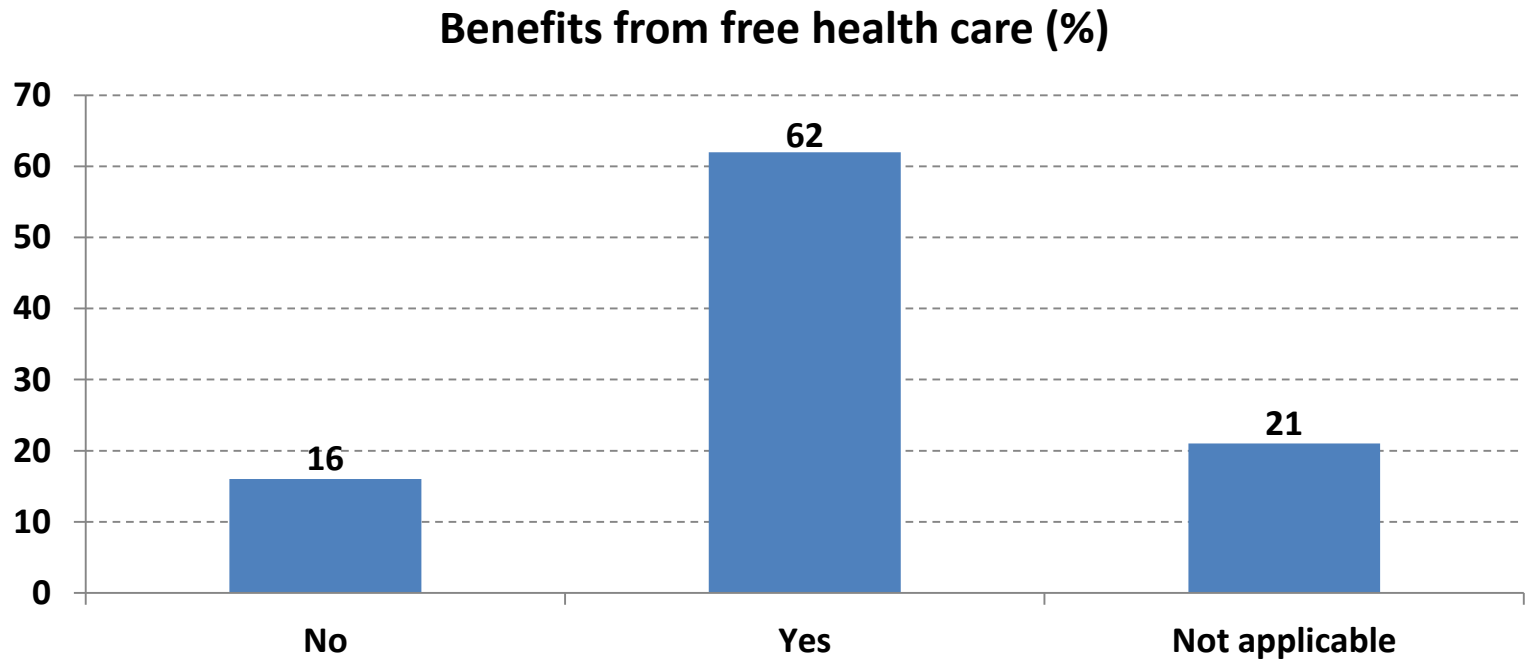
23% said they have “a great deal” of knowledge about it.



Opinions on free health care & street children

A solid majority (62%) said they have benefitted from the free health care.

Only 16% said no they haven't benefitted from it.

