



AFRO
BAROMETER

The logo consists of two lines of text. The top line, 'AFRO', is in a large, bold, black sans-serif font. The letter 'A' has a decorative pattern of orange triangles and yellow dots on its left side. The letter 'F' has a similar pattern on its left vertical stroke. The letter 'R' has a similar pattern on its left vertical stroke. The letter 'O' is a solid black circle containing a bright orange map of the African continent with a yellow outline. The bottom line, 'BAROMETER', is in a bold, sans-serif font where the top half of each letter is orange and the bottom half is black.

How different or similar are East Africans and what does this mean to the proposed East African Integration?

Presentation to the 5th Civil Society Organization's Annual Forum and Exhibitions based on Afrobarometer data

Conference Theme: "Enhancing Citizens' Participation in the East African Integration"

What is the Afrobarometer

- A comparative series of national public attitude surveys in Africa on Democracy, Markets and Civil Society
- Scientific project dedicated to accurate and precise measurement of nationally representative samples of African nationals
- Policy relevant project that inserts results into national and global policy discussion
- Ultimately advances democracy in Africa by promoting the voice of public opinion
- Afrobarometer measures several dimensions of governance now covering 18 countries for the periods 1999-2001(R1); 2002-2003 (R2) and 2005-2006 (R3)

What do We Measure?

- Evaluate the performance of African regimes on several selected indicators of good governance such as:
 - The Quality of Governance: Government Effectiveness and Accountability
 - The Degree of Democratic Consolidation
 - The State and Quality of Democracy
 - Markets
 - Civil Society
 - Quality of Life
- Our Data complements in-depth country specific governance diagnostics as a basis for policy advice to improve governance in a country
- Data provides countries with indicators of governance which can be used as benchmarks against other countries over time

Afrobarometer Network

- **3 Core Partners**

- Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa)
- Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
- Michigan State University-Wilsken Agencies

- **16 National Partners (NGO, public, private)**

- Other Individual and Institutional Research Associates

When and Where

- **Round 1** (12 countries, mid-1999 to mid 2001)
 - in West Africa: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria
 - in East Africa: Uganda and Tanzania
 - in Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- **Round 2** (16 countries, mid 2002-late 2003)
 - repeats original 12 (Zimbabwe in early 2004)
 - Adds Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, and Senegal
- **Round 3** (18 countries, 2005)
 - added Madagascar and Benin

Why Public Opinion? Why do Afrobarometer surveys focus on citizens?

The overall direction and success of a democracy can be judged with various types of evidence.

1. Expert judgments or opinions
2. The existence of formal constitutional rights
3. Views of ordinary citizens

The Afrobarometer believe that the views of ordinary citizens, as the ultimate users of what democratic governments supply, can offer perhaps the most conclusive assessment of the quality of democratic governance

What Parliamentarians Can Get From Opinion Surveys

- Representation

- *Which* problems do people want government to focus on?
- What do people expect from their Member of Parliament?
- How much contact do people have with their MPs?
- How responsive do people think Parliament is?

- Law Making

- *How* do people think government should try and solve key problems?
- How well do people think parliament is *performing* ((Compared to other institutions?))
- How much do people *trust* parliament? (compared to other institutions?)

- Oversight of Executive

- Are people satisfied or dissatisfied with government performance in various policy areas?
- How able are people to obtain government services?
- How much corruption do they confront when trying to obtain services?

What Democracy Educators Can Get From Surveys

- To what degree do people support democracy, reject non-democracy?
- To what degree are they prepared to participate in democratic life? Or to tolerate others ...
- What factors make people more or less likely to support democracy? More or less likely to participate? ...
 - Demographic Predictors?
 - Attitudinal Predictors?
- This knowledge provides guidance to help:
 - Target Groups In Need of Education
 - Decide Which Messages / Content Is Necessary
 - What Mediums Will Best Spread the Message

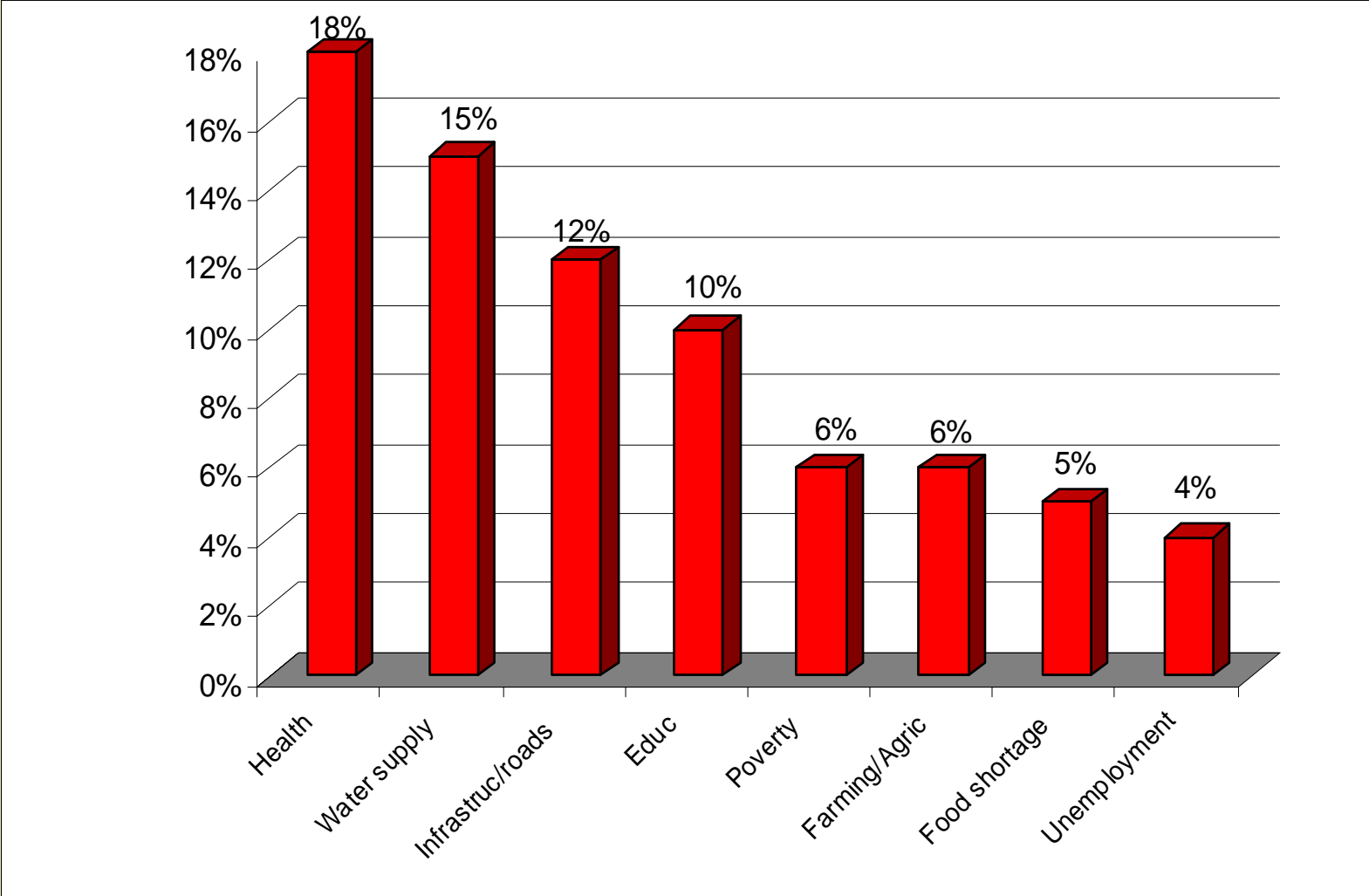
What journalists can get from opinion surveys

- Public opinion as news
- Public opinion as background material
- Public opinion as story hooks
- Public opinion as market research

Selected Results

Most important Problems that the people
want the government top solve

In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that the government should address?" Tanzania



In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that the government should address?" Kenya

