



Public perceptions of corruption, trust in state institutions, China's influence, media usage and medical male circumcision

Findings from Afrobarometer Round 6 Survey in Zimbabwe



*Harare, Zimbabwe
5 May 2015*

At a glance

- **Perceptions of corruption:** A majority of adult Zimbabweans believe the level of corruption in the country has increased over the past year.
- **Trust in state institutions:** Adult Zimbabweans generally trust most of their keys institutions, but level of trust varies considerably with location.
- **China's role in Zimbabwe:** A majority of adult Zimbabweans believe that China's economic activities in Zimbabwe have "some" or "a lot of" influence on the country's economy.
- **Media usage:** Zimbabweans rely on radio for news; TV, newspapers, internet and social media respectively.
- **Medical male circumcision:** Zimbabweans support voluntary medical male circumcision even though it has been found to reduce the risk of HIV transmission.



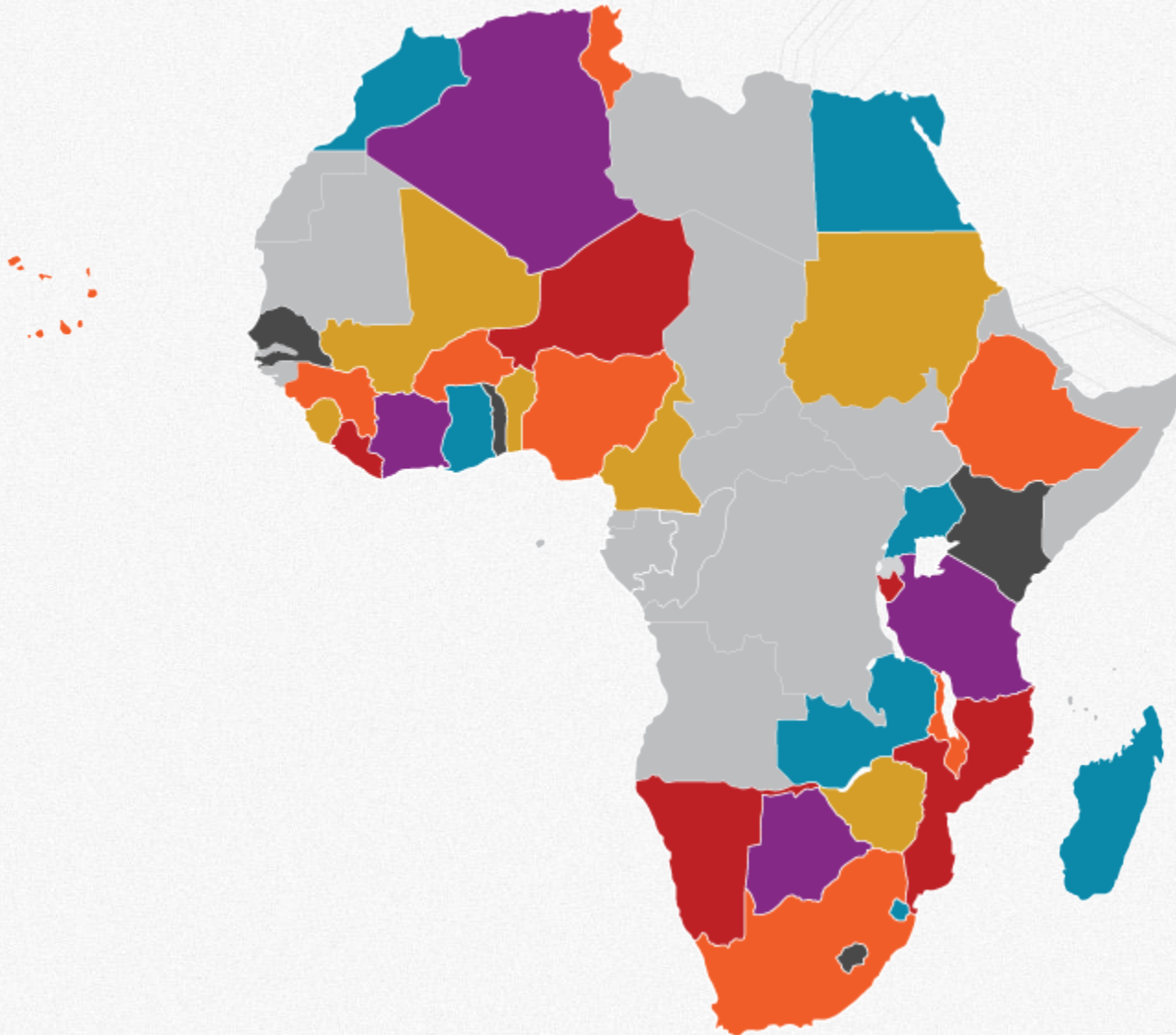
What is Afrobarometer?



- An African-led, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 countries in 1999, expanded to 35 African countries in Round 5 (2011-2013).
- **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.
- National Partners in each country conduct the survey. In Zimbabwe, Afrobarometer Round 6 survey was conducted by the Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI)



Where Afrobarometer works



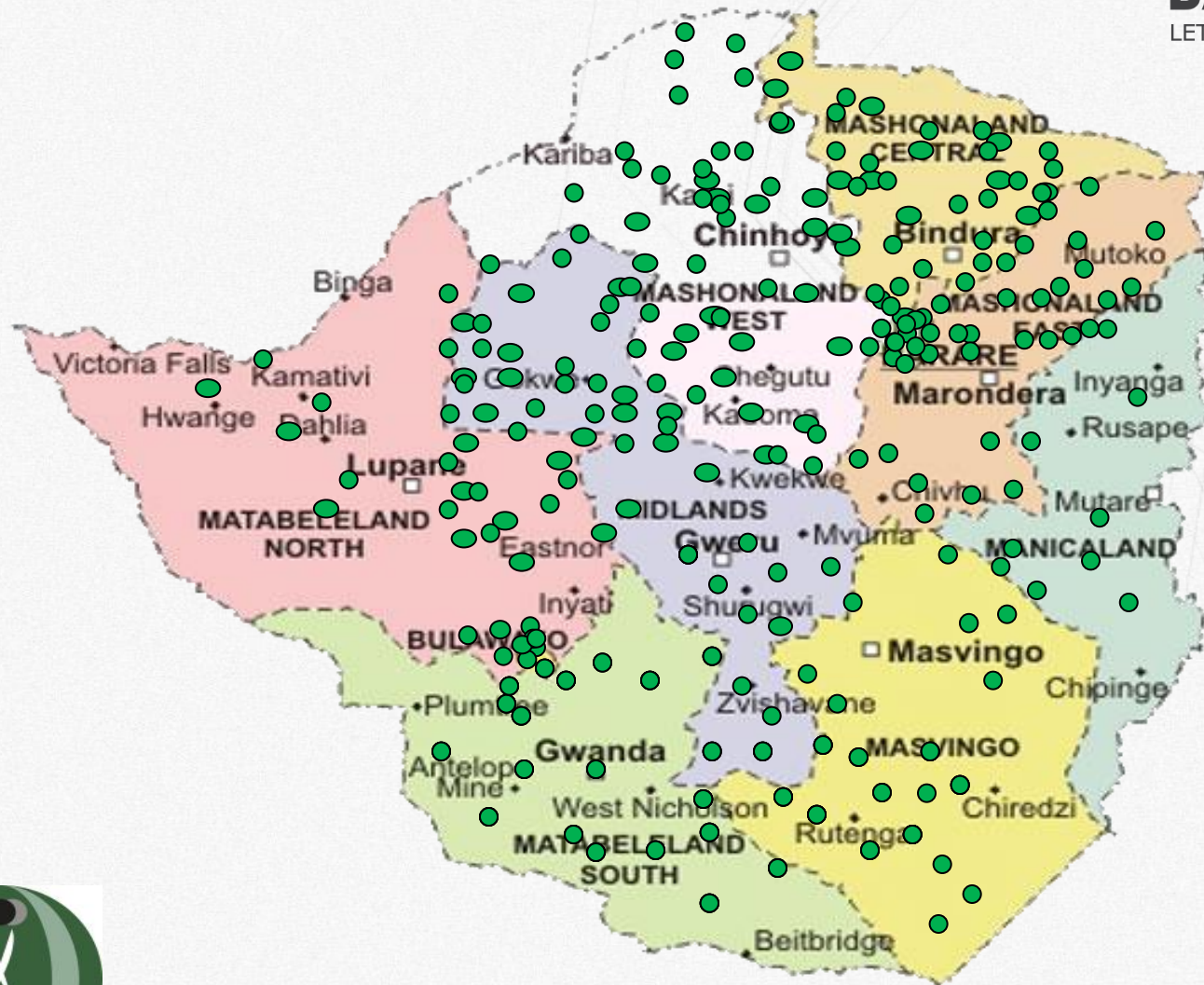
Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - Sample is distributed across provinces and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - 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 size in Zimbabwe of 2,400 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 6 in Zimbabwe was conducted between 16 and 29 November 2014.



Enumerator map



Survey demographics

		Unweighted	Weighted
Gender			
	Male	50	50
	Female	50	50
Location			
	Urban	37	37
	Rural	63	63
Province			
	Harare	19	19
	Bulawayo	6	6
	Midlands	12	12
	Masvingo	10	10
	Mashonaland East	10	10
	Mashonaland West	11	12
	Mashonaland Central	9	9
	Matabeleland South	5	5
	Matabeleland North	5	5
	Manicaland	13	13
Education			
	No formal education	7	7
	Primary	23	23
	Secondary	56	55
	Post-secondary	14	14
Religion			
	Christian	89	89
	Muslim	0	0
	Other	10	10