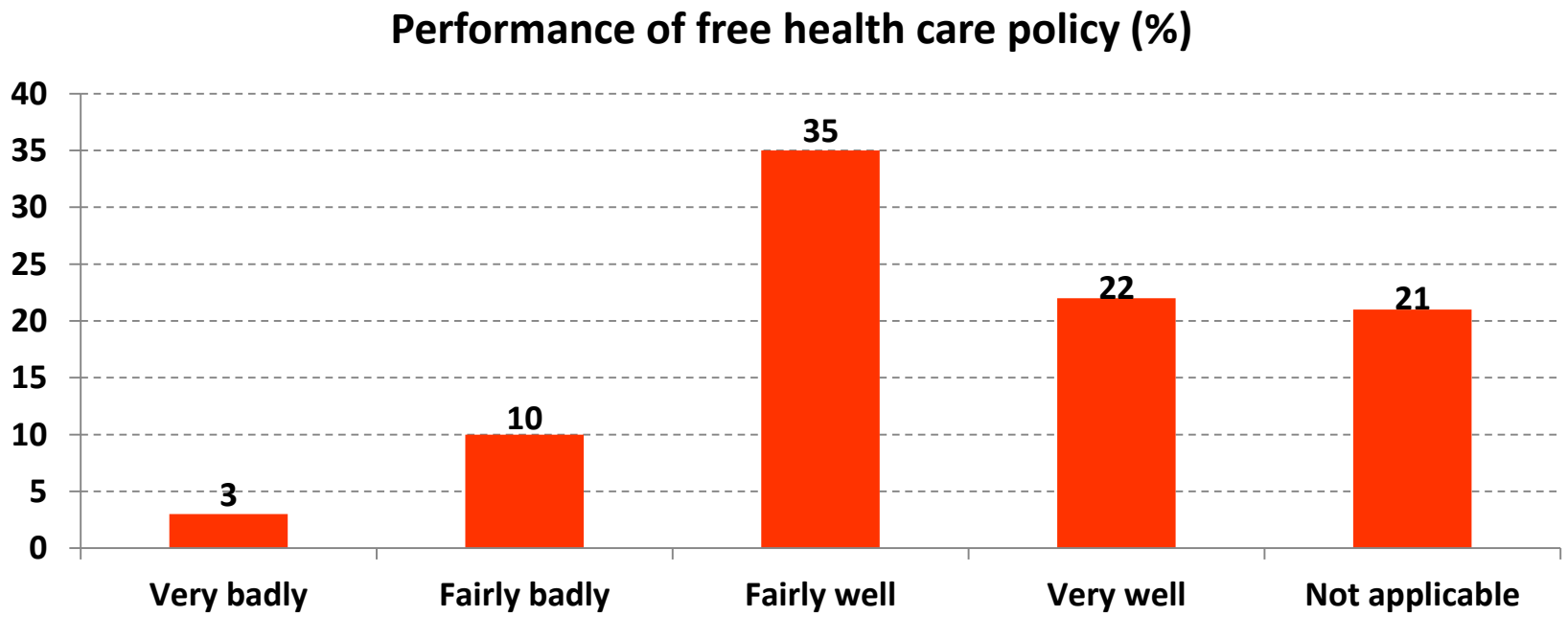


Opinions on free health care & street children

Sierra Leoneans assess the level of performance of the free health care policy.

A majority (57%) said that it is "fairly or very well" executed.

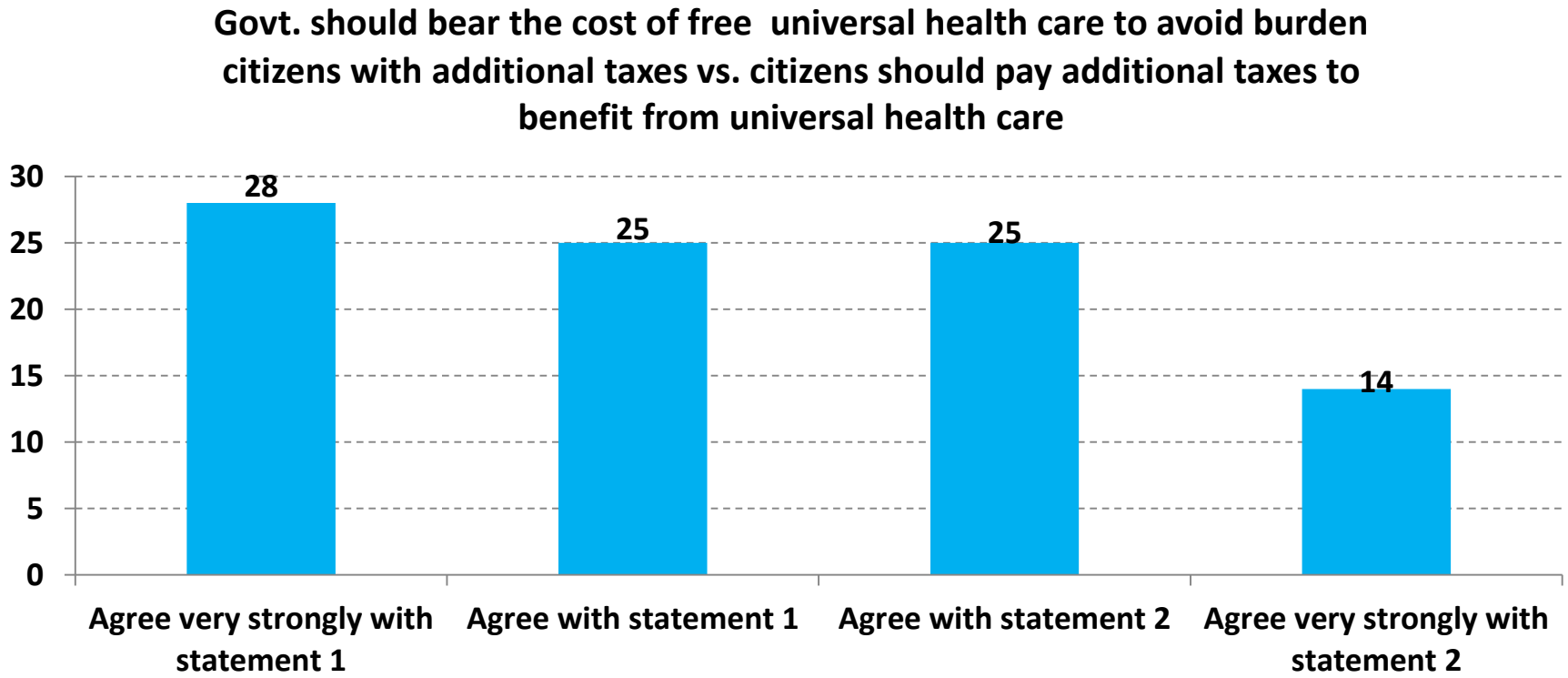
Whilst 13% said it is "very badly or fairly badly" executed.



Opinions on free health care & street children

53% reported that government should bear the cost of free universal health care to avoid burdening citizens with additional taxes.

