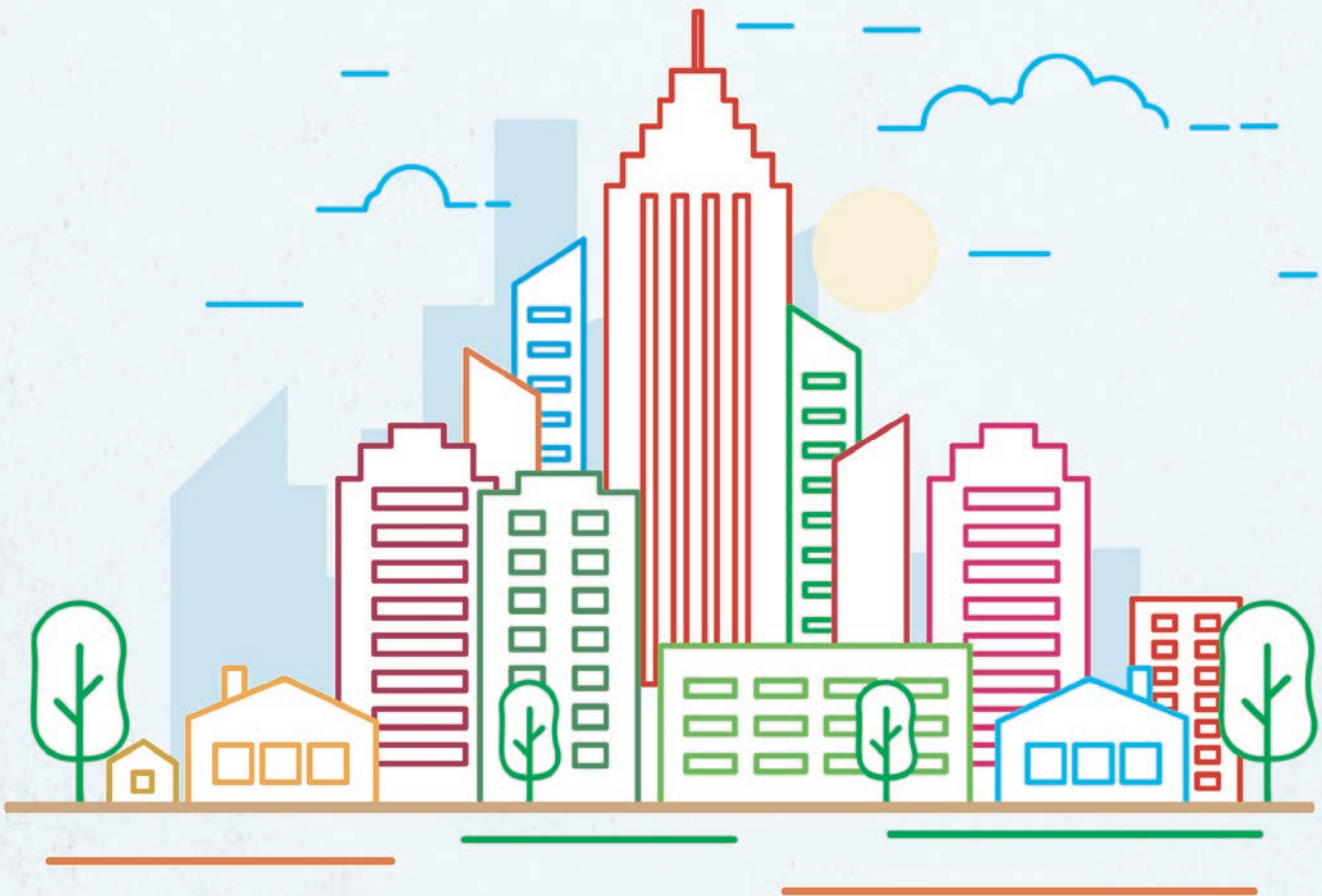




# JUSTCITY NAMIBIA

## SURVEY RESULTS

SEPTEMBER 2022



Survey conducted by:



FRIEDRICH  
EBERT   
STIFTUNG



# REPORT ON FINDINGS

## URBANISATION, PUBLIC GOODS PROVISION AND QUALITY OF DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA SURVEY

PREPARED FOR  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Namibia Office



SUBMITTED BY



Survey Warehouse cc  
98 Nickel Street, Prosperita  
P.O. Box 90292, Klein Windhoek  
Windhoek, Namibia  
(+264) 081 261 6333

Signature of authorised Survey Warehouse representative:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lizl Stoman", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Name and Surname: Lizl Stoman  
Designation: Chief Executive Officer

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Published by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Namibia Office

95 John Meinert Street

P. O. Box 23652

Windhoek, Namibia

Tel: (+264) 061 417 500

Email: [office@fesnam.org.na](mailto:office@fesnam.org.na)

Website: [www.fesnam.org](http://www.fesnam.org)

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbanisation is one of the broad manifestations of modernisation in Africa. It is associated with better prospects for wage employment, literacy and education, social and economic upward mobility, prosperity and basic services such as clean water, sewerage and electricity. It is mostly Africa's youth that migrates to the large city, hoping that they may achieve at least some degree of prosperity and improved livelihood. The *Just City Survey* project aims to improve an empirical understanding of the relationship between the provision of public goods and support for democracy by investigating the social and political shifts that occur with the movement of citizens from rural into urban areas.

## SAMPLE

Two urban and two rural regions were selected for the survey. Windhoek (Komas region) and Walvis Bay (Erongo region) were identified as the urban areas. The rural component of the sample was drawn from two regions in the North: Omusati and Ohangwena. An appropriate number of primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected from these localities, ensuring that each was sufficiently represented. The total sample size of 2,000 was distributed equally across urban and rural areas to ensure comparability, with 500 interviews per region. A gender quota was employed during respondent selection.

## DATA COLLECTION

Data collection commenced on 29 November 2021 and was finalised on 23 December 2021.

## FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

### *Respondent background*

Almost a third (28%) of respondents were between 25 and 35 years old, while one-in-five were between 36 and 45 years old. A quarter of the sample was between 18 and 25 years old. Another one-in-five respondents were between 46 and 65 years old, and only 5% were older than 65.

The majority (67%) of respondents indicated that they had never been married, while just less than a third (27%) reported being married and in a monogamous relationship.

Fewer than one-in-ten had no formal education, while almost half of respondents (47%) reported some secondary education or completion thereof. Another one-in-four reported post-secondary education or training.

### *Income and living conditions*

Almost all (99%) households were reported to have access to mobile phone services, followed by access to a public or private school (84%) and piped water systems that most houses could access (71%). For only half of the overall sample, it was reported that most houses in the area had access to the electricity grid, 46% had access to daily paid transport, and the same proportion reported having access to a sewage system that most houses in the area could access. This was followed by 45% indicating access to a health clinic (either private or public or both) and market stalls at 43%. Less than a third (31%) of households reported having access to a police station, while 23% indicated having access to a bank or post office. The above was determined by enumerator observation.

Although access to mobile phone services and schools was similar in urban and rural locations, other services were unevenly distributed. Only 4% of rural respondents reported having access to a sewage system that most houses could access, in contrast to 89% in urban areas. Similarly, the difference remained vast in terms of access to paid daily transport (urban 88%, rural 5%), an electricity grid that most houses could access (urban 92%, rural 8%), and market stalls (urban 76%, rural 10%). Some services showed smaller differences between urban and rural areas, including

access to piped water systems that most houses could access (urban 91%, rural 52%), health clinics (urban 64%, rural 25%), police stations (urban 52%, rural 10%), banks (urban 39%, rural 6%) and post offices (urban 37%, rural 8%). Of interest was the lack of access to certain services (for example, health clinics, police stations, banks and post offices) even in urban locations.

Almost half (45%) of respondents rated their own current living conditions as either 'very bad' (25%) or 'fairly bad' (20%). Another 18% felt that their own current living conditions were neither good nor bad, while about one-in-four (26%) answered 'fairly good'. Only one-in-ten (11%) of respondents in the overall sample answered 'very good'. The most apparent differences in perception of own current living conditions were observed for those who felt their conditions were 'fairly good' (urban 32%, rural 20%), 'neither good nor bad' (urban 22%, rural 15%), 'fairly bad' (urban 18%, rural 21%) and 'very bad' (urban 17%, rural 34%), with rural respondents more likely to have a negative sentiment towards their own current living conditions.

## **Migration**

Around half (51%) of the respondents in the sample had never moved from the specific area where they grew up, while just over one-in-four (28%) had moved to an urban area from a rural area at least once in their lives. 14% of respondents had moved from an urban area to a rural area at least once in their lives. One-in-ten reported that they had moved to their current location within the past year (2%) or between one and two years (4%) prior to the survey. Around a third of respondents reported moving to their current location within the past 10 years. A large proportion (40%) of respondents did not know or could not remember.

At the time of the survey, fewer than two-thirds (64%) of respondents resided in the region where they grew up. For many (62%), family played an important role in their decision to live in a region other than their region of origin, 34% said their family played a 'very important' role in their decision to move to the region where they currently resided, and 28% reported this role as 'somewhat important'. About one-in-five (19%) indicated that their family did not play an important role, and a similar proportion (17%) of respondents indicated that their families did not play any role in their decision to move to the region where they currently reside.

One-in-five (20%) of respondents to the survey had moved from a rural to an urban area in the past five years, while another 15% had moved from an urban area to another urban area. Only 11% of respondents moved from an urban to a rural area, and 8% from a rural area to another rural area. 40% of respondents indicated that they had moved from a rural to an urban area, and another 32% reported moving from an urban area to another urban area recently. Only around one-in-five (18%) of respondents moved to rural areas recently, with 14% moving from an urban to a rural area and 4% from a rural area to another rural area.

Three-in-four (75%) of the respondents who moved to an urban area reported receiving better quality public services than when living in a rural area. In comparison, one-in-five (19%) felt they received the same quality public services as before. More than half (54%) of those who moved from an urban to a rural area reported receiving poorer quality public services than when they lived in an urban area. Another one-in-four believed the quality of public services to be the same.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of respondents did not have plans to move from their current location within the next five years, and 9% indicated that they did not know. One-in-five (19%) stated they planned to move from their current location in the next five years. Of these, 51% planned to move to an urban location in another region and 14% planned to move to an urban area in the same region. 16% of respondents indicated they planned to move to a rural area within the same region or another region. 10% were unsure of their destination.

## **Quality of public services**

In general, the majority (76%) of respondents expected the provision of public services to be better in urban areas, compared to rural areas, with 54% saying 'much better', and 22% saying 'somewhat better overall'. Urban dwellers were generally more likely to expect public service provision in rural areas to be 'much worse' (urban 7%, rural 2%) and 'somewhat worse' (urban 9%, rural 4%).

Rural respondents had favourable expectations about public service provision in urban areas, with 29% (as opposed to 16% in urban areas) saying they expected public service provision to be 'somewhat better'.

The above is mirrored in a similar question where respondents indicated that they expected public services provision in urban areas to be 'much' or 'somewhat better' than in rural areas, with 73% and 13% respectively. Only 8% thought that public services in urban and rural areas were just about the same, and 5% reported public services provision in rural areas as being 'much' or 'somewhat better' than in urban areas.

88% believed that women in urban areas had improved access to education services, followed by health care (84%), trade and/or market opportunities (81%), employment and jobs (81%), and improved working conditions (80%). Just over three-in-four (77%) respondents 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that women in urban areas had improved access to judicial services, public safety and security, public transport, and water and sanitation. More rural respondents 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that women in urban areas had improved access to the public services listed, except for improved access to public transport (urban 81%, rural 73%).

More than two-thirds (71%) of respondents 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that the cost of education services and entry into the job market created challenges and threats for both men and women. This was followed by the cost of water and sanitation (66%), the cost of entry to trade and market opportunities (64%), the cost of health care and working conditions (63%), the quality of public safety and security (60%), the quality of public transport (60%), and cost of judicial services (59%).

Respondents believed services provision was better in urban areas than in rural areas. Electricity services were deemed better in urban areas by 89% of respondents, followed by health care services and the upkeep of public roads at 87%, education services at 86%, public transport at 82%, sanitation at 81%, judicial services at 78%, and clean water for drinking, and public safety and security at 73%.

## ***Social support networks***

Just about half (47%) of respondents reported transferring money to a family member or friend who needed cash, borrowing money from a family member or friend when in need (45%), and asking a family member or friend to transfer money to them when they needed cash (45%). Slightly fewer respondents (41%) mentioned lending money to a family member or friend in need. Respondents also mentioned buying or donating food to a family member or friend when in need and taking in a family member or friend to live with them (37%). Almost one-in-three (29%) reported asking a family member or friend to buy or donate food to their household because they were in need.

Urban respondents cited higher levels of monetary support to family members and friends by either transferring money (urban 67%, rural 26%) or lending money (urban 51%, rural 31%). More urban respondents reported buying or donating food to others (urban 45%, rural 28%) and taking in a family member or friend to live with them (urban 42%, rural 31%).

## ***A place called home***

Respondents were asked where they would call home, irrespective of where they currently lived. The majority of respondents (62%) indicated that they considered a rural area as the place they felt most at home, with almost a third (28%) considering an urban area their home. Respondents who stayed in rural areas were more likely to report that they felt most at home in a rural area (92%). About one-in-three (32%) urban respondents felt the same. Conversely, more than half (54%) of urban respondents felt most at home in an urban area, while only 2% of rural respondents felt most at home in an urban area. About half (53%) of respondents felt an affinity to the place where they were born or where their childhood connections were, and another 27% reported networks with family, ethnic or cultural groups. 11% cited good living conditions, 5% cited networks with other residents, and 4% economic and investment interests.

Economic or investment interests played a large role in where rural respondents felt most at home (urban 8%, rural 50%). Conversely, where they were born or had childhood connections seemed the biggest influence on urban



respondents (urban 64%, rural 40%). More urban respondents cited good living conditions driving their affinity to a specific place (urban 17%, rural 6%). Other factors were distributed fairly equally among urban and rural respondents.

### ***Ethnic identity***

Most respondents (72%) identified themselves as Owambo when asked about their ethnic community or cultural group. When asked about being a Namibian or being a person of their own ethnic or cultural group, almost half (48%) felt equally Namibian as what they felt to be of a specific ethnic or cultural group. A third (33%) indicated they felt Namibian only. Only 8% felt more as being of a specific ethnic or cultural group than being a Namibian, 7% responded as feeling only as being of a specific ethnic or cultural group, and 6% said they felt more Namibian than being a specific ethnic or cultural group.

### ***Social trust and tolerance***

Respondents reported high levels of tolerance (selecting either 'do not care', 'somewhat like' or 'strongly like' as a response option) towards people who supported a different political party (92%), immigrants or foreign workers (88%), people from other ethnic groups (96%), and people from a different religion (96%) when asked whether they would like having people from these groups as neighbours. However, respondents had a higher intolerance for homosexuals, with 39% indicating that they would 'strongly' or 'somewhat' dislike having people from this group as neighbours.

Rural respondents seemed more tolerant than their urban counterparts, with almost three-in-four (74%) of rural respondents indicating that they would 'strongly' or 'somewhat like' having people from a different religion as neighbours, as opposed to 45% of urban respondents. The same trend continued for people from the other groups: people from different ethnic groups (urban 45%, rural 72%), immigrants or foreign workers (urban 35%, rural 62%), people who supported a different political party (urban 34%, rural 58%) and even homosexuals (urban 16%, rural 24%), although to a lesser extent.

Most respondents indicated high levels of trust (selecting 'somewhat' or 'a lot') for relatives (81%), friends (76%) and neighbours (70%). Local healthcare workers and teachers also received relatively high trust ratings (64%). Trust felt for people from other religions (51%), other people they knew (50%), political representatives (50%), people from other ethnic groups (48%), other Namibians (46%) and supporters of political parties other than the parties they supported (45%) showed diminishing levels. Rural respondents displayed higher levels of trust than their urban counterparts for all groups of people enquired about.

Using a 5-point Likert scale, the vast majority (91%) of respondents 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that when dealing with strangers, one was better off using caution before trusting them. 79% of respondents responded 'strongly agree' or 'agree' to the statement 'you cannot trust strangers anymore' (urban 82%, rural 77%). 93% of rural respondents agreed to being cautious when dealing with strangers, as opposed to 90% of respondents in urban areas.

### ***Social membership and participation***

A third (33%) of respondents indicated being an active member of a social media group, and 11% reported being an active member of a religious group. Overall, respondents to the survey showed very low social membership and participation. Low levels of participation have negative consequences for any efforts to encourage higher levels of trust among society.

### ***Political attitudes***

Responses to a set of statements showed relatively low levels of political efficacy. About half the sample (55%) felt that they had to organise with others to protect their rights, and 40% agreed that affiliating with a ruling party improved citizens' access to services. A large per cent (62%) felt that politics seemed so complicated, people like themselves could not understand what was happening.

59% of respondents trusted people with authority, i.e. leaders, to make the right decisions, and 60% felt that to achieve what they wanted, they had to organise with others who had similar interests. Responses had similar distribution among urban and rural respondents.

Only 15% of respondents indicated 'a great deal' or 'a lot' when asked how confident they were in their own ability to participate in politics, and 12% believed they could take an active role in a group involved with political issues. These opinions were held by those in urban and rural areas alike.

When asked whether the political system allowed people like themselves to have a say in what the government did and whether it allowed people like themselves to influence politics, only 14% responded 'a great deal' and 'a lot'. In rural areas, a slightly higher number of respondents answered 'not at all' or 'very little'.

Around a third of respondents had contacted a religious (35%) or traditional leader (33%) at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey. Just fewer (29%) contacted someone else affected by the same problem, followed by 27% who had contacted a local councillor. One-in-five had contacted a government representative, while 16% contacted an official or political party representative. Only 12% contacted a non-governmental organisation (NGO) representative and 9% a regional councillor. This was followed by respondents who contacted a representative of a voluntary organisation or group they belong to, as well as the mayor (8%), followed by a representative of a trade union and a regional governor (6%). Only 3% contacted a national assembly or national council member at least once. Among these, traditional leaders (total 31%, urban 3%, rural 58%) and constituency councillors (total 28%, urban 37%, rural 18%) were respondents' preferred contact, the person they would contact first when specifically dissatisfied with the provision of a public service.

## **Protest**

One-in-four had joined others in their community to request action from the government, while 23% had contacted a government official to ask for help or make a complaint. Another 15% had contacted the media, followed by those who had contacted an NGO for advice or to pass on information. Responses were similar between urban and rural respondents.

3% indicated that they had refused to pay taxes or fees to the government, and 2% had filed a petition in court. Actions were predominantly taken by those residing in urban areas.

## **Government welfare and performance**

Compared to others in their neighbourhood, town, city and country, respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt that the quality of services they and their families receive was better, the same or worse. Almost half (46%) of urban respondents thought that the quality of services they received was about the same, as opposed to 28% of rural respondents. Almost a third (28%) of rural respondents reported 'much worse', and another 17% selected 'worse' as a response, with urban respondents at 5% and 13%, respectively. Almost the same proportions said 'better' (urban 25%, rural 23%) and 'much better' (urban 8%, rural 4%). In general, rural respondents rated themselves as worse off than their urban counterparts.

Around one-in-four (24%) of respondents stated that they would support the government if it decided to make them pay higher taxes or user fees in order to increase spending on public health care, education and public transportation benefitting them. More than half (54%) would oppose such an effort.

More than half of respondents (53%) either 'agreed or 'strongly agreed' that accessing public services did not necessarily depend on who was in power. More urban respondents believed that access did not depend on those in power (urban 63%, rural 43%), while those who felt access depended on those in leadership were more prominent in rural areas (urban 33%, rural 50%).

A third of respondents (33%) believed that the political party affiliation of the elected leaders did not determine the distribution of public services in the constituency, while another third (32%) thought this to be the case to an extent.

One-in-five responded that party affiliation of political leadership ‘somewhat’ determined the distribution of public services in their constituencies, while 8% believed that it determined the distribution of public services ‘a lot’.

Around a third (29%) believed that people should look after themselves and be responsible for their own success in life, while the majority (68%) felt that government should bear the main responsibility for the well-being of the people. While the former is more prominent in urban areas (urban 39%, rural 18%), the opposite is true for those who believed it was mainly the government’s responsibility (urban 58%, rural 79%).

Around half of the respondents in the overall sample (49%) were either ‘completely’ or ‘somewhat dissatisfied’ with their present life, while only 39% indicated ‘somewhat’ or ‘completely satisfied’. Another 13% stated they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with their present life. Urban respondents were more likely to indicate that they were satisfied with their current lives (urban 44%, rural 32%), while rural respondents showed more discontent (urban 40%, rural 58%).

### ***Equal treatment by the government***

Most respondents believed that people from all cultural and ethnic groups were welcome to come and live in their communities (72%), members of all ethnic and cultural groups were treated equally by elected representatives where respondents live (62%), and supporters of all political parties were treated equally by elected representatives in their areas (60%). However, only about half (52%) believed that everyone in their area had equal access to basic services such as water and sanitation. A third of respondents believed that for people like themselves, getting access to basic services depended on whether they supported the right political party, and 23% felt that local and regional councillors only supported those who voted for them.