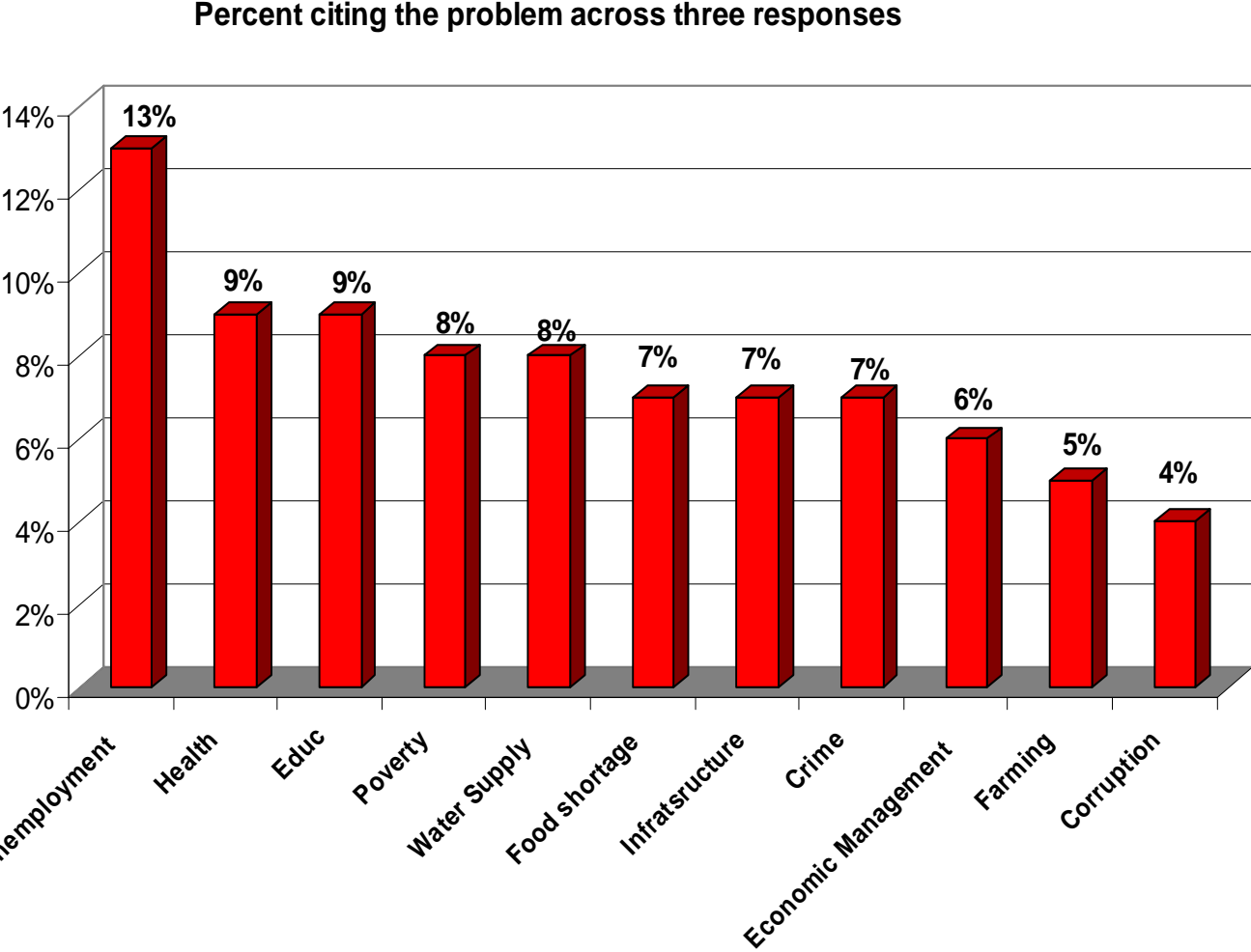
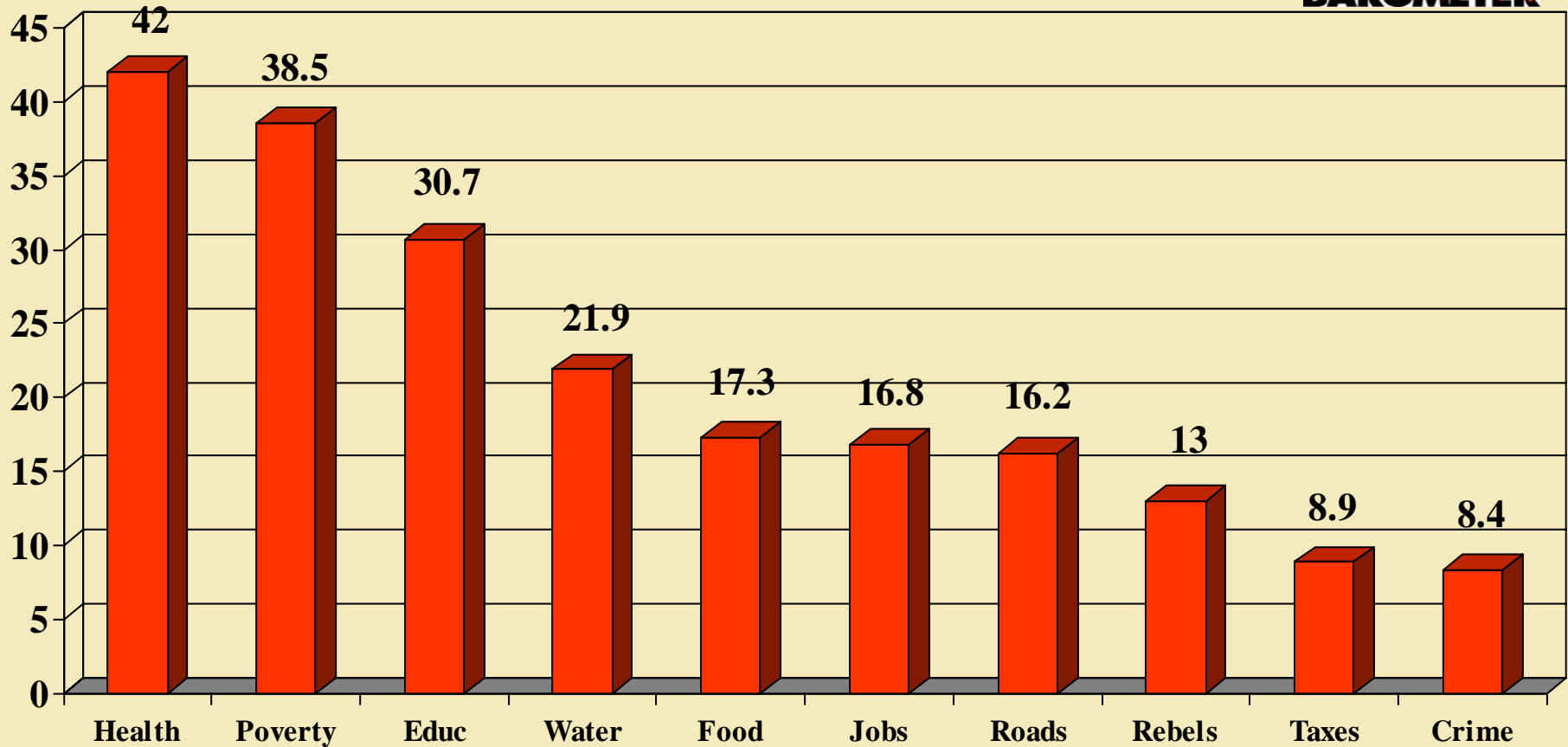


