

# Africa - Afrobarometer Survey 2021-2023, Merged 39 Country

**Afrobarometer Project**

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## Identification

### SURVEY ID NUMBER

afr-ab-afr39-2021-2023-v1

### TITLE

Afrobarometer Survey 2021-2023, Merged 39 Country

### SUBTITLE

Merged 39 Country

### COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Africa	afr

### STUDY TYPE

Public Opinion Survey

### ABSTRACT

The Afrobarometer is a comparative series of public attitude surveys that assess African citizen's attitudes to democracy and governance, markets, and civil society, among other topics. The surveys have been undertaken at periodic intervals since 1999. The Afrobarometer's coverage has increased over time. Round 1 (1999-2001) initially covered 7 countries and was later extended to 12 countries. Round 2 (2002-2004) surveyed citizens in 16 countries. Round 3 (2005-2006) 18 countries, and Round 4 (2008) 20 countries. The survey covered 34 countries in Round 5 (2011-2013), 36 countries in Round 6 (2014-2015), 34 countries in Round 7 (2016-2018), and 34 countries in Round 8 (2019-2021). Round 9 covered 39 African countries. The 39 countries covered in Round 9 (2021-2023) are:

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, eSwatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### KIND OF DATA

Survey data

### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Households and individuals

## Version

### VERSION DESCRIPTION

v1: Edited, anonymised dataset for public distribution

### VERSION DATE

2024-10-01

## Scope

### NOTES

Each Afrobarometer survey collects data about individual attitudes and behavior, including innovative indicators especially relevant to developing societies. This includes the following topics:

- Democracy - Popular understanding of, support for, and satisfaction with democracy, as well as any desire to return to, or experiment with, authoritarian alternatives.
- Governance - The demand for, and satisfaction with, effective, accountable and clean government; judgments of overall governance performance and social service delivery.
- Livelihoods - How do African families survive? What variety of formal and informal means do they use to gain access to food, shelter, water, health, employment and money?

- Macro-economics and markets - Citizen understandings of market principles and market reforms and their assessments of economic conditions and government performance at economic management.
- Social capital - Whom do people trust? To what extent do they rely on informal networks and associations? What are their evaluations of the trustworthiness of various institutions?
- Conflict and crime - How safe do people feel? What has been their experience with crime and violence?
- Participation - The extent to which ordinary people join in development efforts, comply with the laws of the land, vote in elections, contact elected representatives, and engage in protest. The quality of electoral representation.
- National identity - How do people see themselves in relation to ethnic and class identities? Does a shared sense of national identity exist?

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The survey has national coverage in the following 39 African countries: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, eSwatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Seychelles, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

The lowest level of geographic aggregation covered by the data is province/region

### UNIVERSE

The sample universe for Afrobarometer surveys includes all citizens of voting age within the country. In other words, we exclude anyone who is not a citizen and anyone who has not attained this age (usually 18 years) on the day of the survey. Also excluded are areas determined to be either inaccessible or not relevant to the study, such as those experiencing armed conflict or natural disasters, as well as national parks and game reserves. As a matter of practice, we have also excluded people living in institutionalized settings, such as students in dormitories and persons in prisons or nursing homes.

## Producers and sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name
Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD)
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation in South Africa (IJR)
Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP)
Institute for Development Studies (IDS)
Michigan State University (MSU)
University of Cape Town (UCT)

### FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Department for International Development	DFID	Funder
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SIDA	Funder
United States Agency for International Development	USAID	Funder
World Bank		Funder

## Sampling

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Afrobarometer uses national probability samples designed to meet the following criteria. Samples are designed to generate

a sample that is a representative cross-section of all citizens of voting age in a given country. The goal is to give every adult citizen an equal and known chance of being selected for an interview. They achieve this by:

- using random selection methods at every stage of sampling;
- sampling at all stages with probability proportionate to population size wherever possible to ensure that larger (i.e., more populated) geographic units have a proportionally greater probability of being chosen into the sample.

The sampling universe normally includes all citizens age 18 and older. As a standard practice, we exclude people living in institutionalised settings, such as students in dormitories, patients in hospitals, and persons in prisons or nursing homes. Occasionally, we must also exclude people living in areas determined to be inaccessible due to conflict or insecurity. Any such exclusion is noted in the technical information report (TIR) that accompanies each data set.

#### Sample size and design

Samples usually include either 1,200 or 2,400 cases. A randomly selected sample of  $n=1200$  cases allows inferences to national adult populations with a margin of sampling error of no more than  $\pm 2.8\%$  with a confidence level of 95 percent. With a sample size of  $n=2400$ , the margin of error decreases to  $\pm 2.0\%$  at 95 percent confidence level.

The sample design is a clustered, stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample. Specifically, we first stratify the sample according to the main sub-national unit of government (state, province, region, etc.) and by urban or rural location.

Area stratification reduces the likelihood that distinctive ethnic or language groups are left out of the sample. Afrobarometer occasionally purposely oversamples certain populations that are politically significant within a country to ensure that the size of the sub-sample is large enough to be analysed. Any oversamples is noted in the TIR.

#### Sample stages

Samples are drawn in either four or five stages:

Stage 1: In rural areas only, the first stage is to draw secondary sampling units (SSUs). SSUs are not used in urban areas, and in some countries they are not used in rural areas. See the TIR that accompanies each data set for specific details on the sample in any given country.

Stage 2: We randomly select primary sampling units (PSU).