Results



Round 6 Research Team During training





PERCEPTIONS ON CORRUPTION



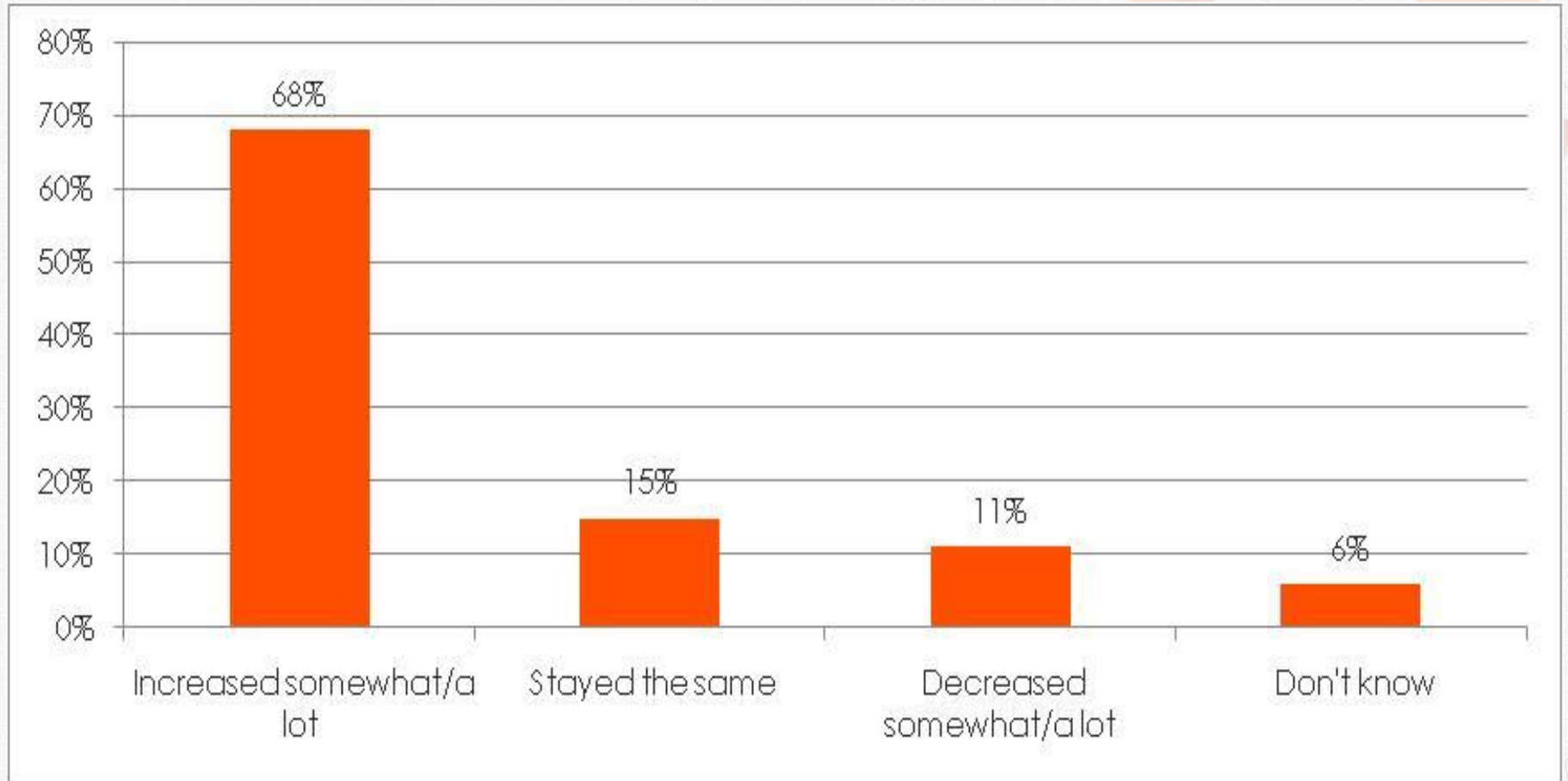
Key findings



- Over two-thirds of adult Zimbabweans believe the level of corruption in the country has increased over the past year.
- Government receives poor ratings in the fight against corruption and generally incidents of corruption are underreported because people fear possible consequences.
- Zimbabweans generally feel helpless in terms of what they can offer in order to combat the social vice.



Perceptions of corruption over the past 12 months



Question : In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Perceptions of level of corruption by province

	Increased somewhat / Increased a lot	Stayed the same	Decreased somewhat / decreased a lot	Don't know	Total
Harare	81%	9%	8%	1%	100%
Bulawayo	76%	12%	11%	1%	100%
Manicaland	75%	7%	10%	8%	100%
Midlands	72%	11%	12%	5%	100%
Mashonaland Central	72%	8%	12%	7%	100%
Mashonaland East	65%	25%	3%	6%	100%
Matabeleland South	59%	23%	7%	11%	100%
Masvingo	60%	16%	20%	4%	100%
Mashonaland West	55%	21%	18%	6%	100%
Matabeleland North	33%	44%	9%	14%	100%
Total	68%	16%	11%	6%	100%

Question : In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Perceptions about individuals involved in corruption

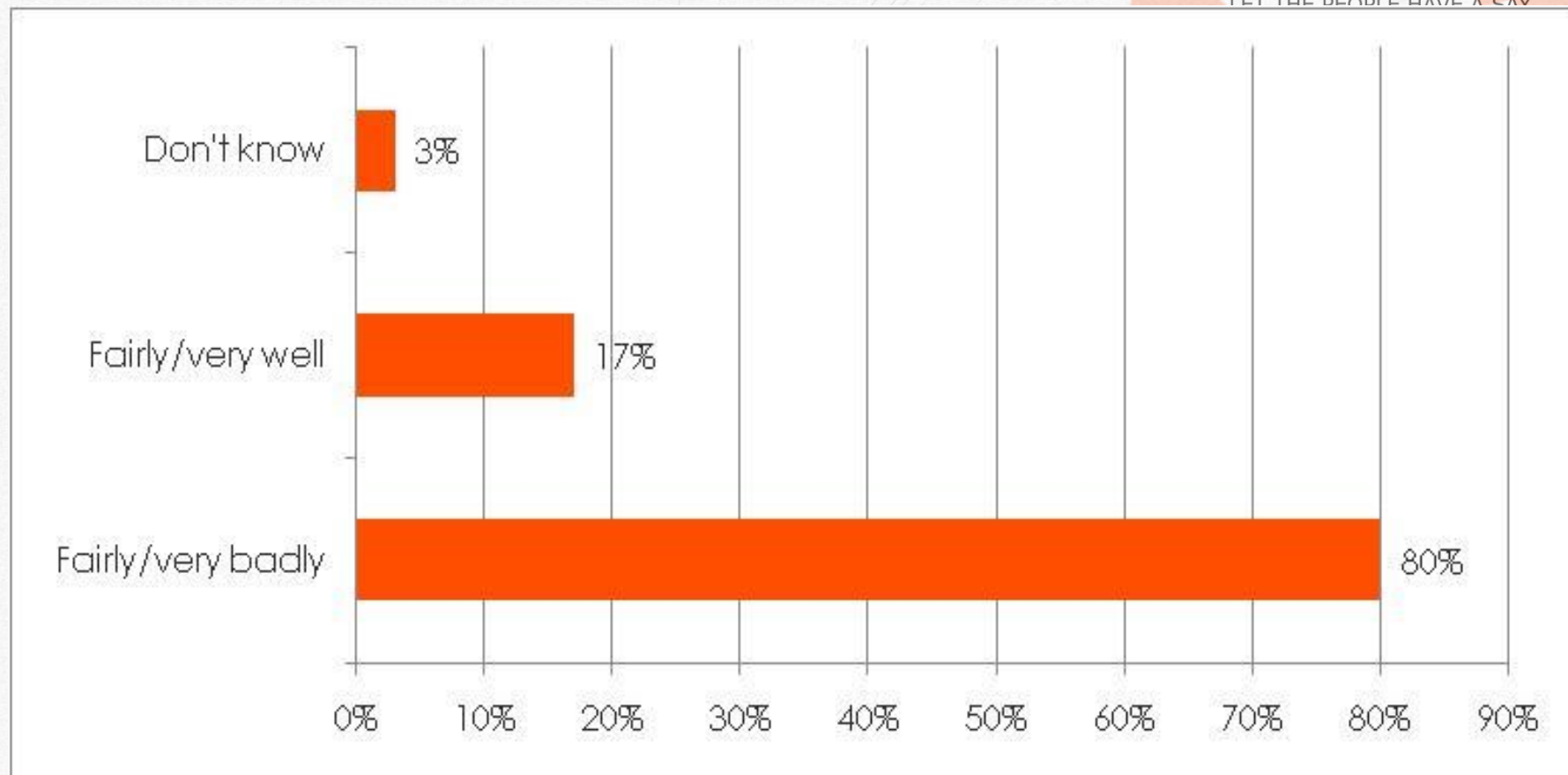


	None	Some of them	Most of them	All of them	Don't know/ Haven't heard enough
The President and officials in his office	16	41	21	9	12
Members of Parliament	8	44	29	9	9
Government officials	7	44	31	10	8
Local government councillors	9	43	31	10	7
Police	6	31	38	20	4
Tax officials, like Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) or local government tax collectors	6	34	31	15	14
Judges and magistrates	11	49	23	6	11
Traditional leaders	18	48	18	4	12
Religious leaders	24	51	16	3	6
Business executives	8	42	29	10	12

Question : How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



Ratings on government's fight against corruption



Question : How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: fighting corruption in government?



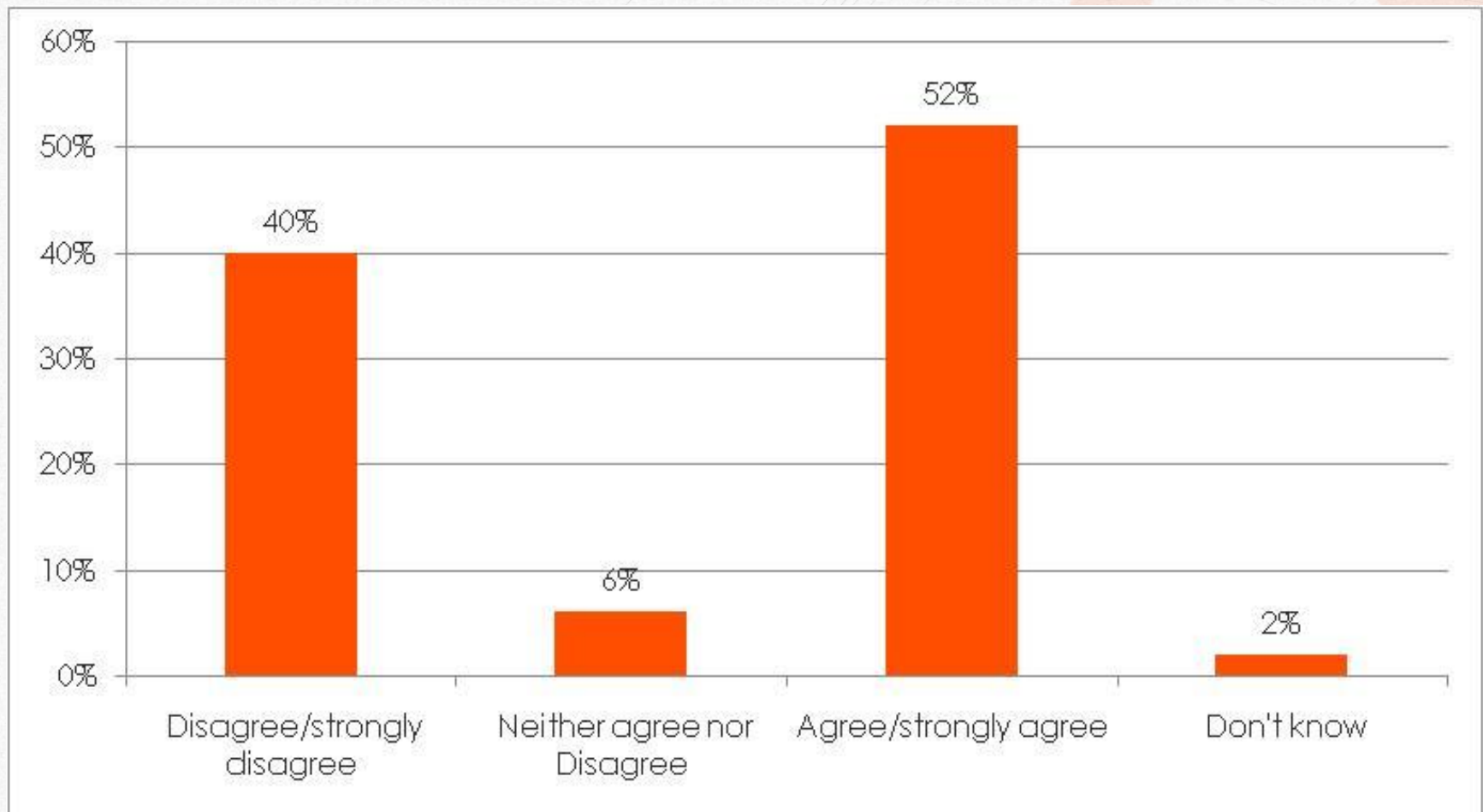
Ratings on government's fight against corruption by province



	Fairly / Fairly bad	Fairly / Very well	Don't know/Haven't heard enough	Total
Harare	90%	10%	0%	100%
Bulawayo	90%	10%	-	100%
Midlands	83%	14%	3%	100%
Masvingo	85%	14%	1%	100%
Mashonaland East	80%	18%	1%	100%
Manicaland	78%	18%	4%	100%
Matabeleland South	75%	20%	5%	100%
Mashonaland Central	70%	27%	3%	100%
Mashonaland West	69%	27%	4%	100%
Matabeleland North	62%	21%	17%	100%

Question : How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: fighting corruption in government?

Whether ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption



Question : Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?

Whether ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption by province

	Disagree / Strongly disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree / Strongly agree	Don't Know	Total
Mashonaland West	59%	5%	33%	3%	100%
Masvingo	56%	7%	35%	2%	100%
Mashonaland East	56%	6%	38%		100%
Manicaland	54%	8%	35%	3%	100%
Matebeleleland North	52%	17%	24%	8%	100%
Harare	49%	3%	48%	0%	100%
Mashonaland Central	49%	2%	47%	2%	100%
Matebeleleland South	41%	3%	52%	4%	100%
Bulawayo	35%	4%	59%	2%	100%
Midlands	35%	11%	52%	2%	100%
Total	50%	6%	42%	2%	100%

Question : Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?