Figure 2: Most Important Problems

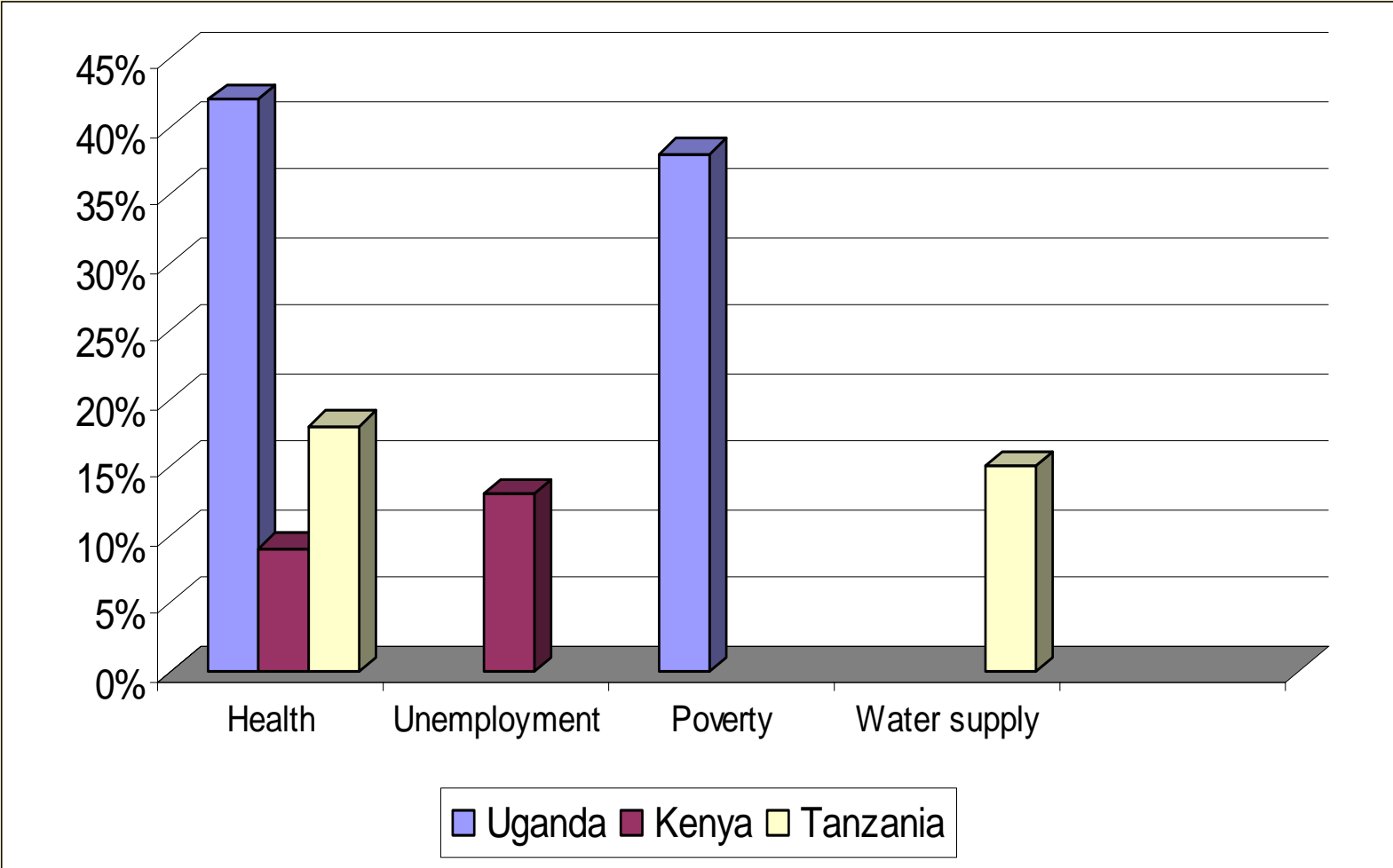
All Responses, Uganda, April-May, 2005



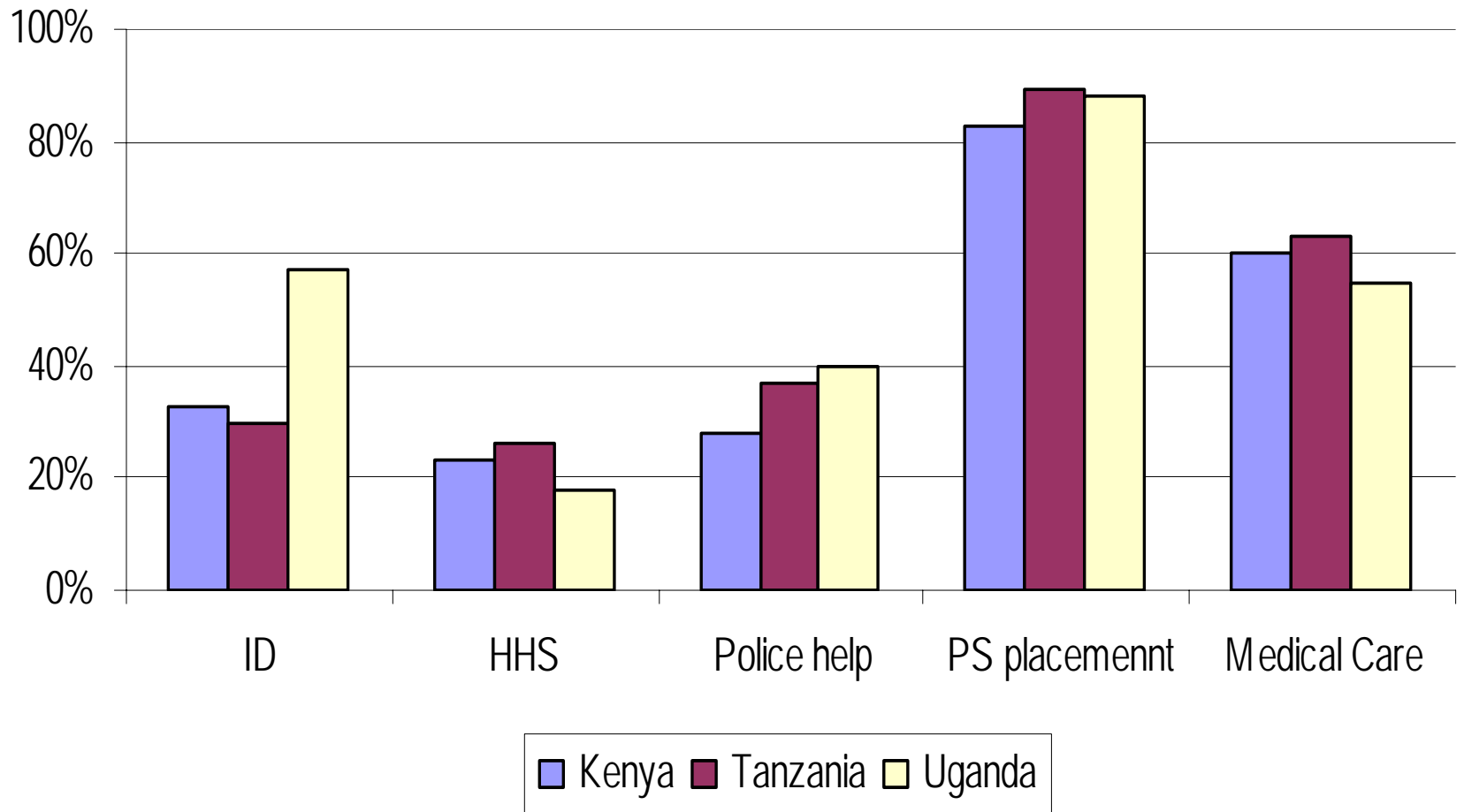
■ Percent who ever cite this problem (across up to 3 responses per interview)

“In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that the government should address?”