### ***Party identity and preference***

59% of respondents felt close to a specific political party (urban 52%, rural 66%).

67% of respondents voted in the 2020 Regional and Local Authority elections, and 69% indicated that they had voted in the 2019 Presidential and National Assembly elections. Voting was higher in rural areas, where 74% of rural respondents stated that they voted in the 2020 Regional and Local Authority elections and the 2019 Presidential and National Assembly election, while only 59% of urban respondents indicated that they had voted in the Regional and Local Authority and 64% in the Presidential and National Assembly elections.

### ***Democracy***

Only 55% of respondents believed that democracy was preferable to any other kind of government (urban 61%, rural 49%), while 26% of respondents cited that it did not matter what type of government they had. Almost one-in-five (18%) said that a non-democratic government could be preferable (urban 12%, rural 24%).

Better health care for all (97%), free education for all (97%), free and fair elections (96%), water and sanitation for all (95%), jobs for everyone (94%), civil rights protect people from state oppression (92%), women have the same rights as men (88%), and a smaller income gap between rich and poor (80%), were ranked as the most important elements of democracy by respondents. Freedom to criticise the government (61%) was also important to respondents, but to a lesser extent.

Namibia was believed to be a full democracy by fewer than one-in-five respondents. 44% felt that Namibia was a democracy with minor problems, while 36% said that Namibia was a democracy with major problems. Only 3% of respondents believed that Namibia was not a democracy at all. While responses for democracy with minor and major problems were fairly evenly distributed across urban and rural locations, around one-in-five (21%) of rural respondents believed Namibia to be a full democracy. Only 12% of their urban counterparts were of the same view.

Half of the sample’s respondents were satisfied with how democracy worked in Namibia, with 15% being ‘very satisfied’ and 35% ‘fairly satisfied’. Another third (32%) were ‘not very satisfied at all’, and 17% were ‘not at all satisfied’.

If the responses 'very satisfied' and 'fairly satisfied' are combined; as well as 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied', there is not much difference in the distribution of answers. While their direction of opinion is similarly distributed among urban and rural respondents, the degree of their satisfaction and dissatisfaction is different.

### **Media use**

Radio was the most frequently used media for news and general information, with 56% of respondents listening to it every day, followed by 32% who watch television daily, 29% who use social media, 26% who use the internet, and only 9% who read print newspapers daily.

Radio (urban 81%, rural 85%) was the only medium accessed regularly by the majority of urban and rural respondents (when combining the categories 'every day' and 'a few times a week'). While urban respondents accessed other media frequently, apart from print newspapers (41%), frequent access to these media types was significantly reduced for rural respondents.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation is one of the broad manifestations of modernisation in Africa. It is associated with better prospects for wage employment, literacy and education, social and economic upward mobility, prosperity and basic services such as clean water, sewerage and electricity. It is mostly Africa's youth that migrates to the large city, hoping that they may achieve at least some degree of prosperity and improved livelihood.

Modernisation leads to significant changes in cognitive skills. Higher levels of education bring about increased intellectual independence and autonomous decision-making, often correlated with changes in sociocultural and political values. This, in turn, changes the relationship between governing authorities and citizens. Citizens become more 'critical' as they move from the traditional cultural-based norms of loyalty, trust and legitimacy to the more modern version in which service delivery and performance stand central. And yet, not much research has been done on how urbanisation changes the socio-economic, cultural and political expectations of Africa's citizens in urban environments. As a result, the link between urbanisation and democracy remains under-explored.

The *Just City Survey* project fits into this vacuum. It aims to improve an empirical understanding of the relationship between the provision of public goods and support for democracy by investigating the social and political shifts that occur with the movement of citizens from rural into urban areas.

This survey was also conducted in five other countries in the region. The long-term objective is to provide a comparative view across African countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Senegal and Namibia.

The background paper from Kenya identified several research questions that provided this study's conceptual basis. These are:

- How does living in an urban area shape and potentially change citizens' expectations regarding the provision of public goods?
- Are citizens in urban areas more likely to expect the provision of collective goods than citizens in rural areas?
- How does the provision of public goods affect the perception of, as well as support for and legitimacy of, democracy in urban settings?
- How are urban residents shaping policy decisions, if at all, and what mechanisms do they use (are they different in urban and rural areas)?

For the comparative project to succeed in answering these questions, one was used across the named countries. Where needed and appropriate, Survey Warehouse indigenised the questionnaire. What follows is the survey that took place in Namibia and its findings.

## 2. THE SAMPLE

Survey Warehouse followed a multi-stage sampling strategy. During the first stage, two regions were selected for urban constituencies and two for rural.

For the urban component, the study covered two urban areas that are net population receivers: Windhoek (Khomas region) and Walvis Bay (Erongo region). Both have significant industrial and service economies that attract job seekers from elsewhere in the country. But neither has a significant rural hinterland. In each region, enough constituencies were selected to constitute a sample of 500 per location.

The rural component of the sample was drawn from two regions in the North that are net population senders: Omusati and Ohangwena. Migrants from these two rural areas have a traditional link with the proposed urban areas. This approach allowed researchers to assess the impact of urbanisation within the same ethnic group. Like the regions selected for the urban component, each area constituted a sample size of 500.

The second stage of the sampling methodology consisted of selecting the appropriate number of primary sampling units (PSUs) from these localities to ensure that each was sufficiently represented. With a sample size of 500 allocated to each location, the number of PSUs selected ensured that the sample was representative of the locality as a whole.

The total sample size of 2000 was distributed equally across urban and rural localities to ensure comparability, with 500 interviews per region. The sample design specified 12 interviews per PSU, with a total of 42 PSUs selected for each area.

For the actual selection of PSUs, Survey Warehouse collaborated with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) to ensure the sampling met all official requirements for representativeness. The NSA provided the Survey Warehouse team with maps for the appropriate PSUs.

In the third sampling stage, using maps provided by the NSA, Survey Warehouse project management selected random sampling starting points (SSPs). Following the proposed methodology of the Afrobarometer surveys, the ruler method was used.

Survey Warehouse randomly selected a start point for each map using a grid. One ruler with numbers was placed along the top of the map, and a second ruler with numbers along the side of the map. Using Tables of Random Numbers, the first pair of numbers (one for the top axis and one for the side axis) were used to find a random combination. A line was drawn on the map horizontally to the number chosen on the side, and another line was drawn vertically to the number on the top axis. The SSP was marked on the map where the two lines intersected. Each pair of numbers in the Table of Random Numbers was used once. In cases where the randomly selected SSP fell outside the PSU boundary, the next set of random numbers was used to choose an alternative SSP within the boundary. A second SSP within the PSU that could be used as an alternative SSP was selected in case there was no viable walking pattern from the first SSP to accommodate all team members or in instances where the team could not locate the SSP for about 15 minutes while in the PSU.

Teams travelled as close as possible to the randomly selected SSP in the PSU. This could be the closest landmark or intersection. In cases where PSUs were not as densely populated (especially in rural areas), teams travelled to the nearest housing settlement to the marked SSP. Teams consulted with local constituency councillors and residents to identify and locate the SSP.

The fourth stage of the sampling strategy required the selection of households from which to choose the respondent. A popular method is a specified interval for selecting households, with interviewers using a waking pattern, counting households on the left and right. Starting at the SSP, the first interviewer walked towards the sun, and the second away from the sun. The third and fourth interviewers walked at right angles to the first two interviewers. Each

interviewer employed a five-five-five walk pattern. Walking from the SSP in their designated directions, interviewers counted households on both sides of their walking pattern and selected the fifth household for their first interviews. Upon completing their first interview, the interviewer continued along their walking pattern and established the 10<sup>th</sup> household for their second interview. In the case of a successful second interview, the interviewer selected the 15<sup>th</sup> household along their walking pattern for their third interview.

The final stage of sampling was the selection of the actual respondent. A gender quota was employed at this level to ensure equal gender representation. It is common to use the Kish Grid selection method for respondent selection. Two interviewers started with male interviews in each PSU, while the other two selected females for their first interviews. After their first interviews, interviewers alternated the gender of the respondents chosen. All household members of the target gender (male/female) 18 years or older were listed. Using the Kish Grid method, one household member of the required gender was randomly selected for the interview. In the case of a respondent refusing to participate in the survey, the interviewer counted another five households to get to the next eligible household for participation. If the selected participant was not at home at the time of contact, the interviewer made an appointment to return for an interview with the respondent chosen later on the same day. The interviewer was required to attempt to reach the selected respondent for a maximum of two attempts, after which, if unsuccessful, they would replace the household with the next household they identified along their walking pattern.

### 3. TEAM RECRUITMENT

Survey Warehouse invited 24 fieldworkers to the training workshop, intending to select an equal number of male and female enumerators per team. Of the total trainees, 17 were female, and seven were male. All trainees participated in the field practice, which took place on the fourth day of training.

Survey Warehouse selected 16 interviewers (six males and 10 females) and four supervisors (one male and three females) for data collection of the study.

*Figure 1: Field team gender balance*

	Male	Female
Supervisors	1	3
Enumerators	6	10
Total	7	13

Teams were selected based on the language/s spoken fluently by the team members and languages expected to be encountered in the PSUs to be visited by each team. This facilitated effective communication between the survey teams, the respondents, and the general population in the respective PSUs. Supervisors conducted no interviews during the data collection for the survey.

### 4. TRAINING

A five-day training workshop was held from 22 to 26 November 2021. As part of the training, a field practice was conducted to ensure that enumerators familiarised themselves with the survey instrument, that translations were accurate and to address any further questions or concerns fieldworkers had about the fieldwork process.

Fieldworkers were trained on the project's purpose and their role in implementing the sample and the questionnaire. During the training workshop, fieldworkers practised interviews in the national and local languages assigned to them.

As per the Urbanisation, Public Goods Provision and Quality of Democracy in Namibia Survey Manual, the training workshop was presented as follows:

- Background to the survey
- Familiarisation with the paper questionnaires in the national and local languages
- The practice of national and local language paper questionnaires in pairs
- Electronic Data Collection (EDC) and introduction to the questionnaires on the tablets
- The practice of the national and local language questionnaires in pairs, using tablets
- Sampling
- Pilot test
- Training evaluation and final team selection
- Supervisor training (supervisors were specifically trained in conducting back-checks, asking specific questions selected from completed returns)



The field test was undertaken in both formal and informal PSUs in Windhoek (Khomas Region). PSUs not included in the final sample for data collection were identified for the field practice. During the field test, trainees were instructed to test the sampling methodology and administer the survey questionnaires to the respondents.

Each interviewer conducted two practice interviews, while supervisors each conducted one practice interview. Per the survey manual, the training facilitators and/or supervisors observed at least one interview per interviewer.

During the field test, national and local language versions of the questionnaire were used. The questionnaires were pre-tested for comprehension, effectiveness and accuracy, ensuring the nuances of the generic questionnaire. All local language questionnaires were tested for consistency with the original English version. During the mock interview sessions, each enumerator conducted at least one practice interview in their certified language(s).

All irregularities and concerns were discussed during the debriefing session following the field test. During this session, facilitators and trainees shared observations and experiences as individuals and teams. Some of these are mentioned below:

- Almost all four practice teams found it challenging to find eligible participants at home during the day. The field practice was undertaken in Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia, which has a higher proportion of employed people. During the debriefing session, strategies for setting appointments and conducting callbacks were discussed in detail.
- Ensuring that field teams correctly identify the location of PSUs and the boundaries of the respective PSUs was also discussed.
- Introducing the survey to household members was also reviewed. Enumerators were reminded to introduce themselves and establish rapport before reading the introduction letter to possible participants.

Best practice standards were finalised by the end of this session.

Trainees' performance during the training workshop was evaluated and ultimately determined the selection for the survey. When training commenced, Survey Warehouse had an idea of who would be selected as team supervisors. However, the final decision was based on the candidates' participation and performance during the workshop. Supervisor selection was also based on previous survey experience and fieldwork supervision experience on other projects with Survey Warehouse. Due to their exceptional performance during the training and piloting, the preselected supervisors were endorsed for fieldwork.

## 5. DATA COLLECTION

### 5.1 TEAM DEPLOYMENT

Before the teams departed to the field, Field Introduction Letters were sent to all Regional Councillors and their respective Chief Regional Officers (CROs). Each fieldworker carried a copy of the introduction letter. Additionally, Survey Warehouse informed the Namibia Farmers Union (FAU) about sampled PSUs on commercial farming land and requested their assistance in sharing the information with farm owners in these locations.

A travel and work plan was designed for each team and provided to each team supervisor at the start of fieldwork. This guided supervisors in planning and carrying out their daily tasks. The travel and work plan also helped the central office track each team's location daily.

Data collection commenced on 29 November 2021 for all teams in their respective regions. Data collection was finalised on 23 December 2021.

*Figure 2: Fieldwork deployment plan*

Teams	Regions covered	Interviews
Team 1	Khomas	500
Team 2	Erongo	500
Team 3	Oshana	500
Team 4	Omusati	500
Total number of interviews		2000

### 5.2 GAINING ENTRY TO SITES

Upon arrival in the regions, teams visited the Regional Council Offices, where they introduced themselves and announced their presence. In most cases, Regional Councillors called their respective Constituency Councillors to ensure that their communities were aware of the survey. Upon arrival in the constituencies and villages, the teams paid courtesy visits to the Constituency Offices and the village heads.

### 5.3 USING ELECTRONIC DATA COLLECTION

The training workshop ensured that all fieldworkers were well-versed in using tablets for data collection. No issues were encountered using EDC in data collection for the survey in Namibia. Overall, EDC facilitated faster turnaround on data collection and eliminated the need for capturing paper questionnaires.

### 5.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

At least one back-check was conducted by each team supervisor in every PSU completed during data collection. The supervisor randomly selected one questionnaire from the PSUs completed interviews and visited the household in which the questionnaire was completed. The supervisor would ask to speak to the interviewed household member. It was made clear to respondents that the purpose of the post-interview visit was to ensure that interviewers asked all questions and recorded all responses correctly by randomly selecting and re-asking a few questions. Team supervisors rotated between interviewers for back-checks. Even though the process had to be randomised, the supervisor ensured that each interviewer was back-checked an equal number of times.

The performance of every interviewer was monitored daily by the team supervisor. Supervisors reviewed every completed return before moving on to the next PSU. This was done to allow for correcting any mistakes while still in the PSU. If an error was discovered, the interviewer was required to go back to that household and make corrections with the respondent. Further, the data quality officer monitored the SurveyToGo backend for the entire duration of fieldwork and sent biweekly reports to the project manager to ensure that fieldwork was of high quality and was progressing as planned.

## 5.5 CHALLENGES

No significant challenges were faced during the data collection in Namibia. Some minor challenges were experienced, which are listed below with their solutions.

- One team experienced issues with a tablet that would not sync and download the latest version of the questionnaire. The problem was solved by replacing the tablet with the spare tablet the team issued.
- One team member lost their identification card and approached a household to conduct a survey. The house owner (also the selected respondent) was suspicious and warned her neighbours not to participate. The team supervisor was nearby to assist, and the issue was resolved. The respondent, however, refused to participate, and the team replaced the household as per the sampling guidelines provided.
- In several PSUs, community members were unaware of the survey, even though teams had visited the constituency offices when they arrived. This caused initial delays in data collection, as teams had to return to the constituency offices to resolve the issue. Despite the delays, teams managed to keep to their route plans and data collection schedules.
- Some teams experienced difficulties in correctly identifying the location and boundaries of several assigned PSUs when consulting the field maps that NSA provided. When this occurred, a local NSA representative assisted in locating the PSUs and identifying the PSU boundaries accurately. Survey Warehouse requested GPS coordinates for PSUs that were especially difficult to locate.
- One PSU had to be replaced by NSA. Upon arrival at the PSU, the team determined the entire PSU to be zoned as an industrial area, with no households within the boundary of the PSU.

## 5.6 SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLIMATE DURING DATA COLLECTION

SWAPO, the political party, lost control over nearly all large urban areas during the local and regional council elections in 2020. Much of the following year saw opposition parties jostling for positions in coalition councils. These coalitions remain frail, and many parties resorted to suspending representatives to maintain party positions.

The impact of COVID-19 on the Namibian economy continues to dominate economic policy debates. The third wave of infections that hit the country during June and July 2021 was the worst to date and provided a real challenge to the country's public and private health systems. COVID-19-related deaths spiked sharply, and many Namibians now have personal experience with the devastating impact of the pandemic. At the same time, vaccine hesitancy was prevalent, significantly affecting the country's economic recovery prospects, especially for the all-important tourism sector. Namibia was placed among European red-listed countries putting an instant end to international travel.

There were no serious political events during the time of fieldwork. President Geingob responded to rumours of a possible third term and clarified that he was not interested in seeking an additional term.

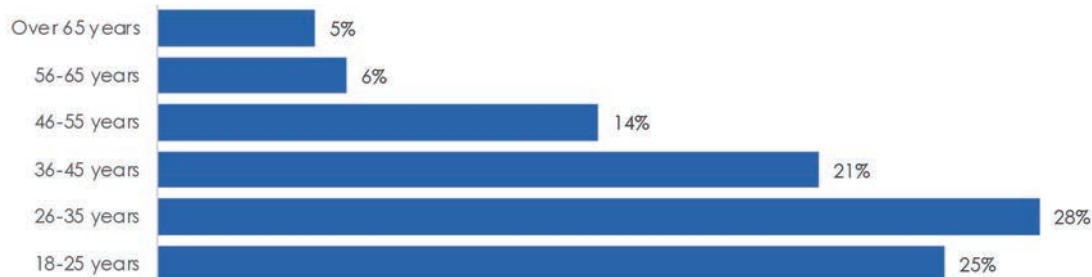
It was a great honour to have the privilege to implement the Urbanisation, Public Goods Provision and Quality of Democracy in Namibia Survey. Survey Warehouse would like to thank the FES Namibia and IDS colleagues for their successful collaboration in implementing the survey.

## 6. FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

### 6.1 RESPONDENT BACKGROUND

Almost a third (28%) of respondents were between 25 and 35 years old, while one-in-five were between 36 and 45 years old. A quarter of the sample was between 18 and 25 years old. While another one-in-five respondents were between 46 and 65 years old, and only 5% were older than 65 (Figure 3).

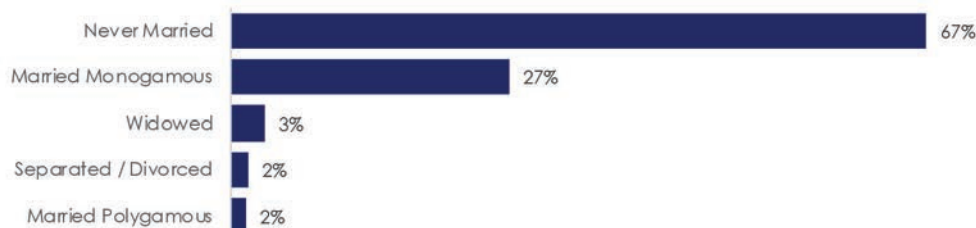
Figure 3: Respondent age



Respondents were asked: *How old are you?* (n=2016)

The majority (67%) of respondents indicated that they had never been married, while just less than a third (27%) reported being married and in a monogamous relationship (Figure 4).

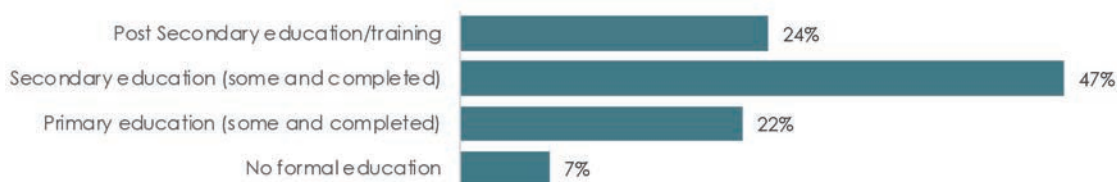
Figure 4: Marital status



Respondents were asked: *What is your marital status?* (n=2016)

Fewer than one-in-ten had no formal education, while almost half of respondents (47%) reported some secondary education or completion thereof. One-in-four reported post-secondary education or training (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Respondent education



Respondents were asked: *What is your highest level of education?* (n=2016)

### 6.2 INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

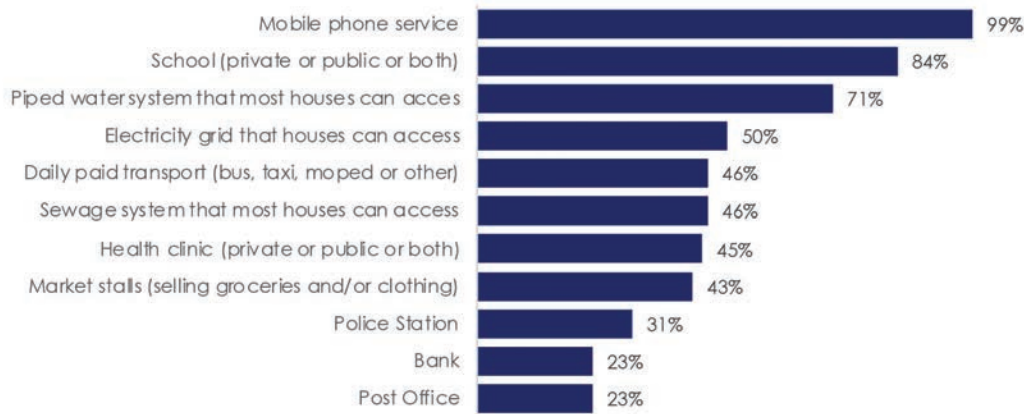
Figures 6 and 7 hereafter show common services that respondents had access to in their locations, as determined by observations made by enumerators while in the PSU. Figure 6 depicts the access to services respondents had for the overall sample. Figure 7 shows access levels by urban/rural location.