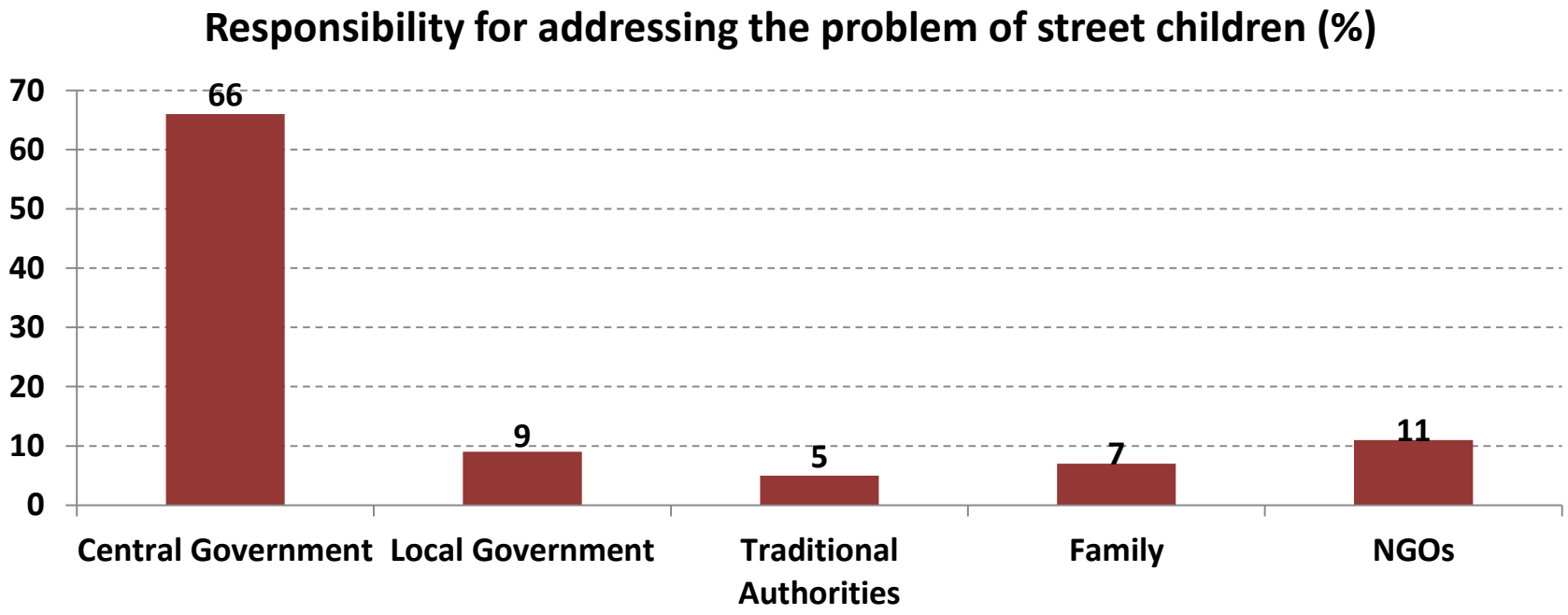
Whilst 39% said citizens should pay additional taxes to benefit from universal health care.



Opinions on free Health Care & Street Children

A good majority (66%) puts the burden on responsibility for street children on the central government.

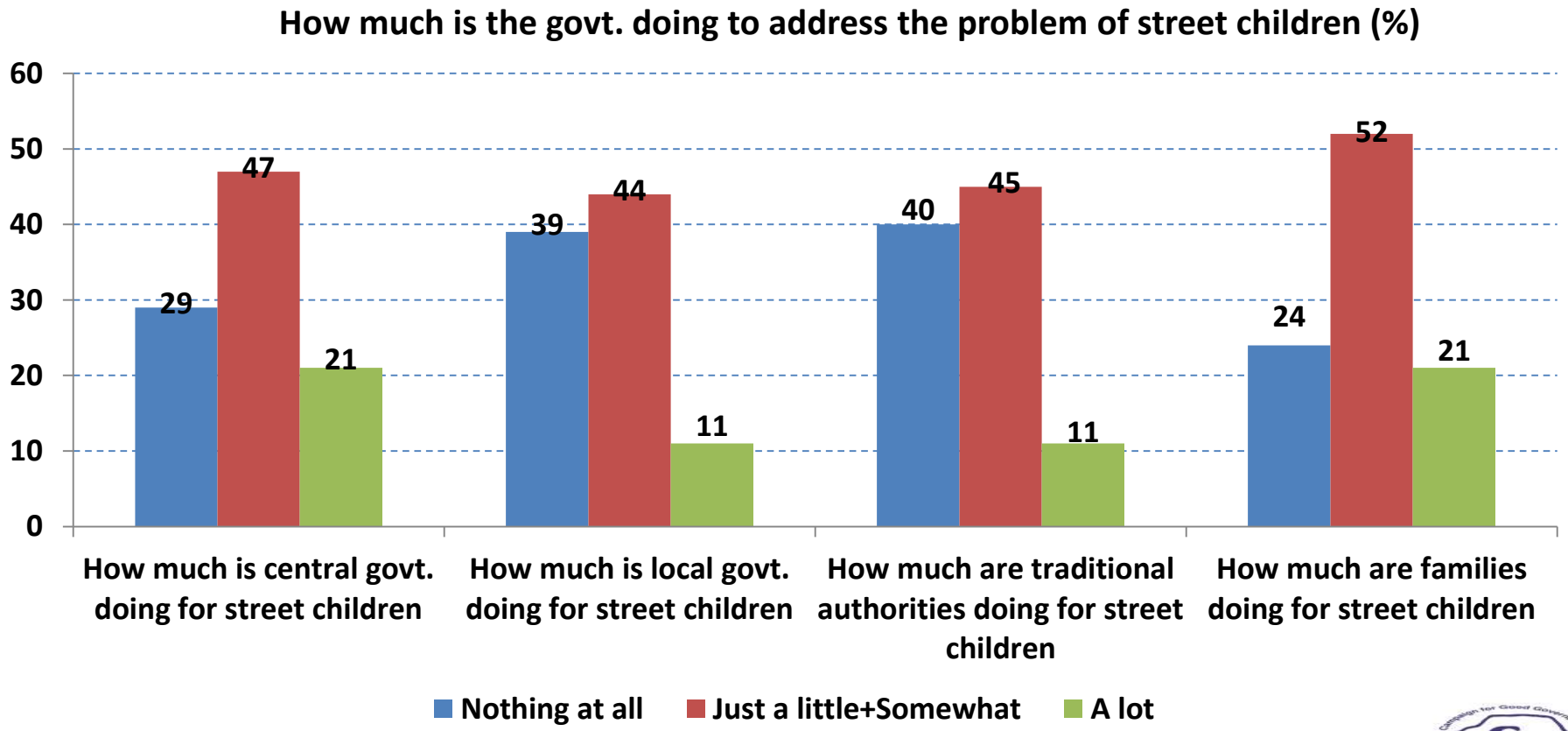
About a third (32%) believe the responsibility should be borne by "local government (9%); traditional authorities (5%); family (7%) or NGOs (11%).



