PROGRESS ON MKUKUTA*: Results from the Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey in Tanzania 21st November 2012

www.afrobarometer.org
http://www.repoa.or.tz/
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.

[www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)

- **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**
  - 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, up to 35 countries**
  - Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Togo, Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Sudan

[www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)
Country Coverage Round 5: 2011-2013
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. In Tanzania, the National Partner is REPOA.

- 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

[www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)
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 2400 adult Tanzanians; A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of +/- 2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Field work for Round 5 in Tanzania was conducted between 27th May and 30th June in 2012
- Afrobarometer’s work in Tanzania is coordinated by REPOA and field work was carried out by REPOA

www.afrobarometer.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weighted</th>
<th>Un-weighted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean Age</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68.3</td>
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<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>69.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>18.4</td>
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<td>Higher</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>Region / Province</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region 2...</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

www.afrobarometer.org
Afrobarometer Round 5 Tanzania
Survey Results:
Effectiveness of Government

www.afrobarometer.org
Effectiveness of Government

Key Findings


• Almost 9 in 10 Tanzanians say government has performed poorly in efforts to keep commodity prices down, 8 in 10 Tanzanians disapprove of efforts to narrow gaps between rich and poor, improve living standards and create employment.

• Two thirds in support of effectiveness of women empowerment.

• Performance of local governments poorer today than four years ago.

• Despite negative rating, two thirds of Tanzanians remain overwhelmingly optimistic of Government turning things around within five years.

• Law and order in need of scrutiny as crime on the up with seven fold increase in physical assaults in four years from 6% to 43%.

www.afrobarometer.org
How well the government has performed

- Managing natural disasters such as flooding,...
- Reducing transport accidents such as road...
- Empowering women
- Providing a reliable supply of electricity
- Maintaining roads and bridges
- Combating HIV/AIDS
- Resolving violent conflict between...
- Fighting corruption in government
- Ensuring everyone has enough to eat
- Providing water and sanitation services
- Addressing educational needs
- Improving basic health services
- Reducing crime
- Narrowing gaps between rich and poor
- Keeping prices down
- Creating jobs
- Improving the living standards
- Managing the economy

Percentage of respondents

2008
2012

[Bar chart showing percentage of respondents for each policy area]
Managing the economy
Improving the living standards
Creating jobs
Keeping prices down
Narrowing gaps between rich and poor
Reducing crime
Improving basic health services
Ensuring everyone has enough to eat
Providing water and sanitation services
Fighting corruption in government
Resolving violent conflict between…
Combating HIV/AIDS
Maintaining roads and bridges
Providing a reliable supply of electricity
Empowering women
Reducing transport accidents such as road…
Managing natural disasters such as flooding,…
Effectiveness of Government

Most Important National Problems in Need of Government Attention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management of the economy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure/Roads</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Shortage/Famine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effectiveness of Government

Perceptions on how well local governments have performed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perception</th>
<th>Percentage of Respondents</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining local roads</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining local market places</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining health standards</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping our community clean</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land administration</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effectiveness of Government

Incidence of Crime and Violence

- Feared Political Intimidation or Violence in Election Campaigns
  - 2012: 50%
  - 2008: 49%

- Feared Crime in Own House
  - 2012: 41%
  - 2008: 37%

- Been Physically Assaulted
  - 2012: 43%
  - 2008: 6%

- Been Burgled
  - 2012: 35%
  - 2008: 26%
Effectiveness of Government

Approval Ratings of Public Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The President</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constituency's Member of Parliament</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward's Local Government Councillor</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effectiveness of Government

Likelihood of government addressing most important problem in five years

- Not Likely At All: 3%
- Not Very Likely: 5%
- Somewhat Likely: 24%
- Very Likely: 66%
Afrobarometer Round 5 Tanzania Survey Results: Public Service Delivery

www.afrobarometer.org
Public Service Delivery

Key Findings

• Limited public access to piped water, electricity and official documentation.
• Satisfactory coverage of health cost waivers and exemption with 1 in 5 Tanzanians receiving free healthcare or medicines under the 2001 Act.
• Satisfaction with coverage of national school feeding programme for vulnerable children with 8 percent of all Tanzanians covered nationally.
• Close to 9 in 10 (88 percent) of Tanzanians experienced shortage of medicines and other medical supplies at least once within past year in a public facility.
• Two thirds of Tanzanians oppose cost sharing in health.
• 7 in 10 cite lack of textbooks as biggest problem in public schools.
• Two thirds of Tanzanians have complained at least once in past 12 months over the quality of teaching in public primary schools in the country.
• Incidence of corruption higher today than four years ago. 9 in 10 think the police force is corrupt.

www.afrobarometer.org
Effectiveness of Government

Perceptions on ease and difficulty of obtaining public services

- An identity document, such as a birth certificate, driver’s license, passport or voter’s card
- Household services like piped water, electricity or telephone
- Help from the police
- A place in a public primary school for a child
Public Service Delivery