Almost all (99%) households were reported to have access to mobile phone services, followed by access to a public or private school (84%) and piped water systems that most houses could access (71%) (Figure 6).

For only half of the overall sample, it was reported that most houses in the area had access to the electricity grid, 46% had access to daily paid transport, and the same proportion reported having access to a sewage system that most houses in the area could access. This was followed by 45% indicating access to a health clinic (either private or public or both) and market stalls at 43%.

Less than a third (31%) of households reported having access to a police station, while 23% indicated having access to a bank or post office.

**Figure 6: Access to services**



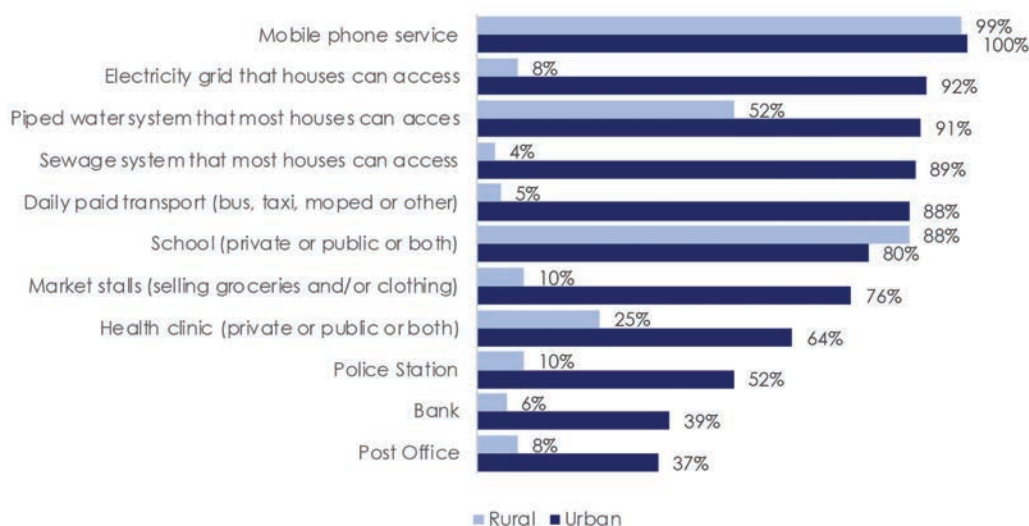
**Interviewers were asked:** *Are the following services/facilities present in the enumeration area or in easy walking distance?* (n=2016)

The picture changes drastically when the overall sample is disaggregated by urban/rural location (Figure 7). While access to mobile phone services (urban 99%, rural 100%) and schools (urban 88%, rural 80%) are similar in urban and rural locations, other services were distributed more unevenly.

Some services were reportedly highly accessible in urban areas, in contrast to very low access in rural areas. Only 4% of rural respondents reported having access to a sewage system that most houses could access, compared to 89% in urban areas. Similarly, the difference remained vast in terms of access to paid daily transport (urban 88%, rural 5%), an electricity grid that most houses could access (urban 92%, rural 8%), and market stalls (urban 76%, rural 10%).

Some services show smaller differences in access levels between urban and rural areas. These include access to piped water systems that most houses could access (urban 91%, rural 52%), health clinics (urban 64%, rural 25%), police stations (urban 52%, rural 10%), banks (urban 39%, rural 6%) and post offices (urban 37%, rural 8%). Of interest was the lack of access to certain services (for example, health clinics, police stations, banks and post offices) even in urban locations.

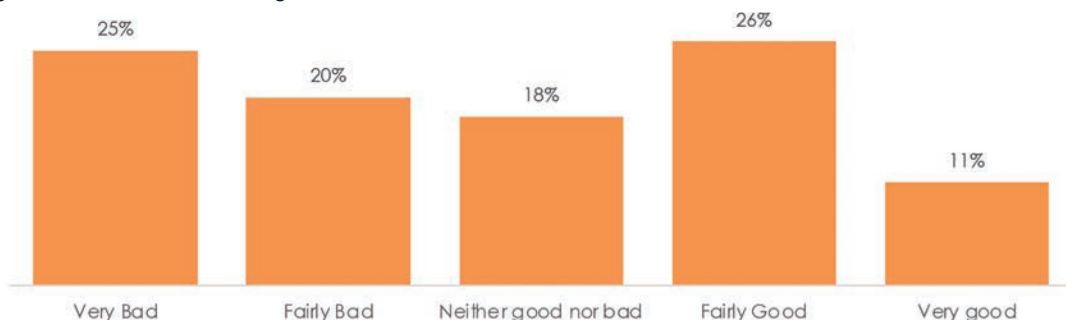
**Figure 7: Access to services by urban/rural**



**Interviewers were asked:** *Are the following services/facilities present in the enumeration area, or in easy walking distance?* (n=2016)

Almost half (45%) of respondents rated their own current living conditions as either 'very bad' (25%) or 'fairly bad' (20%). Another 18% felt that their own current living conditions were neither good nor bad, while about one-in-four (26%) answered 'fairly good'. Only one-in-ten (11%) of respondents reported their own current living conditions to be 'very good' (Figure 8).

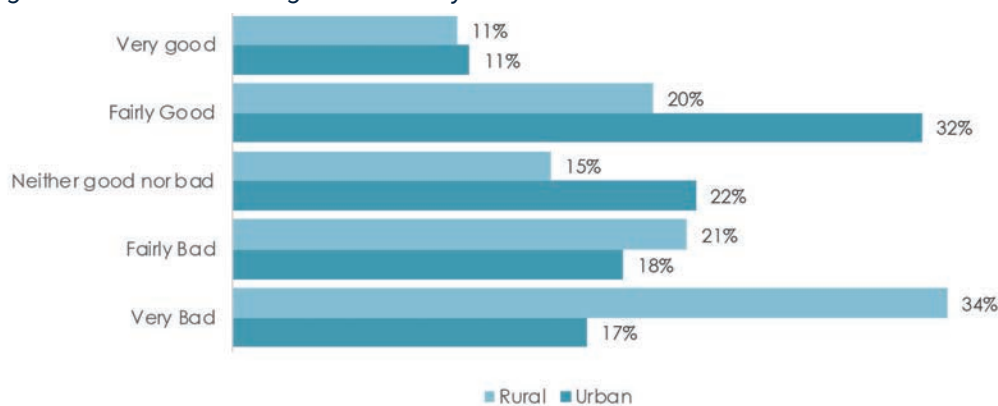
Figure 8: Own current living conditions



Respondents were asked: *In general, how would you describe your own present living conditions?* (n=2016)

The most apparent differences in perception of own current living conditions were observed for those who felt their conditions were 'fairly good' (urban 32%, rural 20%), 'neither good nor bad' (urban 22%, rural 15%), 'fairly bad' (urban 18%, rural 21%) and 'very bad' (urban 17%, rural 34%), with rural respondents more likely to have a negative sentiment towards their own current living conditions (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Own current living conditions by urban/rural location



Respondents were asked: *In general, how would you describe your own present living conditions?* (n=2016)

## 6.3 MIGRATION

Around half (51%) of the respondents in the sample had never moved from the specific area where they grew up, while just over one-in-four (28%) had moved to an urban area from a rural area at least once in their lives. 14% of respondents had moved from an urban area to a rural area at least once in their lives (Figure 10).

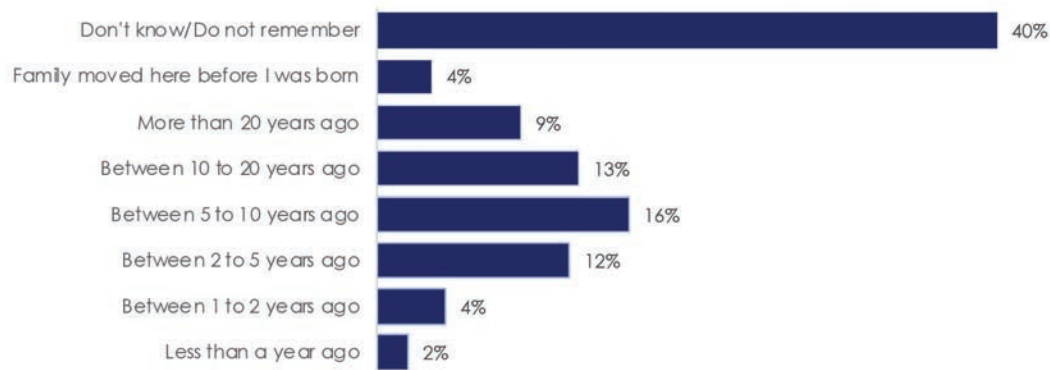
Figure 10: Ever migrated



Respondents were asked: *Which of the following is true for you? 'I have:* (n=2016)

One-in-ten reported that they had moved to their current area or locations within the past year (2%) or between one and two years (4%) prior to the survey. Around a third of respondents moved to their current location within the past 10 years. A large proportion (40%) of respondents did not know or could not remember (Figure 11).

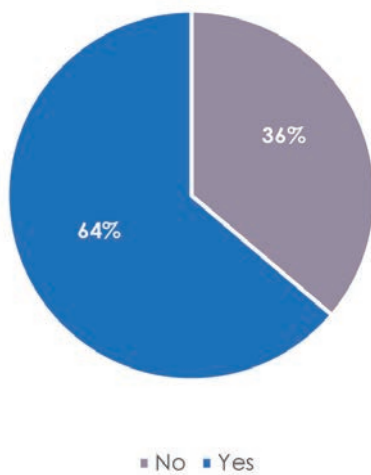
Figure 11: Timing of migration (ever)



Respondents were asked: *How long ago did you move to this specific area or location where you live now?* (n=986)

Just fewer than two-thirds (64%) of respondents reported that they currently reside in the region where they grew up (Figure 12).

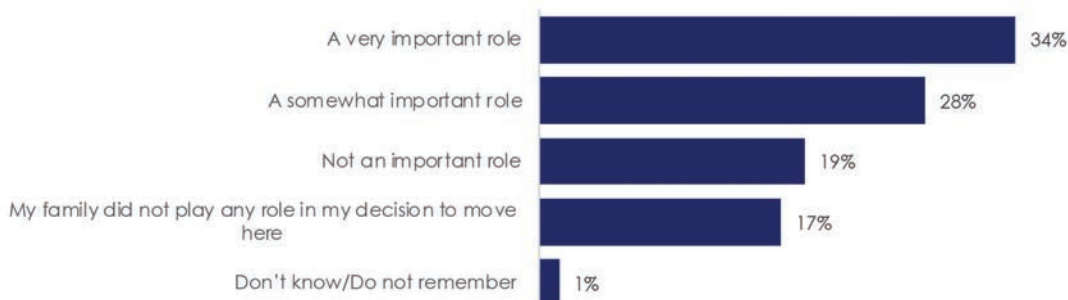
Figure 12: Residing in region of origin



Respondents were asked: *Do you currently live in the region where you grew up?* (n=2016)

For many (62%), family played an important role in their decision to live in a region other than their region of origin, 34% said their family played a very important role in their decision to move to the region where they currently reside, and 28% reporting this role as ‘somewhat important’ (Figure 13). About one-in-five (19%) indicated that their family did not play an important role, and a similar proportion (17%) of respondents indicated that their families did not play any role in their decision to move to the regions where they currently reside.

Figure 13: Role of family in moving to another region, not region of origin

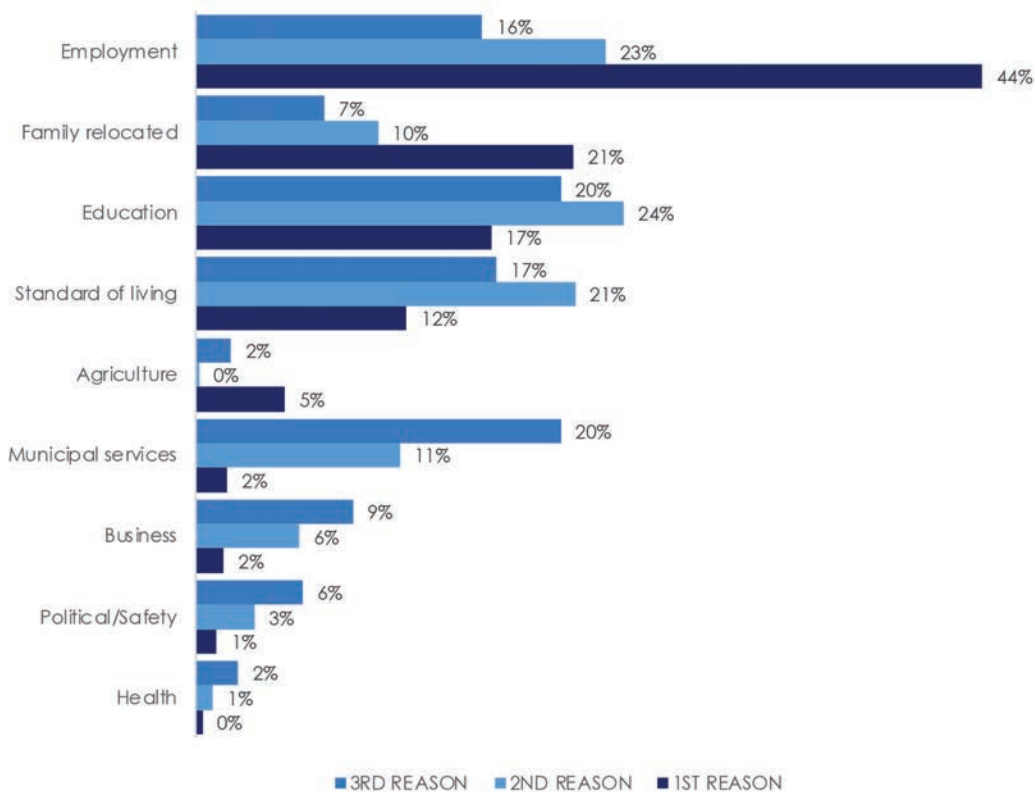


Respondents were asked: *What role would you say your family played in your decision to move here?* (n=729)

As a first response, 44% indicated that employment was the main reason they moved to their current area, 21% had relocated with their families, and 17% cited education as the main reason (Figure 14).



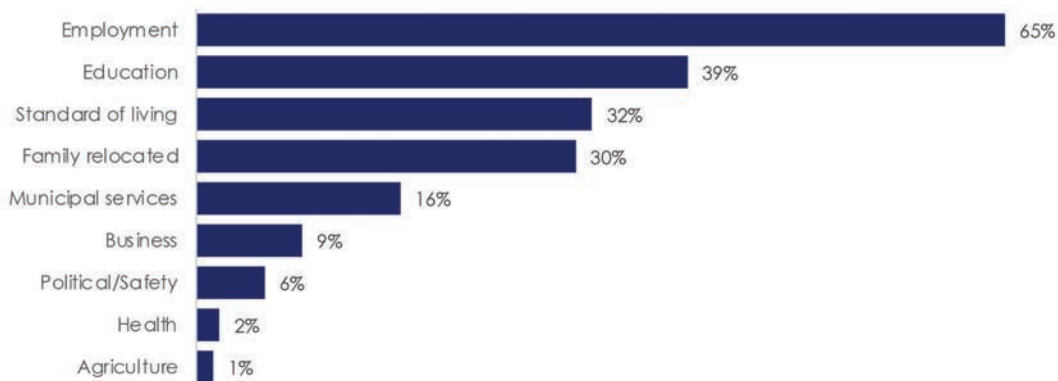
Figure 14: Reasons for moving to current area or location outside region of origin



Respondents were asked: *What would you say were the most important reasons you moved here, to this area or location?* (n=729)

When these reasons (first, second and third mentions) are combined in a multiple response, 65% mentioned employment, followed by education at 39% and around a third (32%) cited standard of living (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Reasons for moving to current area or location outside region of origin (multiple response)

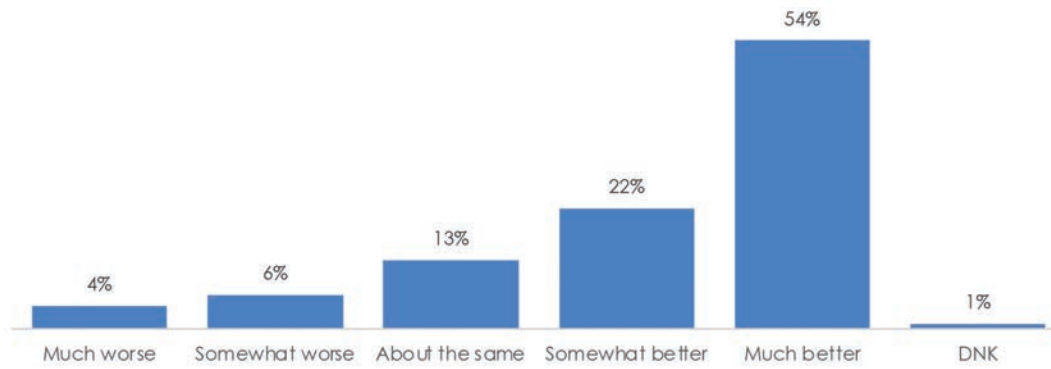


Respondents were asked: *What would you say were the most important reasons you moved here, to this area or location?* (n=729)

In general, the majority (76%) of respondents expected public services to be better in urban areas, compared to rural areas, with 54% saying 'much better' and 22% saying 'somewhat better' (Figure 16).



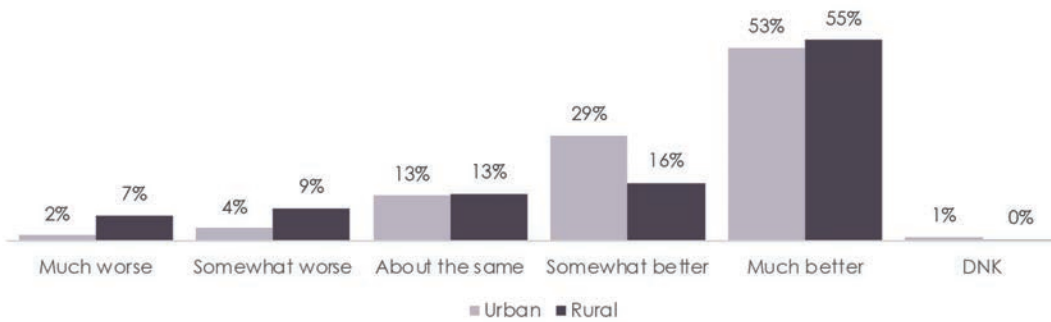
Figure 16: Expectation of public service provision in urban areas



Respondents were asked: *In general, would you expect public service provision in urban areas to be better, the same or worse than in rural areas?* (n=2016)

Urban dwellers were more likely to expect public service provision in rural areas to be ‘much worse’ (urban 7%, rural 2%) and ‘somewhat worse’ (urban 9%, rural 4%). Conversely, rural respondents had favourable expectations about public service provision in urban areas, with 29% (as opposed to 16% in urban areas) saying they expected public service provision to be ‘somewhat better’ in urban areas (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Expectation of public service provision in urban areas by urban/rural location



Respondents were asked: *In general, would you expect public service provision in urban areas to be better, the same or worse than in rural areas?* (n=2016)

One-in-five (20%) of respondents moved from a rural to an urban area in the past five years, while another 15% indicated that they had moved from an urban area to another urban area. Only 11% of respondents moved from an urban area to a rural area, and 8% from a rural area to another rural area (Figure 18).

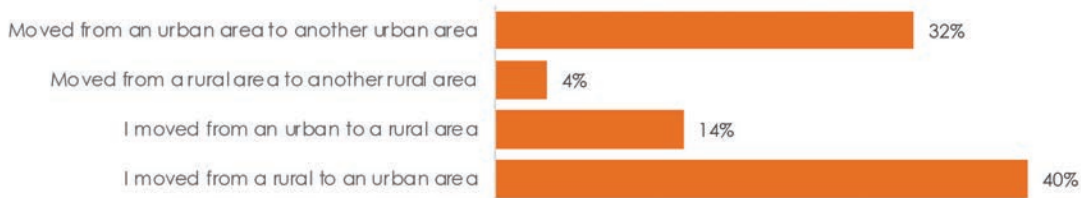
Figure 18: Migration in the past five years



Respondents were asked: *Have you done any of the following in the past five years?* (n=2016)

When asked about their most recent move, 40% of respondents indicated that they had moved from a rural to an urban area, and another 32% reported moving from an urban area to another urban area. Only around one-in-five (18%) of respondents moved to rural areas most recently, with 14% moving from an urban area to a rural area and 4% from a rural area to another rural area (Figure 19).