Most effective thing that can be done by an ordinary person to combat corruption in the country

Nothing / ordinary people cannot do anything	38%
Refuse to pay bribes	22%
Report corruption when you see or experience it	22%
Vote for clean candidates	6%
Join or support an organization that is fighting corruption	3%
Don't know	3%
Speak out about the problem	2%
Talk to friends and relatives about the problem	1%
Sign a petition	1%

Question : What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do the help combat corruption in this country?

Main reason Zimbabweans don't report incidents of corruption

People are afraid of the consequences	25%
Nothing will be done / It wouldn't make a difference	20%
Corruption is normal / everyone does it	14%
The officials where they would report to are also corrupt	9%
People don't know where to report it	6%
Most people do report incidents of corruption	5%
Don't know	5%
People don't know how to report it	4%
They would implicate themselves as bribe-givers	4%
Corruption is too difficult to prove	3%

Question : Some people say that many incidents of corruption are never reported. Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason why many people do not report corruption when it occurs?



TRUST IN STATE INSTITUTIONS AND POLITICAL FIGURES



Key findings



- Adult Zimbabweans trust religious leaders more than they trust other key individuals and institutions.
- The majority trusts religious leaders, army, courts of law, the president and traditional leaders.
- Zimbabweans do not trust Institutions like the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) and opposition political parties. Opposition political parties are least trusted; only a third of the population trusts them.
- Zimbabweans are split in their trust for Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC).



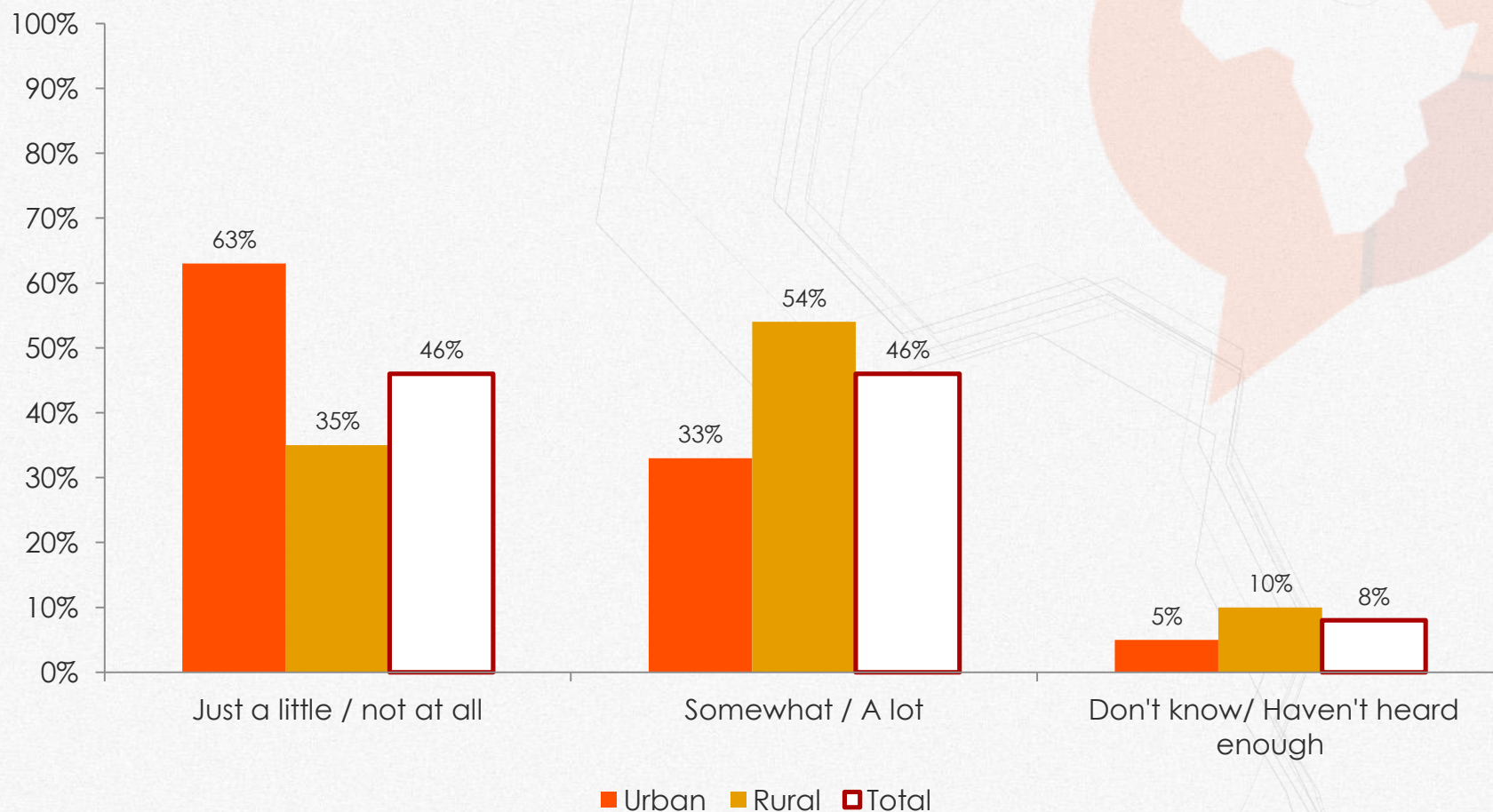
Trust in state institutions



	Not at all	Just a little	Somewhat / a lot	Don't know/ haven't heard enough
Religious leaders	7	15	75	3
The army	13	20	64	3
Courts of law	12	22	63	3
The president	14	19	63	4
Traditional leaders	12	19	62	8
The ruling party	21	22	54	3
Parliament	17	26	52	5
Local government council	21	28	50	2
The police	22	27	50	1
The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission	25	21	46	8
The Zimbabwe Revenue Authority(ZIMRA)	22	27	40	11

Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say:

Trust in ZEC by gender & location



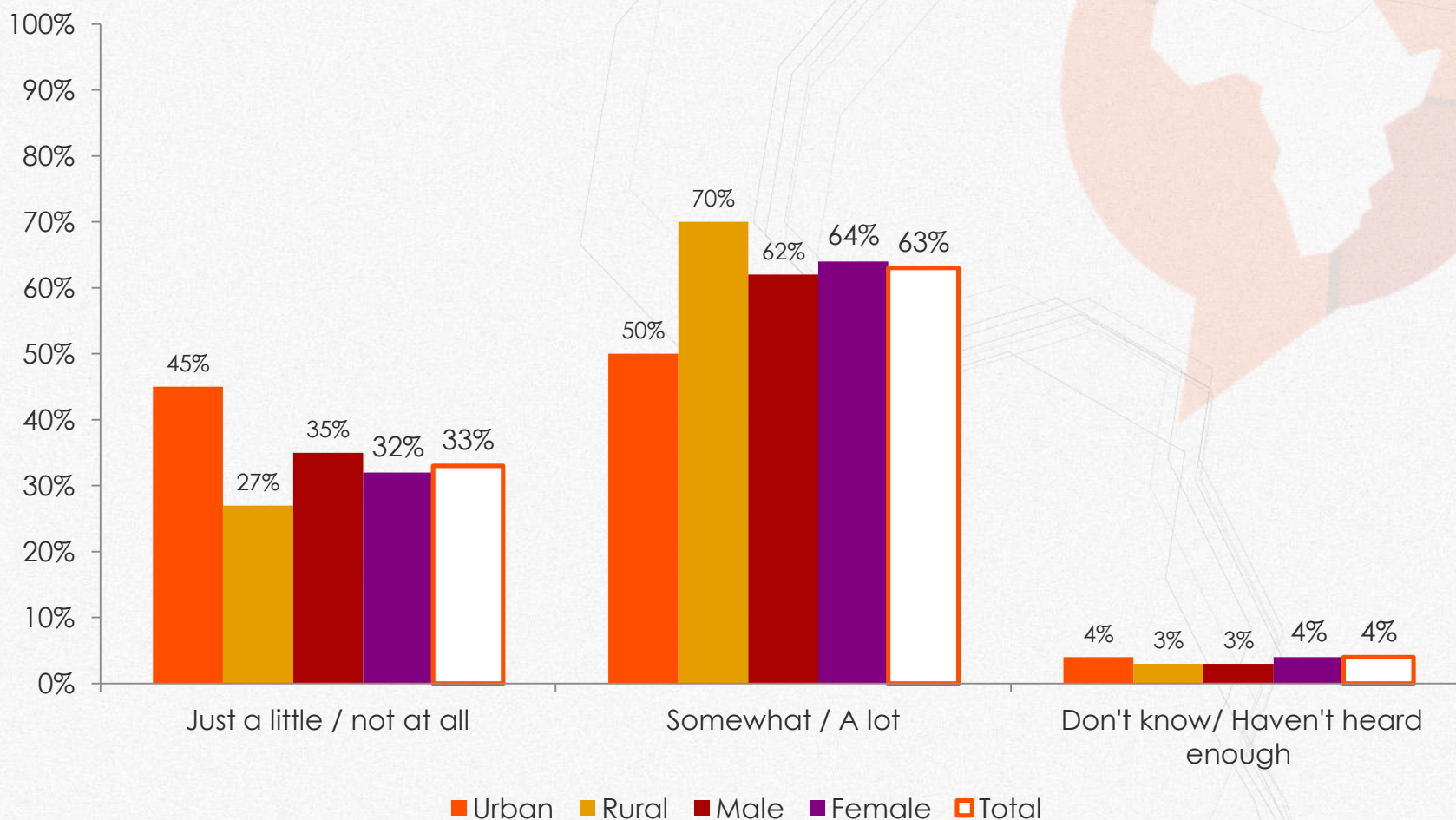
Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say – ZEC

Trust in ZEC by province

	Somewhat / A lot	Just a little / Not at all	Don't know/ Haven't heard enough	Total
Mashonaland West	67%	25%	8%	100%
Mashonaland Central	59%	33%	8%	100%
Mashonaland East	57%	38%	5%	100%
Midlands	51%	41%	8%	100%
Masvingo	47%	45%	9%	100%
Manicaland	44%	52%	4%	100%
Matabeleland South	37%	49%	14%	100%
Matabeleland North	36%	27%	37%	100%
Harare	32%	64%	5%	100%
Bulawayo	26%	73%	2%	100%
Total	46%	46%	8%	100%

