Demand for democracy, Supply of development

Presented to “African in the Perspective of the G20”
Konrad Adenauer Foundation / Royal Institute Elano
27 April 2017
What is Afrobarometer?

- A pan-African, non-partisan survey research project that measures **citizen attitudes on democracy and governance**, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- **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 surveys. Four **core partners** (in Ghana, Benin, South Africa and Kenya) lead the project with technical backstopping from two **support units**: Michigan State University (MSU) and University of Cape Town (UCT).
Where Afrobarometer works

Cape Verde
Methodology

• Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
  - All respondents are randomly selected.
  - Sample is distributed across [regions/states/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 sizes of 1200 or 2400 adult citizens yields margins of sampling error of +/-2 to 3% at a 95% confidence level.

• Fieldwork for Round 6 in 36 countries was conducted between April 2014 and November 2015
Democracy and development

- Democracy is important for *intrinsic* reasons (recognition of our human dignity, freedom and equality)
- Democracy is also important for *instrumental* reasons:
  - Halperin et al, “Democracy Advantage”
  - Van de Waal, African democracy and growth
  - Carbone, Elite and partisan turnover and growth
Africans still support democracy, but declining in some places
Measuring demand for democracy

• Support for democracy
  • Which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion?
    1. Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government
    2. In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable
    3. For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind government we have

• Rejection of authoritarian alternatives
  • There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives?
    • Only one political party is allowed to stand for election and hold office
    • The army comes in to govern the country
    • Elections and Parliament are abolished so that the president can decide everything.
Figure 1: Key Public Attitudes to Democracy
| 35 countries | 2014/2015

- 78% Reject President Dictatorship
- 78% Reject One Party Rule
- 73% Reject Military Rule
- 67% Prefer Democracy
Figure 2: Support for Democracy

36 countries | 2014/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Support for Democracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé and Príncipe</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé and Príncipe</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3: Rejection of Presidential Dictatorship | 36 countries | 2014/2015

Note: Question not asked in Swaziland
Figure 4: Rejection of One Party Rule  
| 36 countries | 2014/2015 |

- Sierra Leone: 93%
- Benin: 92%
- Mauritius: 91%
- Gabon: 89%
- Senegal: 89%
- Cote d'Ivoire: 87%
- Cape Verde: 86%
- Niger: 85%
- Liberia: 84%
- Mali: 83%
- Ghana: 83%
- Madagascar: 83%
- Cameroon: 82%
- Togo: 82%
- Burundi: 82%
- Namibia: 82%
- Burkina Faso: 82%
- Zambia: 81%
- Nigeria: 80%
- Morocco: 80%
- AVERAGE: 78%
- Botswana: 77%
- Kenya: 77%
- Guinea: 77%
- São Tomé and Príncipe: 76%
- Tanzania: 74%
- Uganda: 73%
- South Africa: 72%
- Sudan: 69%
- Malawi: 69%
- Zimbabwe: 69%
- Tunisia: 68%
- Swaziland: 65%
- Algeria: 64%
- Egypt: 60%
- Lesotho: 57%
- Mozambique: 50%
Figure 5: Rejection of Military Rule
36 countries | 2014/2015

- Mauritius: 93%
- Kenya: 91%
- Zambia: 90%
- Botswana: 87%
- Cote d’Ivoire: 90%
- Malawi: 87%
- Tanzania: 86%
- Swaziland: 86%
- Senegal: 86%
- Burundi: 84%
- Sierra Leone: 82%
- Uganda: 80%
- Sudan: 79%
- Algeria: 79%
- Tunisia: 79%
- Burkina Faso: 78%
- Madagascar: 78%
- Mali: 77%
- Cameroon: 77%
- Togo: 77%
- South Africa: 73%
- Gabon: 72%
- Ghana: 72%
- Guinea: 72%
- Nigeria: 72%
- Niger: 72%
- Cape Verde: 76%
- Zimbabwe: 75%
- Average: 73%
- São Tomé and Príncipe: 80%
- Benin: 79%
- Lesotho: 79%
- Morocco: 79%
- Namibia: 77%
- Mozambique: 77%
- Angola: 77%
- Seychelles: 77%
- Uganda: 77%
- Uganda: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
- Nigeria: 77%
Figure 6: Demand for Democracy
| 36 countries | 2014/2015