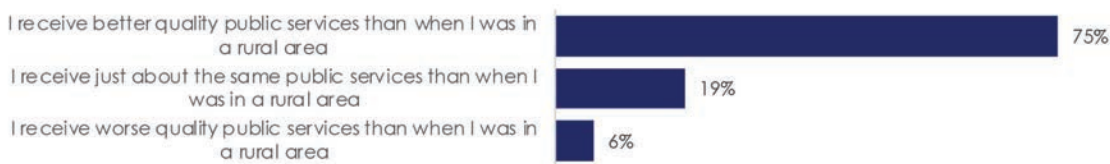
**Figure 19: Most recent move in the past five years**



Respondents were asked: *And if you think about the last time you moved from one location to another in the last 5 years, which of the following best describes your situation?* (n=746)

Three-in-four (75%) of those respondents who had moved to an urban area reported receiving better quality public services than when living in a rural area. In comparison, another one-in-five (19%) said they received the same quality public services as before (Figure 20).

**Figure 20: Service quality and migration to an urban area**



Respondents were asked: *Now that you have moved into an urban area, would you say:* (n=300)

From the above, it is unsurprising that more than half (54%) of those who moved from an urban to a rural area reported receiving poorer quality public services than when living in an urban area. Another one-in-four reported receiving just about the same quality public services. Of note is that one-in-five reported receiving better quality public services than when living in an urban area (Figure 21).

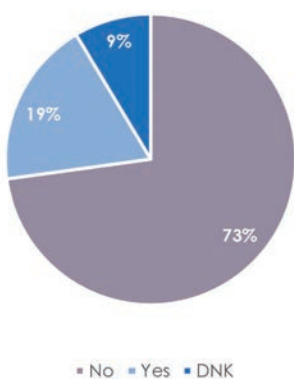
**Figure 21: Service quality and migration to rural areas**



Respondents were asked: *Now that you have moved into a rural area, would you say:* (n=106)

Almost three-quarters (73%) of respondents did not have plans to move from their current location within the next five years, and 9% indicated that they did not know. One-in-five (19%) stated that they planned to move from their current location in the next five years (Figure 22).

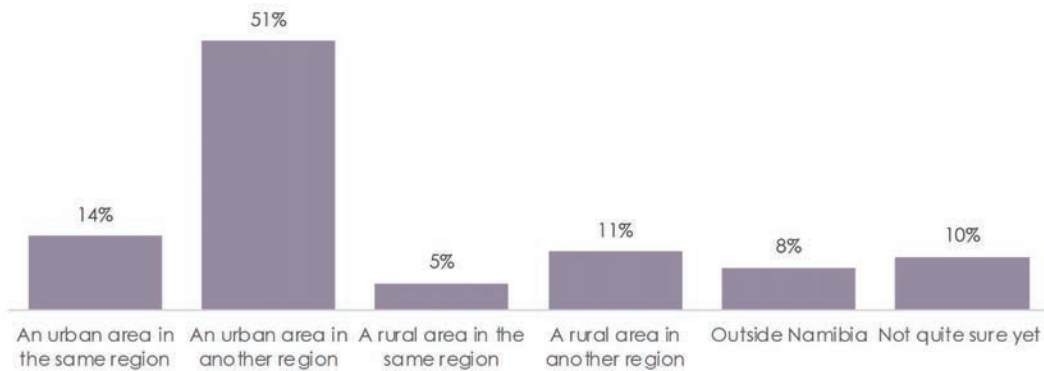
**Figure 22: Plans to move from current location within the next five years**



Respondents were asked: *Do you have plans to move away from here within the next 5 years?* (n=2016)

Of the 19% of respondents who indicated that they had plans to move from their current location, 51% stated that they planned to move to an urban location in another region, and another 14% reported planning to move to an urban area within the same region. Only 16% of respondents indicated that they planned to move to a rural area within the same region or another region. 8% of those planning to move from their current location within the next five years reported that they planned to move outside the Namibian borders, while another 10% were unsure of their intended destination (Figure 23).

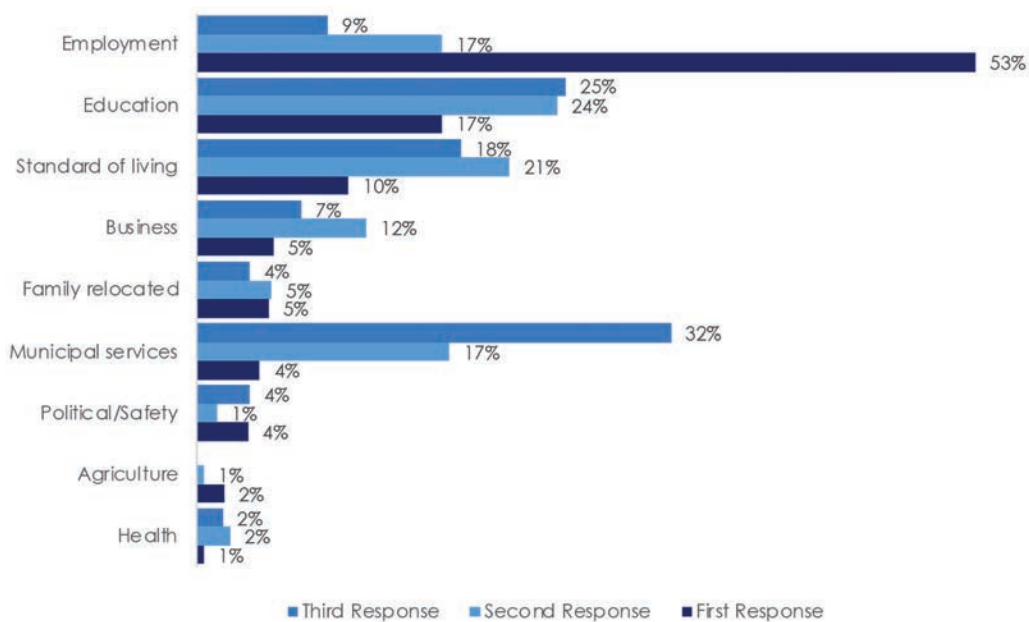
Figure 23: Destination of planned move



Respondents were asked: *Where, inside or outside Namibia, do you plan to move?* (n=375)

As a first response, 53% stated employment as the main reason they planned to move away from their current area, 17% indicated education, and 10% cited standard of living in the overall sample. This is shown in Figure 24 hereafter.

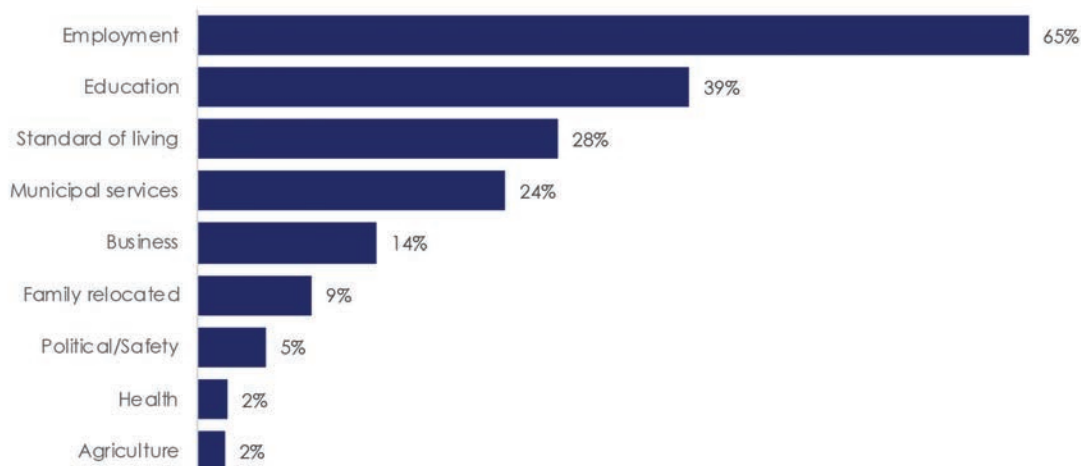
Figure 24: Reasons for planning to move away from current area or location within the next five years



Respondents were asked: *What is your main reason for planning to move away from this area or location within the next 5 years?* (n=375)

These combined in multiple responses show that 65% of all reasons are attributed to employment, followed by education at 39% and standard of living at 28% (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Reasons for planning to move away from current area or location within the next 5 years (multiple responses)

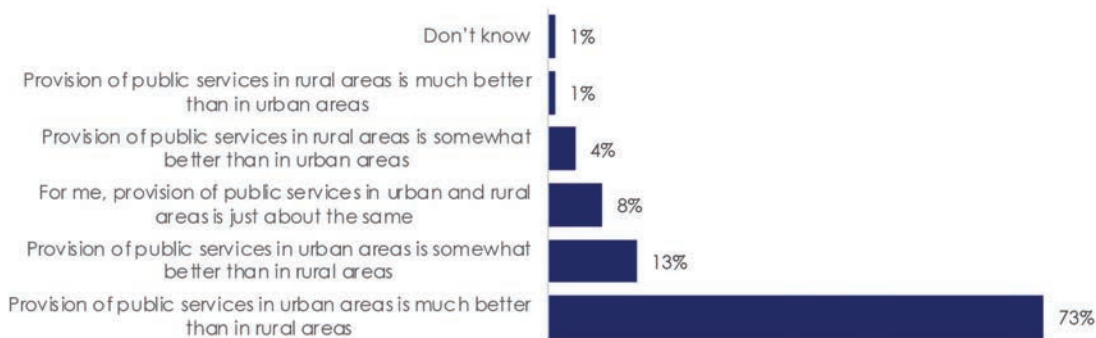


Respondents were asked: *What is your main reason for planning to move away from this area or location within the next 5 years?* (n=375)

## 6.4 COMPARING QUALITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Overwhelmingly, respondents perceived the provision of public services in urban areas to be ‘much’ or ‘somewhat better’ than in rural areas, with 73% and 13% respectively. Only 8% thought that the provision of public services in urban and rural areas was just about the same, and 5% reported that the provision in rural areas was ‘much’ or ‘somewhat better’ than in urban areas (Figure 26).

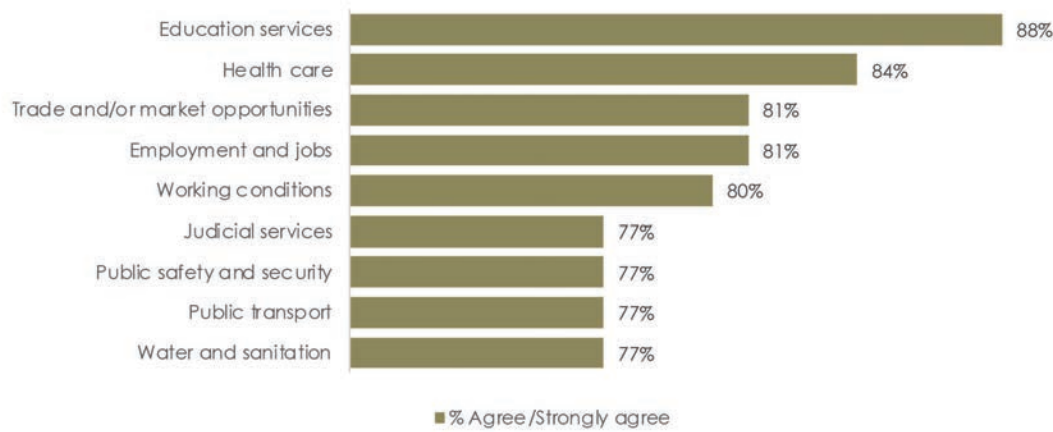
Figure 26: Perceptions of public services provision



Respondents were asked: *Irrespective of where you currently live in Namibia, which of the following statements is closest to your view?* (n=2016)

Figure 27 hereafter shows the per cent of respondents who ‘agreed’ and ‘strongly agreed’ that women in urban areas had improved access to the listed public services. While most respondents reported such for all public services, 88% believed that women in urban areas had improved access to education services, followed by health care (84%), trade and/or market opportunities (81%), employment and jobs (81%), and improved working conditions (80%). Just over three-in-four (77%) respondents ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that women in urban areas had improved access to judicial services, public safety and security, public transport, and water and sanitation.

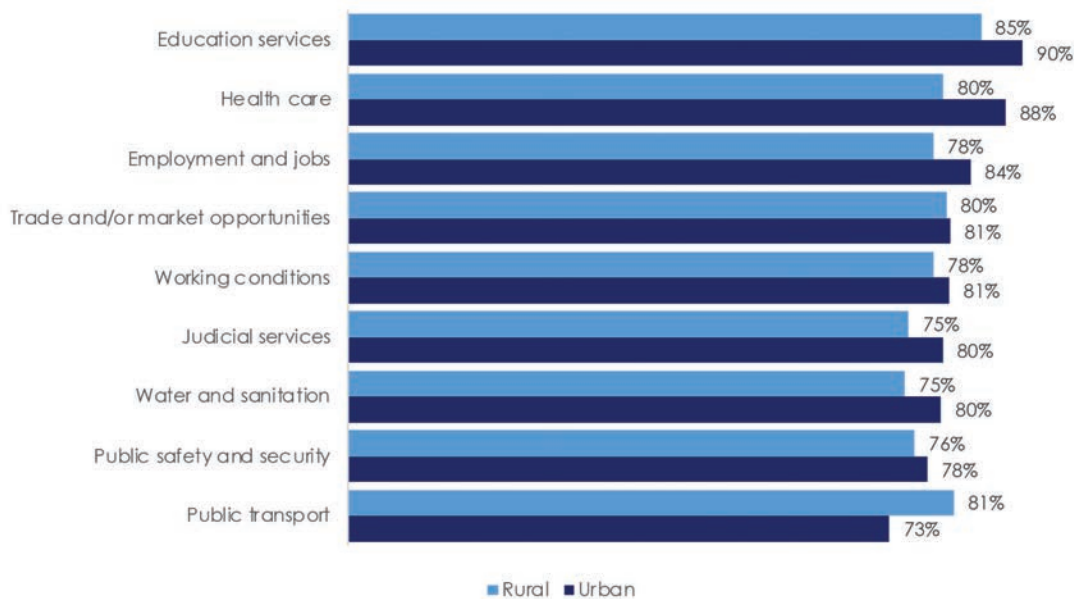
Figure 27: Improved access for women in urban areas



Respondents were asked: *Compared to living in rural areas, do you disagree or agree that migrating to urban areas improves the opportunity for women to access the following:* (n=2016)

Figure 28 hereafter depicts respondents' views on improved access to specific public services for women in urban areas, disaggregated by urban and rural location. For all listed public services, more rural respondents 'agreed' or 'agreed strongly' that women in urban areas were privy to improved access to the public services listed, except for improved access to public transport (urban 81%, rural 73%).

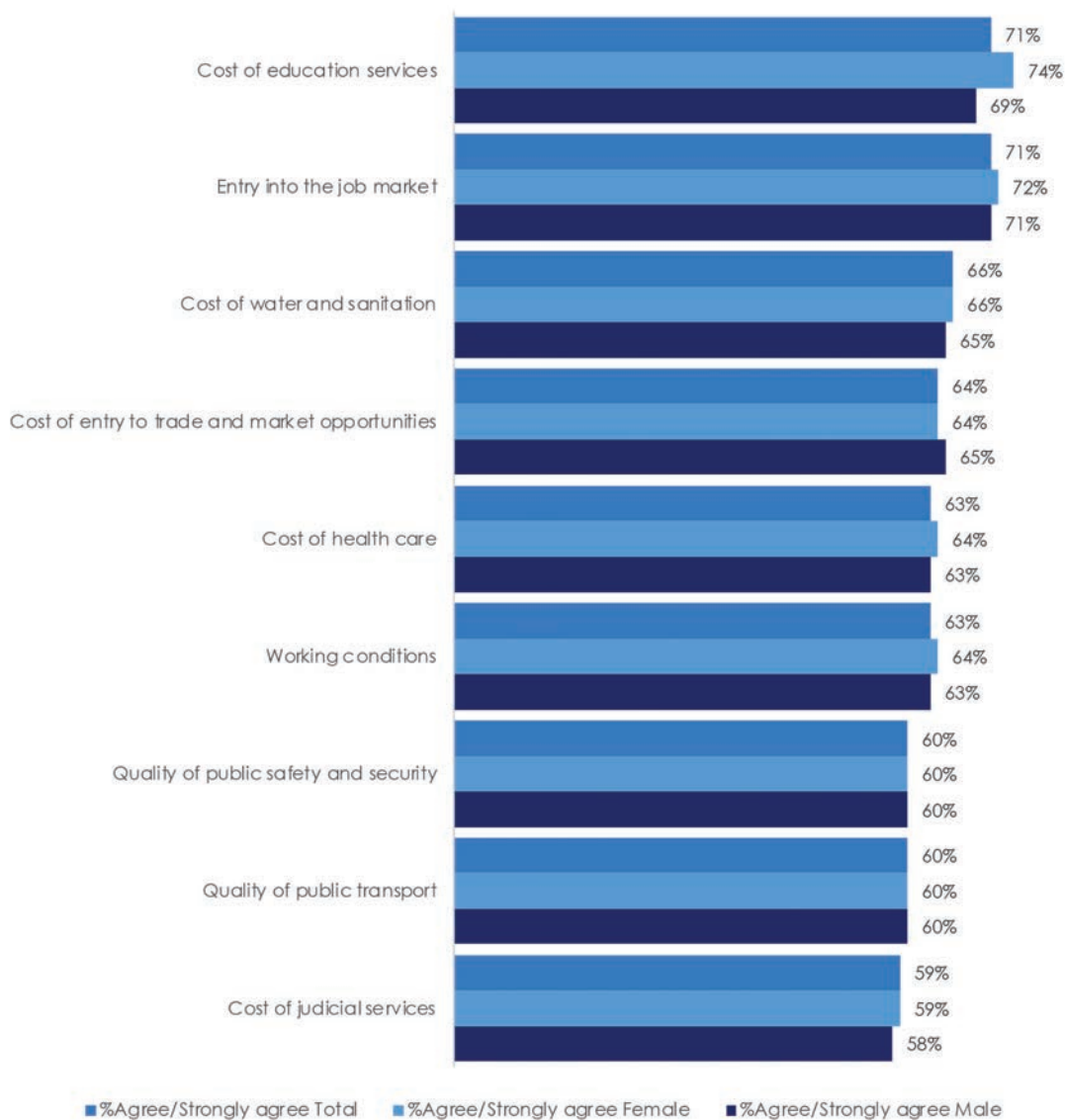
Figure 28: Improved access for women in urban areas by urban/rural (% Agree/Strongly agree)



Respondents were asked: *Compared to living in rural areas, do you disagree or agree that migrating to urban areas improves the opportunity for women to access the following:* (n=2016)

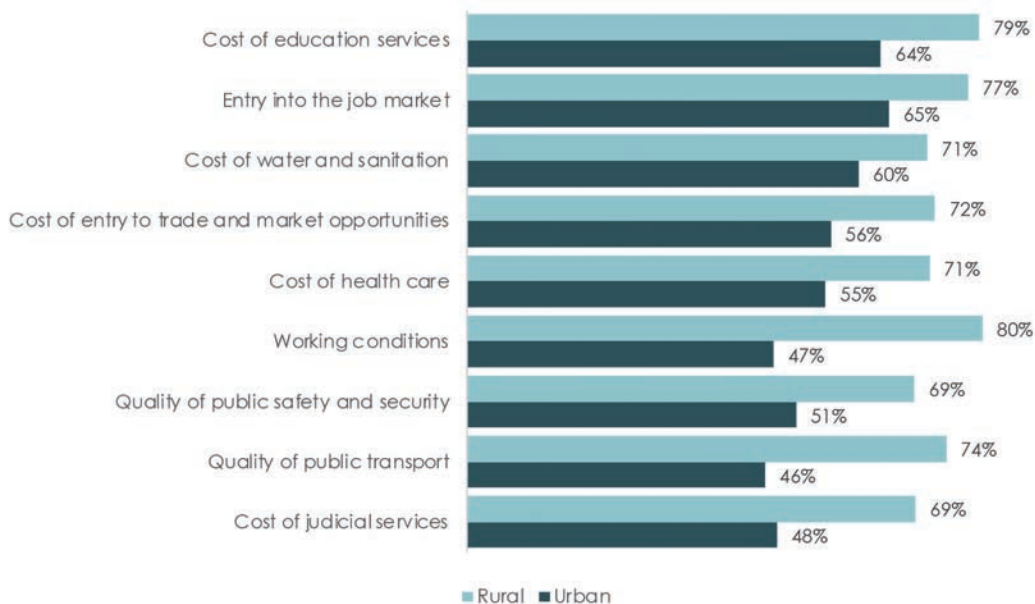
Respondents were asked whether migrating to urban areas created challenges and threats for both men and women, compared to living in rural areas, concerning several issues shown in Figure 29. Again, responses for 'agree' and 'strongly agree' are shown. Despite their favourable view of the quality of public services provision in urban areas, the cost of education services and entry into the job market were considered as creating challenges and threats for both men and women, with 71% answering 'agree' or 'strongly agree'. This was followed by cost of water and sanitation (66%), cost of entry to trade and market opportunities (64%), cost of health care (63%), working conditions (63%), quality of public safety and security (60%), quality of public transport (60%), and cost of judicial services (59%).

