



Understanding the Societal Context in Africa

A 5-Country Public Opinion Study on Issues, Security, Emigration and Governance

Final Report, May 2016

Photo courtesy of United Nations Photos

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Project: 3144



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Methodology

This report presents topline results for five omnibus questions fielded by GlobeScan in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa.

The results of this survey are based on face-to-face interviews conducted in each of the countries. The field dates and sample sizes in each country are as follows:

Country	Sample size (unweighted)	Sample frame	Type of sample	Field dates
Ghana	1049	18-65	National	March 16–April 12, 2016
Kenya	1010	18+	Urban ¹	March 4–20, 2016
Nigeria	800	18+	National	March 9–24, 2016
Senegal	1200	18-45	National	March 6 th – April 14 th
South Africa	2000	18+	Urban ²	February 17–March 1, 2016

¹ In Kenya, the survey was conducted in 7 out of the 8 former administrative provinces targeting the 45 per cent of the adult population in urban and mixed settlements. The survey sample included urban populations in 30 counties representing 64 per cent of all counties. The counties included in the sample were; Bungoma, Busia, Embu, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Machakos, Marsabit, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Trans Nzoia, Turkana, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga.

² In South Africa, the survey was conducted in urban areas of Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Kwazulu-Natal, and Western Cape, representing 43 per cent of the national adult population.

Notes to Readers

Please note that all figures are expressed in percentages, unless otherwise specified. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Topline Results

Q1. How personally concerned are you about each of the following issues?

- a) Terrorism
- b) People leaving our country (emigration)
- c) Climate change
- d) Poverty
- e) Corruption
- f) Disease

- 01 – Very concerned
- 02 – Somewhat concerned
- 03 – Not very concerned
- 04 – Not at all concerned
- 99 – DK/NA

Key Findings:

- **Concern about all issues is highest in Nigeria** compared with the other four countries surveyed; nearly nine in ten Nigerians are “very” and “somewhat concerned” with all issues except emigration, and over five in ten are “very concerned” with all issues except for emigration and climate change.
- In four countries, **corruption is the issue that respondents are most concerned about** amongst all problems looked at; corruption is tied with terrorism in Kenya and with poverty in Nigeria. Poverty is the leading issue in Senegal.
- **Concern about terrorism is high in all countries.** However, while it is the main issue / one of the main issues of concern in Kenya and Nigeria, it is the second-to-last societal problem that South Africans and Ghanaians are most concerned about. The difference in results between countries is particularly strong when looking at the number of “very concerned” respondents; around eight in ten in Kenya and Nigeria compared with two thirds in Ghana and less than half in South Africa.
- In four countries, participants are **least concerned about emigration**, although concern remains generally high. The number of respondents who are “very concerned” with emigration is, however, low in Kenya compared with the other countries and with other issues, at 31 per cent. Once again Senegal is the exception, with climate change seen as the least important problem.

Personal concern with each global issue

(“Very” and “Somewhat” Concerned, 1+2); Red numbers indicate the issue(s) that participants are most concerned about and orange indicates those they are least concerned about in each country.

	Ghana	Kenya	Nigeria	Senegal	South Africa
Terrorism	88	96	96	76	76
Emigration	77	64	79	64	73
Climate change	89	80	89	61	83
Poverty	91	95	98	92	95
Corruption	94	96	98	82	96

Disease	91	95	95	87	93
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Ghana

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/NA
Terrorism	66	22	6	2	3
Emigration	55	22	15	7	1
Climate change	61	28	7	3	1
Poverty	73	18	7	1	0
Corruption	75	18	5	1	0
Disease	74	17	7	2	0

- Concern is generally significantly higher amongst respondents with a high level of education. The gap is particularly wide when looking at the percentage of Ghanaians who are “very concerned,” with a difference of about 20 percentage points for all issues between respondents with a high level of education and others.
- Looking at terrorism and emigration, 86 per cent of Ghanaians with a high level of education are “very concerned” with terrorism (vs 65% for others) and 72 per cent are “very concerned” with the emigration (vs around 54% for others).
- Christian Ghanaians are significantly more concerned about all issues compared with Muslims, especially regarding terrorism (92% vs 73% respectively). As for education, the gap in concern significantly widens when looking at the “very concerned” respondents for all issues.
- Concern with terrorism is above 95 per cent in half of the regions surveyed, and between 81 per cent and 92 per cent in another three. Only in two regions, Northern and Upper East, are results strikingly lower, at 64 per cent and 51 per cent respectively.
- Concern with emigration is more varied among regions. It is highest in the Eastern and Upper Wester regions, around 95 per cent, and at less than two-thirds in the Northern, Brong Ahafo and Upper East regions.