Opinions on free Health Care & Street Children

Sierra Leoneans express mixed views on what the government is doing to address the problem.

A high minority (47%) believe that the government is doing "just a little or somewhat" to address this problem. Whilst 29% believe that it is doing "nothing at all".



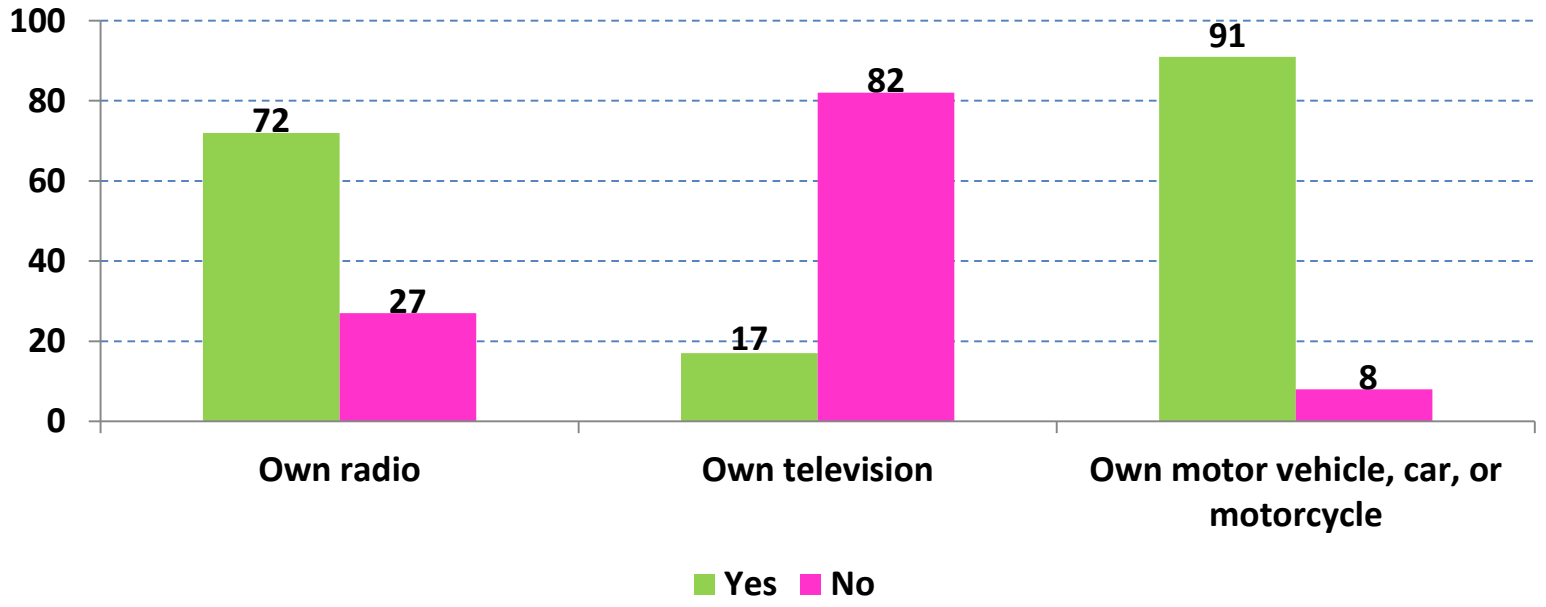
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social Conditions

An absolute majority (91%) of Sierra Leoneans report that they Never "own a motor vehicle, car or motorcycle".

Only a small minority (17%) report that they own a "television"

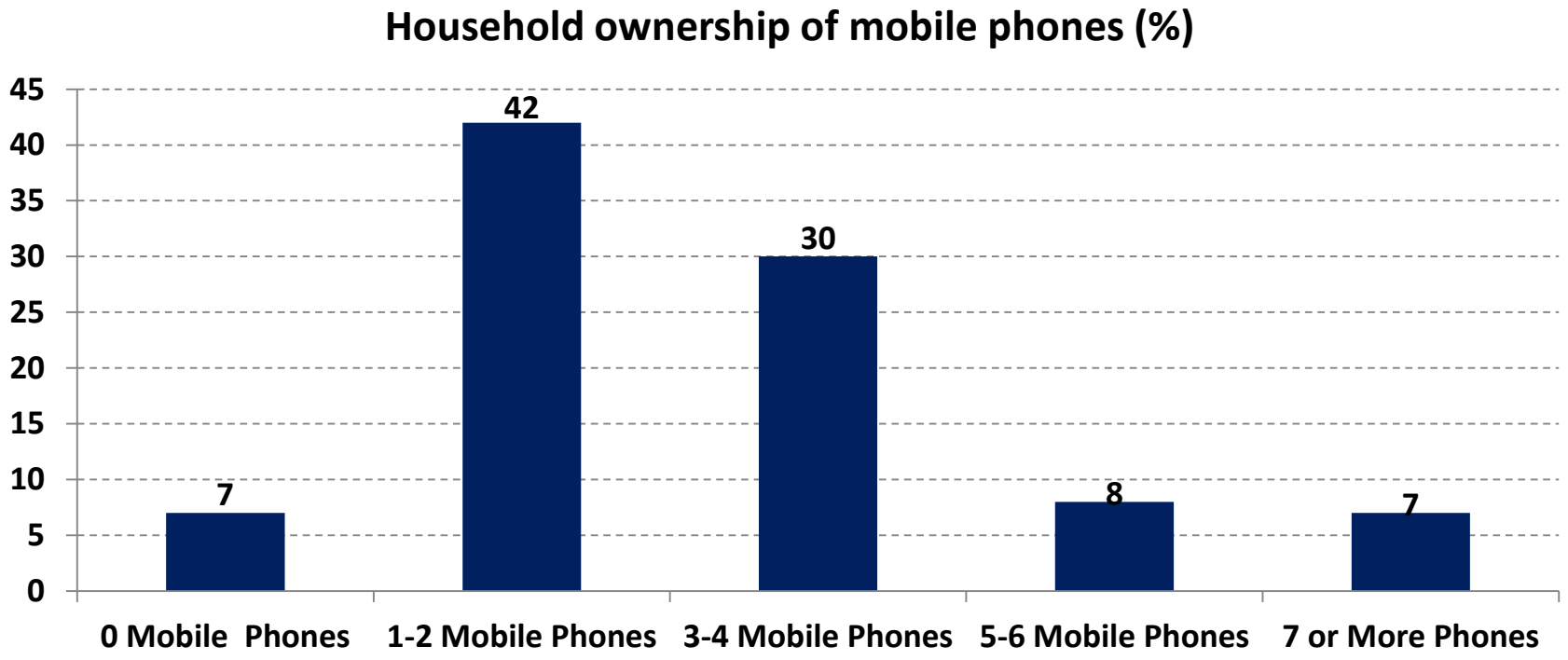
Whilst a solid majority (72%) report they own a "radio".