- Mauritius: 66%
- Senegal: 65%
- Cote d’Ivoire: 65%
- Burundi: 62%
- Botswana: 58%
- Zambia: 57%
- Benin: 57%
- Cape Verde: 53%
- Niger: 51%
- Namibia: 50%
- Kenya: 50%
- Zimbabwe: 49%
- Malawi: 48%
- Gabon: 47%
- Morocco: 47%
- Ghana: 47%
- Sierra Leone: 46%
- Togo: 46%
- Mali: 45%
- Guinea: 44%
- AVERAGE: 43%
- Tanzania: 43%
- Cameroon: 42%
- Uganda: 42%
- Nigeria: 42%
- Burkina Faso: 41%
- Liberia: 41%
- South Africa: 37%
- Tunisia: 37%
- São Tomé and Príncipe: 35%
- Lesotho: 33%
- Madagascar: 31%
- Swaziland: 28%
- Algeria: 25%
- Sudan: 24%
- Egypt: 21%
- Mozambique: 17%
- Madagascar: 9%
Figure 7: Demand by demographic indicators
36 countries | 2014/2015

- Rural
- Urban
- Peri Urban
- Semi-Urban

- No formal education
- Primary education
- Secondary education
- Post-secondary education

- All Others
- Middle Class Occupation

- Not employed
- Employed part time
- Employed full time

- Female
- Male

- 18-25
- 26-36
- 36-45
- 46-55
- 56-65
- Over 65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Peri Urban</th>
<th>Semi-Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No formal education</th>
<th>Primary education</th>
<th>Secondary education</th>
<th>Post-secondary education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Others</th>
<th>Middle Class Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not employed</th>
<th>Employed part time</th>
<th>Employed full time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18-25</th>
<th>26-36</th>
<th>36-45</th>
<th>46-55</th>
<th>56-65</th>
<th>Over 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Peri Urban</th>
<th>Semi-Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No formal education</th>
<th>Primary education</th>
<th>Secondary education</th>
<th>Post-secondary education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Others</th>
<th>Middle Class Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not employed</th>
<th>Employed part time</th>
<th>Employed full time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18-25</th>
<th>26-36</th>
<th>36-45</th>
<th>46-55</th>
<th>56-65</th>
<th>Over 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 8: Changes in Demand for Democracy
| 34 countries | 2014/2015

- **INCREASE**
  - Senegal
  - Benin
  - Burundi
  - Morocco
  - Namibia
  - Niger
  - Mali
  - Tunisia
  - Madagascar
  - Swaziland

- **NO CHANGE**
  - Mauritius
  - Cote d'Ivoire
  - Botswana
  - Cape Verde
  - Kenya
  - Togo
  - Guinée
  - Cameroon
  - Burkina Faso
  - Algeria

- **DECREASE**
  - Zambia
  - Ghana
  - Uganda
  - Liberia
  - Sierra Leone
  - Zimbabwe
  - Tanzania
  - Malawi
  - Nigeria
  - South Africa
  - Lesotho
  - Mozambique
  - Sudan
  - Egypt

The chart illustrates the changes in demand for democracy across 34 countries from 2014 to 2015, with bars indicating the percentage change in demand.
“There are many ways to govern a country. Would you disapprove or approve of the following alternatives: (A) Only one political party is allowed  (B) The army comes in to govern the country  (C) The president can decide everything?”

Countries covered are Botswana, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Figure 10: Long-term increases in Demand for Democracy | 8 countries | 2002-2015
Figure 11: Low and Stagnant Demand for Democracy
| 5 countries | 2002-2015
Figure 12: Recent setbacks in Demand for Democracy
| 20 countries | 2002-2015

2002/2003: 60%
2005/2006: 55%
2008/2009: 55%
2011/2013: 78%
2014/2015: 58%

Uganda
Ghana
Tanzania
Nigeria
Liberia
Zambia
Kenya
Figure 14: Status of Political Regimes in Africa, 2014/2015
Demand, Supply and Consolidation, 36 countries

Demand exceeds supply

Supply exceeds demand
Development infrastructure: Steady progress, major challenges
Interviewers recorded whether the following were present in the enumeration area:

- An electricity grid that most houses could access
- A piped water system that most houses could access
- A sewage system that most houses could access
- Cell-phone service

And whether or not the road at the start point in the EA was paved or tarred
Interviewers recorded whether the following were present in the enumeration area:

- A tarred / paved road
Interviewers recorded whether they encountered an impassable road on the way into the enumeration area:
Interviewers recorded whether the following were present in the enumeration area:

- A sewerage system
Interviewers recorded whether the following were present in the enumeration area:

- A piped water system that most houses could access
Interviewers recorded whether the following were present in the enumeration area:

- An electricity grid that most houses could access
Figure 20: Access to electricity in EA
| 36 countries | 2014-2015

100% 99% 98% 97% 96% 95% 94% 93% 92% 91% 90% 89% 88% 87% 86% 85% 84% 83% 82% 81% 80% 79% 78% 77% 76% 75% 74% 73% 72% 71% 70% 69% 68% 67% 66% 65% 64% 63% 62% 61% 60% 59% 58% 57% 56% 55% 54% 53% 52% 51% 50% 49% 48% 47% 46% 45% 44% 43% 42% 41% 40% 39% 38% 37% 36% 35% 34% 33% 32% 31% 30% 29% 28% 27% 26% 25% 24% 23% 22% 21% 20% 19% 18% 17% 16% 15% 14% 13% 12% 11% 10% 9% 8% 7% 6% 5% 4% 3% 2% 1% 0%
Figure 21: Household connection to the mains | 36 countries | 2014-2015
Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area? (% yes)