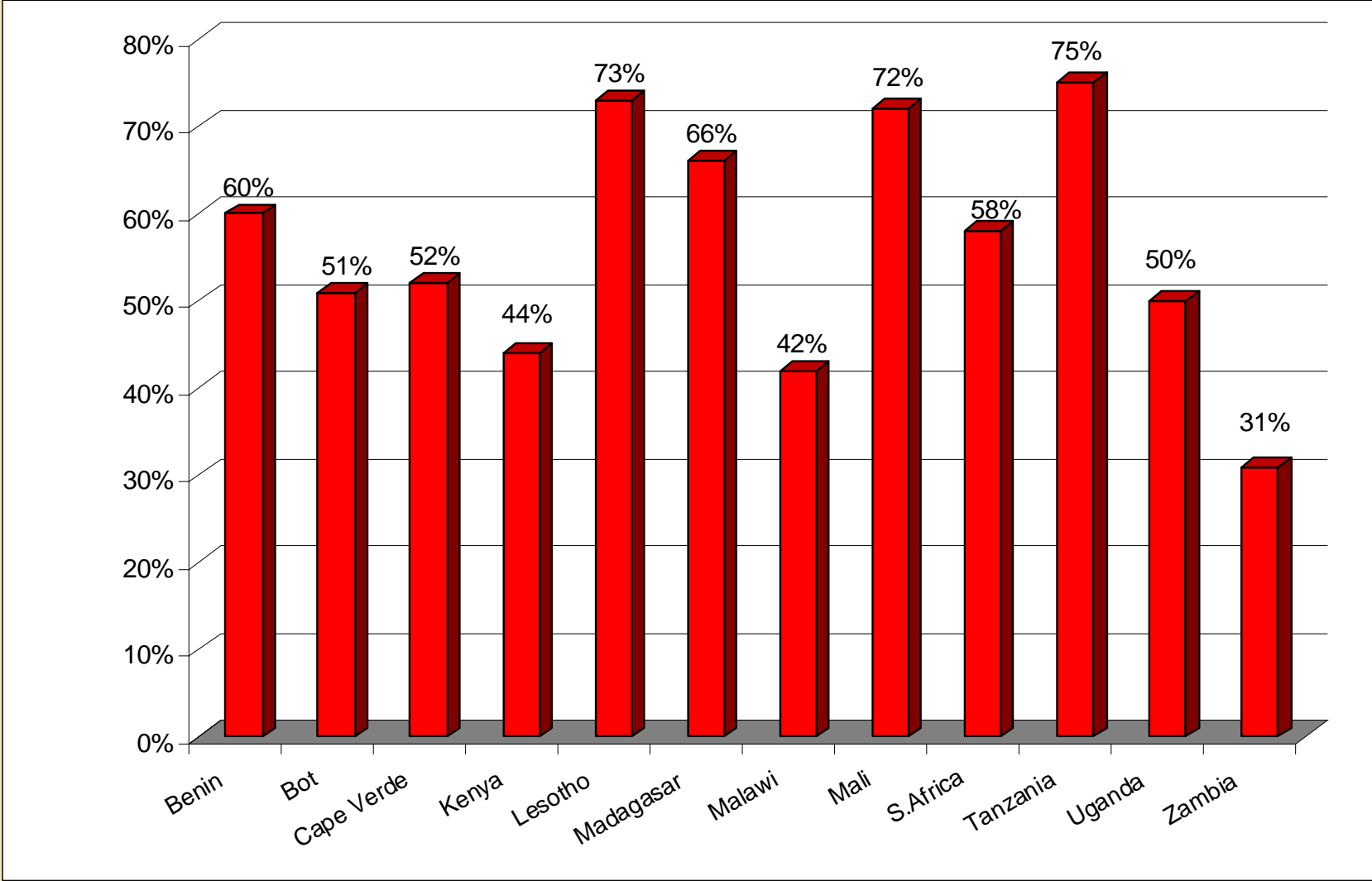
Most Important Problems Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda



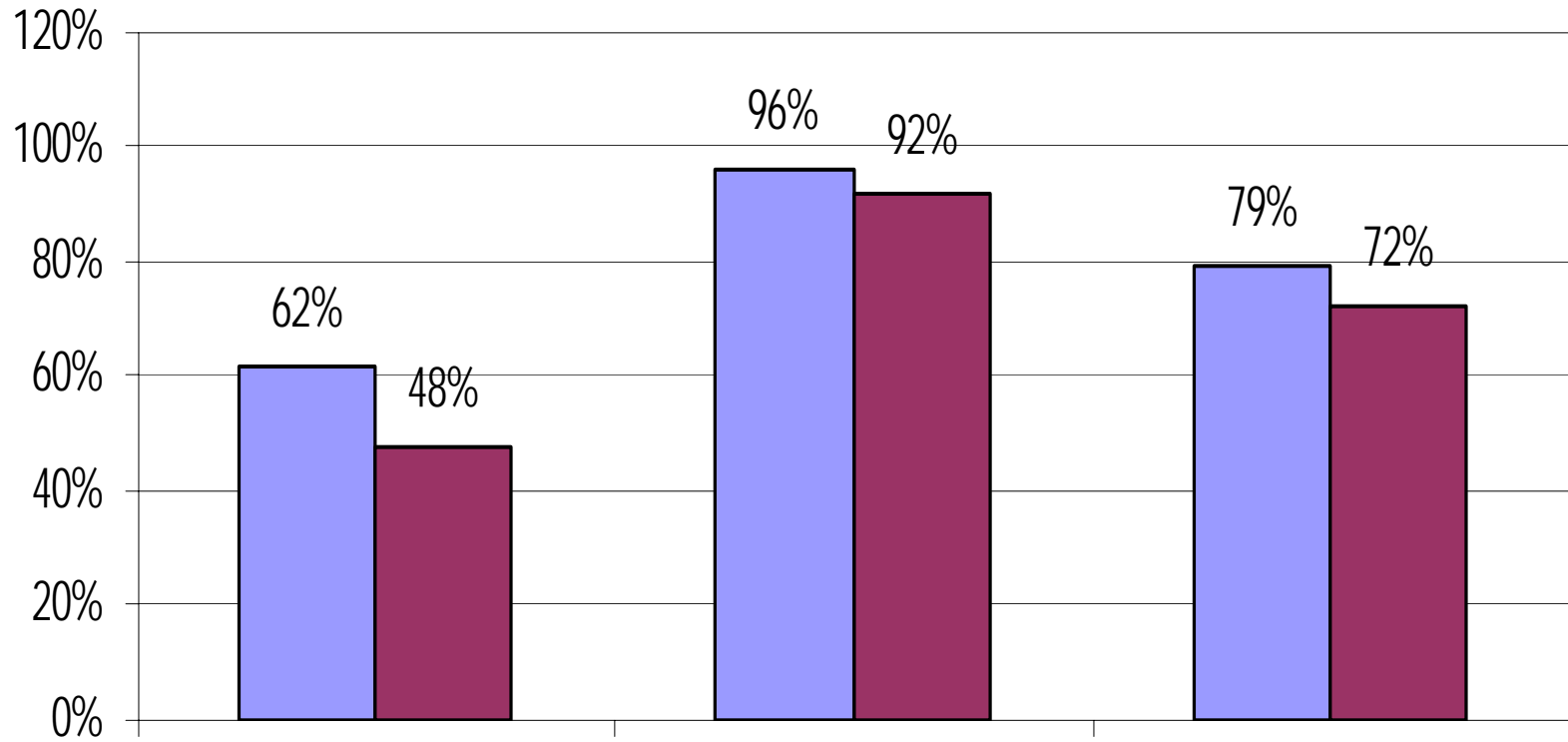
How Difficult or easy is it to obtain the following services?(% saying easy or very easy)



Perceived Capacity of Government to solve the people's most important problems: By Country



How much do you trust each of the following to do what is right?