Kenya

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/NA
Terrorism	79	17	2	1	0
Emigration	31	33	25	10	1
Climate change	43	37	15	4	1
Poverty	79	16	4	1	0
Corruption	84	12	2	2	0

Disease	69	26	4	1	0
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- Kenyan men are significantly more concerned about emigration compared with women (68% vs 60%). Significantly more participants living in cities are also concerned about emigration (78% vs 59% for those living in towns).
- Concern with emigration is significantly higher amongst participants living in the Coast, Nairobi and Nyanza regions (over three quarters are concerned compared with less than two-thirds or even half in other regions).
- More Kenyans living in the Western and Coast regions are “very concerned” about terrorism compared with other regions (94% vs between 65% and 88% elsewhere).

Nigeria

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/NA
Terrorism	84	12	2	2	0
Emigration	56	23	13	8	1
Climate change	61	28	9	2	0
Poverty	86	12	2	0	0
Corruption	86	12	1	1	0
Disease	76	20	4	1	0

- Concern with emigration is significantly higher in Nigeria amongst respondents with a low and average level of education, and amongst those with the lowest income. Women are also significantly more concerned about emigration than men.
- Significantly more Nigerians living in the North East and North West regions are concerned with emigration (100% and 95% respectively) vs less than three quarters in other regions.
- Muslims are significantly more concerned with emigration, terrorism and climate change compared with Christians. The difference in concern is particularly strong for emigration (92% for Muslims vs 73% for Christians).
- Looking at terrorism, more respondents from the North East, North West and South East regions are “very concerned” with it (over nine in ten respectively vs around seven in ten in other regions).

Senegal

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/NA
Terrorism	50	26	11	9	4
Emigration	34	30	25	10	1
Climate change	30	30	21	13	5
Poverty	71	21	6	2	0
Corruption	53	29	11	6	1
Disease	64	23	9	2	2

- Men in Senegal are significantly more likely than women to profess themselves as “Not concerned” about Terrorism, with 23 per cent of men saying they are not concerned compared with 17 per cent of women.
- Whilst concern is high in both types of settlement, those living in cities are significantly more concerned about terrorism than those living in towns. Of those living in cities, 81 per cent say that they are concerned about terrorism versus 67 per cent of those in towns.

South Africa

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/NA
Terrorism	45	31	13	6	5
Emigration	42	31	15	8	3
Climate change	53	31	10	4	3
Poverty	73	23	3	1	1
Corruption	75	21	3	1	0
Disease	68	26	4	1	1

- There are no significant differences across demographics.

Q2. In thinking more about the issue of terrorism in our country, which of the following opinions is closest to your own?

- 01 – The source of terrorism is coming mostly from inside our country.
- 02 – The source of terrorism is coming mostly from outside our country.
- 99 – DK/NA

Key Findings:

- **Senegal is the country with the highest number of respondents thinking that terrorism primarily comes from outside** their country, at more than eight in ten. Nearly one in ten cannot provide an answer.
- **Kenyans are nearly split** in their perceptions of the source of terrorism; just over half think that it comes mostly from outside their country while slightly less than half think that it comes mostly from inside it.
- Similarly to Kenya, just over **half of South Africans think that terrorism comes mostly from outside** their country. However, fewer respondents (28%) think that it comes mostly from inside, and nearly two in ten cannot say.
- Nigeria is the only country surveyed so far where more **participants think that terrorism comes mostly from inside** rather than from outside their country, with two-thirds of respondents saying that terrorism originates mostly inside their country versus one-third for mostly outside.

	Ghana	Kenya	Nigeria	Senegal	South Africa
From inside	23	43	66	7	28
From outside	61	53	32	85	53
DK/NA	16	4	2	8	19

Ghana

- Fewer Ghanaians age 55 and over think that the source of terrorism is coming mostly from outside the country than younger respondents (46% vs 61% or over for younger respondents).
- Significantly more participants with an average income level think that the source of terrorism comes from outside Ghana (80% vs 67% or less for other groups).
- In two-thirds of the regions surveyed, around a fifth of respondents cannot tell whether the source of terrorism mostly comes from outside or inside the country. The number of those who cannot provide an answer is particularly high in the Western region, at 35%.
- In all regions except for the Upper East, more Ghanaians think that the source of terrorism mostly comes from outside the country, although the gap between those who think this and those who believe that terrorism comes mostly from inside the country varies sharply between regions.