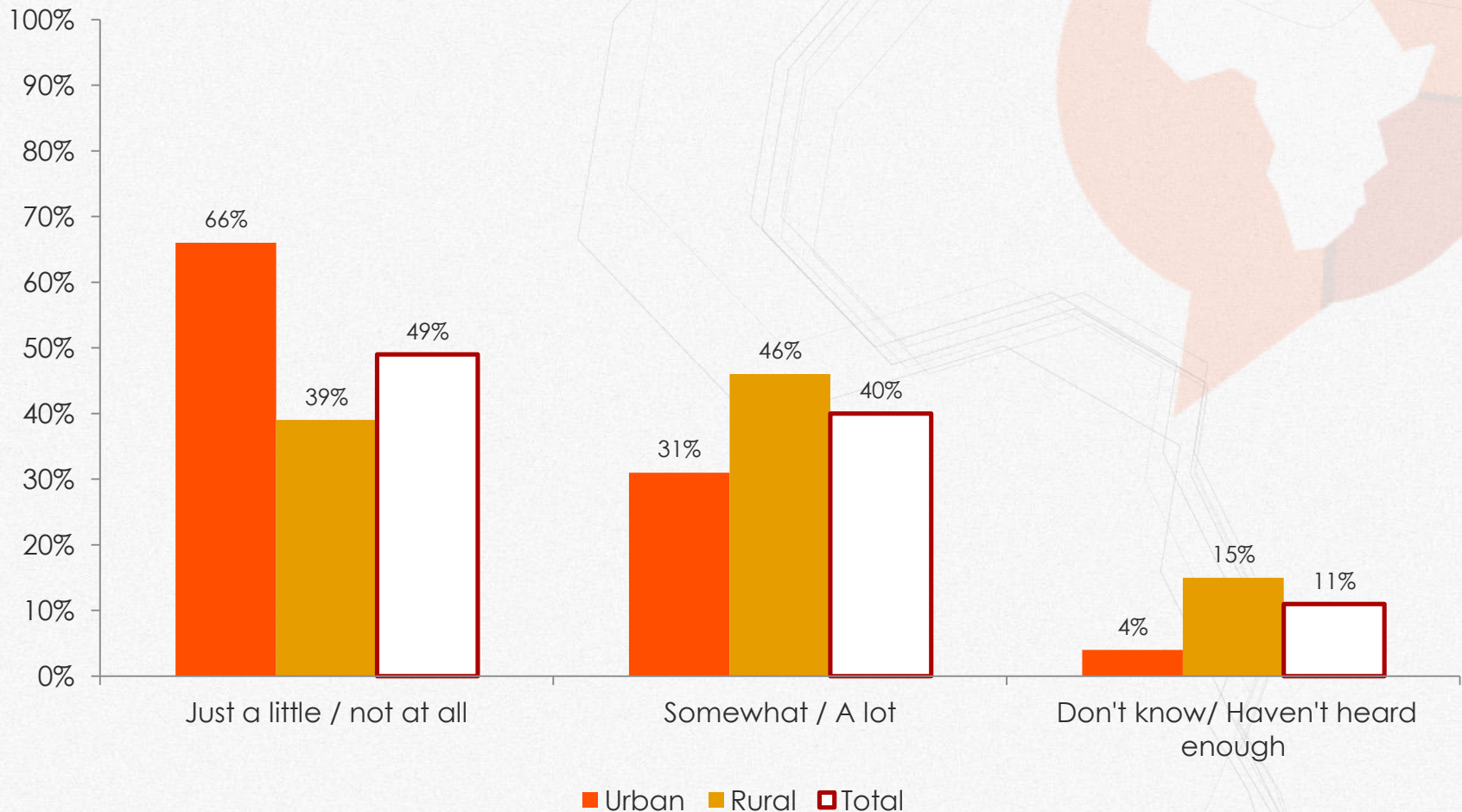
Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say – ZEC

Trust in President Mugabe by gender & location



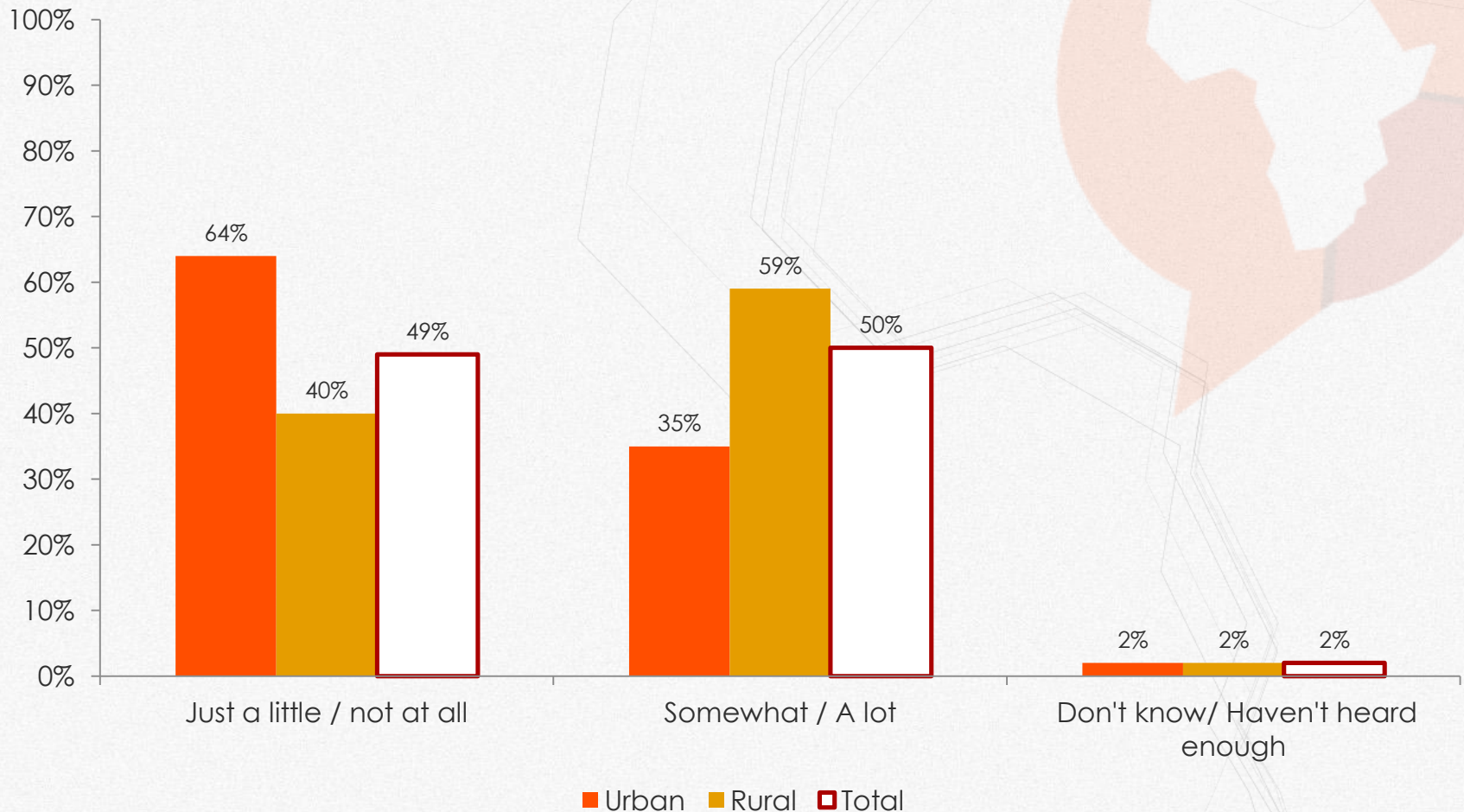
Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say

Trust in ZIMRA by location



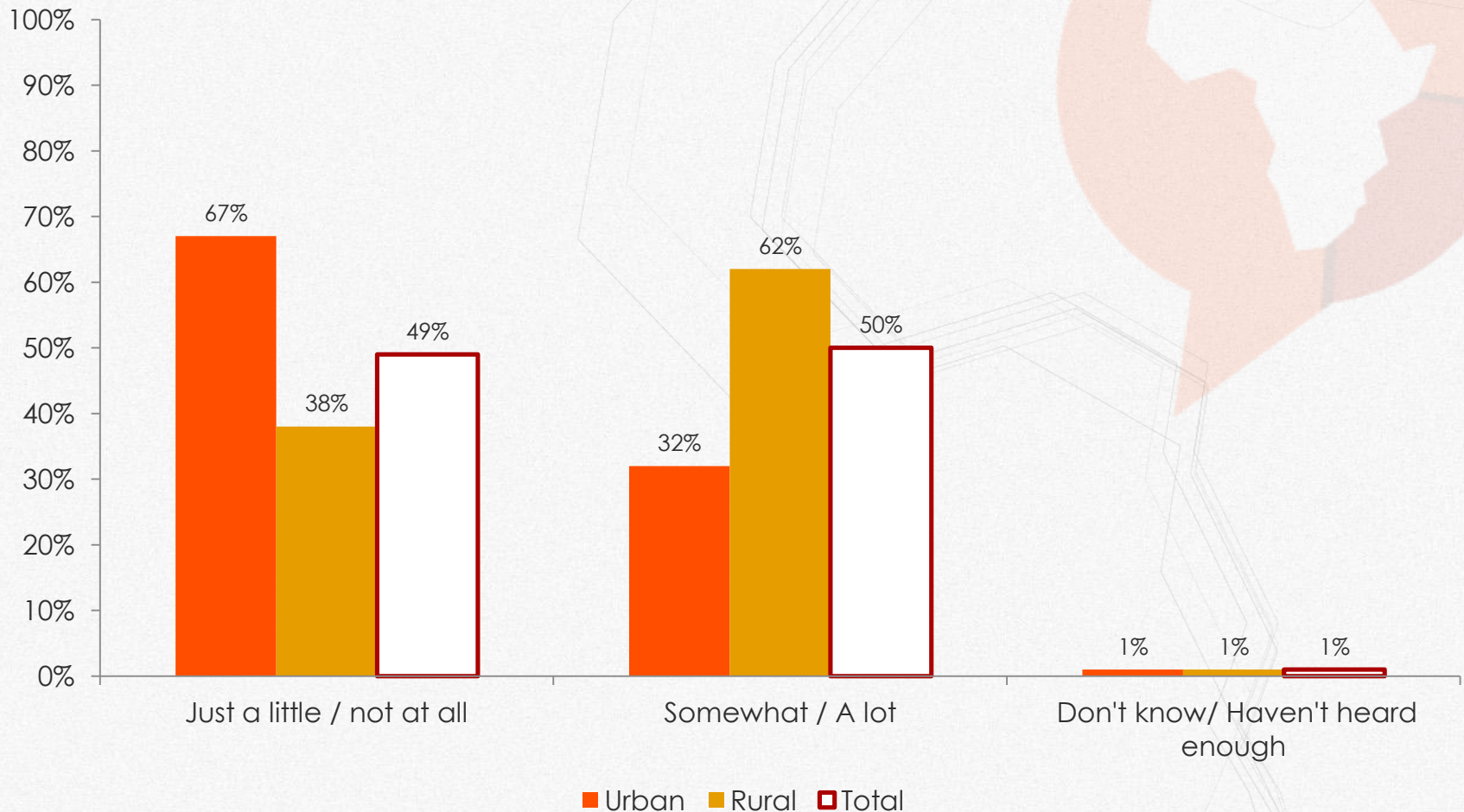
Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say – ZIMRA

Trust in councillors by location



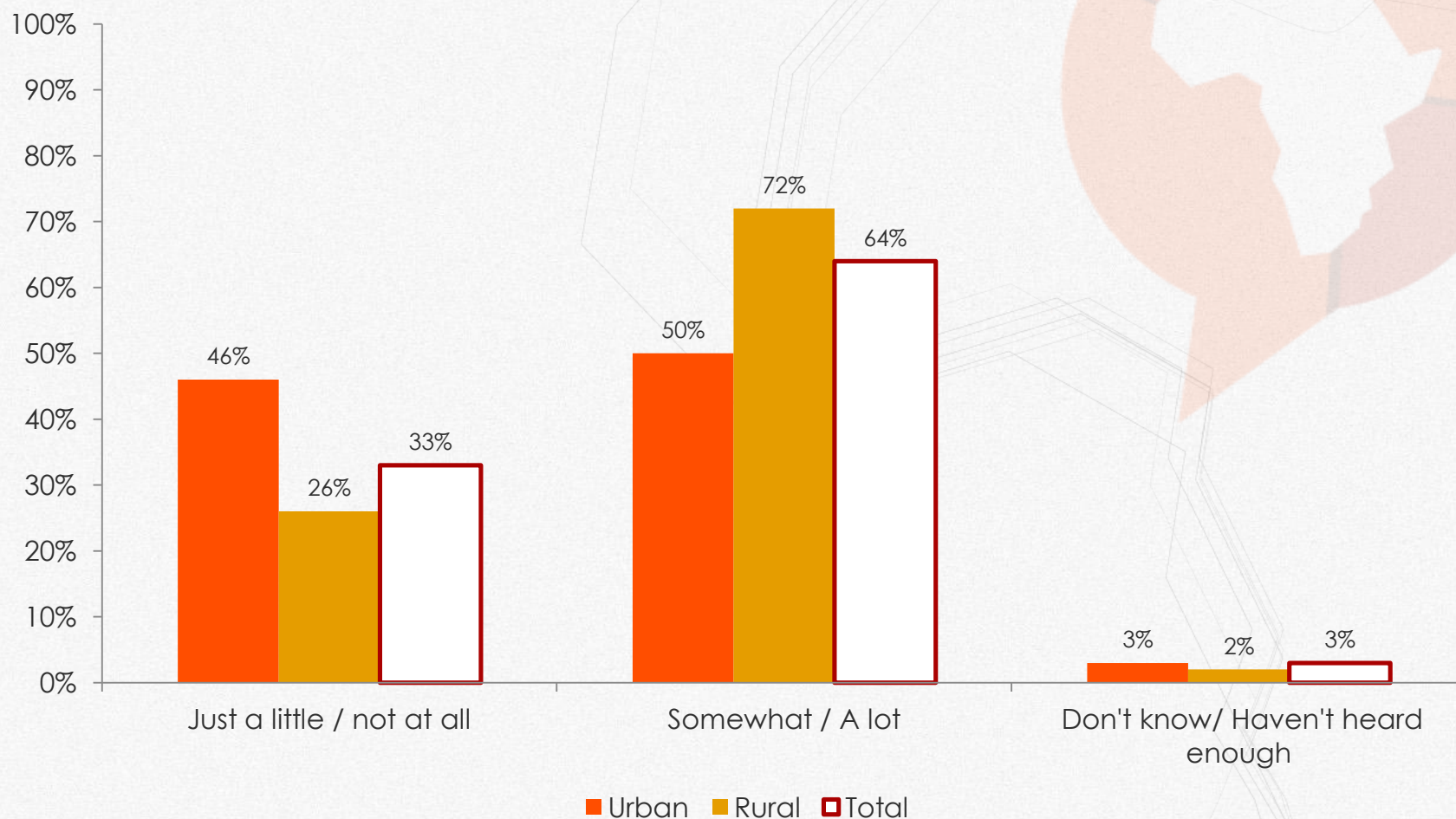
Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say – councillors