Figure 29: Challenges and threats for men and women in urban areas



Respondents were asked: *Again, compared to living in rural areas, do you disagree or agree that migrating to urban areas creates challenges and threats for both men and women with respect to the following:* (n=2016)

Figure 30: Challenges and threats for men and women in urban areas by urban/rural (% Agree/Strongly agree)



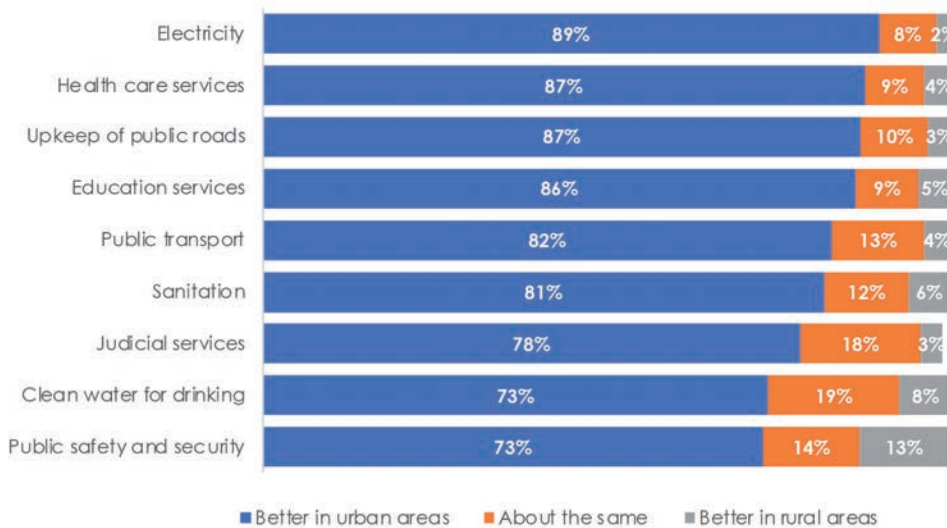
Respondents were asked: *Again, compared to living in rural areas, do you disagree or agree that migrating to urban areas creates challenges and threats for both men and women with respect to the following:* (n=2016)



Figure 30 shows that the above is viewed to a greater extent by respondents in urban areas, with the biggest differences in opinions being working conditions (urban 47%, rural 80%), quality of public transport (urban 46%, rural 74%), cost of judicial services (urban 48%, rural 69%), and working conditions (urban 47%, rural 80%).

In light of the possible challenges and threats created when migrating to urban areas, respondents overwhelmingly believed that services provision was better in urban areas than rural areas, as shown in Figure 31. Electricity services were deemed better in urban areas by 89% of respondents, followed by health care services (87%) and the upkeep of public roads (87%), education services at 86%, public transport at 82%, sanitation at 81%, judicial services at 78%, clean water for drinking (73%), and public safety and security (73%).

Figure 31: Service quality



Respondents were asked: *Thinking about the situation in urban and rural areas, would you say these services are better in urban areas, or better in rural areas?* (n=2016)

## 6.5 SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS

Figure 32 shows levels of social support given and received by respondents in the 12 months prior to the survey. Just about half of respondents reported transferring money to a family member or friend who needed cash (47%), borrowing money from a family member or friend when in need (45%), and asking a family member or friend to transfer money to them when they needed cash (45%). Slightly fewer respondents (41%) mentioned lending money to a family member or friend in need. Respondents also mentioned buying or donating food to a family member or friend when in need (37%) and taking in a family member or friend to live with them (37%). Almost one-in-three (29%) reported asking a family member or friend to buy or donate food to their household because they were in need.

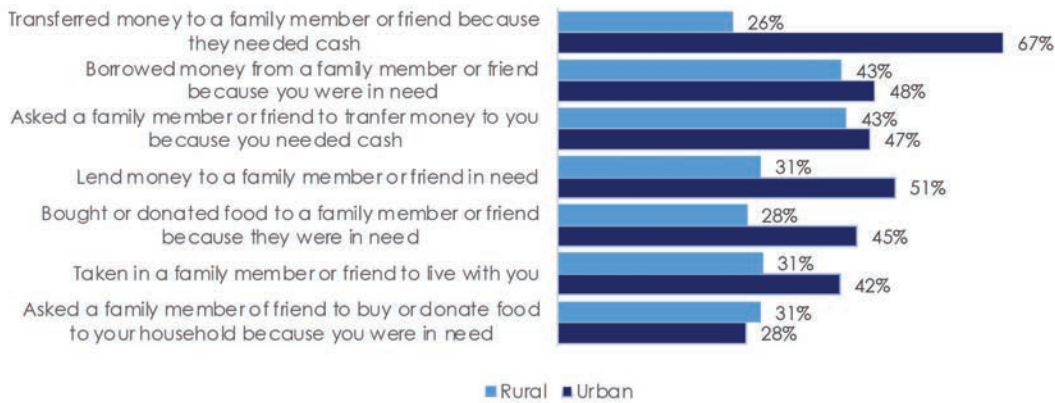
Figure 32: Social support provided



Respondents were asked: *Have you personally done any of the following in the past 12 months?* (n=2016)

Figure 33 shows social support given and received by urban and rural locations. Urban respondents cited higher levels of monetary support to family members and friends by either transferring money (urban 67%, rural 26%) or lending money to someone else (urban 51%, rural 31%). Furthermore, more urban respondents reported buying or donating food to others (urban 45%, rural 28%) and taking in a family member or friend to live with them (urban 42%, rural 31%).

Figure 33: Social support provided by urban/rural

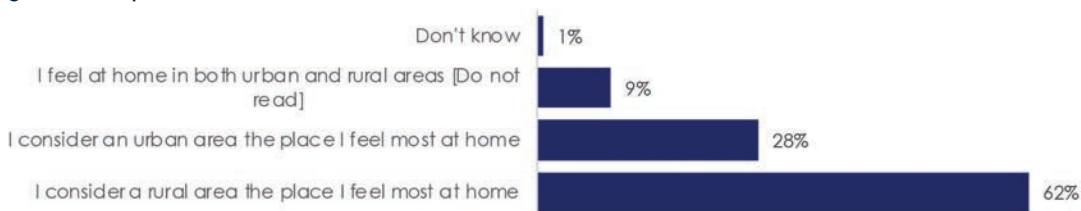


Respondents were asked: *Have you personally done any of the following in the past 12 months?* (n=2016)

## 6.6 A PLACE CALLED HOME

Respondents were asked where they would call home, irrespective of where they currently lived. The majority of respondents (62%) indicated that they considered a rural area as the place they felt most at home, with almost a third (28%) considering their home to be in an urban area (Figure 34).

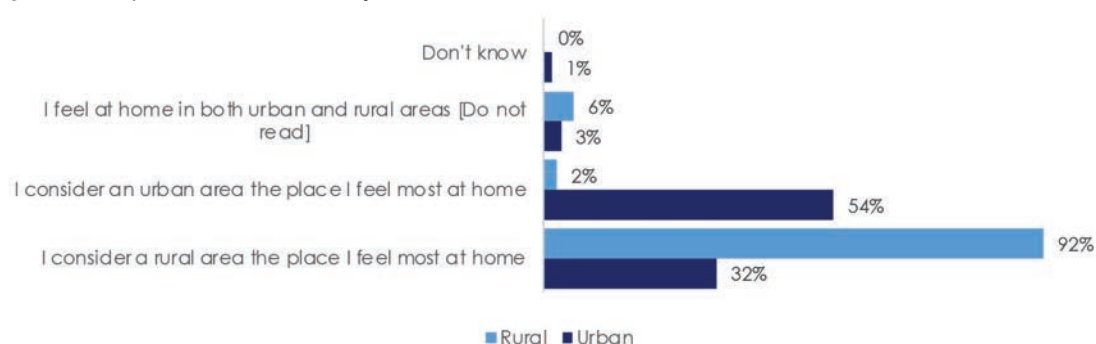
Figure 34: A place called home



Respondents were asked: *Irrespective of where you live at the moment, which of the following best describes your feelings?* (n=2016)

Unsurprisingly, 92% of rural and 32% of urban respondents considered a rural area the place they felt most at home. Conversely, more than half (54%) of urban respondents felt most at home in an urban area (Figure 35), while only 2% of rural respondents felt most at home in an urban area.

Figure 35: A place called home by urban/rural



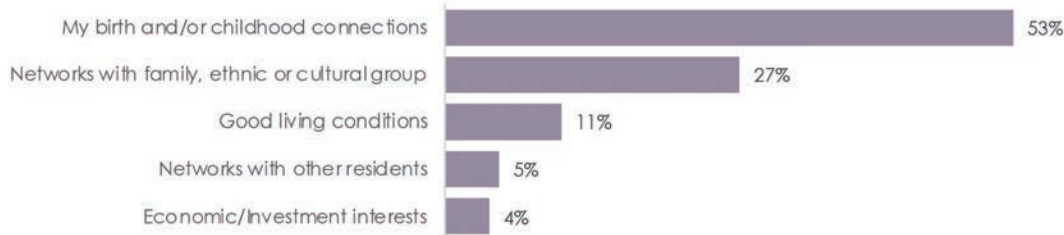
Respondents were asked: *Irrespective of where you live at the moment, which of the following best describes your feelings?* (n=2016)



About half (53%) of respondents felt an affinity to the area where they were born or had childhood connections, and another 27% reported networks with family, ethnic or cultural groups. Furthermore, 11% cited good living conditions, networks with other residents (5%), and economic and investment interests (4%), as depicted in Figure 36.

**Figure 36: What determines home**

Respondents were asked: *Why do you specifically consider this area or location the place you feel most at home?*

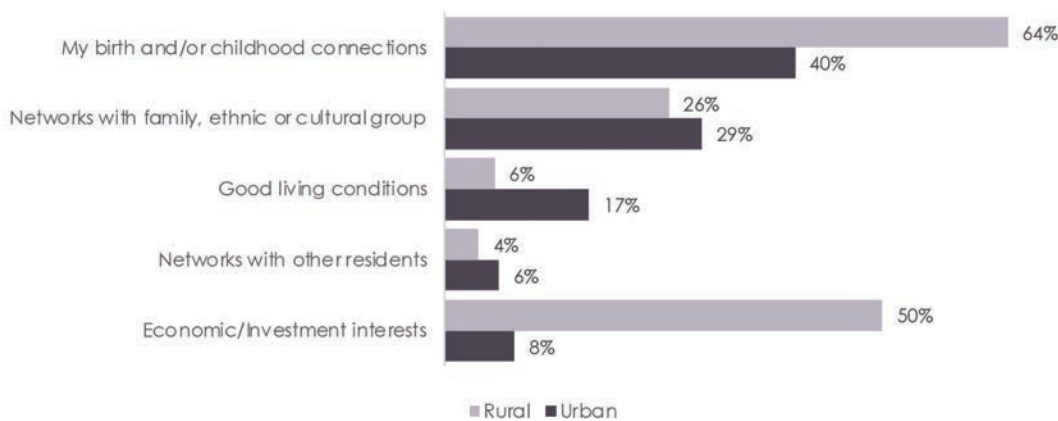


(n=1814)

Figure 37 shows that more rural respondents deemed a particular area the place they felt most at home due to economic or investment interests (urban 8%, rural 50%). It is similar for those who felt most at home in a place where they were born or had childhood connections (urban 64%, rural 40%). On the other hand, more urban respondents cited good living conditions as driving their affinity to a particular place (urban 17%, rural 6%). Other factors were distributed fairly equally among urban and rural respondents.

**Figure 37: What determines home by urban/rural (multiple responses)**

Respondents were asked: *Why do you specifically consider this area or location the place you feel most at home?* (n=1814)



## 6.7 ETHNIC IDENTITY

This section should be read bearing in mind that respondents were interviewed in only four regions of Namibia (Karas, Erongo, Ohangwena and Oshana-Namaland). Most respondents (72%) identified themselves as Owambo when asked what their ethnic community or cultural group was. Other ethnic communities and cultural groups are shown in Figure 38.

**Figure 38: Ethnic group**

Respondents were asked: *What is your ethnic or cultural group?* (n=2016)

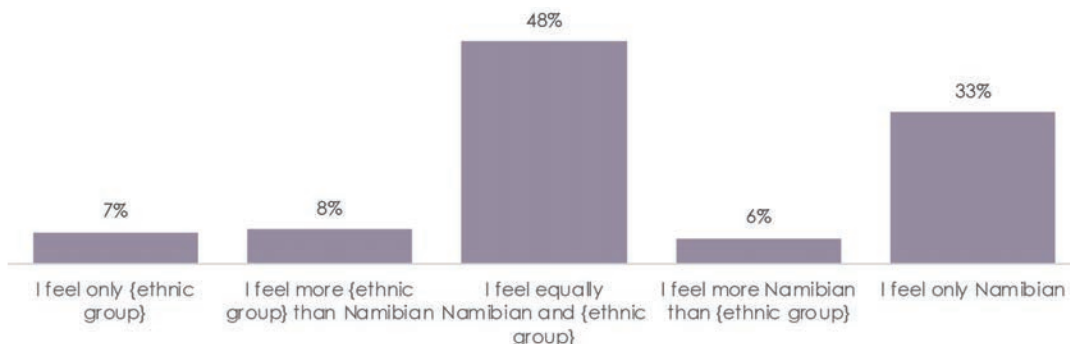


When asked about choosing between being a Namibian or being a person of their own ethnic or cultural group,

almost half (48%) felt equally Namibian as what they felt they were of a specific ethnic or cultural group, while a third (33%) indicated they felt Namibian only. Only 8% felt more as being of a specific ethnic or cultural group than being a Namibian, 7% responded as feeling only as being of a specific ethnic or cultural group, and 6% said they felt more Namibian than being a specific ethnic or cultural group. This is shown in Figure 39.

**Figure 39: Ethnic identity**

Respondents were asked: *Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a Namibian and being a*

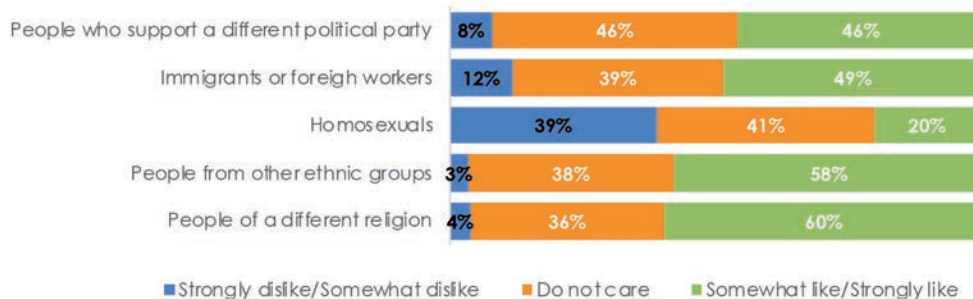


*{respondent's ethnic group}. Which of the following statements best expresses your feelings? (n=1978)*

## 6.8 SOCIAL TRUST AND TOLERANCE

Overall, respondents reported high levels of tolerance (selecting either 'do not care', 'somewhat like' or 'strongly like' as a response option) towards people who supported a different political party (92%), immigrants or foreign workers (88%), people from other ethnic groups (96%), and people from a different religion (96%) when asked whether they would like having people from these groups as neighbours. Respondents had a higher intolerance for homosexuals, with 39% indicating that they would 'strongly' or 'somewhat dislike' having people from this group as neighbours. This is shown in Figure 40.

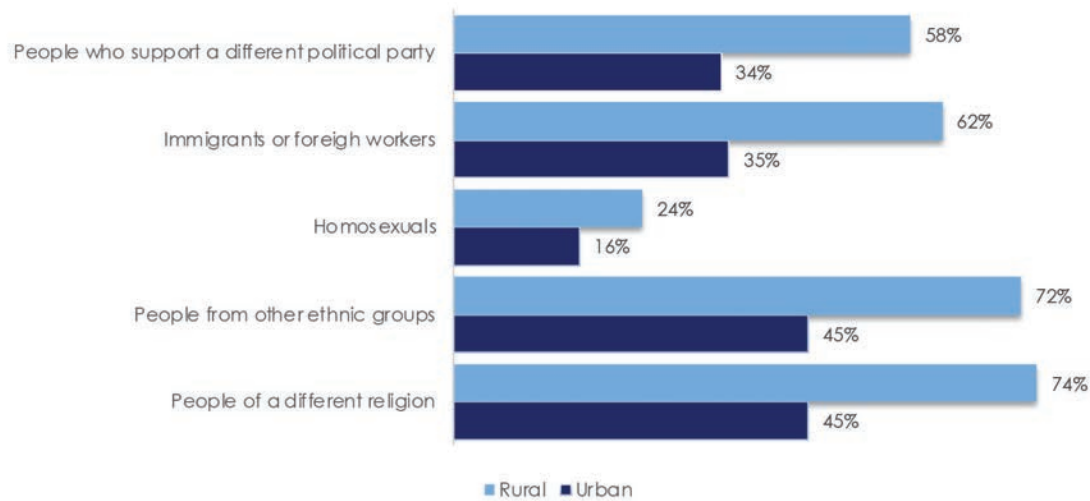
**Figure 40: Tolerance**



Respondents were asked: *For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people of this group as neighbours, dislike it, or not care? (n=2016)*

Figure 41 hereafter shows the same variable, disaggregated by urban and rural location. Overall, rural respondents seemed more tolerant than their urban counterparts, with almost three-in-four (74%) of rural respondents indicating that they would 'strongly' or 'somewhat like' having people from a different religion as neighbours, as opposed to 45% of urban respondents. The same trend continued for people from the other groups: people from different ethnic groups (urban 45%, rural 72%), immigrants or foreign workers (urban 35%, rural 62%), people who supported a different political party (urban 34%, rural 58%) and even homosexuals (urban 16%, rural 24%), although to a lesser extent.

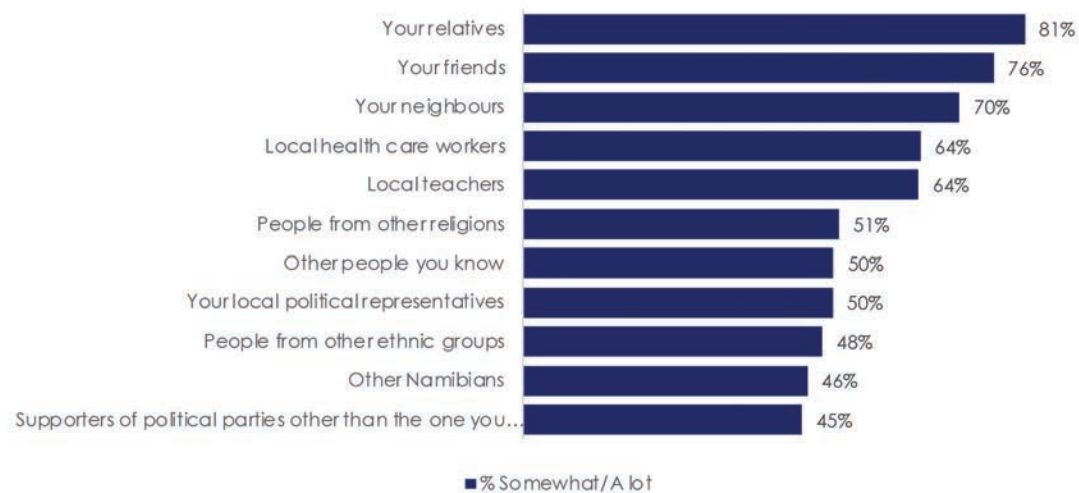
Figure 41: Tolerance: urban/rural (%Strongly/Somewhat like)



Respondents were asked: *For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people of this group as neighbours, dislike it, or not care.* (n=2016)

Respondents were asked about their levels of trust in various people from different groups. Most indicated high levels of trust (selecting 'somewhat' or 'a lot') for relatives (81%), friends (76%) and neighbours (70%). Local healthcare workers and teachers also received relatively high ratings on trust, at 64% each. People from other religions (51%), other people they knew (50%), political representatives (50%), people from other ethnic groups (48%), other Namibians (46%) and supporters of political parties other than the parties they supported (45%) show a diminishing level of trust. This is shown in Figure 42.