 **KENYA**

- Fewer highly educated Kenyans think that the source of terrorism comes from inside their country (30% vs 45% or over for the other groups) and more of them cannot provide an answer (11% vs 3% or less for other participants).
- Fewer high income earners also think that the main source of terrorism mostly comes from within Kenya (34% vs 40% or over for the other income groups).
- Nearly two-thirds of participants living in the Coast region think that the source of terrorism comes from inside Kenya.
- The Nyanza region has the lowest level of respondents thinking that the source of terrorism is mostly from within (24%).



 **NIGERIA**

- Significantly more low-educated Nigerians believe that the source of terrorism comes from within the country. Significantly more higher-income Nigerians think that it originates outside the country.
- Over eight respondents in ten in the North East and South East regions think that terrorism mostly comes from inside the country, compared with around six in ten in other regions.

 **SENEGAL**

- While there are few major differences across demographic lines in Senegal, the number of people saying that terrorism comes from outside the country's borders rises to 90 per cent among city dwellers compared to 76 per cent among those who reside in towns. Of those living in towns, 16 per cent cannot provide an answer, compared to 3 per cent of those in cities.

 **SOUTH AFRICA**

- Significantly more participants with a low level of education cannot tell if the source of terrorism comes from inside or outside their country (23% vs 17% for other education groups).

Q3. As you know, some people decide to move to other countries. How likely are you to consider moving to another country in the next 5 years?

- 01 – Very likely
- 02 – Somewhat likely
- 03 – Not very likely
- 04 – Not at all likely
- 99 – DK/NA

Key Findings:

- **Six Ghanaians in ten would be “very” or “somewhat” likely to consider moving to another country** in the next five years, making it the country with the highest likelihood of emigration amongst those surveyed so far. In particular, a third of Ghanaians would be “very likely” to consider moving. **Half of Nigerians would also think of emigrating.**
- In **Kenya and South Africa**, just under a third of respondents say they are likely to emigrate, while **around half say that they are not likely to consider it at all.**

Likelihood of considering migrating, Top 2, by country

(“Very” and “Somewhat” Likely, 1+2)

Ghana	Kenya	Nigeria	Senegal	South Africa
60	29	50	52	32

Likelihood of considering migrating, by country

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	DK/NA
Ghana	33	27	18	19	4
Kenya	13	16	16	53	2
Nigeria	22	27	33	16	1
Senegal	28	24	22	22	3
South Africa	14	18	17	47	4

GHANA

- Younger Ghanaians are significantly more likely to consider emigrating (68% vs 55% or less for other groups).
- Half of participants with a higher level of education and those with a higher income are “very likely” to think about moving to another country in the next five years (compared with less than a third for other education groups and less than four in ten for other income groups).
- In the Northern and Upper East regions, over eight respondents in ten would consider leaving Ghana. This is significantly higher than in any other region surveyed, where less than six in ten would generally think about moving elsewhere.

KENYA

- Younger and single Kenyans are significantly more likely to move to another country (respectively 35% and 26% vs 38% and 26% for the other groups).
- More participants from the Coast are also likely to leave the country (44%) compared with those in other regions. Respondents living in the Western region are least likely to move (3%) while between 24 per cent and 31 per cent of Kenyans living in other regions would consider emigrating.

NIGERIA

- Nigerian men are significantly more likely to move to another country compared with women (54% vs 46%). Nigerian Christians are also significantly more likely to emigrate than Muslims (65% vs 29% respectively).
- Likelihood of emigrating decreases with age, but increases with income.
- Participants with a low level of education are least likely to move.
- Around three-quarters of respondents living in the South East and South regions would consider emigrating in the next five years. Just under six in ten would consider emigrating in the South West and North Central regions, and less than a third in the other two regions. In the South East and South regions, around half would be “very likely” to consider moving.

SENEGAL

- Men in Senegal are considerably more likely to say that they would consider emigrating in the next five years. Almost 6 in 10 (59%) of men say that they are likely to consider emigrating, compared to less than half (46%) of women.
- Younger respondents are more likely to consider emigrating, with 59 per cent of 18-34 year olds saying they would do so, compared to 36 per cent of 35-54 year olds.

SOUTH AFRICA

- Likelihood of emigrating decreases with age in South Africa (16% for 55+ vs around 33% for other age groups). Respondents with a low level of education and those who are married are also least likely to move.
- Participants living in the Western Cape and Free State are most unlikely to move; 75 per cent and 89 per cent respectively would not consider leaving.