Coverage of social programmes

- Free healthcare or medicine from a public health facility
- Food for children from a government-run school feeding programme

8
17
Public Service Delivery

Popular problems with local public health facilities

- **Dirty facilities**: Often (12%), A few times (15%), Once or Twice (12%), Never (54%)
- **Long waiting times**: Often (34%), A few times (31%), Once or Twice (15%), Never (20%)
- **Absent doctors**: Often (15%), A few times (22%), Once or Twice (17%), Never (43%)
- **Lack of attention or respect from staff**: Often (20%), A few times (25%), Once or Twice (17%), Never (38%)
- **Lack of medicines or other supplies**: Often (42%), A few times (32%), Once or Twice (14%), Never (12%)
- **High cost of service**: Often (28%), A few times (22%), Once or Twice (16%), Never (33%)
Public Service Delivery

Popular Problems with local public schools

- Poor conditions of facilities:
  - Often: 31%
  - A few Times: 21%
  - Once or Twice: 14%
  - Never: 33%

- Overcrowding in classrooms:
  - Often: 31%
  - A few Times: 21%
  - Once or Twice: 12%
  - Never: 35%

- Absent Teachers:
  - Often: 17%
  - A few Times: 23%
  - Once or Twice: 15%
  - Never: 43%

- Poor Teaching:
  - Often: 26%
  - A few Times: 25%
  - Once or Twice: 14%
  - Never: 34%

- Lack of textbooks or other supplies:
  - Often: 29%
  - A few Times: 26%
  - Once or Twice: 16%
  - Never: 28%

- High cost of services/Inability to Pay:
  - Often: 15%
  - A few Times: 18%
  - Once or Twice: 17%
  - Never: 50%
Perceptions on Incidence of Corruption Among Public Officials

- PCCB: 74%
- Judges and Magistrates: 84%
- Tax Officials: 86%
- Police: 92%
- Government Officials: 88%
- Local Govt Councillors: 83%
- Members of Parliament: 80%
- The President and Officials in his Office: 72%

Comparing 2012 and 2008 data.
Afrobarometer Round 5 Tanzania
Survey Results: 
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

www.afrobarometer.org
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Key Findings

• Tanzanians perceptively worse off today than four years ago. Welfare discontent increased from 55 percent in 2008 to 65 percent in 2012.

• 87 percent of Tanzanians claim to have gone without any cash income at least once in past 12 months.

• Perceptions on unemployment worse than official statistics of 11 percent. Close to two thirds (64 percent) of all adult Tanzanians do not have a wage paying job in 2012, up from 56 percent in 2008.

• Heightened vulnerability. More than half (53 percent) of all adults gone without enough food to eat at least once in past 12 months.

• Marginal decline in acute/chronic water shortage from 7 percent in 2008 to 4 percent of all in 2012.

• 57 percent of Tanzanians feel worse off than others.

• 7 in 10 of all Tanzanians pessimistic of lives improving in next 12.
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Assessment of own current living conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very bad</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly bad</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither good nor bad</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly good</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Time spent without any cash income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just once or twice</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several times</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Many times</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Whether one has a paying job

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
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<td>No, Not Looking</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>No, Looking</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, Part time</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, Full time</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
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</table>
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Time spent without enough food to eat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just once or twice</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Several times</td>
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<tr>
<td>Many times</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Always</td>
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</table>
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Time spent without clean water for home use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>Just once or twice</td>
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<td>Several times</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Time spent without medicines or medical care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Just once or twice</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Always</td>
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<td>2</td>
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</table>
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Comparison of own living conditions with those of others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Much Worse</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much Better</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Livelihoods and Vulnerability

Assessment of living conditions today Vs. last year

- Worse: 30 (2008), 35 (2012)
- Same: 32 (2008), 31 (2012)
Livelihoods and Vulnerability

Assessment of living conditions in 12 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Much Worse</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much Better</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Assessment of Tanzania's current economic conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Condition</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Bad</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairly Bad</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neither Good Nor Bad</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly Good</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Assessment of Tanzania's economy today Vs. last year

Percentage of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Much Worse</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>Same</th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>Much Better</th>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
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</table>
Livelihoods and the Macroeconomy

Assessment of Tanzania's economy in 12 months

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents</th>
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<td>Worse</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much Better</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions

• Widespread discontent with governance in country but surprisingly relatively high approval of officials (despite of decline, an indication of retention of government legitimacy?)

• In spite of satisfactory coverage and awareness of social service provisions, lack of supplies hamper effectiveness of delivery and is widespread.

• Individually, Tanzanians are nostalgic and less optimistic about present and future welfare.

• Suggestions of link between personal assessment of wellbeing, the macroeconomy and government performance.

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For more information and publications, please contact REPOA at www.repoa.or.tz or through 022 2700083/2772556 and visit the Afrobarometer website at: www.afrobarometer.org or follow us on Facebook (coming soon) and Twitter (@afrobarometer).