Social Conditions

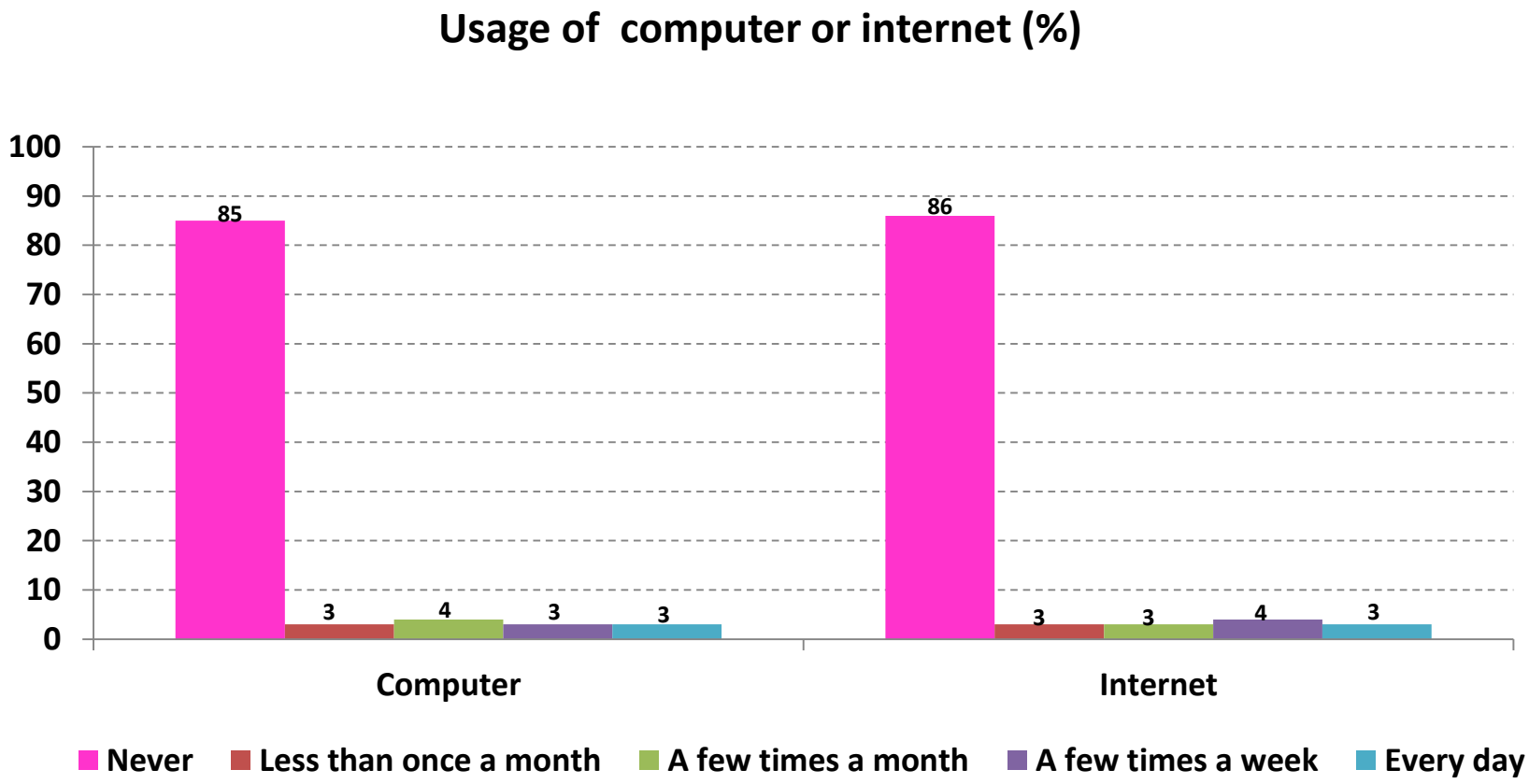
Sierra Leoneans in the absence of land phones have resorted to the use of mobile phones as their primary means of communication.

In a household a high minority (42%)of Sierra Leoneans own at least 1-2 mobile phones. A third (30%) own at least 3-4 mobile phones. Only 7% do not own mobile phone.