Q4. Which one of the following is the reason why you may possibly move to another country?

ASKED ONLY TO THOSE WHO ANSWERED 'VERY' OR 'SOMEWHAT LIKELY' AT Q3

- 01 – Unhappy with the government
- 02 – Fear of war and terrorism
- 03 – Poor economic opportunities
- 04 – Religious, ethnic or tribal conflict
- 05 – Lack of freedom
- 99 – DK/NA

Key Findings:

- **Poor economic opportunities stand out as the main reason for a possible move in all five countries** amongst respondents who consider emigrating. However, while this is by far the primary reason in Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana, with over two-thirds and half mentioning it respectively, it would be the main reason for emigrating for only a third of South Africans. In South Africa, unhappiness with the government is the second-highest reason for respondents to consider moving, with over a quarter of participants selecting it as a key reason for potentially leaving.
- **Lack of freedom and religious, ethnic or tribal conflicts are the least-mentioned reasons for possible emigration** in all countries amongst respondents who might consider moving.

Reasons for thinking about migrating, by country

Red numbers indicate reason most mentioned as a possible cause for leaving and orange indicates the reason(s) least mentioned in each country.

	Ghana (n=670)	Kenya (n=319)	Nigeria (n=497)	Senegal (n=590)	South Africa (n=653)
Unhappy with the government	25	19	22	23	28
Fear of war and terrorism	15	11	17	3	14
Poor economic opportunities	50	68	54	71	34
Religious, ethnic or tribal conflict	5	1	4	0	7
Lack of freedom	1	1	2	0	12
Don't know	4	0	1	2	5

GHANA

- Amongst Ghanaians who would consider emigrating, significantly more older respondents would do so because they are unhappy with the government (46% vs 23% for younger respondents) and because of religious, ethnic or tribal conflict (17% vs 5% or less for other groups).
- Half of younger respondents (aged between 18 and 54) would think about moving to another country because of the lack of economic opportunities in Ghana.
- While the sample size is generally low, and results should therefore be interpreted with caution, there are wide differences at the regional level regarding the main reason for potentially emigrating.
 - In all regions except Northern, the main reason for leaving would be the lack of economic opportunities.
 - However, while this is by far the main reason in the Brong Ahafo region (76%), it is generally mentioned by around half of participants in most other regions, except for Western (31%). In Western and Upper East there is more of a spread of reasons, which include poor economic opportunities, unhappiness with the government and fear of war and terrorism.
 - In the Northern region, unhappiness with the government would be the main reason for emigrating (42%) amongst Ghanaians who would consider doing so.

KENYA

- Amongst Kenyans who might consider moving in the next five years, the main reason for potentially leaving is poor economic opportunities. This is by far the main reason in all regions except Eastern and Rift Valley. In the Eastern region, fear of war and terrorism is tied with poor economic opportunities (at 38% each). In the Rift Valley, unhappiness with the government also scores high, at 35 per cent. Sample sizes are however small, and results should be taken with caution.
- There are no other significant differences across demographics in Kenya for this question.

NIGERIA

- Significantly more young Nigerians would emigrate because of poor economic opportunities in the country (58% vs 48% for participants aged 35-54). Around a third of participants aged between 35-54 years old would leave because they are unhappy with the government.
- While sample sizes are small, the question only being asked to participants who would consider migrating, regional differences exist as to the reasons for potentially leaving the country.
 - In the South and South West, the main reason for potentially moving is poor economic opportunities.
 - In the South East, poor economic opportunities would also be the main reason for leaving for the 43 per cent of respondents considering departure, but unhappiness with the government is also mentioned by 44 per cent of them.
 - In the North Central, North East and North West regions, around three participants in ten would leave for fear of terrorism and war. This would be the main reason for leaving in the North Central region (37%), ahead of unhappiness with the government and poor economic opportunities (31% each). In the North East and North West provinces, poor economic opportunities remain the main reason for a possible move.

SENEGAL

- Dissatisfaction with the government is a more significant push factor among men than women, with 27 per cent of men citing this factor, compared to 17 per cent of women.
- Unhappiness with the government is also a more significant driver among younger respondents, with 25 per cent of 18-34 year olds mentioning this, against 14 per cent of 35-54 year olds.

SOUTH AFRICA

- There are no significant differences across demographics in South Africa for this question.

Q5. Please rate the performance of our national government in each of the following areas. How about...? Would you say our government is doing a...?