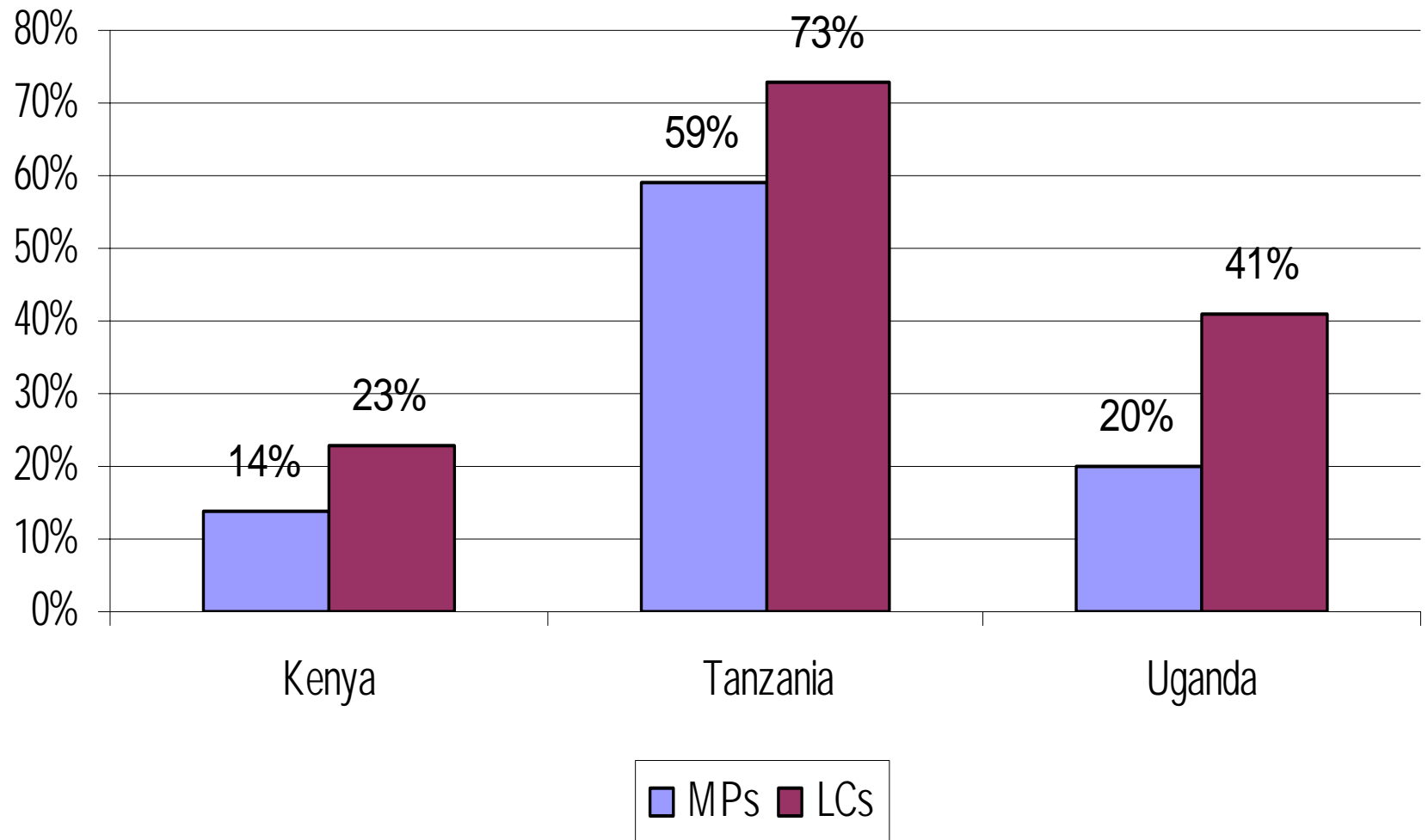
Kenya

Tanzania

Uganda

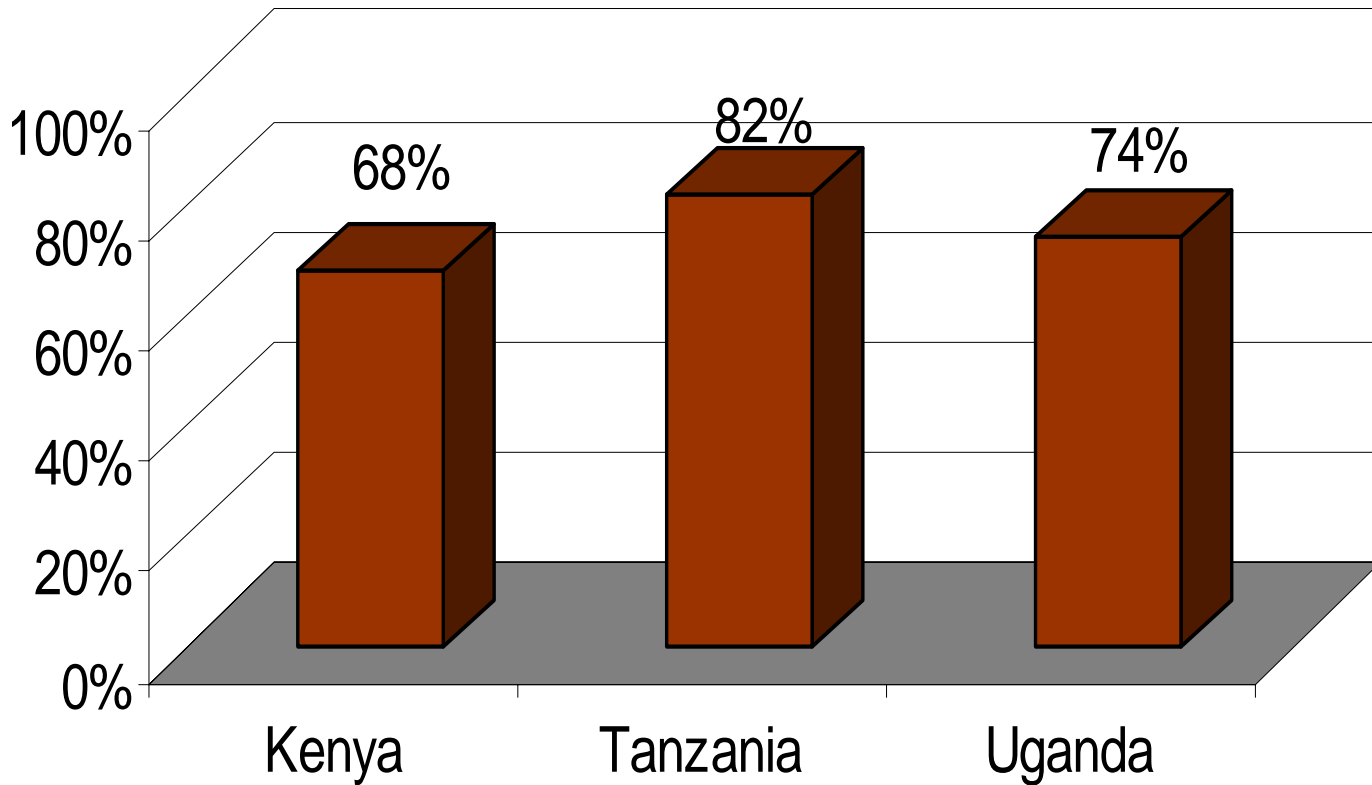
■ Pres'dent ■ Parl'ment

How much of the time do you think the following try their best to listen to what people like you have to say? (% saying often or always)

