Selected findings from Afrobarometer Round 8 surveys (18 countries, 2019/2020)

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What is Afrobarometer?

- A pan-African, non-partisan survey research network that provides reliable data on African experiences, evaluations, and aspirations regarding democracy, governance, and quality of life.

- **Core objectives:**
  - To produce scientifically reliable data and analysis on public opinion in Africa;
  - To strengthen the capacity of African institutions for democratic governance survey research and analysis; and
  - To broadly disseminate and apply democratic governance survey results.

- Leading source of reliable data on **what Africans think, their experiences and political behaviors**; all data is made publicly available.

- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policymaking by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
Methodology

• **Nationally representative** sample of adult citizens
  o All respondents are randomly selected.
  o Sample is distributed across [regions/states/provinces] and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
  o Every adult citizen has an equal chance of being selected.

• **Face-to-face interviews** in the language of the respondent’s choice.

• **Standard questionnaire** allows comparisons across countries and over time.

• **Sample sizes** of 1,200 or 2,400 adult citizens yield margins of sampling error of +/-2 to 3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.

“**Afrobarometer … is the gold standard for independent opinion polls in Africa**” – Linda Thomas-Greenfield
Respondents were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (Respondents could give up to three responses; % of respondents who mention the issue)
Feeling unsafe
| 18 countries
| 2019/2020

Respondents were asked:
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family:
- Felt unsafe walking in your neighbourhood?
- Feared crime in your own home?
(% who say “always,” ”many times,” or “several times”)

- Gabon: 34% felt unsafe, 55% feared crime
- Burkina Faso: 43% felt unsafe, 51% feared crime
- Mali: 51% felt unsafe, 58% feared crime
- Angola: 37% felt unsafe, 43% feared crime
- Namibia: 30% felt unsafe, 40% feared crime
- Guinea: 32% felt unsafe, 39% feared crime
- Côte d’Ivoire: 18% felt unsafe, 38% feared crime
- Tunisia: 20% felt unsafe, 37% feared crime
- Nigeria: 20% felt unsafe, 35% feared crime

18-country average:
- Felt unsafe walking in neighbourhood: 28%
- Feared crime in home: 34%

- Cabo Verde: 26% felt unsafe, 34% feared crime
- Malawi: 21% felt unsafe, 32% feared crime
- Botswana: 21% felt unsafe, 29% feared crime
- Lesotho: 28% felt unsafe, 32% feared crime
- Ghana: 25% felt unsafe, 32% feared crime
- Kenya: 25% felt unsafe, 23% feared crime
- Uganda: 23% felt unsafe, 28% feared crime
- Ethiopia: 14% felt unsafe, 23% feared crime
- Sierra Leone: 11% felt unsafe, 14% feared crime

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- Felt unsafe walking in neighbourhood
- Feared crime in home
Correlation: MPs don’t listen vs. disapproval of MPs’ performance | 18 countries | 2019/2020
Thank you

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