- a) Addressing terrorism
- b) Ensuring good, productive people don't move to another country (migration)
- c) Addressing climate change
- d) Reducing poverty
- e) Addressing corruption
- f) Reducing disease
- g) Responding to the need of our population

01 – A very poor job

02 – A poor job

03 – A good job

04 – A very good job

99 – DK/NA

Key Findings:

- **Senegalese respondents are most positive about the performance of their government.** In particular, around two thirds of participants think their government is doing a good job on addressing terrorism (62%) and reducing disease (67%). Performance is considered lowest on avoiding emigration, at 32 per cent.
- **Nigerians are also more positive about their government's performance compared with other countries surveyed;** over a third think it is doing a good job on all issues except on responding to the need of the population (27%) and reducing poverty (24%). Perception of governmental performance is highest for addressing terrorism, reducing disease and addressing corruption, at over 50 per cent. In particular, for addressing terrorism and corruption, over a fifth of respondents believe that the government is doing a "very good job."
- **Fewer than half of Kenyans think that the government is doing a good job in addressing any of the issues mentioned, and less than one in ten think it is doing a "very good job."** Less than a quarter of participants believe that the government is successful in reducing poverty, responding to the need of the population, and addressing corruption. Government performance at tackling corruption is perceived as particularly low, with 68 per cent of Kenyans saying that it does a "very poor job."
- Similarly to Kenya, **fewer than half of South Africans and Ghanaians believe that the government is doing a good job in tackling any of these issues.** In both countries, performance is perceived highest on reducing disease and lowest on addressing corruption.

Governmental performance, by country

("Very" and "Good" Job, 3+4); Red numbers indicate the issue where governmental performance is perceived as worse and green indicates the issue(s) where performance is perceived as best in each country. The color of the highlight indicate the country where performance is perceived highest and worst; the spectrum goes from green (highest performance) to red (worse performance).

	Ghana	Kenya	Nigeria	Senegal	South Africa
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE	32	30	42	46	35
Addressing terrorism	35	37	56	62	36
Avoiding migration	28	34	39	32	32
Addressing climate change	31	45	35	38	40
Reducing poverty	28	20	24	40	32
Addressing corruption	27	12	54	40	27
Reducing disease	39	40	56	67	47
Responding to the needs of the population	35	24	27	41	32

Governmental performance, by country, NET score

("Very" and "Poor" Job (1+2) subtracted to "Very" and "Good" Job (3+4))

	Ghana	Kenya	Nigeria	Senegal	South Africa
Addressing terrorism	-28	-25	12	34	-14
Avoiding migration	-41	-28	-18	-28	-26
Addressing climate change	-34	-4	-27	-2	-8
Reducing poverty	-43	-60	-53	-19	-34
Addressing corruption	-45	-76	9	-15	-44
Reducing disease	-21	-19	13	36	0
Responding to the needs of the population	-28	-50	-46	-15	-36

Ghana

	A very good job	A good job	A poor job	A very poor job	DK/NA
Addressing terrorism	7	27	35	28	3
Avoiding migration	6	22	36	33	3
Addressing climate change	9	23	38	27	4
Reducing poverty	10	18	32	39	1
Addressing corruption	8	18	29	43	2
Reducing disease	12	27	29	32	1
Responding to the needs of the population	12	22	38	26	2

- Younger Ghanaians (18 to 34 years old) have a more negative perception of their government's performance across all issues except responding to the needs of the population and reducing disease, where rating is lowest amongst older respondents (72% rating performance as poor vs 64% or lower for the other groups for both issues). Middle-aged Ghanaians tend to be most satisfied with their government.
- Men are less satisfied about their government's performance with regards to terrorism, with 67 per cent thinking it is doing a poor job (vs 59% for women).
- More Christian Ghanaians also think that their government's performance is poor on all issues compared with Muslims. The gap is widest around addressing corruption (76% of Christians think that their government is doing a poor job, vs 59% amongst Muslims).
- Participants from the Ashanti region are the least satisfied with their government's performance, with over nine in ten thinking their government is doing a poor job on all issues. Around eight participants in ten are also dissatisfied with government's performance on most issues in the Eastern and Central regions. In the Volta region, the rating is particularly high for reducing disease, with 83 per cent of respondents saying that the government is doing a good job in this area.
- Ghanaians from the Volta region are most satisfied with their government's performance, with over half thinking it is performing well on all issues.