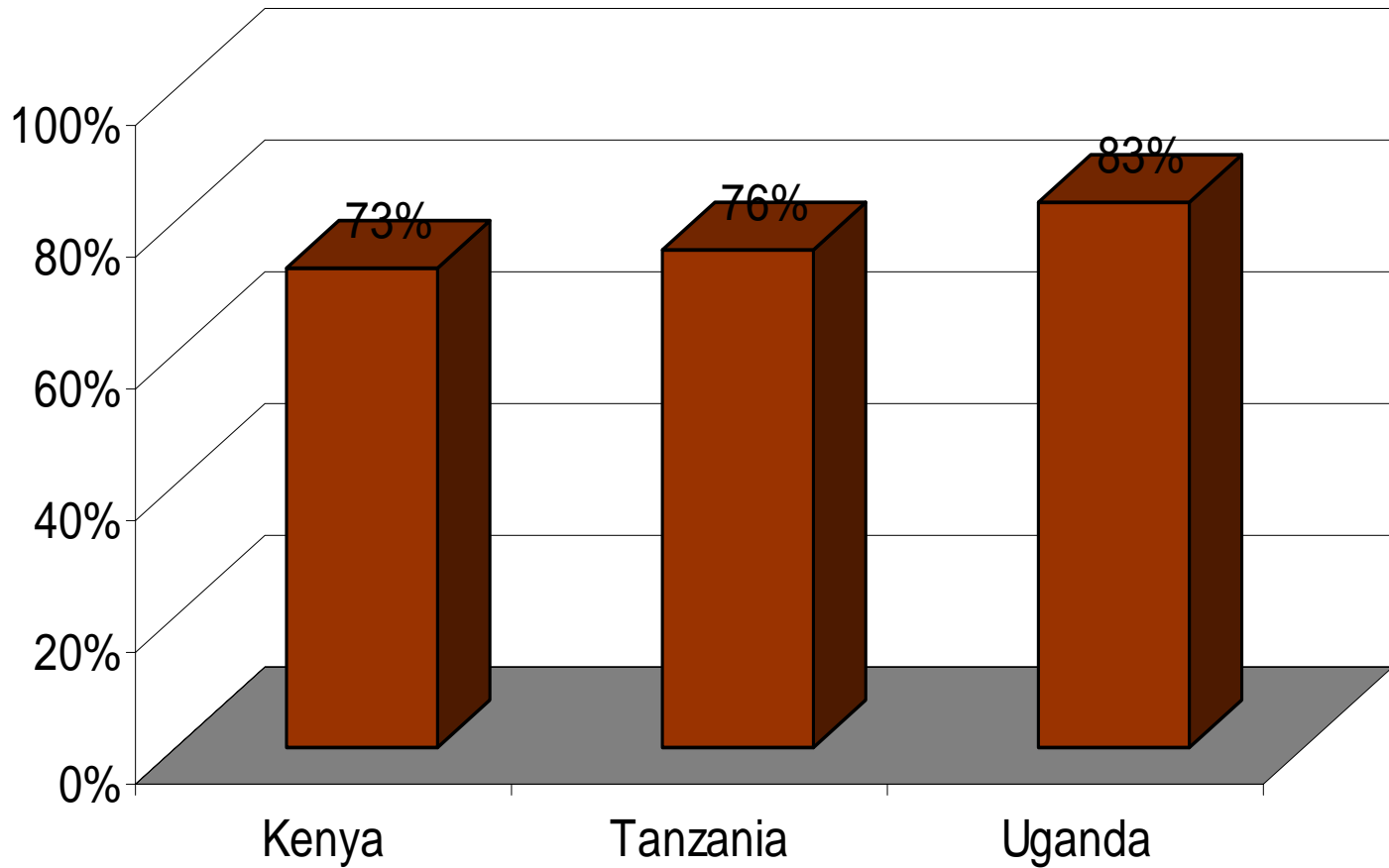


Interest in Public Affairs

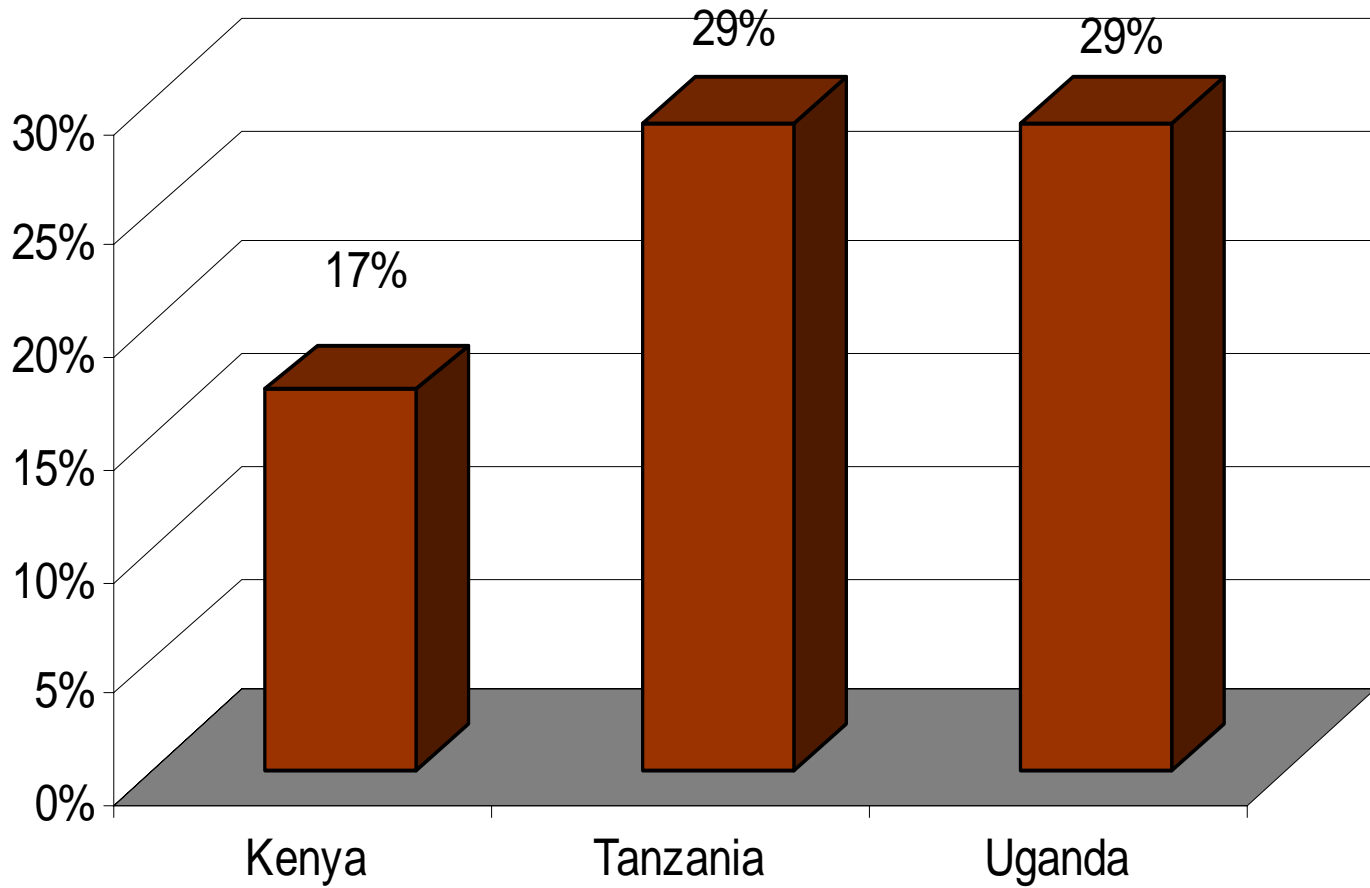
How Interested would say you in public affairs (Percent saying somewhat or very interested)



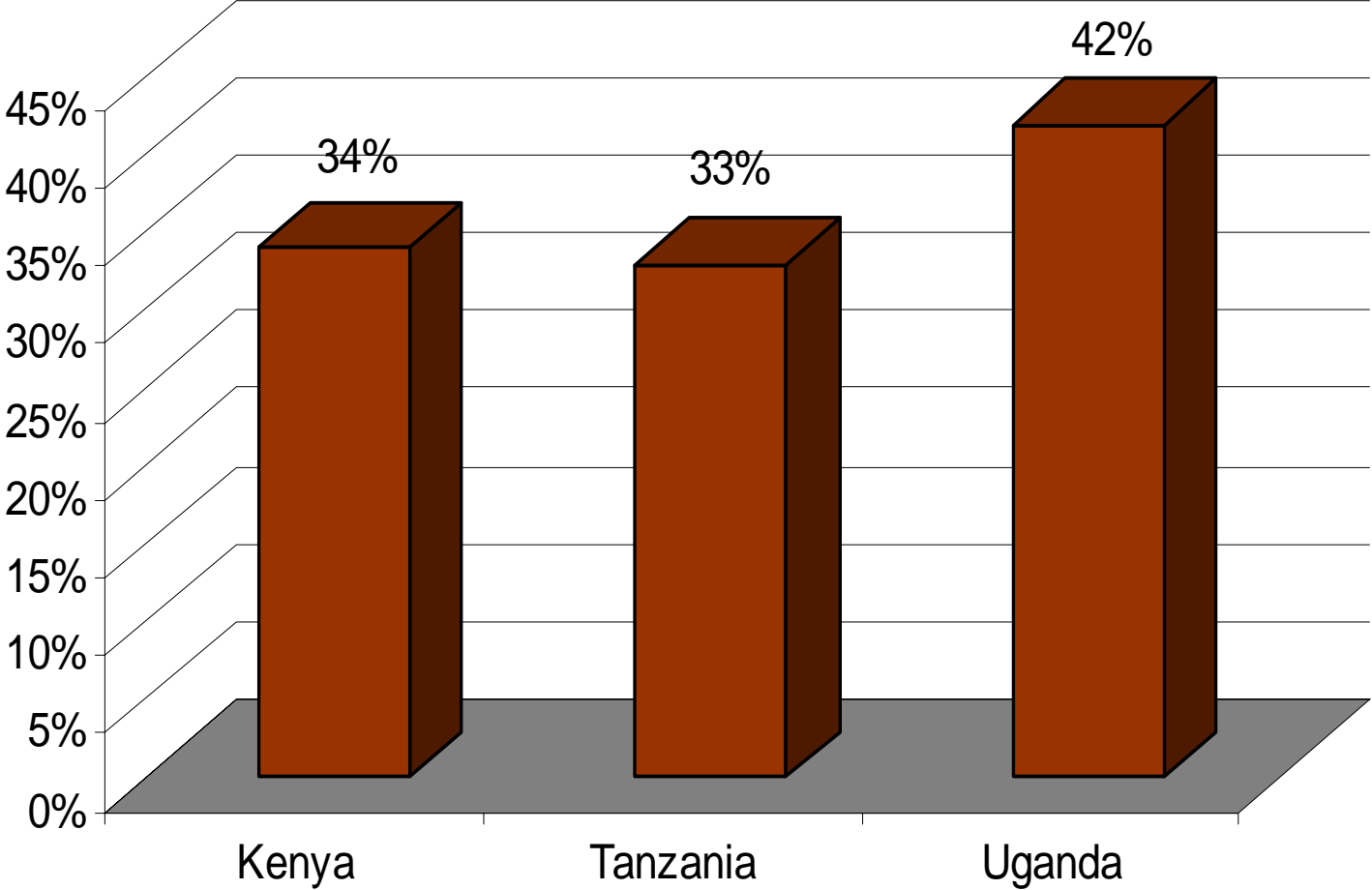
When you get together with your friends or family, How often would you say you discuss political matters (Percent saying occasionally or frequently)