Trust in police by location



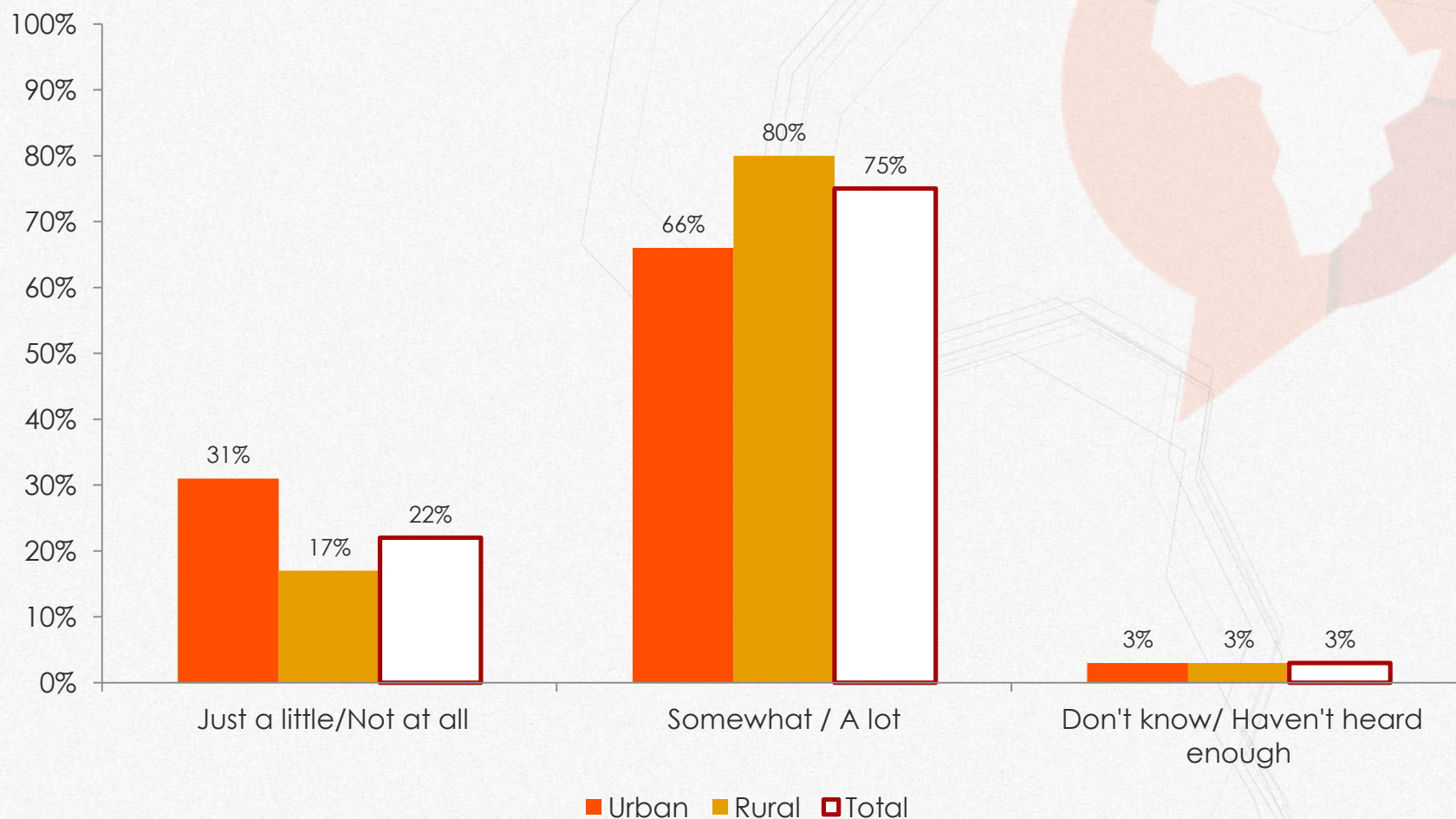
Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say - police

Trust army by location



Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say - the army

Trust in religious leaders by location



Question : How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say – religious leaders



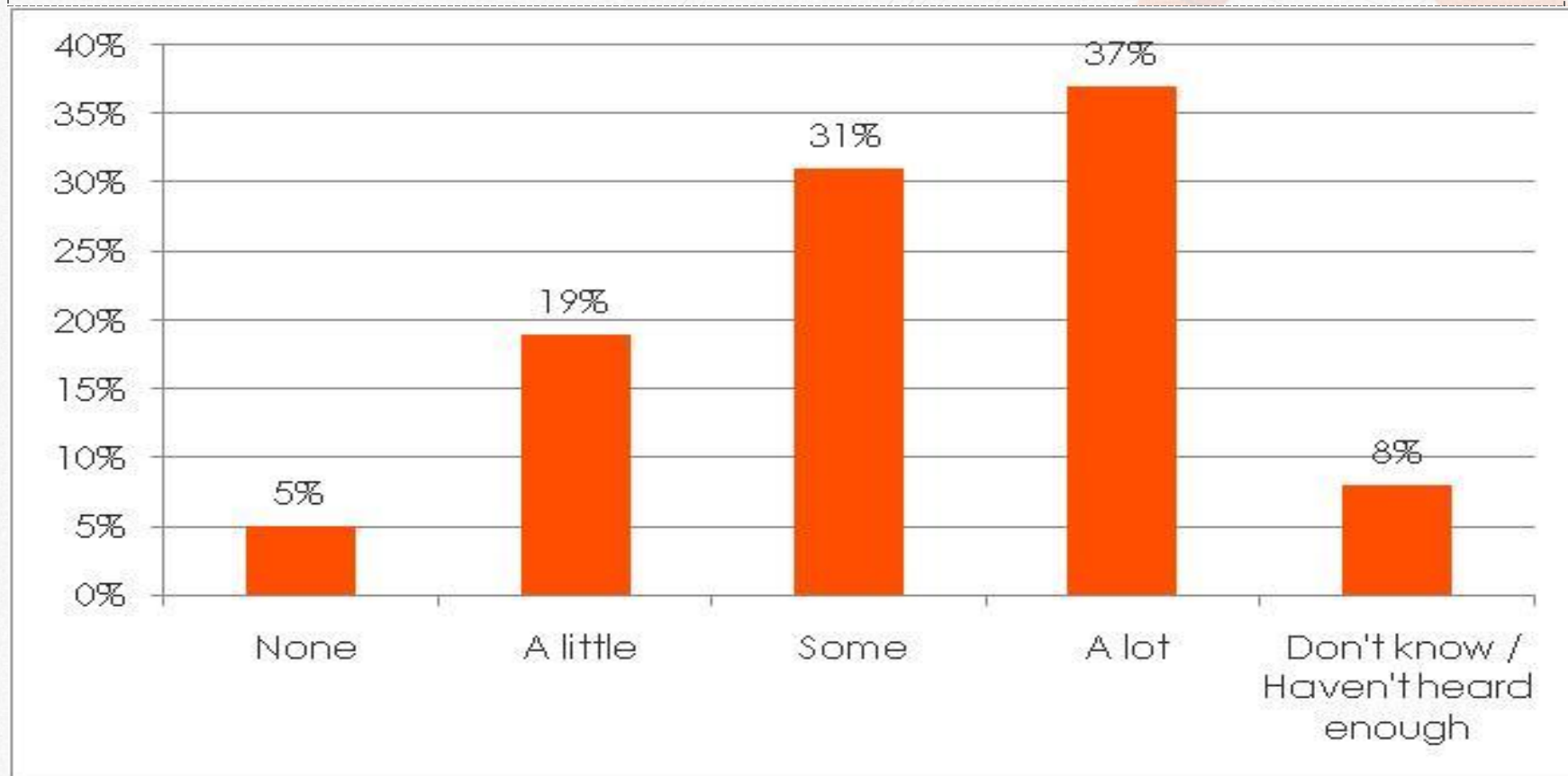
Perceptions of China's influence on Zimbabwe

Key findings



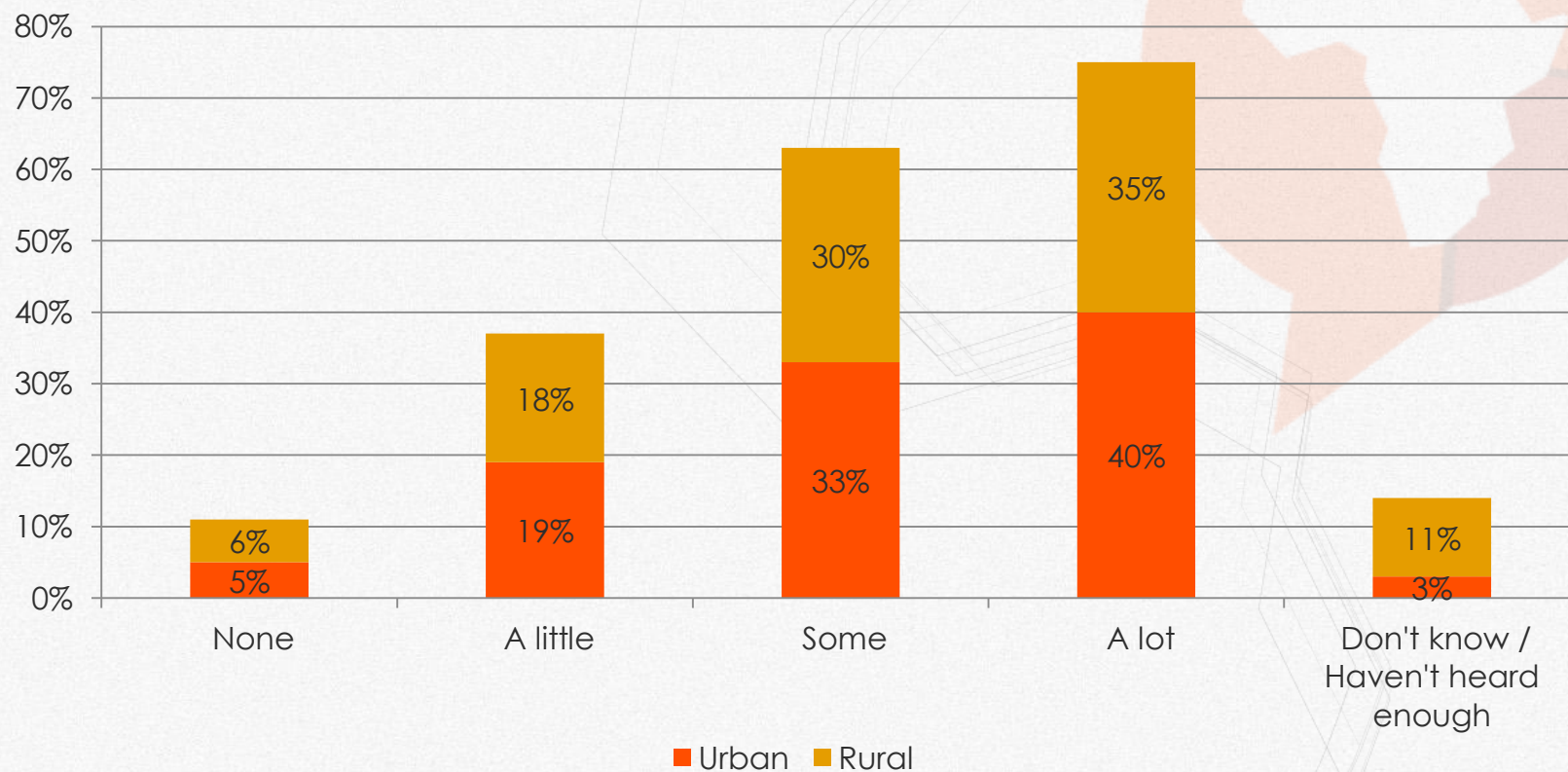
- A majority of adult Zimbabweans believe China's economic activities in Zimbabwe have “some” or “a lot of” influence on the country's economy.
- A plurality describes China's influence on Zimbabwe as “somewhat/very positive” compared to those who view it as “somewhat/very negative.”
- A plurality believes that China's development assistance to Zimbabwe does a “somewhat/very good job” to the country.