Kenya

	A very good job	A good job	A poor job	A very poor job	DK/NA
Addressing terrorism	5	32	31	31	1
Avoiding migration	3	31	41	21	5
Addressing climate change	6	40	33	17	4
Reducing poverty	3	17	33	47	0
Addressing corruption	2	10	20	68	0
Reducing disease	8	32	29	30	1
Responding to the needs of the population	4	21	40	35	1

- Older Kenyans, as well as those with an average / high level of education and those with a high income, are significantly less satisfied with their government's performance in tackling terrorism. High income earners are the least satisfied on other issues as well.
- Around half of Kenyans living in the Western, Central and Rift Valley regions think that the government is tackling terrorism well. Performance is perceived as poorer in Nyanza, with 86 per cent of unsatisfied respondents.
- Satisfaction with governmental performance in dealing with emigration is highest in the Western region, at 78 per cent. In other regions, satisfaction varies, ranging from 43 per cent in Central region to 18 per cent in the Eastern Province.

Nigeria

	A very good job	A good job	A poor job	A very poor job	DK/NA
Addressing terrorism	23	33	19	25	0
Avoiding migration	12	27	30	27	3
Addressing climate change	11	24	34	28	3
Reducing poverty	11	12	31	45	0
Addressing corruption	24	30	17	28	0
Reducing disease	16	40	23	20	1
Responding to the needs of the population	13	14	36	37	1

- In Nigeria, satisfaction with the government’s performance in tackling all issues significantly decreases as education level increases. The gap in satisfaction is particularly high regarding terrorism and corruption (respectively 37% and 44% of satisfaction amongst highly educated Nigerians vs 74% and 70% amongst lower-educated respondents).
- Governmental performance is also seen as lowest amongst Christians as well as amongst single respondents and those without children on all issues.
- In the North East and North West regions, most respondents think that the government is successful tackling terrorism (99% and 84% respectively). These are the regions where concern with terrorism is highest. This thought is shared by less than half of participants in other regions, and is particularly low in the South West and South East regions (25% and 17% respectively).
- Participants from the North East region are also very positive about the government’s response to emigration, with 90 per cent thinking it is doing a good job in tackling this issue. Satisfaction is significantly lower elsewhere, with just over five in ten giving a positive rating in the North West, a third in the South and less than two in ten in the other regions.

Senegal

	A very good job	A good job	A poor job	A very poor job	DK/NA
Addressing terrorism	16	46	17	11	9
Avoiding migration	6	27	35	26	7
Addressing climate change	6	32	26	14	23
Reducing poverty	11	28	31	27	2
Addressing corruption	10	30	27	27	5
Reducing disease	21	46	15	16	2
Responding to the needs of the population	8	33	31	26	2

- The government’s record on combatting terrorism is the issue most likely to polarise respondents in Senegal, with women more likely than men to say that the government is doing a good job (65% vs 59%) and people in cities more likely to approve of the government’s record than those in towns (65% vs 56%). This is despite city dwellers’ greater concern about terrorism.
- Those aged 18-34 – who are considerably more likely than older peers to consider emigration – are more likely to say that the government is doing a poor job in reducing emigration. Over six in ten (63%) of 18-34 year olds say this, compared to 54 per cent of 35-54 year olds.
- Respondents living in towns are considerably more likely than those living in cities to say that the government is doing a good job in reducing disease (73% vs 64%).

South Africa

	A very good job	A good job	A poor job	A very poor job	DK/NA
Addressing terrorism	9	27	26	24	15
Avoiding migration	7	25	32	26	10
Addressing climate change	10	29	28	19	14
Reducing poverty	8	24	31	35	3
Addressing corruption	6	21	28	43	2
Reducing disease	13	34	25	22	5
Responding to the needs of the population	7	23	34	32	4

- Older South Africans are significantly less satisfied with governmental performance on all issues. Respondents with the highest income also tend to be significantly less satisfied.
- Just over a quarter of participants from Eastern Cape and Western Cape think that the government is successful in tackling terrorism, compared with over a third in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, and over half in Free State. In Eastern Cape, the lowest level of satisfaction is partly due to the high level of respondents who feel unable to provide an answer (22%).
- Nearly two-thirds of participants in Free State think that the government is doing a good job in tackling emigration. Again, perceptions are least favourable in Eastern and Western Cape (18% and 20% respectively).



GlobeScan is an evidence-led strategy consultancy focused on stakeholder intelligence and engagement. Offering a suite of specialist research and advisory services, GlobeScan partners with clients to meet strategic objectives across reputation, sustainability and purpose. GlobeScan's overarching purpose is to help our clients redefine what it means to be in business.

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