Social Conditions

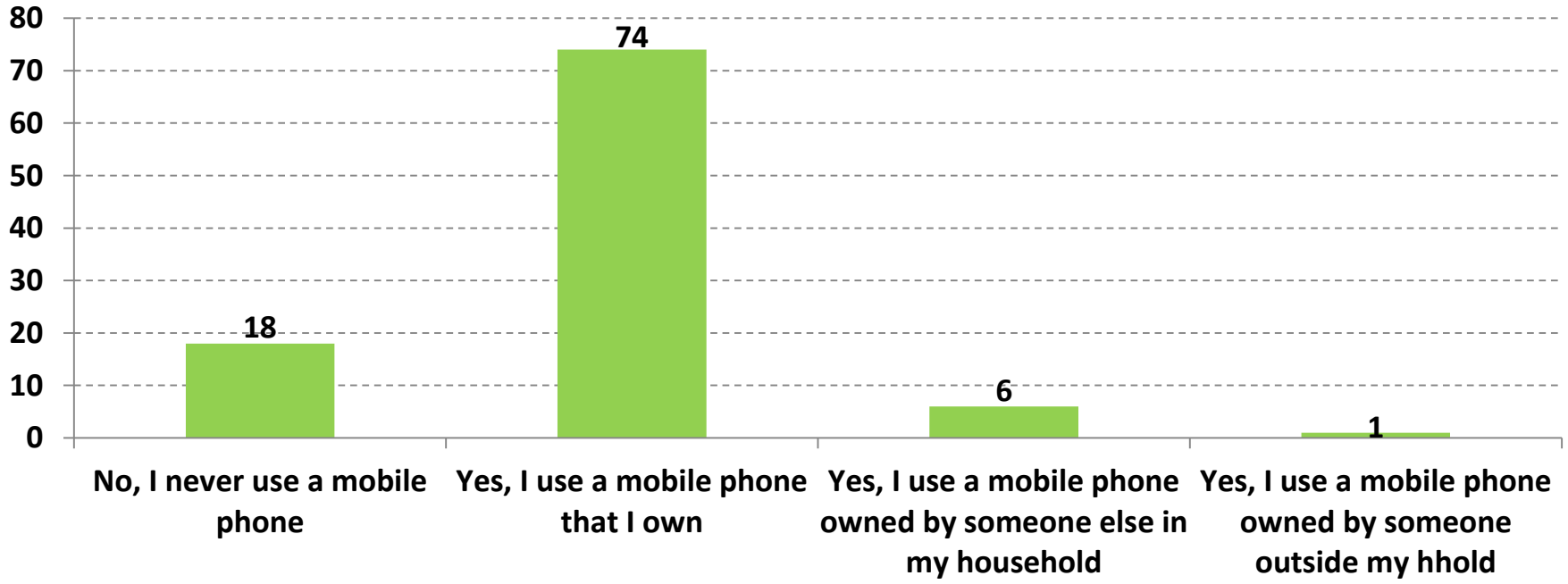
A very significant majority (85%, 86%) almost on an equal basis never use computer or internet respectively.



Social Conditions

A solid majority (74%) of Sierra Leoneans responded that they use mobile phones that they own.

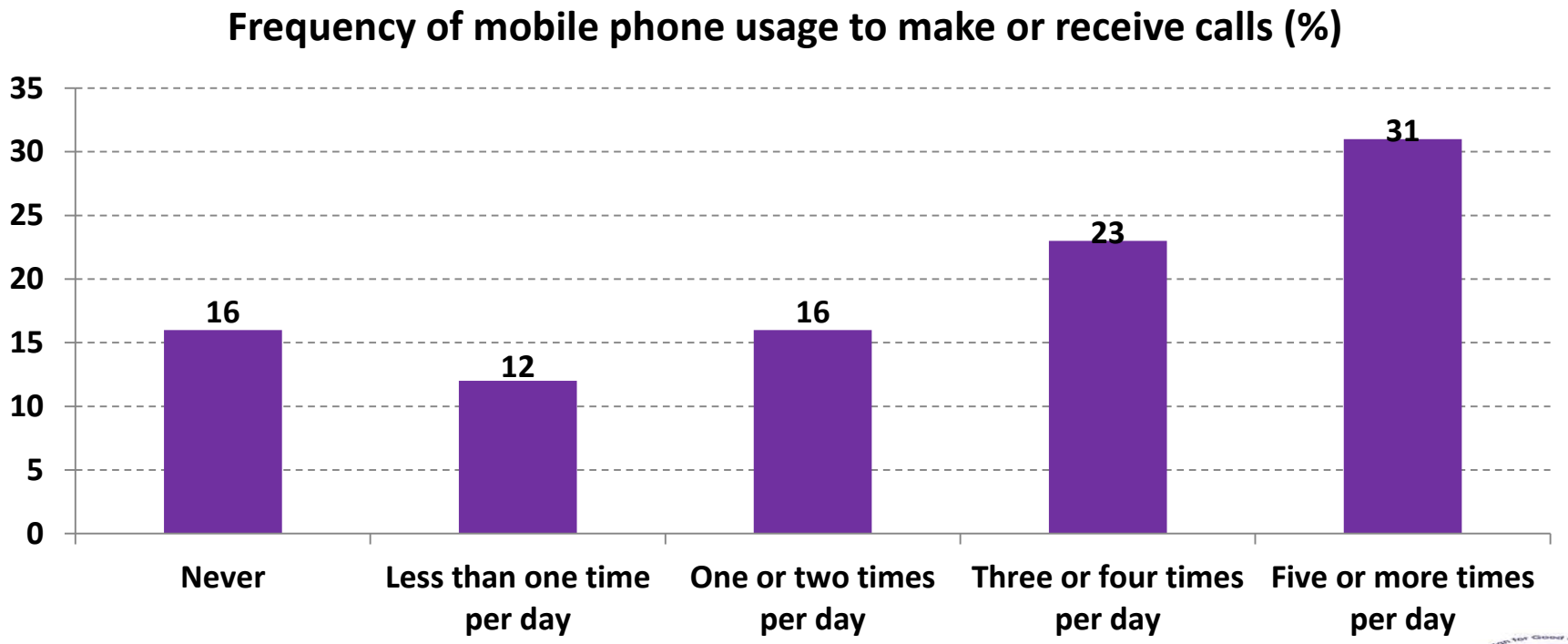
Only 18% said they don't use a mobile phone.