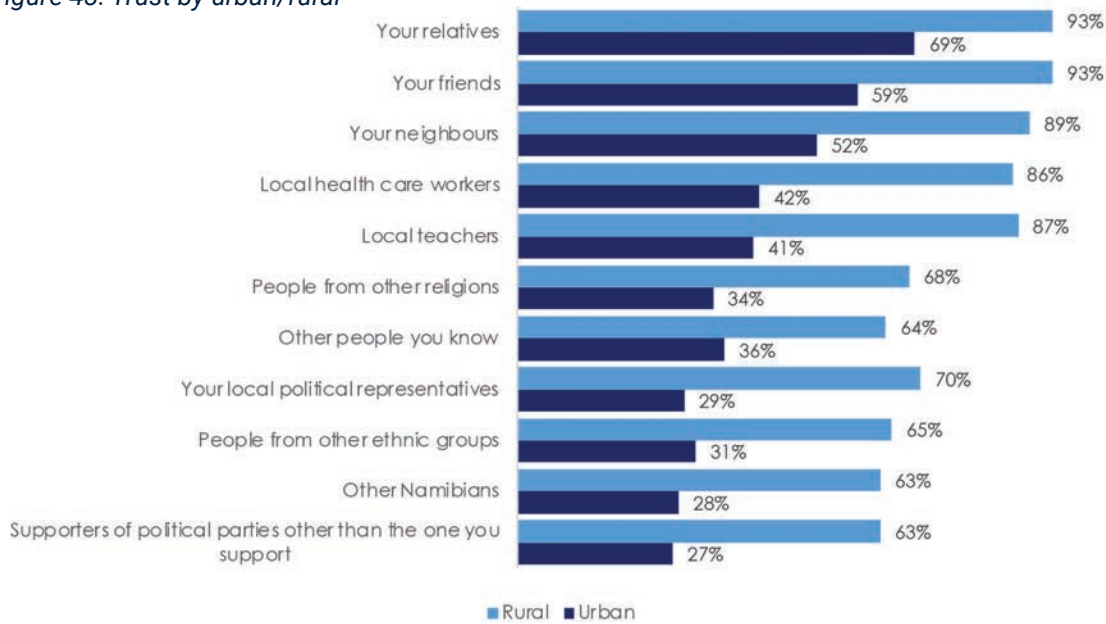
Figure 42: Trust



Respondents were asked: *How much do you trust each of the following people?* (n=2016)

Figure 43 shows that rural respondents displayed much higher levels of trust than their urban counterparts for all groups of people enquired about.

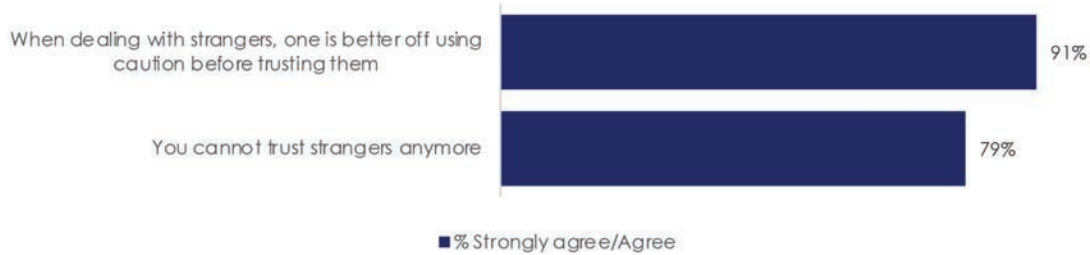
Figure 43: Trust by urban/rural



Respondents were asked: *How much do you trust each of the following people?* (n=2016)

Using a 5-point Likert scale, the vast majority (91%) of respondents 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that when dealing with strangers, one was better off using caution before trusting them. Although slightly lower, 79% of respondents responded 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' to the statement 'you cannot trust strangers anymore', as shown in Figure 44.

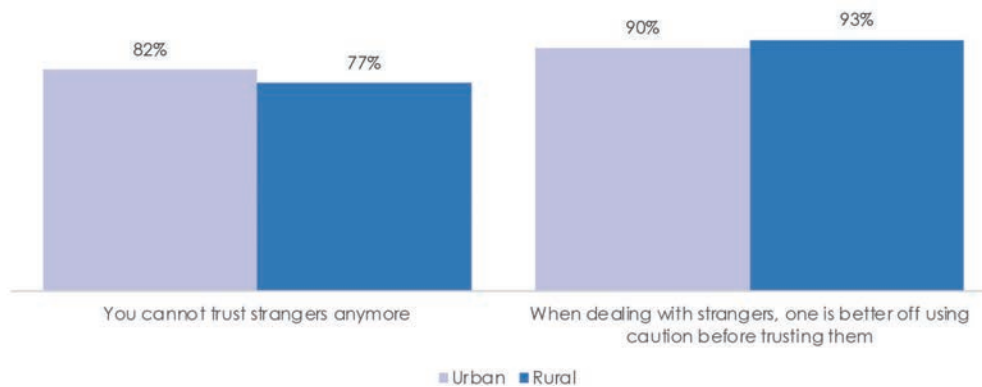
Figure 44: Social trust (% Strongly agree/Agree)



Respondents were asked: *Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.* (n=2016)

Figure 45 hereafter shows that these responses were fairly equally distributed among urban and rural respondents, with slightly more urban respondents (82%) believing that 'you cannot trust strangers anymore', as opposed to 77% of rural respondents and 93% of rural respondents agreeing to being cautious when dealing with strangers, as opposed to 90% of respondents in urban areas.

Figure 45: Social trust by urban/rural



Respondents were asked: *Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.* (n=2016)

## 6.9 SOCIAL MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

A third (33%) of respondents indicated being an active member of a social media group, and 11% reported being an active member of a religious group. Overall, respondents to the survey showed very low social membership and participation, as shown in Figure 46. Low levels of participation have negative consequences for any efforts to encourage higher levels of trust in society.

Figure 46: Social membership and participation



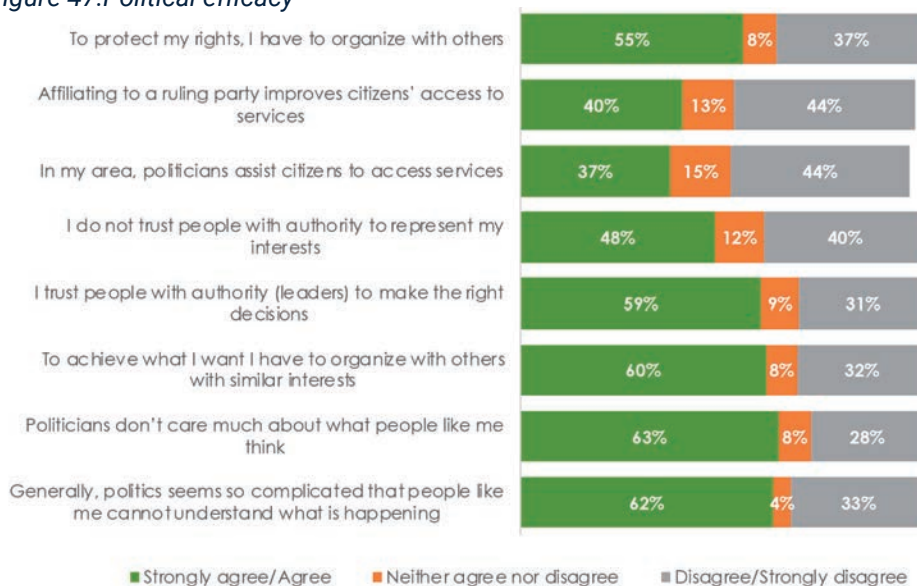
Respondents were asked: *Now I am going to read out a list of groups that people join or attend. For each one, could you tell me whether you are an active member, an inactive member, or not a member?* (n=2016)

## 6.10 POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Political efficacy is the ‘feeling that political and social change is possible and that the individual citizen can play a part in bringing about this change’ (Campbell, Gurin and Miller, 1954, p.187). Figure 47 shows responses to a number of statements, which asked respondents to indicate the level to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement. Responses to this set of statements showed relatively low levels of political efficacy, with about half the sample (55%) feeling that in order to protect their rights, they had to organise with others, 40% agreed that by affiliating to a ruling party improved citizens’ access to services and just over a third (37%) believed that politicians in their areas assisted citizens in accessing services. In general, respondents felt that politics was so complicated, people like themselves could not understand what was happening (62%).

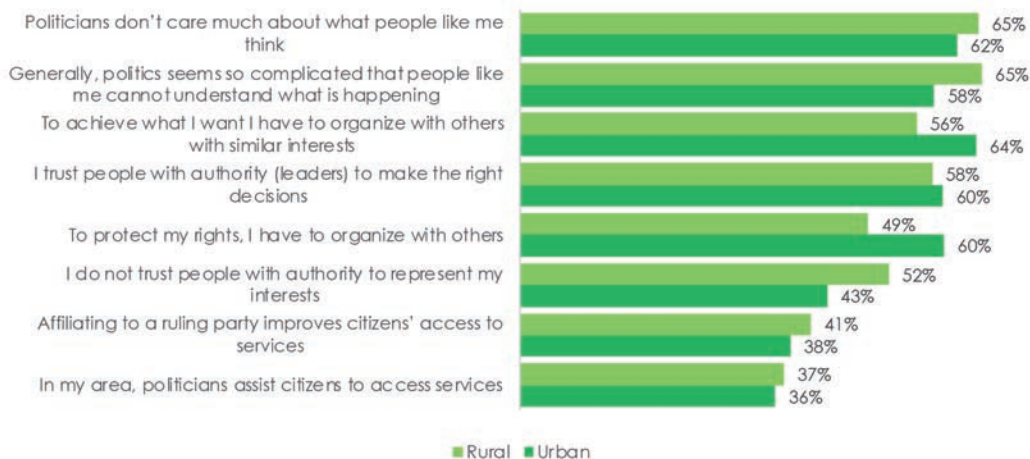
59% of respondents agreed that they trusted people with authority, i.e. leaders, to make the right decisions, and 60% felt that to achieve what they wanted, they had to organise with others with similar interests. Figure 48 shows a fairly similar distribution of responses among urban and rural respondents.

Figure 47: Political efficacy



Respondents were asked: *I will read out some statements about your role in the political system. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.* (n=2016)

Figure 48: Political efficacy by urban/rural (% Strongly agree/Agree)



Respondents were asked: *I will read out some statements about your role in the political system. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.* (n=2016)

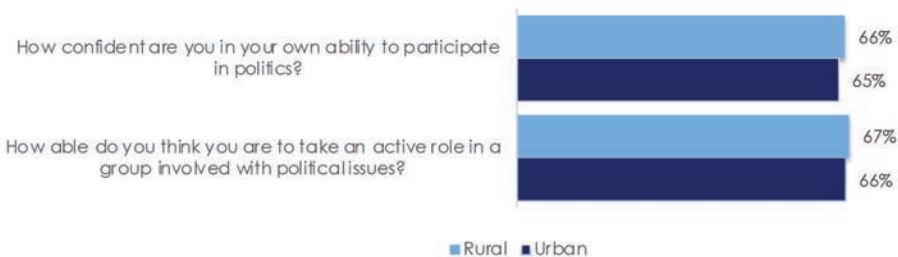
Only 15% of respondents indicated 'a great deal' or 'a lot' when asked how confident they were in their own ability to participate in politics, and 12% how able they thought they were to take an active role in a group involved with political issues. These responses are shown in Figure 49. In Figure 50, it is clearly shown that these opinions were held by those in urban and rural areas alike.

Figure 49: Personal political efficacy



(n=2016)

Figure 50: Personal political efficacy by urban/rural



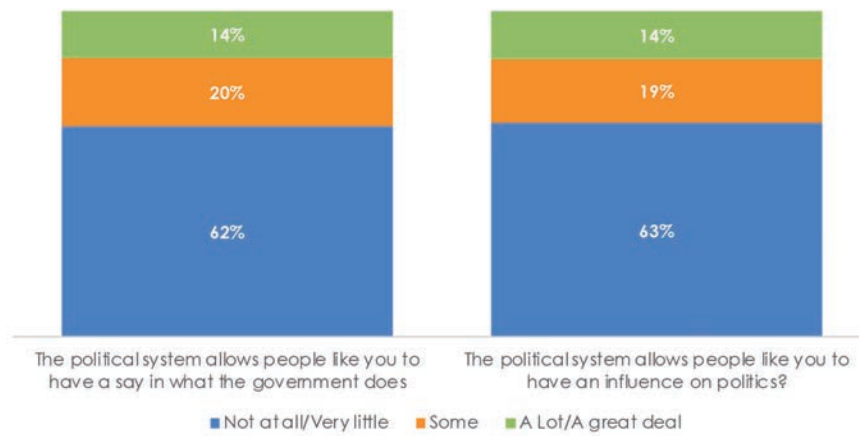
(n=2016)

A similar trend is seen for responses to two statements shown in Figure 51. When asked whether the political system allowed people like themselves to have a say in what the government did and whether it allowed people like themselves to influence politics, only 14% responded 'a great deal' and 'a lot' to the respective questions.

Once again, and as can be seen in Figure 52, responses were somewhat equally distributed among urban and rural respondents, however, views in rural areas showed a slightly higher number of respondents who believed that the political system allowed them this either 'not at all' or 'very little'.

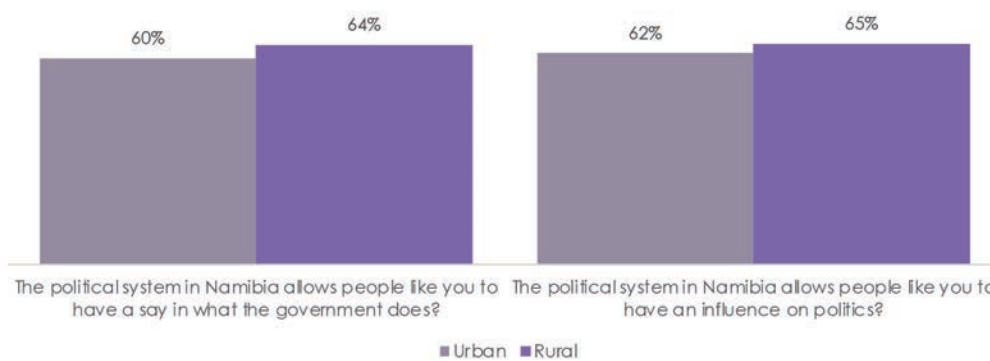


Figure 51: Ability to influence government



(n=2016)

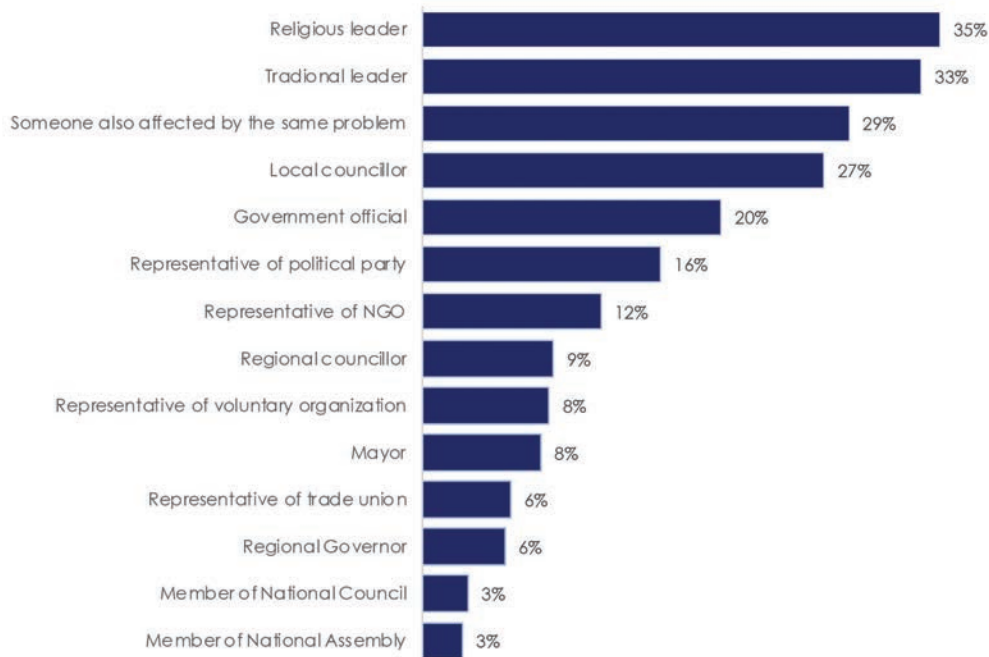
Figure 52: Ability to influence government by urban/rural (% Not at all/Very little)



(n=2016)

Figure 53 hereafter shows people contacted by respondents at least once in the 12 months prior to data collection when they had some important problem or to share their views with them. Around a third of respondents contacted a religious or traditional leader at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey, at 35% and 33% respectively. Just fewer (29%) contacted someone who was also affected by the problem, followed by 27% who contacted a local councilor. One-in-five had contacted a government representative, while 16% contacted an official or political party representative. Only 12% contacted a non-governmental organisation (NGO) representative and 9% a regional councilor. This was followed by respondents who contacted a representative of a voluntary organisation or group they belonged to, as well as the mayor, at 8% each, followed by a representative of a trade union and a regional governor at 6%. Only 3% of respondents contacted a national assembly or national council member at least once.

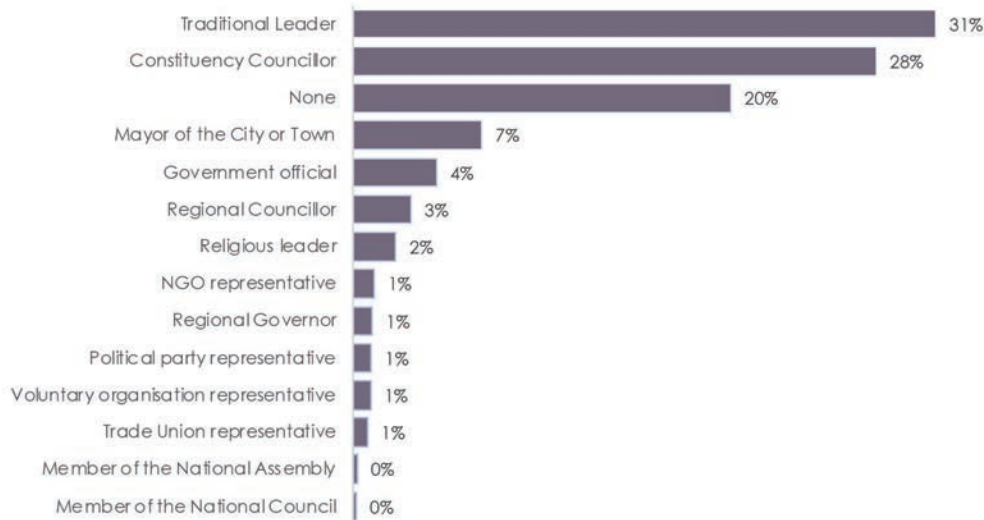
Figure 53: Contacted at least once



Respondents were asked: *During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views?* (n=2016)

Among these, traditional leaders (total 31%, urban 3%, rural 58%) and constituency councillors (total 28%, urban 37%, rural 18%) were respondents' preferred contact, the person they would contact first when specifically dissatisfied with the provision of a public service. This is shown in Figures 54 and 55 hereafter.