Influence of China's economic activities on Zimbabwe



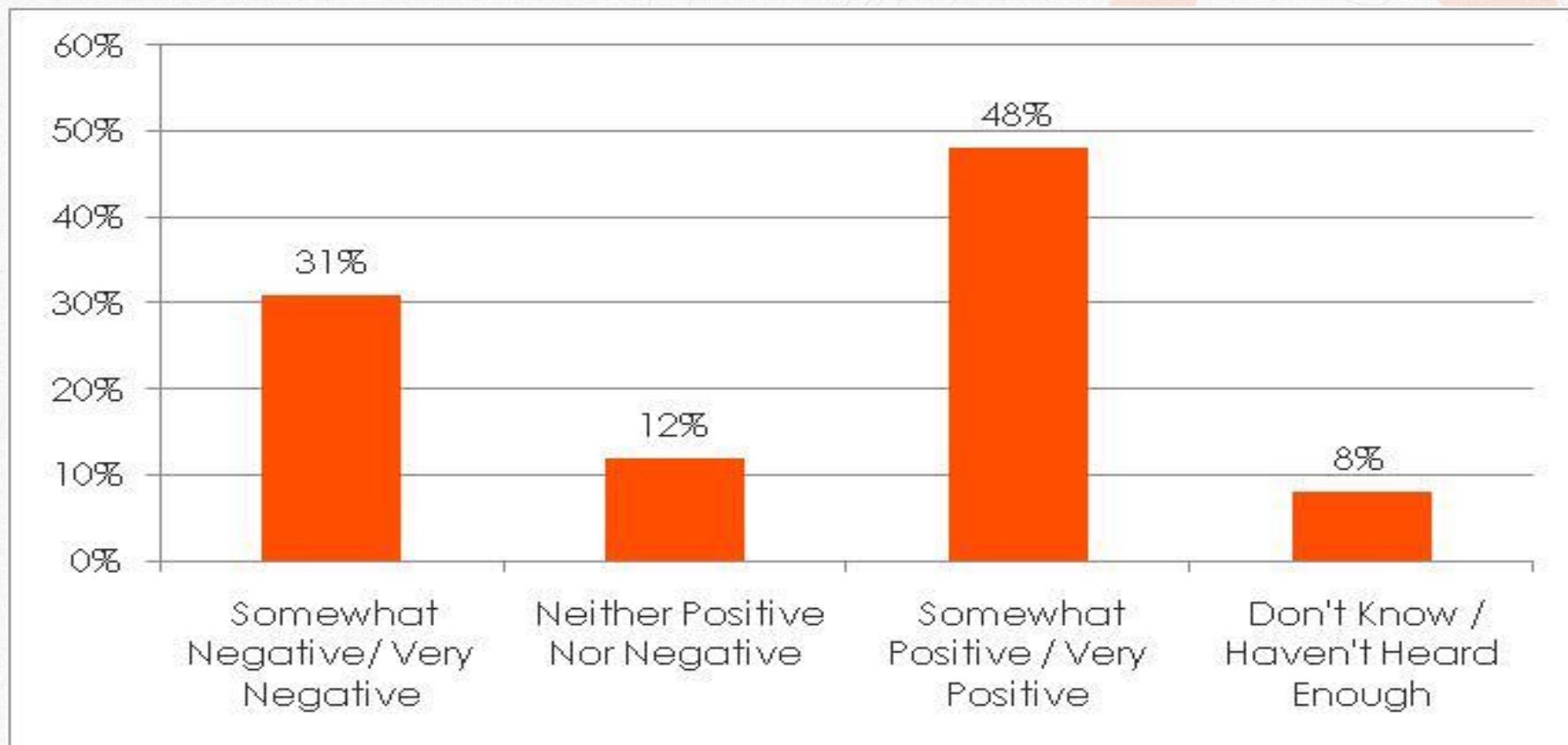
Question : How much influence do you think China's economic activities in Zimbabwe have on our economy, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Influence of China's economic activities on Zimbabwe by location



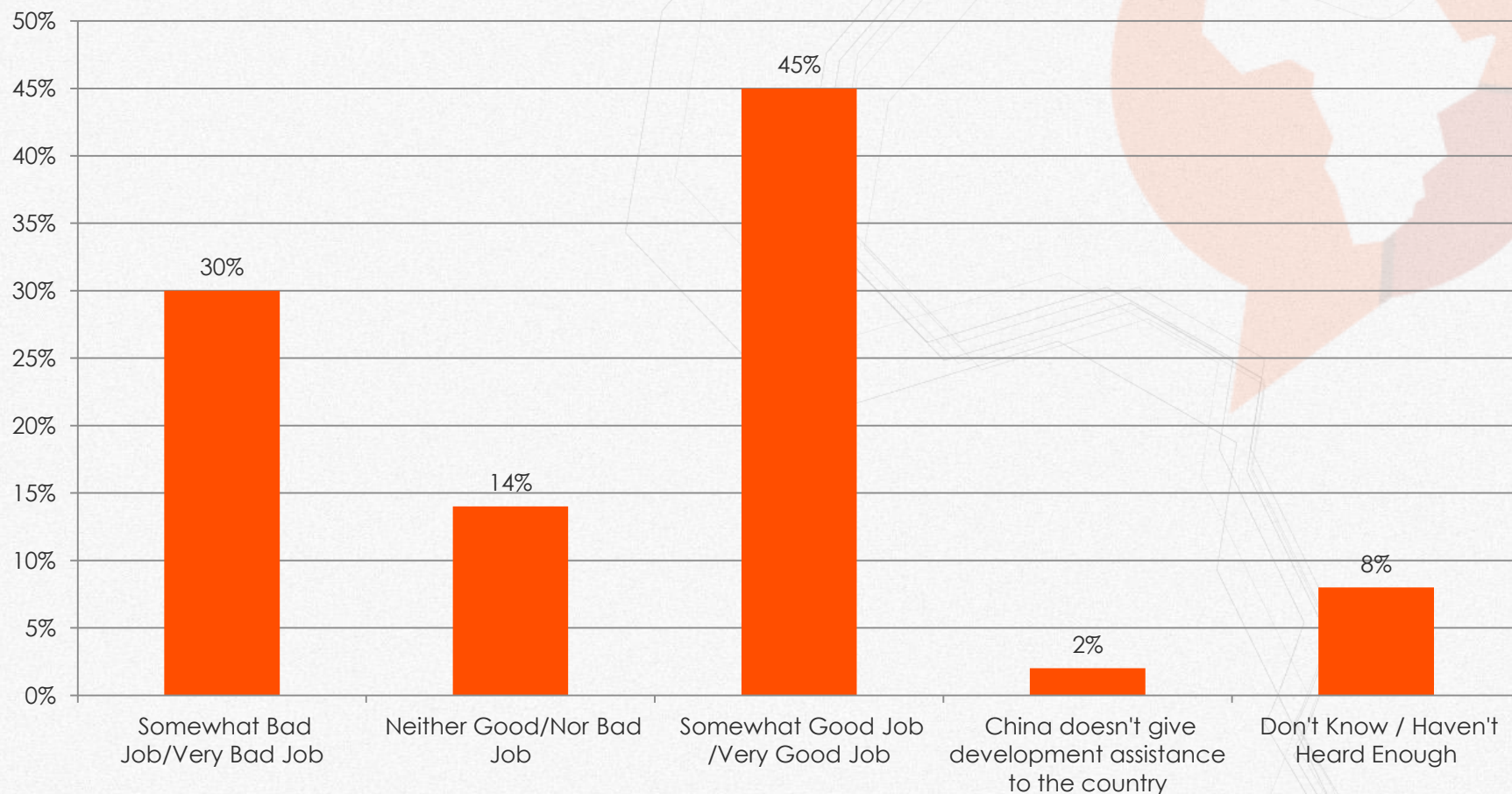
Question : How much influence do you think China's economic activities in Zimbabwe have on our economy, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Perceptions on China's economic and political influence on Zimbabwe



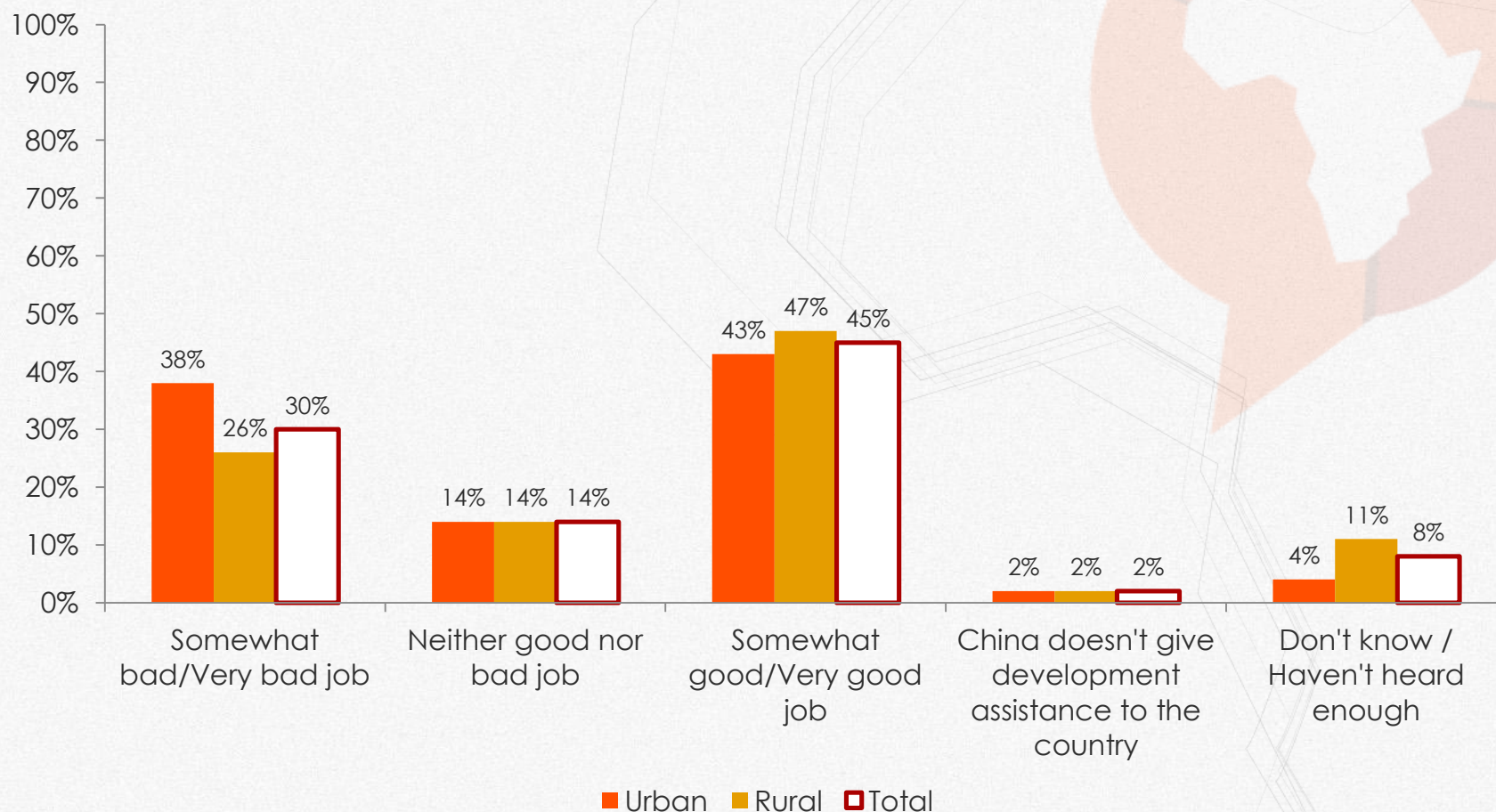
Question: In general, do you think that China's economic and political influence on Zimbabwe is mostly positive, or mostly negative, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Perceptions of China's development assistance to Zimbabwe