Self efficacy (Percent saying that they Understand government and politics)

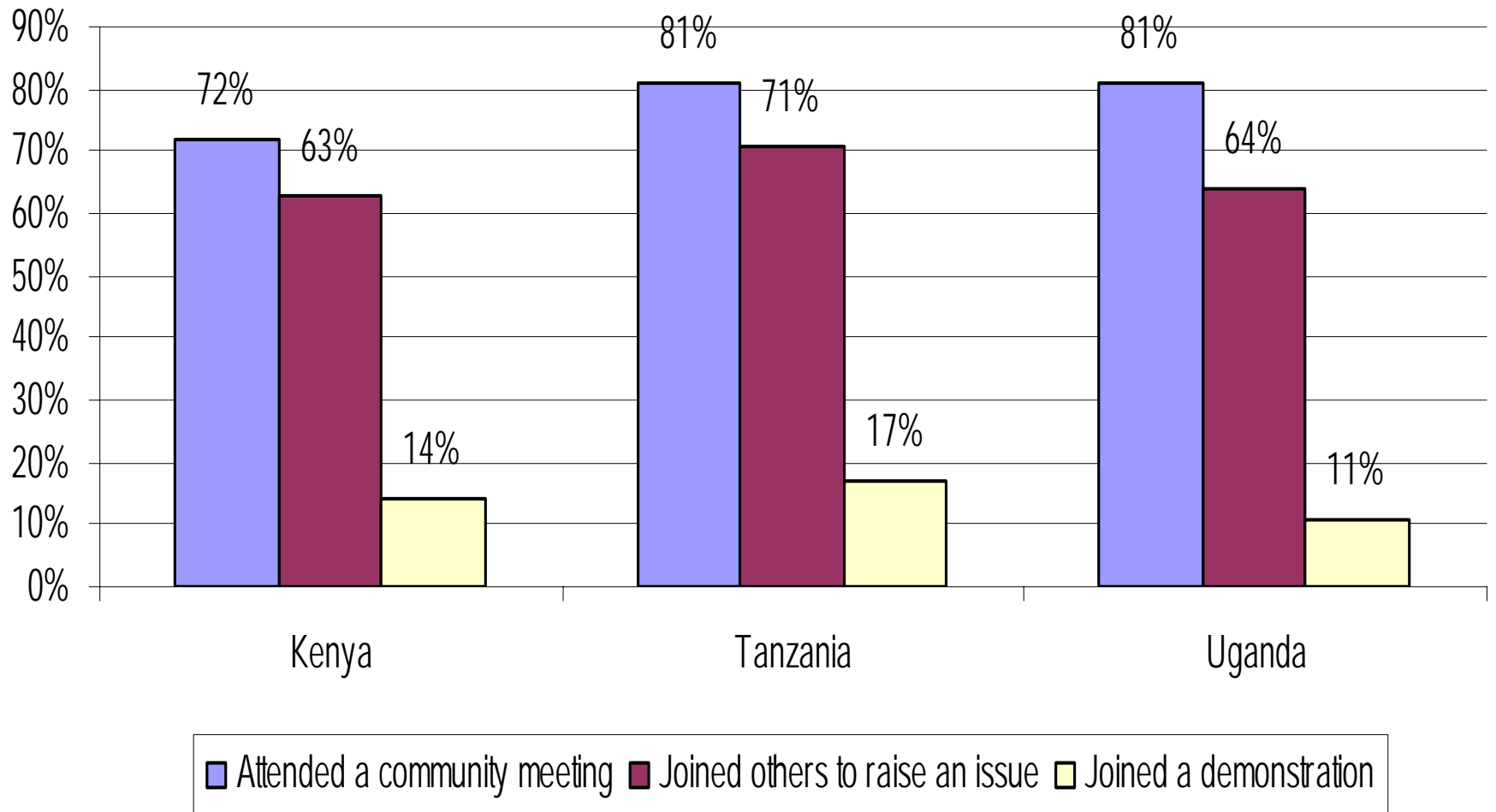


Self efficacy (feels able to make others listen)