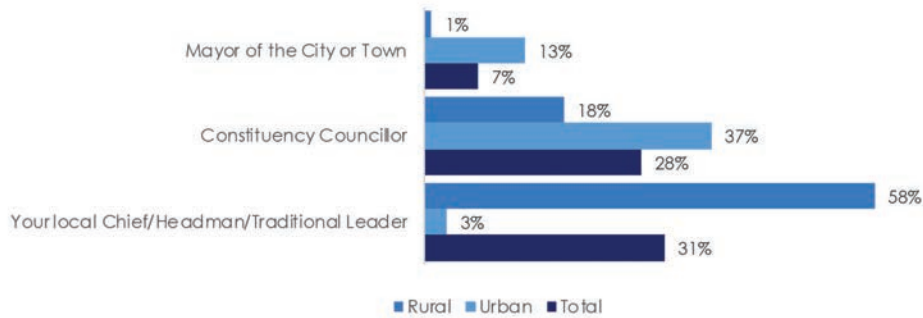
Figure 54: Preferred contact



Respondents were asked: *When dissatisfied with the provision of a public service, who among the following would you contact first?* (n=2016)



Figure 55: Preferred contact by urban/rural (top mentions)

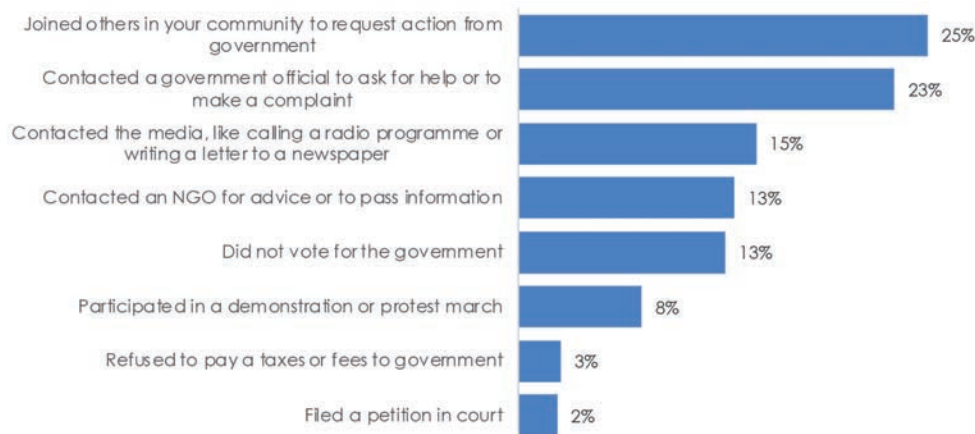


Respondents were asked: *When dissatisfied with the provision of a public service, who among the following would you contact first?* (n=2016)

## 6.11 PROTEST

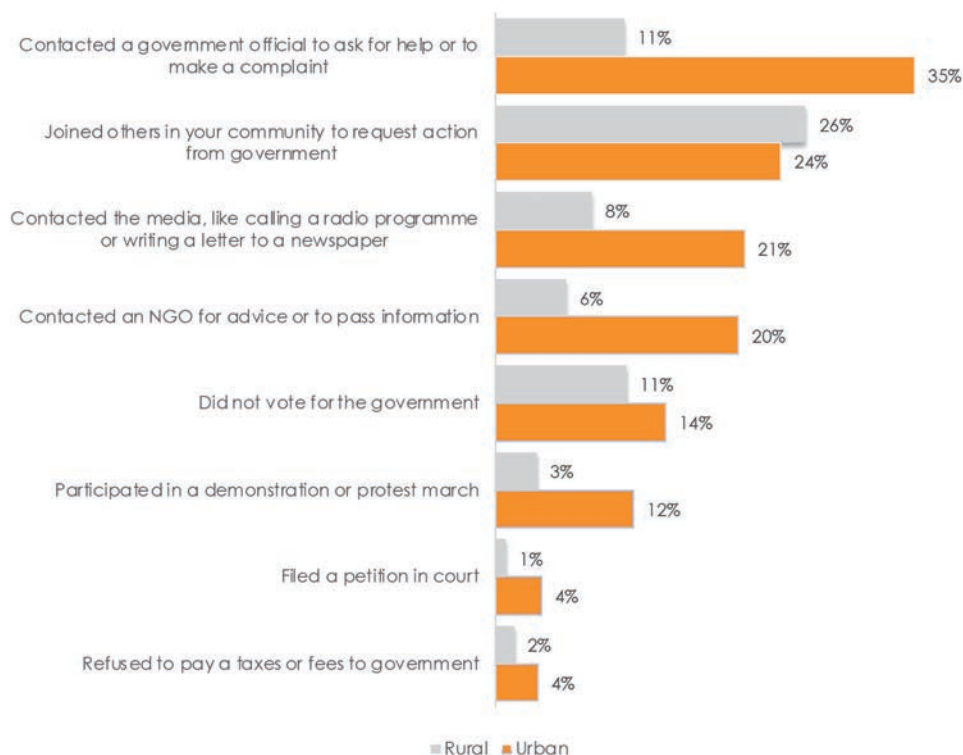
Respondents were presented with a list of actions that citizens could take when they were dissatisfied with government performance and asked which of these they had done in the three years preceding the survey. Only one-in-four had joined others in their community to request action from the government, while another 23% had contacted a government official to ask for help or make a complaint. Another 15% had contacted the media, followed by those who had contacted an NGO for advice or to pass on information and those who said they did not vote for the government at 13% each. From Figure 56, the findings show low protest potential in Namibia, with only 8% saying they had participated in a demonstration or protest march. Another 3% indicated that they had refused to pay taxes or fees to the government, and 2% had filed a petition in court, as shown in Figure 57. Actions were predominantly taken by those residing in urban areas.

Figure 56: Protest



Respondents were asked: *Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens when they are dissatisfied with government performance. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things in the past 3 years.* (n=2016)

Figure 57: Protest by urban/rural

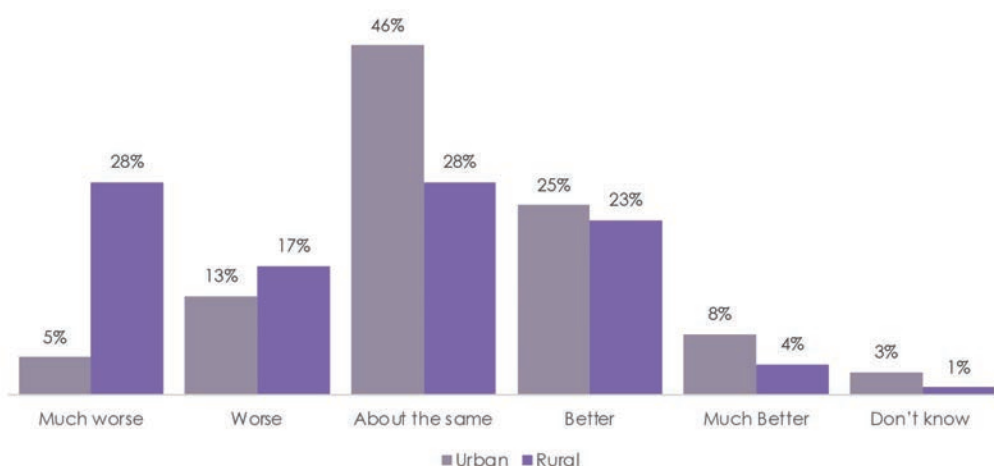


Respondents were asked: *Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens when they are dissatisfied with government performance. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things in the past 3 years.* (n=2016)

## 6.12 GOVERNMENT WELFARE AND PERFORMANCE

Compared to others in their neighbourhood, town, city and country, respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt that the quality of services they and their families received was better, the same or worse. Almost half (46%) of urban respondents believed that the quality of services they received was about the same, as opposed to 28% of rural respondents. Almost a third (28%) of rural respondents reported ‘much worse’ and another 17% selected ‘worse’ as a response, with urban respondents at 5% and 13%, respectively. Almost the same proportions said ‘better’ (urban 25%, rural 23%), and another 8% of urban and 4% of rural respondents said ‘much better’. This can be seen in Figure 58. In general, rural respondents rated themselves somewhat worse off than their urban counterparts.

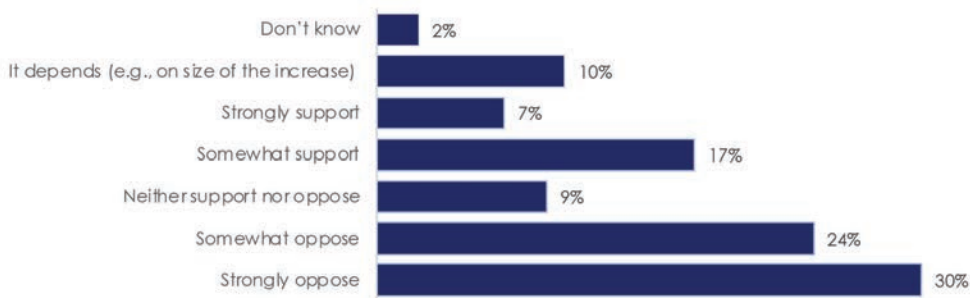
Figure 58: Quality of services compared to others



Respondents were asked: *Compared to others in your neighbourhood, town or city and the country, is the quality of services (e.g. water, electricity, sanitation) that you and your family receive:* (n=2016)

Only around one-in-four (24%) of respondents said they would support the government if it decided to make them pay higher taxes or user fees in order to increase spending on public health care, education and public transportation benefitting them. More than half (54%) would oppose such an effort, as shown in Figure 59.

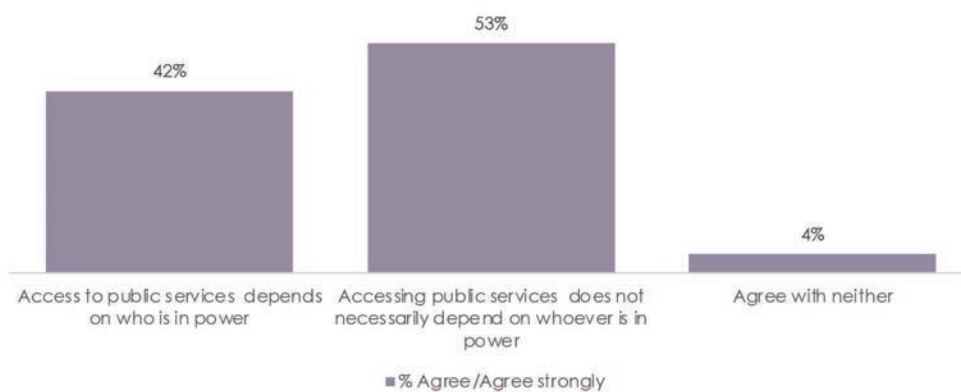
**Figure 59: Support higher taxes for better services**



Respondents were asked: *If the government decided to make you pay higher taxes or user fees in order to increase spending on public health care, education and public transportation benefitting you, would you support this decision?* (n=2016)

More than half of respondents (53%) either 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that accessing public services did not necessarily depend on whoever was in power, while 42% believed the opposite, as shown in Figure 60 below.

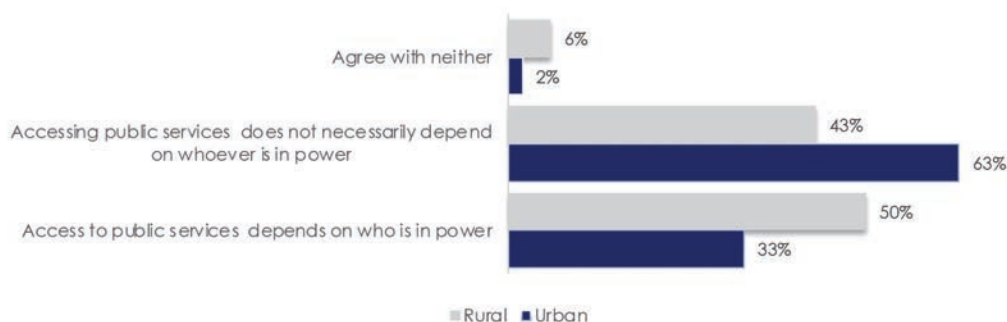
**Figure 60: Equal access to services**



Respondents were asked: *Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement 1: Access to public services by citizens in this constituency depends on who is in power. Statement 2: Accessing public services by citizens in this constituency does not necessarily depend on whoever is in power.* (n=2016)

Figure 61 shows that more urban respondents believed that access did not depend on those in power (urban 63%, rural 43%), while those who felt access was dependent on those in leadership were more prominent in rural areas (urban 33%, rural 50%).

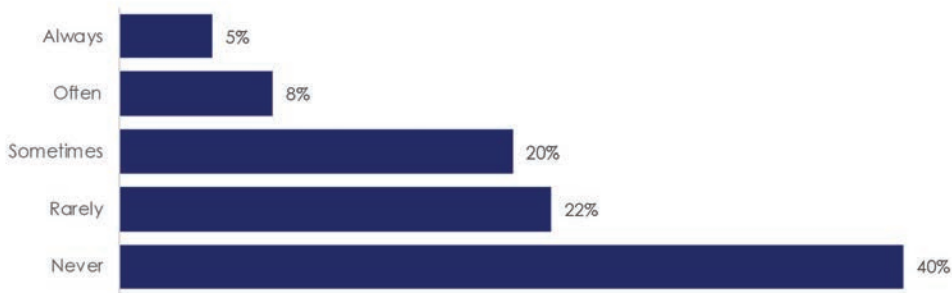
**Figure 61: Equal access to services by urban/rural**



Respondents were asked: *Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement 1: Access to public services by citizens in this constituency depends on who is in power. Statement 2: Accessing public services by citizens in this constituency does not necessarily depend on whoever is in power.* (n=2016)

The majority (62%) of respondents believed that constituencies which did not vote for the ruling party did not suffer negative consequences often, and if they did, it occurred 'rarely'. However, one-in-five (20%) felt that this was 'sometimes' the case, while only 13% of respondents reported that this happened either 'often' or 'always', and 8% and 5%, respectively. This can be seen in Figure 62 below.

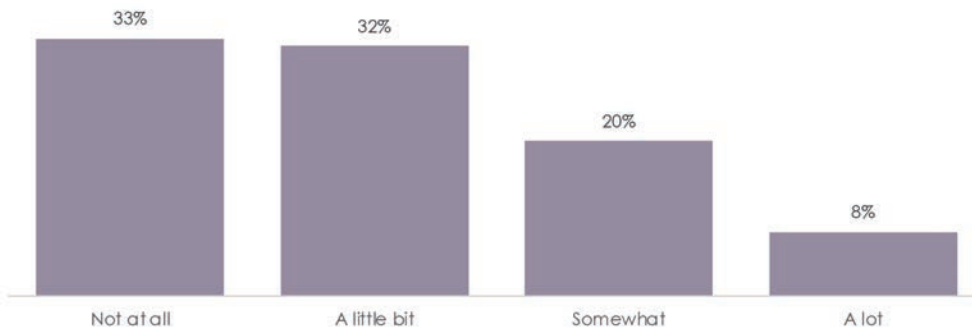
**Figure 62: Opposition constituencies suffer negative consequences**



Respondents were asked: *How often do you think that constituencies, which do not vote for the ruling party in majority, suffer negative consequences, such as lack of government support for local services or development projects?* (n=2016)

A third of respondents (33%) believed that the political party affiliation of the elected leaders did not determine the distribution of public services in the constituency at all, while another third (32%) believed that this was the case to a small extent. One-in-five responded that party affiliation of political leadership somewhat determined the distribution of public services in their constituencies, while only 8% reported that it determined the distribution of public services 'a lot', as can be seen in Figure 63.

**Figure 63: Party affiliation of leadership determines the distribution of public services**



Respondents were asked: *Thinking about political leadership and service provision, to what extent would you say political party affiliation of the elected leadership determines the distribution of public services in the constituency?* (n=2016)

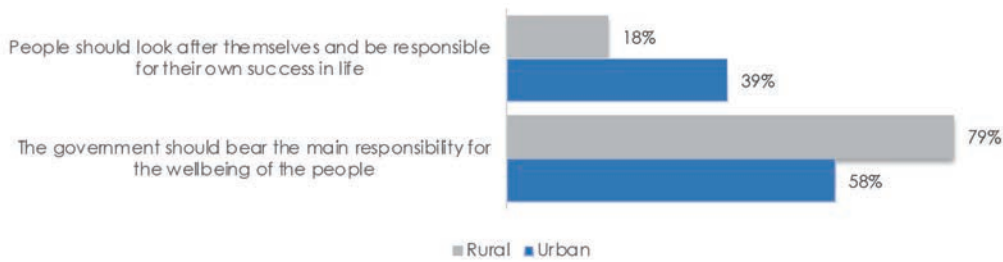
Figure 64 hereafter shows that around a third (29%) believed that people should look after themselves and be responsible for their own success in life, while the majority (68%) believed that government should bear the main responsibility for the well-being of the people. While the former is more prominent in urban areas (urban 39%, rural 18%), the opposite was true for those who believed it was mainly the government's responsibility (urban 58%, rural 79%), as shown in Figure 65.

**Figure 64: Perceptions on welfare (% Agree/Strongly Agree)**



Respondents were asked: *Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement 1: The government should bear the main responsibility for the well-being of the people. Statement 2: People should look after themselves and be responsible for their own success in life.* (n=2016)

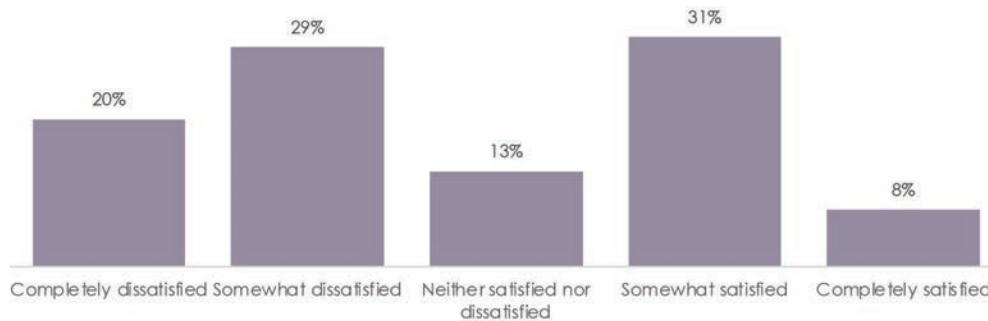
Figure 65: Perceptions on welfare by urban/rural (% Agree/Strongly Agree)



Respondents were asked: *Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement 1: The government should bear the main responsibility for the well-being of the people. Statement 2: People should look after themselves and be responsible for their own success in life.* (n=2016)

Around half of the respondents in the overall sample (49%) were either ‘completely’ or ‘somewhat dissatisfied’ with their present life, while only 39% indicated ‘somewhat’ or ‘completely satisfied’. Figure 66 below also shows that another 13% of the sample indicated they were ‘neither satisfied’ nor ‘dissatisfied’ with their present life.

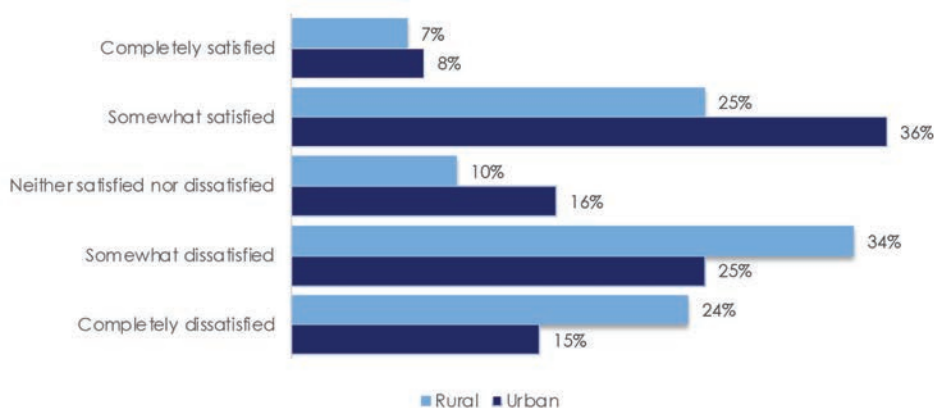
Figure 66: Satisfaction with present life



Respondents were asked: *How satisfied are you at present with your life, all things considered? Are you:* (n=2016)

Figure 66 shows that urban respondents were more likely to indicate that they were satisfied with their present lives (urban 44%, rural 32%), while rural respondents showed more discontent (urban 40%, rural 58%).

Figure 67: Satisfaction with present life by urban/rural

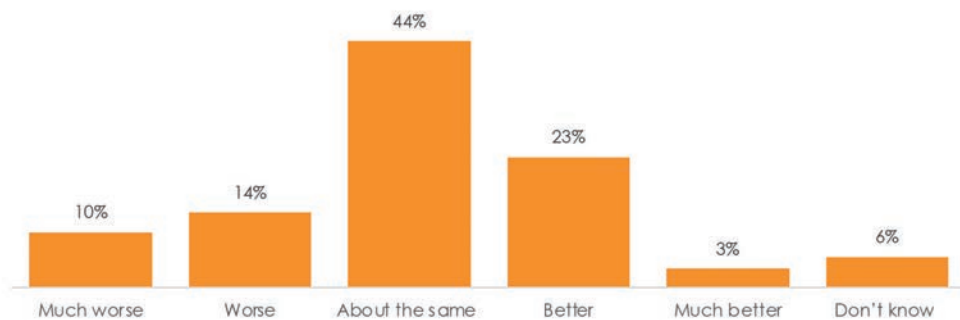


Respondents were asked: *How satisfied are you at present with your life, all things considered? Are you:* (n=2016)

## 6.13 EQUAL TREATMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT

44% of respondents believed that the government treated those born into a different cultural or ethnic community than themselves ‘about the same’, while almost one-in-four (24%) thought that those from other cultural or ethnic communities were treated worse by the government and similarly, 26% felt that those people were treated better by the government (Figure 68).

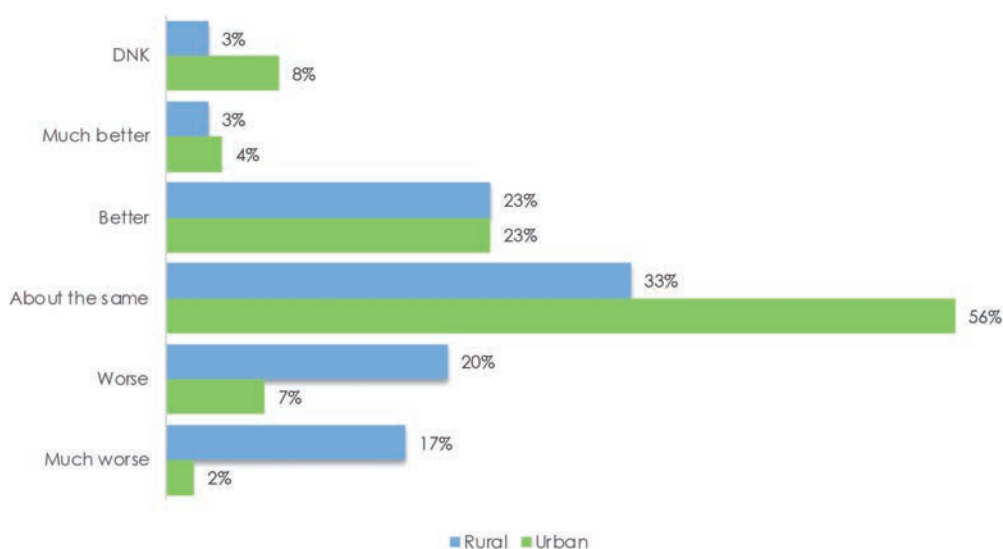
Figure 68: Equal treatment of groups by the government



Respondents were asked: *Compared to people like yourself that were born into this cultural or ethnic community, how do you think the government treats those who are born into different cultural or ethnic communities? Is it:* (n=2016)

Figure 69 hereafter shows how these views were distributed between urban and rural locations. While those who responded 'much better' or 'better' were just about the same, those who felt others are treated 'about the same' were distributed somewhat differently, with 56% among urban and 33% among rural respondents. More than a third (37%) of rural respondents believed that the government treated those from other cultural or ethnic communities 'worse' or 'much worse' as opposed to only 9% among urban respondents.