Stage 3: We then randomly select sampling start points.

Stage 4: Interviewers then randomly select households.

Stage 5: Within the household, the interviewer randomly selects an individual respondent. Each interviewer alternates in each household between interviewing a man and interviewing a woman to ensure gender balance in the sample.

To keep the costs and logistics of fieldwork within manageable limits, eight interviews are clustered within each selected PSU.

#### Data weights

For some national surveys, data are weighted to correct for over or under-sampling or for household size. "Withinwt" should be turned on for all national -level descriptive statistics in countries that contain this weighting variable. It is included as the last variable in the data set, with details described in the codebook. For merged data sets, "Combinwt" should be turned on for cross-national comparisons of descriptive statistics. Note: this weighting variable standardizes each national sample as if it were equal in size.

Further information on sampling protocols, including full details of the methodologies used for each stage of sample selection, can be found in Section 5 of the Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey Manual

#### WEIGHTING

Note that for some surveys, data is weighted to correct for either deliberate (e.g., to provide an adequate sample of specific sub-groups for analytical purposes) or inadvertent over- or under-sampling of particular sample strata. In these cases, a weighting variable is included as the last variable in the data set, with details described in the codebook. These weighting factors should be used when calculating all national-level statistics.

## Data Collection

#### DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
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2021-10-31	2023-07-17	Round 9
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## DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face

## DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Interviews were conducted in the following languages:

Angola: Portuguese, Kikongo, Ibinda-f, Umbundu, Chokwe, Nhaneka, Kwanhama; Benin: Ajagbe, Fongbe, French, Baatonum, Yoruba, Dendi, Fulfuld, Ditamari; Botswana: English, Setswana; Burkina Faso: Moore, French, Dioula, Fulfuld, Gulmacem; Cabo Verde: Creole, Portuguese; Cameroon: French, English, Ffulde, Pidgin; Congo-Brazzaville: French, Lingala, Kituba; Cote'd Ivoire: French, Malinke; eSwatini: English, Siswati; Ethiopia: Sidamign, Somalign, Amharic, Afan Oro, Tigrigna; Gabon: French; Gambia: English, Mandinka, Fula, Wolof, Jola; Ghana: English, Twi, Elewanlo, Dagaare, Ga/Dangb, Dagbani; Guinea: Maninka, French, Poular, Soussou, Kpele, Kissie; Kenya: Swahili, English, Kalenjin, Kikuyu, Luhya, Kamba, Luo; Lesotho: English, Sesotho; Liberia: English, Liberian; Madagascar: Malgache, French; Mali: Bambara, French, Soninke, Peul/f, Sonrhai; Malawi: English, Chichewa, Chitumbu; Mauritania: Pular, Arabe/h, French, Soninke; Mauritius: Creole, French, English; Morocco: Moroccan; Mozambique: Portuguese, Makua, Ndau, Changana, Sena, Chichewa; Namibia: English, Afrikaans, Oshiwambo, Otjihere; Niger: Zarmalso, Haoussa, French, Fulfuld, Tamasheq; Nigeria: English, Pidgin, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo; Sao Tome & Principe: Portuguese; Senegal: French, Wolof, Pulaar; Seychelles: Creole, English; Sierra Leone: Krio, Mende, English, Themne; South Africa: Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Sotho, Tswana, Zulu, Venda, Pedi; Sudan: Arabic, English; Tanzania: Swahili, English; Togo: Ewe, Kabiye, Tem, French, Moba(Ben); Tunisia: Tunisian; Uganda: English, Luganda, Lusoga, Alur, Japadhol, Lugbara, Langi/ac, Runyanko, Runyoro, Lumasaab, Ngakarim, Ateso; Zambia: English, Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Kaonde, Chewa, Lozi; Zimbabwe: English, Shona, Ndebele

## DATA COLLECTORS

Name
Afrobarometer Project

## Questionnaires

## QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaire for Round 3 addressed country-specific issues, but many of the same questions were asked across surveys. The survey instruments were not standardized across all countries and the following features should be noted:

- In the seven countries that originally formed the Southern Africa Barometer (SAB) - Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe - a standardized questionnaire was used, so question wording and response categories are the generally the same for all of these countries. The questionnaires in Mali and Tanzania were also essentially identical (in the original English version). Ghana, Uganda and Nigeria each had distinct questionnaires.
- This merged dataset combines, into a single variable, responses from across these different countries where either identical or very similar questions were used, or where conceptually equivalent questions can be found in at least nine of the different countries. For each variable, the exact question text from each of the countries or groups of countries ("SAB" refers to the Southern Africa Barometer countries) is listed.
- Response options also varied on some questions, and where applicable, these differences are also noted.

## Access policy

## CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
DataFirst Helpdesk	University of Cape Town	support@data1st.org	<a href="#">Link</a>

## ACCESS CONDITIONS

Public access data for use under a Creative Commons CC-BY-SA (Attribution plus Share-Alike) License

## CITATION REQUIREMENTS

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ACCESS AUTHORITY

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
DataFirst	University of Cape Town	support@data1st.org	<a href="#">Link</a>

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DISCLAIMER

The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

## Metadata production

PRODUCERS

Name	Affiliation	Role
DataFirst	University of Cape Town	Metadata producer

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2024-10-09

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 2

**Data Description**

<b>Data file</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Variables</b>
<b>afr39-2021-2023-v1</b>	53444	381