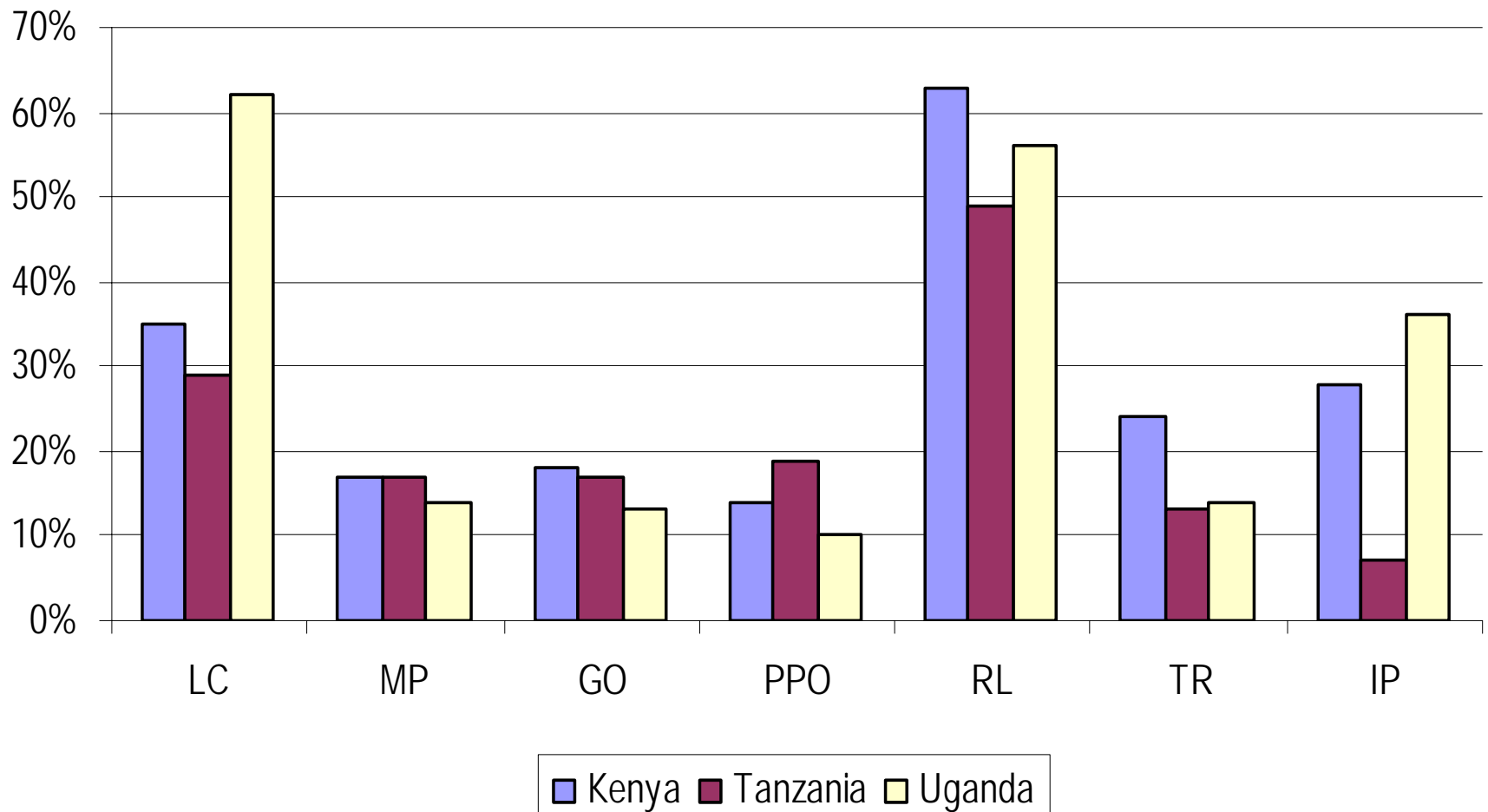


Participation

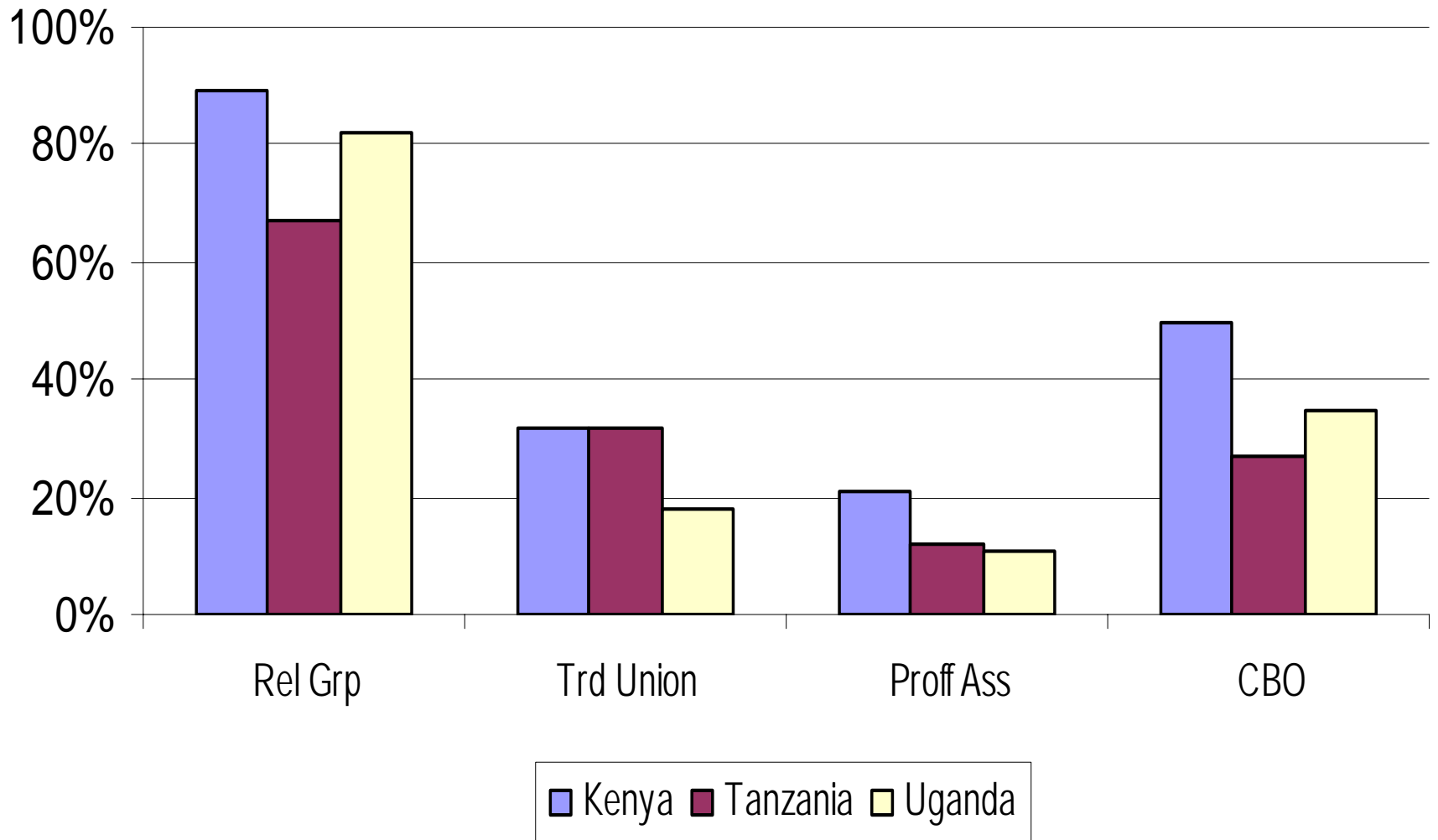
How often during the past year have done any of the following? (Percent who done activity atleast once)



How often during the past year have you contacted any of the following person about an important problem or give them your views (% making contact atleast once)



Associational membership



For information

www.Afrobarometer.org



AFRO
BAROMETER

The logo consists of two lines of text. The top line, 'AFRO', is in a large, bold, black font. The letter 'A' has a decorative pattern of orange triangles and yellow dots on its left side. The letter 'F' has a similar pattern on its left vertical stroke. The letter 'R' has a similar pattern on its left vertical stroke. The letter 'O' is a solid black circle containing a yellow outline of the African continent. The bottom line, 'BAROMETER', is in a bold, black font with an orange shadow or outline effect. The entire logo is centered on a white rectangular background.

AfroBarometer Methodology

Public Opinion Surveys

Surveys are information gathering tools for getting public opinions of various issues in society. However unlike many traditional forms of information gathering surveys are scientific and have prescribed methods of collecting data. In collecting data surveys use **REPRESENTATIVE** samples of a population to make inferences about the whole within a known level of accuracy

How Do We Collect Attitudes?

- **Samples**

- Nationally representative
- Area probability
- Proportionately stratified by region and urban-rural
- Internationally comparable questions adjusted for local conditions

- **Interviews**

- Personal, face-to-face with country's citizens above 18yrs
- All respondents hear interview in language of choice
- Questionnaires translated into local languages
- Interviewers fluent in relevant languages

How do we find the Respondent to Interview?

- We get maps of the selected EA's –SA Stats
- We pick a random start point on the map
- We randomly select a household (e.g. from the Start Point, walk north and stop at every 5th household)
- We list ALL current household members who fit whatever criteria we want (e.g. citizens, 18 and over, etc...), and then randomly select a respondent
 - Don't simply interview whoever is at home, or whoever opens the door
 - Can introduce a gender quota here
- If selected person not at home, return later on.
- If interview not possible, DO NOT interview someone else, but select a new household

Levels of Analysis

- Method allows us to compare within the countries, across countries and across electoral systems:
 - First Past the Post / Constituency
 - Botswana, Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe,
 - Mixed
 - Lesotho (Mixed Member PR)
 - Mali (Party List, Multi Member Districts, 2 Round Majority Runoff)
 - Senegal (Mixed: 65 FPTP & 55)
 - List PR
 - Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa

Quality and Accuracy Issues

- Comprehensive Sample drawing protocols, based on and available census data
- Afrobarometer uses experienced Researchers mainly from Institutions of higher learning throughout the survey process, Sample drawing – Fieldwork-Data mgt – Reporting & Dissemination
- Over 25% Field back checks, and 10-20% Double Data Entry with Inbuilt logic link checks.
- Continuous Staff Training and Partner capacity Building in POS Designing, execution and QA.
- Uniformity and consistency of the data collection tools for cross country comparison

For information

www.afrobarometer.org



AFRO
BAROMETER

The logo consists of two lines of text. The top line, 'AFRO', is in a large, bold, black font. The letter 'A' has a decorative pattern of orange triangles and yellow dots on its left side. The letter 'F' has a similar pattern on its left vertical stroke. The letter 'R' has a similar pattern on its left vertical stroke. The letter 'O' is a solid black circle containing a yellow outline of the African continent. The bottom line, 'BAROMETER', is in a bold, black font with an orange shadow or outline effect. The entire logo is centered on a white background.