Figure 69: Equal treatment of groups by the government in urban/rural

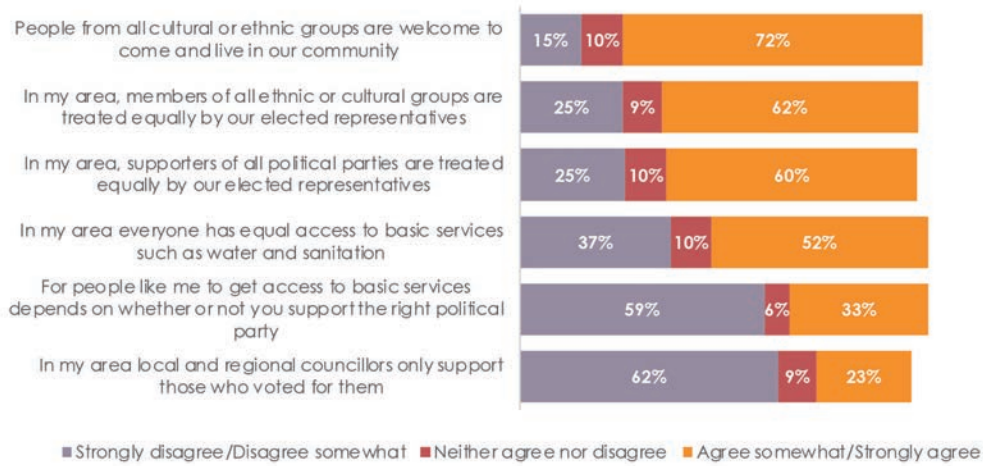


Respondents were asked: *Compared to people like yourself that were born into this cultural or ethnic community, how do you think the government treats those who are born into different cultural or ethnic communities? Is it:* (n=2016)

Figure 70 hereafter shows perceptions on equality, where respondents were presented with a list of statements to which they had to respond to which degree they agreed or disagreed with each. While the majority of respondents believed that people from all cultural and ethnic groups were welcome to come and live in their communities (72%), members of all ethnic and cultural groups were treated equally by elected representatives where respondents lived (62%), supporters of all political parties were treated equally by elected representatives in their areas (60%), only about half (52%) believed that everyone in their area had equal access to basic services such as water and sanitation. Conversely, only a third of respondents thought that for people like themselves, getting access to basic services was dependent on whether they supported the right political party, and 23% believed that local and regional councillors only supported those who voted for them.

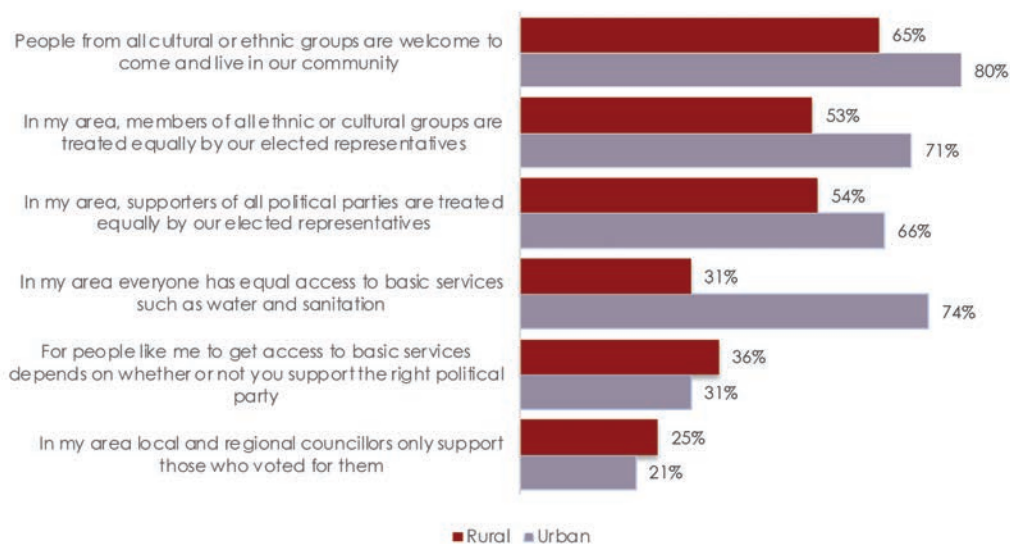


Figure 70: Equality



In Figure 71, response distributions for urban and rural location show higher favourable perceptions of positive statements, while statements relating to access and support is dependent on party and representative affiliation are more equally distributed.

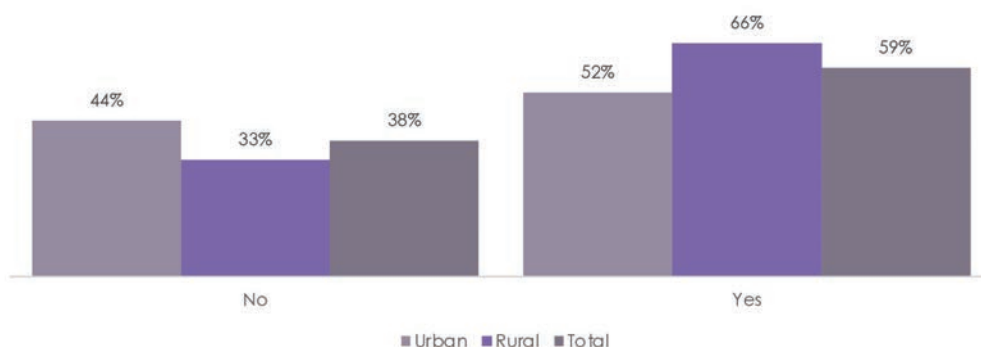
Figure 71: Equality by urban/rural (% Agree/Strongly agree)



## 6.14 PARTY IDENTITY AND PREFERENCE

Figure 72 hereafter shows that two-thirds of rural respondents felt close to a particular political party, as opposed to about half (52%) of their urban counterparts. Overall, 59% of respondents reported feeling close to a specific political party.

Figure 72: Close to a party

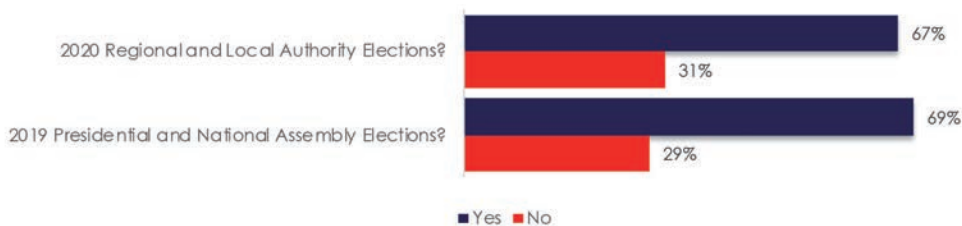


Respondents were asked: *Do you usually think of yourself as feeling close to any particular political party?* (n=2016)

Respondents were asked whether or not they had voted in the 2020 Regional and Local Authority and 2019 Presidential and National Assembly elections. While 67% reported voting in the 2020 Regional and Local Authority elections, 69% indicated that they had voted in the 2019 Presidential and National Assembly elections. Responses are shown in Figure 73.

**Figure 73: Voting**

Respondents were asked: *Did you vote in:* (n=2016)



Voting was higher in rural areas, where 74% of rural respondents indicated that they voted in the 2020 Regional and Local Authority elections and the 2019 Presidential and National Assembly election, while only 59% of urban respondents indicated that they had voted in the Regional and Local Authority and 64% in the Presidential and National Assembly elections (Figure 74).

**Figure 74: Voting by urban/rural**



Respondents were asked: *Did you vote in:* (n=2016)

## 6.15 DEMOCRACY

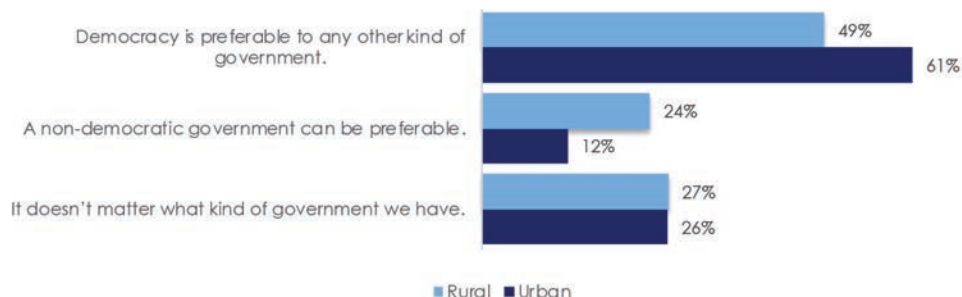
Figure 75 shows respondents' support for democracy. Only 55% indicated that democracy was preferable to any other kind of government (urban 61%, rural 49%), while 26% of respondents cited that it did not matter what type of government they had. Almost one-in-five (18%) said that a non-democratic government could be preferable, with 24% in rural and 12% in urban locations (Figure 76).

**Figure 75: Support for democracy**



Respondents were asked: *Which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion?* (n=2016)

**Figure 76: Support for democracy by urban/rural**

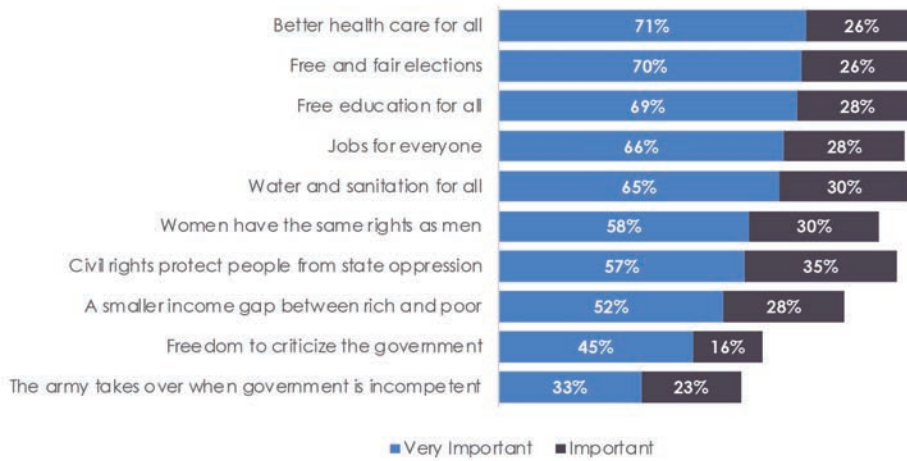


Respondents were asked: *Which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion?* (n=2016)



Better health care for all (97%), free education for all (97%), free and fair elections (96%), water and sanitation for all (95%), jobs for everyone (94%), civil rights protect people from state oppression (92%), women have the same rights as men (88%), and smaller income gap between rich and poor (80%) were ranked most important elements of democracy by respondents. Figure 77 also shows that freedom to criticise the government (61%) and the army taking over when the government is incompetent (56%) were important to respondents but to a lesser extent.

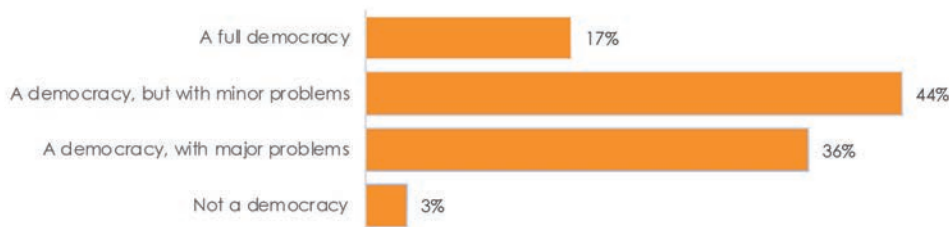
Figure 77: Important elements for democracy



Respondents were asked: *People associate democracy with many diverse meanings. In order for a society to be called democratic, is each of the ones I will mention very important, important, not very important or not important at all?* (n=2016)

Namibia was reported to be a full democracy by fewer than one-in-five respondents in the sample. Another 44% said Namibia was a democracy with minor problems, while just over third (36%) said that Namibia was a democracy with major problems. Only 3% of respondents said Namibia was not a democracy at all, as seen in Figure 78 hereafter.

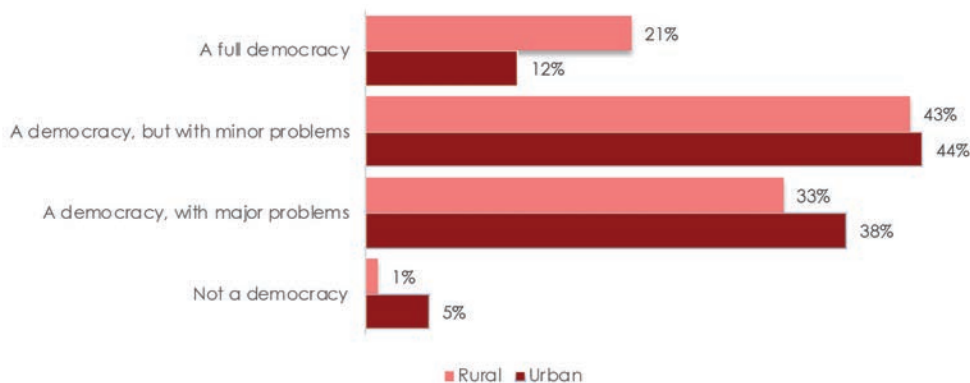
Figure 78: Quality of Democracy



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, how much of a democracy is Namibia today?* (n=2016)

While responses for a democracy with minor and major problems were fairly evenly distributed across urban and rural locations, around one in-five (21%) rural respondents believed Namibia was a full democracy. Only 12% of their urban counterparts were of the same view, as shown in Figure 79 below.

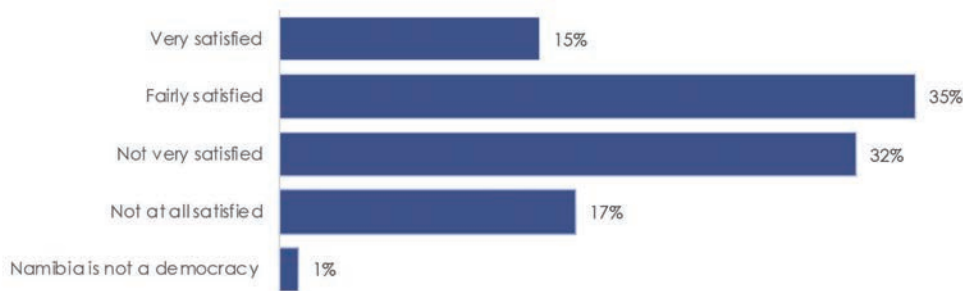
Figure 79: Quality of democracy by urban/rural



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, how much of a democracy is Namibia today?* (n=2016)

Half of the sample's respondents were satisfied with how democracy worked in Namibia, with 15% being 'very satisfied' and 35% 'fairly satisfied'. Another third (32%) were 'not very satisfied at all' and 17%, were 'not at all satisfied' (Figure 80).

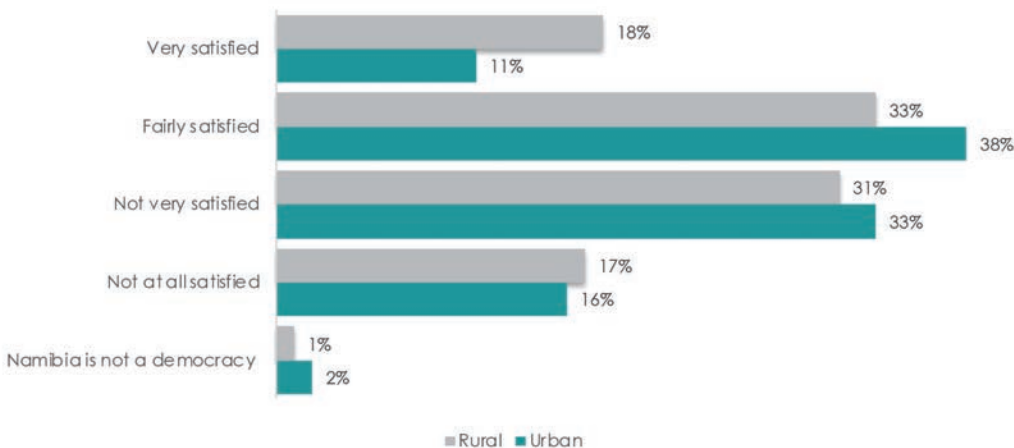
Figure 80: Satisfaction with democracy



Respondents were asked: Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Namibia? Are you: (n=2016)

With responses for 'very satisfied' and 'fairly satisfied' combined, as well as those for 'not very satisfied' and 'not at all satisfied', there does not seem to be much difference in the distribution of those who are satisfied and dissatisfied with the way democracy works in Namibia. While their direction of opinion was similarly distributed among urban and rural respondents, the degree of their satisfaction and dissatisfaction was different (Figure 81).

Figure 81: Satisfaction with democracy by urban/rural

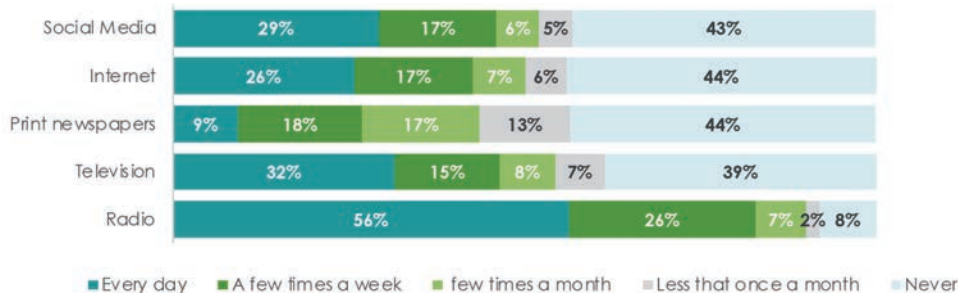


Respondents were asked: Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Namibia? Are you: (n=2016)

## 6.16 MEDIA USE

Figure 82 hereafter depicts radio as the most frequently used media channel for news and general information (56% every day), followed by 32% of respondents who watched television every day, 29% who used Social Media every day, 26% who used the internet every day, and only 9% who read print newspapers every day.

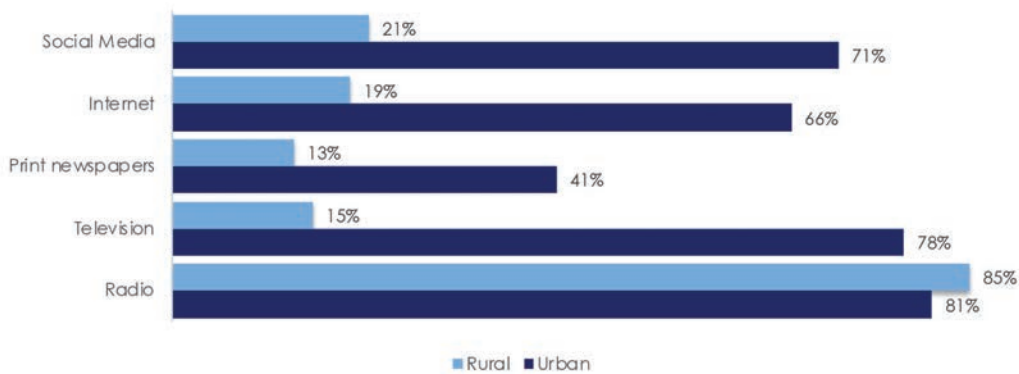
Figure 82: Media use for news and general information



Respondents were asked: How often do you get the news or general information from the following sources? (n=2016)

Figure 83 shows responses combined for the categories 'every day' and 'a few times a week', by urban and rural location. Radio (urban 81%, rural 85%) was the only medium accessed regularly by most urban and rural respondents for news and general information. While other media was accessed frequently by urban respondents, apart from print newspapers (41%), frequent access to these types of media diminished significantly for rural respondents.

**Figure 83: Media use for news and general information by urban/rural (% Every day/A few times a week)**



Respondents were asked: *How often do you get the news or general information from the following sources?*  
(n=2016)