- Light: +14
- Water: +14
- Toilet: +8
- Road: +16
- Phone: +23

Percentage-point gains in availability over the past decade
18 countries | 2005–2015*

*For cell phone service, gains are since 2008
Interviewers recorded whether the following were present in the enumeration area:

- An electricity grid that most houses could access
- A piped water system that most houses could access
- A sewage system that most houses could access
- Cell phone service
- A paved/tarred road

And whether or not the road at the start point in the EA was paved or tarred
Interviewers recorded whether the following were present in the enumeration area:

- An electricity grid that most houses could access
Figure 24: Changes in availability of cell phone service in EA countries with highest gains

| 18 countries | 2005-2015 |

Interviewers recorded whether the following were present in the enumeration area:
- An electricity grid that most houses could access
Figure 25: Changes in access to electric grid: countries with highest gains
| 18 countries | 2005-2015

[Filled by interviewer] Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area? (% yes)
Figure 26: Urban-rural disparities in service availability | 35 countries | 2014-2015

- Cell phone service: Urban 99%, Rural 89%
- Electricity grid: Urban 93%, Rural 44%
- Piped water: Urban 88%, Rural 46%
- Tarred/paved road: Urban 76%, Rural 38%
- Sewage system: Urban 57%, Rural 10%
About 4 in 10 rural residents have access to electricity, compared to 9 in 10 urban residents. In rural parts of Sierra Leone and Guinea, the proportion is less than 1 in 20.

[Filled by interviewer] Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area? (% yes)
Key findings

Infrastructure gains, and challenges

- While cell phone coverage is widespread, many areas still lack access to basic infrastructure, especially in rural areas.
- About 1/3 of areas studied lack electric grid and piped water supply, half lack improved roads, and more than 2/3 have no sewerage systems.
- Across 18 countries tracked for a decade, slow but steady progress in extending infrastructure.
- Enormous cross-country differences, from universal coverage for some services in some countries, to less than 20% coverage in others.
- Urban-rural gaps in access average more than 40 percentage points, and frequently rise much higher.
Poverty widespread but declining
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without enough: Food to eat? Clean water for home use? Medicine or medical treatment? Fuel to cook your food? A cash income?
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without enough: Food to eat? Clean water for home use? Medicine or medical treatment? Fuel to cook your food? A cash income?

Going without basic necessities in Africa at least once during the past year
35 countries | 2014/2015

- 46% Not enough food
- 46% No clean water
- 38% Not enough cooking fuel
- 74% No cash income
- 49% No medical care
Figure 28: Lived Poverty Index (LPI scores)
| 35 countries | 2014/2015
Figure 29: Lived poverty index by demographic indicators | 35 countries | 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Indicator</th>
<th>2014-2015 Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No formal education</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary education</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-secondary education</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not employed</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed part time</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed full time</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X-axis: 0 to 1.6
Figure 30: Lived poverty index by development infrastructure | 35 countries | 2014-2015
Figure 31: Changes in lived poverty | 33 countries | 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2011/2013</th>
<th>2014/2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>DECREASE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>DECREASE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>INCREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCREASE</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>DECREASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>DECREASE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>DECREASE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>DECREASE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>DECREASE</td>
<td>NO CHANGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- **2011/2013**
- **2014/2015**
Figure 32: Changes in average lived-poverty score
| 16 countries | 2002-2015

- 2002/2003: 1.26
- 2005/2006: 1.31
- 2008/2009: 1.28
- 2011/2013: 1.22
- 2014/2015: 1.05
Figure 33: Countries with long-term decreases in lived poverty
| 18 countries | 2014-2015

- Zambia
- Ghana
- Cape Verde

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 34: Countries with recent decreases in lived poverty
| 18 countries | 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 35: Countries with recent increases in lived poverty
| 18 countries | 2014-2015 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key findings

Lived Poverty

- Lived poverty remains extensive: Nearly half went without food, clean water and/or medical care at least occasionally.
- The continent is not uniformly poor: Gabon, Togo and Liberia report worst experience of poverty, and Mauritius the least.
- For the first time, Afrobarometer finds significant over-time reductions in average lived poverty; declines reported in 22 of 33 countries between Round 5 and Round 6 (but 5 report significant increases).
- Connections between lived poverty decline and economic growth are tenuous but require further exploration.
- There appear to be links between improving infrastructure and reducing poverty.
Thank you