Question: In your opinion, does China's economic development assistance to Zimbabwe do a good job or a bad job of meeting the country's needs, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Perceptions of China's Development Assistance to Zimbabwe by location



Question: In your opinion, does China's economic development assistance to Zimbabwe do a good job or a bad job of meeting the country's needs, or haven't you heard enough to say?



MEDIA USAGE IN ZIMBABWE



Key findings



- Zimbabweans rely on radio for news; social media is the least used medium for news in the country.
- A majority holds the view that the media should have the right to publish any views and ideas without government control.



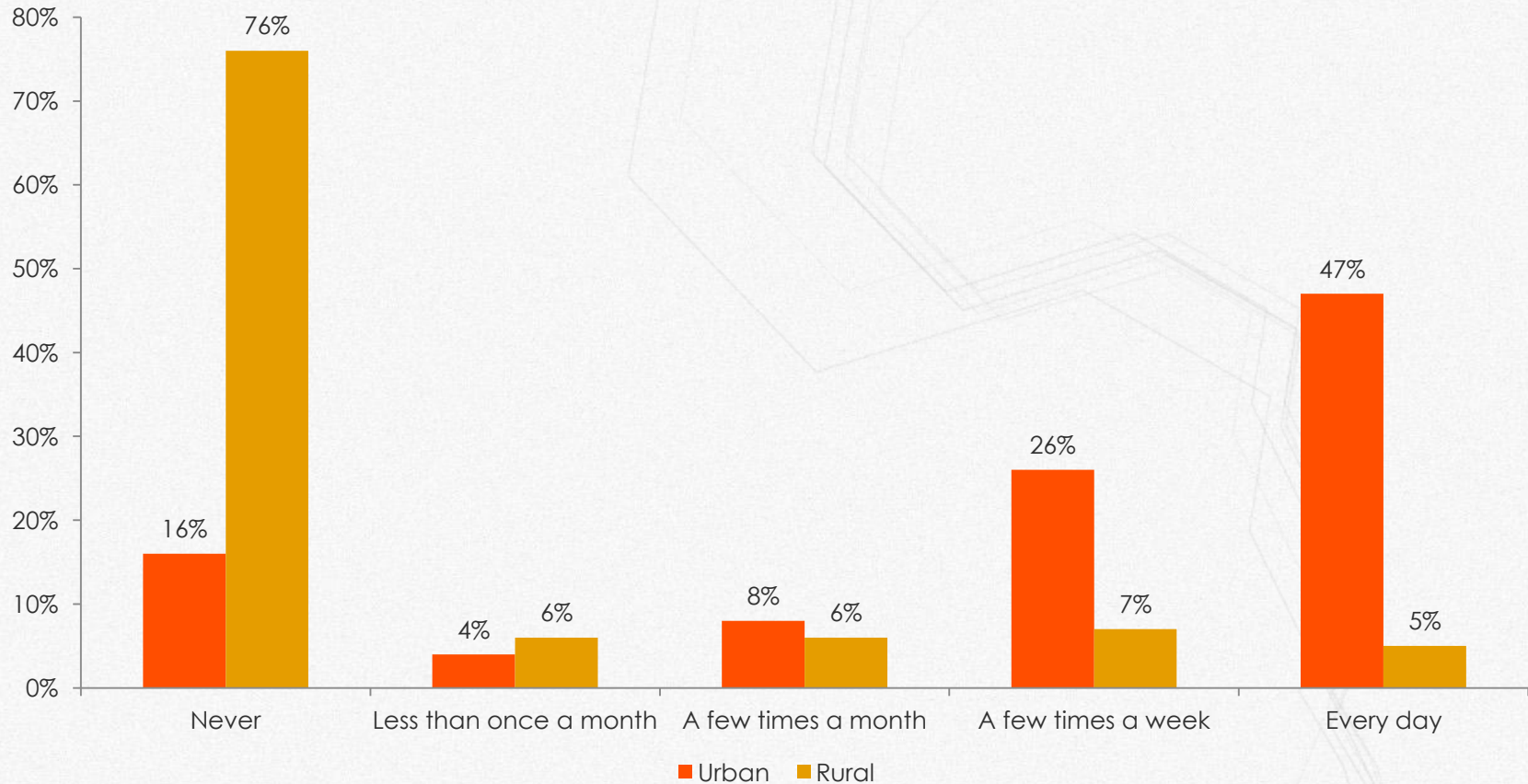
Media Usage in Zimbabwe



	Radio	TV	Newspaper	Internet	Social Media
Never	28	54	55	75	78
Less than once a month	3	5	10	2	2
A few times a month	8	7	15	4	3
A few times a week	28	14	12	8	7
Every day	33	20	7	11	10

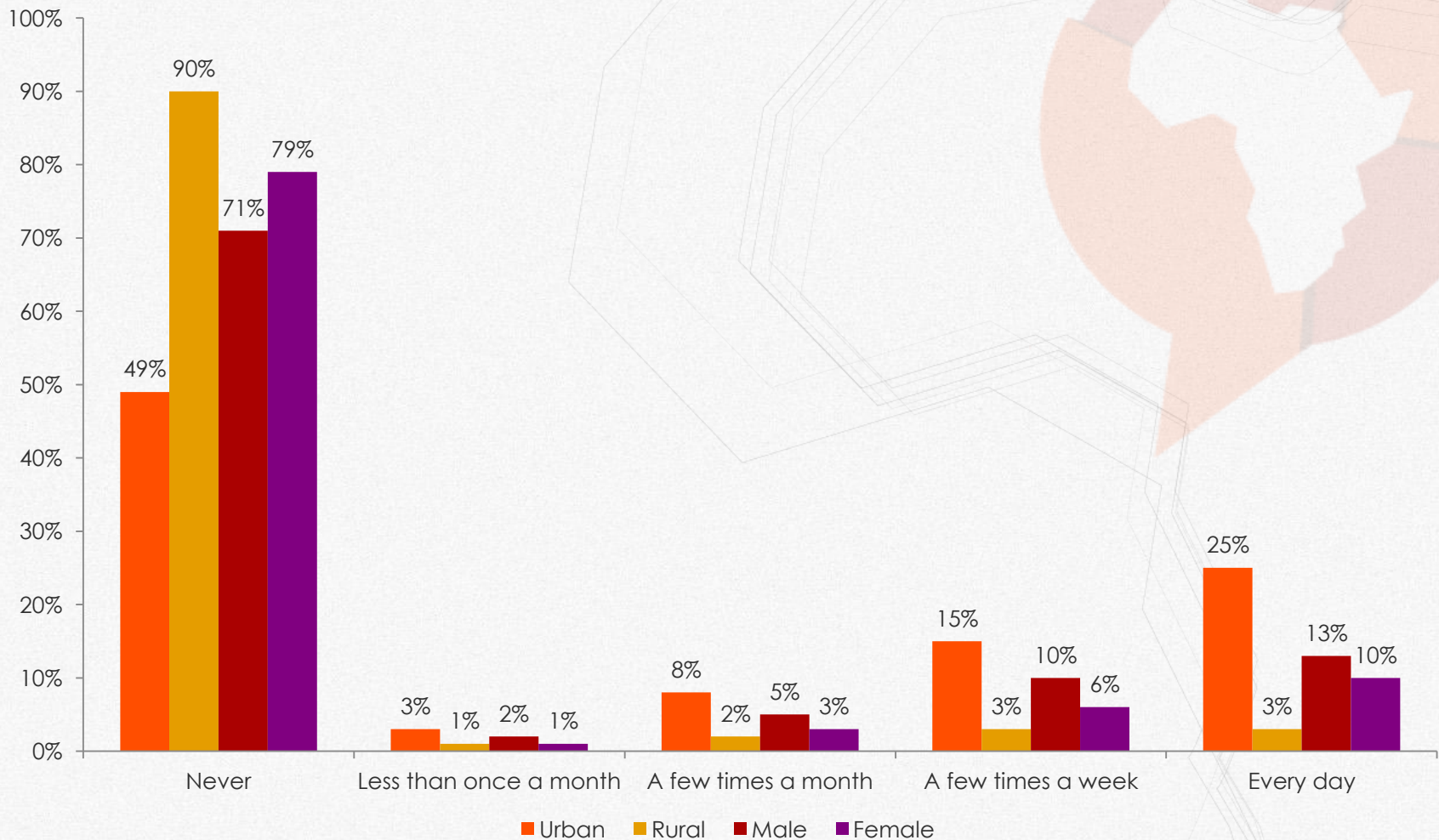
Question: How often do you get news from the following sources?