Social Conditions

Generally Sierra Leoneans make extensive use of mobile phones.

A solid majority (70%) of Sierra Leoneans use mobile phones "once or twice a day (16%); three to four times daily (23%); or "five or more times daily".

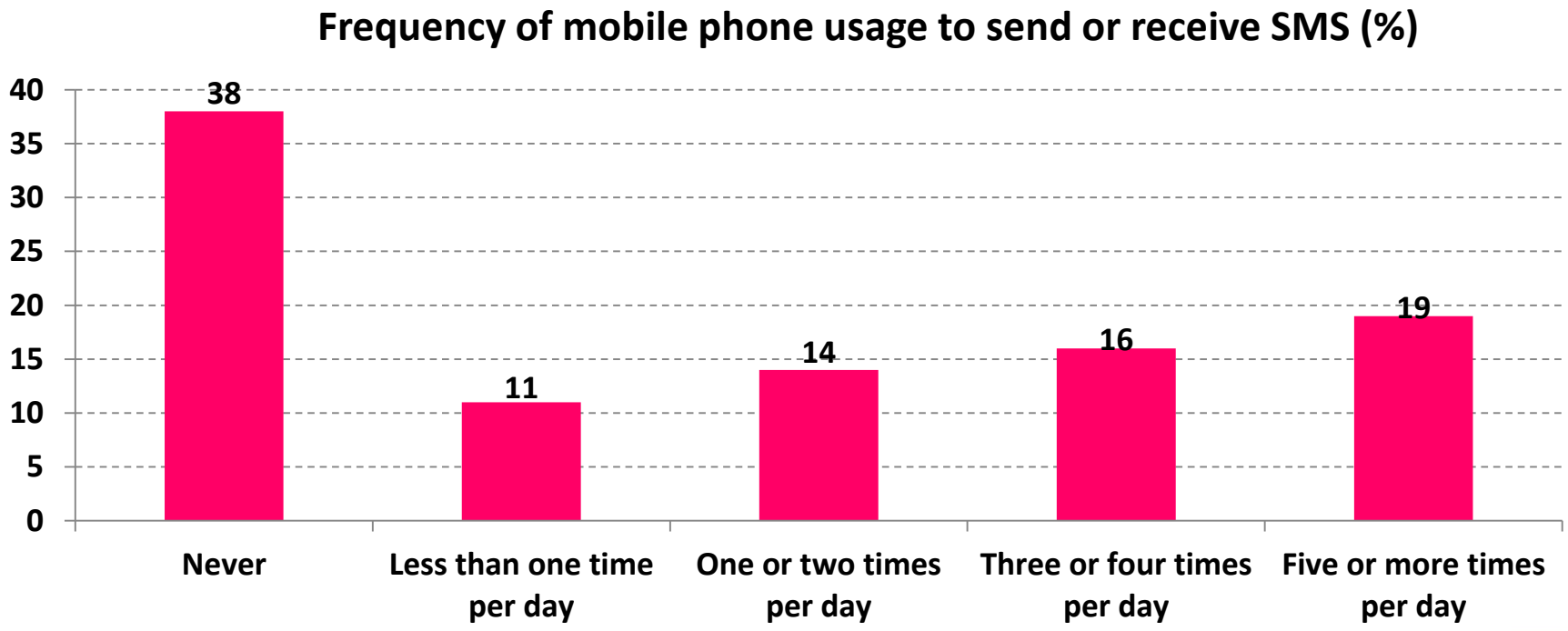


Social Conditions

Generally Sierra Leoneans use mobile phones to send or receive SMS on a very high rate.

49% use mobile phone to send or receive SMS "one or two times per day" (14%); "three or four times per day" (16%); or "five or more times per day" (19%).

But a high minority (38%) say they never use it for that purpose.

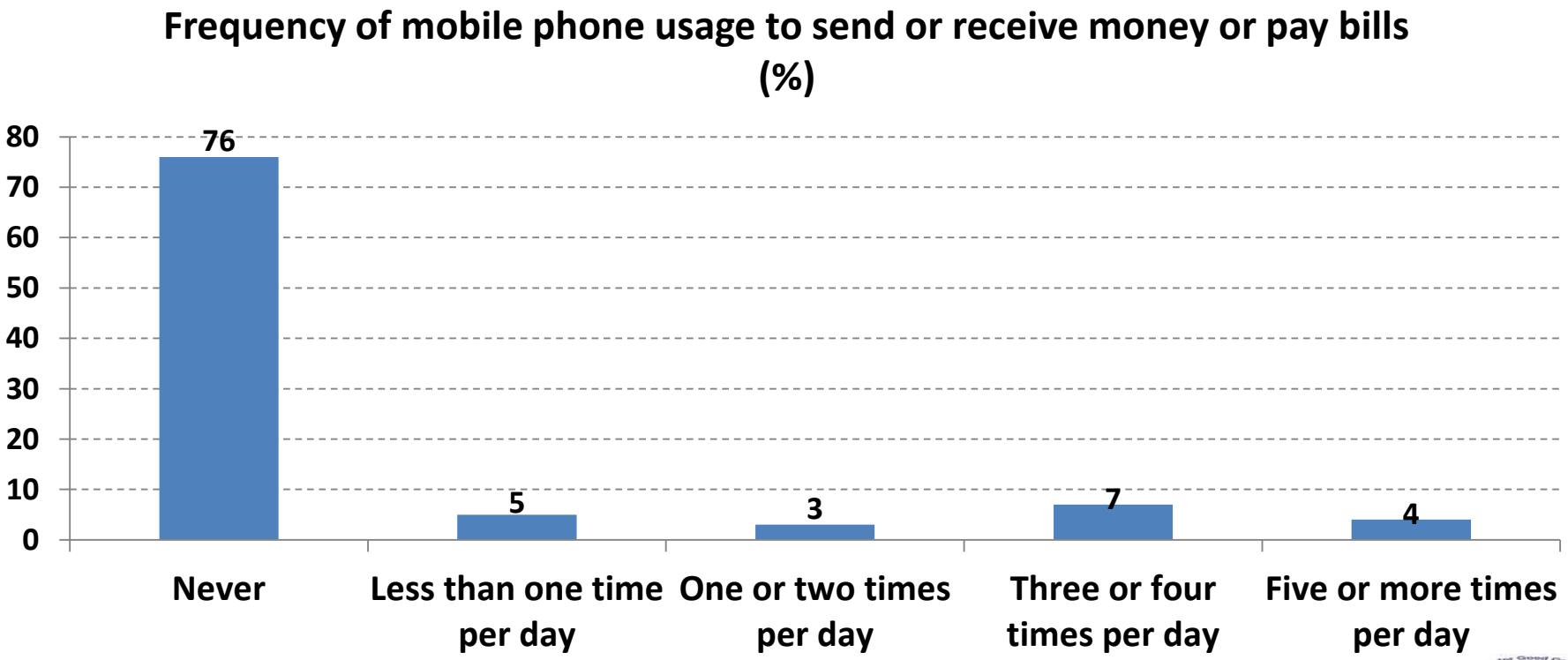


Social Conditions

Using mobile phones to pay bills is quite a new phenomenon in Sierra Leone.

A high majority (76%) say they never use it for that purpose.

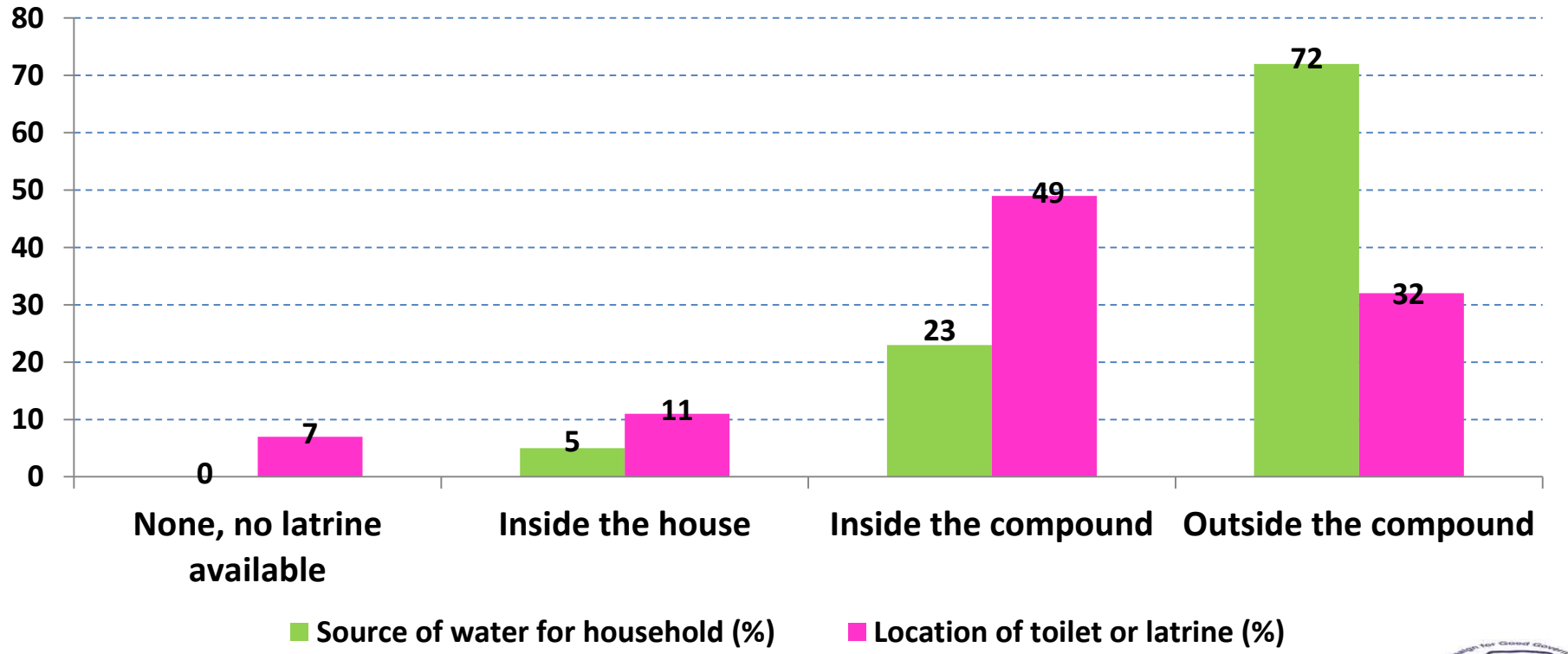
But 14% say they have used it between once to above five times per day to pay bills.



Social Conditions

A startling 72% of Sierra Leoneans say they access water from outside their compound. Only 23% said they access water inside the compound.

A high minority (49%) say they access toilet or latrine from "inside their compound". But 32% said they access it "outside the compound".



THANK YOU