TV news by location



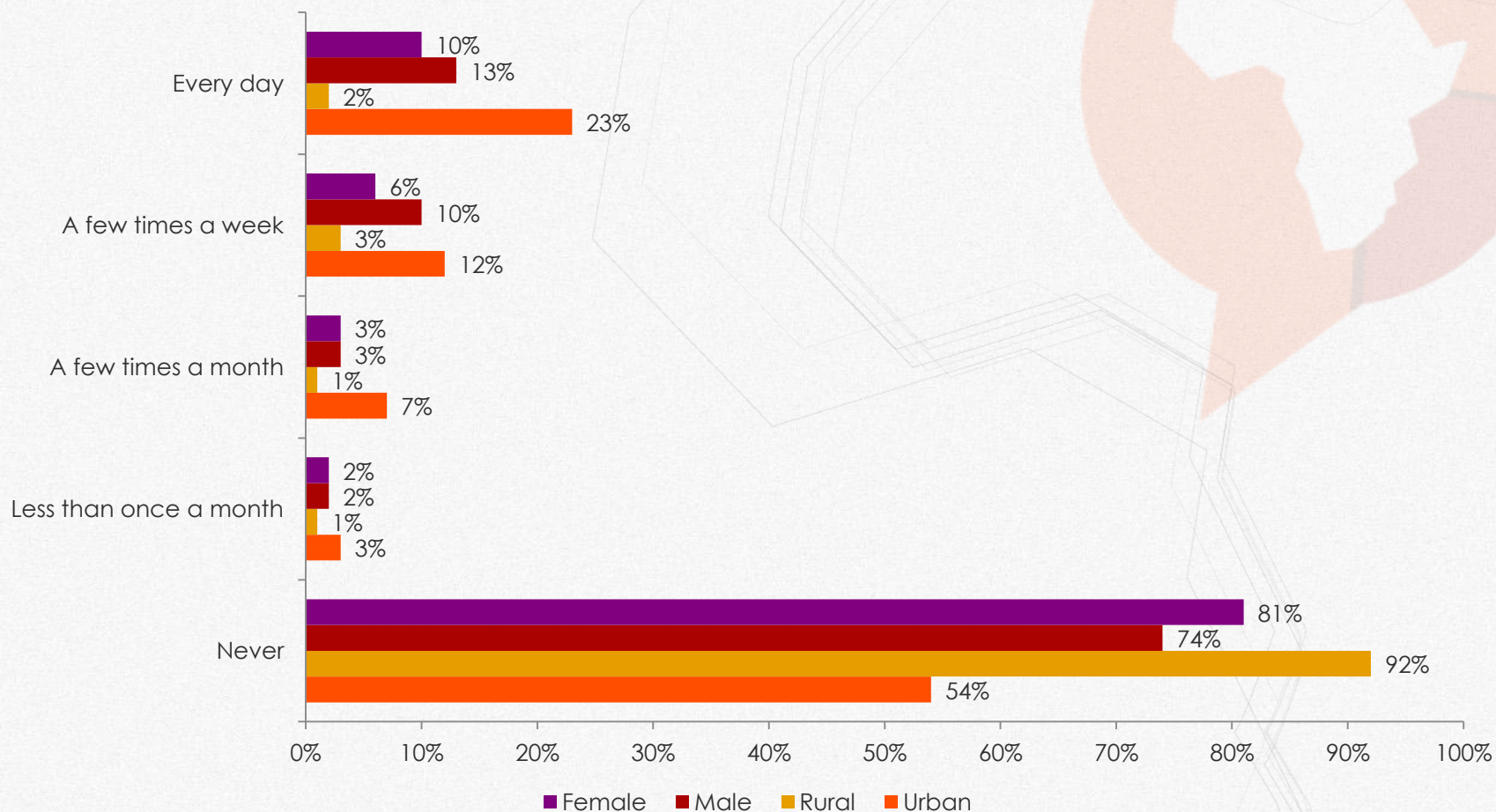
Question: How often do you get news from the following sources – television?

Internet news by place of residence and gender



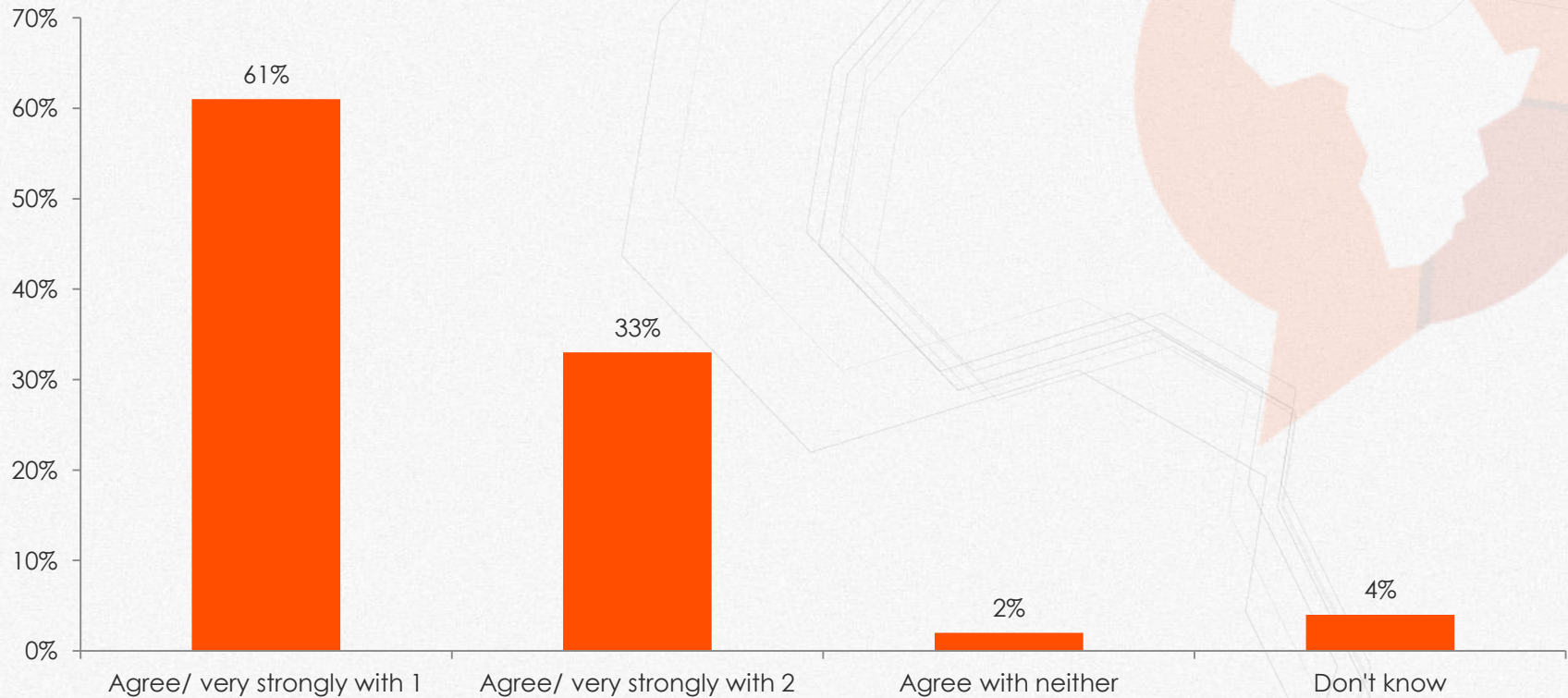
Question: How often do you get news from the following sources : internet?

Social media news by place of residence & gender



Question : How often do you get news from the following sources - social media such as face book or twitter?

Perceptions of government control of the media



Question: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.

Statement 1: The media should have the right to publish any views and ideas without government control.

Statement 2: The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that it considers harmful to society.



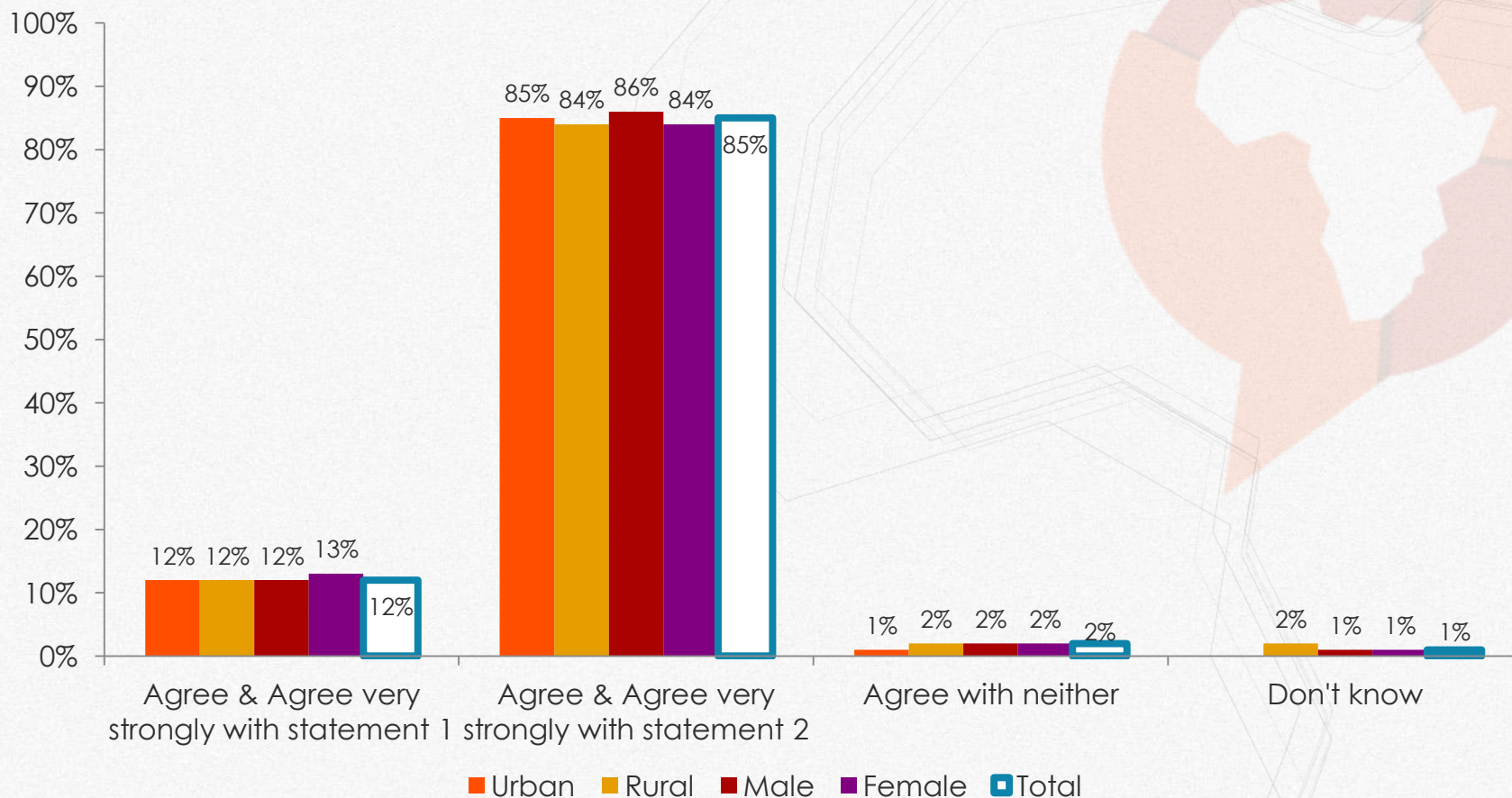
Perceptions on medical male circumcision

Key findings

- There is near unanimity among Zimbabweans and across demographic groups that medical male circumcision should remain voluntary even though it has been found to reduce the risk of HIV transmission.



Should medical male circumcision be mandatory or voluntary?



Question : Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.[Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]

Statement 1: Medical male circumcision has been found to reduce the risk of female-to male transmission of HIV and must therefore be made mandatory.

Statement 2: Even though medical male circumcision has been found to reduce the risk of female to male transmission of HIV it must remain voluntary.

Should medical male circumcision be mandatory or voluntary by province

	Agree / Agree very strongly with statement 2	Agree / Agree very strongly with statement 1	Agree with neither	Don't know	Total
Mashonaland Central	91%	6%	2%	2%	100%
Matebeleland South	92%	7%	1%	-	100%
Bulawayo	87%	13%	1%	-	100%
Harare	86%	13%	1%	0%	100%
Mashonaland East	84%	11%	2%	3%	100%
Manicaland	85%	12%	1%	2%	100%
Mashonaland West	84%	14%	2%	-	100%
Masvingo	84%	11%	4%	2%	100%
Matabeleland North	81%	15%	4%	-	100%
Midlands	79%	17%	3%	1%	100%
Total	85%	12%	2%	1%	100%

Question-Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2.[Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion: Do you agree or agree very strongly?]

Statement 1: Medical Male Circumcision has been found to reduce the risk of female-to male transmission of HIV and must therefore be made mandatory.

Statement 2: Even though medical male circumcision has been found to reduce the risk of female to male transmission of HIV it must remain voluntary.

Conclusion



- **Perceptions of Corruption:** Despite the feeling that the level of corruption has increased over the past year, Zimbabweans think there is nothing they can do to combat the vice.
- **Trust in state institutions:** Most state institutions are yet to gain the trust of many Zimbabweans.
- **China's role in Zimbabwe:** A majority of adult Zimbabweans believe China's economic activities have some influence on the country's economy.
- **Media usage:** Zimbabweans mainly rely on radio for news and believe the media should have the right to publish any views and ideas without government censorship.



Group work session: Round 6 Research Team During training

Thank you

